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The New
CENTURY DICTIONARY

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CENTURY DICTIONARY
[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]
O F T H E

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E

*Based on matter selected from the original Century Dictionary
and entirely rewritten, with the addition of a great amount
of new material, and containing the great mass of words
and phrases in ordinary use. 12,000 quotations.
4,000 pictorial illustrations.*

E D I T E D B Y
H. G. Emery and K. G. Brewster

*With supplements of synonyms and antonyms,
foreign words and phrases, biographical
names, geographical names, etc.*

VOLUME ONE
A—leavening



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PREFACE

THE NEW CENTURY DICTIONARY had its origin in numerous requests made to the publishers for a dictionary based on their original *Century Dictionary*, but more moderate in compass and more popular in character. The original work, in its latest editions, runs to more than 8,500 three-column pages, and is bound, in the usual form, in ten large quarto volumes. It aims to define fully not only all the ordinary words and phrases of the English language, including obsolete words, dialectal and provincial words, and colloquial and slang words, but also the technical terms of all the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions; and it supplements the definitions proper by a great amount of related encyclopedic matter. The present work aims to define all the words of the language that are in ordinary use, or are likely to be met with in general speech or writing, a large number of the common phrases, and, in addition, the more important of the scientific and technical terms, or any of them that may be met with from time to time by the general reader. It is intended to meet the needs of the ordinary dictionary-user of the widest range of requirements, though not to be all-inclusive; and while it endeavors to deal with its entries briefly and simply, it does not hesitate to go into detail when a word or sense seems to merit the more extended treatment proper to the larger work. In making the new dictionary, the material for all the words of the original work falling within the scope of the new was taken as a basis; this material was then condensed and rewritten in accordance with the most recent information available; and finally thousands of new words and senses of all kinds, originating since the period of the World War, were added, these being gathered through a systematic reading of current periodicals and other literature, and defined, wherever necessary, with the help of experts in their particular fields. Thus the present dictionary may be said to be an abridged, condensed, and popular rendering of the original *Century Dictionary*, making available to a wider public the substance of the great mass of accumulated learning of the original work, as contributed by its large corps of scholars and experts; but it may also, because of the thorough rewriting of the original material, and of the great mass of new material added, be said to be a new work.

In this new dictionary, the established principles and preferences of the original dictionary, with respect to spelling, pronunciation, etc., have in the main been adhered to; but close attention has been paid throughout to the tendencies, preferences, and accepted usages of recent years, and where a ruling or method of the original work has been found to be at variance with the best usage of the present day, it has been modified or discarded in favor of what is more in accordance with the most recent developments of the language.

The vocabulary, while a selected one, is intended, as has been said, to answer a wide range of requirements. It includes the mass of the ordinary words of the language, a large proportion of the scientific and technical terms (although the ultratechnical terms have been regularly omitted), a great many of the common dialectal and provincial words, and numerous colloquial and slang words. The requirements of the scholar and the student have throughout been borne in mind, and to answer the needs of these, and of the general reader of the English classics, the more important obsolete and historical words and senses have been included. Much attention has been paid to words and senses of recent origin, in all fields, including war words, scientific terms, names of inventions, proprietary names adopted into general use, and borrowings from foreign languages. In dealing with all proprietary names, care has been taken to indicate that they are private property, and not ordinary words of the language.

In writing the definitions, the constant aim has been exactness and clearness, with avoidance, as far as possible, of the use

of uncommon and technical terms. In the effort to make clear the definitions, especially of general words, and more particularly of those having a number of different senses, extensive use has been made of illustrative phrases and sentences showing ordinary usage, and, in addition to these, of illustrative quotations from British and American authors. Such phrases, sentences, and quotations are an important feature of the large *Century Dictionary* (in which the quotations alone aggregate about 200,000); but while a number of these have been retained in the present work, the greater part of those used are new, being invented or selected for the purposes of this work. Of the quotations, a few belong to the period from Chaucer down to the Elizabethan age; many to the period from the Elizabethan age to the close of the 18th century; a still larger number to the 19th century; and a fairly large number to the present century. The quotations in the first and second of these groups are intended primarily as an aid to the scholar and the student, although the general reader will be helped to a better understanding of many terms still in use by the extracts from the Bible, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, and the other classics of the 17th and 18th centuries; the quotations in the third group are nearly all for still existing senses, and will, it is hoped, be of practical value to the general reader; the quotations in the last group are from a number of the best-known writers of recent years, and illustrate, in part, words and senses of late origin, toward an understanding of which they should prove useful. It may be added that every quotation employed has been verified from its source for its use in this work.

In general, the senses of each word are arranged, as far as possible, in the order of their derivation and development from the original source; and to make plain the course of development, a historical sense no longer in use, and of no particular importance otherwise, has often been retained to show the connection with the original source, or between one sense and another. It is thus possible, ordinarily, in running through a word, to trace the development from sense to sense, or from one group of senses to another group. The chief variation from this principle occurs with respect to technical senses preceded by an italic designation, these senses, for the most part, being placed after all the general senses.

The pronunciation system of the large *Century Dictionary* has met with favor because of its simplicity, and of the comparative ease with which the user is enabled to grasp the significance of its indications. This system has been adhered to in the present work, with a few slight modifications designed to make it even more useful. An abstract of the system is given across the foot of the pages of the Dictionary, and a more detailed *Key to Pronunciation* appears at the beginning of the work.

The etymologies of the original *Century Dictionary* are notable for their fullness; in them effort is directed to the presentation of a complete history of the words, which are traced back through earlier forms to their remotest known origin. In the present work the same elaboration of treatment has not been possible, but the aim has been to give an adequate, trustworthy, and useful statement of the origin and relations of many words of importance, and to give for most words at least an indication of any known or probable source. Where the derivation of a word is unknown, this is stated; where there are several suggested derivations, none of which bears unmistakable evidence of being the correct one, the origin is stated to be uncertain or obscure. For additional aid in this field, numerous prefixes, suffixes, and combining-forms have been entered in the vocabulary, to throw light on words already in existence and on new coinages that may appear hereafter, or to furnish guidance in the formation of new words that may be required to serve particular needs.

The pictorial illustrations in the text are in the main selected

from the great collection used in the original work, which has been noted for its accuracy and general excellence. They have been chosen primarily for the help that they afford toward a better understanding of the definitions, each illustration being placed beside its definition, or as near as possible, and reference being made when necessary from the definition to the illustration. In addition to their usefulness in supplementing the definitions, it is felt that they possess a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value.

The Century Dictionary, in its original and revised editions, was the work of a large staff of trained lexicographers assisted by many specialists representing all fields of knowledge. The new dictionary has been prepared by a staff trained in the methods of the makers of the original work, and endeavoring to maintain the traditions of their predecessors. To the labors of their predecessors they are under great obligation, for they have drawn heavily upon the materials of the original work in all departments of learning.

To all of the many persons who have served on the office staff of the new dictionary, and by their faithful and conscientious efforts have contributed to the production of the work, grateful acknowledgment is made. Of these, mention should be made in particular of Mr. Charles H. Fitch, who has had the general oversight of the scientific definitions, and has written much of the scientific matter; of Mr. Leo A. Kelly, who has given valuable aid in writing the definitions of the common words of the language; of Mr. O. F. Theis, who has contributed much to the definitions of both the common and the scientific words; and of Mr. Joseph M. Bachelor, who has aided most helpfully in various departments of the work.

A number of other persons connected with *The Century Co.* have been consulted from time to time during the making of the new dictionary, and have contributed special items of information or otherwise aided in the work of the editorial office. To these thanks are given: in particular, to Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, Mr. Gardner Hazen, Mr. George F. Thomson, Mr. J. L. Worley, Mr. Innis Brown, and Mr. F. V. Morley.

In connection with the definitions of words and senses of recent origin, valuable assistance has been received from a large number of scientists, inventors, manufacturers, original coiners of terms, and other authorities, to whose help is largely due such accuracy as may have been obtained. To give credit here to all of these would be impossible, but mention should be made of the assistance received from Professor Henry Norris Russell, of Princeton University; from Dr. George F. Kunz; from Dr. Henry D. Dakin; from Dr. Winford Lee Lewis; from Dr. F. G. Banting, of the University of Toronto; from Dr. A. A. Brill; from Professor Henry H. Goddard, of Ohio State University; from Dr. Frank H. Chittenden, Mr. Robert A. Young, and Mr. H. N. Vinall, of the United States Department of Agriculture; from Mr. Emile Berliner; from Mr. Elmer A. Sperry; from Dr. Lee de Forest; from Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; from Colonel B. W. Dunn, formerly of the United States Army; from Commander Charles Dennistoun Burney, formerly of the British Navy; from various officials of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, and of the General Electric Company; from the Holt Manufacturing Company; from the International Nickel Company; from the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company; from Messrs. Vickers, Limited; from Mr. Rudyard Kipling; from Mr. C. N. Chadbourn, of Minneapolis, Minn.; from Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson; from Rev. Henry H. Parker, of Honolulu; from Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd; from Mr. John Spargo; from Mr. A. Hamilton Gibbs; from Mr. Philip Moeller, of the Theatre Guild, of New York City; from Mr. Frank J. Wilstach; from Mr. Chesley R. Perry, secretary of the Rotary International; and from Mr. Fred. C. W. Parker, secretary of the Kiwanis Club International. To these, and to the many other persons who have contributed material or information, both the publishers and the editors of this work wish to express their sense of indebtedness and their thanks.

After the main vocabulary, or the Dictionary proper, there follow a number of separate sections of the work containing matter supplementary to the main vocabulary. These supplements, which have all been specially compiled for use in this work, have been based in part on material from the original *Century Dictionary* and its supplementary volume *The Century Cyclopedia of Names*, but they contain also a large amount of new matter.

The supplements appearing without designation as to compiler or editor were prepared by the editors of the main work and their associates. Of these, the supplement of *Abbreviations in Common Use* aims to give a practical selection, containing the abbreviations of a general nature which are met with most frequently. The supplement of *Foreign Words, Phrases, etc.*, lists and explains a large number of foreign words, phrases, sentences, and quotations which occur occasionally in English use, but are for the most part scarcely adapted for inclusion in the Dictionary proper. Of the longer sentences and quotations, many are often quoted in various fragments, so that the complete form of the original sometimes seems desirable to make the subject clear. For a number of legal entries in this list, thanks are due to Mr. Ira H. Brainerd. The supplement of *Biographical Names* gives brief records of a large number of celebrities of all periods of history and in all fields of human activity, including many of those of the present day. The supplement of *Tables of Measures, Weights, etc.*, lists in convenient form a number of tables useful for general reference.

The other supplements have been prepared by persons unconnected with the staff of the main work, but selected by the publishers because of special fitness for their tasks; to them the publishers have delegated full authority with regard to the selection and handling of the material in their respective sections of the work. Of these, the supplement of *Synonyms, Antonyms, and Discriminations* was compiled by Dr. Albert C. Baugh and Dr. Paul C. Kitchen, of the University of Pennsylvania. This supplement is by its nature intimately connected with the main vocabulary, and in its preparation the compilers have sought to provide material which will form a useful addition to the definitions of the Dictionary proper, both in lists of synonyms and antonyms and in discriminations of the senses of groups of words. The supplement of *Business Terms* was edited by Professor Edward Jones Kilduff, of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, of New York University. It aims to supply a glossary of common terms in the business field which will amplify and supplement the treatment of such terms in the Dictionary proper. The supplement of *Proper Names* was compiled under the direction of Mr. James Abbott. Its purpose is to give concise information concerning a large number of proper names exclusive of those in the fields of biography and geography. Some of these names might be placed equally well either here or in the main vocabulary, but the far greater number are by their nature marked off from the ordinary terms of the language; collectively they form a convenient group separate from the main vocabulary and from the biographical and geographical proper names which follow. The supplement of *Geographical Names* was prepared by Dr. Stephen Sargent Visser, of Indiana University. Its purpose is to give the spelling and pronunciation of all important names in its field, together with the location, size, and other facts of interest for the places, rivers, mountains, etc., themselves. Dr. Visser's own introduction to his supplement will be found at the beginning of the supplement itself.

Finally, sincere thanks are given to the J. S. Cushing Company, of Norwood, Mass., for the care and efficiency shown in the composition and proof-reading of the work, and for the unfailing courtesy with which members of that organization have met the long-continued demands made on their patience by the editors.

H. G. E.
K. G. B.

July, 1927.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

a.	adjective.	craniom.	craniometry.	Ind.	Indian.
abbr.	abbreviated; abbreviation.	crystal.	crystallography.	indef.	indefinite.
abl.	ablative.	D.	Dutch.	inf.	infinitive.
acc.	accusative.	Dan.	Danish.	interj.	interjection.
act.	active.	dat.	dative.	interrog.	interrogative.
A.D.	anno Domini (in the year of our Lord; after Christ).	def.	definite; definition.	intr.	intransitive.
		defs.	definitions.	introd.	introduction.
		demonst.	demonstrative.	Ir.	Ireland; Irish.
adj.	adjective.	deriv.	derivation; derivative.	irreg.	irregularly.
adv.	adverb.	dial.	dialect; dialectal.	It.	Italian.
AF.	Anglo-French.	dim.	diminutive.	Jap.	Japanese.
Afr.	Africa; African.	E.	East; English.	L.	Latin.
agric.	agriculture.	eccles.	ecclesiastical.	l. c.	lower-case.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	econ.	economics; economy.	LG.	Low German.
alg.	algebra.	ed.	edition.	LGr.	Late Greek.
Amer.	America; American.	Egypt.	Egyptian.	lit.	literal; literally; literature.
anat.	anatomy.	E. Ind.	East Indian.	Lith.	Lithuanian.
anc.	ancient.	elect.	electricity.	LL.	Late Latin.
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian.	embryol.	embryology.	mach.	machinery.
anthropol.	anthropology.	Encyc. Brit.	Encyclopædia Britannica.	manuf.	manufacturing.
antiq.	antiquities; antiquity.	Eng.	England; English.	masc.	masculine.
appar.	apparently.	engin.	engineering.	math.	mathematics.
Ar.	Arabic.	entom.	entomology.	MD.	Middle Dutch.
Aram.	Aramaic.	erron.	erroneous; erroneously.	ME.	Middle English.
arch.	architecture.			mech.	mechanical; mechanicals.
archæol.	archæology.	esp.	especially.	med.	medicine.
arith.	arithmetic.	etc.	et cetera (and others; and so forth).	metal.	metallurgy.
art.	article.	ethnol.	ethnology.	metaph.	metaphysics.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	etym.	etymology.	meteor.	meteorology.
astrol.	astrology.	F.	French.	Mex.	Mexican.
astron.	astronomy.	fem.	feminine.	MF.	Middle French.
attrib.	attributive; attributively.	fig.	figurative; figuratively; figure.	MGr.	Middle Greek.
at. wt.	atomic weight.			MHG.	Middle High German.
aug.	augmentative.	Flem.	Flemish.	milit.	military.
aux.	auxiliary.	fort.	fortification.	mineral.	mineralogy.
bact.	bacteriology.	freq.	frequentative.	ML.	Middle Latin.
B.C.	before Christ.	Fries.	Friesic.	MLG.	Middle Low German.
biol.	biology.	fut.	future.	mod.	modern.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	G.	German.	Mongol.	Mongolian.
bot.	botany.	Gael.	Gaelic.	myth.	mythology.
Bret.	Breton.	gen.	genitive.	n.	noun.
Brit.	British.	geog.	geography.	N.	North.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	geol.	geology.	N. Amer.	North American.
cap.	capital.	geom.	geometry.	nat.	natural.
caps.	capitals.	Goth.	Gothic.	naut.	nautical.
carp.	carpentry.	Gr.	Greek.	neut.	neuter.
Cath.	Catholic.	gram.	grammar.	NGr.	New Greek.
cent.	century.	Gr. Brit.	Great Britain.	NL.	New Latin.
ceram.	ceramics.	gun.	gunnery.	nom.	nominative.
cf.	Latin <i>confer</i> , compare.	Heb.	Hebrew.	north.	northern.
		her.	heraldry.	Norw.	Norwegian.
ch.	chapter; church.	Hind.	Hindustani.	numis.	numismatics.
chem.	chemical; chemistry.	hist.	historical; history.	O.	Old.
chem. sym.	chemical symbol.	horol.	horology.	obj.	objective.
class.	classical.	hort.	horticulture.	obs.	obsolete.
colloq.	colloquial; colloquially.	Hung.	Hungarian.	obstet.	obstetrics.
		Icel.	Icelandic (usually meaning Old Icelandic, otherwise called Old Norse).	OD.	Old Dutch.
com.	commerce; commercial.			ODan.	Old Danish.
comp.	composition; compound.	ichth.	ichthyology.	OF.	Old French.
compar.	comparative.	imit.	imitative.	OFries.	Old Friesic.
conch.	conchology.	impers.	impersonal.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.
conj.	conjunction.	impf.	imperfect.	OIG.	Old High German.
contr.	contracted; contraction.	impv.	imperative.	OIr.	Old Irish.
craniol.	craniology.	ind.	indicative.	OL.	Old Latin.
				OPers.	Old Persian.
				orig.	original; originally.

ornith.	ornithology.	pres.	present.	specif.	specific; specifically.
OS.	Old Saxon.	pret.	preterit.	sp. gr.	specific gravity.
OSw.	Old Swedish.	priv.	privative.	subj.	subjunctive.
p.	page.	prob.	probable; probably.	superl.	superlative.
p. a.	participial adjective.	pron.	pronoun; pronounced;	surg.	surgery.
paleon.	paleontology.		pronunciation.	surv.	surveying.
pass.	passive.	prop.	properly.	Sw.	Swedish.
pathol.	pathology.	pros.	prosody.	Syr.	Syriac.
perf.	perfect.	prov.	provincial.	teleg.	telegraphy.
pers.	person.	psychol.	psychology.	teleph.	telephony.
Pers.	Persian.	redupl.	reduplicated; redupli-	Teut.	Teutonic.
petrog.	petrography.		cation.	theat.	theatrical.
Pg.	Portuguese.	ref.	reference.	theol.	theology.
phar.	pharmacy.	refl.	reflexive; reflexively.	tr.	transitive; translating;
philol.	philology.	rel.	relative.		translation.
philos.	philosophy.	repr.	represented; repre-	trigon.	trigonometry.
photog.	photography.		sending.	Turk.	Turkish.
phren.	phrenology.	rhet.	rhetoric.	typog.	typography.
phys.	physical.	Rom.	Roman.	ult.	ultimate; ultimately.
physiol.	physiological; physiol-	Russ.	Russian.	U. S.	United States.
	ogy.	S.	South.	v.	verb.
phytogeog.	phytogeography.	S. Amer.	South American.	var.	variant; variety.
pl.	plural.	Sc.	Scotch, or Scottish;	vet.	veterinary.
Pol.	Polish.		Scotland.	v. i.	intransitive verb.
polit.	political.	Scand.	Scandinavian.	voc.	vocative.
poss.	possessive.	sculp.	sculpture.	v. t.	transitive verb.
pp.	past participle.	sing.	singular.	W.	Welsh; West.
ppr.	present participle.	Skt.	Sanskrit.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
Pr.	Provençal.	Slav.	Slavic.	zoögeog.	zoögeography.
pred.	predicate.	sociol.	sociology.	zoöl.	zoölogy.
prep.	preposition.	Sp.	Spanish.		

ABBREVIATIONS FOR BOOKS OF BIBLE AND APOCRYPHA

Gen.	Genesis.	Jer.	Jeremiah.	Phil.	Philippians.
Ex.	Exodus.	Lam.	Lamentations.	Col.	Colossians.
Lev.	Leviticus.	Ezek.	Ezekiel.	1 Thes.	I. Thessalonians.
Num.	Numbers.	Dan.	Daniel.	2 Thes.	II. Thessalonians.
Deut.	Deuteronomy.	Hos.	Hosea.	1 Tim.	I. Timothy.
Josh.	Joshua.	Obad.	Obadiah.	2 Tim.	II. Timothy.
1 Sam.	I. Samuel.	Hab.	Habakkuk.	Phile.	Philemon.
2 Sam.	II. Samuel.	Zeph.	Zephaniah.	Heb.	Hebrews.
1 Chron.	I. Chronicles.	Hag.	Haggai.	Jas.	James.
2 Chron.	II. Chronicles.	Zech.	Zechariah.	1 Pet.	I. Peter.
Neh.	Nehemiah.	Mal.	Malachi.	2 Pet.	II. Peter.
Ps.	Psalms.	Mat.	Matthew.	Rev.	Revelation.
Prov.	Proverbs.	Rom.	Romans.		
Eccl.	Ecclesiastes.	1 Cor.	I. Corinthians.	Ecclus.	Ecclesiasticus.
Cant.	Canticles (Song of	2 Cor.	II. Corinthians.	Bar.	Baruch.
	Solomon).	Gal.	Galatians.	1 Mac.	I. Maccabees.
Isa.	Isaiah.	Eph.	Ephesians.	2 Mac.	II. Maccabees.

For other abbreviations, see lists at head of the various supplements, and also supplement of Abbreviations (page 2406)

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a as in fat, man, pang, parrot.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ā as in far, father, palm, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
â as in ask, fast, ant.
ā as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in net, pen, bless.
ē as in me, meet, meat.
é as in her, fern, herd, hurt.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, gloss, forest, dog,
 god (a variable sound: in the
 speech of some, or in some
 words, approaching **ā**; in
 other cases, approaching **ō**).

ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ó as in nor, song, off.

u as in up, son, blood.
ū as in mute, few, lute, tube (in
 many words, after l, t, etc.,
 replaced in common speech
 by **ö**).

ú as in pull, book, could.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in out, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an un-
 accented syllable indicates shortening
 and lightening, without absolute loss of
 the distinctive quality. Thus:

ā as in aviary, prelate, captain.
ē as in elect, ablegate, episcopal.
ō as in agony, abrogate, democrat.
ö as in into, injury.
ū as in unite, singular, educate.

Two dots under a vowel in an unac-
 cented syllable indicate that its sound
 is obscured. Thus:

ä as in errant, publican, rural.
ä as in opera, peninsular.
ē as in ardent, prudence, towel.
ö as in actor, valor, idiot.
ū as in nature, feature, natural.

ch as in chip, much.
g as in go, bag.
s as in say, yes, vice.
th as in thin.
TH as in then.
y as in you, yet.

A mark (˘) under the consonants d,
 s, t, z, indicates that they are variable
 to j, sh, ch, zh. Thus:

d as in arduous, educate.
s as in nausea, appreciation.
t as in nature, adventure.
z as in aphasia, usury.

o as in French cloche, German
 schloss (a short or medium
 open o-sound, intermediate in
 character between **ō** and **ó**:
 not an English sound).

ü as in French menu, German
 kümmel, Müller.

ch as in Scotch loch, German ach.

ñ nasal n, as in French bonbon.

B as in Spanish Habana, Córdoba
 (sounded almost like v).

H as in Spanish jacal, gitana (a
 strongly aspirated, guttural
 h-sound).

' as in French faille, Swedish
 Strindberg (to indicate an
 obscure vowel-sound following
 a consonantal y-sound).

' denotes a primary accent, " a second-
 ary accent. (A secondary accent is not
 ordinarily marked if at its regular inter-
 val of two syllables from the primary,
 or from another secondary.)

In the pronunciation of French words
 (except such as are regarded as at least
 partially Anglicized) no accents are
 indicated; such being the usage of
 French dictionaries, and better suited to
 the light, nearly uniform accentuation
 of French words than the use of marks
 customarily denoting the heavier tonic
 accent of English words.

SIGNS

† obsolete.
 < from; derived from.

+ and; compounded with.
 = equals; equivalent to.

GREEK CHARACTERS

For transliteration of the Greek characters used in the etymologies and elsewhere, see list under the entry *Greek*, on page 683.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS

The title-words of the Dictionary begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs with the different senses of a word or entry, "[cap.]" for *capital* or "[l. c.]" for *lower-case* is inserted to indicate the fact, such an indication being understood to apply to all senses following, up to a differing indication or to a closing period.

Similarly, "*pl.*" for *plural* or "*sing.*" for *singular*, when preceding particular senses of a word, is understood to have force up to a differing indication or to a closing period.

Similarly, also, an italicized designation such as *arch.*, *med.*, *physics*, is understood to apply to following senses of a word up to some indication of change or to a closing period.

A single hyphen (-) in a title word in the Dictionary proper is used to indicate syllabication only; a double hyphen (=) in a title-word in the Dictionary proper, or a single hyphen (-) in the supplements, is used for a hyphen that is intended to be retained in the word.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A

abandonment

A¹, a¹ (ā); pl. A's, a's (āz). A vowel, the 1st letter of the English alphabet.—**A 1**, in shipping registers, a symbol indicating a vessel of the highest grade; fig., first-class or first-rate (colloq.).

a² (ā or a), prep. [AS. *a*, for *an*, *on*: see *on*.] On; in; into; to; in course of: now used chiefly in certain combinations, as *abed*, *afield*, *aglow*, *nowadays*, (to go) *a-fishing*, (the house is) *a-building*.

a³ (ā or a), indef. art. [ME. *a*, for AS. *ān*: see *an*¹.] The form of *an* used before initial consonant-sounds. See *an*¹.

a⁴(a), pron. Obs. or prov. form of *I*, or of *he*, *she*, or *they*.

a⁵ (a), v. Colloq. or prov. form of *have*.

a-¹. [Gr. *α*- ('alpha privative'), before a vowel *ἀν*-, akin to L. *in*-, not (see *in*-²), and E. *un*-¹.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'not,' sometimes used (before a consonant) as an English formative, as in *aculescent*, *aplacental*, *asexual*. See *an*-.
a-². See *a*², *prep.*

aard-vark (ārd'-vark), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'earth pig.'] The South African ground-hog or ant-bear, a burrowing, insect-eating edentate quadruped of the genus *Orycteropus*.



Aardvark.

aard-wolf (ārd'-wūlf), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'earth wolf.'] A hyena-like South African animal, *Proteles lalandi*.



Aardwolf.

Aa-ron-ic (a-ron'-ik), *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the first Jewish high priest, or to the Jewish priestly order; also, pertaining to the second or lesser order of Mormon priests.

Aar-on's-beard (ar'onz-bērd' or ār'onz-), *n.* [Cf. Ps. cxxxiii. 2.] A dwarf evergreen shrub, *Hypericum calycinum*, with conspicuous hair-like stamens; also, the smoke-tree, *Cotinus cotinus*.

Aar-on's-rod (ar'onz-rod' or ār'onz-), *n.* [Cf. Ex. vii. 10; Num. xvii. 8.] An architectural ornament consisting of a rod with leaves sprouting on either side, or with one serpent twined about it; also, one of several plants with tall flowering stems, as the goldenrod.

Ab (ab), *n.* [Heb.] In the Jewish calendar, the eleventh

month (30 days) of the civil year and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, beginning in July or in the first part of August.

ab-. [L. *ab*-, repr. *ab*, prep., from; akin to Gr. *ἀπό*, Skt. *apa*, from, and E. *of* and *off*.] A prefix meaning 'from,' 'away,' 'off,' occurring orig. in words from the Latin, but now used occasionally as an English formative.

ab-a (ab'ā), *n.* [Ar.] A woolen fabric, usually striped, made in Arabia, Syria, and neighboring countries; also, an outer garment of this fabric, worn by Arabs.

a-ba-ca (ā-bā-kā'), *n.* [Philippine.] The Manila hemp plant, *Musa textilis*, or its fiber.

a-back (a-bak'), *adv.* Toward or at the back; backward; back; *naut.*, back against the mast, as sails, or with sails so placed.

—**taken aback**, of a ship, caught by the wind so as to press the sails aback; of sails, caught by a wind on the forward surface; fig., suddenly disconcerted.

ab-a-cus (ab'a-kus), *n.*; pl. -*cuses*, Chinese Abacus, for calculating.



L. -*ci* (-sī). [L., < Gr. *ἀβάξ*, reckoning-board, sideboard.] A tray strewn with sand, anciently used in calculating; a counting-frame with rows of beads sliding on wires; in *arch.*, a rectangular slab, tablet, or shelf; a slab forming the uppermost member of the capital of a column and supporting the architrave.

A-bad-don (a-bad'on), *n.* [Heb., 'destruction.'] "The angel of the bottomless pit" (Rev. ix. 11); Apollyon; also, hell.



Capital of the Parthenon.
A, abacus.

a-baft (a-bāft'), [ME. *on baft* (< AS. *bæftan*, be æftan, 'by aft').] *Naut.*: **I.** *adv.* At or toward the rear or stern; aft. **II.** *prep.* In the rear of; behind.

ab-a-lo-ne (ab-a-lō-nē), *n.* [Sp.] Any of various species of ear-shell (family *Haliotidae*), esp. of the Pacific coasts, whose shell yields a richly colored kind of mother-of-pearl.

a-ban-don (a-ban'don), *v. t.* [OF. *abandoner* (F. *abandonner*), < *a bandon*, under one's jurisdiction: *a* (< L. *ad*), to; *bandon*, proclamation, authority, < ML. *bandum*, *bannum*, proclamation, = E. *ban*¹, *n.*] To give up wholly, as to another; yield or relinquish utterly; renounce; forsake or desert; also, to banish. — **a-ban-don** (a-ban'don, F. *à-bān-dōn*), *n.* [F.] Abandonment to naturalness of action or manner; freedom from conventional restraint; dash. — **a-ban-doned**, *p. a.* Forsaken; deserted; also, given over to evil courses; profligate; recklessly bad. — **a-ban-doned-ly**, *adv.* — **a-ban-don-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* In law, one to whom a thing is abandoned. — **a-ban-don-er**, *n.* — **a-ban'don-ment**, *n.* The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; relinquishment; surrender; desertion; freedom from constraint; abandon.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you; (variable) q as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ch, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

à bas (ä bäs). [F.: à (< L. *ad*), to; *bas*, < LL. *bassus*, low.] Down! down with (the person or thing named)!

a-base (ä-bäs'), *v. t.*; *abased*, *abasing*. [OF. *abaissier* (F. *abaisser*), bring down, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *bassus*, low, E. *base*'] To bring down; lower in position, rank, dignity, etc.; degrade; humble.—**a-base'ment**, *n.* The act of abasing; abased condition; degradation; humiliation.

a-bash (ä-bash'), *v. t.* [AF. *abair* (abaiss-), OF. *esbahir* (F. *ébahir*), astonish, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out of) + *bah*, exclamation of surprise.] To embarrass with awe or shame; confuse with a sense of inferiority, error, etc.—**a-bash'less**, *a.* Unabashed.—**a-bash'ment**, *n.* Confusion from awe or shame.

a-bat-a-ble (ä-bä'tä-bl), *a.* Capable of being abated.

a-bate (ä-bät'), *v.*; *abated*, *abating*. [OF. *abatre* (F. *abattre*), < L. *ad*, to (or *ab*, from), + *battere*, for *battuere*, beat.]

I. tr. To bring down; reduce in amount, intensity, etc.; diminish; curtail; also, to deduct or subtract; omit; also, in *law*, to put down or suppress (a nuisance); suspend or extinguish (an action); annul (a writ). **II. intr.** To go down; decrease; subside; in *law*, to fail; become void.

—**a-bat-ed** (ä-bä'ted), *p. a.* Beaten down, or cut away, as the background of a decorative pattern in relief.—**a-bate'ment**, *n.* The act of abating, or the resulting state; reduction; mitigation; also, an amount abated; a deduction; in *law*, annulment or failure; also, intrusion on a freehold before the entry of the heir; in *her.*, a mark of dishonor.—**a-bat'er**, *n.*

ab-a-tis (äb'ä-tis, F. ä-bä-tē), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, beat down, fell: see *abate*.] In *fort.*, a barricade of felled trees with sharpened branches directed toward the enemy.

ab-a-tor (äb'ä-tör), *n.* In *law*, one who abates.

ab-bat-toir (äbä-twor), *n.* [F.] A public slaughter-house.

abb (äb), *n.* [AS. *āb*, *āweb*: see *woof*.] The woof, or yarn for the woof, in weaving.

ab-ba (äb'ä), *n.* [Aram. *abbā*.] Father (Mark, xiv. 36); also, an ecclesiastical title in the Syriac and Coptic churches.

ab-ba-cy (äb'ä-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [LL. *abbatia*, < *abbas*: see *abbot*.] The office or jurisdiction of an abbot; also, an abbey.

ab-ba-te (äb'ä-tä), *n.*; pl. *-ti* (-tē). [It.] In Italy, an abbot; an ecclesiastic. Cf. *abbé*.

ab-ba-tial (äb'ä-shäl), *a.* Pertaining to an abbacy.

ab-bé (ä-bä), *n.* [F.] In France, an abbot; a priest; any ecclesiastic.

ab-bess (äb'es), *n.* [OF. *abbesse*, < LL. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*, abbot.] The female superior of an abbey of nuns or other religious sisterhood.

ab-bey (äb'i), *n.*; pl. *abbeyes* (-iz). [OF. *abaye*, < LL. *abbatia*.] The religious body or establishment under an abbot or abbess; a monastery or convent; also, the monastic buildings (sometimes used later for other purposes); also, an abbatial church.

ab-bot (äb'öt), *n.* [AS. *abbod*, < LL. *abbas*, < LGr. *ἀββᾱς*, < Aram. *abbā*, father: see *abba*.] The father superior of an abbey of monks.—**ab'bot-ship**, *n.*

ab-bre-vi-ate (äbrē'vi-ät), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [LL. *abbreviatus*, pp. of *abbreviare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *breviare*, shorten, < *brevis*, short, brief.] To make briefer; abridge; shorten, esp. by omission of a part.—**ab-bre-vi-a'tion** (-ä'shön), *n.* [LL. *abbreviatio(n)-*.] Reduction in length; abridgment; also, a reduced or shortened form; esp., part of a word or phrase used as a symbol for the whole.—**ab-bre'vi-a-tor**, *n.*—**ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry** (-ä-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to abbreviate.

a-b=c (äbē-sē'), *n.* [First three letters of the alphabet.] The alphabet; hence, the rudiments of any subject.—**a=b=c book**, a primer.

A. B. C. powers. The South American republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which entered into a treaty or alliance of peace in 1915.

Ab-de-rite (äb'dē-rīt), *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a town in ancient Thrace, as Democritus, the philosopher (born about 460 B.C.); also (from the proverbial stupidity of the Abderites), a stupid person.

ab-di-ca-ble (äb'di-kä-bl), *a.* That may be abdicated.

ab-di-cate (äb'di-kät), *v.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *abdicatus*, pp. of *abdicare*, < *ab*, from, + *dicare*, declare.] **I. tr.** To

renounce (sovereignty, office, etc.); relinquish formally; resign; in *civil law*, to disown or disinherit. **II. intr.** To renounce office or power.—**ab-di-ca'tion** (-kä'shön), *n.* [L. *abdicatio(n)-*.] The act of abdicating; renunciation, esp. of sovereign power.—**ab'di-ca-tive** (-kä-tiv), *a.* Involving abdication.—**ab'di-ca-tor** (-kä-tör), *n.*

ab-do-men (äb-dō'men or äb'dō-men), *n.* [L.] The belly; the visceral cavity; in insects, etc., the posterior division of the body, usually more or less distinctly marked off from the thorax.—**ab-dom'i-nal** (-dom'i-näl), *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.—**ab-dom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-dom'i-nous**, *a.* Pot-bellied.

ab-duce (äb-dūs'), *v. t.*; *-duced*, *-ducing*. [L. *abducere* (pp. *abductus*), < *ab*, from, + *ducere*, lead: cf. *abduct*.] To lead away; abduct.—**ab-du'cent** (-dū'sent), *a.* In *physiol.*, drawing away: applied to muscles, etc.

ab-duct (äb-duk't'), *v. t.* [L. *abductus*, pp. of *abducere*: see *abduce*.] To lead away illegally; carry off; kidnap; in *physiol.*, to draw away from the main axis (opposed to *adduct*).—**ab-duc'tion** (-duk'shön), *n.* [L. *abductio(n)-*.] The act of abducting.—**ab-duc'tor**, *n.* One who abducts; in *physiol.*, an abducting muscle.

a-beam (ä-bēm'), *adv.* *Naut.*, in the direction of the beam or greatest breadth of a ship; directly opposite to the middle part of a ship's side.

a-be-ce-da-ri-an (ä'bē-sē-dä'ri-än), [LL. *abecedarius*, < (the letters) *a, b, c, d*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or concerned with the alphabet; alphabetical; hence, primary; rudimentary. **II. n.** A teacher or a learner of the alphabet.—**a'b-be-ce-da'ri-um** (-um), *n.*; pl. *-ria* (-ri-ä). [LL.] An a-b-c book; a primer.—**a-be-ce'da-ry** (-dä-ri). **I. a.** Abecedarian. **II. n.; pl. *-ries* (-riz). An abecedarium; hence, a rudiment.**

a-bed (ä-bed'), *adv.* In or to bed.

a-bele (ä-bēl' or ä'bēl), *n.* [D. *abeel*, < OF. *abel*, < ML. *albellus*, < L. *albus*, white.] The white poplar, *Populus alba*.

ab-bel-mosk (ä'bēl-mosk), *n.* [NL. *Abelmoschus*, < Ar. *abu'l-misk*, 'father of musk'.] A malvaceous plant, *Abelmoschus abelmoschus*, of warm countries, cultivated for its musky seed, which is used in perfumery, etc.

a-ber-glau-be (ä'bēr-glou'bē), *n.* [G.] Belief beyond what is justified by knowledge; superstition.

ab-er-rant (äb'er'änt), *a.* Straying away; deviating from what is regular or normal; exhibiting aberration.—**ab-er'rance**, **ab-er'ran-cy**, *n.*

ab-er-rate (äb'ē-rät), *v. i.*; *-rated*, *-rating*. [L. *aberratus*, pp. of *aberrare*, < *ab*, from, + *errare*, stray.] To go astray; exhibit aberration.—**ab-er-ra'tion** (-ē-rä'shön), *n.* [L. *aberratio(n)-*.] Deviation from the right course, or from a standard or type; abnormal procedure or character; lapse from a sound mental state; in *optics*, deviation of refracted or reflected light-rays from a single focus, or their convergence to different foci, due to the spherical shape of the lens or mirror, and resulting in the formation of a blurred image ('spherical aberration'); an analogous phenomenon depending on the different refrangibilities of the rays composing white light, and resulting in a prismatic coloring around the edge of the image ('chromatic aberration'); in *astron.*, apparent displacement of a heavenly body, due to the motion of the earth and of light.—**ab-er-ra'tion-al**, *a.*

a-bet (ä-bet'), *v. t.*; *abetted*, *abetting*. [OF. *abeter*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *beter*, bait, as a bear: cf. Icel. *beit*, E. *bait*, *v.*] To encourage by approval or aid, esp. in wrongdoing; urge or help on mischievously; instigate; foment.—**a-bet'ment**, **a-bet'tal**, *n.* The act of abetting.—**a-bet'ter**, **a-bet'tor**, *n.*

a-bey-ance (ä-bä'äns), *n.* [AF. *abeiance*, OF. *abeance*, < *abeer*, be eager for, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *beer*, < LL. *badare*, gape.] A state of expectancy legally as to ownership (as, a title in *abeysance*, or awaiting a possessor); hence, suspension; dormancy. Also **a-bey'an-cy**.—**a-bey'ant**, *a.* Being in abeyance.

ab-hor (äb'hör'), *v. t.*; *-horred*, *-horring*. [L. *abhorrere*, < *ab*, from, + *horrere*, bristle, shudder.] To regard with horror or utter repugnance; loathe; abominate; also, to affect with horror.—**ab-hor'rence** (-hor'ens), *n.* Horror; detestation; also, a thing abhorred.—**ab-hor'rent**, *a.*

fat, fäte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, n.öve, nör; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, elect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

Abhorring; feeling horror (*of*); also, exciting horror; detestable; repugnant (*to*); remote in character (*from*).—**ab-hor'rent-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-hor'rer** (-hór'ér), *n.*

a-bid-ance (ə-bí'dəns), *n.* The act of abiding; abode.

a-bide¹ (ə-bí'd), *v. t.* [For *aby*.] To pay or suffer for. [Obs. or archaic.]

a-bide² (ə-bí'd), *v.*; *abode*, *abiding*. [AS. *āvidan*, < *ā*, away, on, + *bīdan*, bide.] **I. tr.** To wait for; await; also, to endure; tolerate. **II. intr.** To remain; stay; dwell or reside; continue; stand firm.—to **abide by**, to remain by; stand by; adhere or conform to.—**a-bid-er** (ə-bí'dér), *n.*—**a-bid'ing**, *p. a.* Continuing; lasting.—**a-bid'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**a-bid'ing-ness**, *n.*

ab-i-gail (ə-bí-gāl), *n.* [From *Abigail*, the “waiting gentlewoman” in Beaumont and Fletcher’s play, “The Scornful Lady.” See also 1 Sam. xxv. 23–42.] A waiting-woman; a lady’s-maid.

a-bil-i-ty (ə-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *abilite*, < L. *habilitas*, < *habilis*: see *able*.] The quality of being able; power to do something; capability; competence; also, a faculty or talent.

ab-i-o-gen-e-sis (ə-bí-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] In *biol.*, the (hypothetical) production of living things from inanimate matter; spontaneous generation.—**ab'i-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to abiogenesis.—**ab'i-o-ge-net'ic-ly**, *adv.*

ab-i-og-e-nist (ə-bí-ō-jē-nist), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + *γεν-*, bear, produce.] A believer in the doctrine of spontaneous generation, or abiogenesis.—**ab-i-og'e-nous**, *a.* Produced by spontaneous generation.—**ab-i-og'e-ny**, *n.* Abiogenesis.

ab-i-o-log-i-cal (ə-bí-ō-loj'i-kəl), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Not biological; not connected with biology.

ab-ir-ri-tate (ə-bí-rí-tāt), *v. t.*; *-tated*, *-tating*. [See *ab-1*.] In *med.*, to make less irritable.—**ab-ir-ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* In *med.*, removal or absence of irritability; also, asthenia.

ab-ject (əb'jekt). [L. *abjectus*, pp. of *abjicere*, throw away or down, < *ab*, from, + *jacere*, throw.] **I. a.** Brought low; fallen or degraded; base; mean; wretched. **II. † n.** An outcast; a degraded person; an abject slave.—**ab-ject'ion** (-jek'shən), *n.* [L. *abjectio*(-n-).] Abasement; abject condition; also, rejection†.—**ab'ject-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'ject-ness**, *n.*

ab-ju-ra-tion (əb-jō-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *abjuratio*(-n-).] The act of abjuring; renunciation upon oath; repudiation.—**ab-ju'ra-to-ry** (-jō'rā-tō-rí), *a.* Expressing abjuration.

ab-jure (əb-jōr'), *v. t.*; *-jured*, *-juring*. [L. *abjurare*, < *ab*, from, + *jurare*, swear.] To renounce upon oath or with great solemnity; forswear; repudiate; recant; profess to abandon.—**ab-jur'er**, **ab-jur'or**, *n.*

ab-ka-ri (əb-kā-rí), *n.* [Hind. and Pers.] In India, the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; the government excise upon liquors; the licensing of dealers in strong drink.

ab-lac-ta-tion (əb-lak-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *ablactatio*(-n-), < *ablactare*, wean, < *ab*, from, + *lactare*, suckle, < *lac*, milk.] The weaning of a child from the breast; in *hort.*, grafting by inarching (see *inarch*).

ab-la-tion (əb-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *ablatio*(-n-), < *ablatus*, pp. of *auferre*, take away.] The act of taking away; removal; in *geol.*, a process of wearing, washing, or melting away.

ab-la-ti-tious (əb-lā-tish'us), *a.* [L. *ablatus*: see *ablation*.] Tending to remove, as a force which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite toward its planet.

ab-la-tive (əb-lā-tív). [F. *ablatif*, < L. *ablativus*, < *ablatus*: see *ablation*.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Expressing removal or separation: applied to a case in declension in Latin and some other languages, or to its forms or constructions. **II. n.** The ablative case, or a word in that case.

ab-laut (äp'lout), *n.* [G., < *ab*, off, + *laut*, sound.] In *philol.*, a substitution of one root-vowel for another, accompanying a modification of use or meaning, as in *bind*, *band*, *bond*; esp., change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in a verb, as in *get*, *got*, *got*.

a-blaze (ə-blāz'), *adv.* In a blaze, as of fire, light, ardor, etc.

a-ble (ä'bl), *a.*; compar. *abler*, superl. *ablest*. [OF. *able*, *abile*, *habile* (F. *habile*), < L. *habilis*, fit, apt, expert, < *habere*, have.] Having sufficient power, strength, or qualifications;

competent; qualified; also, having superior powers or faculties.—**a'ble**, *v. t.* To enable; also, to warrant.

-able. [OF. F. *-able*, < L. *-abilis*, suffix forming adjectives from verbs with infinitive in *-are*, being one form of the suffix *-bilis*: see *-ble*, and cf. *-ible*.] An adjective suffix meaning, in a passive signification, ‘capable or susceptible of being,’ ‘liable to be,’ ‘fit or worthy to be,’ ‘that is to be,’ as in *bear-able*, *curable*, *deposable*, *enjoyable*, *laudable*, *lovable*, *payable*, *punishable*, *regrettable*, also, with active or neuter signification, ‘able to,’ ‘such as to,’ ‘adapted for,’ ‘characterized by,’ as in *comfortable*, *durable*, *peaceable*, *serviceable*, *suitable*: forming derivatives commonly from verbs, less often from nouns, and attached freely (now usually with passive force) to stems of any origin, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, or other. See *-ble* and *-ible*.

a-ble-bod-ied (ä'bl-bod'id), *a.* Sound of body; physically competent.

ab-le-gate (äblē-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus*, pp. of *ablegare*, send away, < *ab*, from, + *legare*, send as legate.] A papal envoy to a newly appointed dignitary.

a-blins, **ai-blins** (ä'blinz), *adv.* [See *able*.] Possibly; perhaps. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

a-bloom (ə-blōm'), *adv.* In bloom.

ab-lu-ent (äb'lō-ēnt). [L. *ablueus* (-ent-), ppr. of *abluerē*: see *ablation*.] **I. a.** Washing away; cleansing; detergent. **II. n.** A cleansing lotion or medicine.

ab-lu-tion (äb-lō'shən), *n.* [L. *ablutio*(-n-), < *abluerē* (pp. *ablutus*), wash away, < *ab*, from, + *luere*, wash.] The act of washing; a cleansing with water or other liquid, as in ceremonial purification; also, the liquid used.—**ab-lu-tion-ary** (-ā-rí), *a.*

a-bly (ä'bli), *adv.* In an able manner; competently.

ab-ne-gate (äb-nē-gāt), *v. t.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [L. *abnegatus*, pp. of *abnegare*, < *ab*, from, + *negare*, deny.] To refuse or deny to one’s self; renounce.—**ab-ne-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [LL. *abnegatio*(-n-).] Denial; self-denial; renunciation.

ab-nor-mal (äb-nór-mäl), *a.* [Earlier *anormal*, < F. *anormal* < ML. *anormalis*, for LL. *anormalis*, E. *anomalous*, but confused with L. *abnormis*, < *ab*, from, + *norma*, rule.] Not conforming to rule; deviating from the standard or type; irregular; anomalous.—**ab-nor-mal'i-ty** (-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Abnormal character; an abnormal form or feature.—**ab-nor-mal-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-nor'mi-ty**, *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [LL. *abnormitas*, < L. *abnormis*.] Abnormality; irregularity; monstrosity; also, something abnormal.—**ab-nor'mous**, *a.* [L. *abnormis*.] Abnormal.

a-board (ə-bórd'). **I. adv.** On board; on or in a ship, railroad-car, etc.; also, alongside. **II. prep.** On board of.

a-bode¹ (ə-bód'), *n.* [AS. *ābōdan*, announce.] A prognostication; a foreboding.—**a-bode**², *v. t.* To presage; forebode.—**a-bode'ment**†, *n.* Foreboding; omen.

a-boil (ə-boil'), *adv.* In a boiling state.

a-bol-ish (ə-bol'ish), *v. t.* [OF. F. *abolir* (*aboliss-*), < L. *abolere* (pp. *abolitus*), destroy, remove, abolish.] To do away with; put an end to; suppress.—**a-bol'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being abolished.—**a-bol'ish-er**, *n.*—**a-bol'ish-ment**, *n.* Abolition.—**ab-o-li-tion** (əb-ō-lish'qn), *n.* [L. *abolitio*(-n-).] The act of abolishing, or the resulting state; suppression; esp., the suppression of negro slavery.

—**ab-o-li'tion-ism**, *n.* The principle or policy of abolition, esp. of negro slavery.—**ab-o-li'tion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of abolition, esp., formerly, the abolition of negro slavery in the U. S.

ab-o-ma-sum (äb-ō-mā'sum), *n.*; pl. *-sa* (-sä). [NL., < L. *ab*, from, + NL. *omasum*: see *omasum*.] The fourth or true stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum.

a-bom-i-na-ble (ə-bom'i-nā-bl), *a.* [L. *abominabilis*.] Deserving to be abominated; detestable; odious.—**a-bom'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.*—**a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom-i-nate (ə-bom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, < *ab*, from, + *ominari*, forebode, < *omen*, omen.] To regard with intense aversion; abhor; detest; loathe.—**a-bom-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [LL. *abominatio*(-n-).] Intense aversion; abhorrence; de-

testation; also, an abominable thing or practice. — **a-bom/i-na-tor**, *n.*

ab-or-i-gen, **ab-or-i-gin** (ab-or'i-jen, -jin), **ab-o-rig-i-ne** (ab-ō-rij'i-nē), *n.* Assumed singular of *aborigines*.

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ab-ō-rij'i-nal), *I. a.* Belonging to aborigines; also, existing from the beginning; original; primitive; native; indigenous. *II. n.* An original inhabitant; a native. — **ab-o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ab-o-rig-i-nes (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., < *ab*, from, + *origo* (*origin-*), origin, beginning.] The primitive inhabitants of a country; also, the original fauna or flora of a region.

a-bort (ā-bōrt'), *v. i.* [L. *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, < *ab*, from, + *oriri*, arise.] To miscarry in giving birth; also, to fail of development. — **a-bor-ti-cide** (ā-bōrt'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus*, miscarriage (< *aboriri*): see *-cide*.] Destruction of a fetus in the uterus; also, an abortifacient. — **a-bor-ti-fa-cient** (-fā'shənt), [L. *abortus*, miscarriage, + *faciens* (*facient-*), ppr. of *facere*, do, make.] *I. a.* Causing abortion. *II. n.* Any agent serving to cause abortion. — **a-bor-tion** (-shən), *n.* [L. *abortio* (*n-*).] The act of aborting; the expulsion of a fetus before it is viable; miscarriage; also, arrested development; also, an imperfectly developed birth or product. — **a-bor-tion-al**, *a.* — **a-bor-tion-ist**, *n.* One who produces criminal abortion. — **a-bor-tive**, [L. *abortivus*.] *I. a.* Exhibiting abortion; imperfectly developed; rudimentary; failing to mature or succeed; also, causing abortion. *II. n.* An abortive birth; also, a drug causing abortion. — **a-bor-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bor-tive-ness**, *n.*

a-bou-li-a (ā-bō'lī-ā), etc. See *abulia*, etc.

a-bound (ā-bound'), *v. i.* [OF. *abunder* (F. *abonder*), < L. *abundare*, < *ab*, from, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave.] To be in great plenty; be rich (*in*); *teem* (*with*).

a-bout (ā-bout'). [AS. *abūtan*, for *onbūtan*, < *on*, on, + *būtan*, outside: see *but*.] *I. adv.* Along the outside; on or to all or various sides; hither and thither; here and there; astir, or in action or operation; in the vicinity, or near; approximately (as, *about* a hundred miles); nearly (as, *about* finished); on the point of, or going (to do something); around or round; in rotation (as, turn and turn *about*); in a circuit; to pass (as, to bring or come *about*); so as to change or reverse the direction, etc. (as, to face *about*). *II. prep.* Along the outside of; around; here and there in; in the space surrounding; on or near (as, have you a pencil *about* you?); not far from (as, *about* one o'clock); in relation to, or concerning (as, to know *about* a matter); at or on (as, to set *about* a task; "I must be *about* my Father's business," Luke, ii. 49). — **a-bout'=face'**, *n.* A facing about in the opposite direction, as by a soldier in drilling; hence, a change in action, etc., to the exact opposite; a complete reversal of procedure. — **a-bout'=face'**, *v. i.*; -faced, -facing. To execute an about-face.

a-bove (ā-buv'). [AS. *abufan*, < *a* (for *on*, on) + *bufan*, above, < *be*, by, + *ufan*, above.] *I. adv.* On high; aloft; overhead; on top; higher in place, rank, etc.; before. Often used elliptically as an adjective or noun: as, the *above* list; see the *above*. *II. prep.* Over or on the top of; higher in place or rank than; too high in dignity or character for; superior to; more than; beyond. — **a-bove/board'**, *adv.* In open sight; without tricks or disguise.

ab-ra-ca-dab-ra (ab'ra-kā-dab'ra), *n.* [L.] A mystical word used in incantations, or written in triangular form as a charm on an amulet; hence, any mysterious jargon.

a-brad-ant (ā-brā'dant). *I. a.* Abrading; scraping. *II. n.* An abrading substance, as emery or sand.

a-brade (ā-brād'), *v. t.*; *abraded*, *abrad-ing*. [L. *abradere* (pp. *abrasus*), < *ab*, from, + *radere*, scrape.] To scrape off; wear off or down by friction. — **a-brad-er** (ā-brā'dēr), *n.* **a-bran-chi-ate** (ā-brang'ki-āt or ā-), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Not branchiate; having no gills.

a-bra-sion (ā-brā'shən), *n.* [L. *abrasio* (*n-*).] The act of abrading; wear by friction; also, an abraded surface; also,

matter rubbed off. — **a-bra'sive** (-siv). *I. a.* Causing abrasion; tending to abrade. *II. n.* An abradant.

a-bras-tol (ā-bras'tol or -töl), *n.* [Gr. *ā-priv.* + *βράζειν*, boil, ferment.] A white powder, a naphthol derivative containing calcium, used as a preservative in wine and as a remedy for rheumatism etc.

ab-raum (ab'rām, G. *äp'rour*) **salts**. [G. *abrams-salze*, salts to be removed (as being thought worthless).] A mixture of salts of potassium, sodium, magnesium, etc., found in association with deposits of rock-salt at Stassfurt, Prussia, and vicinity.

A-brax-as (ā-brak'sas), *n.* [Said to represent the Gr. numeral letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, s, amounting to the mystical number 365.] A mystical Gnostic word, or an amulet inscribed with it or with some symbolical Gnostic device.

a-breast (ā-brest'), *adv.* With breasts in a line; side by side; equally advanced (*with*); alongside (*of*) in progress or attainment.

a-bri (ā-brē), *n.*; *pl. abris* (F. *ā-brē*). [F.] A shelter, or place of shelter: esp. in military use.

a-bridge (ā-brij'), *v. t.*; *abridged*, *abridg-ing*. [OF. *abregier* (F. *abrégier*), < LL. *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*.] To make shorter; shorten; curtail; reduce; bring to a shorter written form by condensation or omission; deprive (*of*). —

a-bridg'er, *n.* — **a-bridg'ment**, **a-bridge'ment**, *n.* The act of abridging, or an abridged condition; curtailment; reduction, esp. to a shorter written form; also, a condensed form of a book, etc.; an epitome.

a-broach (ā-brōch'), *adv.* Broached, as a cask; hence, running; going; in circulation.

a-broad (ā-brōd'), *adv.* Over a broad area; broadly; wide; also, away from home; out of doors; in a foreign land; also, at large; in circulation; also, wide of the truth; 'at sea.'

ab-ro-ga-ble (ab'rō-gā-bl), *a.* That may be abrogated.

ab-ro-gate (ab'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogare*, < *ab*, from, + *rogare*, ask.] To make void by authoritative act; annul by an enactment that repeals or invalidates; abolish. — **ab-ro-ga-tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [L. *abrogatio* (*n-*).] The act of abrogating; authoritative annulment. — **ab-ro-ga-tive** (-gā-tiv), *a.* Serving to abrogate. — **ab-ro-ga-tor** (-gā-tor), *n.*

ab-rupt (ā-brupt'). [L. *abruptus*, pp. of *abrumper*, break off, < *ab*, from, + *rumper*, break.] *I. a.* Broken off; terminating or changing suddenly; precipitous or steep; blunt; unceremonious (as, an *abrupt* entrance); disconnected (as, an *abrupt* literary style). *II. n.* A precipice or chasm: as, "Upborne with indefatigable wings, Over the vast *abrupt*" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 409). [Poetic.]

ab-rupt-ion (ā-brup'shən), *n.* [L. *abruptio* (*n-*).] The act of breaking off; a sudden break or termination. — **ab-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **ab-rupt'ness**, *n.*

ab-scess (ab'ses), *n.* [L. *abscessus*, < *abscedere*, go away, < *abs*, from, + *cedere*, go.] A collection of pus in the tissues of the body.

ab-scind (ab-sind'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere* (pp. *abscessus*), < *ab*, from, + *scindere*, cut.] To cut off. [Archaic.]

ab-scis-sa (ab-sis'ā), *n.*; *pl. abscessas*, L. *abscessæ* (-ē). [L., fem. of *abscessus*, pp. of *abscindere*: see *abscind*.] In conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between its vertex and a perpendicular ordinate drawn to it from a given point of the conic. See also *coördinate*.

ab-scis-sion (ab-siz'hən), *n.* [L. *abscessio* (*n-*), < *abscindere*: see *abscind*.] A cutting off; sudden termination; in *rhet.*, a sudden break or reticence in discourse.

ab-scond (ab-skond'), *v. i.* [L. *abscondere*, hide, depart from, < *abs*, from, + *condere*, lay up: see *condiment*.] To go off into hiding; depart suddenly and secretly, esp. to avoid a legal process; decamp. — **ab-scond'er**, *n.*

ab-sence (ab'sens), *n.* [OF. F. *absence*, < L. *absentia*.] The state or period of being absent; also, a being wanting or lacking; also, absent-mindedness (usually 'absence of mind').

ab-sent (ab'sent), *a.* [OF. F. *absent*, < L. *absens* (*absent-*), ppr. of *absesse*, be away, < *ab*, from, + *esse*, be.] Being



Abraxas.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

away; not present; also, wanting; lacking; also, absent-minded.—**ab-sent** (ab-sent'), *v. t.* [F. *absenter*, < LL. *absentare*, < L. *absens*.] To make absent; take or keep (one's self) away.—**ab-sen-ta'tion** (-sen-tā'shən), *n.* The act of absenting one's self.—**ab-sen-tee** (-tē'), *n.* One who absents himself or remains absent, esp. from his country, estate, office, or post.—**ab-sen-tee'ism**, *n.* The practice of being an absentee.—**ab-sent'er**, *n.*—**ab-sent-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'sent-mind'ed**, *a.* Forgetful of present surroundings; inattentive; abstracted; preoccupied.—**ab'sent-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'sent-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*—**ab'sent-ness**, *n.*

ab-sinth (ab'sinth), *n.* [F. *absinthe*, < L. *absinthium*, < Gr. *ἀψίνθιον*, wormwood.] Wormwood; also, absinthe.—**ab-sinthe** (ab'sinth, F. *ap-sant*), *n.* [F.] A bitter green aromatic liqueur made with wormwood and other herbs.—**ab-sin'thi-al** (-sin'thi-əl), *a.* Of or like wormwood.—**ab-sin'thi-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. To impregnate with wormwood.—**ab'sinth-ism**, *n.* In *pathol.*, a morbid condition due to the use of absinthe.—**ab-sin'thi-um** (-um), *n.* [L.] The common wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*.

ab-so-lute (ab'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvere*; see *absolve*.] Free from restriction or limitation; unconditioned or unconditional; unqualified; perfect; pure (as, *absolute* alcohol, ethyl alcohol containing not more than one per cent by weight of water); thorough; positive; independent; arbitrary or despotic (as, an *absolute* monarchy); viewed independently; not comparative or relative; self-existent; ultimate; in *gram.*, syntactically independent; forming an element in a sentence but not grammatically connected with it (as, the ablative *absolute* in Latin); of an adjective, having its noun understood, not expressed; of a transitive verb, used without its object being expressed; in *physics*, independent, or accepted as independent, of arbitrary standards (as, the *absolute* zero of temperature; *absolute* units); based on an absolute zero or unit (as, *absolute* temperature; *absolute* velocity or pressure); of or pertaining to absolute units.—**absolute system of units**, a system of units based on certain units (esp. those of mass, length, and time) of invariable value which are taken as fundamental: esp. as contrasted with any system of units based partly on some arbitrary unit, as of gravitation, whose value varies with latitude, altitude, or the like.—**absolute temperature**, temperature measured from the absolute zero, esp. on a scale depending upon certain thermodynamic principles.—**absolute unit**, any of the units in an absolute system of units.—**absolute zero**, the lowest possible temperature which the nature of matter admits, or that temperature at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest: being a hypothetical point 273 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale.—**ab'so-lute**, *n.* In *metaph.*, with *the*, that which is unconditioned or non-relative; the ultimate ground of all things; God.—**ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

ab-so-lu-tion (ab-sō-lū'shən), *n.* [L. *absolutio*(n-), < *absolvere*: see *absolve*.] The act of absolving, or the state of being absolved; release; discharge; forgiveness; remission, as of sin or of its penal consequences; the formula declaring this remission; also, a form of prayer for pardon, as over the dead in the burial service.

ab-so-lut-ism (ab'sō-lūt-izm), *n.* The principle or the exercise of absolute power in government; in *metaph.*, the doctrine of an absolute or non-relative being.—**ab'so-lut-ist**, *n.* An advocate of absolutism.—**ab'so-lut-is'tic**, *a.*

ab-sol-u-to-ry (ab-sol'ū-tō-ri), *a.* Giving absolution.

ab-solv-a-ble (ab-sol'vā-bl), *a.* Capable of being absolved; deserving of absolution.

ab-solve (ab-solv'), *v. t.*; -solved, -solving. [L. *absolvere* (pp. *absolutus*), < *ab*, from, + *solvere*, loosen.] To set free from obligation or liability; release from a charge or penalty; acquit; pardon; also, to grant pardon for; *eccles.*, to grant or pronounce remission of sins to; also, to remit (sin).—**ab-solv'ent**, *a.* Absolving.—**ab-solv'er**, *n.*

ab-so-nant (ab'sō-nant), *a.* [L. *ab*, from, + *sonans* (*sonant*-), ppr. of *sonare*, sound.] Discordant; abhorrent (*from* or *to*); incongruous: opposed to *consonant*.

ab-sorb (ab-sōrb'), *v. t.* [L. *absorbere* (pp. *absorptus*), < *ab*, from, + *sorbere*, suck in.] To suck or drink in; take in

through pores or interstices; take up by chemical or molecular action; also, to swallow up; appropriate; incorporate; also, to occupy mentally; engross (*in*).—**ab-sorb'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.—**ab-sorb-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**ab-sorb'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-sor-be-fa'cient** (-sōr-bē-fā'shənt). [L. *absorbere* + *faciens* (*facient*-), ppr. of *facere*, do, make.] *I. a.* Causing absorption. *II. n.* An agent that causes absorption.—**ab-sorb'ent**. *I. a.* Absorbing; taking up fluids, etc. *II. n.* An absorbent substance or vessel.—**ab-sorb'er**, *n.*—**ab-sorb'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-sorp'tion** (-sōrp'shən), *n.* [L. *absorptio*(n-).] The act of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed.—**ab-sorp'tive**, *a.* Having power to absorb.

ab-squat-u-late (ab-skwoŭ'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -lated, -lating. [A made word, simulating Latin.] To run off; decamp. [Slang, U. S.]

ab-stain (ab-stān'), *v. i.* [OF. F. *abstenir*, < L. *abstinere* (pp. *abstentus*), < *abs*, from, + *tenere*, hold.] To hold back, as from doing or enjoying something; refrain.—**ab-stain'er**, *n.* One who abstains, esp. from the use of intoxicating liquors.

ab-ste-mi-ous (ab-stē'mi-us), *a.* [L. *abstemius*, < *abs*, from, + *tem*-, as in *temetum*, strong drink.] Sparing in diet; moderate in the use of food and drink; temperate in habit; abstinent.—**ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-ste'mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

ab-sten-tion (ab-sten'shən), *n.* [F. *abstention*, < LL. *abstentio*(n-).] The act of abstaining.—**ab-sten'tious** (-shus), *a.* Characterized by abstention; abstinent.

ab-sterge (ab-stērj'), *v. t.*; -sterged, -sterging. [L. *abstergere* (pp. *abstersus*), < *abs*, from, + *tergere*, wipe.] To wipe off; cleanse; purge.—**ab-ster'gent** (-stēr'jent). *I. a.* Cleansing; detergent. *II. n.* A cleansing agent; a detergent.—**ab-ster'sion** (-shən), *n.* The act of absterging.—**ab-ster'sive** (-siv). *I. a.* Abstergent; cleansing. *II. n.* An abstergent.—**ab-ster'sive-ness**, *n.*

ab-sti-nence (ab'sti-nəns), *n.* [OF. F. *abstinence*, < L. *abstinentia*.] The state of being abstinent; the act or practice of abstaining; abstention, esp. from the use of alcoholic beverages. Also **ab'sti-nen-cy**.

ab-sti-nent (ab'sti-nənt), *a.* [OF. F. *abstinent*, < L. *abstinens* (-ent-), ppr. of *abstinere*: see *abstain*.] Abstaining, esp. from self-indulgence; temperate; abstemious.—**ab'sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

ab-stract (ab-strakt'), *v.* [L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*, < *abs*, from, + *trahere*, draw.] *I. tr.* To take away; withdraw; remove; divert; separate in thought; conceive apart from matter or from particular instances; derive as an idea; summarize or epitomize. *II. intr.* To withdraw or depart (*from*); turn aside in thought; form abstractions.—**ab'stract**. *I. a.* Conceived apart from matter or from particular instances; pertaining to that which is so conceived (as, an *abstract* term or name); not concrete; concerned with general concepts or ideas rather than realities or actual instances; ideal or theoretical; profound or abstruse; general as opposed to particular; in *arith.*, noting a number which does not relate to a particular object or thing (as, 4 and 6 are *abstract* numbers, while in '4 trees,' '6 cats,' the numbers are concrete). *II. n.* A concise embodiment of essential features; a compendium; an epitome; a summary, as of facts or statements; also, an abstract idea or term; in *phar.*, a dry powder prepared from a drug by obtaining a solid extract of it and mixing this with milk-sugar until the final product is twice as strong as the original drug.—**ab-tract'ed**, *p. a.* Withdrawn; apart; also, lost in thought; absent in mind; also, abstract; ideal.—**ab-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*—**ab-tract'er**, *n.*—**ab-tract'ion** (-strak'shən), *n.* [LL. *abstractio*(n-).] The act of abstracting, or an abstracted state; withdrawal; removal; separation; the formation of an abstract or general concept, or the concept formed; a mere idea; also, the state of being lost in thought; reverie; absence of mind.—**ab-tract'ion-ist**, *n.* One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist.—**ab-tract'ive**, *a.* Abstracting; pertaining to abstraction.—**ab'stract-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'stract-ness**, *n.*

ab-stric-tion (ab-strik'shən), *n.* [L. *ab*, from, + LL. *strictio*(n-), a drawing together, E. *striction*.] In *bot.*, a

method of spore-formation in which successive portions of the sporophore are cut off through the growth of septa.

ab-struse (ab-strōs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudere*, thrust away, < *abs*, from, + *trudere*, thrust.] Remote from comprehension; difficult to be understood; profound; recondite; esoteric. — **ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* — **ab-struse'ness**, *n.* — **ab-stru'si-ty** (-strō'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Abstruse character; also, an abstruse point.

ab-surd (ab-sērd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus*, discordant, irrational, absurd.] Contrary to reason or common sense; obviously false or foolish; logically contradictory; ridiculous; nonsensical. — **ab-sur'di-ty** (-sēr'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being absurd; also, something absurd, as an action or statement. — **ab-surd'ly**, *adv.* — **ab-surd'ness**, *n.*

a-bu-li-a (a-bō'lī-ā or a-bū'-), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *βούλεσθαι*, to will.] In *pathol.*, a form of mental derangement in which volition is impaired or lost. — **a-bu'lic**, *a.*

a-bun-dance (a-bun'dāns), *n.* [OF. *abundance* (F. *abondance*), < L. *abundantia*.] Abundant quantity or supply; overflowing plenty; copious or ample sufficiency; profusion; affluence.

a-bun-dant (a-bun'dānt), *a.* [OF. *abundant* (F. *abondant*), < L. *abundans* (-ant-), ppr. of *abundare*: see *abound*.] Present in great quantity; plentiful; copious; ample; also, abounding or rich in something (as, "the Lord . . . abundant in goodness and truth": Ex. xxxiv. 6). — **a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

a-buse (a-būz'), *v. t.*; *abused*, *abusing*. [OF. F. *abuser*, < L. *abuti* (pp. *abusus*), use up, misuse, < *ab*, from, + *uti*, use.] To use improperly or ill; misuse; ill-treat or maltreat; violate or ravish; revile or vituperate; mislead or deceive. — **a-buse** (a-būs'), *n.* [OF. F. *abus*, < L. *abusus*, < *abuti*.] Wrong or improper use; misuse; a corrupt practice; ill treatment, as of a person; violation or defilement; revilement or vituperation; deception or delusion. — **a-bus-or** (a-būz'ēr), *n.* — **a-bu-sive** (a-bū'siv), *a.* Characterized by abuse; wrong; corrupt; harsh; injurious; rudely reproachful; vituperative; deceptive. — **a-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*

a-but (a-but'), *v. i.*; *abuttet*, *abutting*. [OF. *aboutir*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *bout*, end, < *bouter*, strike, thrust: see *butt*.] To touch at the end or border (*on, upon, or against*); rest in contact; border.

a-bu-ti-lon (a-bū'ti-lon), *n.* [NL. *Abutilon*; from Ar.] Any plant of the malvaceous genus *Abutilon*, of tropical or warm regions, which includes species cultivated for their bell-shaped flowers and variegated leaves.

a-but-ment (a-but'mēt), *n.* [See *abut*.] The fact, state, or place of abutting; hence, an abutting part; also, that on which something abuts, as the part of a pier which receives the thrust of an arch; a part for sustaining or resisting pressure. — **a-but'tal**, *n.* The fact or state of abutting; also, an abutting part, as of land (chiefly in *pl.*).

a-but'ter, *n.* One whose property abuts. — **a-but'ting**, *p. a.* That abuts.

a-by, **a-byo** (a-bī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abought*. [AS. *abyrgan*, < *ā*, away, on, up, + *byrgan*, E. *buy*.] To pay for; expiate; also, to suffer in expiation. [Archaic.]

a-bysm (a-bizm'), *n.* [OF. *abisme* (F. *abîme*), a superl. form < L. *abyssus*: see *abyss*.] An abyss: as, "the dark backward and abysm of time" (Shakespeare's "Tempest," i. 2. 50). — **a-bys-mal** (a-biz'māl), *a.* Of or like an abysm or abyss; immeasurably deep; most profound; abyssal. — **a-bys'mal-ly**, *adv.*

a-byss (a-bis'), *n.* [L. *abyssus*, < Gr. *ἄβυσσος*, < *ā-priv.* + *βυσσός*, depth, bottom.] A bottomless or immeasurably deep space; the primal chaos; the bottomless pit (hell); an unfathomable gulf; the lowest depths of anything (often in *pl.*). — **a-bys'sal**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an abyss; also, belonging to the lowest depths of the ocean.

Ab-yss-in-i-an (ab-i-sin'i-ān). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Abyssinia, a country of eastern Africa. *II. n.* A native of Abyssinia.

a-ca-cia (a-kā'shi-ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄκακία*.] Any tree or shrub of the mimosaceous genus *Acacia*, native in warm regions; also, the inspissated juice of certain species of *Acacia*; gum arabic; also, one of several other plants, as the locust-tree, *Robinia pseudacacia* ('false acacia'), and *R. hispida* ('rose-acacia'). — **ac-a-cin**, **ac-a-cine** (ak'a-sin), *n.* Gum arabic.

Ac-a-deme (ak-a-dēm'), *n.* [L. *Academia*: see *academy*.] The Academy of Athens; [L. c.] any place for instruction; an academy.

ac-a-dem-ic (ak-a-dem'ik). [L. *academicus*.] *I. a.* [cap.] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers; [L. c.] pertaining to any academy; concerned with general collegiate rather than technical or professional study; scholarly; also, theoretical; formal; conventional. *II. n.* [cap.] A Platonist; [L. c.] a college student; also, an academican. — **ac-a-dem'i-cal**. *I. a.* Academic. *II. n.* A member of an academy; *pl.*, the college cap and gown. — **ac-a-dem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ac-a-dem-i-cian** (a-kad-e-mish'ān), *n.* A member of an academy or society for promoting literature, science, or art.

ac-a-de-mist (a-kad'e-mist), *n.* An academician.

ac-a-de-my (a-kad'e-mī), *n.*; pl. *-mies* (-miz). [F. *académie*, < L. *Academia*, < Gr. *Ἀκαδημία*, < *Ἀκάδημος*, Academus, an Attic hero.] [cap.] A public pleasure-ground of Athens, in which Plato taught; the Platonic school of philosophy; [L. c.] a place for instruction, esp. in an art or science; a superior school ranking below a college; also, a society of adepts for the promotion of literature, science, or art (as, the French *Academy*, a body, established in 1635, which now constitutes one of the five academies composing the Institute of France, and which consists of forty members, selected from among literary and other personages of eminence in France, who themselves fill vacancies occurring in their number, and whose chief duties are the regulation and purification of the French language and the encouragement of French literature).

A-ca-di-an (a-kā'dī-ān). *I. a.* Belonging to Acadia or Acadie, a former French territory in eastern North America, including what is now Nova Scotia; belonging to Nova Scotia. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia or of Nova Scotia.

ac-a-jou (ak'a-jō), *n.* [F.; from Brazilian name.] The cashew-tree, or its fruit; also, a gum or resin from the bark.

ac-a-leph (ak'a-lef), *n.* [NL. *acalepha*, < Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, nettle.] One of the *Acalephæ*, a group of coelenterate marine animals including the sea-nettles or jellyfishes. Also **ac-a-le'phan** (-lē'fan), **ac'a-lephe** (-lēf). — **ac-a-le'phoid**, *a.* Like an acaleph.

ac-a-na-ceous (ak-a-nā'shi-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκανος*, kind of thistle, < *ἀκῆ*, point.] In *bot.*, prickly.

ac-an-tha (a-kan'thā), *n.*; pl. *-thæ* (-thē). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, < *ἀκῆ*, point.] In *bot.*, a prickle; in *zool.*, a spine or prickly fin; in *anat.*, a spinous process of a vertebra; also, the vertebral column.

ac-an-tha-ceous (ak-an-thā'shi-us), *a.* [See *acantha*.] Belonging to the *Acanthaceæ*, or acanthus family of plants.

a-can-tho-ceph-a-lan (a-kan-thō-sef'a-lan), *n.* [NL. *Acanthocephala*, pl., < Gr. *ἄκανθα* (see *acantha*) + *κεφαλή*, head.] Any of the *Acanthocephala*, a class or group of nemathelminths comprising internal parasitic worms having a protrusile proboscis with recurved hooks, but having no alimentary canal and absorbing their food through the body-wall.

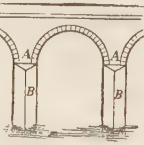
a-can-thoid (a-kan'thoid), *a.* [See *acantha* and *-oid*.] Shaped like a spine; spiny; spinous.

a-can-thop-te-ryg-i-an (a-kan'thop-te-rij'i-ān). [NL. *Acanthopterygii*, pl., < Gr. *ἄκανθα* (see *acantha*) + *πτερόν*, fin, dim. of *πτερόν*, wing.] *I. a.* Belonging to the *Acanthopterygii*, a group of fishes with spiny fins, as the bass and perch. *II. n.* One of the *Acanthopterygii*.

a-can-thus (a-kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *-thuses*, *L. -thi* (-thi). [L., < Gr. *ἄκανθος*: cf. *acantha*.] A plant of the genus *Acanthus*, of



Acaleph.



Abutment.
A, A, arch-abutments; B, B, current- or ice-abutments.



Leaf of Acanthus.

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

the Mediterranean regions, with large spiny or toothed leaves; also, an architectural ornament resembling the foliage of this plant, as in the Corinthian capital.

ac-a-ri (ak'a-ri), *n.* Plural of *acarus*.

ac-a-ri-an (a-kā'ri-an), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the acar; acaridan.

ac-a-ri-a-sis (ak'a-ri'a-sis), *n.* [NL.] A skin-disease caused by an acarian parasite.

ac-a-rid (ak'a-rid), *n.* [NL. *Acarida*, pl., < *Acarus*: see *acarus*.] Any animal belonging to the *Acarida*, an order of arachnids including the acarus and other mites, ticks, etc. — **ac-a-ri-dan** (a-kar'i-dan), *I. a.* Belonging to the *Acarida* or acarids. *II. n.* An acarid.

ac-a-roid (ak'a-roid), *a.* Resembling an acarus or mite.

ac-car-pous (a-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. ἄκαρος, < ἀ- priv. + καρπός, fruit.] In bot., unfruitful; sterile.

ac-a-rus (ak'a-rus), *n.*; pl. -ri (-ri). [NL., < Gr. ἄκαρι, kind of mite, < ἀκαρής, short, tiny.] An animal of the genus *Acarus*; a mite.

ac-cat-a-lec-tic (a-kat'a-lek'tik or ā-), *a.* [LL. *acatalecticus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + καταληκτικός, *E. catalectic*.] In pros., not catalectic; complete.

ac-cau-date, ac-cau-dal (a-kā'dāt, -dāl), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Not caudate; tailless.

ac-au-les-cent (ak-ā-les'ent), *a.* [See *a-1*.] In bot., not caulescent; stemless; without visible stem. — **ac-au-les-cence, n.** — **ac-cau-line** (a-kā'lin), **ac-cau-lose** (-lōs), **ac-cau-lous, a.** Same as *acaulous*.

Ac-ca/di-an, a. and n. See *Akkadian*.

ac-cede (ak-sēd'), *v. i.*; -ceded, -ceding. [L. *accedere* (pp. *accessus*), < *ad*, to, + *cedere*, go.] To come (to); attain, as to an office or dignity; also, to give adhesion or assent; conform; agree. — **ac-ced-ence** (ak-sē'dens), *n.* The act of acceding. — **ac-ced'er, n.**

ac-ce-le-ran-dō (ak-sel-e-ran'dō, It. āt-chā-lā-rān'dō), *a.* [It.] In music, gradually increasing in speed.

ac-cel-er-ate (ak-sel'e-rāt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, < *ad*, to, + *celerare*, quicken, < *celer*, quick.] *I. tr.* To make quicker or faster; bring about more quickly; hasten; also, to antedate; in physics, to increase or otherwise change the velocity of (a body) or the rate of (motion); cause to undergo acceleration. *II. intr.* To become faster; increase in speed. — **ac-cel'er-at-ed-ly, adv.** — **ac-cel-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [L. *acceleratio(n)*.] The act of accelerating; increase in speed or velocity; in physics, a change in velocity or speed, esp. the rate of change of the velocity of a moving body (as, positive acceleration, when the velocity is increasing; negative acceleration, when the velocity is decreasing; acceleration of gravity, the acceleration of a falling body due to gravity, which is a little more than 32 feet per second per second at sea-level, varying in different latitudes, and is represented by the letter *g*); sometimes, in a broader sense, any change in velocity, as a change in the direction of the motion of a body. — **ac-cel'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to accelerate. — **ac-cel'er-a-tor** (-ē-rā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which accelerates; in an automobile, a device for opening and closing the throttle, esp. when operated by the foot; in photog., any substance, device, or the like, that shortens the time of exposure or development. — **ac-cel'er-a-to-ry** (-ē-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Accelerative.

ac-cent (ak'sent), *n.* [F. *accent*, < L. *accentus*, < *ad*, to, + *canere*, sing.] A special effort of utterance making one syllable more prominent than others, as by a change of pitch or by stress of voice; stress; a mark indicating stress or some other distinction in pronunciation or value; a letter or type bearing such a mark, as *á, à, ê, ç, ñ*; stress in verse, music, etc.; manner of utterance; characteristic mode of pronunciation; tone; an utterance; pl., words as spoken; in math., etc., a mark, or one of a number of marks, placed after a letter or figure to distinguish similar algebraic magnitudes which differ in value, as in *a', a'', a'''*, etc. (called *a prime, a second, a third*, etc., respectively), or to indicate a particular unit or measure, as feet (') or inches (") (5' 3", for example, meaning 5 feet, 3 inches), or as minutes (')

or seconds (") of time or of a degree (18' 25", for example, meaning 18 minutes, 25 seconds). — **ac-cent', v. t.** [F. *accenter*.] To pronounce with an accent or stress; mark with an accent; accentuate; emphasize; also, to utter. — **ac-cen'tu-al** (-sen'tū-āl), *a.* Pertaining to accent. — **ac-cen'tu-al-ly, adv.**

ac-cen-tu-ate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [ML. *accentuatus*, pp. of *accentuare*, < L. *accentus*, *E. accent*.] To pronounce or mark with an accent; accent; emphasize. — **ac-cen-tu-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* Pronunciation or marking with an accent; mode of accenting; distinction by emphasis.

ac-cept (ak-sept'), *v.* [OF. F. *accepter*, < L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*, take to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *capere*, take.] *I. tr.* To take (something offered); receive with favor or acquiescence; accede or assent to; also, to receive as to meaning; understand; in com., to acknowledge, by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to agree to pay, as a draft. *II. intr.* To accept a gift, proposal, invitation, suggestion, etc. — **ac-cept-a-ble, a.** Capable or worthy of being accepted; satisfactory; agreeable; welcome. — **ac-cept-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ac-cept-a-ble-ness, n.** — **ac-cept-a-bly, adv.** — **ac-cept'ance, n.** The act of accepting, or the state of being accepted; favorable reception; favor; agreement to terms, whether expressly or by some act constituting a virtual acknowledgment, as of a contract; in com., an engagement to pay an order, draft, or bill of exchange when it becomes due, as by the person on whom it is drawn; also, an order, draft, etc., which a person has accepted as calling for payment and has thus promised to pay (as, a trade acceptance, a draft of definite maturity drawn by the seller of goods on the purchaser of them, on which the purchaser has put the word "accepted" and his signature, thereby agreeing to pay at the date of maturity, as then due on the goods, the amount for which the draft is drawn, the draft being then returned to the seller of the goods, to become payable at maturity like any other draft, and to be discounted by him in advance if he so desires). — **ac-cept'ant, a.** Accepting; receptive. — **ac-cep-ta'tion** (-sep-tā'shōn), *n.* [LL. *acceptatio(n)*.] Acceptance; favorable reception; favor; assent; belief; also, received meaning. — **ac-cept'ed-ly, adv.** — **ac-cept'er, n.** One who accepts. Also (esp. in com.) **ac-cep'tor.**

ac-cess (ak'ses or ak-ses'), *n.* [OF. *aces* (F. *accès*), < L. *accessus*, < *accedere*: see *accede*.] The act or privilege of coming to; admittance; approach; also, way or means of approach; also, accession or addition; also, an attack, as of disease; also, a fit or outburst, as of anger.

ac-ces-sa-ry (ak-ses'a-ri or ak'se-sā-ri), *a. and n.* Same as *accessory*. [Chiefly legal.] — **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly, adv.** — **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness, n.**

ac-ces-si-ble (ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* [LL. *accessibilis*, < L. *accedere*: see *accede*.] Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable. — **ac-ces-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ac-ces'si-bly, adv.**

ac-ces-sion (ak-sesh'ōn), *n.* [L. *accessio(n)*, < *accedere*: see *accede*.] The act of acceding; attainment to an office, right, or dignity; adhesion or assent; addition or increase; something added; in law, addition to property by growth or improvement; in med., the onset of disease; an attack. — **ac-ces'sion, v. t.** To enter in an accession-book. — **ac-ces'sion-al, a.** Additional. — **ac-ces'sion-book, n.** A blank-book in which the titles of books received by a library are entered, with all necessary details. — **ac-ces'sion-num'ber, n.** The number given to a volume when it is entered in an accession-book.

ac-ces-so-ri-al (ak-se'sō-ri-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an accessory; accessory.

ac-ces-so-ry (ak-ses'ō-ri or ak'se-sō-ri), [ML. *accessorius*, < L. *accedere*: see *accede*.] *I. a.* Additional or auxiliary (to); subsidiary; contributory; in law, giving aid as an accessory. *II. n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). Something additional or contributory; a subordinate part or detail; an adjunct; an accompaniment; in law, one who is guilty of aiding or abetting a felony without being present at its commission. — **ac-ces'so-ri-ly, adv.** — **ac-ces'so-ri-ness, n.**

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ac-ciac-ca-tu-ra (ät-chäk-kä-tö'rä), *n.* [It., < *acciaccare*, crush.] In music, a short grace-note one half-step below, and struck at the same time with, a principal note; also, a short appoggiatura.



ac-ci-dence (ak'si-dens), *n.* [For accidents, or

Acciaccatura.

< *L. accidentia*, neut. pl. of *accidens*: see *accident*.] That part of grammar which treats of accidents or inflections; the rudiments of grammar, or of any subject.

ac-ci-dent (ak'si-dent), *n.* [OF. *F. accident*, < *L. accidens* (-ent-), ppr. of *accidere*, fall on, happen, < *ad*, to, + *cadere*, fall.] A casual or undesigned occurrence; a fortuitous event; the operation of chance; a mischance or mishap; a casualty; an irregularity of surface, as of the ground; in incidental or non-essential circumstance or attribute; in *gram.*, an inflectional variation of a word.—**ac-ci-den'tal** (-den'täl). **I. a.** Of the nature of an accident; happening or present as if by chance; casual; fortuitous; non-essential; incidental. **II. n.** An accidental circumstance or feature; in music, a sign, as the sharp, flat, or natural, placed before a particular note in the course of a piece or passage to indicate a change of pitch.—**ac-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-ci-den'tal-ness**, *n.*—**ac'ci-dent-ed** (-den-ted), *a.* Characterized by accidents or irregularities of surface, as ground.

ac-cip-i-ter (ak-sip'i-tër), *n.*; pl. *-tres* (-trëz). [*L.*, hawk, appar. < *accipere*, take to one's self: see *accept*.] Any bird of the genus *Accipiter*, which comprises short-winged, long-tailed hawks of small or moderate size, as the European sparrow-hawk, *A. nisus*; also, any bird of the order *Accipitres*, or *Raptores*; a raptorial bird; a bird of prey.—**ac-cip'i-tral** (-träl), *a.* Hawk-like; accipitrine.—**ac-cip'i-trine** (-trin), *a.* Belonging to the *Accipitres*; hawk-like; raptorial.

ac-clam (a-kläm'), *v.* [*L. acclamare* (pp. *acclamatus*), < *ad*, to, + *clamare*, cry out.] **I. tr.** To salute, applaud, or proclaim with shouts. **II. intr.** To make acclamation; shout applause.—**ac-claim'**, *n.* A shout of greeting; acclamation.—**ac-claim'er**, *n.*—**ac-cla-ma-tion** (ak-lä-mä-shön), *n.* [*L. acclamatio(n)*.] The act of acclaiming; a shout of welcome or good-will; loud applause; also, a unanimous oral vote.—**ac-clam-a-to-ry** (a-kläm'ä-tö-ri), *a.* Acclaiming.

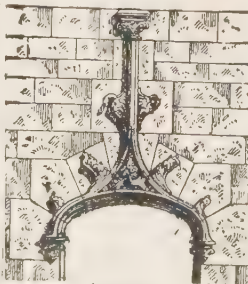
ac-cli-mate (a-klī'mät), *v. t. or i.*; -mated, -mating. [*F. acclimater*, < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *climat*, climate.] To habituate (persons, etc.), or to become habituated, to a new climate; acclimatize.—**ac-cli'mat-a-ble** (-mä-tä-bl), *a.*—**ac-cli-ma-ta'tion** (-mä-tä'shön), *n.*—**ac-cli-ma-tion** (ak-lī-mä'shön), *n.*

ac-cli-ma-tize (a-klī'mä-tīz), *v.*; -tized, -tizing. [*F. acclimater*: see *acclimate*.] **I. tr.** To habituate to a new climate; esp., to adapt (plants or animals) for permanent existence and propagation in a foreign climate. **II. intr.** To become habituated to a new climate.—**ac-cli'ma-tiz-er** (-ti-zër), *n.*

ac-cliv-i-ty (a-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. acclivitas*, < *acclivis*, sloping upward, < *ad*, to, + *clivus*, slope.] An upward slope, as of ground; an ascent: opposed to *declivity*.

ac-cliv-i-tous, *a.*—**ac-cli-vous** (a-klī'vus), *a.* [*L. acclivus*, for *acclivis*.] Sloping upward.

ac-co-lade (ak-ō-läd' or -läd'), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. accollata*, < *accollare*, embrace, < *L. ad*, to, + *collum*, neck.] An embrace, a kiss, or, later, a blow on the shoulder with the flat of a sword, given in conferring knighthood; in music, a brace joining several staves; in arch., a curved molding above an arched opening.



Accolade.

ac-com-mo-date (a-kom'ō-dät), *v.*; -dated, -dating. [*L. accommodatus*, pp. of *accommodare*, < *ad*, to, + *commodare*, adapt, supply, < *commodus*, fit.] **I. tr.** To make suitable; adapt or conform (to); adjust satisfactorily; reconcile;

also, to provide suitably (*with*); provide for; serve; convenience; oblige. **II. intr.** To become or be conformable; act conformably; agree.—**ac-com'mo-dat-ing**, *p. a.* Obliging.—**ac-com'mo-dat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-com-mo-da'tion** (-dä'shön), *n.* [*L. accommodatio(n)*.] The act of accommodating, or the state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment; reconciliation; conformity; provision for needs or convenience; obligingness; whatever is provided to supply a want or to afford convenience; *pl.*, quarters or lodgings; *sing.*, an accommodation train (see below); in *com.*, a loan or pecuniary favor; in *physiol.*, the automatic adjustment by which the eye adapts itself to distinct vision at different distances.—**accommodation bill**, *draft*, *note*, etc., in *com.*, a bill, draft, note, etc., drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration and merely as an accommodation to enable the second person to obtain credit or raise money thereon.—**accommodation ladder**, a ladder or stairway hung from a ship's side to connect with boats below.—**accommodation train**, a railroad-train which stops at all or nearly all stations.—**ac-com'mo-da-tive**, *a.* Tending to accommodate.—**ac-com'mo-da-tive-ness**, *n.*—**ac-com'mo-dator**, *n.*



Accommodation Ladder.

ac-com-pa-ni-er (ä-kum'pä-ni-ër), *n.* One who or that which accompanies.

ac-com-pa-ni-ment (ä-kum'pä-ni-mënt), *n.* Something with which a thing is accompanied; an attendant circumstance; a concomitant; in music, any subsidiary part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance the effect.

ac-com-pa-nist (ä-kum'pä-nist), *n.* In music, one who plays an accompaniment.

ac-com-pa-ny (ä-kum'pä-ni), *v. t.*; -nied, -nying. [*OF. accompaignier* (*F. accompagner*), < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *com-pain*, companion: see *companion*.] To be or go in company with; go with as a companion or concomitant; attend; also, to cause to be attended (*with*); provide with some concomitant; in music, to play or sing an accompaniment to.—**ac-com'pa-ny-ist**, *n.* An accompanist.

ac-com-plice (ä-kom'plis), *n.* [Extended form of *complice*.] A partner or associate, esp. in crime; any participator in an offense, whether as principal or as accessory.

ac-com-plish (ä-kom'plish), *v. t.* [*OF. accomplir* (*accompliss*) (*F. accomplir*), < *L. ad*, to, + *complere*, complete.] To bring to completion; achieve; fulfill; carry out; finish; perfect.—**ac-com'plish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being accomplished.—**ac-com'plished**, *p. a.* Completed; finished; consummate; perfected in the graces and attainments of polite society.—**ac-com'plish-er**, *n.*—**ac-com'plish-ment**, *n.* The act of accomplishing, or the state of being accomplished; achievement; fulfillment; perfection; also, a perfecting or polite attainment; an acquired art or grace.

ac-compt (ä-kount'), **ac-compt-ant** (ä-koun'tänt), etc. Old forms of *account*, etc.

ac-cord (ä-körd'), *v.* [*OF. acorder* (*F. accorder*), < *ML. accordare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *cor* (*cord*-), heart.] **I. intr.** To agree; concur; harmonize (*with*). **II. tr.** To bring into agreement; reconcile; adjust harmoniously; also, to agree to; also, to grant.—**ac-cord'**, *n.* [*OF. accord* (*F. accord*).] Agreement in sentiment or purpose; concurrence; consent; assenting will; hence, voluntary impulse (as, of one's own accord); also, agreeable correspondence of things, parts, sounds, etc.; harmony; concord; also, a musical chord; also, an amicable arrangement between parties.—**ac-cord'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being accorded; reconcilable.—**ac-cord'ance**, *n.* The act of according; a state of accord; agreement; conformity; harmony; concession or grant.—**ac-cord'ant**, *a.* According or agreeing; conformable (*to*); consonant (*with*).—**ac-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-cord'er**, *n.*—**ac-cord'ing**. **I. p. a.** Agreeing; accordant; harmonious. **II. adv.** Conformably (*to* or *as*); agreeably; proportionately.—**ac-cord'ing-ly**, *adv.* In accordance; agreeably; conformably; correspondingly; also, hence; thus; so.

fat, fäte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intj, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

ac-cor-di-on (a-kôr'di-ŋn). [G., < It. *accordare*, accord, harmonize.] **I. n.** A portable, keyed, bellows-like wind-instrument sounded by means of metallic reeds. **II. a.** Having folds like the bellows of an accordion.—**ac-cor'di-on-ist**, *n.* A player on the accordion.

ac-cost (a-kôst'), *v. t.* [F. *accoster*, < ML. *accostare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *costa*, rib, side.] To approach, esp. with a greeting or remark; address; also, to adjoin†.—**ac-cost'**, *n.* Greeting; address.

ac-couche-ment (â-kôsh-môn), *n.* [F., < *accoucher*, be brought to bed, also deliver.] Delivery in childbed.—**ac-cou-cheur** (â-kô-shêr), *n.* [F.] A man who acts as midwife; an obstetrician.—**ac-cou-choise** (-shêz), *n.* [F., fem. of *accoucheur*.] A midwife.

ac-count (a-kount'), *v.* [OF. *aconter*, < L. *ad*, to, + *computare*, count, compute.] **I. tr.** To count†, calculate†, or compute†; also, to count or reckon as; esteem; deem; consider; also, to credit or impute (to). **II. intr.** To hold a reckoning (with); render a reckoning (to); answer (for); furnish a reason or explanation (for).—**ac-count'**, *n.* A reckoning or computation; a statement of pecuniary transactions; a record or a course of business dealings between parties; any detailed or explanatory statement; a narrative or recital; an explanation; reason or ground (as, postponed on account of rain); estimation, esteem, or consequence (as, of no account); interest or advantage (as, to turn a thing to good account); behalf or sake (as, do not go on my account).—**ac-count'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible; answerable; also, explicable.—**ac-count-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *a.*—**ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*—**ac-count'ant**, *n.* One who keeps or examines accounts.—**ac-count'an-cy**, *a.*—**ac-count'ant-ship**, *n.*—**ac-count's-book**, *n.* A book in which accounts are recorded.—**ac-count'ing**, *n.* A reckoning up or balancing of accounts; a statement of accounts; the art or science of keeping accounts.

ac-cou-tre, **ac-cou-ter** (a-kô'têr), *v. t.*; -tred or -tered, -tring or -tering. [F. *accouterer*, OF. *accouter*; origin uncertain.] To equip; array; esp., to equip with military accoutrements.—**ac-cou-tre-ment**, **ac-cou-ter-ment**, *n.* Equipment; array; *pl.*, articles of equipment; trappings; esp., the equipments of a soldier other than arms and clothing.

ac-cred-it (a-kred'it), *v. t.* [F. *accréditer*, < à (< L. *ad*, to, + *crédit*, credit.) To bring into credit; invest with credit or authority; also, to send with credentials; also, to give credence to; believe; trust; also, to credit with something ascribed.

ac-cres-men-ti-tion (ak'rê-men-tish'ŋn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *accrescere*: see *accrete*.] In *biol.*, production of a new individual by development and separation of a part of the parent; gemmation.

ac-cres-cent (a-kres'ent), *a.* [L. *accrescens* (-ent-), *ppr.* of *accrescere*: see *accrete*.] Growing; increasing; in *bot.*, growing larger after flowering.—**ac-cres-cence**, *n.*

ac-crete (a-krê't), *v.*; -creted, -creting. [L. *accretus*, *pp.* of *accrescere*, < *ad*, to, + *crescere*, grow.] **I. intr.** To grow together; adhere (to). **II. tr.** To add as by growth.—**ac-crete'**, *a.* Accreted; grown together.—**ac-cre-tion** (a-krê'shŋn), *n.* [L. *accretio*(n-).] Growth in size or extent; increase by natural growth or by gradual external addition; adhesion or gradual addition of new matter or parts; also, something adhering or gradually added; an accession; in *law*, increase of property by external accessions, as of land by alluvium; in *pathol.*, the growing together of parts normally separate.—**ac-cre-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to accretion.

ac-croach (a-krôch'), *v. t.* [OF. *acrochier* (F. *accrocher*), < a (< L. *ad*, to, + *croc*, hook.) To take to one's self (power, etc.); usurp. [Archaic.]—**ac-croach-ment**, *n.*

ac-cru-al (a-krô'al), *n.* The act of accruing.

ac-crue (a-krô'), *n.* [OF. *acreue* (F. *accrue*), growth, increase, orig. *pp.* fem. of *acresitre* (F. *accroître*), < L. *accrescere*: see *accrete*.] An accession†; a reinforcement†; a loop forming an extra mesh in network.—**ac-crue'**, *v. i.*; -crued, -cruing. To arise as by natural growth; come as a natural product or result; fall as an increment or accession.—**ac-crue-ment**, *n.* The act of accruing; also, that which accrues.

ac-cu-ba-tion (ak-û-bâ'shŋn), *n.* [L. *accubatio*(n-), < *accubare*, lie near, < *ad*, to, + *cubare*, lie.] The act or



Accubation.—An ancient dinner.

posture of reclining, as at meals among the ancients; in *med.*, accouchement.

ac-cum-bent (a-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *accumbens* (-ent-), *ppr.* of *accumbere*, recline, < *ad*, to, + *cumbere*, lie.] Reclining, as at table; in *bot.*, lying against something.

ac-cu-mu-late (a-kû'mû-lât), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *accumulatus*, *pp.* of *accumulare*, < *ad*, to, + *cumulare*, heap up, < *cumulus*, a heap.] **I. tr.** To heap up; gather as into a mass; collect; amass. **II. intr.** To grow into a heap or mass; form an increasing quantity.—**ac-cu'mu-late** (-lât), *a.* Accumulated; aggregate.—**ac-cu-mu-la'tion** (-lâ'shŋn), *n.* [L. *accumulatio*(n-).] The act of accumulating, or the state of being accumulated; also, an accumulated mass or quantity.—**ac-cu'mu-la-tive** (-lâ-tiv), *a.* Tending to accumulate; collective; cumulative.—**ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*—**ac-cu'mu-la-tor** (-lâ-tŋr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which accumulates; a device or apparatus for collecting and storing energy, etc.

ac-cu-rate (ak'û-rât), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, *pp.* of *accurare*, < *ad*, to, + *curare*, care for, < *cura*, care.] Carefully conforming to truth or the standard; precise; exact; correct.—**ac'cu-ra-cy** (-râ-si), *a.*—**ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*—**ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*

ac-curse (a-kêrs'), *v. t.* [Earlier *acurse*, < a- + *curse*.] To curse: now used only as in *accursed*, *accurst*, *p. a.*—**ac-cursed**, **ac-curst** (a-kêrst' or a-kêrs'ed, a-kêrst'), *p. a.* Cursed; laid under a curse; blasted; ruined; also, execrable; damnable.—**ac-curs'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-curs'ed-ness**, *n.*

ac-cus-a-ble (a-kû'zâ-bl), *a.* Liable to be accused.

ac-cu-sal (a-kû'zâl), *n.* Accusation.

ac-cu-sa-tion (ak-û-zâ'shŋn), *n.* [L. *accusatio*(n-).] The act of accusing; a charge of wrong-doing; the offense charged.

ac-cu-sa-tive (a-kû'zâ-tiv), [L. *accusativus*.] **I. a.** Accusing; accusatory; in *gram.*, indicating the direct object of a verb or the goal of action or motion (applied to a case in declension in Latin and other languages, corresponding to the objective in English, or to its forms or constructions). **II. n.** In *gram.*, the accusative case, or a word in that case.—**ac-cu-sa-ti'val** (-ti'vâl), *a.*—**ac-cu'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ac-cu-sa-to-ri-al (a-kû-zâ-tô'ri-âl), *a.* [L. *accusatorius*.] Pertaining to an accuser.—**ac-cu-sa-tô'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-cu'sa-to-ry** (-tô-ri), *a.* Making or implying accusation; accusing.

ac-cuse (a-kûz'), *v. t.*; -cused, -cusing. [L. *accusare* (*pp.* *accusatus*), call to account, accuse, < *ad*, to, + *causa*, cause, judicial proceeding: cf. *excuse*.] To bring a charge against; charge with the fault or crime (of); also, to betray or reveal (now rare).—**ac-cus'er** (a-kû'zêr), *n.*—**ac-cus'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ac-cus-tom (a-kus'tŋm), *v. t.* [OF. *acostumer* (F. *accoutumer*), < a (< L. *ad*, to, + *costume*, custom.) To make (something) customary or habitual (now only in *accustomed*, *p. a.*); also, to habituate to something; render used.—**ac-cus'tomed**, *p. a.* Customary, habitual, or wonted; also, habituated or used.—**ac-cus'tomed-ness**, *n.*

ace (ās), *n.* [OF. *F. as*, < L. *as*, unit.] A single pip on a card or die; a card, or the side of a die, with one pip; a single point, as a point won in certain games; a particle or atom; a hair's-breadth (as, to be within an ace of hitting the mark); also, the foremost or best; something first-class; esp., a combatant aviator who has brought down five or more enemy machines.

A-cel-da-ma (a-sel'dâ-mâ), *n.* [Gr. Ἀκeldάμα, repr. an Aramaic phrase meaning 'field of blood.'] The "field of

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

blood," near Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe Judas took for betraying Jesus (Mat. xxvii. 8; Acts, i. 19); hence, any place stained by slaughter.

-aceous [L. *-aceus*.] An adjective suffix meaning 'of the nature, kind, or class of,' 'like,' 'containing,' as in *arenaceous*, *cretaceous*, *herbaceous*, *sebaceous*: specif. used, in bot., as a termination of adjectives accompanying New Latin names ending in *-aceæ* for the various families of plants, as *liliaceous* (NL. *Liliaceæ*, the lily family), *rosaceous* (NL. *Rosaceæ*, the rose family), *ulmaceous* (NL. *Ulmaceæ*, the elm family).

a-ceph-a-ian (a-sef'ā-lan). [NL. *Acephala*, neut. pl. of LL. *acephalus*, < Gr. ἀκεφαλος, headless, < ἀ- priv. + κεφαλή, head.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Acephala*, a class of mollusks, including the bivalves, without a distinct head. **II. n.** One of the *Acephala*.

a-ceph-a-lous (a-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [LL. *acephalus*: see *acephalan*.] Headless; lacking a distinct head, as the acephalan mollusks; having no leader or chief; defective at the beginning, as verse; in bot., having the style springing from the base instead of the apex, as an ovary.

a-ce-qui-a (ā-sā'kē-ā), *n.* [Sp.] An irrigating canal.

a-ce-ra-ceous (as-ē-rā'shius), *a.* [L. *acer*, maple.] Belonging to the *Aceraceæ*, or maple family of trees and shrubs.

a-cerb (ā-sēr'b'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, < *acer*, sharp.] Sour, with astringency or bitterness, as unripe fruit; sharp; harsh; austere.

a-cerb-bate (as'ēr-bāt), *v. t.; -bated, -bating*. [L. *acerbatus*, pp. of *acerbare*, < *acerbus*, E. *acerb*.] To sour; embitter; hence, to exasperate. — **a'cer-bate**, *a.* Acerbated; embittered.

a-cerb-bi-ty (ā-sēr'bi-ti), *n.; pl. -ties (-tiz)*. Acerb quality; sourness and astringency or bitterness of taste; sharpness; harshness.

a-cerb-ly (ā-sēr'b'li), *adv.* In an acerb manner.

a-cer-ose (as'ē-rōs), *a.* [In form < L. *acerosus*, chaffy, < *acus*, chaff, but with sense < L. *acus*, needle.] In bot., needle-shaped, as the leaves of the pine.

a-cer-ous (as'ē-rus), *a.* [Gr. ἄκερος, < ἀ- priv. + κέρας, horn.] In zool., having no horns, tentacles, or antennæ.

a-cer-vate (ā-sēr'vāt), *a.* [L. *acervatus*, pp. of *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap.] Heaped; growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters. — **a-cer'vate-ly**, *adv.*

a-ces-cent (a-ses'ēnt), *a.* [L. *acescens* (-ent-), spr. of *acescere*, become sour, < *acere*, be sour.] Turning sour; slightly sour; acidulous. — **a-ces'cence**, **a-ces'cen-cy**, *n.*

a-ce-tab-u-lum (as-ē-tab'ū-lum), *n.; pl. -la (-lā)*. [L., vinegar-cup, < *acetum*, vinegar.] A cup-like part, process, or organ; a socket, esp. that in the hip-bone which receives the head of the femur; a sucker, as of a cuttlefish. — **a-ce-tab'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

a-cet-am-ide (as-et-am'id or -id), *n.* In chem., the amide of acetic acid, a white crystalline solid.

a-cet-an-i-lide (as-et-an'i-lid or -lid), *n.* A substance formed by the action of glacial acetic acid upon aniline: used as a remedy for fever, headache, rheumatism, etc.

a-ce-tate (as'ē-tāt), *n.* In chem., a salt of acetic acid. — **a'ce-tat-ed** (-tā-ted), *a.* Formed into an acetate; combined with acetic acid.

a-cet-ic (a-sē'tik or a-set'ik), *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] Pertaining to or derived from vinegar: as, *acetic acid* (a colorless liquid, CH₃CO.OH, with a strongly acid smell and taste).

a-cet-i-fi-ca-tion (a-set'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* Conversion into vinegar; acetous fermentation. — **a-cet'i-fy** (-fi), *v. t. or i.; -fied, -fying*. [See -fy.] To turn into vinegar; make or become acetous. — **a-cet'i-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.* — **a-ce-tim-e-ter**, **a-ce-tom-e-ter** (as-ē-tim'e-tēr, -tom'e-tēr), *n.* [See -meter.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or acetic acid. — **a-ce-tim'e-try**, *n.* [See -metry.] The process of ascertaining the strength of vinegar or acetic acid. — **a-ce-tone** (as'ē-tōn), *n.* In chem., a colorless, inflammable liquid, (CH₃)₂CO, formed in the distillation of acetates, etc.: used as a solvent. — **a-ce-to-nu-ri-a** (as'ē-tō-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Gr. ούρον, urine).] Excess of acetone in the urine,

as in diabetes. — **a'ce-to-phe'none** (-fē'nōn), *n.* In chem., a crystalline ketone formed by the distillation of a mixture of calcium acetate and benzoate: used as a hypnotic, etc. — **a-ce-tous** (a-sē'tus or as'ē-tus), *a.* Of or like vinegar; containing or producing acetic acid. — **a-cet-phe-net-i-din** (as'et-fē-net'i-din), *n.* Same as *phenacetin*. — **a-ce-tum** (a-sē'tum), *n.* [L.] Vinegar; in *phar.*, a preparation made with vinegar or dilute acetic acid. — **a-ce-tyl** (as'ē-til), *n.* [See -yl.] In chem., a radical, CH₃CO, present in acetic acid. — **a-cet-y-lene** (a-set'i-lēn or as'ē-ti-lēn), *n.* A colorless gas, C₂H₂, prepared by the action of water on calcium carbide, and used as an illuminant and to increase the illuminating value of coal-gas and water-gas. — **a-ce-tyl'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to acetyl.

A-chæ-an, **A-cha-ian** (ā-kē'an, ā-kā'yan). [L. *Achæus*, *Achæius*, < Gr. Ἀχαιός.] **I. a.** Belonging to the Achæi, one of the principal races of ancient Greece, or to the district of Achæa (Achaia), in the northern Peloponnesus; hence, Greek. **II. n.** A member of the Achæan race; an inhabitant of Achæa; hence, a Greek.

Ach-æ-me-ni-an (ak-ē-mē'ni-an). [L. *Achæmenius*, adj., < *Achæmenes*, < Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, < OPers. *Hakhāmani*, name of the reputed founder of the line.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Achæmenidæ, an ancient royal family of Persia, historically beginning with Cyrus the Great, about 558 B.C., and ending with Darius III., who was overthrown by Alexander the Great in 330 B.C.; pertaining to the Persian language of their period. **II. n.** One of the Achæmenidæ, or a Persian of their period; also, the Persian language of this period.

a-char-né (ā-shār-nā), *a.* [F., pp. of *acharner*, flesh (dogs, etc.), < L. *ad*, to, + *caro* (carn-), flesh.] Bloodthirsty; sanguinary; furious. — **a-char-ne-ment** (ā-shār-né-mōn), *n.* Bloodthirsty fury; eagerness for slaughter; ferocity.

A-cha-tes (ā-kā'tēz), *n.* [From the companion and friend (L. "fidus Achates," faithful Achates) of Virgil's *Æneas*.] A faithful comrade.

ache (āk), *v. i.; ached, aching*. [Prop. *ake*, < ME. *aken*, < AS. *acan*.] To suffer pain; have a continued wearying pain. — **ache**, *n.* [ME. *ache*, < AS. *æce*, < *acan*.] A continued wearying pain, often local.

A-che-an (ā-kē'an), *a. and n.* See *Achæan*.

a-chene (ā-kēn'), *n.* [NL. *achenium*, *achænium*, < Gr. ἀ-priv. + χάλειν, gape.] In bot., a small, dry, hard, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit. Also **a-che-ni-um** (ā-kē'ni-um); *pl. -nia (-ni-ā)*.

Ach-e-ron (ak'ē-ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀχέρων.] In *Gr. and Rom. myth.*, a river in Hades, over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, the lower world.

a-chiev-a-ble (ā-chē'vā-bl), *a.* That may be achieved.

a-chieve (ā-chēv'), *v. t.; achieved, achieving*. [OF. *F. achever*, < a (< L. *ad*), to, + *chef*, head, end: see *chief*.] To bring to a successful end; carry through; accomplish; also, to attain, as an end sought; gain. — **a-chieve'ment**, *n.* The act of achieving; a success achieved; a feat; in *her.*, a hatchment. — **a-chiev'er**, *n.*

Ach-il-le-an (ak-i-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Achilles, the Greek legendary hero in the war against Troy (as described in Homer's "Iliad"), noted for his valor, his invulnerability (save in the heel), and his unrelenting wrath. — **A-chil-les'** (ā-kil'ēz) **ten'don**. See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.

ach-ing (ā'king), *p. a.* That aches; suffering pain; painful. — **ach'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-chlam-y-date (ā-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [See *a-1*.] In zool., not chlamydate; having no mantle or pallium.

ach-la-myd-e-ous (ak-lā-mid'ē-us), *a.* [See *a-1*.] In bot., not chlamydeous; having no floral envelop.

ach-ro-mat (ak'rō-mat), *n.* [G., < Gr. ἀχρώματος: see *achromatic*.] In optics, a lens or a system of lenses corrected for chromatic aberration.

ach-ro-mat-ic (ak-rō-mat'ik). [Gr. ἀχρώματος, colorless, < ἀ-priv. + χρώμα (χρωματ-), color.] **I. a.** Colorless; uncolored; not taking color; in optics, free from the color due to the decomposition of light in chromatic aberration (as, an *achromatic lens*, one sensibly free from chromatic aberration). **II. n.** A telescope with an achromatic object-glass. — **ach-ro-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-chro-ma-ti-ci-ty**



Acerose Leaves (Pine).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

(a-krō-mā-tis'i-ti), *n.* Achromatism.—**a-chro'ma-tism**, *n.* The quality of being achromatic; freedom from chromatic aberration.—**a-chro'ma-tize**, *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. To render achromatic.

a-chro-ma-top-si-a (a-krō-mā-top'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv. + χρώμα (χρωματ-), color, + ὄψις, sight.] Color-blindness.

a-chro-ma-tous (a-krō'mā-tus), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος: see *achromatic*.] Without color; of a lighter color than is normal.

a-ci-cle (as'i-kl), *n.* Same as *acicula*.

a-cic-u-la (a-sik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. -læ (-lê). [L., dim. of *acus*, needle.] A needle-shaped part or process; a spine, prickle, or bristle; a needle-like crystal.—**a-cic'u-lar** (-lär), *a.* Needle-shaped.—**a-cic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**a-cic'u-late** (-lät), *a-cic'u-lat-ed* (-lät-ed), *a.* Having aciculae; marked as with needle-scratches; also, needle-shaped; acicular.—**a-cic'u-lum** (-lum), *n.*; pl. -la (-lä). [NL.] Same as *acicula*.

a-cid (as'id), [L. *acidus*, < *acere*, be sour, akin to *acer*, sharp.] **I. a.** Sour; tart; in *chem.*, belonging or pertaining to acids; acidic; having only a part of the hydrogen of an acid replaced by a metal or its equivalent (as, an acid phosphate, salt, etc.: see *salt*², *n.*). **II. n.** A substance with a sour taste; in *chem.*, a compound (usually having a sour taste and capable of neutralizing alkalis and reddening blue litmus-paper) containing hydrogen which can be replaced by a metal or an electropositive radical to form a salt.—**a-cid-ic** (a-sid'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an acid; forming the acid (non-basic) element in a salt; of rocks, containing a large amount of the acid element or constituent (silicon or silica).—**a-ci-dif-er-ous** (as-i-dif'ë-rus), *a.* [See *ferous*.] Yielding an acid.—**a-cid'i-fi-a-ble** (-i-fi-ä-bl), *a.* Capable of being acidified.—**a-ci-dif'ic**, *a.* [See *fic*.] Making acid.—**a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kä'shən), *n.* The process of acidifying.—**a-cid'i-fy** (-fi), *v. t. or i.*; -fied, -fying. [See *fy*.] To make or become acid.—**a-cid'i-fi-er** (-fi-ër), *n.*—**a-ci-dim'e-ter** (-dim'e-tër), *n.* [See *meter*.] An instrument for determining the strength of acids.—**a-ci-dim'e-try**, *n.* [See *metry*.] Measurement of the strength of acids; determination of the amount of acid in a solution.—**a-cid'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being acid; sourness; tartness.—**a-cid-ly**, *adv.*—**a'cid-ness**, *n.*—**a-ci-do'sis** (-dō'sis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, poisoning by acids formed within the body under morbid conditions.

a-cid-u-late (a-sid'ū-lät), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [See *acidulous*.] To make acidulous.—**a-cid-u-la'tion** (-lä'shən), *n.*

a-cid-u-lous (a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*, E. *acid*.] Slightly sour or acid; subacid.—**a-cid'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**a-cid'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

a-ci-er-age (as'i-ë-räj), *n.* [F. *aciérage*, < *acier*, steel.] The process of depositing a layer of iron on another metal by electrical action.

a-ci-er-ate (as'i-ë-rät), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [= F. *aciérer*, < *acier*, steel.] To convert (iron) into steel.—**a'ci-er-a'tion** (-ë-rä'shən), *n.*

a-ci-form (as'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *acus*, needle: see *form*.] Needle-shaped; acicular.

a-ci-na-ci-form (as-i-nas'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *acinaces*, simitar: see *form*.] In *bot.*, simitar-shaped, as a leaf.

a-cin-i-form (a-sin'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *acinus*, grape: see *form*.] Clustered like grapes; acinose.

a-ci-nose (as'i-nōs), *a.* [L. *acinosus*, < *acinus*, grape.] Consisting of acini; having clustered or granular subdivisions. Also **a'ci-nous**.

a-ci-nus (as'i-nus), *n.*; pl. -ni (-ni). [L., berry, grape, grape-stone.] In *bot.*, a drupel, as of a blackberry, or its seed; a grape-stone; in *anat.*, a minute lobule; the smallest sacular subdivision of a gland.

-acious. [L. -*aci-*, nom. -*ax*, forming adjectives from verbs, + E. -ous.] An adjective suffix meaning 'inclined or given to,' 'doing (as indicated) often or much,' 'being very,' as in *capacious*, *pugnacious*, *tenacious*, *vivacious*, *voracious*.

-acity. [L. -*acitas*.] Suffix of nouns of quality, etc., accompanying adjectives in -acious, as in *capacity*, *pugnacity*.

ac-knowl (ak-nōf), *v. t.* [ME. *aknowen*, < AS. *oncnāwan*, < *on*, in, on, + *cnāwan*, E. *know*.] To recognize; acknowl-

edge; admit; confess.—**to be acknown**, to make acknowledgment or admission.

ac-knowl-edge (ak-nol'ej), *v. t.*; -edged, -edging. [Appar. < *knowledge*, with prefix as in *acknow*.] To admit one's knowledge or recognition of; own as true, genuine, or authoritative; confess; avow; also, to express recognition or appreciation of (a favor, letter, salute, etc.) by some appropriate response; also, to avow or certify (a deed, etc.) in legal form.—**ac-knowl/edge-a-ble**, *a.* That may be acknowledged.—**ac-knowl/edge-ment**, *n.* The act of acknowledging; confession; avowal; express recognition; an expression or token of recognition or appreciation; in *com.*, a receipt; in *law*, an official certificate of a formal acknowledging.

a-clas-tic (a-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀκλαστος, unbroken, < ἀ-priv. + κλαστός, broken, < κλᾶν, break.] In *physics*, not refracting.

a-clin-ic (a-klin'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀκλινής, not bending, < ἀ-priv. + κλίνειν, incline.] Free from inclination or dip of the magnetic needle: applied to an imaginary line near the earth's equator.

ac-me (ak'mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή, point, top.] The highest or culminating point; the climax or crisis.

ac-ne (ak'nē), *n.* [Perhaps for *acme*, < Gr. ἀκμή, point.] In *pathol.*, an inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by an eruption (often pustular) of the skin, esp. of the face.

ac-node (ak'nōd), *n.* [L. *acus*, needle, + *nodus*, E. *node*.] In *math.*, a point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve.—**ac-no'dal** (-nō'däl), *a.*

a-cock (ä-kok'), *adv.* In a cocked position.—**a-cock'bill**, *adv.* *Naut.*, with bills or ends cocked or turned upward, as an anchor hanging ready to be dropped, or as yards tilted at an angle with the deck.

a-cold (ä-köld'), *a.* [Orig. pp. of AS. *ācōlian*, grow cold.] Chilled; cold. [Archaic.]

ac-o-lyte (ak'ō-lit), *n.* [LL. *acolytus*, *acolythus*, < Gr. ἀκόλυθος, attendant.] An altar attendant of minor rank, esp., in the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the highest of the four minor orders, ranking next below a subdeacon; in general, an assistant or follower; in *astron.*, an attendant star; a satellite.

ac-o-nite (ak'ō-nit), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, < Gr. ἀκόνιτον.] Any plant of the ranunculaceous genus *Aconitum*, which includes herbs with poisonous and medicinal properties, as monk's-hood or wolf's-bane; also, the medicinal dried root of certain species of this genus, or an extract or tincture made from such a root.—**ac-o-nit'ic** (-nit'ik), *a.*—**a-con-i-tin**, **a-con-i-tine** (a-kon'i-tin), *n.* In *chem.*, a highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid from aconite.—**ac-o-ni'tum** (-ni'-a, flower; b, same, calyx removed).

a-corn (ä'körn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, < *æcer*, field: see *acre*.] The fruit of the oak, a nut in a hardened scaly cup.—**a'corn-shell**, *n.* A sessile carriped of the family *Balanidae*. See *barnacle*¹.

a-cos-mism (a-kōz'mizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀ-priv. + κόσμος, world.] Denial of the existence of a universe as distinct from God.—**a-cos'mist**, *n.*

a-cot-y-le-don (a-kot-i-lē-dōn), *n.* [See *a*¹.] In *bot.*, a plant without cotyledons; a cryptogam.—**a-cot-y-le'don-ous**, *a.*

a-cou-chy (ä-kō'shi), *n.* [F. *acouchi*; from native Guiana name.] A species of agouti, *Dasyprocta acouchy*.

a-cou-me-ter (ä-kō'më-tër or ä-kou'-), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν, hear: see *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing.

a-cous-tic (ä-kōs'tik or ä-kous'-), *a.* [Gr. ἀκουστικός, < ἀκούειν, hear.] Pertaining to hearing, or to the science



Aconite (*A. napellus*). *a*, flower; *b*, same, calyx removed.



Acinaciform Leaf.



Acorns.



Acorn shells.

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- of sound. Also **a-cous'ti-cal**.—**a-cous'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-cous-ti-cian** (ak-ŏs-tish'an or ak-ous-), *n.* One versed in acoustics.—**a-cous'tics**, *n.* The science of sound; also (construed as *pl.*), acoustic properties, as of an auditorium.
- ac-quaint** (a-kwānt'), *v. t.* [OF. *acointier* (F. *acointier*), < L. *ad*, to, + *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, come to know: see *cognition*, and cf. *quaint*.] To bring into relations of personal knowledge or cognizance (*with*); make more or less familiar or conversant.—**ac-quaint'ance**, *n.* The state of being acquainted; personal knowledge or converseance (falling short of intimacy or close familiarity); also, a person or the persons with whom one is acquainted.—**ac-quaint'ance-ship**, *n.* The state of having acquaintance; the relation between acquaintances.
- ac-quest** (a-kwest'), *n.* [F. *acquies* (now *acquêt*), < L. *acquiere*: see *acquire*.] Acquirement; an acquisition; in *civil law*, property acquired otherwise than by succession.
- ac-qui-esce** (ak-wi-es'), *v. i.*; —*esced*, —*escing*. [L. *acquiescere*, < *ad*, to, + *quiescere*, be at rest, < *quies*, rest.] To submit quietly; acquiesce without demur; concur (*in*).—**ac-qui-es'cence** (-es'ens), *n.* Acquiescent action or state; quiet submission; passive assent; concurrence.—**ac-qui-es'cent**, *a.* Acquiescing; submissive; yielding.—**ac-qui-es'cent-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-qui-es'cing-ly**, *adv.*
- ac-quir-a-ble** (a-kwir'a-bl), *a.* That may be acquired.
- ac-quire** (a-kwir'), *v. t.*; —*quired*, —*quiring*. [L. *acquiere* (pp. *acquisitus*), < *ad*, to, + *querere*, seek.] To get as one's own; gain as a possession, right, faculty, attribute, etc.; become possessed of.—**ac-quire'ment**, *n.* The act of acquiring; also, something acquired, esp. a faculty or aptitude; an attainment.—**ac-quir'er**, *n.*
- ac-qui-si-tion** (ak-wi-zish'ŏn), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*(*n*).] The act of acquiring; also, something acquired, esp. a material possession; a gain.—**ac-quis-i-tive** (a-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Tending to make acquisitions.—**ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.* Propensity to acquire possessions; in *phren.*, a special faculty.
- ac-quit** (a-kwist'), *n.* Same as *acquest*. [Archaic.]
- ac-quit** (a-kwit'), *v. t.*; —*quitted*, —*quitting*. [OF. *aquiter* (F. *acquitter*), < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *quietare*, release, discharge: see *quit*, *v.*] To settle (a claim, debt, etc.); also, to discharge (a person) from an obligation; also, to relieve from a charge of fault or crime; pronounce not guilty (*of*); also, to discharge (one's self) of a duty; also, to conduct (one's self).—**ac-quit'ment**, *n.* Acquittal.—**ac-quit'tal**, *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted; discharge; release; esp., judicial deliverance from a charge of offense by a verdict of not guilty.—**ac-quit'tance**, *n.* The act of acquitting; discharge of or from debt or obligation; release; also, a receipt or quittance.—**ac-quit'ter**, *n.*
- a-cra-ni-al** (a-krā'ni-əl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κράνιον*, skull.] Having no skull.
- a-cre** (ā'kēr), *n.* [AS. *æcer* = G. *acker* = Icel. *akr* = Goth. *akrs*, field; akin to L. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*, field.] A field; a piece of land; also, a measure of land (160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet), 640 of which make a square mile.—**a-cre-age** (-āj), *n.* Extent in acres.—**a-cred** (ā'kērd), *a.* Having acres; landed.—**a-cre-foot**, *n.* A unit of volume of water in irrigation, the amount covering one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet).
- ac-rid** (ak'rid), *a.* [L. *acer* (gen. *acris*), sharp.] Sharp or irritating to the tongue, skin, mucous membrane, etc.; severely pungent; caustic; corrosive; acrimonious; extremely harsh.—**a-crid-i-ty** (a-krid'i-ti), **ac'rid-ness**, *n.*—**ac'rid-ly**, *adv.*
- ac-ri-mo-ni-ous** (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* Full of acrimony; acrid; biting; irritatingly sharp.—**ac-ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-ri-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*
- ac-ri-mo-ny** (ak-ri-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. —*nies* (-niz). [L. *acrimonia*, < *acer*, sharp.] Acrid or biting quality; irritating or angry sharpness.
- ac-ri-tan** (ak'ri-tan). [NL. *Acrita* (see def.), < Gr. *ἀκριτος*, indistinguishable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κρίνειν*, separate.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Acrita*, a group comprising the low forms of animal life in which no nervous system is discernible. **II.** *n.* One of the *Acrita*.
- a-crit-i-cal** (a-krit'i-kəl or ā-), *a.* [See *a-1*.] In *med.*, not critical.
- acro-** Form of Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end or top, highest, topmost, extreme, or *ἄκρον*, end, top, used in combination.
- ac-ro-a-mat-ic** (ak'rō-ā-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*, < *ἀκροῦσθαι*, hear.] Addressed to hearers or disciples only, as Aristotle's esoteric works; esoteric; abstruse.
- ac-ro-bat** (ak'rō-bat), *n.* [F. *acrobat*, < Gr. *ἀκρόβατος*, walking on tiptoe, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *βαίνειν*, go.] One who practises rope-dancing, trapeze performing, tumbling, or other like feats.—**ac-ro-bat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to an acrobat.—**ac-ro-bat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ac'ro-bat-ism**, *n.* The feats or profession of an acrobat.
- ac-ro-car-pous** (ak-rō-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος*, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit at the end of the primary axis.
- ac-ro-drome** (ak'rō-drōm), *a.* Same as *acrodromous*.
- a-crod-ro-mous** (a-krod'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, end, top, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] In *bot.*, running to a point: said of a nervation with the nerves terminating in, or curving inward to, the point of a leaf.
- ac-ro-gen** (ak'rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, a plant that grows at the apex, as ferns and mosses.—**ac-ro-gen'ic**, **a-crog-e-nous** (a-kroj'e-nus), *a.*
- ac-ro-lith** (ak'rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος*, with ends made of stone, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *λίθος*, stone.] A sculptured figure having only the head and extremities made of stone or marble.—**ac-ro-lith'ic**, *a.*
- ac-ro-meg-a-ly** (ak'rō-meg'ā-li), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *μέγας* (μεγαλ-), great.] In *pathol.*, a chronic nervous disease characterized by enlargement of the head and extremities.
- a-cro-mi-on** (a-krō'mi-on), *n.*; pl. —*mia* (-mi-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρόμιον*, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *ῥωμος*, shoulder.] In *anat.*, the outward end of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade.—**a-cro'mi-al**, *a.*
- a-cron-ych**, **a-cron-y-chal** (a-kron'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυχος*, at nightfall, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *νύξ*, night.] In *astron.*, occurring at sunset, as the rising or setting of a star.—**a-cron'y-chal-ly**, *adv.*
- a-crop-e-tal** (a-krop'e-təl), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, + L. *petere*, seek.] In *bot.*, developing from the base toward the apex; basifugal.
- a-crop-o-lis** (a-krop'ō-lis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, < *ἄκρος*, high-est, + *πόλις*, city.] The citadel of a Grecian city; [cap.] with *the*, the citadel of Athens.—**ac-ro-pol-i-tan** (ak-rō-pol'i-tan), *a.*
- ac-ro-spire** (ak'rō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *σπείρα*, E. *spire*².] The first sprout appearing in the germination of grain.
- ac-ro-spore** (ak'rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *σπορά*, seed, E. *spore*.] In *bot.*, a spore borne at the end of a sporophore, as in fungi.
- a-cross** (a-krōs'). **I.** *adv.* In the form of a cross; crosswise; also, in a direction crossing the length of something; transversely; hence, from side to side; to the other side; also, on the other side. **II.** *prep.* So as to cross, intersect, or meet; crosswise or transversely over; also, on the other side of; beyond.
- a-cros-tic** (a-kros'tik). [Gr. *ἀκροστιχίς*, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *στίχος*, row, line.] **I.** *n.* A series of lines or verses in which the first, last, or other particular letters form a word, phrase, the alphabet, etc. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or forming an acrostic.—**a-cros'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-cros'ti-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Acrostic character.
- ac-ro-tism** (ak'rō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κρότος*, beat.] In *pathol.*, absence or weakness of the pulse.—**a-crot-ic** (a-krot'ik), *a.*
- act** (akt), *n.* [L. *actum*, a thing done, *actus*, a doing, < *agere*, drive, do, act: see *agent*.] A deed, performance, or proceeding; the process of doing; action; one of the main divisions of a play or opera; an individual performance,



The Acropolis of Athens.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

as in a variety entertainment; an authoritative decision or enactment; a statute or law; a deed or instrument recording a transaction; the public maintaining of a thesis by a candidate for a degree, as in certain English universities; *pl.* [*cap.*], the book of the New Testament called in full "The Acts of the Apostles."—**act of God**, in *law*, a direct, sudden, and irresistible action of natural forces, such as could not humanly have been foreseen or prevented.—**act**, *v.* [*L. actus*, pp. of *agere*.] **I. tr.** To actuate; also, to do or perform; carry out; also, to perform, enact, or represent as on the stage; play; also, to simulate or feign. **II. intr.** To do something; exert power or influence; produce an effect; also, to perform functions; also, to play a part, as an actor; hence, to pretend; also, to conduct one's self; behave.—**ac-ta** (ak'tā), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Acts; deeds; proceedings; records.—**act'a-ble**, *a.* That may be acted.

Ac-tian (ak'shian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Actium, an ancient town and a promontory of Acarnania in Greece.—**Actian games**, orig., certain games held at Actium every three years in honor of Apollo; later, certain games founded on the preceding by the Roman emperor Augustus to be celebrated at Actium every four years in commemoration of his naval victory near there over Antony and Cleopatra (Sept. 2, 31 B.C.).

ac-ti-nal (ak'ti-nal or ak-ti'-), *a.* [*Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray.] In *zool.*, noting or pertaining to that part of a sea-anemone, etc., containing the mouth and tentacles; noting or pertaining to that side or surface of a starfish, etc., which contains the mouth.—**ac'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

act-ing (ak'ting), *p. a.* That acts; performing functions; officiating or serving, esp. temporarily or in place of another (as, an *acting* governor or mayor).

ac-tin-i-a (ak-tin'i-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -iæ (-i-ē). [*NL. Actinia*, < *Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray.] A marine animal of the genus *Actinia* (class *Actinozoa*), with circles of ray-like tentacles about the mouth; hence, any sea-anemone.—**ac-tin'i-an**, *a. and n.*

ac-tin-ic (ak-tin'ik), *a.* [See *actinism*.] Pertaining to actinism; of radiation, chemically active.—**ac-tin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ac-tin-i-form (ak-tin'i-fôrm), *a.* [See *actinia* and *-form*.] Resembling an actinia; having a radiate form.

ac-ti-nism (ak'ti-nizm), *n.* [*Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray.] The action or the property of radiant energy of producing chemical change, as in photography.

ac-tin-i-um (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray.] In *chem.*, a radioactive substance found in the residue from pitchblende after the extraction of the uranium.

actino-, actin- Forms of *Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray, used in combination, esp. with reference to radiate structure, radiation, or actinism.—**ac-tin-o-gram** (ak-tin'ô-gram), *n.* [*+* -gram.] A record made by an actinograph.—**ac-tin'o-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [*+* -graph.] A recording actinometer.—**ac'ti-no-graph'ic** (-ti-nô-gráf'ik), *a.*—**ac-ti-nog-ra-phy** (-nog'rā-fī), *n.* [*+* -graphy.] The recording of actinic power by the actinograph.—**ac'ti-noid**, *a.* [*+* -oid.] Ray-like; radiate, as a starfish.—**ac-ti-nol'o-gy** (-nol'ô-jī), *n.* [*+* -logy.] The science of actinism.—**ac-ti-nom'e-ter** (-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*+* -meter.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiation, whether by the chemical effects or otherwise.—**ac-ti-nom'e-try**, *n.* [*+* -metry.] Measurement of the intensity of radiation.

—**ac'ti-no-met'ric** (-met'rik), *a.*—**ac'ti-no-mor'phic** (-môr'fik), **ac'ti-no-mor'phous**, *a.* [*+* *Gr. μορφή*, form.] Having radial symmetry; of certain flowers, as the buttercup, divisible vertically into similar halves by each of a number of planes.

ac-ti-no-my-ces (ak'ti-nô-mī'sēz), *n.*; *pl.* -mycetes (-mī-sē'tēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray, + *μύκης*, fungus.] The ray-fungus, a minute parasitic organism of the genus *Actinomyces*, found on grain and causing tumors in animals and man.—**ac'ti-no-my-co'sis** (-mī-kô'sis), *n.* [*NL.*] An infectious inflammatory disease of cattle and other animals and of man, due to the actinomyces and other parasites, and causing lumpy, often suppurating tumors, esp. about the jaws.—**ac'ti-no-my-cot'ic** (-kot'ik), *a.*

ac-ti-no-zo-ön (ak'ti-nô-zô'on), *n.*; *pl.* -zoa (-zô'ä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. áktis* (áktiv-), ray, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Any member

of the *Actinozoa*, a class of coelenterate marine animals including the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, etc.—**ac'ti-no-zo'an**, *a. and n.*

ac-tion (ak'shən), *n.* [*OF. F. action*, < *L. actio(n)*, < *agere*: see *agent*.] The process of acting; activity; operation; the production of an effect; performance of functions; mode of acting; movement, gesture, or behavior; procedure; also, a particular act, or series of acts; a deed, performance, or proceeding; the series of events forming the subject of a drama, etc.; a legal proceeding instituted by one party against another; a minor military engagement; also, the mechanism by which something is operated.—**ac'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law.—**ac'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**ac'tion-less**, *a.* Without action; inert.

ac-tion-naire (ák-syo-nār), *n.* [*F.*, < *action*, share of stock.] A shareholder; a stockholder.

ac-ti-vate (ak'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; -vated, -vating. To make active; in physics, to render radioactive.—**ac-ti-va'tion** (-vā'shən), *n.*

ac-tive (ak'tiv), [*OF. F. actif*, < *L. activus*, < *agere*: see *agent*.] **I. a.** Engaged in or concerned with action; acting; working; operative; effective; practical; also, acting freely or quickly; energetic; agile; brisk; busy; in *gram.*, representing the subject as acting (as, the *active* voice, comprising those forms of transitive verbs which represent the subject as acting, as *broke* in 'John broke the window,' and also all forms of intransitive verbs; an *active* verb-form: opposed to *passive*); also, transitive. **II. n.** In *gram.*, the active voice, or a verb-form belonging to it.—**ac'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ac'tive-ness**, *n.*—**ac-tiv'i-ty** (-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). The state or quality of being active; active operation; energy; agility; also, a mode or course of action.

ac-ton (ak'tŏn), *n.* [*OF. aqueton*, < *Sp. alcoton*, now *algodón*, < *Ar. al-qutun*, 'the cotton'.] A quilted jacket anciently worn under armor; also, a jacket plated with metal.

ac-tor (ak'tŏr), *n.* [*L.*] One who acts; a doer; a performer, esp. on the stage; a player.—**ac'tress**, *n.* A female actor.

ac-tu-al (ak'tū-əl), *a.* [*OF. F. actuel*, < *LL. actualis*, < *L. actus*: see *act*, *n.*] Pertaining to or exhibited in action; existing in act or fact; being in reality or now; real; present; not merely potential, possible, nominal, ideal, or future.—**ac'tu-al-ist**, *n.* One who deals with actualities; a realist.

—**ac'tu-al-i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Actual existence; reality; also, something actual; a fact.—**ac'tu-al-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make actual; realize in action or fact.—**ac'tu-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**ac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* As an actual fact; in reality; really.—**ac'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

ac-tu-a-ry (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). [*L. actuarius*, clerk, keeper of accounts, < *actus*: see *act*, *n.*] A clerk or registrar; in insurance companies, etc., an officer who computes risks, rates, and the like according to probabilities indicated by recorded facts.—**ac'tu-a-ri-al** (-ā-ri-əl), *a.*

ac-tu-ate (ak'tū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [*ML. actualatus*, pp. of *actuare*, < *L. actus*: see *act*, *n.*] To put into action; move; impel.—**ac-tu-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*—**ac'tu-a-tor**, *n.*

ac-u-ate (ak'ū-āt), *a.* [*L. acus*, needle.] Needle-shaped.

a-cu-i-ty (ā-kū'i-ti), *n.* [*F. acuité*, < *ML. acuitas*, < *L. acuere*, sharpen.] Sharpness; acuteness.

a-cu-le-ate (ā-kū'lē-āt), *a.* [*L. aculeatus*.] In *zool.*, having an aculeus or sting, as an insect; in *bot.*, prickly; fig., stinging; pungent; sharp; keen. Also **a-cu'le-at-ed** (-ā-ted).—**a-cu'le-o-late** (-ô-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*, having small prickles.

a-cu-le-us (ā-kū'lē-us), *n.*; *pl.* -lei (-lē-i). [*L.*, dim. of *acus*, needle.] In *zool.*, the sting of a wasp, bee, etc.; in *bot.*, a prickle.

a-cu-men (ā-kū'men), *n.* [*L.*, point, sharpness, < *acuere*, sharpen.] Sharpness or keenness of insight; mental acuteness.—**a-cu'mi-nate** (-mi-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [*L. acuminate*, pp. of *acuminare*, < *acumen*.] To make sharp or pointed; render acute or keen.

—**a-cu'mi-nate** (-nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, *zool.*, etc., *Acuminate Leaf*. pointed; tapering to a point.—**a-cu-mi-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* The act or the result of acuminate; sharpness; a sharp



(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *ſ*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

or tapering point.—**a-cu'/mi-nous**, *a.* Characterized by acumen; acute.—**a-c-u-min-u-late** (ak-ŭ-min'ŭ-lăt), *a.* In bot., having a small terminal point.

ac-u-pres-sure (ak'ŭ-presh-ŭr), *n.* [*L. acus*, needle, + *pressura*, pressure.] In *surg.*, compression of a blood-vessel with a needle or wire inserted into the tissues to check the flow of blood, as during amputation.

ac-u-punc-ture (ak'ŭ-pungk-tŭr), *n.* [*L. acus*, needle, + *punctura*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture or pricking with needles, as in the treatment of neuralgia.

a-cush-la (a-kŭsh'lă), *n.* [*Ir.*, lit. 'O pulse' (of the heart).] Darling. [*Ir.*]

a-cute (a-kŭt'), [*L. acutus*, pp. of *acuere*, sharpen.] *I. a.* Sharp in form; sharp-pointed; of an angle, being less than a right angle (or than 90°); sharp in action, effect, etc.; keen in intellect, perception, or sensibility; poignant; intense; brief and severe, as disease (opposed to *chronic*); high in pitch, as sound (opposed to *grave*); noting or having a particular accent (') indicating orig. a raised pitch (as in ancient Greek), later stress (as in the Spanish *adiós*), quality of sound (as in the French *résumé*), vowel-length (as in Hungarian), etc. *II. n.* The acute accent.

—**a-cute'-an'-gled**, *a.* Having angles less than right angles.

—**a-cute'ly**, *adv.* —**a-cute'ness**, *n.*

a-cu-ti-fo-li-ate (a-kŭ-ti-fŏ-li-ăt), *a.* [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *folium*, leaf.] In bot., having sharp-pointed leaves.

-acy. [*L. -acia* and *-atia*.] A suffix of nouns of quality, state, office, etc., many of which accompany adjectives in *-acious* or nouns or adjectives in *-ate*, as in *contumacy*, *efficacy*, *fallacy*, etc., *advocacy*, *curacy*, *primacy*, etc., *accuracy*, *delicacy*, *legitimacy*, etc.

a-cyc-lic (a-sik'lik), *a.* [See *a-1*.] In bot., not cyclic; not arranged in whorls.

ad (ad), *n.* Shortened form of *advertisement*. [Colloq.]

ad-. [*L. ad-* (also, by assimilation to a following consonant, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, etc.), repr. *ad*, prep., to, toward, at, about; akin to *E. at*.] A prefix meaning primarily 'to,' and implying motion, direction, change, intensification, addition, etc., occurring orig. in words from the Latin, but now sometimes used as an English formative.

-ad. [*L. ad*, to, toward.] An adverbial suffix meaning 'toward,' used in anatomical and other scientific terms, as *caudad*, *dextrad*, *dorsad*.

a-dac-ty-lous (a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*Gr. â-priv* + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In *zool.*, without fingers or toes.

ad-age (ad'aj), *n.* [*F. adage*, < *L. adagium*, < *ad*, to, + *agium*, akin to *aio*, I say.] A pithy saying in current use; a proverb.

a-da-gio (a-dă'jŏ). [*It.*, < *ad*, to, + *agio*, ease.] In *music*: *I. adv.* In a leisurely manner; slowly; when repeated (*adagio*, *adagio*), very slowly. *II. a.* Slow. *III. n.*; pl. *-gios* (-jŏz). An *adagio* movement or piece.

Ad-am (ad'am), *n.* [*Heb.*, 'man.'] The first human being (*Gen. ii. 19*); hence, 'original sin,' as inherited from him.—**Adam and Eve**, the puttyroot (plant). [*U. S.*].—**Adam's ale**, water. [Colloq.]—**Adam's apple**, a projection of the thyroid cartilage at the front of the (male) throat; also, a kind of lime (*Citrus medica*); the plantain, the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*; the crape jasmine, *Tabernaemontana coronaria*.—**Adam's needle and thread**, a species of yucca, *Yucca filamentosa*, much cultivated for ornament.

ad-a-mant (ad'a-mant), *n.* [*OF. adamant*, < *L. adamas* (*adamant*), < *Gr. ἀδάμας* (*adama*), 'unconquerable,' < *â-priv* + *δαμάω*, conquer; see *tame*.] In ancient times, some impenetrably hard substance: variously identified later, esp. as the diamond or a lodestone. Also fig.—**ad'a-man-te-an'** (-man-tē'an), *a.* Adamantine.—**ad-a-man'-tine** (-tin), *a.* Of or like adamant; impenetrably hard; unyielding; in *mineral*, like a diamond in luster.

A-dam-ic (a-dam'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Adam.

Ad-am-ite (ad'a-mit), *n.* A descendant of Adam; a human being; also, an imitator of Adam in going naked.—**Ad-am-it-ic** (ad-a-mit'ik), *a.*

a-dapt (a-dapt'), *v. t.* [*L. adaptare*, < *ad*, to, + *aptare*, adjust, fit, < *aptus*: see *apt*.] To make suitable to requirements; adjust or modify fittingly; accommodate or con-

form (to).—**a-dapt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adapted.—**a-dapt-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **a-dapt'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ad-ap-ta-tion** (ad-ap'tă-shŏn), *n.* [*ML. adaptatio(n)*.] The act of adapting, or the resulting state; something produced by adapting.—**a-dap-ta-tive** (a-dap'tă-tiv), *a.* Adaptive.—**a-dapt'ed-ness**, *n.*—**a-dapt'er**, *n.* One who or that which adapts; a connecting or accommodating piece in an apparatus.—**a-dap'tive**, *a.* Serving to adapt; showing adaptation.—**a-dap'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**a-dap'tive-ness**, *n.*

A-dar (a-dăr'), *n.* [*Heb.*] In the Jewish calendar, the sixth month (29 or 30 days) of the civil year and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year, beginning in February or in the first part of March.

add (ad), *v.* [*L. addere*, < *ad*, to, + *-dere*, put: see *do*'] *I. tr.* To join, as one thing to another or to an aggregate; put or give by way of augmentation or supplement; also, to say further; in *math.*, to find the sum of (quantities). *II. intr.* To make or form an addition; in *math.*, to find the sum of quantities.

—**add'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being added.

ad-dax (ad'aks), *n.* [*L.*; of African origin.] A large antelope, *Addax nasomaculatus*, of north-eastern Africa and Arabia, with loosely spiral horns.

ad-den-dum (a-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *-da* (-dă). [*L.*, neut. gerundive of *addere*, *E. add*.] A thing to be added; an addition; in *mach.*, that part of a tooth which projects beyond the pitch-circle or pitch-line of a toothed wheel or rack.—**ad-den'dum-cir-cle**, *n.* In *mach.*, an imaginary circle touching the ends of the teeth of a toothed wheel.

add-er¹ (ad'ēr), *n.* One who adds; a machine for adding.

ad-der² (ad'ēr), *n.* [*For nadder* (*a nadder* being taken as an *adder*), < *AS. nædre*.] The common European viper, *Vipera* (or *Pelias*) *berus*, a small venomous serpent; also, any of various other serpents, venomous or harmless.—**ad-der's-mouth**, *n.* Either of two small terrestrial orchids, *Achroanthes monophylla* and *A. unifolia*, natives of North America, bearing a terminal raceme of minute white or greenish flowers.—**ad-der's-tongue**, *n.* A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum* (so called from the form of its fruiting spike); also, any of certain other plants, as the American species of dog-tooth violet.

add-i-ble (ad'i-bl), *a.* See *addable*.

ad-dict (a-dikt'), *v. t.* [*L. addictus*, pp. of *addicere*, adjudge, deliver, devote, < *ad*, to, + *dicere*, say.] To give over, as to a habit or pursuit; apply or devote habitually (*to*), esp. through taste or inclination: chiefly reflexive or in the passive.—**ad-dict'**, *n.* One who is addicted to some habit or practice, as to the use of a drug.—**ad-dict'ed-ness**, *n.*—**ad-dic-tion** (a-dik'shŏn), *n.* [*L. addictio(n)*.] The state of being addicted; inclination.

ad-di-o (ad-dē'ŏ), *interj.* [*It.*] Adieu; farewell.

Ad-di-so-ni-an (ad-i-sŏ-ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the English author Joseph Addison (1672–1719) or his style of writing.

Ad-di-son's (ad'i-sŏnz) **dis-ease'**. [From T. Addison (1793–1860), English physician, who first described it.] In *pathol.*, a disease characterized by asthenia, digestive disturbances, and (usually) a brownish coloration of the skin: due to disturbance of function of the suprarenal glands.



Acute Leaves.



Addax.



Adder (Vipera berus).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agŏny, int., unite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natÿre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

ad-di-ta-ment (ad'i-ta-ment), *n.* [L. *additamentum*, < *addere*, E. *add.*] An addition; an adjunct.

ad-di-tion (a-dish'qn), *n.* [OF. *addicion* (F. *addition*), < L. *additio*(n-), < *addere*, E. *add.*] The process of adding; the uniting of quantities in one sum, or the branch of arithmetic which treats of it; also, something added; an accession; an adjunct; in *law*, a particularizing designation added to a person's name (as, John Doe, *Plaintiff*); in *her.*, a charge added to a coat of arms as a mark of honor.—**ad-di'tion-al**, *a.* Added; supplementary.—**ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad-di-tive (ad'i-tiv), *a.* [LL. *additivus*.] Added; involving addition.—**ad-di-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad-dle (ad'l), *a.* [AS. *adela*, liquid filth, mud.] Bad or rotten, as eggs; hence, muddled, as the brain; mentally weak; witless.—**ad'dle**, *v. t. or i.*; -*dled*, -*dling*. To make or become addle.—**ad'dle=brain**, **ad'dle=head**, **ad'dle=pate**, *n.* One whose brain is muddled; a foolish or witless person.—**ad'dle=brained**, **ad'dle=head'ed**, **ad'dle=pat'ed** (-pā'ted), *a.*

ad-dress (a-dres'), *v.* [OF. *adrecier* (F. *adresser*), ult. < L. *ad*, to, + *directus*, straight, direct.] *I. tr.* To direct (*to*); aim, turn, send, or consign (*to*); apply (one's self) in action or speech (*to*); utter or write (*to*); inscribe as to be sent (*to*); also, to accost with words; direct speech or writing to; pay one's addresses or court to. *II. † intr.* To address one's self; appeal; also, to prepare.—**ad-dress'**, *n.* The act or the manner of addressing; personal bearing in intercourse; accost; also, speech or writing addressed, esp. a formal discourse or a petition; also, a direction as to name and abode, as inscribed on a letter, etc.; also, the place at which one may be reached by letter or otherwise; also, attention paid in courtship (usually in *pl.*); also, ready skill; adroitness; dexterity.—**ad-dress-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* One to whom something is addressed.—**ad-dress'er**, **ad-dress'or**, *n.*

ad-duce (a-dūs'), *v. t.*; -*duced*, -*ducing*. [L. *adducere* (pp. *adductus*), < *ad*, to, + *ducere*, lead: cf. *adduct*.] To bring forward in argument; cite as pertinent or conclusive.—**ad-du-cent** (a-dū'sent), *a.* In *physiol.*, drawing toward; adducting: applied to muscles, etc.—**ad-du'cer**, *n.*—**ad-du'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

ad-duct (a-dukt'), *v. t.* [L. *adductus*, pp. of *adducere*: see *adduce*.] In *physiol.*, to draw toward the main axis: opposed to *abduct*.—**ad-duc-tion** (a-duk'shqn), *n.* [ML. *adductio*(n-).] The act of adducting or of adducing.—**ad-duc'tive**, *a.* Serving to draw or bring toward or to something.—**ad-duc'tor**, *n.* In *physiol.*, an adducting muscle.

-ade. [F. *-ade*, < Pr., Sp., or Pg. *-ada*, It. *-ata*, < L. *-ata*, fem.; also Sp. or Pg. *-ado*, It. *-ato*, < L. *-atus*, masc.] A suffix of nouns denoting action or process, the product or result of action, the person or persons acting, etc., as in *accolade*, *ambuscade*, *barricade*, *brigade*, *lemonade*, *renegade*.

a-deem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [L. *adimere* (pp. *ademptus*), take to one's self from another, < *ad*, to, + *emere*, take.] To take away; in *law*, to revoke (a legacy), as by a different disposition of the bequest, or as by delivery in advance of the thing bequeathed or its equivalent.

a-de-lan-ta-do (ä'ñā-lān-tā'ñō), *n.* [Sp.] Formerly, in Spanish use, the governor of a province.

-adelphous. An adjective termination from Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother, in botanical terms denoting the number of bundles or sets of union stamens, as in *diadelphous*, *monadelphous*, *polyadelphous*.

a-demp-tion (a-demp'shqn), *n.* [L. *ademptio*(n-), < *adimere*: see *adeem*.] The act of adeeming.

aden-, **adeni-**, **adeno-**. Forms of Gr. *ἀδην* (*āden-*), gland, used in combination.—**ad-e-nal-gia** (ad-ē-nal'jiä), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *ἀλγος*, pain).] In *pathol.*, pain in a gland.—**a-den-i-form** (a-den'i-fōrm or ad'ē-ni-), *a.* [+ *-form*.] Gland-like.—**ad-c-ni'tis** (-ni'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a gland.—**ad'e-noid**. [Gr. *ἀδενοειδής*: see *-oid*.] *I. a.* Gland-like; glandular; pertaining to the lymphatic glands (as, *adenoid tissue*, *lymphoid tissue*). *II. n.* In *pathol.*, a hypertrophied mass of adenoid tissue in the upper pharynx, as in children, preventing nasal breathing: usually in *pl.*—**ad-e-noi'dal** (-noi'dal), *a.*—**ad-e-**

no'l-o-gy (-no'l'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science of the glands.—**ad-e-no'ma** (-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL.: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor originating in a gland; a tumor of gland-like structure.—**ad-e-nom'a-tous** (-nom'ā-tus), *a.*—**ad-e-nop'a-thy** (-nop'ā-thī), *n.* [+ *-pathy*.] Disease of glands.—**ad'e-no-path'ic** (-nō-path'ik), *a.*—**ad-e-not'o-my** (-not'ō-mī), *n.* [+ *-lomy*.] Dissection or incision of a gland.

a-dept (ā-dept'), [L. *adeptus*, pp. of *adipisci*, attain, < *ad*, to, + *apisci*, reach.] *I. a.* Thoroughly versed; proficient. *II. n.* One who is adept; a proficient; formerly, a master of occult science.—**a-dept'ness**, *n.*

ad-e-quate (ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adæquatus*, pp. of *adæquare*, make or be equal to, < *ad*, to, + *æquare*, make equal, E. *equate*.] Equal to requirement; commensurate; sufficient; competent; suitable; fitting: often with *to*.—**ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwā-sī), **ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*—**ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.*

a-des-my (a-des'mī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δεσμός*, bond.] In *bot.*, abnormal division or separation of organs.

ad-fect-ed (ad-fek'ted), *a.* [L. *adfectus*, later *affectus*, pp.: see *affect*.] In *alg.*, containing different powers of the unknown quantity.

ad-her-e (ad-hēr'), *v. i.*; -*hered*, -*hering*. [L. *adhærere* (pp. *adhæsus*), < *ad*, to, + *hærere*, stick.] To stick fast (*to*); cleave; cling; fig., to hold firmly; remain attached or faithful; also, to belong; also, to be consistent; agree.—**ad-her'ence** (-hēr'ens), *n.* The act or state of adhering (usually fig.); attachment; fidelity.—**ad-her'ent**. *I. a.* Adhering; attached; in *bot.*, adnate. *II. n.* One who adheres, as to a leader, party, or cause; a follower; a partizan.—**ad-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-her'er**, *n.*—**ad-he'sion** (-hē'shqn), *n.* [L. *adhæsiō*(n-).] The act or state of adhering; a holding fast; attachment; assent; also, something that adheres; in *physics*, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact.—**ad-he'sion-al**, *a.*

—**ad-he'sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to adhere; sticking or holding fast.—**ad-he'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-he'sive-ness**, *n.* Adhesive quality; in *phren.*, the faculty of forming attachments, as of friendship.

ad-hib-it (ad-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibere*, < *ad*, to, + *habere*, have, hold.] To put or give (*to*); affix; apply; administer; also, to admit.—**ad-hi-bi'tion** (-hi-bish'qn), *n.*

ad-i-a-bat-ic (ad'i-ā-bat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδιάβατος*, impassable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *διαβατός*, passable, < *διαβαίνω*, pass over: see *diabetes*.] In *physics*, without transmission (gain or loss) of heat; noting or pertaining to a change in the volume of a gas during which no heat enters or leaves it.—**ad'i-a-bat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ad-i-an-tum (ad-i-an'tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀδιαντον*, maidenhair, lit. 'unwetted,' < *ἀ-* priv. + *διαβειν*, to wet.] A maidenhair fern.

ad-i-aph-o-ra (ad-i-af'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδιάφορα*, neut. pl. of *ἀδιάφορος*, indifferent, < *ἀ-* priv. + *διάφορος*, different, < *διαφέρω*, differ.] Things morally indifferent; non-essentials in faith or conduct.—**ad-i-aph'o-rism**, *n.* Indifferentism; religious tolerance.—**ad-i-aph'o-rous**, *a.* Indifferent or non-essential, esp. morally; neutral.

ad-i-a-ther-ma-nous (ad'i-ā-thēr'mā-nus), *a.* [See *a*.] In *physics*, not diathermanous; impermeable by radiant heat.—**ad'i-a-ther'man-cy** (-mān-sī), *n.*

a-dieu (ā-dū', F. ā-dyē). [F., 'to God,' < L. *ad*, to, and *Deus*, God.] *I. interj.* A parting salutation commending one to the divine care; good-by; farewell. *II. n.*; pl. *adieux*, F. *adieux* (ā-dyē). A farewell.

a-di-ōs (ā-dē-ōs'), *interj.* [Sp.] Adieu; farewell.

ad-i-po-cere (ad'i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera*, wax.] A waxy substance sometimes formed from dead animal bodies in moist burial-places or under water.—**ad-i-po'cer-ous** (-pos'ē-rus), *a.*

ad-i-po-ma (ad-i-pō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a fatty tumor; a lipoma.—**ad-i-pom'a-tous** (-pom'ā-tus), *a.* **ad-i-pose** (ad'i-pōs). [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat.] *I. a.* Fatty; fat. *II. n.* Animal fat.—**ad-i-pose-ness**, **ad-i-pos'i-ty** (-pos'i-tī), *n.*—**ad-i-po'sis** (-pō'sis), *n.* [NL.] The accumulation of fat; obesity.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- ad-dip-si-a** (a-dip'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδύψος*, not thirsty, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δύψω*, thirst.] In *med.*, absence of thirst.
- ad-it** (ad'it), *n.* [L. *aditus*, < *adire*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go.] An approach or entrance; a nearly horizontal passage leading into a mine; also, access; admission.
- ad-ja-cence** (a-jă'sens), *n.* The state of being adjacent; adjacency.—**ad-ja'cen-cy**, *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The state of being adjacent; contiguity; proximity; also, that which is adjacent (chiefly in *pl.*).
- ad-ja-cent** (a-jă'sent), *a.* [L. *adjacens* (-ent-), ppr. of *adjacere*, lie near, < *ad*, to, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying near (*to*); neighboring; contiguous.—**ad-ja'cent-ly**, *adv.*
- ad-jec-ti-val** (aj-ek-ti'val or aj'ek-ti-val), *a.* Pertaining to or used as an adjective.—**ad-jec-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*
- ad-jec-tive** (aj'ek-tiv), [L. *adjectivus*, < *adjicere*, put to, add, < *ad*, to, + *jacere*, throw.] **I. a.** Additional; subsidiary; dependent; in *gram.*, used with a substantive to qualify its meaning; adjectival; in *law*, pertaining to procedure, the subsidiary part of law (as, *adjective law*); in *dyeing*, of colors, requiring a mordant or the like to render them permanent (opposed to *substantive*). **II. n.** In *gram.*, a word used to qualify the meaning of a substantive, as by expressing an attribute.—**ad-jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*
- ad-join** (a-join'), *v.* [OF. *ajoindre* (F. *ajoindre*), < L. *adjungere* (pp. *adjunctus*), < *ad*, to, + *ungere*, join.] **I. tr.** To join (*to*); attach; annex; also, to be in connection or contact with; abut on; be contiguous to. **II. intr.** To be contiguous.—**ad-join'ing**, *p. a.* Abutting; contiguous.
- ad-journ** (a-jěrn'), *v.* [OF. *ajourner* (F. *ajourner*), < L. *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day.] **I. tr.** To put off to another day; postpone; suspend until later; also, to transfer for procedure elsewhere. **II. intr.** To postpone, suspend, or transfer proceedings.—**ad-journ'ment**, *n.* The act of adjourning, or the state or period of being adjourned.
- ad-judge** (a-juj'), *v. t.*; *-judged*, *-judging*. [OF. *ajuger* (F. *ajuger*), < L. *adjudicare*; see *adjudicate*.] To award or assign judicially; also, to sentence or condemn (as, "rebel spirits *adjudged* to hell": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 823); also, to pronounce or decree by judicial sentence (as, he was *adjudged* guilty); also, to settle judicially; *adjudicate*; also, to judge or deem.—**ad-judge'a-ble**, *a.* That may be adjudged.—**ad-judg'ment**, *n.* Adjudication.
- ad-ju-di-cate** (a-jô'di-kât), *v.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, E. *judge*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To adjudge; pronounce or decree by judicial sentence; settle judicially; try and determine; pass judgment upon. **II. intr.** To sit in judgment; pass judgment (*upon*).—**ad-ju-di-ca'tion** (-kă'shən), *n.* [L. *adjudicatio(n)-*.] The act of adjudicating; also, a judicial decision or sentence.—**ad-ju'di-ca-tor**, *n.*
- ad-junct** (aj'junkt), [L. *adjunctus*, pp. of *adjungere*; see *adjoin*.] **I. a.** Joined to a thing or person, esp. subordinately; associated; auxiliary. **II. n.** Something joined, annexed, or pertaining; an accompaniment; an accessory; also, a subordinate colleague; an associate or assistant; in *gram.*, a qualifying word, phrase, etc., depending on a particular member of a sentence.—**ad-junc-tion** (a-jungk'shən), *n.* [L. *adjunctio(n)-*, < *adjungere*.] The act of joining (*to*); addition.—**ad-junc'tive**, *a.* Forming an adjunct.—**ad-junct-ly**, *adv.*
- ad-ju-ra-tion** (aj-ô-ră'shən), *n.* [L. *adjuratio(n)-*.] The act of adjuring; a solemn charge or appeal.—**ad-ju-ra-to-ry** (a-jô'ra-tô-ri), *a.* Making adjuration.
- ad-jure** (a-jôr'), *v. t.*; *-jured*, *-juring*. [L. *adjurare*, < *ad*, to, + *jurare*, swear.] To charge as on oath or under some grave penalty; entreat solemnly.—**ad-jur'er**, *ad-jur'or*, *n.*
- ad-just** (a-just'), *v. t.* [OF. *ajuster*, orig. 'put beside' (< L. *ad*, to, + *juxta*, near), but later associated with L. *justus*, just.] To dispose or arrange properly; regulate; settle; also, to arrange conformably (*to*); accommodate; adapt.—**ad-just'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.—**ad-just'a-bly**, *adv.*—**ad-just'er**, *n.*—**ad-just'ive**, *a.* Serving to adjust.—**ad-just'ment**, *n.* The act of adjusting, or the state of being adjusted; also, a means of adjusting.
- ad-ju-tage** (aj'ô-tăj), *n.* See *ajutage*.
- ad-ju-tant** (aj'ô-tant), *n.* [L. *adjutans* (-ant-), ppr. of *adjutare*; see *aid*.] An assistant; an aid; *milit.*, a staff-
- officer appointed to assist the commanding officer in details of duty; in *zool.*, the adjutant-bird.—**ad'ju-tan-cy**, *n.*—**ad'ju-tant-bird**, *n.* A large East Indian stork, *Leptoptilus argala*.—**ad'ju-tant-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *adjutant-generals* or *adjutants-general*. *Milit.*, an executive officer on the staff of a commanding general or a commander-in-chief.—**ad'ju-tant-ship**, *n.*
- ad-ju-vant** (aj'ô-vant), [L. *adjuvans* (-ant-), ppr. of *adjuvare*; see *aid*.] **I. a.** Aiding; auxiliary. **II. n.** An aid; an auxiliary; a subsidiary ingredient in a medical prescription.
- ad-meas-ure** (ad-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; *-ured*, *-uring*. [OF. *amesurer*, < L. *ad*, to, + *mensurare*, measure.] To measure off or out; apportion; assign a portion to (a person, etc.); measure.—**ad-meas'ure-ment**, *n.* Measurement; apportionment; measure.—**ad-meas'ur-er**, *n.*
- ad-min-i-cle** (ad-min'i-cl), *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, stay, support, aid.] An aid; an auxiliary; in *law*, a corroborative evidence.—**ad-mi-nic'u-lar** (-mi-nik'ū-lăr), *a.* Auxiliary; corroborative.
- ad-min-is-ter** (ad-min'is-tēr), *v.* [L. *administrare* (pp. *administratus*), < *ad*, to, + *ministrare*, serve, E. *minister*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To manage (affairs, a government, an estate, etc.); have executive charge of; conduct; also, to dispense, apply, or give (*to*). **II. intr.** To serve as administrator; also, to contribute; minister.—**ad-min'is-tra-ble** (-tră-bl), *a.* Capable of being administered.—**ad-min'is-trant** (-trănt), *I. a.* Administering. **II. n.** An administrator.—**ad-min'is-trate** (-trăt), *v. t. or i.*; *-trated*, *-trating*. [L. *administratus*, pp.] To administer.—**ad-min'is-tra'tion** (-tră'shən), *n.* [L. *administratio(n)-*.] The act of administering; esp., the administering of public affairs by executive officers; government; also, the officers, collectively, or their period of service; in *law*, authorized management of the estate of a deceased person.—**ad-min'is-tra-tive** (-tră-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to administration; executive.—**ad-min'is-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-min'is-tra-tor** (-tră-tôr), *n.* [L.] One who administers; in *law*, a person appointed, as by a court, to take charge of the estate of a deceased person.—**ad-min'is-tra-tor-ship**, *n.*—**ad-min-is-tra'trix** (-triks), *n.*; pl. *administratrices* (ad-min'is-tră-tri'sēz). [NL.] A female administrator.
- ad-mi-ra-ble** (ad'mi-ră-bl), *a.* [L. *admirabilis*.] Wonderful; also, worthy to be admired; fine; excellent.—**ad'mi-ra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*
- ad-mi-ral** (ad'mi-răl), *n.* [OF. F. *amiral*, < Ar. *amīr al-bahr*, commander of the sea.] A naval officer of the highest rank; a naval officer of a high rank, of which there are different grades (as, in the U. S. navy, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral); the commander-in-chief of a fleet; the officer in charge of a fleet of merchant vessels or the like; also, the flag-ship of an admiral; the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen or the like; also, any of various handsome butterflies, as *Vanessa atalanta* ('red admiral').—**ad'mi-ral-ship**, *n.* The office or position of an admiral.—**ad'mi-ral-ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *amiraulte* (F. *amirauté*).] The office or jurisdiction of an admiral, or of an official board presiding over maritime affairs; the officials or the department of state having charge of naval affairs, as in Great Britain; maritime law, or a tribunal administering it; [*cap.*] the official building, at London, of the British commissioners for naval affairs.
- ad-mi-ra-tion** (ad-mi-ră'shən), *n.* [L. *admiration(n)-*.] The act of admiring; wonder (archaic); a feeling of wonder, pleasure, and approbation; the object of this feeling.
- ad-mire** (ad-mīr'), *v.*; *-mired*, *-miring*. [L. *admirari*, < *ad*, to, + *mirari*, wonder.] **I. tr.** To wonder or marvel at (archaic); regard with wonder, pleasure, and approbation. **II. intr.** To wonder (archaic); feel admiration.—**ad-mir'er**, *n.* One who admires; a lover.—**ad-mir'-ing-ly**, *adv.*
- ad-mis-si-ble** (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [ML. *admissibilis*.] Capable or worthy of being admitted.—**ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *ad-mis'si-ble-ness*, *n.*—**ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*
- ad-mis-sion** (ad-mish'ən), *n.* [L. *admissio(n)-*.] The act of admitting, or the state or privilege of being admitted; access; entrance; reception, as into an office; a fee charged for entrance; allowance; acknowledgment; an acknowledg-

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, élect, agôny, întô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardent, actor, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æn, then; y, you;

ment of the truth of something.—**Admission Day**, in some States of the U. S., a legal holiday commemorating the day of admission of the individual State into the Union: it is Feb. 14 in Arizona, Sept. 9 in California, and Oct. 31 in Nevada.

ad-mis-sive (ad-mis'iv), *a.* Tending to admit.

ad-mit (ad-mit'), *v.*; *-mitted, -mitting*. [*L. admittere* (pp. *admissus*), < *ad*, to, + *mittere*, send.] *I. tr.* To grant or afford entrance to; let in; also, to let attain to a position, right, privilege, etc.; also, to permit or allow; also, to grant to be true; concede; acknowledge or confess. *II. intr.* To afford entrance; also, to give allowance or opportunity, or afford possibility (with *of*).—**ad-mit'tance**, *n.* The act of admitting; permission or right to enter; in *elect.*, the reciprocal of impedance.—**ad-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.* By admission; confessedly.—**ad-mit'ter**, *n.*

ad-mix (ad-miks'), *v. t.* [*L. admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, < *ad*, to, + *miscere*, mix.] To add in mixing; mix in.—**ad-mix'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Addition by mixing; also, an added ingredient in a mixture.

ad-mon-ish (ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* [*OF. amonester* (*F. admonester*), < *L. admonere* (pp. *admonitus*), advise, < *ad*, to, + *monere*, remind.] To remind, as of duty; advise or caution as to conduct; warn; reprove gently.—**ad-mon'-ish-er**, *n.*—**ad-mon'-ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-mon'-ish-ment**, *n.* Admonition.—**ad-mo-ni'tion** (-mō-nish'ōn), *n.* [*L. admonitio* (*n.*)] The act of admonishing; counsel; warning; gentle reproof.—**ad-mon'i-tor**, *n.* [*L.*] One who admonishes; a monitor.—**ad-mon'i-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to admonish.

ad-nate (ad'nāt), *a.* [*L. adnatus*, pp. of *adnasci*, grow to, < *ad*, to, + *nasci*, be born, grow.] In *bot.*, *zool.*, etc., grown fast to something; congenitally attached.—**ad-na'-tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.* Adnate condition.



Adnate Stipules.

a-do (ā-dō'), *n.* [*Orig. inf.*, *ME. ado*, at *do*, to *do*.] Doing; activity; fuss; trouble; to-do.

a-do-be (ā-dō'bē). [*Sp.*] *I. n.* A sun-dried brick; also, clay for making such bricks. *II. a.* Made of or suitable for making adobes.

ad-o-les-cence (ad-ō-les'ēns), *n.* The adolescent state or period; youth: extending from about fourteen to twenty-five years of age in man, and from about twelve to twenty-one in woman. Also **ad-o-les'-cen-cy**.

ad-o-les-cent (ad-ō-les'ēnt). [*L. adolescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *adolescere*, grow up.] *I. a.* Growing to manhood or womanhood; youthful. *II. n.* An adolescent person.

Ad-o-na-i (ā-dō-nā'i or ā-dō'ni), *n.* [*Heb. adōnāi*, lit. 'my lords,' < *adōn*, lord.] A Hebrew name of God, reverentially used in reading as a substitute for the 'ineffable name,' *Heb. JHVH*, commonly rendered in English by *Jehovah*. See *Jehovah*.

A-don-ic (ā-don'ik). [*F. adonique*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Adonis, a beautiful youth of Greek mythology; in *pros.*, noting a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, said to have been so designated because of its use in songs at the festival of Adonis. *II. n.* An Adonic verse or line.

A-do-nis (ā-dō'nis), *n.* [From *Adonis*, in Greek mythology, a beautiful youth loved by Aphrodite (Venus).] A beautiful youth or man; a dandy; a beau.

a-dopt (ā-dopt'), *v. t.* [*L. adoptare*, < *ad*, to, + *optare*, choose.] To take (a person) into a particular relationship, as of heir, friend, or citizen; esp., to take as one's own child, specif. by a formal legal act; in general, to take as one's own; take up and use as one's own, as a method, idea, policy, etc.; esp., to accept formally, as by voting, as a resolution, constitution, etc.—**a-dopt'a-ble**, *a.* That may be adopted.—**a-dopt'er**, *n.*—**a-a-dop-tion** (ā-dop'shōn), *n.* [*L. adoptio* (*n.*)] The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.—**a-a-dop-tion-ism**, *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine that Christ as man is the Son of God by adoption only.—**a-a-dop-tion-ist**, *n.*—**a-a-dop-tive**, *a.* [*L. adoptivus*.] Tending to adopt; related by adoption; adopted.—**a-a-dop-tive-ly**, *adv.*

a-dor-a-ble (ā-dōr'ā-bl), *a.* [*F. adorable*, < *L. adorabilis*.] Worthy of being adored.—**a-dor-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *a-dor'a-ble-ness*, *n.*—**a-dor'a-bly**, *adv.*

ad-o-ra-tion (ad-ō-rā'shōn), *n.* [*F. adoration*, < *L. adoratio* (*n.*)] The act of adoring; worship; reverent and fervent homage or love.

a-dore (ā-dōr'), *v.*; *adored, adoring*. [*OF. F. adorer*, < *L. adorare*, < *ad*, to, + *orare*, speak, pray.] *I. tr.* To offer worship to; pay divine honors to; venerate; regard with the utmost respect and love; idolize. *II. intr.* To render adoration; worship.—**a-dor'er**, *n.*—**a-dor'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-dorn (ā-dōrn'), *v. t.* [*OF. adornor*, < *L. adornare*, < *ad*, to, + *ornare*, equip, deck.] To deck with ornaments; be an ornament to; ornament.—**a-dorn'er**, *n.*—**a-dorn'-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**a-dorn'ment**, *n.* Ornamentation; ornament.

a-down (ā-doun'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*AS. adūne*, of *dūne*, 'from (the) hill.' Down. [Now poetic.]

ad-re-nal (ad-rē'nāl), *a.* [*L. ad*, to, at, + *ren*, kidney.] Situated near or on the kidney; suprarenal.—**ad-ren-a-lin**, **ad-ren-a-line** (ad-ren'ā-lin or ad-rē'nā-), *n.* In *physiol. chem.* and *phar.*, a white crystalline substance, the active principle of the suprarenal glands: obtained from the sheep, etc., and used as a hemostatic, etc. [Proprietary name of commercial product, *adrenalin*.]

a-drift (ā-drift'), *adv.* Afloat without guidance; drifting.

a-drip (ā-drip'), *adv.* In a dripping state.

a-droit (ā-droit'), *a.* [*F. adroit*, < *L. ad*, to, + *directus*, straight, direct.] Skilful and ready in action; dexterous; clever.—**a-droit'ly**, *adv.*—**a-droit'ness**, *n.*

a-dry (ā-dri'), *a.* [With *a-* as in *athirst*.] Dry; thirsty.

ad-sci-ti-tious (ad-si-tish'us), *a.* [*L. adsцитus*, pp. of *adsциere*, accept, take, < *ad*, to, + *sciscere*, learn, approve, < *scire*, know.] Derived from without; adventitious; extrinsic.—**ad-sci-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

ad-script (ad'skript), *a.* [*L. adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribere*, usually *ascribere*: see *ascribe*.] Written after: distinguished from *subscript* (as, in *Gr. gram.*, an *iota adscript*).

ad-scrip-tion (ad-skrip'shōn), *n.* Same as *ascription*.

ad-sorb (ad-sōrb'), *v. t.* [*L. ad*, to, + *sorbere*, suck in.] To gather (a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) on a surface in a condensed layer.—**ad-sorp'tion** (-sōrp'shōn), *n.*—**ad-sorp'tive**, *a.*

ad-su-ki (ad-sō'ki) **bean**. See *adzuki bean*.

ad-u-la-ri-a (ā-ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [From the *Adula* mountain group in Switzerland.] A transparent or translucent variety of orthoclase, often pearly or opalescent, as the moonstone.

ad-u-late (ā-ū-lāt), *v. t.*; *-lated, -lating*. [*L. adulatus*, pp. of *adulari*, fawn upon.] To flatter servilely.—**ad-u-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* [*L. adulation* (*n.*)] Servile flattery; hypocritical and fulsome praise.—**ad'u-la-tor**, *n.*—**ad'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Characterized by adulation.

A-dul-lam-ite (ā-dul'am-it), *n.* [In allusion to the "cave of Adullam," to which the discontented followed David (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2).] One of a group of British Liberals who seceded from their party in 1866.

a-dult (ā-dult'), [*L. adultus*, pp. of *adolescere*, grow up.] *I. a.* Grown up; full-grown; mature. *II. n.* A person who is grown up or of age; a full-grown animal or plant.

a-dul-ter-ant (ā-dul'tēr-ant). *I. a.* Adulterating. *II. n.* A substance used for adulterating.

a-dul-ter-ate (ā-dul'tēr-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated, -ating*. [*L. adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, commit adultery, debauch, also falsify, adulterate: see *adulterer*.] To debase by adding inferior elements; make impure by admixture.—**a-dul'ter-ate** (-āt), *a.* Adulterated; adulterous.—**a-dul-ter-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* [*L. adulteratio* (*n.*)] The act of adulterating; adulterated state; something adulterated.—**a-dul'ter-a-tor**, *n.*

a-dul-ter-er (ā-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* [From obs. *adulter*, *v.*, < *L. adulterare*, commit adultery, < *adulter*, an adulterer, perhaps < *ad*, to, + *alter*, other.] A man guilty of adultery.—**a-dul'ter-ess**, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.—**a-dul'ter-ine** (-in or -in), *a.* [*L. adulterinus*, < *adulter*, an adulterer.] Born of or involving adultery; also, adulterated; impure.—**a-dul'ter-ous**, *a.* [*L. adulter*.] Characterized by or given to adultery; illicit; spurious.—**a-dul'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**a-dul'ter-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [*L. adulterium*, < *adulter*.] Voluntary sexual intercourse on the part of a married person with any person of the opposite sex other than the lawful spouse; unchastity; also, adulteration† or sophistication†.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *čh*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

a-dult-ness (a-dult'nes), *n.* The state of being adult.

ad-um-brate (ad-um'brät), *v. t.*; -brated, -brating. [L. *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbrare*, < *ad*, to, + *umbrare*, shade, < *umbra*, a shadow.] To shade; overshadow; also, to shadow forth; indicate in a shadowy form.—**ad-um-bra-tion** (-brä'shən), *n.* [L. *adumbratio(n)*.] The act of adumbrating; a shadowy or faint image.—**ad-um-bra-tive** (-brä-tiv), *a.* Shadowing forth; indicative.—**ad-um-bra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

a-dunc, a-dun-cous (a-dungk', a-dung'kus), *a.* [L. *aduncus*, < *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hook.] Hooked; curved inward. Also **a-dun'cal, a-dun'cate** (-kät).—**a-dun-ci-ty** (a-dun'-si-ti), *n.* Hooked form.

a-dusk (a-dusk'), *adv.* In the dusk; in gloom.

a-dust¹ (a-dust'), *a.* Dusty.

a-dust² (a-dust'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, pp. of *adurere*, burn, scorch, < *ad*, to, + *urere*, burn.] Burned; parched; dried or darkened as by heat; sunburned; fallow; in the old physiology, affected by excess of bodily heat.—**a-dust**²†, *v. t.* To burn; scorch; parch.

ad va-lo-rem (ad va-lō'rem). [L.] According to value: a phrase used, often adjectively, of duties or charges representing a fixed percentage of the certified value of goods. Cf. *specific duty*, under *specific*, *a.*

ad-vance (ad-vāns'), *v.*; -vanced, -vancing. [OF. *avancier* (F. *avancer*), < LL. *abante*, from before, < L. *ab*, from, + *ante*, before.] **I. tr.** To move, put, or bring forward; bring onward in progress; further; promote; raise, as in rank or in rate; bring forward in time; make earlier; furnish beforehand or on credit; also, to adduce or propose. **II. intr.** To go forward; proceed; progress; rise.—**ad-vance'**, *n.* Forward movement or course; progress; advancement; rise, as in price or value; an approach or overture (usually in pl.); position forward or ahead; precedence; anticipation; that which is forward or ahead; a furnishing of money, goods, etc., beforehand; a loan.—**ad-vanced'**, *p. a.* Placed or being in advance; having gone beyond others or beyond the average; far on in progress, time, etc.—**ad-vance=guard**, *n.* *Milit.*, a body of troops going before the main body to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc.—**ad-vance'ment**, *n.* The act of advancing; advanced state; furtherance; promotion; progress.—**ad-van'cer**, *n.*—**ad-van'cing-ly**, *adv.*

ad-van-tage (ad-vān'tāj), *n.* [OF. F. *avantage*, < *avant*, before, forward, < LL. *abante*: see *advance*.] A position affording special superiority; superiority, as of one over another; any means of prevailing or succeeding; a favorable circumstance; a benefit; a help; in *lawn-tennis*, the first point scored after deuce, or the resulting state of the score.—**ad-van'tage**, *v. t.*; -taged, -taging. [F. *avantager*.] To give or be an advantage to; benefit; profit; help.—**ad-van-ta-geous** (ad-vān-tā'jus), *a.* [F. *avantageux*.] Of advantage; favorable; beneficial; profitable.—**ad-van-ta-geous-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-van-ta-geous-ness**, *n.*

ad-vene (ad-vēn'), *v. i.*; -vened, -vening. [L. *advenire* (pp. *adventus*), come to, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come.] To come (to); be present as something extraneous or adventitious; supervene.

ad-vent (ad'vent), *n.* [L. *adventus*, *n.*, < *advenire*: see *advene*.] Coming or arrival; *eccles.*, [l. c. or *cap.*] the coming of Christ into the world; [cap.] a season (including four Sundays) preceding Christmas, commemorative of Christ's coming.—**Advent Sunday**, the first Sunday in Advent, being the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30).—**Ad'vent-ism**, *n.* The belief or doctrine that the expected second coming of Christ is near at hand.—**Ad'vent-ist**, *n.* A member of any of certain Christian denominations which maintain that the expected second coming of Christ is near at hand. Also called *Second Adventist*. See *Millerite*¹.

ad-ven-ti-tious (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* [L. *adventicius*, < *advenire*: see *advene*.] Coming from without; foreign; extraneous; extrinsic; accidentally or casually present; in *bot.* and *zool.*, appearing in an abnormal or unusual position or place, as a root.—**ad-ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-ven-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

ad-ven-tive (ad-ven'tiv), *a.* [L. *adventus*, pp. of *advenire*: see *advene*.] Extraneous; adventitious; in *bot.* and *zool.*, not indigenous, or not thoroughly naturalized, as exotic plants or animals.

ad-ven-ture (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [OF. F. *aventure*, < ML. *adventura*, < L. *advenire*: see *advene*.] That which comes or happens to one†; chance†; hazard† or risk†; a hazardous or daring enterprise; an exciting experience; the undertaking of daring enterprises; a pecuniary venture; a commercial or other speculation.—**ad-ven'ture**, *v.*; -tured, -turing. [OF. F. *aventurer*.] **I. tr.** To risk; hazard; also, to venture on; dare. **II. intr.** To venture.—**ad-von'tur-er**, *n.* One who adventures; a seeker of fortune in daring enterprises; one who lives by hazardous or equivocal methods; one who undertakes a commercial venture; a speculator.—**ad-ven'ture-some** (-sum), *a.* Adventurous.—**ad-ven'tur-ess**, *n.* A female adventurer, esp. one who goes about with a view to winning fortune, position, or the like by scheming or equivocal methods.—**ad-ven'tur-ous**, *a.* [OF. *aventuros* (F. *aventureux*).] Disposed to or involving adventure; boldly enterprising; daring; hazardous.—**ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ad-ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

ad-verb (ad'verb), *n.* [F. *adverbe*, < L. *adverbium*, < *ad*, to, + *verbum*, word, verb.] In *gram.*, a word used to qualify the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb.—**ad-ver'bi-al** (-vēr'bi-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or used as an adverb.—**ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad-ver-sa-ry (ad'ver-sā-ri). [L. *adversarius*, < *adversus*: see *adverse*.] **I. a.** Opposite; opposed. [Archaic.] **II. n.** pl. -ries (-riz). An opponent; an antagonist; an enemy; [cap.] with *the*, the devil; Satan.

ad-ver-sa-tive (ad'ver-sā-tiv). [LL. *adversativus*, < L. *adversari*, oppose, < *adversus*: see *adverse*.] **I. a.** Expressing opposition or contrariety, as the conjunction *but*. **II. n.** An adversative word or proposition.—**ad-ver'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad-verse (ad'vers, sometimes ad-vērs'), *a.* [OF. *advers* (F. *adverse*), < L. *adversus*, pp. of *advertere*: see *advert*.] Opposed in position or course; opposite; opposing; contrary; hostile; unfavorable; untoward; in *bot.*, turned toward the axis, as a leaf.—**ad'verse-ly**, *adv.*—**ad'verse-ness**, *n.*—**ad-ver'si-ty** (-vēr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *adversité* (F. *adversité*), < L. *adversitas*.] Adverse or ill fortune; a misfortune; a trial.

ad-vert (ad-vert'), *v. i.* [OF. *advertir*, *avertir* (F. *avertir*), < L. *advertere*, turn to, < *ad*, to, + *vertere*, turn.] To turn the mind (to); direct the attention, as in the course of thought or discourse.—**ad-vert'ence**, *n.* Attention; regard; heed. Also **ad-vert'en-cy**.—**ad-vert'ent**, *a.* Attentive; heedful.—**ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

ad-ver-tise (ad'ver-tiz or ad-vēr-tiz'), *v.*; -tised, -tising. [OF. *advertir* (*advertiss*); see *advert*.] **I. tr.** To notify, inform, or warn (of); also, to give notice of; call public attention to, as by printed announcements. **II. intr.** To issue a public notice or request; place advertisements, as in newspapers or magazines.—**ad-ver-tise-ment** (ad-vēr-tiz'ment or ad-vēr-tiz'ment), *n.* [OF. *advertissement* (F. *advertissement*).] Notification; announcement; public notice, esp. in print; also, a printed announcement, as of goods for sale, in a newspaper, magazine, etc.—**ad-ver-tis-er** (ad'ver-ti-zēr or ad-vēr-ti-zēr), *n.*

ad-vise (ad-vis'), *n.* [OF. F. *avis*, opinion, < L. *ad*, to, + *visus*, pp. of *videre*, see, passive *videri*, seem, seem good.] Opinion†; an opinion recommending a course to be followed; counsel; deliberation†; also, information given; intelligence; notice.

ad-vis-a-ble (ad-vī-zā-bl), *a.* Proper to be advised; expedient; also, open to advice.—**ad-vis-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**ad-vis-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ad-vis-a-bly**, *adv.*

ad-vise (ad-vīz'), *v.*; -vised, -vising. [OF. F. *aviser*, < L. *ad*, to, + *visere*, look at, < *videre*, see.] **I. tr.** To look at†; consider (now only as in *advised*, *p. a.*); bethink (one's self)†; also, to give advice to; counsel; also, to recommend by advice; urge as expedient; also, to give (a person, etc.) information or notice (of); inform; notify; apprise. **II. intr.** To reflect; also, to take counsel; consult; also, to give advice.—**ad-vised'**, *p. a.* Having, or having been, duly considered; guided by forethought or judgment; now chiefly in *ill-advised* and *well-advised*.—**ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vī-zed-lī), *adv.* After due consideration; deliberately.—**ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*—**ad-vis'e'ment**, *n.* Consideration; deliberation; consultation; advice (archaic).—**ad-vis'er**, *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

-ad-vi-so-ry (-vî-zō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or giving advice.

ad-vo-ca-cy (ad'vō-kā-si), *n.* The office or work of an advocate; the pleading of a cause.

ad-vo-cate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* [OF. *F. avocat*, < *L. advocatus*, orig. pp. of *advocare*, summon, call to one's aid, < *ad*, to, + *vocare*, call.] One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; a lawyer; a pleader or champion of any cause; [cap.] often with *the*, Christ (cf. 1 John, ii. 1). — **ad-vo-cate**, *v. t.; -ated, -ating.* [*L. advocatus*, pp.] To plead in favor of; support or urge by argument, etc.; champion. — **ad-vo-cate-ship**, *n.* The office of an advocate. — **ad-vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŏn), *n.* [*L. advocatio* (*n.*)] The act of advocating; advocacy. — **ad-vo-ca-tor**, *n.* — **ad-vo-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an advocate.

ad-vow-ee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* [OF. *avoe*, < *L. advocatus*: see *advocate*.] In *Eng. law*, one who has a right of advowson.

ad-vow-son (ad-vou'zŏn), *n.* [OF. *avoeson*, < *L. advocatio* (*n.*), < *advocare*: see *advocate*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of presentation to a benefice.

ad-y-na-mi-a (ad-i-nā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἀδυναμία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δύναμις*, power.] In *pathol.*, weakness; debility.

ad-y-nam'ic (-nam'ik), *a.* In *pathol.*, pertaining to adynamia; in *physics*, characterized by absence of force.

ad-y-tum (ad'i-tum), *n.; pl. -ta* (-tā). [*L.*, < *Gr. ἄδυτον*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δύειν*, enter.] In ancient worship, a sacred place which the public might not enter; an inner shrine; a sanctuary; in general, a sanctuary.

adz, adze (adz), *n.* [AS. *adesa*.] A tool resembling an ax but with the blade set across the end of the handle and curving downward: used for dressing timber. — **adz, adze**, *v. t.; adzed, adzing.* To dress with an adz.

ad-zu-ki (ad-zō'ki) **bean.** [Jap. *adzuki*.] A variety of the gram (bean), *Phaseolus mungo*, cultivated in Japan, etc.

ae (ä), *a.* [= *Sc. ane*, *E. one*.] One. [Sc.]

æ-dile (ē'dil), *n.* [*L. ædilis*, < *ædes*, a building.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate in charge of buildings, streets, markets, games, etc. — **æ'dile-ship**, *n.*

Æ-ge-an (ē-jē'an), *a.* [*L. Ægeus*, < *Gr. Αἰγαῖος*.] Pertaining to the Ægean Sea, an arm of the Mediterranean lying east of Greece; esp., noting or pertaining to the civilization which preceded the historic Hellenic period, and which flourished in various islands in, and lands adjacent to, the Ægean Sea, as Crete, Argolis, etc.

Æ-gi-ne-tan (ē-jī-nē'tan), [*L. Ægineta*, < *Gr. Αἰγινήτης*, inhabitant of Ægina (*Gr. Αἴγινα*)] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Ægina (off the eastern coast of Greece) or its inhabitants: as, the *Æginetan* sculptures or marbles (a collection of sculptures dating from the 5th century B.C., discovered in 1811 on the island of Ægina). *II. n.* An inhabitant of Ægina.

æ-gis (ē'jis), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. αἰγίς*.] The fabled shield or defensive piece (sometimes explained as a goatskin) of the Greek god Zeus, used also by the goddess Athene; fig., a protection; protecting influence or care.

æ-lu-ro-pho-bi-a (ē-lū-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. αἰλῶρος*, cat, + *-φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia*.] A morbid fear or dread of cats. — **æ-lu'ro-phobe** (-fōb), *n.*

-æmia. See *-emia*.

a-ë-ne-ous (ä-ē'nē-us), *a.* [*L. aëneus*, < *æs*, copper, bronze.] In *zool.*, bronze-colored.

Æ-o-li-an¹ (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, the Greek god of the winds; [*L. c.*] pertaining to the wind; sounded by the wind or by air, as a musical instrument (the *æolian harp* or *lyre*); borne by or due to the wind, as masses of detritus.

Æ-o-li-an² (ē-ō'li-an). *I. a.* Belonging to a branch of the Greek race named from Æolus, the legendary founder, or to Æolis or Æolia, a district in Asia Minor colonized by them. *II. n.* An Æolian Greek; also, Æolic.

Æ-ol-ic (ē-ol'ik). *I. a.* Æolian. See *Æolian*², *a.* *II. n.* The Æolian dialect of Greek.

æ-o-li-pile (ē'ō-li-pil or ē-ō'li-pil), *n.* [*L. xolipila*, for *Æoli pila*, 'ball of Æolus.'] An instrument consisting essentially of a round vessel rotated by the force of steam generated within and escaping through bent arms.

æ-o-lo-trop-ic (ē'ō-lō-trop'ik), *a.* [*Gr. αἰόλος*, changeful:

see *-tropic*.] In *physics*, varying with respect to some property in different directions; anisotropic. — **æ-o-lot-ro-pism** (ē-ō-lōt'rō-pizm), *n.*

æ-on, e-on (ē'ŏn), *n.* [*L. æon*, < *Gr. αἰών*, lifetime, age.] An indefinitely long period of time; an age; in the Gnostic doctrine, one of a class of powers or beings existing from eternity, conceived as emanating from the Supreme Being and performing various parts in the operations of the universe. — **æ-o-ni-an, e-o-ni-an** (ē-ō'ni-an), *a.* Lasting or existing for ages; eternal.

æ-ra-ri-an (ē-rā'ri-an). [*L. ærarius*, monetary, fiscal, < *æs*, copper, bronze, money.] In *Rom. hist.*: *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the public treasury; fiscal. *II. n.* One of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a poll-tax and had no right to vote.

a-ër-ate (ä'ē-rāt), *v. t.; -ated, -ating.* [*L. aër*, air: see *air*³.] To expose to air; charge or treat with air or a gas (as carbon dioxide); oxygenate (the blood) in respiration. — **aërated bread**, bread baked from dough into which carbon dioxide has been forced mechanically, instead of being generated within it as by fermentation. — **a-ër-a-tion** (ä-ē-rā'shŏn), *n.* The act of aërating, or the state of being aërated. — **a-ër-a-tor**, *n.*

aëri. Form of *L. aër*, air, used in combination, as in *aëri-form*. Cf. *aëro*.

a-ë-ri-al (ä-ē'ri-äl), *a.* [*L. aërius*, < *aër*, air.] Of or in the air; like air; airy; ethereal; visionary; lofty or elevated; growing in the air, as certain plants or roots. — **aërial perspective**. See under *perspective*, *n.* — **a-ë'ri-al, adv.** — **a-ë'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

ae-rie (ä'ri or ē'ri), *n.* See *aery*².

a-ër-if-er-ous (ä-ē-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. aër*, air: see *-ferous*.] Conveying air.

a-ër-i-fi-ca-tion (ä'ē-ri-fi-kā'shŏn), *n.* The act of aëri-fying; aëri-fied state.

a-ër-i-form (ä'ē-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. aër*, air: see *-form*.] Air-like; gaseous; hence, unreal.

a-ër-i-fy (ä'ē-ri-fi), *v. t.; -fied, -fying.* [*L. aër*, air: see *-fy*.] To make aëri-form; convert into vapor; also, to aërate.

aëro. Form of *Gr. ἀήρ* (äep-), air, used in combination, now esp. in aeronautical terms, and hence sometimes used, in composition or as a separate word, for some term of this class, as in *aëro-club* (or *aëro club*), *aëro-engine*, *aëro-gun*.

a-ër-o (ä'ē-rō), *n.; pl. aëros* (-rōz). [See *aëro*.] An aëro-plane or other aeronautical machine.

a-ër-o-bat-ics (ä'ē-rō-bat'iks), *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ* (äep-), air, + *-βατος*, going, < *βαλναι*, go: cf. *acrobat*.] The art or science of flying in aeroplanes or other machines or vehicles for aërial travel; aeronautics. — **a-ër-o-bat'ic, a.**

a-ër-obe (ä'ē-rōb), *n.* One of the aërobia.

a-ër-o-bi-a (ä-ē-rō'bi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἀήρ* (äep-), air, + *βίος*, life.] Bacteria and other micro-organisms whose existence requires, or is not destroyed by, the presence of free oxygen: opposed to *anaërobia*. — **a-ër-o'bic, a.** Of bacteria, etc., requiring, or not destroyed by, the presence of free oxygen; also, pertaining to or caused by aërobia (as, *aërobic fermentation*). — **a-ër-o'bi-cal-ly, adv.**

a-ër-o-boat (ä'ē-rō-bōt'), *n.* [See *aëro*.] A flying-boat. — **a-ër-o-bus**, *n.; pl. -buses.* A large aëroplane (with a cabin) that carries a number of passengers. — **a-ër-o-car**, *n.* A conveyance for traveling in the air; a flying-machine; an airship. — **a-ër-o=club**, *n.* A club or society devoted to aeronautics. — **a-ër-o=craft**, *n.* An aircraft; also, aircraft collectively. — **a-ër-o=curve**, *n.* A broad, thin, curved member (plane) affording a supporting surface in a flying-machine or gliding-machine. See *aëroplane*.

a-ër-o-done (ä'ē-rō-dōn'), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. ἀεροδότης*, air-tossed, soaring, < *ἀήρ* (äep-), air, + *δονεῖν*, shake, drive about.] A gliding-machine. — **a-ër-o-do-net'ics** (-dō-net'-



Aërial Roots of the Banian.



Cooper's Adz.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; ³, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- iks), *n.* The study of gliding or soaring flight; the science dealing with aërodones. — **a'ër-o-do-net'ic**, *a.*
- a-ër-o-drome** (ä'ë-rō-drōm'), *n.* [In the first sense, < Gr. ἀεροδρόμος, traversing the air, < ἀήρ (āep-), air, + δρᾶμειν, run; in later uses, < Gr. ἀήρ + δρόμος, a running, course, race-course.] A flying-machine or aëroplane (esp. Langley's); also, an aviation course or ground; also, a hangar. — **a'ër-o-drom'ic**, **a'ër-o-drom'i-cal** (-drom'ik, -i-kəl), *a.*
- a-ër-o-dy-nam-ics** (ä'ë-rō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [See aëro-.] The dynamics of air or gases. — **a'ër-o-dy-nam'ic**, **a'ër-o-dy-nam'i-cal**, *a.*
- a-ër-o-en-gine** (ä'ë-rō-en'jin), *n.* [See aëro-.] An engine for use in an aëroplane.
- a-ër-o-foil** (ä'ë-rō-foīl'), *n.* [See aëro- and foil¹.] A supporting plane (flat or curved) of a flying-machine or gliding-machine.
- a-ër-o-go-ni-om-e-try** (ä'ë-rō-gō-ni-om'e-tri), *n.* [See aëro- and goniometry.] Radiogoniometric measurement done from aircraft.
- a-ër-o-gram** (ä'ë-rō-gram'), *n.* [See aëro- and -gram.] An aërographed message. — **a'ër-o-graph'** (-grāf'), *v. t.* [See -graph.] To telegraph by the wireless system. — **a-ër-og-ra-phy** (ä'ë-rōg'ra-fī), *n.* [See -graphy.] Description of the air or atmosphere. — **a-ër-og-ra-pher**, *n.* — **a'ër-o-graph'ic**, **a'ër-o-graph'i-cal** (-grāf'ik, -i-kəl), *a.*
- a-ër-o-gun** (ä'ë-rō-gūn'), *n.* [See aëro-.] A gun for shooting at flying aëroplanes, etc.
- a-ër-o-hy-dro-plane** (ä'ë-rō-hī'drō-plān), *n.* Same as *hydro-aëroplane*.
- a-ër-o-lite** (ä'ë-rō-lit'), *n.* [= F. *aérolithe*, < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + λίθος, stone.] A meteoric stone; a meteorite consisting mainly of stony matter. Also **a'ër-o-lith'** (-lith'). — **a'ër-o-li-thol'o-gy** (-li-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [See -logy.] The science of aërolites. — **a'ër-o-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*
- a-ër-ol-o-gy** (ä'ë-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* [See aëro- and -logy.] The science of the air. — **a-ër-o-log-ic**, **a-ër-o-log-i-cal** (ä'ë-rō-lōj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* — **a-ër-ol'o-gist**, *n.*
- a-ër-om-a-chy** (ä'ë-rom'a-kī), *n.*; pl. *-chies* (-kiz). [Gr. ἀερομαχία, < ἀήρ (āep-), air, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] Fighting or a fight or battle in the air.
- a-ër-o-man-cy** (ä'ë-rō-man'si), *n.* [F. *aéromancie*, < LL. *aeromantia*, < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the air or atmospheric phenomena; also, the forecasting of the weather.
- a-ër-o-me-chan-ics** (ä'ë-rō-mē-kan'iks), *n.* [See aëro-.] The mechanics of air or gases. — **a'ër-o-me-chan'ic**, **a'ër-o-me-chan'i-cal**, *a.*
- a-ër-o-m-e-ter** (ä'ë-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [See aëro- and -meter.] An instrument for finding the weight, density, etc., of air or other gases. — **a-ër-om'e-try**, *n.* [See -metry.] The science of measuring air; the science of pneumatics. — **a-ër-o-met-ric** (ä'ë-rō-met'rik), *a.*
- a-ër-o-mo-tor** (ä'ë-rō-mō'tor), *n.* [See aëro-.] A motor for propelling an aëroplane or the like; also, any motor-driven aircraft.
- a-ër-o-nat** (ä'ë-rō-nat'), *n.* [F. *aéronat*, < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + L. *natare*, swim, float.] A dirigible or motor-driven balloon.
- a-ër-o-naut** (ä'ë-rō-nāt'), *n.* [F. *aéronaute*, < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + ναύτης, sailor.] One who navigates the air, as in an airship or flying-machine. — **a'ër-o-nau'tic**, **a'ër-o-nau'ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to an aëronaut, or to aëronautics. — **a'ër-o-nau'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a'ër-o-nau'tics**, *n.* The science or art of aërial navigation. — **a'ër-o-naut'ism**, *n.* Aërial navigation.
- a-ër-o-nef** (ä'ë-rō-nef'), *n.* [F. *aéronef*, < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + F. *nef*, < L. *navis*, ship.] An airship; a flying-machine.
- a-ër-o-phyte** (ä'ë-rō-fit'), *n.* [See aëro- and -phyte.] In bot., an air-plant or epiphyte.
- a-ër-o-plane** (ä'ë-rō-plān'), *n.* [See aëro- and plane².] A plane (flat or curved) forming part of a flying-machine or gliding-machine and supporting it in the air; also, a flying-machine thus supported in flight and driven by a motor. — **a'ër-o-plane'**, *v. i.*; *-planed*, *-planing*. To aviate in an aëroplane. — **a'ër-o-plan'er**, **a'ër-o-plan'ist** (-plā'nēr, -nist), *n.*
- a-ër-o-scep-sis** (ä'ë-rō-skep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + σκέψις, viewing, perception.] In zool., the faculty of aëroscopy. Also **a'ër-o-scep'sy**.
- a-ër-os-co-py** (ä'ë-ros'kō-pī), *n.* [Gr. ἀεροσκοπία, < ἀήρ (āep-), air, + σκοπία, see -scopy.] In zool., perception of atmospheric conditions, as by insects and snails. — **a-ër-o-scop-ic** (ä'ë-rō-skop'ik), *a.*
- a-ër-o-sid-er-ite** (ä'ë-rō-sid'ē-rīt), *n.* [See aëro- and siderite.] A meteorite consisting essentially of metallic iron. — **a'ër-o-sid'ēr-o-lite** (ē-rō-lit), *n.* [See *siderolite*.] A meteorite containing both iron and stone.
- a-ër-o-stat** (ä'ë-rō-stat'), *n.* [F. *aérostāt*, < Gr. ἀήρ (āep-), air, + στατός, standing.] An apparatus, as a balloon or a flying-machine, capable of floating in the air; also, an aëronaut. — **a'ër-o-stat'ic**, **a'ër-o-stat'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to aërostatics or to aërostation. — **a'ër-o-stat'ics**, *n.* The science of the equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them. — **a'ër-o-sta'tion** (-stā'shōn), *n.* [F. *aérostation*.] Aërial navigation.
- a-ër-o-tech-ni-cal** (ä'ë-rō-tek'ni-kəl), *a.* [See aëro-.] Pertaining to the art that deals with machines or appliances for navigating the air and with the problems connected with their use.
- a-ër-o-ther-a-peu-tics** (ä'ë-rō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [See aëro-.] That branch of therapeutics which deals with the curative use of air or of artificially prepared atmospheres.
- æ-ru-gi-nous** (ē-rō'jī-nus), *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, < *æru-go*, verdigris, < *æs*, copper.] Of or like verdigris.
- a-ër-y¹** (ä'ēr-i), *a.* Aërial; airy; ethereal. [Poetic.]
- æ-ry²** (ä'ri or ē'ri), *n.*; pl. *aeries* (-riz). [OF. F. *aïre*, prob. < L. *area*, open space.] The nest of a bird of prey; hence, any nest, habitation, or position aloft; also, a brood, as in a nest.
- æ-s-cu-la-ceous** (es-kū-lā'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *Æsculus*, the typical genus, L. *æsculus*, kind of oak.] Belonging to the *Æsculaceæ*, the buckeye or horse-chestnut family of trees and shrubs.
- Æ-s-cu-la-pi-an** (es-kū-lā'pī-an). **I. a.** Pertaining to Æsculapius, god of medicine, or to the healing art; medical.
- II. n.** A physician.
- Æ-s-cu-la-pi-us** (es-kū-lā'pī-us), *n.* [L., = Gr. Ἀσκληπιός.] The Roman god of medicine and healing; hence, in general, a medical man; a physician.
- Æ-sir** (ē'sēr or ā'sir), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *áss*, god.] The gods of the Scandinavian mythology, dwelling in Asgard.
- æs-the-sia** (es-thē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰσθάνομαι, perception, sensation, < αἰσθάνεσθαι, perceive.] Perception; feeling; sensibility. Also **æs-the'sis**.
- æs-the-si-om'e-ter**, **æs'thete**, etc. See *esthesiometer*, *esthete*, etc.
- æs'ti-val**, etc.; **æs'tu-a-ry**, etc. See *estival*, etc., *estuary*, etc.
- æth-el-ing** (ath'el-ing), *n.* Same as *atheling*.
- æ'ther**, etc. See *ether*, etc.
- æ-thri-o-scope** (ē'thri-ō-skōp or eth'ri-), *n.* [Gr. αἰθρία, open sky, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for measuring minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky.
- æ-ti-ol-o-gy**, **e-ti-ol-o-gy** (ē-ti-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [LL. *ætiologia*, < Gr. αἰτιολογία, < αἰτία, cause, + λέγειν, speak.] The assigning of a cause; a theory of the cause of a phenomenon, as disease; the science of causes. — **æ'ti-o-log'i-cal**, **e'ti-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lōj'i-kəl), *a.*
- a-far** (ā-fār'), *adv.* [ME. *a fer*, earlier of *feor*, 'of far.'] From far; far; far away; far off.
- a-feard**, **a-feared** (ā-fērd'), *p. a.* [AS. *āfæred*, pp. of *āfæran*, affect with fear.] Frightened; afraid. [Now prov.]
- a-feb-rile** (a-feb'rīl), *a.* [See *a¹*.] Not febrile; without fever.
- af-fa-ble** (af'a-bl), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, < *affari*, speak to, < *ad*, to, + *fari*, speak.] Easy of conversation or approach; gracious or complaisant in conversation or intercourse. — **af-fa-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **af'fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **af'fa-bly**, *adv.*
- af-fair** (ā-fār'), *n.* [OF. *affaire* (F. *affaire*), orig. *a faire*, to do, < L. *ad*, to, and *facere*, do.] Something to do; a matter for action or attention; a concern; a performance or occurrence; a minor military engagement; indefinitely, a matter or thing.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, élect, agōny, intō, únite; (obscured) erránt, operă, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

af-fect¹ (ə-fekt'), *v. t.* [L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere*, < *ad*, to, + *facere*, do.] To act upon; produce an effect on; also, to move in mind or feelings; touch; also, to assign; allot. —**af-fect**¹, *n.* Affection; disposition; in *psychol.*, the felt or affective component of a stimulus or motive to action.

af-fect² (ə-fekt'), *v. t.* [OF. F. *affecter*, < L. *affectare*, freq. of *afficere*: see *affect*¹.] To aim at or strive after; tend toward; assume, use, or frequent by preference; fancy or like; also, to pretend or feign; imitate. —**af-fec-ta-tion** (ə-fek-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *affectatio*(*n*-).] The act of affecting, striving after, or pretending; effort to present the appearance of something; studied or false show; pretense; artificiality of manner; an affected mannerism.

af-fect-ed¹ (ə-fek'ted), *p. a.* Acted upon by something, esp. injuriously; impaired, as by disease; moved or touched in feelings; disposed or inclined; in *alg.*, affected.

af-fect-ed² (ə-fek'ted), *p. a.* Assumed; pretended; artificial; also, displaying affectation, as a person. —**af-fect-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**af-fect-ed-ness**, *n.*

af-fect-er (ə-fek'ter), *n.* One who affects (assumes, uses, likes, pretends, etc.).

af-fect-ing (ə-fek'ting), *p. a.* Moving; touching; pathetic. —**af-fect-ing-ly**, *adv.*

af-fec-tion (ə-fek'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *affection*, < L. *affectio*(*n*-), < *afficere*: see *affect*¹.] The act of affecting, or the resulting state; disposition or state of mind; a feeling; inclination; warm or tender attachment; fondness; love; also, an effect of action upon a thing; a modification; an attribute; a disease or malady. —**af-fec-tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the affections. —**af-fec-tion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having or showing affection; loving; fond. —**af-fec-tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* —**af-fec-tion-ate-ness**, *n.* —**af-fec-tioned**, *a.* Disposed. [Archaic.]

af-fec-tive (ə-fek'tiv), *a.* [F. *Affectif*, < ML. *affectivus*, < L. *afficere*: see *affect*¹.] Affecting; also, pertaining to the affections; emotional.

af-feer (ə-fēr'), *v. t.* [OF. *afewer*, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market.] To assess (an amercement); also, to confirm. [Obs. or archaic.] —**af-feer-ment**, *n.* —**af-feer-or**, *n.*

af-fer-ent (ə-fēr-ent), *a.* [L. *afferens* (-ent-), ppr. of *afferre*, bring to, < *ad*, to, + *ferre*, bear.] In *physiol.*, bringing to a central organ or point: opposed to *efferent*.

af-fet-tu-o-so (əf-fet-tō-ō'sō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, tender; affecting.

af-fi-ance (ə-fi'ans), *n.* [OF. *afiance*, < *afier*: see *affy*.] Trust; faith; the pledging of faith; betrothal; intimate relations. —**af-fi-ance**, *v. t.*; -*anced*, -*ancing*. To pledge; betroth. —**af-fi-an-cer**, *n.*

af-fi-ant (ə-fi'ant), *n.* [F., ppr. of *affier*: see *affy*.] In *law*, one who makes an affidavit. [U. S.]

af-fiche (ə-fesh), *n.* [F., < *afficher*, affix.] A posted notice; a placard; a poster.

af-fi-da-vit (ə-fi-dā'vit), *n.* [ML., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *affidare*, make oath: see *affy*.] A written declaration upon oath, esp. one made before an authorized official.

af-fil-i-a-ble (ə-fil'i-ā-bl), *a.* That may be affiliated.

af-fil-i-ate (ə-fil'i-āt), *v.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. [ML. *affiliatus*, pp. of *affiliare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son.] *I. tr.* To take or bring into relationship, as by adoption or formal association; associate; ally; unite (to or with); also, to fix the paternity of; father (upon). *II. intr.* To associate one's self. —**af-fil-i-ate**. *I. a.* Affiliated. *II. n.* An affiliated person, society, etc. —**af-fil-i-a-tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [ML. *affiliatio*(*n*-).] The act of affiliating, or the state of being affiliated; association; alliance; relationship.

af-fine (ə-fin'), *n.* [OF. *affin*, < L. *affinis*, neighboring, related, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, border, end.] A relative by marriage; a connection. —**af-fined**, *a.* Related; connected; also, bound.

af-fin-i-ta-tive (ə-fin'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Of the nature of affinity. —**af-fin-i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

af-fin-i-tive (ə-fin'i-tiv), *a.* Characterized by affinity.

af-fin-i-ty (ə-fin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). [OF. *affinite* (F. *affinité*), < L. *affinitas*, < *affinis*: see *affine*.] Relationship by marriage or by other ties than those of blood (distinguished from *consanguinity*); in general, relation; connection; inherent likeness; also, a natural or instinctive mutual attraction; one toward whom such an attraction

is felt; in *chem.*, the attractive force holding elements together in combination.

af-firm (ə-fērm'), *v.* [OF. *afermer* (F. *affirmer*), < L. *affirmare*, < *ad*, to, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm.] *I. tr.* To state positively; aver; assert; also, to confirm; ratify. *II. intr.* To make a positive statement; make a legal affirmation. —**af-firm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being affirmed. —**af-firm'a-bly**, *adv.* —**af-firm'ance**, *n.* Affirmation; confirmation. —**af-firm'ant**, *n.* One who affirms. —**af-firm-a-tion** (ə-fēr-mā'shən), *n.* [F. *affirmation*, < L. *affirmatio*(*n*-).] The act of affirming; a positive or affirmative statement; a solemn declaration accepted in law instead of a statement under oath. —**af-fir-ma-tive** (ə-fēr-mā-tiv), [F. *affirmatif*, < LL. *affirmativus*.] *I. a.* Serving to affirm; affirming; confirmative or ratifying; positive (as opposed to *negative*). *II. n.* An affirmative word or statement; the affirmative form of statement; the affirmative side of a question in debate: opposed to *negative*. —**af-fir-ma-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**af-fir'ma-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Affirmative. —**af-fir'er**, *n.*

af-fix (ə-fiks'), *v. t.* [ML. *affizare*, freq. of L. *affigere* (pp. *affixus*), affix, fasten to, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, fix.] To fix, fasten, or join (to); attach; append. —**af-fix** (ə-fiks), *n.* [F. *affixe*, < L. *affixus*, pp.] Something affixed; a part or piece attached; a prefix or suffix in word-formation. —**af-fix'al**, *a.* —**af-fix'er**, *n.* —**af-fix'ture** (-tūr), *n.* An affixing; something affixed.

af-flate (ə-flāt'), *v. t.*; -*flated*, -*flating*. [L. *afflatus*, pp. of *afflare*, < *ad*, to, + *flare*, blow.] To blow or breathe on; inspire. [Obs. or rare.] —**af-fla-tion** (ə-flā'shən), *n.* —**af-fla'tus** (-tus), *n.* [L.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration; a divine or preternatural inspiring influence.

af-flict (ə-flikt'), *v. t.* [L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, strike.] To cast down; humble; also, to subject to grievous trouble; trouble or distress grievously; torment. —**af-flict'er**, *n.* —**af-flict-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**af-flic-tion** (ə-flik'shən), *n.* [L. *afflictio*(*n*-).] The state of being afflicted; grievous trouble or distress; also, something that afflicts; a grievous ill. —**af-flic'tive**, *a.* Afflicting; distressing. —**af-flic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

af-flu-ence (əf'lō-ens), *n.* [L. *affluens*, < *affluens*: see *affluent*.] A flowing toward a point; afflux; also, affluent condition; abundance; profusion; wealth; an abundant supply.

af-flu-ent (əf'lō-ent), [L. *affluens* (-ent-), ppr. of *affluere*, flow to, < *ad*, to, + *fluere*, flow.] *I. a.* Flowing to; also, abounding; abundant; rich; wealthy. *II. n.* A tributary stream. —**af-flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

af-flux (əf'lüks), *n.* [ML. *affluxus*, < L. *affluere*: see *affluent*.] A flow, as of a liquid, to a point; an accession.

af-force (ə-fōrs'), *v. t.*; -*forced*, -*forcing*. [OF. *aforcier*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fortis*, strong.] To fortify or strengthen; strengthen or reinforce (a jury, court, etc.) by the addition of other or of specially qualified members. —**af-force-ment**, *n.*

af-ford (ə-fōrd'), *v. t.* [AS. *geforthian*, further, accomplish; akin to E. *forth*.] To yield as a product or result; be the source of; furnish; give; also (with *may*, *can*, etc.), to give or spare without undue loss; meet the cost of; stand; manage (often with an infinitive). —**af-ford'a-ble**, *a.* That may be afforded.

af-for-est (ə-for'est), *v. t.* [ML. *afforestare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *foresta*, forestis, forest.] To convert (land) into forest. —**af-for-es-ta-tion** (-es-tā'shən), *n.* The act of afforesting; the territory afforested. —**af-for'est-ment**, *n.*

af-fran-chise (ə-frān'chiz or -chiz), *v. t.*; -*chised*, -*chising*. [OF. *affranchir* (af-franchiss-) (F. *affranchir*), < a (< L. *ad*), to, + *franc*, free.] To enfranchise.

af-fray (ə-frā'), *v. t.* [OF. *esfreer* (F. *effrayer*), < L. *ex*, out of, + ML. *fridus*, peace (from Teut.: cf. OHG. *fridu*, G. *friede*).] To frighten; alarm; disturb: now chiefly as in *afraid*. —**af-fray'**, *n.* [OF. *esfrei* (F. *effroi*).] Fright or alarm; a commotion or tumult; a public fight or brawl, constituting a disturbance of the peace.

af-freight (ə-frāt'), *v. t.* [F. *affréter*, < à (< L. *ad*), to, + *fréter*, let by charter, akin to E. *freight*.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. —**af-freight'er**, *n.* —**af-freight'ment**, *n.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

af-fri-cate (af'ri-kāt), *n.* [L. *affricatus*, pp. of *affricare*, rub on or against, < *ad*, to, + *fricare*, rub.] In phonetics, an intimate combination of a stop with an immediately following spirant or fricative in the same position of the vocal organs, as German *pf* in *pfennig*, penny.

af-fright (a-frit'), *v. t.* [AS. *āfyrhtan*, < *ā-* (intensive) + *fyrhtan*, frighten.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten; terrify.—**af-fright'**, *n.* A frightening; a cause or source of fright; sudden or startling fear; fright.—**af-fright'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**af-fright'ment**, *n.*

af-front (a-frunt'), *v. t.* [OF. *afronter* (F. *affronter*), < ML. *affrontare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *frons*, forehead, E. *front*.] To meet face to face; confront; also, to insult to one's face; slight or offend openly.—**af-front'**, *n.* A meeting face to face; also, a direct or open insult; a deliberate slight or indignity.—**af-front'er**, *n.*—**af-front'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**af-front'tive**, *a.* Affronting; insulting. [Obs. or archaic.]

af-fuse (a-füz'), *v. t.*; -fused, -fusing. [L. *affusus*, pp. of *affundere*, < *ad*, to, + *fundere*, pour.] To pour (water, etc.) on something.—**af-fu-sion** (a-fü'zhqn), *n.* The pouring on of water or other liquid, as in baptism or for therapeutic purposes.

af-fy (a-fi'), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [OF. *after* (F. *affier*), < ML. *affidare*, trust, pledge, make oath, < L. *ad*, to, + *fides*, faith.] To trust; pledge, engage, or betroth (archaic); affirm on one's faith.

Af-ghan (af'gan). **I.** *n.* A native of Afghanistan; also, a language of Aryan affinity, spoken in Afghanistan; Pushtu; [L. c.] a blanket or covering of knitted or crocheted wool. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to Afghanistan.

a-field (a-feld'), *adv.* In or to the field; abroad; away; astray.

a-fire (a-fir'), *adv.* On fire.

a-flame (a-flām'), *adv.* In a flaming state; ablaze.

a-float (a-flōt'), *adv.* In a floating condition; on the water; at sea; adrift; in circulation; also, flooded.

a-flush¹ (a-flush'), *adv.* In a flushed state; aglow.

a-flush² (a-flush'), *adv.* On a level; even; flush.

a-flut-ter (a-flut'er), *adv.* In a flutter; in commotion.

a-foot (a-füt'), *adv.* On foot; astir; about; in progress.

a-fore (a-för'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [AS. *onforan*, < *on*, on, + *foran*, before.] Before. [Now chiefly prov. or naut.]—**a-fore'hand**, *adv.* and *a.* Beforehand. [Archaic.]—**a-fore'said**, *a.* Said before; forementioned.—**a-fore'-thought**. **I.** *a.* Premeditated; prepense. **II.** *n.* Premeditation.—**a-fore'time**, *adv.* In time past; formerly.

a-foul (a-foul'), *adv.* In collision or entanglement.

a-fraid (a-frād'), *a.* [Orig. pp. of *affray*.] Frightened; fearful; apprehensive.

a-freet (a-frēt' or af'rēt), *n.* See *afrit*.

a-fresh (a-fresh'), *adv.* Anew; again.

Af-ri-can (af'ri-kan). **I.** *a.* Of or from Africa; belonging to the black race of Africa; negro. **II.** *n.* A native of Africa; a member of the black race of Africa; a negro.

Af-ri-can-der (af-ri-kan'dér), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *Afrikaander*.] One born in South Africa but of European, esp. Dutch, descent.—**Af-ri-can-der-ism**, *n.* A word, expression, usage, etc., peculiar to or originating among the Afrianders.

a-frit, **a-frite** (a-frēt' or af'rēt), *n.* [Ar. *ifrit*.] In Arabian myth., a powerful evil demon or monster.

Af-ro- (af'rō-). Form of L. *Afer* (Afr-), African, used in combination, as in *Afro-American* (African and American, American of African descent), *Afro-European*.

a-front (a-frunt'), *adv.* In front; face to face; abreast.

aft (äft), *adv.* and *a.* [AS. *æftan*, behind, a superl. form related to *æfter*, E. *after*.] *Naut.*, at or toward the stern.

af-ter (äft'er). [AS. *æfter*, a compar. form related to *af*, E. *of*, *off*.] **I.** *adv.* Behind; later; afterward. **II.** *prep.* Behind; following; next to; in pursuit or imitation of; in accordance with; in reference to, or concerning (as, to ask after a person); also, later than; subsequently to; also, considering or notwithstanding (something past). **III.** *conj.* Subsequently to the time when.—**af'ter**, *a.* [AS. *æftera*.] Hinder; rear; following; subsequent; later; *naut.*, further aft.—**af'ter-birth**, *n.* The placenta and other parts expelled from the uterus after childbirth.—**af'ter-brain**, *n.* The metencephalon.—**af'ter-clap**, *n.*

A subsequent and unexpected stroke, as of misfortune.—**af'ter-crop**, *n.* A second crop from land in the same year.—**af'ter-damp**, *n.* An irrespirable gas consisting chiefly of carbon dioxide and nitrogen, left in a coal-mine after an explosion of fire-damp.—**af'ter-din'ner**, *a.* Following dinner; postprandial: as, an *after-dinner* speech; an *after-dinner* nap.—**af'ter-feed**, *n.* Grass that grows after the first crop has been mowed, and is fed off instead of being cut.—**af'ter-glow**, *n.* A glow often seen in the sky after sunset.—**af'ter-grass**, *n.* A second growth of grass in a mowed field, or grass growing among the stubble after harvest.—**af'ter-growth**, *n.* A subsequent or later growth; an aftermath.—**af'ter-im'age**, *n.* A visual image or other sense-impression that persists after the withdrawal of the exciting stimulus.—**af'ter-math** (-máth), *n.* [See *math*.] A second mowing or crop of grass from land in the same season; fig., a later product or result.—**af'ter-most**, *a. superl.* Hindmost; *naut.*, furthest aft.—**af-ter-noon**, *n.* The time from noon until evening.—**af'ter-pains**, *n. pl.* Uterine pains following childbirth.—**af'ter-piece**, *n.* A short dramatic piece performed after a play.—**af'ter-shaft**, *n.* In *ornith.*, a supplementary feather, usually small, arising from the under side of certain feathers in many birds; the shaft of such a supplementary feather.—**af'ter-taste**, *n.* A taste that remains in the mouth when the cause of it is no longer present. Also fig.—**af'ter-thought**, *n.* A later or subsequent thought; something thought of afterward.—**af'ter-time**, *n.* Subsequent, later, or future time.—**af'ter-ward**, **af'ter-wards** (-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* Later; subsequently.

aft-most (äft'möst), *a. superl.* *Naut.*, furthest aft.

a-ga, **a-gha** (a-gä'), *n.* [Turk. *aghä*.] In Turkey, a chief; a commander; also, a title of respect.

a-gain (a-gen', also, esp. Brit., a-gän'), [AS. *ongegn*, *ongēan*, *adv.* and *prep.*, < *on*, on, in, + *gegn*, *gēan*, akin to G. *gegen*, toward, against.] **I.** *adv.* Back; in return; also, once more; anew; also, moreover; besides; also, on the other hand. **II.** *prep.* and *conj.* Same as *against*. [Now prov.]

a-against (a-genst', also, esp. Brit., a-gänst'). [Extended form of *again*, with -s, AS. -es, adverbial genitive ending, and a later excrement -t.] **I.** *prep.* In an opposite position, direction, or course to; opposite to; facing; in front of; so as to meet, collide with, or bear upon; in opposition or resistance to; adversely, contrary, or counter to; so as to offset; in anticipation of; in preparation for. **II.** *conj.* Against the time that; by the time that; before. [Now colloq. or prov.]

a-gal-loch, **a-gal-lo-chum** (a-gal'ok, a-gal'ō-kum), *n.* [NL. *agallochum*, < Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον*.] The fragrant wood of a large thymelaeaceous East Indian tree, *Aquilaria agallocha*: the aloes of the Bible.

ag-al-mat-o-lite (ag-al-mat'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαλμα* (*ἀγαλματ-*), image, + *λίθος*, stone.] A soft grayish or greenish stone, used by the Chinese for cutting into images, etc.

ag-a-ma (ag'a-mä), *n.*; pl. -mas. [Caribbean name.] Any lizard of the family *Agamidae*, of warm old-world regions, allied to the iguanas and including large and brilliantly colored species.

ag-a-mi (ag'a-mi), *n.*; pl. -mis. [Native name.] The golden-breasted trumpeter, *Psophia crepitans*, of Guiana and Brazil, a crane-like bird with little power of flight and easily tamed.

a-gam-ic (a-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγαμος*; see *agamous*.] In *biol.*, asexual; occurring without sexual union; germinating without impregnation; not gamic; in *bot.*, cryptogamic.—**a-gam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ag-a-mo-gen-e-sis (ag'a-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαμος*, unmarried, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] In *biol.*, asexual reproduction.—**ag'a-mo-gen-et'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*



Agama.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, çlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳn, then; y, you;

ag-a-mous (ag'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἀγαμος, unmarried, < ἀ-priv. + γαμος, marriage.] In *zool.*, having no distinguishable sexual organs; asexual; agamic; in *bot.*, cryptogamous.

Ag-a-nip-pe (ag-a-nip'ē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀγανίππη.] A spring on Mount Helicon, in Boeotia, Greece, sacred to the Muses and regarded as a source of poetic inspiration.

ag-a-pan-thus (ag-a-pan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγάπη, love, + ἄνθος, flower.] Any of several African liliaceous plants constituting the genus *Agapanthus* (or *Tulbaghia*), with umbels of blue or white flowers.

a-gape¹ (a-gāp' or a-gāp'), *adv.* In a gaping state.

ag-a-pe² (ag'a-pē), *n.*; pl. -pæ (-pē). [LL., < Gr. ἀγάπη, love, pl. ἀγάπαι, love-feast.] Among the primitive Christians, a love-feast.

a-gar (ā'gār), *n.* Same as *agar-agar*.

a-gar-a-gar (ā'gār-ā'gār), *n.* [Malay.] Asiatic seaweed of several species, used for making soups, etc.; also, a gelatinous product from certain seaweeds, used as a medium in bacteria-culture.

ag-a-ric (ag'a-rik or a-gar'ik), *n.* [L. *agaricum*, < Gr. ἀγαρικόν, a tree-fungus used for tinder.] An old name for species of *Polyporus*, cork-like fungi growing on trees; also, any fungus of the genus *Agaricus* or family *Agaricaceæ*, which includes various edible species (mushrooms).—**a-gar-i-ca-coous** (a-gar-i-kā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Agaricaceæ*, a large family of fungi including the mushrooms.

a-gate¹ (a-gāt'), *adv.* [See *a*² and *gate*².] On the way; in motion or progress; going. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

ag-ate² (ag'āt), *n.* [F. *agate*, < L. *achates*, < Gr. ἀχάτης.] A kind of quartz (chiefly chalcedony) showing variously colored bands or other markings (clouded, moss-like, etc.); a piece of this quartz, or something made of it; a playing-marble made of or resembling it; also, a printing-type (5½ point) of a size between pearl and nonpareil (see *type*).—**ag'ate-ware**, *n.* Pottery variegated to resemble agate; also, a kind of enameled iron or steel household ware of similar appearance.

ag-a-tho-de-mon, **ag-a-tho-dæ-mon** (ag'a-thō-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. ἀγαθαῖμον, < ἀγαθός, good, + δαίμων, spirit.] A good spirit; a good genius. Cf. *cacodemon*.

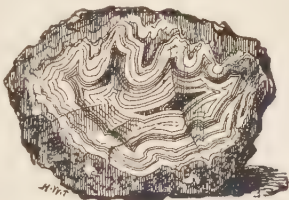
ag-a-tif-er-ous (ag-a-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Containing or yielding agate.

ag-at-ize (ag'a-tiz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To change into agate; make agate-like: as, *agatized* (silicified) wood.

a-ga-ve (a-gā'vē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγανή, fem. of ἀγανός, noble.] Any plant of the American (chiefly Mexican) amaryllidaceous genus *Agave*, species of which yield useful fibers (Sisal hemp, etc.), a fermented beverage (pulque), a distilled spirit (mescal), or a soap substitute (amole), or are cultivated for ornament, as the century-plant.

a-gaze (a-gāz'), *adv.* In the attitude of gazing.

age (āj), *n.* [OF. *aage* (F. *âge*), < L. *ætas*, < *ævum*, age, lifetime, eternity.] Length of existence attained; actual time or measure of life; full or average term of life; a particular point or stage in life, as of physical maturity, legal capacity, or other qualification; a particular period of life (as youth); the final period ('old age'); a period of the world's or the earth's history; an era; an epoch; a century or generation; a long time; in *card-playing*, the first player to the left of the dealer; the eldest hand.—**ages in archaeology**, the stone, bronze, and iron ages: with reference to the material used for implements.—**ages in history**, the dark ages (from about A.D. 476 to about 1000, or, according to some, to the Renaissance), the middle ages (from about 476 to about 1450 or 1500, or to about 1300 or the Renaissance), and the feudal ages (from about 900 to about 1500, or, in a more limited acceptation, to about 1300).—**ages in mythology**, the golden, silver, brazen, heroic, and iron ages: a poetic division ascribed to Hesiod. Cf. *golden age*, *silver age*, etc., under *golden*, *silver*, etc.—**age**, *v.*; *aged*, *aging* or *ageing*. **I. intr.** To grow old; take on characteristics



Agate, polished, showing banded structure.

of age. **II. tr.** To make old in years, appearance, etc.; mature (wine, etc.).

-age. [OF. F. *-age*, < L. *-aticum*, neut. of *-aticus*, adj. suffix: cf. E. *savage*, < L. *silvaticus*.] A suffix of nouns denoting a thing belonging or pertaining, such things collectively, or state, rank, action, service, cost, etc., as in *appendage*, *baggage*, *damage*, *foliage*, *marriage*, *peerage*, *postage*, *voyage*.

a-ged (ā'jed), *p. a.* Of advanced age; very old; pertaining to old age; also (pron. ājd), of the age of (as, *aged ten years*).—**a'ged-ly**, *adv.*—**a'ged-ness**, *n.*

a-gee (a-jē'), *adv.* [Cf. *gee*¹.] To one side; awry. [Prov.]

ag-e-last (aj'ē-last), *n.* [Gr. ἀγέλαστος, not laughing, < ἀ-priv. + γέλᾶν, laugh.] One who never laughs.

age-less (āj'les), *a.* Exempt from age; never old.

age-long (āj'lóng), *a.* Long as an age; lasting for an age.

a-gen-cy (ā'jen-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). [ML. *agentia*.] The action, function, or position of an agent; activity; operation; instrumentality; an active force or means; the business, establishment, or district of an agent; a commercial or other bureau furnishing some form of service for the public.

a-gen-dum (ā-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. -da (-dā). [L., neut. gerundive of *agere*; see *agent*.] A thing to be done; an item to be attended to; also, *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), a memorandum-book.

a-gent (ā'jent). [L. *agens* (*agent-*), ppr. of *agere*, drive, do, act, akin to Gr. ἄγω, lead, Skt. *aj-*, drive.] **I. a.** Acting. [Archaic.] **II. n.** One who or that which acts; the operating cause of a result; the producer of an effect; an acting representative; a factor or deputy; an official charged with special functions.—**a-gen-tial** (ā-jen'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to an agent or to agency.—**a'gent-noun**, *n.* A noun that indicates an agent, or person or thing acting; esp., a noun that indicates the person or thing doing the act expressed by a verb, as *binder*, *creator*, *runner*, *sleeper*, in relation to *bind*, *create*, *run*, *sleep*.

a-gent pro-vo-ca-teur (ā-zhōn pro-vo-kā-tēr); pl. *agents provocateurs* (F. ā-zhōn pro-vo-kā-tēr). [F., 'provocatory agent.'] A secret agent of the police or the government, employed to incite persons, esp. suspected persons, to some offense, outbreak, or the like, in order to afford a pretext for police or governmental proceedings against them; hence, any secret agent employed to incite persons to some action, for the purpose of rendering them liable to punishment.

a-ger-a-tum (a-jer'a-tum, commonly aj-ē-rā'tum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγήρατον, kind of plant, < ἀ-priv. + γήρας, old age.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Ageratum*, as *A. conyzoides*, a garden annual with small, dense blue or white flower-heads.

ag-glom-er-ate (a-glom'ē-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare*, < *ad*, to, + *glomerare*, form into a ball, < *glomus*, ball.] To collect or gather into a mass.—**ag-glom-er-ate** (-ē-rāt). **I. a.** Massed or packed together; in *bot.*, densely clustered. **II. n.** An agglomerate mass or formation, as of angular volcanic fragments.—**ag-glom-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* The act of agglomerating; agglomerated state; an indiscriminately formed mass.—**ag-glom-er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to agglomerate.

ag-glu-ti-nant (a-glō'ti-nānt). **I. a.** Agglutinating; causing adhesion. **II. n.** An agglutinating agent.

ag-glu-ti-nate (a-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *agglutinatus*, pp. of *agglutinare*, < *ad*, to, + *glutinare*, glue fast, < *gluten*, glue.] To join as with glue; cause to adhere.—**ag-glu'ti-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Joined or formed by agglutination.—**ag-glu-ti-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.* The act of agglutinating; an agglutinated state or formation; a mass of cohering parts; in *philol.*, word-formation by the joining of elements retaining individual form and sense.—**ag-glu'ti-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to agglutinate; characterized by agglutination.

ag-grade (a-grād'), *v. t.*; -graded, -grading. [L. *ad*, to, + *gradus*, E. *grade*.] In *geol.*, to raise the grade or level of (a river valley, etc.), as by the depositing of detritus: opposed to *degrade*.—**ag-gra-da-tion** (ag-rā-dā'shōn), *n.*

ag-gran-dize (ag'ran-diz), *v. t.*; -dized, -dizing. [F. *agrandir* (*agrandiss-*), < L. *ad*, to, + *grandire*, make great, <

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *čh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

grandis, great.] To make greater; extend; advance; exalt; enrich; magnify or exaggerate. — **ag'gran-diz-a-ble**, *a.* — **ag-gran-dize-ment** (a-gran'diz-ment or ag'ran-diz-ment), *n.* The act of aggrandizing; aggrandized state; advancement; exaltation. — **ag'gran-diz-er** (-di-zér), *n.*

ag-gra-vate (ag'ra-vât), *v. t.*; -vated, -vating. [L. *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare*, < *ad*, to, + *gravare*, load, weigh down, < *gravis*, heavy.] To add weight to; increase the gravity or grievousness of; make worse, more severe, or more heinous; exaggerate; weigh down† or oppress; provoke or irritate (colloq.). — **ag-gra-vat-ing-ly**, *adv.*

— **ag-gra-va'tion** (-vâ'shən), *n.* [LL. *aggravatio*(*n*-).] The act of aggravating, or the state of being aggravated; also, something that aggravates. — **ag-gra-va-tive** (-vâ-tiv), *a.*

I. a. Tending or serving to aggravate. **II. n.** Something that tends or serves to aggravate. — **ag-gra-va-tor**, *n.*

ag-gre-gate (ag'rê-gât), *v.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare*, < *ad*, to, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *greg* (*greg-*), flock.] **I. tr.** To collect into a body, mass, or whole; also, to unite to a body; also, to form as a total (as, the sums collected will aggregate a thousand dollars). **II. intr.** To form a mass or whole. — **ag-gre-gate** (-gât), *a.*

I. a. Formed of particulars collected into a whole; collective; total; in *bot.*, of a flower, formed of florets collected in a dense cluster but not cohering as in composite plants; of a fruit, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, as the raspberry (cf. *collective*); in *geol.*, composed of different mineral substances separable by mechanical means, as granite. **II. n.** An assemblage of particulars; a collective mass or whole; a total; also, any hard material used in small fragments for mixing with mortar or cement to form concrete. — **ag-gre-gate-ly**, *adv.* Collectively. — **ag-gre-ga'tion** (-gâ'shən), *n.* [LL. *aggregatio*(*n*-).] The act of aggregating; aggregated state; an aggregate mass, body, or whole. — **ag-gre-ga-tive** (-gâ-tiv), *a.* Tending to aggregate; collective; gregarious. — **ag-gre-ga-tor** (-gâ-tor), *n.*

ag-gress (a-gres'), *v. i.* [L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggrēdi*, < *ad*, to, + *gradi*, walk, go, < *gradus*, step.] To make an attack; commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel. — **ag-gres-sion** (a-gresh'ən), *n.* [L. *aggressio*(*n*-).] The act of aggressing; an aggressive action or course; an act of offense. — **ag-gres-sive** (a-gres'iv), *a.* Tending to aggress or attack; offensive (as opposed to *defensive*); active in initiating movements in any cause. — **ag-gres-sive-ly**, *adv.*

— **ag-gres-sive-ness**, *n.* — **ag-gres-sor**, *n.* [L.] One who aggresses; the beginner of a quarrel.

ag-grieve (a-grēv'), *v. t.*; -grieved, -grieving. [OF. *agrever*, < L. *aggravare*: see *aggravate*.] To oppress or wrong grievously; injure by injustice; distress† or grieve†; now commonly in the passive (as, to be or feel *aggrieved*).

a-gha (a-gâ'), *n.* See *aga*.

a-ghast (a-gâst'), *a.* [ME. *agast*, pp. of *agasten*, < AS. *ā-* (intensive) + *gæstan*, terrify.] Struck with horror and amazement; filled with consternation.

ag-ile (aj'il), *a.* [F. *agile*, < L. *agilis*, < *agere*, act.] Quick and light in movement; nimble; active. — **ag-ile-ly**, *adv.*

— **ag-ile-ness**, *a-gil-i-ty* (a-jil'i-ti), *n.*

ag-i-o (aj'i-ō or aj'i-ō), *n.* [It. *aggio*, exchange, premium, = *agio*, ease.] Premium on money in exchange; allowance for the difference in value of two currencies; also, *agiotage*. — **ag-i-o-tage** (-ō-tāj), *n.* The business of exchange; also, financial speculation.

a-gist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [OF. *agister*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gister*, lodge, < *giste*, resting-place, bed: see *joist*.] To feed or pasture, as the cattle or horses of others, for a compensation: used orig. of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests. — **a-gist-ment**, *n.* — **a-gist-or**, *a-gist'er*, *n.*

ag-i-tate (aj'i-tât), *v.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*, < *agere*, drive: see *agent*.] **I. tr.** To move to and fro; put into commotion; also, to disturb; perturb; excite; also, to revolve in thought; also, to discuss; debate. **II. intr.** To argue or appeal persistently and publicly in behalf of a cause: with *for*. — **ag-i-tat-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-i-ta'tion** (-tâ'shən), *n.* [L. *agitatio*(*n*-).] The act of agitating; agitated state; commotion; perturbation; discussion; persistent urging of a cause before the public. — **a-gi-ta-to** (ä-jê-tâ'to), *a.* [It.] In *music*, agitated; restless or hurried in movement or style. — **ag-i-ta-tor**, *n.* [L.] One who or

that which agitates; often, one who strives to rouse public discontent with existing conditions.

a-gleam (a-glēm'), *adv.* In a gleaming state.

ag-let (ag'let), *n.* [OF. *aguillette*, F. *aguillette*: see *aguillette*.] A metal tag at the end of a lace, etc.; a tagged lace or cord; an *aguillette*.

a-gley, **a-glee** (a-glî' or a-glê', a-glê'), *adv.* [See *gley*.] Off the right line; awry; wrong. [Chiefly Sc.]

a-glim-mer (a-glim'ér), *adv.* In a glimmering state.

a-glit-ter (a-glit'ér), *adv.* In a glitter; glittering.

a-glos-sal (a-glos'al), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλωστος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λῶσσα*, tongue.] Having no tongue. Also **a-glos-sato** (a-glos'ât).

a-glow (a-glô'), *adv.* In a glow; glowing.

ag-mi-nate (ag'mi-nât), *a.* [L. *agmen* (*agmin-*), troop.] Clustered; grouped. Also **ag-mi-nat-ed** (-nâ-ted).

ag-nail (ag'nâl), *n.* [AS. *agnægl*, < *ang*, narrow, painful, + *nægl*, nail.] A whitelaw; a hangnail.

ag-nate (ag'nât), *n.* [L. *agnatus*, pp. of *agnasci*, be born to, < *ad*, to, + *nasci*, be born.] **I. n.** A kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males; sometimes, any male relation by the father's side. **II. a.** Related through males exclusively or by the father's side; also, allied or akin. — **ag-nat'ic** (-nat'ik), *a.* — **ag-na'tion** (-nâ'shən), *n.* [L. *agnatio*(*n*-).] The relationship of agnates; kinship.

ag-nize (ag-niz'), *v. t.*; -nized, -nizing. [L. *agnoscere*, < *ad*, to, + *gnosere*, *noscere*, know: cf. *recognize*.] To recognize; acknowledge. [Archaic.]

ag-no-men (ag-nô'men), *n.*; pl. *agnomina* (ag-nom'i-nâ). [L., < *ad*, to, + *nomen*, name.] An additional (fourth) name given to a person by the ancient Romans in allusion to some achievement or other circumstance, as in 'Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus' (cf. *prænomen*, *nomen*, *cognomen*); any added appellation. — **ag-nom'i-nal** (-nom'i-nâl), *a.*

ag-nos-tic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* [Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown, unknowable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γινώσκειν*, know.] **I. n.** One who holds that the ultimate cause (God) and the essential nature of things are unknown or unknowable, or that human knowledge is limited to experience. **II. a.** Of or belonging to agnostics. — **ag-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-nos'ti-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The doctrine or the intellectual attitude of agnostics.

ag-nus cas-tus (ag'nus kas'tus), *n.* [L. *agnus* (< Gr. *ἄγνος*), the shrub, and *castus*, chaste.] A strongly aromatic verbenaceous shrub or small tree, *Vitex agnus-castus*, native in the Mediterranean regions, with spikes of purplish-blue or white flowers; the chaste-tree.

Ag-nus De-i (ag'nus dê'i), *n.* [LL., 'Lamb of God': see John, i. 29.] *Eccles.*, a figure of a lamb as emblematic of Christ; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a wax medallion stamped with this figure and blessed by the Pope; also, a prayer in the service of the mass, beginning with "Agnus Dei," or a musical setting for it; in the *Anglican Ch.*, a prayer beginning "O Lamb of God," often sung as an anthem, or a musical setting for this.

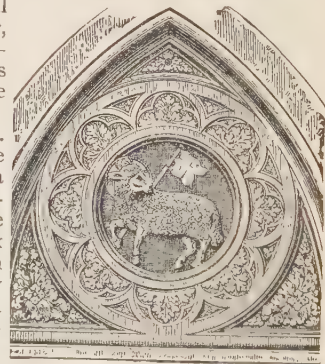
a-go (a-gô'), *n.* [Orig. pp. of ME. *agon*, < AS. *agān*, go away, pass.] **I. a.** Gone; past. **II. adv.** In past time; since: used in the phrase *long ago*.

a-gog (a-gog'), *adv.* [Cf. OF. *gogue*, mirth, glee.] In eager desire or expectancy; in excitement.

a-go-ing (a-gō'ing), *adv.* In the act of going; in motion.

a-gone¹ (a-gôn'), *a.* and *adv.* Ago. [Archaic.]

ag-one² (ag'ôn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄγωνος*, without angles, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γωνία*, angle.] An agonic line. — **a-gon-ic** (a-gon'ik), *a.* Not forming an angle: as, an *agonic* line (an imaginary line connecting points on the earth's surface where the magnetic needle points to the true north).



Agnus Dei. (From the Campanile of Giotto, Florence.)

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, ðlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

ag-o-nist (ag'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής, < ἀγωνίζεσθαι, see *agonize*.] A contender in public games; a combatant. — **ag-o-nis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to athletic or other contests; combative; also, displaying effort; strained. — **ag-o-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-o-nis'tics**, *n.* Athletics.

ag-o-nize (ag'ō-niz), *v.*; -nized, -nizing. [Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, contend, < ἀγών, contest, assembly, < ἄγω, lead.] **I.** *intr.* To strive painfully; struggle; writhe with pain; suffer agony. **II.** *tr.* To subject to agony; distress extremely. — **ag'o-niz-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ag'o-niz-er**, *n.* — **ag'o-niz-ing-ly**, *adv.*

ag-o-ny (ag'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). [Gr. ἀγῶν, < ἀγών, contest: see *agonize*.] A violent or painful struggle; the death-struggle; intense suffering of body or mind; excruciating pain; a paroxysm; also, painful effort to produce a fine or elegant effect (often in *pl.*: colloq.).

ag-o-ra (ag'ō-rā), *n.*; pl. -ræ (-rē). [Gr. ἀγορά, < ἀγέρεω, assemble.] In ancient Greece, an assembly; the place of assembly; esp., the market-place.

a-gou-ta (ā-gō'tā), *n.* [Native name.] The solenodon or opossum-shrew of Haiti, *Solenodon paradoxus*.

a-gou-ti (ā-gō'ti), *n.* [Native Guiana name.] Any of several rabbit-like rodents of the genus *Dasyprocta*, of South and Central America and the West Indies.

a-gra (ā-grā'), *n.* [Ir., 'O love.'] Darling. [Ir.]

a-graffe (ā-graf'), *n.* [F. *agrafe*, OF. *agrape*, < *a*, to, + *grape*, hook: see *grape*.] A clasp for hooking together parts of clothing, etc.; a device for checking vibration in a piano-string; a small cramp-iron.

Ag-ra-pha (ā-grā-fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγραφα, neut. pl. of ἄγραφος, unwritten, < ἀ-priv. + γράφω, write.] Sayings ascribed to Jesus which have been preserved in documents other than the canonical Gospels.

a-graph-ia (ā-graf'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv. + γράφω, write.] In *pathol.*, a cerebral disorder marked by inability to write. — **a-graph'ic**, *a.*

a-gra-ri-an (ā-grā'ri-ān), [L. *agrarius*, < *ager*, land.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to land, land-tenure, or the division of landed property; also, agricultural; rural; of plants, growing in fields; wild. **II.** *n.* One who favors the equal division of land or other regulation of the holding of landed property. — **a-gra'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrines, methods, or practices of agrarians.

a-gree (ā-grē'), *v.*; agreed, agreeing. [OF. *agreer* (F. *agrêr*), < *a gre*, to one's pleasure, < L. *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.]

I. *tr.* To please; regard with favor; consent to, or arrange or settle by common consent (now only in the passive; see *agreed*); settle or adjust (differences, etc.) harmoniously (archaic). **II.** *intr.* To consent or accede (often with *to*); come to terms (often with *with*); make a bargain or agreement; be in accord or harmony, as in opinion, feeling, character, action, etc.; concur; accord; comport; correspond; get on together; of food, etc., to act favorably (*with*); in *gram.*, to correspond in number, case, gender, or person. — **a-gree'a-ble**, *a.* [OF. *agreable* (F. *agrêable*).] Pleasing or pleasant; also, favorably inclined, or willing (colloq.); also, conformable (*to*); corresponding; corresponding. — **a-gree-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.* — **a-greed'**, *p. a.* Arranged or fixed by common consent (as, an agreed sum); also, being in accord; of like mind. — **a-gree'ment**, *n.* The act or state of agreeing; consent; mutual arrangement; a bargain, compact, or contract; accordance; accord; harmony; mutual correspondence; correspondence.

a-gré-ments (ā-grā-mōn), *n. pl.* [F.] Agreeable features or accessories; ornaments.

a-gres-tial (ā-gres'tial), *a.* [L. *agrestis*, < *ager*, land.] Pertaining to the fields; in *bot.*, growing wild in cultivated land.

a-gres-tic (ā-gres'tik), *a.* [L. *agrestis*: see *agrestial*.] Rural; rustic.



Agouti.

ag-ri-cul-tur-al (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriculture. — **ag-ri-cul'tur-al-ist**, *n.* An agriculturist. — **ag-ri-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

ag-ri-cul-ture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *agricultura*, < *ager*, land, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of land, as in the raising of crops; husbandry; tillage; farming: in a broad sense, including horticulture, forestry, stock-raising, etc. — **ag-ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One engaged or versed in agriculture.

ag-ri-mo-ny (ag'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [L. *agrimonia*, < Gr. ἀργεμώνη.] Any plant of the rosaceous genus *Agrimonia*, esp. *A. eupatoria*, a perennial herb with pinnate leaves and slender racemes of small yellow flowers; also, any of certain other plants, as *Eupatorium cannabinum* ('hemp-agrimony') or *Bidens cernua* (bur-marigold, or 'water-agrimony').

Agrimonia (*A. eupatoria*), showing branch, flowering spray, and fruit.

a-grin (ā-grin'), *adv.* In a grin.

ag-ri-ol-o-gy (ag-ri-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἄγριος, wild: see *-logy*.] The comparative study of the customs of uncivilized man. — **ag-ri-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

ag-ro-nom-ic, **ag-ro-nom-i-cal** (ag-rō-nom'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to agronomy. — **ag-ro-nom'ics**, *n.* The science of agronomy.

a-gron-o-my (ā-gron'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρονόμος, overseer of lands, < ἀγρός, field, + νέμω, deal out, manage.] The art or science of the management of farming lands or farms: a branch of agriculture. — **a-gron'o-mist**, *n.*

ag-ros-tol-o-gy (ag-ros-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἄρρωστος, kind of grass: see *-logy*.] The part of botany that treats of grasses. — **ag-ros-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

ag-ro-tech-ny (ag'rō-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρός, field, + τέχνη, art.] The branch of agricultural science that deals with the conversion of raw farm-products into manufactured commodities, as in dairying, canning, etc.

a-ground (ā-ground'), *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

ag-ryp-not-ic (ag-rīp-not'ik), [Gr. ἀγρυπνος, sleepless, banishing sleep, < ἀγρεῖν, hunt, + ὕπνος, sleep.] **I.** *a.* Preventing sleep. **II.** *n.* Something, as a drug, that prevents sleep.

a-guar-dien-te (ā-gwār-dyen'tā), *n.* [Sp., 'burning water.'] A brandy made in Spain and Portugal; hence, in Spanish-speaking countries, any spirituous liquor for drinking.

a-gue (ā-gū), *n.* [OF. *ague*, < ML. *acuta*, prop. fem. of L. *acutus*, acute.] An acute fever; an intermittent malarial fever with periodic chills; chills and fever; a chill. — **a'gue**, *v. t.*; *agued*, *aguine*. To affect as with ague. — **a'gu-ish**, *a.* Of or like ague; conducive or subject to ague. — **a'gu-ish-ly**, *adv.*

ag-y-nous (aj'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. ἀ-priv. + γυνή, woman.] In *bot.*, having no female organs.

ah (ā), *interj.* An exclamation of pain, surprise, pity, joy, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

a-ha (ā-hā'), *interj.* An exclamation of triumph, derision, surprise, etc.

a-head (ā-hed'), *adv.* At or to the front; in advance; before; forward; onward.

a-heap (ā-hēp'), *adv.* In a heap.

a-hem (ā-hem'), *interj.* An utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc.

a-hoy (ā-hoi'), *interj.* [Cf. *hoy*².] *Naut.*, a call used in hailing.

Ah-ri-man (ā'ri-mān), *n.* [Pers.] In the Zoroastrian religion, the spirit or principle of evil. Cf. *Ormazd*.

a-hull (ā-hul'), *adv.* *Naut.*, with sails furled and helm lashed to the lee side.

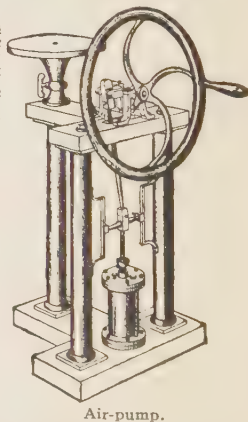
a-hun-gered (ā-hung'gērd), *a.* [Cf. AS. *ofhyngred*.] Affected with hunger; hungry. [Archaic.]

a-i (ā'ē), *n.* [Brazilian.] The three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus*, of South America: so called from its feeble, plaintive cry.

ai-blins (ā'blinz), *adv.* See *ablins*.

aid (ād), *v.* [OF. *aidier* (F. *aider*), < L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare*, give aid to, < *ad*, to, + *juvare*, help.] **I.** *tr.* To help; assist; afford support or relief to; second (efforts); facilitate (a process). **II.** *intr.* To give help or assistance. — **aid**, *n.* [OF. F. *aide*.] Help; assistance; succor; also,

- a helper or assistant; an auxiliary; a subordinate military or naval officer who acts as a confidential assistant to a superior officer; an aide-de-camp; also, a contribution from a feudal tenant or vassal to his lord; hence, a grant to the crown; a subsidy.—**aid/ance**, *n.* Assistance; aid.—**aid/ant**. *I. a.* Aiding; helpful. *II. n.* An assistant; an auxiliary.
- aide** (ād), *n.* [F.] An aid (subordinate officer); an aide-de-camp.
- aide-de-camp** (ād'dē-kamp', F. ād-dē-kān), *n.*; pl. *aides* (ādz/-, F. ād-). [F. *aide de camp*, 'camp assistant.'] *Milit.*, a confidential officer who transmits the orders of a general officer and otherwise assists him.
- aide-mé-moire** (ād-mā-mwōr), *n.* [F.] A memorandum.
- aid-or** (ā'dēr), *n.* One who or that which aids.
- aid-ful** (ād'fūl), *a.* Helpful.
- aid-less** (ād'les), *a.* Unaided; helpless.
- ai-glet** (ā'glet), *n.* Same as *aglet*.
- ai-grette** (ā-gret'), *n.* [F. *agrette*, OF. *aigrete*, < *aigron* = *hairon*, E. *heron*.] The small white egret or heron of Europe; also, a tuft or plume of heron's or other feathers used as a head-ornament, in millinery, etc.; a jeweled or other head-ornament of similar form; in *bot.*, an egret.
- ai-guille** (ā-gwēl', F. ā-gwē-y'), *n.* [F. *aiguille*, OF. *aguille*, needle, < ML. *acucula*, dim. of L. *acus*, needle.] A slender drill for boring holes in blasting; also, a needle-like rock-mass or mountain peak.
- ai-guil-lotte** (ā-gwi-let'), *n.* [F. *aiguillette*, OF. *aguillette*, dim. of *aguille*: see *aiguille*.] A metal tag (see *aglet*); now, usually, an ornamental tagged cord or braid on a uniform.
- ail** (āl), *v.* [AS. *eglan*.] *I. tr.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; trouble. *II. intr.* To be indisposed or unwell.—**ail**, *n.* Pain or disease; a bodily ill; an ailment.
- ai-lan-tus**, **ai-lan-thus** (ā-lan'tus, -thus), *n.* [NL., < Amboyna *ailanto*, 'tree of heaven.'] A tree of the simarubaceous genus *Ailantus*, with pinnate leaves and ill-scented greenish flowers, native in eastern Asia and planted in Europe and America as a shade-tree.—**ai-lan'tic**, **ai-lan'thic**, *a.*
- ai-le-ron** (ā'lē-ron), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, wing.] In an aeroplane, a small supplementary plane at the extremity of a main plane.
- ail-ment** (āl'mēnt), *n.* A state or mode of ailing; a bodily disorder; a complaint.
- aim** (ām), *v.* [OF. *esmer*, or *aesmer* (with *a*- < L. *ad*, to), < L. *æstimare*, estimate.] *I. tr.* To estimate; guess; intend; direct (a weapon, shot, stroke, action, effort, etc.) at a mark or object; point or level (*at*). *II. intr.* To direct one's course, purpose, efforts, etc. (with *at*, *for*, or an infinitive); take aim, as with a weapon.—**aim**, *n.* Estimation† or guess†; intention or purpose, or the thing intended; the act or direction of aiming a weapon, etc.; the mark aimed at.—**aim'er**, *n.*—**aim'less**, *a.* Lacking aim or purpose.—**aim'less-ly**, *adv.*—**aim'less-ness**, *n.*
- ain** (ān), *a.* Scotch form of *own*.
- ai-nô** (ā-nā), *a.* [F.] Elder; senior.
- ain't** (ānt). A vulgar contraction of *am not* and of *are not*: often used for *is not*, *have not*, and *has not*.
- air**¹ (ār), *n.* [F. *air*, appar. = OF. *air*, E. *air*³.] Characteristic look, manner, or bearing; appearance; aspect; pl., affected or pretentious manners.
- air**² (ār), *n.* [F. *air*, < It. *aere* (now *aria*), < L. *aēr*: see *air*³.] In music, a tune; a melody; also, an aria; also, the soprano or treble part.
- air**³ (ār), *n.* [OF. F. *air*, < L. *aēr*, < Gr. *ἀήρ*, < *ἀήρ*, breathe, blow: see *wind*².] The respirable fluid, a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, which surrounds the earth and forms its atmosphere; also, any aëriiform fluid; a gas; also, a breeze; also, space overhead or at large; fig., circulation; currency; publicity.—**in the air**, in circulation, as a rumor; also, without firm basis; uncertain; visionary; *milit.*, in an unsupported or unduly exposed position.—**to take the air**, to enjoy the fresh air in walking, driving, etc.—**air**³, *v.* *I. tr.* To expose to the air; ventilate; also, to expose publicly; display. *II. intr.* To take the air: now chiefly in *airing*, *n.*—**air'=-bed**, *n.* An inflatable air-tight mattress.—**air'=-blad'der**, *n.* A vesicle or sac containing air; the swimming-bladder of fishes.—**air'=-bound**, *a.* Stopped up by an accumulation of air, as a pipe.—**air'=-brake**, *n.* A railroad brake, or system of continuous railroad brakes, operated by compressed air.—**air'=-brush**, *n.* A kind of atomizer for spraying liquid paint upon a surface.—**air'=-bus**, *n.* Same as *aërobus*.—**air'=-cas'tle**, *n.* A castle in the air; a visionary project.—**air'=-cell**, *n.* A cell containing air; an air-sac.—**air'=-cham'ber**, *n.* A chamber containing air, as in a pump or a life-boat, or in an organic body.—**air'=-craft**, *n.* The art of aërial navigation; also, any vessel, vehicle, or machine for navigating the air; also, such vessels, etc., collectively.—**air'=-cush'ion**, *n.* An inflatable air-tight cushion; also, a mechanical device using air to resist pressure.—**air'=-cyl'in-der**, *n.* A cylinder containing air, esp. (with a piston) as a device for checking the recoil of a gun.—**air'=-drain**, *n.* An empty space left about the foundations of a building, to prevent dampness; a passage for air, as in a fireplace.
- Aire-dale** (ār'dāl) **ter'ri-er**. [From *Airedale* in Yorkshire, England.] A large, heavy kind of terrier with a rough brown or tan coat which is black or grizzled over the back.
- air-en-gine** (ār'en'jin), *n.* A motor driven by the force of heated or compressed air.
- air-gas** (ār'gas), *n.* An illuminating gas made by charging air with combustible vapor.
- air-gun** (ār'gun), *n.* A gun operated by compressed air.
- air-hole** (ār'hōl), *n.* A hole for the passage of air, or due to air; a natural opening in the ice on a river or pond; in *aeronautics*, a localized region in the atmosphere where a downward current or other cause deprives an aeroplane of a portion of its air-support, thus causing a drop or fall.
- air-i-ly** (ār'i-li), *adv.* In an airy manner.—**air'i-ness**, *n.*
- air-ing** (ār'ing), *n.* The act of one who airs; a walk, drive, etc., to take the air.
- air-jack-et** (ār'jak'et), *n.* An inflatable jacket rendering the wearer buoyant in water; also, an envelop of inclosed air about part of a machine, as for checking radiation of heat.
- air-less** (ār'les), *a.* Lacking air, or fresh air.
- air-line** (ār'lin), *n.* A direct line, as if through the air.
- air-lock** (ār'lok), *n.* An air-tight chamber in a caisson under water, for regulating the air-pressure between the chamber in which the men work and the entrance-shaft.
- air-mail** (ār'māl), *n.* Mail service by aeroplane; mail so transmitted.—**air'=-mail**, *v. t.* To send by air-mail.
- air-man** (ār'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. An aviator.—**air'man-ship**, *n.* Skill in aviation.
- air-om-e-ter** (ār-om'e-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] A gasometer for holding air; also, an apparatus for measuring the quantity or rate of flow of air.
- air-plane** (ār'plan), *n.* An aeroplane.—**air'plane**, *v. i.*; *-planed*, *-planing*. To aeroplane.
- air-plant** (ār'plant), *n.* A plant unconnected with the ground and apparently living on air, as many orchids; an aërophyte or epiphyte.
- air-pock-et** (ār'pok'et), *n.* In *aeronautics*, a localized region of the air marked by atmospheric conditions different from those about it, and affecting the action of an aeroplane. Cf. *air-hole*.
- air-port** (ār'pōrt), *n.* A landing-station for aircraft.
- air-post** (ār'pōst), *n.* An aërial post; a mail service by aeroplane.
- air-pres-sure** (ār'pres'hūr), *n.* Pressure exerted by air; esp., the pressure of the atmosphere.
- air-proof** (ār'prōf), *a.* Impervious to air.
- air-pump** (ār'pump), *n.* An apparatus for the exhaustion, compression, or transmission of air.
- air-raid** (ār'rād), *n.* A raid or incursion by hostile aircraft, esp. for the purpose of dropping bombs on a place.—**air'=-raid'er**, *n.*
- air-sac** (ār'sak), *n.* A sac containing air; one of certain air-filled cavities in birds, hydrozoans, etc.
- air-shaft** (ār'shāft), *n.* A ventilating shaft.



Air-pump.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hér; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; ôi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

air-ship (ār'ship), *n.* A vessel for navigating the air; esp., a dirigible balloon.

air-sick (ār'sik), *a.* Sick or ill as the result of traveling in the air.—**air'sick'ness**, *n.*

air-slaked (ār'slākt), *a.* Slaked by moist air, as lime.

air-spring (ār'spring), *n.* Any device for resisting sudden pressure by means of the elasticity of air.

air-stove (ār'stōv), *n.* A stove for heating air to be led off for warming purposes.

air-tight (ār'tit), *a.* Impermeable to air.

air-trunk (ār'trunk), *n.* A large pipe or conduit for air, as for ventilating a public building.

air-ves-sel (ār'ves'el), *n.* A vessel containing or conducting air; an air-chamber; a respiratory duct.

air-way (ār'wā), *n.* A passage for air, as for ventilating a mine; also, a route for aerial navigation.

air-wom-an (ār'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A female aviator; an aviatrix.

air-wor-thy (ār'wēr'thi), *a.* Fit, well adapted, or safe for service in the air, as an aeroplane or airship.—**air'wor'-thi-ness**, *n.*

air-y (ār'i), *a.*; compar. *airier*, superl. *airiest*. Of or like air; aëriiform; unsubstantial; vision-ary; in or exposed to the air; aërial; breezy; light as air; buoyant; sprightly; also, full of airs; affected.

aisle (il), *n.* [OF. *ele* (F. *aile*), < L. *ala*, wing.] A lateral division of a church, separated from the nave by piers or columns; a similar division at the side of the choir or a transept; sometimes, any of the divisions, as the nave; also, a passageway between seats in a church, hall, etc.; a long space between trees, etc., as in a forest.—**aisled**, *a.* Having aisles.



Aisle of Rouen Cathedral.

ait (āt), *n.* [ME. *ait*: cf. AS. *īgath*, < *īg*, island.] A small island; an islet in a river; an eyot. [Eng.]

aitch (äch), *n.* The letter H, h.

aitch-bone (äch'bōn), *n.* [For *nache-bone* (OF. *nache*, < L. *natis*, buttock).] The rump-bone, as of beef; a cut of beef including this bone.

a-jar¹ (ā-jär'), *adv.* In a jarring state; in discord.

a-jar² (ā-jär'), *adv.* On the jar or turn; slightly open, as a door.

a-jee (ā-jē'), *adv.* See *agee*.

aj-o-wan (aj'ō-wān), *n.* [E. Ind.] The fruit or seed of an Oriental apiceous plant, *Ptychotis coptica*, used as a condiment and a carminative and yielding an aromatic oil.

aj-u-tage (aj'ō-tāj), *n.* [F., < OF. *ajuster*: see *adjust*.] A short tube adjusted to an orifice as a nozzle or spout.

a-kim-bo (ā-kim'bō), *adv.* [ME. in *kenebowe*, appar. 'in keen bow,' in a sharp bend.] At an acute angle, as the arms when the hands are on the hips.

a-kin (ā-kin'), *adv.* or *a.* Of kin; related; allied, as by nature or character: often with *to*.

ak-i-ne-sia (ak-i-nē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκνησία*, quiescence, rest, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κινέω*, move.] In *pathol.*, loss of the power of motion.

Ak-ka-di-an (ā-kā'di-an), [From *Akkad*, city of ancient Babylonia.] *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia or the non-Semitic language ascribed to them (see *Sumerian*, *a.*); also, noting or pertaining to the (later) Semitic language of Babylonia. *II. n.* One of the Akkadian people; also, the Akkadian language (in either sense).

-al¹. [L. *-alis*, neut. *-ale*: cf. *-ar*.] A suffix meaning 'of or pertaining to,' 'connected with,' 'of the nature of,' 'like,' 'befitting,' etc., occurring in numerous adjectives and in

many nouns of adjectival origin, as *annual*, *choral*, *equal*, *regal*, *rival*.

-al². [OF. *-aille*, < L. *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*, E. *-al*.] A suffix forming nouns of action from verbs, as in *espousal*, *refusal*, *reprisal*.

-al³. In *chem.*, a suffix representing *alcohol* or *aldehyde*, as in *bromal*, *chloral*, *citral*.

a-la (ā'lā), *n.*; pl. *alæ* (ā'lē). [L., wing.] A wing; a wing-like part, process, or expansion, as of a bone, a shell, a seed, a stem, etc.; one of the two side petals of a papilionaceous flower.

à la (ā'lā). [F.] To the; according to the; in the; often (with omission of F. *mode*), in the mode, manner, or style (specified): used in many phrases, as *à la mode* (in the fashion: see *à la mode*); *à la française* (in the French manner); *à la créole* (in the creole style; with a creole sauce: see *creole*); *à la carte* (see *à la carte*).

al-a-bas-ter (al'ā-bās-tēr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, for *ἀλάβαστος*, an alabaster box.] A marble-like mineral, a finely granular variety of gypsum, often white and translucent, used for cutting into ornamental objects or work; also, a variety of calcite, often with a banded structure, used for similar purposes ('Oriental alabaster').—**al-a-bas'-trine** (-trin), *a.*

à la carte (ā'lā kār'tē). [F.] According to the bill of fare; with a stated price for each dish: as, dinner *à la carte*. Cf. *table d'hôte*.

a-lack (ā-lak'), *interj.* [Perhaps for *ah, lack!*] An exclamation of sorrow. Also **a-lack'a-day'** (-ā-dā').

a-lac-ri-ty (ā-lak'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, < *alacer*, lively.] Briskness; cheerful readiness; promptitude.—**a-lac'ri-tous**, *a.*

a-læ (ā'lē), *n.* Plural of *ala*.

a-la-me-da (ā-lā-mā'dā), *n.* [Sp., < *álamo*, poplar.] In Spanish use, a public walk shaded with poplars or other trees.

a-la-mo (ā'lā-mō), *n.* [Sp. *álamo*.] In Spanish use, a poplar; in the southwestern U. S., a cottonwood.

à la mode (ā'lā mod). [F.] In the fashion; in a particular fashion (as, beef *à la mode*, beef larded and braised or stewed with vegetables, herbs, etc., and served with a rich brown gravy; pie *à la mode*, pie served with a portion of ice-cream on each piece): a phrase often used adjectively, and sometimes (esp. formerly) written *alamode*.—**al-a-mode** (al'ā-mōd), *n.* A thin, glossy silk fabric formerly in use.

al-a-mort (al'ā-mōrt'), *a.* [F. *à la mort*, 'to the death.'] In a half-dead condition; melancholy. Also (as F.) **à la mort** (ā'lā mōr). [Archaic.]

a-lan-nah (ā-lan'ā), *n.* [Ir.] My child: used in familiar or affectionate address. [Ir.]

a-lar (ā'lār), *a.* [L. *alaris*, < *ala*, wing.] Pertaining to wings or alæ; wing-like; alary; in *anat.* and *bot.*, axillary.

a-larm (ā-lärm'), *n.* [OF. *alarme*, for *a l'arme*, 'to the arm!'—a cry calling to arms: see *arm*².] A call to arms, as on the approach of an enemy; a warning notice, as of danger; a signal; a mechanical contrivance for giving a warning or signal; also, a sudden attack or assault; also, painful excitement due to sudden apprehension of danger; sudden fear.—**a-larm'**, *v. t.* To call to arms; warn of danger; also, to disturb with sudden fear; fill with alarm.

—**a-larm'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be alarmed.—**a-larm'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**a-larm'ism**, *n.* The habit or tendency of alarmists.

—**a-larm'ist**, *n.* One given to raising alarms, esp. without sufficient reason, as by exaggerating dangers, prophesying calamities, etc.

a-lar-um (ā-lār'um or ā-lär'um), *n.* Same as *alarm*. [Now poetic, except as applied to a mechanical device.]

a-la-ry (ā'lā-ri), *a.* [L. *alaris*, < *ala*, wing.] Pertaining to wings or alæ; alar.

a-las (ā-lās'), *interj.* [OF. *a las*, *ha las* (F. *hélas*), < *a*, *ha*, *ah*, and *las*, miserable, < L. *lassus*, weary.] An exclamation of sorrow, pity, concern, etc.: sometimes followed by *for*.

A-las-kan (ā-las'kan). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Alaska. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Alaska.

al-as-tor (ā-las'tor), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλᾶστωρ*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λανθάνειν*, forget.] [Also *cap.*] A relentless avenging deity or spirit.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *t̥* as *t* or *ch*, *z̥* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

a-late (ā'lāt), *a.* [*L. alatus*, < *ala*, wing.] Having wings; winged; having alae or wing-like parts. Also **a-lat-ed** (ā'lā-ted). — **a-la-tion** (ā-lā-shən), *n.* Alate condition or form; manner of formation or disposition of the wings, as in insects.

alb (alb), *n.* [*ML. alba*, prop. fem. of *L. albus*, white.] *Eccles.*, a white linen robe with close sleeves, worn by an officiating priest.

al-ba-core (al'ba-kör), *n.* [*Pg. albacor*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *bukr*, young camel, heifer.] A name for various fishes of the tunny kind; esp., the long-finned tunny, *Germo alalonga*, common in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

Al-ba-ni-a (al-bā'ni-ä), *n.* [*Cf. Albion*.] An ancient name of the Highlands of Scotland. [Now poetic.]

Al-ba-ni-an (al-bā'ni-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Albania, in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, or its inhabitants. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Albania; the Albanian language.

al-ba-ta (al-bā'tä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. albus*, white.] An alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, used as a substitute for silver.

al-ba-tross (al'ba-trôs), *n.* [*Pg. alcatraz*; prob. from *Ar.*] Any of various large web-footed sea-birds related to the petrels, esp. of the genus *Diomedea*, of the Pacific and southern waters, noted for their powers of flight; also, a thin woolen fabric (also called *albatross cloth*).

al-be-it (äl-bē'it), *conj.* [*ME. al* (all, even) *be it*. *Cf. although*.] Even though it be; even though; although.

al-bert-ite (äl'bër-tit), *n.* A pitch-like bituminous product from the Albert mine in New Brunswick.

al-ber-type (äl'bër-tip), *n.* [From *J. Albert*, the inventor: see *-type*.] A method of printing in ink from a gelatin photographic plate; a print so made.

al-bes-cent (äl-bes'ent), *a.* [*L. albescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *albescere*, become white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming white; whitish; blanched. — **al-bes'cence**, *n.*

al-bi-core (äl'bi-kör), *n.* See *albacore*.

Al-bi-gen-ses (äl-bi-jen'sēz), *n. pl.* [*ML.*, < *Albiga*, Albi, town in southern France.] The members of several antisacerdotal sects in the south of France in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. — **Al-bi-gen'sian** (-sjän), *a. and n.*

al-bi-no (äl-bi'nō or äl-bē'nō), *n.*; *pl. -nos* (-nōz). [*Pg.*, < *L. albus*, white.] A person with a pale, milky skin, light hair, and pink eyes; hence, an animal or plant with a like defective coloring. — **al'bi-nism** (-bi-nizm), **al-bi'-no-ism**, *n.*

Al-bi-on (äl'bi-on), *n.* [*L.*; from Celtic.] An ancient name of England. [Now poetic.]

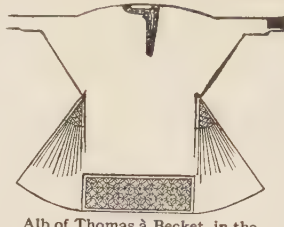
al-bite (äl'bit), *n.* [*L. albus*, white.] A white sodium feldspar, occurring in many crystalline rocks.

al-bo-lene (äl'bō-lēn), *n.* [*L. albus*, white, + *oleum*, oil.] An oily liquid derived from petroleum, used as a spray for the nose, throat, etc.

al-bu-gin-e-a (äl-bū-jin'ē-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. albugo*, whiteness, < *albus*, white.] In *anat.*, any of several white membranes, as the sclerotic coat of the eye. — **al-bu-gin'e-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an albuginea, as that of the eye; also, pertaining to or of the nature of the white of an egg.

al-bum (äl'bum), *n.* [*L.*, tablet, prop. neut. of *albus*, white.] A book of blank leaves for receiving autographs, photographs, etc.; also, a more or less ornate printed volume of selections of prose or verse.

al-bu-men (äl-bū'men), *n.* [*L.*, < *albus*, white.] The white of an egg; in *chem.*, albumin; in *bot.*, nutritive matter



Alb of Thomas à Becket, in the cathedral at Sens.



Albacore (*Germo alalonga*).



Albatross.

about the embryo in a seed. — **al-bu'min** (-min), *n.* In *chem.*, any of a class of substances composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur, occurring in animal and vegetable juices and tissues. — **al-bu'min-ate** (-ät), *n.* A compound resulting from the action of an alkali on an acid upon albumin; also, a compound formed by the union of an albumin with a metal, etc. — **al-bu'min-ize**, *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To convert into albumin; treat with albumin. — **al-bu'mi-noid**. *I. a.* Resembling albumen or albumin. *II. n.* One of a class of albuminoid substances occurring in organic matter. — **al-bu-mi-noi'dal**, *a.* — **al-bu'mi-nose** (-nös), **al-bu'mi-nous**, *a.* Containing albumen; pertaining to or resembling albumin. — **al-bu-mi-nu'-ri-a** (-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Gr. ούρον, urine)*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of albumin in the urine. — **al-bu-mi-nu'-ric**, *a.* — **al'bu-mose** (-bū-mös), *n.* [See *-ose*.] In *physiol. chem.*, any of a class of compounds derived from albumins, etc., by the action of proteolytic enzymes.

al-bur-num (äl'bër-num), *n.* [*L.*, < *albus*, white.] In *bot.*, the lighter-colored, softer part of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood.

al-ca-hest (äl'ka-hest), etc. See *alkahest*, etc.

Al-ca-ic (äl-kä'ik), [*L. Alcaicus*, < *Gr. Ἀλκαῖος*, < Ἀλκαῖος, Alcæus.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene in Lesbos (about 600 B.C.), or to certain meters or a form of strophe or stanza used by or named after him. *II. n.* An Alcaic verse; *pl.*, Alcaic verses or strophes.

al-caide (äl-kād', Sp. ä'l-kí'thā), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *qād*, governor.] In Spanish use, the governor of a fortress; also, the warden of a prison.

al-cal-de (äl-käl'dä), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *qādī*, judge: *cf. cadí*.] In Spanish use, a chief municipal officer with judicial powers. — **al-cal-dí-a** (äl-käl-dē'ä), *n.* [*Sp.*] The office, jurisdiction, or official quarters of an alcalde.

al-can-na (äl-kan'ä), *n.* [*Sp. alcana*, *alheña*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *hennā*, henna.] Same as *henna*.

al-cayde', *n.* Same as *alcade*.

al-ca-zar (äl-kä'zär, Sp. ä'l-kä'thär), *n.* [*Sp. alcázar*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *qagr*, castle.] A castle or palace of the Spanish Moors; hence, a name sometimes given to a public building in the Moorish style.

al-chem-ic (äl-kem'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to alchemy. Also **al-chem'i-cal**. — **al-chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al-che-mist (äl'ke-mist), *n.* One who practises alchemy. — **al-che-mis'tic**, **al-che-mis'ti-cal**, *a.*

al-che-mize (äl'ke-miz), *v. t.*; *-mized*, *-mizing*. To transmute, as by alchemy.

al-che-my (äl'ke-mi), *n.* [*OF. alkimie* (*F. alchimie*), < *ML. alchimia*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *kimīā*, prob. < *LGr. χημεία*, for *χημεία*, fusion (of metals), < *Gr. χεῖν*, pour, melt, smelt.] Medieval chemistry, an art which sought in particular to transmute baser metals into gold, also to find a universal solvent (alkahest) and an 'elixir of life'; hence, any magical power or process of transmutation; also, formerly, a mixed metal resembling brass.

al-co-gas (äl'kō-gas), *n.* [From *alco(hol)* + *gas(oline)*.] A fuel containing alcohol, benzol, gasoline, etc., for aeroplanes, automobiles, and the like, recommended as more efficient than gasoline, esp. at low temperatures. [Proprietary name.]

al-co-hol (äl'kō-hol), *n.* [*ML.*, orig. fine powder, < *Ar. al*, the, + *koh'l*, powdered antimony, *kohl*.] A colorless, inflammable liquid ('ethyl alcohol', C_2H_5OH), the intoxicating principle of fermented liquors, formed from certain sugars (esp. glucose) by fermentation, and now usually prepared from grain by treating this with malt and causing the maltose and dextrin so formed to ferment by the addition of yeast; hence, any alcoholic liquor; in *chem.*, any of a class of chemical compounds analogous to ethyl alcohol.

— **al-co-hol'ic**, *a.* Of or containing alcohol; also, suffering from alcoholism. — **al'co-hol-i'ci-ty** (-is'i-ti), *n.* Alcoholic quality or strength. — **al'co-hol-ism**, *n.* The morbid effects of excessive use of alcoholic beverages. — **al'co-hol-ize**, *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To convert into alcohol; rectify (a spirit); also, to treat or affect with alcohol. — **al'co-hol-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shən), *n.* — **al'co-hol-om'e-ter** (-om'e-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An instrument for finding

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

the percentage of alcohol in a liquid. Also **al-co-hom'e-ter** (-hom'e-tēr).

Al-co-ran (al-kō-rān' or al'kō-rān), *n.* [Ar. *al-qurān*, 'the reading.']. Same as *Koran*.

al-cove (al'kōv or al-kōv'), *n.* [F. *alcôve*, < Sp. *alcoba*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qobbah*, vaulted space.] A recess opening out of a room; any recessed space, as in a library or a garden.

al-cy-on (al'si-on), *n.* and *a.* See *halcyon*.

al-de-hyde (al'dē-hid), *n.* [For NL. *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.] In *chem.*, a transparent colorless liquid, CH_3CHO , produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol; also, one of a class of analogous compounds derived from corresponding primary alcohols.—**al-de-hy'dic** (-hī'dik), *a.*

al-der (āl'dēr), *n.* [AS. *alor*, *aler*, akin to G. *erle*.] Any shrub or tree of the betula-ceous genus *Alnus*, growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions; also, any of various other shrubs or trees resembling this genus.

al-der-man (āl'dēr-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [AS. *aldormann*, *ealdormann*, < *aldor*, chief, elder, + *mann*, man.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a chief or lord; later, the chief magistrate of a territorial division; also, the head of a gild; now, one of a body of municipal officers, ranking below the mayor, with powers (executive, judicial, or legislative) varying according to locality.—**al'der-man-ate** (-āt), *n.* The office or dignity of alderman; the body of aldermen.—**al'der-man-cy**, **al'der-man-ship**, *n.* The office of alderman.—**al-der-man'ic** (-man'ik), *a.* Of or befitting an alderman.

Al-der-ney (āl'dēr-nī), *n.*; pl. *-neys* (-niz). One of a breed of small cattle, usually fawn-colored, originating on the island of Alderney, in the English Channel, and noted for their milk.

Al-dine (āl'dīn or āl'dēn), *a.* Of or from the press of Aldus Manutius and his family, of Venice (about 1490-1597), as certain choice editions of the classics: hence used as a name for various editions of printed works and for styles of type.

ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu*.] A light-colored beer made from malt dried at a low heat; an ale-drinking festival; an ale-house.

a-leak (ā-lek'), *adv.* In a leaking state.

a-le-a-to-ry (ā'lē-ā-tō-rī), *a.* [L. *aleatorius*, < *aleator*, gamester, < *alea*, game with dice.] Dependent on a contingent event.

ale-con-ner (āl'kon'ēr), *n.* [See *conner*¹.] Orig., an officer appointed to test ale and beer and see that they were good and wholesome; later, an officer chosen to inspect the measures used in public houses. [Eng.]

a-lec-try-o-man-cy (ā-lek'trī-ō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρών*, cock: see *-mancy*.] Divination by means of a cock picking up grains of corn.

A-lec-try-on (ā-lek'trī-on), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρών*.] A name for the domestic cock. [Poetic.]

a-lee (ā-lē'), *adv.* *Naut.*, on or to the lee side: opposed to *awindward*.

al-e-gar (āl'ē-gār or ā'lē-), *n.* [From *ale* + *-egar* as in *vinegar*.] Ale vinegar; sour ale.

ale-house (āl'houz), *n.* A house where ale is retailed.

a-lem-bic (ā-lem'bik), *n.* [OF. F. *alambic*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *ambiq*, still, < Gr. *ἀμβίξ*, cup.] A vessel with a beaked cap or head, formerly used in distilling; fig., something that transforms or refines.

a-lep-i-dote (ā-lep'i-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλεπίδωτος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λεπίς* (λεπίδ-), scale.] Having no scales, as some fishes.

A-lep-po (ā-lep'ō) **boil**, **but/ton**, or **ul'cer**. [From *Aleppo*, in Syria.] In *pathol.*, a local cutaneous affection beginning as a small red papule and ter-



Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).



Device of Aldus.



Alembic.

minating in an ulcer and leaving a permanent scar: endemic in Syria, Egypt, India, etc.

a-lerc (ā-lērt'), [F. *alerte*, < It. *all'erta*, on the lookout (*erta*, lit. 'raised place', prop. fem. pp. of *ergere*, < L. *erigere*, E. *erect*, v.).] *I. a.* On the lookout; vigilantly attentive or ready; prompt; active. *II. n.* The attitude of vigilance; lookout; watch; guard; *milit.*, an alarm; a sudden attack.—**a-lerc'tly**, *adv.*—**a-lerc'tness**, *n.*

a-leu-ro-nat (ā-lū'rō-nat), *n.* Flour made of aleurone: used esp. in making bread for diabetic persons.

a-leu-rone (ā-lū'rōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλευρον*, flour.] Minute albuminoid granules (protein) found, in connection with starch and oily matter, in the endosperm of ripe seeds, and in a special layer of cells in grains of wheat, etc.—**al-eu-ron-ic** (āl-ū-rōn'ik), *a.*

ale-wife (āl'wif), *n.*; pl. *-wives* (-wivz). A woman who keeps an ale-house; also, a North American fish, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*, resembling a small shad but inferior as food.

Al-ex-an-dri-an (al-eg-zan'dri-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great; also, of or pertaining to Alexander the Great; in *pros.*, noting the verse known as an Alexandrine.

Al-ex-an-drine (al-eg-zan'drin), *n.* [From *Alexandre* Paris, an old French poet, or from his or some other poem in this meter on *Alexander* the Great.] In *pros.*, a verse of six iambic feet.

al-ex-an-drite (al-eg-zan'drit), *n.* [From *Alexander* II. of Russia.] A variety of chrysoberyl appearing dark-green by daylight and red by artificial light or by daylight transmitted through the stone: used as a gem.

a-lex-i-a (ā-lek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λέξις*, a speaking, < *λέγειν*, speak.] In *pathol.*, a cerebral disorder marked by inability to read, or to read aloud.

a-lex-in (ā-lek'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέξιν*, ward off.] In *physiol. chem.*, any of certain substances present in normal blood serum which are capable of destroying bacteria, etc.

a-lex-i-phar-mic (ā-lek-si-fār'mik), [Gr. *ἀλεξιφάρμακος*, < *ἀλέξιν*, ward off, + *φάρμακον*, poison.] *I. a.* Warding off poisoning or infection; antidotal; prophylactic. *II. n.* An alexipharmic agent; esp., an internal antidote.

a-lex-i-py-ret-ic (ā-lek'si-pī-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέξιν*, ward off, + *πυρετός*, fever.] Same as *febrifuge*.

a-lex-i-ter-ic (ā-lek-si-ter'ik). [Gr. *ἀλεξητήριος*, < *ἀλεξητήρ*, defender, < *ἀλέξιν*, ward off.] *I. a.* Warding off poisoning; counteracting venom. *II. n.* An alexiteric remedy, esp. an external application.

al-fal-fa (al-fal'fā), *n.* [Sp.; from Ar.] The forage-plant lucerne, *Medicago sativa*, esp. as grown in the western U. S.

al-fa-qui (al-fā-kē'), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *faqīh*, doctor of theology.] A Mohammedan theologian.

al-fi-le-ri-a (āl'fī-lē-rē'ā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Sp. *alfiler*, pin.] The pin-grass, *Erodium cicutarium*, a low geraniaceous herb with long-beaked fruit, native in Europe but widely naturalized elsewhere, and valued as a forage-plant.

Also **al'fi-le-riil'la** (-rē'ā). [Western U. S.]

al fres-co (āl fres'kō). [It., 'in the fresh.']. In the open air: a phrase often used adjectively (as, an *al-fresco* dinner).

al-ga (āl'gā), *n.*; pl. *-gae* (-jē). [L., seaweed.] A seaweed; any plant belonging to a division or aggregate of chlorophyllous thallophytes comprising the seaweeds and various fresh-water forms.—**al'gal**, *a.*

al-gar-ro-ba (al-gā-rō'bā), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *kar-rūbah*, E. *carob*.] The carob



Alfalfa.



Alfileria.

a, one of the carpels.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *t̃* as *t* or *ch*, *z̃* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

(fruit or tree); also, the mesquite, *Prosopis glandulosa*, or its sweet, bean-like pods; also, a large caesalpiniaceous tree, *Hymenæa courbaril*, of the West Indies, etc.

al-gate, *al-gates* (äl'gät, -gäts), *adv.* [From *all*, *a.*, + *gate*².] Always; in every way; everywhere; at all events, or in any case; however or nevertheless. [Now prov. Eng.]

al-ge-bra (äl'je-brä), *n.* [ML., < Ar. *al-jabr*, *al-jabr*, redintegration, bone-setting, algebraic reduction, < *al*, the, + *jabr*, < *jabara*, reunite.] The mathematical art of reasoning about (quantitative) relations by means of a systematized notation including letters and other symbols; the analysis of equations; also, a treatise on this subject. — **al-ge-bra'ic** (-brä'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra. Also **al-ge-bra'i-cal**. — **al-ge-bra'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **al-ge-bra-ist** (-brä-ist), *n.* One versed in algebra.

Al-ge-ri-an (äl'jē-ri-än). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria; an Algerian.

Al-ge-rine (äl'je-rēn'). **I. a.** Algerian. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, esp. one of the indigenous Berber or Arab inhabitants.

-algia. [NL.] Noun termination from Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, used in pathological terms, as *cardialgia*, *gastralgia*, *neuralgia*. **al-gid** (äl'jid), *a.* [L. *algidus*, < *algere*, be cold.] Cold; chilly. — **al-gid'i-ty**, *n.*

al-goid (äl'goid), *a.* Resembling algae.

al-gol-o-gy (äl'gol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *algæ*, seaweed: see *-logy*.] The part of botany that treats of algæ. — **al-gol'o-gist**, *n.*

al-gom-e-ter (äl'gom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain: see *-meter*.] A device for determining sensitiveness to pain due to pressure. — **al-go-met'ric** (-gō-met'rik), *a.*

Al-gon-ki-an (äl'gong'ki-än). **I. a.** Algonquian; in *geol.*, noting or pertaining to a geological era or period, or a group or system of rocks, immediately preceding the Cambrian in North America. **II. n.** In *geol.*, the Algonkian period or system.

Al-gon-qui-an (äl'gong'ki-än), *a.* Belonging to or constituting a linguistic stock of North American Indians formerly extending from Labrador and the northern half of the U. S. eastern coast westward to the Rocky Mountains, and including the Algonquin, Cheyenne, Cree, Delaware, Micmac, Mohican, Ojibwa, Shawnee, and many other tribes.

al-gor (äl'gor), *n.* [L., < *algere*, be cold.] In *pathol.*, coldness; chill, esp. at the onset of fever.

al-go-rism (äl'gō-rizm), *n.* [OF. *algorisme*, < Ar. *al-Khowārazmī*, 'the native of Khwārazm (Khiva),' Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa, an Arabian mathematician.] The Arabic system of arithmetical notation (with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc.); hence, arithmetic; also, any method of computation, esp. with a special notation.

al-gous (äl'gus), *a.* Of, like, or abounding in algæ.

al-gua-zil (äl-gwā-zēl', Sp. *äl-gwā-thēl'*), *n.* [Sp., now *alguacil*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *wazīr*, vizier, officer.] In Spanish use, an officer of justice; a constable.

al-gum (äl'gum), *n.* [Heb. *algūm*.] An unidentified tree mentioned in the Bible (2 Chron. ii. 8). See *almug*.

Al-ham-bra-ic (äl-ham-brä'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Alhambra, a palace of the Moorish kings near Granada in Spain, built during the 13th and 14th centuries, or to its architecture or decoration; in the style of the Alhambra. Also **Al-ham-bresque** (-bresk').

a-li-as (ä'lī-ās), *adv.* [L., at another time or place, < *alius*,



Algarroba (*Hymenæa courbaril*).

other.] Otherwise; otherwise called: used in giving an alternative or assumed name. — **a'li-as**, *n.*; *pl. aliases*. An alternative or assumed name.

al-i-bi (äl'i-bī), *n.*; *pl. -bis* (-biz). [L., elsewhere, < *alius*, other.] In *law*, the plea or the fact of having been elsewhere at the time of an offense charged; also, in general use, an excuse (colloq.).

al-i-ble (äl'i-bl), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, < *alere*, nourish.] Nutritive. — **al-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

al-i-dade (äl'i-dād), *n.* [F., < Ar. *al-idādah*.] A movable arm passing over a graduated circle and carrying a vernier or an index: attached to instruments for measuring angles.

al-ien (äl'yēn). [OF. *alien*, < L. *alienus*, < *alius*, other.] **I. a.** Belonging to others or elsewhere; not native or naturalized in the place of residence; foreign; strange; remote (*from*); adverse (*to*). **II. n.** A foreign-born resident not admitted to rights of citizenship; a foreigner; a stranger. Also fig. — **al'ien**, *v. t.* [OF. *aliener* (F. *aliéner*), < L. *alienare* (pp. *alienatus*), < *alienus*.] To alienate; transfer; estrange. — **al'ien-a-ble**, *a.* Subject to alienation. — **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **al'ien-age** (-āj), *n.* The state or status of an alien.

al-ien-ate (äl'yēn-ät), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *alienatus*, pp.: see *alien*, *v.*] To transfer (property, etc.) to another; fig., to turn away in feeling or affection; estrange (*from*).

— **al'ien-ate**, *a.* Alienated; estranged. [Obs. or archaic.]

— **al-ien-a'tion** (-ä'shən), *n.* [L. *alienatio* (*n.*).] The act of alienating; alienated state; transfer of title; estrangement; mental derangement. — **al'ien-a-tor**, *n.*

al-ien-ee (äl'yēn-ē'), *n.* One to whom property is aliened.

al-ien-er (äl'yēn-ēr), *n.* Same as *alienor*.

al-ien-ism (äl'yēn-izm), *n.* Alienage; also, the study or treatment of mental diseases. — **al'ien-ist**, *n.* One engaged in the study or treatment of mental diseases.

al-ien-or (äl'yēn-qr), *n.* One who transfers property.

al-i-form (äl'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing: see *-form*.] Wing-shaped; wing-like; alar.

a-light¹ (ä-lit'), *adv.* or *a.* [See *light*¹.] In a lighted state; illuminated; burning.

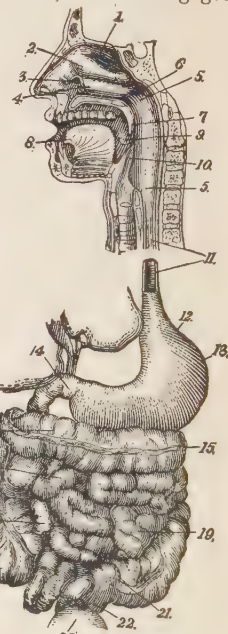
a-light² (ä-lit'), *v. i.* [AS. *ālihtan*, < *ā*, away, + *lihtan*, E. *light*³.] To get down as from a horse or a vehicle; descend; come to rest (*on*); light or happen (*on*).

a-lign (ä-līn'), etc. See *aline*, etc.

a-like (ä-lik'), *a.* [AS. *gelic*, or, with different prefix, *anlic*, Icel. *álíkr*: see *like*¹.] Like one another; similar: used regularly of a plural substantive or idea, and only rarely attributively. — **a-like'**, *adv.* In the same manner or degree; equally.

al-i-ment (äl'i-mēnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, < *alere*, nourish: see *old*.] Food; nutriment; sustenance; support. — **al'i-ment** (-ment), *v. t.* To furnish with aliment. — **al-i-men'tal** (-men'täl), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment. — **al-i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

— **al-i-men'ta-ry** (-men'tä-ri), *a.* [L. *alimentarius*.] Pertaining to aliment or to nutrition: as, the *alimentary* canal (the food-passage in any animal, from mouth to anus). — **al'i-men-ta'tion** (-tä'shən), *n.* Nourishment; nutrition; also, maintenance; support. — **al-i-men'ta-tive** (-tä-tiv), *a.* Nutritive; alimentary. — **al-i-men'tive-ness**, *n.* Propensity to eat and drink: in *phren.*, a special faculty.



Alimentary Canal in Man.

1, superior turbinated bone; 2, middle turbinated bone; 3, opening of the nasal duct; 4, inferior turbinated bone; 5, 5, pharynx; 6, opening of Eustachian tube; 7, uvula; 8, tongue; 9, tonsil; 10, epiglottis; 11, esophagus; 12, cardiac portion (left side) of stomach; 13, fundus of stomach; 14, pylorus (right side of stomach), resting on right lobe of liver, partly shown in outline; 15, transverse colon; 16, duodenum; 17, ascending colon; 18, ileum; 19, jejunum; 20, cæcum; 21, sigmoid flexure of colon; 22, beginning of rectum; 23, fundus of urinary bladder.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, elect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

al-i-mo-ny (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* [L. *alimonia*, sustenance, < *alere*, nourish.] In law, an allowance paid to a woman by her husband or former husband for her maintenance, granted by a court on a legal separation or a divorce, or while action is pending.

a-line, a-align (a-'lin'), *v.*; *alined* or *aligned*, *alining* or *aligning*. [F. *aligner*, < à (< L. *ad*), to, + *ligne*, < L. *linea*, line.] **I. tr.** To adjust to a line; range in line.

II. intr. To come into or be in line.—**a-line'ment, a-align'ment**, *n.* Adjustment to a line; arrangement in line; the line or lines formed; in *archeol.*, a line or an arrangement of parallel or converging lines of upright stones (menhirs); in *engin.*, a ground-plan, as of a railroad or a field-work.—**a-lin'er, a-align'er**, *n.*

al-i-ped (al'i-ped), *a.* [L. *alipes* (*aliped-*), having winged feet, < *ala*, wing, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] Having the toes connected by a wing-like membrane, as the bats.

al-i-quant (al'i-kwānt), *a.* [L. *aliquantus*, some, < *alius*, other, + *quantus*, how great.] In *math.*, contained in a number or quantity, but not dividing it evenly: as, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16.

al-i-quot (al'i-kwōt), *a.* [L., some, < *alius*, other, + *quot*, how many.] In *math.*, forming an exact divisor: as, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

al-i-sphe-noid (al-i-sfē'noid). [L. *ala*, wing, + E. *sphenoid*.] In *anat.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to either of two bones of the skull forming the greater wings of the sphenoid. **II. n.** An alisphenoid bone.—**al'i-sphe-noi'dal** (-sfē-noi'dal), *a.*

a-li-tur-gic, a-li-tur-gi-cal (a-li-tēr'jik, -ji-kal), *a.* [See *a-l*.] *Eccles.*, not liturgical; having no connection with the official services of the church; esp., noting certain days on which the eucharistic service is not to be celebrated.

a-li-un-de (ā-li-un'de), *adv.* [L.] From another source.

a-live (a-liv'), *a.* [AS. *on life*, in life.] In life or existence; living; hence, unextinguished, as fire, a memory, etc.; also, full of life; lively; animated; also, awake or sensitive (*to*: as, to be *alive* to one's own interests, or to the beauties of nature); also, swarming (*with*): rarely used attributively.—**a-live'ness**, *n.*

al-i-za-ri (al-i-zā'ri), *n.* [F. and Sp.; prob. from Ar.] The commercial name of madder in the Levant.—**a-liz-a-rin** (a-liz'a-rin), *a.* [L.] A coloring matter orig. obtained from madder and yielding red, but now made from anthracene and serving to form various colors.

al-ka-hest (al'ka-hest), *n.* [Prob. coined by Paracelsus.] The universal solvent sought by the alchemists.—**al-ka-hes'tic**, *a.*

al-ka-les-cent (al'ka-les'ent), *a.* [See *-escent*.] Tending to become alkaline; slightly alkaline.—**al-ka-les'cence, al-ka-les'cen-cy**, *n.*

al-ka-li (al'ka-li or -li), *n.*; pl. *lis* or *lies* (-liz or -liz). [OF. *alcali*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qālī*, saltwort ashes, < *qalay*, roast.] Orig., the soda derived from the ashes of plants; now, any of various compounds, the hydroxides of sodium, potassium, lithium, rubidium, and cesium (the 'alkali metals'), and of ammonium, which neutralize acids to form salts and turn red litmus-paper blue; any of various other more or less active bases, as calcium hydroxide; also, any of various other compounds, as the carbonates of sodium and potassium; also, a soluble mineral salt, or a mixture of soluble salts, occurring in soils, etc.—**alkali flat**, a sterile plain at the bottom of an undrained basin, containing an excess of alkali in its soil.—**alkali soil**, any of various soils in poorly drained or arid regions, containing an unusually large amount of soluble mineral salts (chiefly of sodium) which during dry weather appear on the surface in the form of a (usually white) crust or powder.—**al-ka-lif'er-ous** (-lif'-e-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Yielding an alkali.—**al'ka-li-fy** (-li-fi), *v. t. or i.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To convert into or become an alkali.—**al-ka-lig'e-nous** (-lij'e-nus), *a.* [See *-genous*.] Generating an alkali.—**al-ka-lim'e-ter** (-lim'e-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the quantity of an alkali in substances or solutions.—**al-ka-lim'e-try**, *n.*—**al'ka-line** (-lin or -lin), *a.* Of, like, or containing an alkali.—**alkaline earths**, in *chem.*, the oxides of barium, strontium, calcium, and sometimes magnesium.—**al-ka-lin'i-ty** (-lin'i-ti), *n.*—**al'ka-lize** (-liz),

v. t.; *-lized*, *-lizing*. To make alkaline; alkalinify.—**al'ka-li-za'tion** (-li-zā'shōn), *n.*—**al'ka-loid**. **I. a.** Resembling an alkali; alkaline. **II. n.** A substance resembling an alkali; esp., one of a class of basic nitrogenous organic compounds occurring in plants; sometimes, a leucomaine or a ptomaine.—**al-ka-loi'dal** (-loi'dal), *a.*

al-ka-net (al'ka-net), *n.* [Sp. *alcáneta*, dim. of *alcana*, henna: see *alcanna*.] A European boraginaceous plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*, whose root yields a red dye; also, the root, or the dye; also, any of several similar plants, as the bugloss (*Achusa officinalis*) and the puccoon (genus *Lithospermum*).

al-ke-ken-gi (al-kē-ken'ji), *n.* [ML., < Ar. *al-kākanj*, < *al*, the, + Pers. *kākanj*, kind of resin.] A solanaceous herb, *Physalis alkekengi*, bearing an edible, slightly acid scarlet fruit, loosely inclosed in a large red calyx; also, the fruit.

Al-ko-ran', *n.* See *Alcoran* and *Koran*.

all (āl), *a.* [AS. *all*, *eall*, = OHG. *al* (G. *all*) = Icel. *allr* = Goth. *alls*, *all*.] The whole quantity, extent, or number of; every (now only with *kind*, *manner*, etc.); any whatever (as, "Things without *all* remedy Should be without regard": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 2. 11): placed before *the* or a possessive or demonstrative pronoun when used with such a word.—**All Fools' Day**, April 1, as observed with tricks or jests intended to make an 'April fool' of any unwary person.—**All Saints' Day**, Nov. 1, observed in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches in commemoration of all the saints.—**All Souls' Day**, Nov. 2, observed (chiefly) in the Roman Catholic Church in commemoration of all the faithful dead.—**all**. **I. pron.** The whole quantity, extent, or number; all parts, things, or persons; everything. Used in various phrases, as *after all* (all things considered; notwithstanding everything; nevertheless); *all but* (everything but; almost); *all in all* (everything collectively); *at all* (in any degree or respect; under any circumstances). **II. n.** A whole; a totality; one's whole fortune, property, etc. (as, to risk one's *all*).—**all**, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; completely; altogether; quite; also, even or just (now poetic: cf. *albeit*, *although*).

Al-lah (al'ā), *n.* [Ar. *Allāh*, < *al*, the, + *ūdh*, God.] The Mohammedan name of the Supreme Being.

all-a-mort (āl-a-mōrt'), *a.* See *alamort* and *amort*.

al-lan-to-ic (al-an-tō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the allantoids.

al-lan-toid (al-an'toid). [Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής*, < *ἀλλās*, sausage, + *ēidos*, form.] **I. a.** Sausage-like; allantoidic.

II. n. The allantoids.—**al-lan-toi-dal** (al-an-toi'dal), *a.* Allantoid.—**al-lan'to-is** (-tō-is), *n.* [NL., earlier *allantoides*, < Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής*.] A fetal appendage of mammals, birds, and reptiles, developing as a membranous sac from the posterior portion of the intestinal cavity.

al-lay¹ (ā-lā'), *v. and n.* Same as *alloy*. [Obs. or archaic.]

al-lay² (ā-lā'), *v.*; *-layed*, *-laying*. [AS. *āleggan*, < *ā*, away, + *leggan*, lay.] **I. tr.** To put at rest; quiet (tumult, fear, suspicion, etc.); appease (wrath); assuage (pain, etc.); abate. **II. intr.** To become allayed; subside. [Obs. or archaic.]—**al-lay'er**, *n.*—**al-lay'ment**, *n.* The act of allaying; appeasement; assuagement.

al-le-ga-tion (al-ē-gā'shōn), *n.* [L. *allegatio* (*n*)-, < *allegare*: see *allege*.] The act of alleging; also, something alleged; an assertion made by a party in a legal proceeding, which he undertakes to prove; an averment; sometimes, a mere assertion, without proof.

al-lege (ā-lej'), *v. t.*; *-leged*, *-leging*. [AF. *alegier*, in form = OF. *eslégier*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *lūigare*, sue, but with sense < L. *allegare*, adduce, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send.] To declare or plead before a court; also, to assert or adduce in argument; sometimes, to declare as true, but without proving.—**al-lege'a-ble**, *a.* That may be alleged.—**al-leg'er**, *n.*

al-le-giance (ā-lej'jāns), *n.* [ME. *alegeaunce*, for *legeaunce*, < OF. *ligeance*, < *lige*, liege.] The obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; duty owed to a sovereign or state; hence, in general, fidelity; devotion.—**al-le-giant** (-jānt). **I. a.** Loyal. **II. n.** One who owes allegiance.

al-le-gor-ic, al-le-gor-i-cal (al-ē-gor'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [LL. *allegoricus*, < Gr. *ἀλληγορικὸς*.] Pertaining to or in-

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete: <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- volving allegory. —**al-le-gor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**al-le-gor'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
- al-le-go-ris-t** (al'ē-gō-ris-t), *n.* One who allegorizes. —**al'-le-go-ris'tic**, *a.*
- al-le-go-rize** (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.*; *-rized*, *-rizing*. [LL. *allegorizare*.] **I. tr.** To turn into allegory; also, to understand or interpret as allegory. **II. intr.** To use allegory. —**al'-le-go-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zā'shən), *n.* —**al'-le-go-riz-er** (-ri-zēr), *n.*
- al-le-go-ry** (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *allegoria*, < Gr. *ἀλληγορία*, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak, < *ἀγορά*, assembly.] Figurative treatment of one subject under the guise of another; a presentation of an abstract or spiritual meaning under concrete or material forms; a symbolical narrative.
- al-le-gret-to** (āl-lā-gret'tō). [It., dim. of *allegro*.] In music: **I. a.** Quicker than andante, but not so quick as allegro. **II. n.; pl. *-tos* (-tōz). An allegretto movement.**
- al-le-grō** (āl-lā-grō). [It., < L. *alacer*, lively, brisk.] In music: **I. a.** Brisk; rapid. **II. n.; pl. *-gros* (-grōz). An allegro movement (the quickest except presto).**
- al-l-el-o-morph** (a-lē'lō-mōrf or a-lē'lō-), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλήλων*, of one another, + *μορφή*, form.] In Mendelian phraseology, either of any pair of mutually incompatible characters or qualities, as tallness and dwarfishness, which are present potentially in the germ-cells of hybrids, and are exhibited among the hybrids and their offspring. See *Mendelism*. —**al-l-el-o-mor'phic**, *a.* —**al-l-el-o-mor'phism**, *n.*
- al-le-lu-ia** (ā-lē'lū-yā), *interj.* and *n.* Same as *halleluia*.
- alle-mande** (āl-mānd), *n.* [F., fem. of *allemand*, German.] Either of two German dances; a piece of music based on a dance rhythm; a movement in the suite, after the prelude.
- al-ler-gen** (al'ēr-jen), *n.* [See *allergy* and *-gen*.] In med., a substance causing allergy or making it manifest.
- al-ler-gic** (a-lēr'jik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with allergy.
- al-ler-gy** (al'ēr-ji), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [NL. *allergia*, < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *-εργός*, working.] In med., altered susceptibility due to a first inoculation, treatment, or the like, as exhibited in reaction to a subsequent one of the same nature (cf. *anaphylaxis*); also, an unusual or exaggerated natural sensitiveness to a particular substance, as a pollen, an article of food, a drug, a serum, etc., or to a particular physical agent, as light, heat, etc.
- al-le-vi-ate** (ā-lē'vi-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [LL. *alleviatus*, pp. of *alleviare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *levis*, light.] To make lighter, or less grave or distressing; lessen; mitigate; relieve. —**al-le-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *alleviatio*(*n*-).] The act of alleviating; also, something that alleviates; an alleviative. —**al-le-vi-a-tive** (-ā-tiv). **I. a.** Serving to alleviate. **II. n.** Something that alleviates. —**al-le-vi-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.* —**al-le-vi-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Alleviative.
- al-le-y**¹ (al'i), *n.*; pl. *alleys* (-iz). [Abbr. of *alabaster*.] A choice playing-marble, white or colored.
- al-le-y**² (al'i), *n.*; pl. *alleys* (-iz). [OF. *alee* (F. *allée*), < *aler* (F. *aller*), go.] A narrow passageway between rows of seats, houses, etc.; also, a long, narrow inclosure for playing at bowls, etc. —**al'-ley-way**, *n.* An alley, as between houses.
- All-fa-ther** (āl'fā'thēr), *n.* Father of all: applied orig. to Odin, later to Jupiter and to God.
- all-fours** (āl'fōrz), *n.* The card-game of seven-up.
- all hail** (āl hāl). An exclamation of salutation or welcome. See *hail*², *n.* —**all=hail'**, *n.* A salutation of 'all hail!' —**all=hail'**, *v. t.* To salute with 'all hail!'
- All-hal-low-mas** (āl-hal'ō-mās), *n.* [See *-mas*.] The feast of All-hallows.
- All=hal-lows** (āl-hal'ōz), *n.* [See *hallow*.] All saints (as, the feast of *All-hallows*, or All Saints, celebrated on Nov. 1); All Saints' Day (see under *all*, *a.*). —**All-hal'low-tide** (-tid), *n.* The time or season of All-hallows.
- all-heal** (āl'hēl), *n.* The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; also, the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.
- al-li-a-ble** (ā-li'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being allied.
- al-li-a-ceous** (ā-li'ā-shiūs), *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Garlic-like; of the garlic kind; belonging to the genus *Allium*, which includes the garlic, onion, leek, etc.
- al-li-ance** (ā-li'āns), *n.* [OF. *aliance* (F. *alliance*).] A becoming or being allied; a union formed by agreement, as a marriage or a league between states; also, association; connection; affinity; also, the persons or parties allied; in *zool.*, a group of related families.
- al-li-ed** (ā-lid'), *p. a.* [See *ally*, *v.*] United by agreement, kinship, or other ties; associated; related; also [*cap.*], of the Allies of the World War (as, the *Allied navies*).
- al-lies** (ā-liz', often al'iz), *n.* Plural of *ally*.
- al-li-ga-tion** (al-i-gā'shən), *n.* [L. *alligatio*(*n*-), a binding to, < *alligare*: see *ally*.] In *arith.*, a method of finding the relations between the proportions and prices of ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself.
- al-li-ga-tor** (al'i-gā-tōr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto*, 'the lizard' (L. *lacertus*, lizard).] Any of the large lizard-like reptiles constituting the genus *Alligator* or family *Alligatoridae* (order *Crocodylia*), chiefly of warm regions of America, having a shorter and broader head than the true crocodile; also, a scaly leather prepared from its skin.
- al-li-ga-tor-pear** (al'i-gā-tōr-pār'), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *avocado-pear*.] Same as *avocado*.
- al-lit-er-ate** (ā-lit'ē-rāt), *v.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *ad*, to, + *littera*, letter.] **I. intr.** To agree in the initial letter or sound; also, to use alliteration. **II. tr.** To compose or arrange with alliteration. —**al-lit-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* Constant or frequent repetition of the same initial letter or sound, as in verse. —**al-lit'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by alliteration. —**al-lit'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**al-lit'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.* —**al-lit'er-a-tor** (-ē-rā-tōr), *n.* One who uses alliteration.
- all-ness** (āl'nes), *n.* Totality; universality.
- allo-** Form of Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, used in combination, as in *allochromatic*, *allograph*, *allomerism*.
- al-lo-cate** (āl'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [ML. *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *locare*, place, locate.] To assign or allot; distribute; also, to fix the place of. —**al-lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [ML. *allocatio*(*n*-).] Assignment; allotment; also, location.
- al-lo-chro-mat-ic** (āl'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *χρῶμα* (*χρωματ-*), color.] Exhibiting variety of color, as a gem.
- al-loch-ro-ous** (ā-lok'rō-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλόχρους*, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Of various colors, as a mineral.
- al-lo-cu-tion** (āl'ō-kū'shən), *n.* [L. *allocutio*(*n*-), < *alloqui*, speak to, < *ad*, to, + *loqui*, speak.] A formal or official address, esp. by the Pope.
- al-lod** (āl'od), *n.* Same as *allodium*.
- al-lo-di-um** (ā-lō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-di-ä). [ML.; from Teut. (cf. OHG. *al*, all, *ot*, property).] Freehold estate; land held as absolute property, not subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment. —**al-lo'di-al**, *a.*
- al-log-a-my** (ā-log'ā-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from another (on the same or another plant); cross-fertilization: opposed to *autogamy*.
- al-lo-graph** (āl'ō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing made by one person on behalf of another: opposed to *autograph*.
- al-lom-er-ism** (ā-lom'ē-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *μέρος*, part.] Variability in chemical constitution without change in crystalline form. —**al-lom'er-ous**, *a.*
- al-lo-morph** (āl'ō-mōrf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *μορφή*, form.] A variety, as of a mineral, differing in form but not in chemical constitution. —**al-lo-mor'phic**, *a.* —**al-lo-mor'phism**, *n.* Variability in form without change in chemical constitution.
- al-lo-nym** (āl'ō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ὄνομα*, name.] The name of a person as author assumed for a work not by him; also, a work thus published under another's name. —**al-lon-y-mous** (ā-lon'i-mus), *a.*
- al-lo-path** (āl'ō-path), *n.* [See *allopathy*.] An allopathist. —**al-lo-path'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. —**al-lo-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**al-lo-p-a-thist** (ā-lōp'ā-thist), *n.* One who practises or favors allopathy.
- al-lo-p-a-thy** (ā-lōp'ā-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *παθεῖν*, suffer.] The method of treating disease by the use of agents producing effects different from those of the disease treated: opposed to *homeopathy*.
- al-lo-phane** (āl'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλοφανής*, appearing otherwise, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear (with reference to its change of appearance under the blowpipe).] A

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τι, then; y, you;

mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, occurring in various colors and usually in an amorphous state.

al-lo-phy-l-i-an (al-ŏ-fil'i-an), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλόφυλος, < ἄλλος, other, + φύλη, tribe.] Of another race; not Aryan or Semitic; Turanian. Also **al-lo-phy-l'ic**.

al-lot (a-lot'), *v. t.; -lotted, -lotting.* [OF. *aloter*, < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *lot*, lot.] To distribute as by lot; parcel out in portions or shares; also, to assign as a portion (*to*); apportion; hence, in general, to appropriate to a special purpose; appoint.—**al-lot'ment**, *n.* Distribution as by lot; apportionment; also, a portion or thing allotted.

al-lot-ri-oph-a-gy (a-lot-ri-ŏf'a-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος, strange (< ἄλλος, other), + φαγία, < φαγεῖν, eat.] A depraved appetite for substances unsuitable for food.

al-lo-trope (al'ŏ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλότροπος, in another manner, < ἄλλος, other, + τρόπος, turn, way, guise: see *trope*.] One of two or more existing forms of a chemical element: as, charcoal, graphite, and the diamond are *allotropes* of carbon.—**al-lo-trop'ic**, **al-lo-trop'i-cal** (-trōp'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by allotropism.—**al-lo-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**al-lot-ro-pism**, **al-lot-ro-py** (a-lot'rō-pizm, -pi), *n.* A property of certain chemical elements, as carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, of existing in two or more distinct forms.

al-lot-ta-ble (a-lot'a-bl), *a.* That may be allotted.

al-lot-tee (al-o-tē'), *n.* One to whom something is allotted.

al-lot-ter (a-lot'ēr), *n.* One who allots.

all-over (āl'ŏ-vēr), *I. a.* Extending or repeated all over, as a decorative pattern on embroidered or lace fabrics; having a pattern of this kind. *II. n.* An embroidered or lace fabric with an all-over pattern.

al-low (a-lou'), *v.* [OF. *alouer*, assign (< ML. *allocare*: see *allocate*), confused with *alouer*, commend, approve, < *L. allaudare*, give praise to, < *ad*, to, + *laus*, praise.] *I. tr.* To assign, grant, or give; let have; also, to grant to be just or true; concede; admit; also, to grant permission to or for; permit; also, to concede for addition or deduction, as in an account; also, to say or think (prov.); commend; approve or sanction (archaic). *II. intr.* To admit or permit (*of*); also, to make some concession or allowance (*for*).—**al-low'a-ble**, *a.* That may be allowed; admissible; permissible; proper.—**al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*—**al-low'ance**, *n.* The act of allowing; allotment or grant; an amount granted, esp. regularly or periodically; concession, admission, or permission; a concession made in consideration of something; an addition or deduction conceded in an account; approval or sanction (archaic).—**al-low'ance**, *v. t.; -anced, -ancing.* To put upon an allowance; limit to a fixed regular amount.—**al-low'ed-ly**, *adv.* Admittedly.—**al-low'er**, *n.*

al-lo-y (a-loi'), *v.* [F. *aloyer*, OF. *aloier*, *alvier*, < *L. alligare*: see *ally*.] *I. tr.* To mix (metals) so as to form an alloy; reduce in fineness by an admixture of a less valuable metal; fig., to modify, impair, or debase as by admixture. *II. intr.* To combine in an alloy.—**al-lo-y** (a-loi', also al'oi), *n.* [F. *aloi*.] A substance composed of two or more metals (or, sometimes, a metal and a non-metal) which have been intimately mixed by fusion, electrolytic deposition, or the like; also, an inferior metal mixed with a more valuable one; fig., a deleterious admixture.—**al-lo-y'age** (-āj), *n.* The process or practice of alloying.

all-round (āl'round'), *a.* Extending all round; hence, not narrow or specialized; having ability in all or many departments.

all-seed (āl'sēd), *n.* Any of various many-seeded plants, as a goosefoot, *Chenopodium polyspermum*, and the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

all-spice (āl'spīs), *n.* [So named because thought to combine the flavors of various spices.] The berry of a West Indian myrtaceous tree, *Pimenta pimenta*, used as a spice; also, any of various aromatic or fragrant shrubs, as the strawberry-shrub ('Carolina allspice').

al-lude (a-lūd'), *v. i.; -luded, -luding.* [*L. alludere* (pp. *allusus*), play with, < *ad*, to, + *ludere*, play.] To refer indirectly, covertly, or casually (*to*).

al-lu-mette (al-lū-met'), *n.* [F.] A match for lighting.

al-lure¹ (ā-lūr), *n.* [F., < *aller*, go.] Gait; bearing; air.

al-lure² (ā-lūr'), *v. t.; -lured, -luring.* [OF. *alurer*, < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *loire*, a lure.] To draw or attract as by a lure; tempt by inherent charm; appeal to invitingly or seductively.—**al-lure'ment**, *n.* The act or the means of alluring; attraction; temptation; charm.—**al-lur'er**, *n.*—**al-lur'ing**, *p. a.* That allures; tempting; inviting; seductive; charming.—**al-lur'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**al-lur'ing-ness**, *n.*

al-lu-sion (ā-lū'zhon), *n.* [*L. allusio* (n-).] The act of alluding; an indirect reference, as by implication rather than express mention; any slight, casual mention.—**al-lu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Making or involving allusion; containing allusions.—**al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

al-lu-vi-al (ā-lū'vi-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to alluvium.—**alluvial cone or fan**, in *phys. geog.*, a fan-shaped alluvial deposit formed by a stream where it issues from a ravine into a plain.—**al-lu'vi-al**, *n.* Alluvial soil; esp., gold-bearing alluvial soil (Australia).

al-lu-vi-on (ā-lū'vi-on), *n.* [F., < *L. alluvio* (n-), < *alluere*, wash against, < *ad*, to, + *luere*, wash.] The wash of water against a shore; overflow or flood; also, matter washed along and deposited; alluvium; in *law*, addition to land by deposits made by water.

al-lu-vi-um (ā-lū'vi-um), *n.; pl. -via* (-vi-ā). [*LL.*, neut. of *alluvius*, alluvial, < *L. alluere*: see *alluvion*.] A deposit of sand, mud, etc., formed by flowing water; in *geol.*, the sedimentary matter deposited thus within recent times, esp. in the valleys of large rivers.

all-where (āl'hwār), *adv.* Everywhere. [Archaic.]

al-ly (ā-lī'), *v.; -lied, -lying.* [OF. *alier*, *alvier* (F. *allier*), < *L. alligare*, bind to, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind.] *I. tr.* To unite (*to* or *with*) by formal agreement, as by marriage, treaty, or league; connect by some relation, as of kinship, resemblance, etc. *II. intr.* To enter into alliance.—**al-ly** (ā-lī', often al'i), *n.; pl. allies* (ā-liz', often al'iz). One allied with another, esp. by treaty or league; an allied sovereign, state, etc.; an auxiliary, associate, or confederate; a relative; a related form or thing; in *zool.*, a member of the same alliance.—**the Allies**, in the World War, the powers of the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia), with the powers or nations allied with them (Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, etc., not including the United States), or, in loose use, with all the powers or nations allied or associated with them (including the United States), as opposed to the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.). Cf. *Central Powers*, under *central*, *a.*, and see *World War*, under *world*.

al-lyl (āl'il), *n.* [*L. allium*, garlic: see *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a univalent organic radical, C₃H₅, occurring in the oil of garlic and in other compounds.—**al-lyl-ic** (ā-lil'ik), *a.*

al-ma-cén (āl-mā-thān'), *n.* [Sp.] A warehouse.

Al-ma-gest (āl-mā-jest), *n.* [OF. *almageste*, < Ar. *almajisti*, < *al*, the, + Gr. *μεγιστη*, fem. of *μέγιστος*, greatest, superl. of *μέγας*, great.] The famous Greek work on astronomy by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy (flourished 127-151); [*L. c.*] any of various great medieval works, as on astrology or alchemy.

al-mah, **al-ma** (āl'mā), *n.* [Ar. 'almah, learned, < 'alama, know.] In Egypt, a professional singing-girl.

al-ma ma-ter (āl'mā mā'tēr), [*L.*, 'fostering mother.'] The university, college, or school at which one has been educated. Cf. *alumnus*.

al-ma-nac (āl'mā-nak), *n.* [ML. *almanac*, *almanach*; appar. from Ar.] A calendar of the days of the year, in weeks and months, indicating the time of various events or phenomena during the period, as anniversaries, sunrise and sunset, changes of the moon and tides, etc., or giving other pertinent information.

al-man-dine (āl'mān-din), *n.* [ML. *alamandina*, for *alabandina*, < *L. Alabanda*, name of a city in Asia Minor.] The garnet (mineral). Also **al'mān-dite** (-dit).

al-meh, **al-me** (āl'mē), *n.* Same as *almah*.

al-might-y (āl-mī'ti), *a.* [AS. *ælmihhtig*, *ealmihhtig*.] Possessing all might; omnipotent; also, great or extreme (colloq.).—**the Almighty**, the omnipotent God.—**al-might'i-ly**, *adv.*—**al-might'i-ness**, *n.*

al-mi-qui (āl-mē'kē), *n.* [Native name.] The solenodon or opossum-shrew of Cuba, *Solenodon cubanus*.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

al-mond (ä'mond), *n.* [OF. *almande*, *alemandle* (F. *amande*), < L. *amygdala*, < Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, almond.] The stone (nut) or kernel (sweet or bitter) of the fruit of an amygdalaceous tree, *Amygdalus communis*, of warm regions; the tree itself; also, something almond-shaped; a tonsil (usually 'almond of the throat': archaic).—**al'-mond-eyed**, *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes, as the Mongolians.—**al'mond-shaped**, *a.* Of a long or narrow oval shape, tending to a point at the ends.



Almond.

al-mon-er (al'mon-er), *n.* [OF. *almosnier* (F. *aumônier*), < ML. *cleemosynarius*, < LL. *eleemosyna*: see *alms*.] A dispenser of alms, esp. for a religious house, a princely household, etc.—**al'mon-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

al-most (äl'möst), *adv.* [AS. *ealmæst*, mostly all.] Mostly or nearly all; also, all but; very nearly.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. or pl.* [AS. *zelmysse*, < LL. *eleemosyna*, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, compassion, alms, < ἔλεος, pity.] Charitable aid or relief, as for the poor; something given as charity.—**alms'=deed**, *n.* A charitable deed.—**alms'-giv'ing**, *n.* The giving of alms.—**alms'house**, *n.* A house for the poor, maintained at the public expense or, as in Great Britain, by private endowment.—**alms'-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who lives on alms; also, a giver of alms.—**alms'wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

al-mug (al'mug), *n.* [Heb. *almüg*, appar. = *algüm*: see *algum*.] An unidentified tree mentioned in the Bible (1 Kings, x. 11, 12). See *algum*.

al'od, **a-lo'di-um**, etc. See *alod*, etc.

al-oe (äl'ö), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλόη.] Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Aloe*, chiefly African, various species of which yield a drug (aloes) and a fiber; also, the century-plant ('American aloe').—**al'oes** (-öz), *n.* A bitter purgative drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe; also, a fragrant resin or wood ('aloes wood') from an East Indian tree, *Aquilaria agallocha*.—**al-o-ët'ic** (-ët'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing the drug aloes.

a-loft (ä-löft'), *adv.* [See *loft*.] Up in the air; high up; on high; *naut.*, at or toward the masthead; in the upper rigging.

al-o-in (äl'ö-in), *n.* In *chem.*, an intensely bitter, crystalline, purgative substance obtained from aloes.

a-lone (ä-lön'), *a.* [ME. *al one*, 'all (wholly) one.'] Apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; solitary; also, to the exclusion of all others or all else (as, "Man shall not live by bread alone": Luke, iv. 4); also, sole or exclusive (now rare); also, unique: now rarely used attributively.—**to let alone**. See under *let*.—**a-lone'**, *adv.* Only; exclusively; solely; merely.—**a-lone'-ness**, *n.*

a-long¹ (ä-löng'), *adv.* [AS. *gelang*, belonging, owing.] On account (of), because (of). [Now prov.]

a-long² (ä-löng'). [AS. *andlang*, < *and-*, against (see *anti-*), + *lang*, long.] *I. prep.* Through or by the length of; lengthwise over or beside. *II. adv.* Lengthwise; in a line; onward (as, to move *along*); on the way (*with*); in association or conjunction (*with*); in company.—**all along**, throughout; continuously.—**a-long'shore'**, *adv.* and *a.* Along by or on the shore.—**a-long'side'**. *I. adv.* Along or by the side. *II. prep.* Beside.

a-loof (ä-löf'), *adv.* [Orig. *naut.*: see *loof*², *luff*.] To windward; also, off, at a distance; intentionally apart from others, as from want of sympathy or favor (as, to stand, hold, or keep *aloof*).—**a-loof'ness**, *n.*

Aloe (*A. vulgaris*).

al-o-pe-cia (äl-ö-pē'siä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλωπεκία, < ἀλῶπηξ, fox.] In *pathol.*, loss of hair, as from disease; baldness.

al-o-pe-coid (äl-ö-pē'koid), *a.* [Gr. ἀλῶπηξ, fox: see *-oid*.] Fox-like; of the fox kind; vulpine.

a-loud (ä-loud'), *adv.* With loud, full, or unrepressed voice; loudly; audibly.

a-low¹ (ä-lou'), *adv.* [See *low*².] On fire; ablaze. [Sc.] **a-low**² (ä-lö'), *adv.* [See *low*⁴.] Low down; below. [Archaic or naut.]

alp (alp), *n.* [L. *Alpes*, pl., the Alps; perhaps from Celtic.] [*cap.*] A mountain of the range in Switzerland and neighboring countries (orig. and usually in *pl.*, 'the Alps'); [*l. c.*] a high mountain; also, a mountain pasture in the Alps.

al-pac-a (äl-pak'ä), *n.* [Sp., for Peruvian *paco*.] A sheep-like South American ruminant animal of the genus *Lama* (or *Auchenia*), allied to the llama and like it considered a variety of the guanaco, and having long, soft, silky hair or wool; also, the hair, or a fabric made of it or of some substitute; esp., a glossy, wiry, commonly black woolen fabric with cotton warp.



Alpaca.

al-pen-glow (äl'pen-glö), *n.* [For G. *alpengluhen*.] A reddish glow often seen on the summits of mountains before sunrise and after sunset.

al-pen-horn (äl'pen-hörn), *n.* [G.] A long, powerful horn curving up and widening toward its extremity, used in the Alps, as by cowherds.

al-pen-stock (äl'pen-stok), *n.* [G.] A long, stout staff pointed with iron, used by Alpine mountaineers and by mountain-climbers in general.

al-pes-trine (äl-pes'trin), *a.* [ML. *alpestris*, < L. *Alpes*, the Alps.] Pertaining to mountain regions; in *bot.*, growing on mountains, below the alpine region; subalpine.

al-pha (äl'fä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλφα.] The first letter (A, α, = English A, a) of the Greek alphabet; the first of any series (esp. in scientific classification).—**alpha and omega**, the first and the last (omega being the last letter of the Greek alphabet); the beginning and the end, as determining the whole. See Rev. i. 8; i. 11.—**alpha rays**. See under *ray*², *n.*

al-pha-bet (äl'fa-bet), *n.* [LL. *alphabetum*, < Gr. ἀλφα, alpha, + βῆτα, beta.] The letters of a language in their customary order; also, any system of characters or signs for use in representing sounds or ideas; also, first elements; rudiments.—**al'pha-bet**, *v. t.*; *-beted*, *-beting*. To arrange alphabetically; alphabetize.—**al'pha-be-ta'-ri-an** (-be-tä'-ri-an), *n.* A learner of the alphabet.—**al-pha-bet'ic**, **al-pha-bet'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or using an alphabet; arranged by letters in the order of the alphabet.—**al-pha-bet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In the manner or order of the alphabet.—**al'pha-bet-ize**, *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To arrange alphabetically; also, to express by an alphabet.

alp-horn (äl'phörn), *n.* Same as *alpenhorn*.

al-pho-sis (äl'fö'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλφός, kind of leprosy.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin, as in albinism.

al-pine (äl'pin or -pîn), *a.* [L. *Alpinus*, < *Alpes*, the Alps.] [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Alps; [*l. c.*] pertaining to high mountains; living or growing on mountains, above the limit of tree-growth.—**al'pin-ist**, *n.* A mountain-climber.

al-read-y (äl-red'i), *adv.* [ME. *al redy*, 'all ready.'] In anticipation or advance; before or by this time.

Al-sa-tia (äl-sä'shiä), *n.* [ML. (F. *Alsace*, G. *Elsass*), a province west of the Rhine, long a debatable ground between France and Germany.] A cant name for Whitefriars, a district in London formerly having privileges of sanctuary that made it a resort of debtors and criminals; hence, any asylum or resort of lawless persons.—**Al-sa'-tian**. *I. a.* Pertaining to Alsace (province west of the Rhine), or to Alsatia or Whitefriars (district in London). *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Alsace; also, an inhabitant of Alsatia or Whitefriars; a debtor or criminal in sanctuary.

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

al-sike (al'sik), *n.* [From *Alsike*, in Sweden.] A European clover, *Trifolium hybridum*, with whitish or pink flowers, much grown in the U. S. for forage.

al-so (äl'sō), *adv.* [ME. *also*, < AS. *alswā*, *ealswā*, 'all (wholly or quite) so': cf. *as*¹.] Quite so, or even thus; likewise or similarly; hence, in addition; too.

alt (alt). [It. *alto*, high.] In *music*: **I. a.** High. **II. n.** The octave above the treble staff, beginning with G: usually in the phrase 'in alt' (notes in the octave above those 'in alt' being said to be 'in altissimo').

Al-tai-an (al-tā'an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Altai Mountains, in central Asia; also, noting or pertaining to the Ural-Altaic languages or peoples. **II. n.** A member of a Tatar tribe of the Altai Mountains; also, a person belonging to any of the Ural-Altaic peoples. — **Al-ta'ic**, *a.* Altaian.

al-tar (äl'tär), *n.* [L. *altare*, prob. < *altus*, high.] An elevated place or structure on which sacrifices are offered or at which any religious rites are performed; in most Christian churches, the communion-table; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the southern constellation Ara. — **al'tar-age** (-äj), *n.* Money offered at an altar, or received by a priest for services at an altar.

— **al'tar-cloth**, *n.* A cloth for covering an altar in a Christian church. — **al'tar-piece**, *n.* A decorative screen-like piece behind and above an altar; a reredos.

alt-az-i-muth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* [From *alt(itude)* + *azimuth*.] An instrument for determining altitudes and azimuths of heavenly bodies.

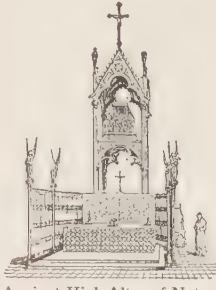
al-ter (äl'tër), *v.* [LL. *alterare* (pp. *alteratus*), < L. *alter*, other: see *other*.] **I. tr.** To make other or different; change in form, character, etc.; also, to exchange. **II. intr.** To become different; undergo change. — **al'ter-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being altered; admitting of alteration. — **al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **al'ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.* — **al'ter-ant**. **I. a.** Causing alteration. **II. n.** Something that causes alteration. — **al'ter-a'tion** (-ä'shön), *n.* [LL. *alteratio*(-n-).] The act of altering; altered state; a change made in a thing; a modification. — **al'ter-a-tive** (-ä-tiv). **I. a.** Serving to alter; in *med.*, gradually restoring healthy bodily functions. **II. n.** In *med.*, an alternative remedy.

al-ter-cate (äl'tër-kät or äl'-), *v. i.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, < *alter*, other: cf. *alter*.] To dispute, one with another, with heat or anger; wrangle. — **al'ter-ca'tion** (-kä'shön), *n.* [L. *altercatio*(-n-).] The act of altercating; a heated or angry dispute; a wrangle.

al-tern (äl'tër or äl'-), *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after the other, alternate, < *alter*, other: cf. *alter*.] Alternate.

al-ter-nant (äl'tër-nänt or äl'-), *a.* Alternating; of rocks, etc., composed of alternate layers.

al-ter-nate (äl'tër-nät or äl'-), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, < *alternus*: see *altern*.] **I. tr.** To perform by turns; cause to take turns; interchange successively (one with another). **II. intr.** To succeed by turns; take turns; change about by turns between points, states, actions, etc. — **al'ter-nate** (-nät). **I. a.** Forming or having an alternating series; succeeding by turns; recurring as one of an alternating series; appearing in turn or as every other; in *bot.*, of leaves, etc., placed singly and at different heights on the axis, first on one side and then on the other, or at definite angular distances from one another; in *geom.*, noting two non-adjacent angles made by the crossing of two lines by a third line, both angles being either interior or exterior, and one being on one side of the third line and the other on the other side. **II. n.** Something that alternates; an official substitute, as at a political convention. — **al'ter-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **al'ter-nate-ness**, *n.* — **al'ter-nat-ing**, *p. a.* That alternates; in *elect.*, periodically reversing direction, as a current. — **al'ter-**



Ancient High Altar of Notre Dame, Paris, 13th century.



Alternate Leaves.

nat-ing-ly, *adv.* — **al-ter-na'tion** (-nä'shön), *n.* [L. *alternatio*(-n-).] The act of alternating; the state of being alternate; appearance, occurrence, or change by turns. — **alternation of generations**, in *biol.*, alternation, in a line of reproduction, between generations unlike and generations like a given progenitor; the alternation of asexual with sexual reproduction. — **al'ter-na-tive** (-nä-tiv). **I. a.** Affording or requiring a choice between things; involving mutually exclusive possibilities; constituting one of such possibilities. **II. n.** A choice between things; a possibility of one out of two (or, less strictly, more) things; one of the things thus open to choice, or possible; a remaining possibility. — **al'ter-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **al'ter-na-tor** (-nä-tör), *n.* In *elect.*, an alternating-current dynamo or generator.

al-thæ-a, **al-the-a** (äl-thē'ä), *n.* [L. *althæa*, < Gr. *ἄλθα*, wild mallow.] Any plant of the malvaceous genus *Althæa*, as the hollyhock, *A. rosea*, or the marsh-mallow, *A. officinalis*; also, a malvaceous flowering garden shrub, *Hibiscus syriacus*; the rose of Sharon.

al-tho, **al-tho'** (äl-THŌ'), *conj.* See *although*.

al-horn (äl'hörn), *n.* [See *alt*.] The tenor saxhorn.

al-though (äl-THŌ'), *conj.* [See *all*, *adv.*] Even though; practically equivalent to *though*, and preferred to it only for euphonic or metrical reasons.

al-tim-e-ter (al-tim'e-tër), *n.* [L. *altus*, high: see *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, as a quadrant or sextant; in *aeronautics*, an aneroid barometer on an aircraft, used to indicate height above the surface of the earth.

— **al-tim'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The art of measuring altitudes, as with an altimeter.

al-ti-scope (äl'ti-sköp), *n.* [L. *altus*, high: see *-scope*.] An instrument consisting of an extensible telescopic tube with elbows and mirrors so arranged that the observer can look over or around intervening objects.

al-tis-o-nant (äl-tis'ō-nänt), *a.* [L. *altus*, high, + *sonans* (sonant-), ppr. of *sonare*, sound.] High-sounding, as words.

al-tis-si-mo (äl-tis'i-mō), *n.* [It., superl. of *alto*, high.] See *alt*, *n.*

al-ti-tude (äl'ti-tüd), *n.* [L. *altitudo* (altitudin-), < *altus*, high.] Extent or distance upward; height; elevation; also, a high point or region; in *astron.*, etc., angular distance above the horizon. — **al-ti-tu'di-nal** (-tü'di-näl), *a.*

al-to (äl'tō). [It., < L. *altus*, high.] In *music*: **I. n.**; pl. -*tos* (-tōz). The highest male voice or voice-part; the counter-tenor; also, the lowest female voice or voice-part; the contralto; also, a singer with a counter-tenor or a contralto voice; also, the viola, or tenor violin. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the alto; having the compass of the alto.

al-to-cu-mu-lus (äl-tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [L. *altus*, high: see *cumulus*.] A cloud, a form of cumulus of great altitude, appearing in clumps or globular masses variously grouped.

al-to-geth-er (äl-tō-ge'th-ēr). [ME. *altogedere*, 'all together.'] **I. adv.** Wholly; entirely; completely; quite. **II. n.** A whole; the tout ensemble.

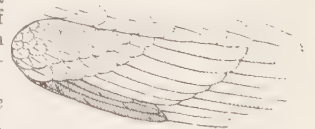
al-to-ri-lic-vo (äl'tō-rē-lyä'vō), *n.*; pl. -*vos* (-vōz). [It.] High relief; sculpture in high relief, in which the figures project at least one half from the background.

al-to-stratus (äl-tō-strä'tus), *n.* [L. *altus*, high: see *stratus*.] A comparatively high, veil-like or sheet-like cloud.

al-tru-ism (äl'trō-izm), *n.* [F. *altruisme*, < *autrui*, another, others, < L. *alter*, other.] The principle or the practice of seeking the welfare of others: opposed to *egoism*. — **al'tru-ist**, *n.* One who practises altruism. — **al'tru-is'tic**, *a.* Of or like an altruist; exhibiting altruism. — **al'tru-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al-u-del (äl'ü-del), *n.* [F. *aludel*, < Sp. *aludel*, < Ar. *al-uthāl*.] In *chem.*, one of a series of pear-shaped pots of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, used as a condenser in sublimation.

al-u-la (äl'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. -*læ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *ala*, wing.] In *ornith.*, the packet of small feathers which grows upon the thumb of a bird's wing.



Alula (the shaded part in the figure).

- al-um** (al'um), *n.* [OF. *alum* (F. *alun*), < L. *alumen*, alum.] An astringent crystalline substance, a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium, used in medicine, dyeing, and many other technical processes; in *chem.*, one of a class of double sulphates analogous to the potassium alum.
- a-lu-mi-na** (a-lū'mi-nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *alumen*, alum.] The oxide of aluminium, occurring in nature as corundum (in the ruby and sapphire, emery, etc.); also, aluminium (in phrases, as 'silicate of alumina').
- a-lu-mi-nate** (a-lū'mi-nāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt formed from aluminium hydroxide when it acts as a weak acid.
- a-lu-mi-nif-er-ous** (a-lū'mi-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *alum* and -ferous.] Yielding alum, alumina, or aluminium.
- al-u-min-i-um** (al-ū'min'i-um), *n.* [NL., earlier *aluminium*, < *alumina*: see *alumina*.] Chem. sym., Al; at. wt., 27.1; sp. gr., 2.56. A silver-white metallic element, light in weight, ductile, malleable, and not readily oxidized or tarnished, occurring combined in nature in rocks, clays, and most soils: much used in alloying, and for making utensils, instruments, etc.
- alumin-o-** Form of *aluminium* or *aluminum* used in combination. — **a-lu-mi-nog-ra-phy** (a-lū'mi-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [See -graphy.] The art or process of producing and of printing from aluminium plates instead of lithographic stone. — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'mics** (-nō-thēr'miks), *n.* [+ Gr. *θερμη*, heat.] The processes in which high temperatures are produced by the chemical combination of oxygen and aluminium, as in the reactions produced by thermit, etc.; the science dealing with such processes. — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'mic**, *a.* — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'my**, *n.* Aluminothermics.
- a-lu-mi-nous** (a-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Of the nature of or containing alum or alumina.
- a-lu-mi-num** (a-lū'mi-num), *n.* Same as *aluminium*.
- a-lum-na** (a-lum'nā), *n.*; pl. -næ (-nē). [L.] Feminine of *alumnus*.
- a-lum-nus** (a-lum'nus), *n.*; pl. -nī (-nī). [L., foster-child, pupil, < *alere*, nourish.] A pupil; usually, a graduate of an educational institution. Cf. *alma mater*.
- al-um-root** (al'um-rōt), *n.* Any of several plants of the saxifragaceous genus *Heuchera*, with astringent roots, esp. *H. americana*; also, the root; also, the crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum*, or its astringent root.
- al-u-nite** (al'ū-nit), *n.* [F., < *alun*, alum.] A mineral, a hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium, occurring in finely granular masses or sometimes in crystals.
- al-ve-o-lar** (al-vē'ō-lār or al'vē-ō-lār), *a.* Pertaining to an alveolus or to alveoli.
- al-ve-o-late**, **al-ve-o-lat-ed** (al-vē'ō-lāt or al'vē-ō-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Having alveoli; deeply pitted, as a honeycomb. — **al-ve-o-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* Alveolate formation or structure.
- al-ve-o-lus** (al-vē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. -li (-li). [L., dim. of *alveus*, hollow, cavity.] A little cavity, pit, or cell, as a cell of a honeycomb; the socket of a tooth.
- al-vine** (al'vin or -vin), *a.* [L. *alvus*, belly.] Pertaining to the belly; intestinal.
- al-way** (āl'wā), *adv.* [ME., 'all (the) way.'] Always. [Now poetic.]
- al-ways** (āl'wāz), *adv.* [From *alway* + -s³.] All the time; continually; perpetually; ever; also, every time; at all times.
- a-lys-sum** (a-lis'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *άλυσσον*, kind of plant.] Any of the herbs constituting the brassicaceous genus *Alyssum*, characterized by small yellow or white racemose flowers. — **sweet alyssum**, a brassicaceous garden plant with racemes of small white flowers, sometimes regarded as a species of *alyssum*, *Alyssum maritimum*, and sometimes as a species of a different genus, *Königia maritima* or *Lobularia maritima*.
- am** (am). [AS. *am*, *eom*, akin to L. *sum*, Gr. *εμῖ*, Skt. *asmī*.] A verb-form, first person singular, present indicative, used as a part of *be*.
- am-a-da-vat** (am'a-da-vat'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small finch-like East Indian bird, *Estrela amandava*, exported as a cage-bird.
- am-a-dou** (am'a-dū), *n.* [F.] A soft, spongy substance prepared from fungi (*Polyporus fomentarius* and allied species) growing on trees: used as tinder and in surgery.
- a-mah** (ā'mā), *n.* [Pg. *ama*.] In India, China, etc., a nurse or maid.
- a-main** (ā-mān'), *adv.* With might and main; furiously.
- am-al-dar**, **am-il-dar** (am'al-dār, am'il-), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. 'amaldār.] In India, a manager or agent; a revenue-collector.
- a-mal-gam** (a-mal'gam), *n.* [OF. F. *amalgame*, appar. < L. *malaagma*, < Gr. *μαλαγμα*, poultice, < *μαλακός*, soft.] An alloy of mercury with another metal or other metals; fig., a mixture or combination. — **a-mal'ga-ma-ble** (-gā-mā-bl), *a.* Capable of being amalgamated. — **a-mal'ga-mate** (-māt), *v.*; -mated, -mating. **I. tr.** To form into an amalgam; combine; unite. **II. intr.** To form an amalgam; blend; coalesce. — **a-mal-ga-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.* The act of amalgamating, or the resulting state; combination; union; fusion; in *metal*, extraction of the precious metals from their ores by treatment with mercury. — **a-mal'ga-ma-tive** (-mā-tiv), *a.* Tending to amalgamate. — **a-mal'ga-ma-tor** (-mā-tōr), *n.*
- am-a-ni-ta** (am-a-ni'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμανίται*, pl., kind of fungi.] Any fungus of the agaricaceous genus *Amanita*, which comprises both edible and highly poisonous species.
- a-man-u-en-sis** (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. -enses (-en'sēz). [L., < *a*, from, + *manus*, hand.] One who does writing for another, as from dictation or by transcribing.
- a-mar-a-cus** (a-mar'a-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀμαράκος*, kind of plant.] The plant dittany of Crete.
- am-a-ran-ta-ceous** (am'a-ran-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Amarantaceæ*, or amaranth family of plants.
- am-a-ranth** (am'a-ranth), *n.* [L. *amarantus*, < Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, unfading, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μαραίνειν*, waste, wither.] A faded unfading flower; also, any plant of the genus *Amarantus*, which includes species cultivated for their showy flowers, as the love-lies-bleeding, or their colored foliage (green, purple, red, etc.); also, a purple color; also, a purplish-red coloring matter. — **am-a-ran'thine** (-ran'thin), *a.* Of or like the amaranth; unfading; also, purplish.
- am-a-ryl-li-da-ceous** (am-a-ril-li-dā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, or amaryllis family of plants, which includes the amaryllis, narcissus, snowdrop, agave, etc.
- Am-a-ryl-lis** (am-a-ril'is), *n.* [L., < Gr. 'Αμυρῳλλίς.] A name for a country girl in classical and later pastoral poetry; [L. c.] a bulbous plant, *Amaryllis belladonna*, the belladonna lily, with large, lily-like, normally rose-colored flowers; any of several related plants once referred to the genus *Amaryllis*.
- a-mass** (ā-mās'), *v.* [F. *amasser*, < ML. *amassare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *massa*, mass.] **I. tr.** To collect as into a mass; accumulate. **II. intr.** To gather; assemble. — **a-mass'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being amassed. — **a-mass'er**, *n.* — **a-mass'ment**, *n.* The act of amassing; a quantity amassed; an accumulation.
- a-mate** (ā-māt'), *v. t.*; *amated*, *amating*. [OF. *amater*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *mater*, E. *mate*².] To daunt; dismay. [Archaic.]
- am-a-teur** (am'a-tūr or am-a-tēr'), [F., < L. *amator*, lover, < *amare*, love.] **I. n.** One who cultivates any art or pursuit for the love or enjoyment of it, instead of professionally or for gain: often implying desultory action or crude results. **II. a.** Of or being an amateur. — **am-a-teur'ish** (-tūr'ish), *a.* Like or suggestive of an amateur, as in crudeness or other faults. — **am-a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **am-a-teur'ish-ness**, *n.* — **am'a-teur-ism**, *n.* The practice or character of an amateur. — **am'a-teur-ship**, *n.*
- A-ma-ti** (ā-mā'tē), *n.* A violin made by the Amati family of Cremona, Italy, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- am-a-tive** (am'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *amare* (pp. *amatus*), love.] Disposed to love; amorous; amatory. — **am'a-tive-ness**, *n.* Propensity to (sexual) love: in *phren.*, a special faculty.
- am-a-to-ri-al** (am-a-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Amatory.



Amaryllis (A. belladonna).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, āppny, into, quite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardēt, actor, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

am-a-to-ry (am'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *amatorius*, < *amator*: see *amateur*.] Of or pertaining to a lover or love-making; pertaining to or expressive of love.

am-au-ro-sis (am-ā-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*, < *ἀμαύρος*, dim.] In *pathol.*, partial or total loss of sight without apparent lesion. — **am-au-rot'ic** (-rot'ik), *a.*

a-maze (ā-māz'), *v. t.*; *amazed*, *amazing*. [AS., in *āmasod*, pp.: cf. *maze*.] To stupefy or stun; confound; overwhelm with surprise; astonish greatly. — **a-maze'**, *n.* Amazement. [Chiefly poetic.] — **a-maz-ed-ly** (ā-mā'zed-li), *adv.* — **a-maz'ed-ness**, *n.* — **a-maze'ment**, *n.* Amazed condition; stupefaction; consternation; overwhelming surprise or astonishment. — **a-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Am-a-zon (am'ā-zon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀμαζών*; origin uncertain. The name of the river *Amazon* refers to female warriors seen in its vicinity.] One of a race of female warriors said in Greek legend to dwell near the Black Sea; [*cap.* or *l. c.*] a warlike or masculine woman; a virago. — **Am-a-zo'ni-an** (-zō'ni-ān), *a.* Of, like, or befitting an Amazon; warlike; masculine; also, pertaining to the river Amazon, in South America. — **am'a-zon-ite** (-it), *n.* [From the river *Amazon*.] A beautiful green variety of microcline found near the Amazon River and in other parts of the world. Also **Am'a-zon stone**.

am-bage (am'bāji), *n.*; pl. *ambages* (am'bā-jēz, L. am-bā'jēz). [L. *ambages*, < *ambi-*, around, + *agere*, drive.] A roundabout course or performance; a circumlocution; an equivocation. — **am-ba'gious** (-bā'jus), *a.* Roundabout; circumlocutory. — **am-ba'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-ba'gious-ness**, *n.*

am-ba-ry (am-bā'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian plant, a species of hibiscus, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, yielding a useful fiber; also, the fiber itself.

am-bas-sade (am-bā-sād'), *n.* [OF. F., through Sp. or It. < ML. *ambasciata*, *ambaxiata*, < *ambasciare*, go on a mission, < *ambascia*, *ambaxia*, *ambactia*, charge, office, < L. *ambactus*, servant, retainer; prob. from Celtic.] The mission or function of an ambassador; an embassy. [Obs. or archaic.]

am-bas-sa-dor, **em-bas-sa-dor** (am-bas'ā-dor, em-), *n.* [OF. F. *ambassadeur*, < ML. *ambasciator*, < *ambasciare*: see *ambassade*.] A diplomatic agent of the highest rank, sent by one sovereign or government to another either as resident representative or on extraordinary or special service; in general, an accredited agent or messenger. — **am-bas-sa-do'ri-al** (-dō'ri-āl), *a.* — **am-bas'sa-dor-ship**, *n.* — **am-bas'sa-dress**, *n.* [= F. *ambassadrice*.] A female ambassador; also, an ambassador's wife.

am-bas-sage (am'bā-sāji), *n.* Same as *ambassage*. [Obs. or archaic.]

am-bas-sy (am'bā-si), *n.* [OF. *ambassee*, *embascee*, < ML. *ambasciata*: cf. *ambassade*.] Same as *ambassy*. [Obs. or archaic.]

am-ber (am'bēr). [OF. F. *ambre*, < Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris.] *I. n.* Ambergris; also, a hard, translucent yellow substance, a resin of extinct pine-trees, found mostly on the shores of the Baltic, which becomes electric with friction; the yellow color of this resin. *II. a.* Of or like amber; of the color of amber.

am-ber-gris (am'bēr-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, 'gray amber.'] An opaque, ash-colored substance, a morbid secretion of the sperm-whale, fragrant when heated, usually found floating on the ocean or cast ashore: used chiefly in perfumery.

am-ber-ite (am'bēr-it), *n.* [From *amber* + *-ite*.] An explosive, a variety of smokeless powder.

am-ber-seed (am'bēr-sēd), *n.* The seed of the abelmosk; ambrette.

am-bi-dex-ter (am-bi-deks'tēr). [ML., < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *dexter*, right.] *I. a.* Using both hands with equal facility; fig., double-dealing. *II. n.* One who uses

both hands equally well; fig., a double-dealer. — **am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty** (-ter'i-ti), *n.* Ambidextrous facility; fig., duplicity. — **am-bi-dex'trous**, *a.* Using both hands equally well; hence, doubly dexterous; facile; fig., double-dealing. — **am-bi-dex'trous-ly**, *adv.* — **am-bi-dex'trous-ness**, *n.*

am-bi-ent (am'bi-ēnt), *a.* [L. *ambiens* (-ent-), prp. of *ambire* (pp. *ambitus*), go around, < *ambi-*, around, + *ire*, go.] Surrounding; encompassing: used esp. of the air.

am-bi-gu-i-ty (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being ambiguous; also, an ambiguous expression.

am-big-u-ous (am-big'ū-us), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, < *ambigere*, wander, be uncertain, < *ambi-*, around, + *agere*, drive.] Of doubtful nature or meaning; uncertain; having a double meaning; open to various interpretations; equivocal. — **am-big'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **am-big'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

am-bit (am'bit), *n.* [L. *ambitus*, < *ambire*: see *ambient*.] Circuit; compass; precincts; scope or range.

am-bi-tion (am-bish'qn), *n.* [OF. F. *ambition*, < L. *ambitio*(-n-), the going about of a candidate to solicit votes, < *ambire*: see *ambient*.] Eager desire for preferment, power, fame, etc.; also, aspiration toward any object; also, the object of aspiring desire. — **am-bi'tion**, *v. t.* To desire or seek as the object of ambition. — **am-bi'tion-less**, *a.* Devoid of ambition. — **am-bi'tious** (-bish'us), *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*.] Having or showing ambition; aspiring; pretentious; strongly desirous (of). — **am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.*

am-biv-a-lence (am-biv'ā-lēns), *n.* [L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *valentia*, strength: see *valence*.] Coexistence of contrary tendencies or feelings, as in the mind.

am-bi-vert (am'bi-vērt), *n.* [L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *vertere*, turn.] In *psychol.*, a person of a type between the introvert and the extrovert.

am-ble (am'bl), *v. i.*; -bled, -bling. [OF. F. *ambler*, < L. *ambulare*, walk.] To move with the gait of a horse when it lifts first the two legs on one side and then the two on the other; hence, to go at an easy pace. — **am'ble**, *n.* The gait of a horse or like animal when it ambles; an easy or gentle pace. — **am'bler**, *n.* — **am'bling-ly**, *adv.*

am-blyg-o-nite (am-blig'ō-nīt), *n.* [G. *amblygonit*, < Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled, < *ἀμβλός*, blunt, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle.] A mineral, a phosphate of aluminum and lithium containing fluorine, varying in color from white to pale shades of violet, gray, green, and yellow.

am-bly-o-pi-a (am-bli'ō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία*, < *ἀμβλός*, blunt, dull, + *ὥψ*, eye.] In *pathol.*, dimness of sight, without apparent organic defect. — **am-bly-op'ic** (-op'ik), *a.*

am-bo (am'bō), *n.*; pl. *ambos* (-bōz), L. *ambones* (-bō'nēz). [ML., < Gr. *ἐμβων*.] A raised desk or pulpit, as in early Christian churches, used in the reading of the epistle and the gospel and in making announcements to the people.

Am-boy-na (am-boi'nā) **but/ton**. [From *Ambayna*, one of the Molucca Islands.] In *pathol.*, in the Molucca Islands, etc., same as *frambesia*. — **Am-boy'na wood**. Kiaboocawood.

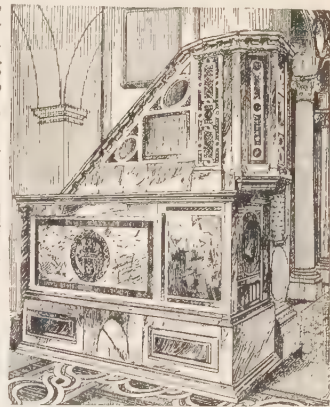
am-brette (am-bret'), *n.* [F., < *ambre*, amber.] The musky seed of the abelmosk, used in perfumery, etc.

am-broid (am'broid), *n.* [See *-oid*.] Amber in large masses, produced from small fragments with the aid of heat and pressure.

am-bro-sia (am-brō'ziā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, fem. of *ἀμβρόσιος*, < *ἀμβροτος*, immortal, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βροτός* = *mortós*, mortal, akin to L. *mors*, death: see *mortal*, and cf. *amrita*.] The food of the gods of classical mythology, imparting immortality; the drink or the unguent of the



Amazon.
(Statue in the Vatican.)



Ambo.
(Church of S. Maria in Ara Caeli, Rome.)

gods; hence, something especially delicious; a dish made of mixed cut-up fruits, as oranges, bananas, pineapple, etc., with sugar and grated coconut.

am-bro-si-a-ceous (am-brō-zī-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Ambrosia*, the typical genus, < *L. ambrosia*: see *ambrosia*.] Belonging to the *Ambrosiaceae*, or ragweed family of plants, which includes the ragweed, marsh-elder (genus *Iva*), etc.

am-bro-sial (am-brō'ziāl), *a.* Of or like ambrosia; divine; delicious; fragrant. — **am-bro'sial-ly**, *adv.*

am-bro-sian¹ (am-brō'ziān), *a.* Ambrosial.

Am-bro-sian² (am-brō'ziān), *a.* Of, pertaining to, instituted by, or named from St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the 4th century.

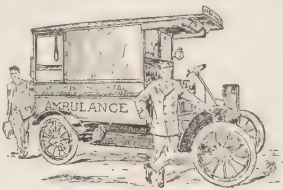
am-bro-type (am'brō-tip), *n.* [From James Ambrose Cutting (1814-67), the inventor: see *-type*.] In *photog.*, a picture or positive made from a glass negative by combining it with a dark background.

am-bry (am'bri), *n.*; pl. *-bries* (-briz). [OF. *almarie*, *armaire* (F. *armoire*), < *L. armarium*, < *arma*, arms, implements.] A closet, cupboard, or locker. [Archaic or prov.]

ambs-ace (āmz'ās or amz'-), *n.* [OF. *ambesas*, < *ambes* (< *L. ambo*), both, + *as*, ace.] The double ace, the lowest throw at dice; hence, the poorest chance or luck; also, the least possible amount or distance (as, within *ambs-ace* of succeeding). [Archaic.]

am-bu-la-crum (am-bū-lā'krum), *n.*; pl. *-cra* (-krā). [*L.*, a walk, alley, < *ambulare*, walk.] One of the radial areas in the surface of an echinoderm, containing a series of perforations through which small foot-like organs are protruded and withdrawn. — **am-bu-la-cral**, *a.*

am-bu-lance (am'bū-lāns), *n.* [F., < *L. ambulare*, walk.] A moving hospital which accompanies an army; also, a wagon or other conveyance fitted for carrying wounded or sick persons.



Ambulance.

am-bu-lant (am'bū-lānt), *a.* Walking; ambulatory.

am-bu-late (am'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [*L. ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk.] To walk; travel; move about. — **am-bu-la-tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* — **am-bu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rī), [*L. ambulatorius* (as *n.*, *ML. ambulatorium*).] *1. a.* Pertaining to or capable of walking; moving about; not stationary. *II. n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A place for walking, as in a church or a monastery.

am-bus-cade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, < *It. imboscata*, < *ML. imboscata*, < *imboscare*: see *ambush*.] An ambushment or ambush; also, a place of ambush; also, a force lying in ambush. — **am-bus-cade**, *v.*; *-caded*, *-cading*. *I. intr.* To lie in ambush. *II. tr.* To conceal in ambush; also, to attack from ambush. — **am-bus-cad'er** (-kā'dēr), *n.* — **am-bus-ca'do** (-kā'dō), *n.* Same as *ambuscade*. [Obs. or archaic.]

am-bush (am'būsh), *v.* [OF. *embuscher*, < *ML. imboscare*, < *L. in*, in, + *ML. boscus*, wood.] *I. tr.* To station (troops, etc.) in concealment to await and attack an enemy by surprise; conceal in or as in ambush; also, to attack from ambush; waylay. *II. intr.* To lie in or as in ambush. — **am'bush**, *n.* An arrangement of troops or other persons in concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise; the position or station of the attacking force, or the force itself. — **am'bush-er**, *n.* — **am'bush-ment**, *n.* The act or position of ambushing; an ambush.

a-me-ba (a-mē'bā), etc. See *amæba*, etc.

a-meer (a-mēr'), *n.* See *amir*.

am-el-corn (am'el-körn), *n.* [G. *amelkorn*.] A kind of wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*, or a race of *T. sativum*), resembling spelt, somewhat cultivated in Europe, esp. for its starch.

a-me-li-o-ra-ble (ā-mē'lyō-rā-bl), *a.* Capable of being ameliorated.

a-me-li-o-rate (ā-mē'lyō-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; *-rated*, *-rating*. [= F. *améliorer*, < *L. ad*, to, + *LL. meliorare*, make better, E. *meliorate*.] To make or become better; improve; meliorate. — **a-me-li-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* The act of

ameliorating, or the resulting state; an improvement. — **a-me-li-o-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate. — **a-me-li-o-ra-tor** (-rā-tor), *n.*

a-men (ā'men' or ā'men'). [LL., < Gr. *ἀμην*, < Heb. *āmēn*, firm or true, truth, truly, < *āman*, strengthen, confirm.] *I. adv. or interj.* Truly; verily; esp. used as a solemn expression of concurrence, or a concluding formula, as after a prayer. *II. n.* An utterance of 'amen'; an expression of concurrence; a concluding word or act; [*cap.*] the "faithful and true witness" (Rev. iii. 14); Christ. — **amen corner**, a place in a church, usually at one side of the pulpit, where formerly the deacons sat who led the responsive amens during the service. — **a'men'**, *v. t.* To say amen to; sanction or approve; also, to end or finish. **a-me-na-ble** (ā-mē'nā-bl), *a.* [F. *amener*, bring to, < *à* (< *L. ad*), to, + *mener*, bring, lead, < *L. minare*, drive.] Accountable, responsible, or subject to some jurisdiction or authority; answerable (*to*); also, responsive or submissive. — **a-me-na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **a-me'nā-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-me'nā-bly**, *adv.*

a-mend (ā-mend'), *v.* [OF. F. *amender*, < *L. emendare*, correct, E. *emend*.] *I. tr.* To remove or correct faults in; change for the better; esp., to alter (a motion, bill, constitution, etc.) by due formal procedure. *II. intr.* To become better, as by reform or by regaining health. — **a-mend'**, *n.* [Sing. of *amends*.] Reparation; compensation; usually in pl. See *amends*. — **a-mend'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being amended. — **a-men-da-to-ry** (ā-men'dā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving to amend.

a-mende (ā-mend', F. ā-moñd), *n.* [F. and OF.: see *amends*.] Reparation, as for wrong done; a penalty or fine. — **amende honorable** (ā-moñd o-no-rābl). [F., 'honorable amend.'] An old French form of punishment involving a humiliating public appearance and confession by the person condemned; hence, in general, an open or formal apology and reparation. **a-mend-er** (ā-men'dēr), *n.* One who or that which amends. **a-mend-ment** (ā-mend'mēt), *n.* The act of amending; correction; improvement; esp., alteration of a motion, bill, constitution, etc., in due parliamentary or legislative form; also, that which is substituted or added in such alteration.

a-mends (ā-mendz'), *n. pl.* or *sing.* [OF. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*, reparation, < *amender*, E. *amend*, *v.*: cf. *amende*.] Reparation, as for wrong or injury; atonement; satisfaction; compensation.

a-mene (ā-mēn'), *a.* [F. *amène*, < *L. amœnus*, akin to *amare*, love.] Pleasant; agreeable. — **a-men-i-ty** (ā-men'-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *aménité*, < *L. amœnitas*.] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable (as, *amenity* of situation, scenery, or climate; *amenity* of manners); pl., agreeable features, circumstances, ways, etc.; civilities.

a-men-or-rhe-a, **a-men-or-rhœ-a** (ā-men-g-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv*, + *μην*, month, + *ρῶα*, a flow, < *ρῆν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, absence or suppression of the menses.

am-ent (ām'ent), *n.* [*L. amentum*, strap, thong.] In *bot.*, a spike of unisexual apetalous flowers with scaly bracts, usually deciduous; a catkin. — **am-en-ta'ceous** (-en-tā'shius), *a.*

a-men-tia (ā-men'shiā), *n.* [*L.*, < *amens*, out of one's mind, < *a*, from, + *mens*, mind.] In *pathol.*, imbecility; idiocy.

a-merce (ā-mērs'), *v. t.*; *amerced*, *amercing*. [AF. *amercier*, < OF. *a* (< *L. ad*), to, at, + *merci*, E. *mercy*.] To punish by a discretionary fine; mulct; also, to deprive by way of penalty. — **a-merce'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to amercement. — **a-merce'ment**, *n.* The act of amercing; a discretionary pecuniary penalty (as distinguished from a fine fixed by statute). — **a-mer-cer** (ā-mēr'sēr), *n.*

A-mer-i-can (ā-mer'i-kān), *a.* [From *Americus Vespucius* (Amerigo Vespucci), 1451-1512, Italian merchant and adventurer.] Of or pertaining to the continent of America; often, of or pertaining to the United States; also, noting or pertaining to the so-called 'red' race, characterized by a reddish or brownish skin, dark eyes, black hair, and promi-



Aments.

Willow (*Salix fragilis*), with separate flowers, male (upper figure) and female (lower figure).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

nent cheek-bones, and embracing the aborigines of North and South America (sometimes excluding the Eskimos), known as American Indians.—**American eagle**, the bald eagle (see *eagle*).—**American Legion**, a society, organized in 1919, composed of men who were in the military or naval service of the U. S. during the period in which the U. S. was a participant in the World War (between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918), or who, being citizens of the U. S. at the time of enlistment, were in the military or naval service of any of the governments with which the U. S. was associated in the World War, its objects being to preserve ties of comradeship and to promote mutual helpfulness and service to the country.—**American plan**, that method of conducting a hotel according to which the fixed charge per day covers lodging, service, and board. Cf. *European plan*.—**A-mer'i-can**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of America; orig., a member of the aboriginal American (Indian) race; later, a person of European descent born or resident in America; esp., a citizen of the United States.—**A-mer-i-ca'na** (-kā'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *-ana*.] Books, papers, etc., relating to America, esp. to its history and geography.—**A-mer'i-can-ism**, *n.* American sympathies, nationality, or citizenship; an American trait or usage; a word or idiom considered to have originated in or gained currency from American use: in all senses referring particularly to the United States.—**A-mer'i-can-ize**, *v. t. or i.*; -ized, -izing. To make or become American; conform to the American character or type.—**A-mer'i-can-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*
Am-er-ind (am'ē-rind), *n.* [From *Amer(ican)* + *Ind(ian)*.] An American Indian.—**Am-er-in'di-an**, *a.* and *n.*—**Am-er-in'dic**, *a.*

ames=ace (āmz'ās or amz'-), *n.* See *ambs=ace*.

am-e-thyst (am'ē-thist), *n.* [OF. *amethyste* (F. *améthyste*), < L. *amethystus*, < Gr. *ἀμethystos*, amethyst, so called because supposed to be a remedy for drunkenness, < *ἀ-*priv. + *μεθεω*, be drunken, < *μεθ*, wine.] A purple or violet variety of quartz, used in jewelry; also, the violet sapphire ('oriental amethyst'); also, a purple or violet color.—**am-e-thys'tine** (-this'tin), *a.* Of or like amethyst; purple; violet.

am-e-tro-pi-a (am-e-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμετρος*, without measure, disproportionate, + *ὤψ*, eye.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal condition of the eye with respect to refraction, as in astigmatism, myopia, etc.—**am-e-trop'ic** (-trop'ik), *a.*

Am-har-ic (am-har'ik). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Amhara, a province of Abyssinia; also, noting or pertaining to the Semitic language spoken in Amhara, which is the official and court language of Abyssinia. **II. n.** The Amharic language.

a-mi (ā-mē), *n.* [F., < L. *amicus*.] A friend.

a-mi-a-ble (ā-mi-ā-bl), *a.* [OF. *amiable* (< L. *amicabilis*: see *amicable*), confused with OF. *amable*, F. *aimable*, < L. *amabilis*, lovable, lovely.] Amicable or friendly; kindly in disposition or attitude; disposed to like or please; good-natured; sweet-tempered; also, lovable or lovely (archaic); pleasing; agreeable.—**a'mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **a'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**a'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

am-i-an-thus (am-i-an'thus), *n.* [L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *ἀμιαντος*, unstained, < *ἀ-*priv. + *μαίειν*, stain.] A fine variety of asbestos, with delicate, flexible filaments.

am-i-ca-ble (am'i-kā-bl), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, < *amicus*, friend, < *amare*, love.] Friendly; peaceable; harmonious; free from enmity or disagreement.—**am'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **am'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

am-ice¹ (am'is), *n.* [ME. *amysce*, < OF. *amit*, < L. *amicus*, cloak, < *amicire*, throw about.] *Eccles.* an oblong piece of linen worn about the neck and shoulders under the alb, or, formerly, on the head.

am-ico² (am'is), *n.* [ME. *amisse*, < OF. *amuce* (F. *amusse*), < ML. *almucia*, *almutium*; origin uncertain: cf. *mutch* and *mozzetta*.] *Eccles.* a furred hood or hooded cape, with long ends hanging down in front, formerly worn by the clergy.



1, Amice around the neck.
2, Amice worn as a hood.

a-mid (ā-mid'), *prep.* [ME. *amidde*, < AS. *on middan*, in the middle.] In the midst of; surrounded by; among.
am-ido (am'id or -id), *n.* [From *ammonia*.] In *chem.*, a compound produced by replacing one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia by univalent acid radicals.—**a-mid-ic** (ā-mid'ik), *a.*—**am-i-do-** (am'i-dō-, also ā-mē'dō-). A form of *amide* in compounds. Also **am'i-do**, *a.*—**a-mid'o-gen** (-ō-jen), *n.* [See *-gen*.] In *chem.*, a hypothetical radical, NH₂, composed of one atom of nitrogen and two atoms of hydrogen.—**am'i-dol** (-dol or -dōl), *n.* A phenol derivative used as a photographic developer.

a-mid-ships (ā-mid'ships), *adv.* *Naut.*, in or toward the middle of a ship, or the part midway between stem and stern; also, in the middle line, lengthwise, of a ship.

a-midst (ā-midst'), *prep.* [Extended form of *amid*, with -s, AS. -es, adverbial genitive ending, and a later excrement -t.] In the midst of; amid.

a-mie (ā-mē), *n.* [F., fem. of *ami*.] A woman friend; sometimes, a mistress.

a-mi-go (ā-mē'gō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *amicus*.] A friend.

am-il-dar (am'il-dār), *n.* See *amaldar*.

am-ine (am'in), *n.* [From *ammonia*.] In *chem.*, a compound produced by replacing one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia by univalent hydrocarbon radicals.—**am-i-no-** (am'i-nō-, also ā-mē'nō-). A form of *amine* in compounds. Also **am'i-no**, *a.*

a-mir (ā-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *amīr*, < *amara*, command.] In Mohammedan countries, a commander or ruler; a chieftain; a lord; the title of the ruler of Afghanistan.

Am-ish (am'ish or ā'mish). **I. a.** Pertaining to Jakob Ammann (Ammon, or Amen), a Swiss Mennonite of the 17th century, or to his followers or their sect. **II. n. pl.** The Amish Mennonites.

a-miss (ā-mis'), *adv.* and *a.* [See *miss*¹, *n.*] At fault; wrong; at variance with right, propriety, one's wishes, etc.; ill.—**a-miss'**, *n.* A fault or wrong.

am-i-to-sis (am-i-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *a*¹ and *mitosis*.] In *biol.*, the direct method of cell-division, characterized by simple cleavage of the nucleus, without the formation of chromosomes. Cf. *mitosis*.—**am-i-tot'ic** (-tot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by amitosis.—**am-i-tot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

am-i-ty (am'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [OF. *amite*, *amiste* (F. *amitié*), < L. *amicus*, friend.] Friendly relations; friendship; good understanding, esp. between nations.

am-me-ter (am'ē-tēr or am'mē'tēr), *n.* [For *ampere-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents in amperes.

am-mo-nal (am'ō-nal), *n.* [From *ammon(ium)* + *al(umin-ium)*.] A high explosive consisting of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and aluminium.

am-mo-ni-a (ā-mō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; so called as being obtained from sal ammoniac: see *ammoniac*, *a.*, def.] The 'volatile alkali,' a colorless, pungent, suffocating gas, NH₃, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, very soluble in water and thus forming 'ammonia water' or 'aqueous ammonia'; hence, loosely, ammonia water.

am-mo-ni-ac (ā-mō'ni-ak). [L. *ammoniacus* (as *n.*, *ammoniacum*, Gr. *ἀμμωνιακόν*), applied to a salt and a gum said to come from near the shrine of Ammon in Libya.] **I. a.** Of or named from Ammon, the Egyptian deity, as a salt ('sal ammoniac,' ammonium chloride) and a medicinal gummy resin ('gum ammoniac,' perhaps orig. that from the plant *Ferula tingitana* of northern Africa, but now esp. that from *Dorema ammoniacum* of Persia, India, etc.); also, of or pertaining to ammonia. **II. n.** Gum ammoniac.—**am-mo-ni-a-cal** (am-ō-nī'ā-kāl), *a.* Of, containing, or using ammonia.

am-mo-ni-at-ed (ā-mō'ni-ā-ted), *a.* Combined with ammonia.

am-mon-ic (ā-mon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia or ammonium.

am-mon-i-fi-ca-tion (ā-mon'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act of ammonifying, or the resulting state.

am-mon-i-fy (ā-mon'i-fi), *v.*; -fied, -fying. [See *-fy*.] **I. tr.** To combine or impregnate with ammonia; form into ammonia or ammonium compounds. **II. intr.** To become ammonified; produce ammonification.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *â*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

am-mon-ite (am'ŋn-ĭt), *n.* [NL. *Ammonites*, for L. *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon, the deity being represented with ram's horns.] One of the coiled, chambered fossil shells of the cephalopod mollusks of the extinct genus *Ammonites*, allied to the pearly nautilus.



Ammonite.

am-mo-ni-um (a-mŏ'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *ammonia*.] In *chem.*, a radical, NH_4 , which plays the part of a metal in the compounds ('ammonium salts') formed when ammonia reacts with acids.

am-mu-ni-tion (am-ŭ-nish'ŋn), *n.* [F. (obs.) *amunition*, for *munitio*: see *munitio*.] Military stores; in modern use, powder, shot, balls, etc., for firearms or ordnance.—**am-mu-ni'tion**, *v. t.* To supply with ammunition.

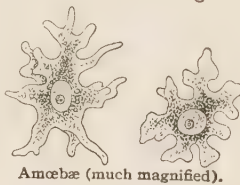
am-ne-sia (am-nē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμνησία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μνήσθαι*, remember: cf. *amnesia*.] In *pathol.*, loss of memory; esp., a form of aphasia marked by inability to remember words or their meaning.—**am-ne'sic** (-zik), **am-nes'tic** (-nes'tik), *a.*

am-nes-ty (am-nes'ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *amnesia*, < Gr. *ἀμνησία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μνήσθαι*, remember: see *mind*.] A forgetting or overlooking of offense, etc.; a general pardon of offenses against a government; also, oblivion.—**am'nes-ty**, *v. t.*; *-tied*, *-tying*. To grant an amnesty to.

am-ni-on (am'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *amnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμνιον*, < *ἀμνός*, lamb.] In *anat.*, a membrane lining the sac which incloses a fetus.—

am-ni-ot'ic (-ot'ik), *a.*

am-ne-ba (a-mē'bä), *n.*; pl. *-bæ* (-bē) or *-bas*. [NL., < Gr. *ἀμύβη*, change, < *ἀμείβειν*, to change.] An animalcule of the genus *Amœba*, which comprises microscopic rhizopodous protozoans existing as masses of protoplasm capable of changing form: common in ponds, etc.



Amœbæ (much magnified).

am-œ-bæ-an, **am-œ-be-an** (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [L. *amœbæus*, < Gr. *ἀμύβαιος*, alternate, < *ἀμύβη*, change: see *amœba*.] Alternately responsive, as verses in dialogue form.

am-œ-bic (a-mē'bik), *a.* [See *amœba*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amœba; characterized by or due to the presence of amœbæ, as certain diseases.—**am-œ'bi-cide** (-bi-sid), *n.* [See *-cide*.] An agent that destroys amœbæ.—**am-œ'bi-form** (-fŏrm), *a.* Amœba-like; varying in form like an amœba.—**am-œ'boïd**, *a.* Like an amœba; related or pertaining to amœbæ.

am-mok (ä-mok'), *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck*.

am-mo-le (ä-mŏ'lä), *n.* [Mex.] The roots, etc., of various plants, as Mexican species of *Agave*, used as a substitute for soap; also, any such plant.

among (ä-mung'), *prep.* [AS. *onmang*, for *ongemang*, < *on*, in, + *gemang*, mingling, crowd.] In the assemblage or group of; in the midst of; amid; also, in the number or class of (as, "Blessed art thou among women": Luke, i. 28); also, by the joint action of; also, by or for distribution to (as, divide these among you).—**amongst**, *prep.* [Extended form of *among*, with *-s*, AS. *-es*, adverbial genitive ending, and a later crescent *-t*.] Same as *among*.

am-mon-til-la-do (ä-mon-ti-lä'dŏ), *n.* [Sp.] A variety of sherry wine.

am-mor-al (ä-mŏr'al or a-), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Non-moral; having no relation to morality; neither moral nor immoral.—**am-mo-ral-ity** (ä-mŏ-rä'l-ti or am-ŏ-), *n.*

am-mo-ret-to (ä-mŏ-ret'tŏ), *n.*; pl. *-ti* (-tē). [It.] An amorino. **am-mo-ri-no** (ä-mŏ-rē'nŏ), *n.*; pl. *-ni* (-nē). [It., dim. of *amore*, < L. *amor*, love.] A little love; a cupid.

am-o-rist (am'ŏ-ris-t), *n.* [L. *amor*, love.] One devoted to love or love-making; a gallant.—**am-o-ris'tic**, *a.*

am-mo-ro-so (ä-mŏ-rŏ'sŏ), [It., = E. *amorous*.] *I. a.* In *music*, loving; tender. *II. n.*; pl. *-si* (-sē). A lover.

am-o-rous (am'ŏ-rus), *a.* [OF. *amorous* (F. *amoureux*), < ML. *amorousus*, < L. *amor*, love.] Inclined to love; also, affected with love; also, due to or showing love; also, pertaining to love.—**am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**am'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

am-mor-phism (ä-mŏr'fiz-m), *n.* Amorphous condition; absence of definite form or crystalline structure; also, the

anarchistic doctrine of the Russian writer Bakunin; nihilism.

a-mor-phous (ä-mŏr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμορφος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μορφή*, form.] Lacking definite form; shapeless; formless; non-crystalline, as glass; also, of no particular kind or character; indeterminate; heterogeneous; unorganized.—**a-mor'phous-ly**, *adv.*—**a-mor'phous-ness**, *n.*

a-mort (ä-mŏrt'), *a.* [From *alamort*, taken as *all amort*.] Lifeless; spiritless; melancholy. [Archaic.]

a-mor-tise (ä-mŏr'tiz), *etc.* See *amortize*, etc.

a-mor-tize (ä-mŏr'tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. [OF. F. *amortir* (*amortiss-*), < L. *ad*, to, + *mors* (*mort-*), death.] To make dead†; in *law*, to alienate in mortmain; in *finance*, to extinguish (debt), as by a sinking-fund.—**a-mor'tiz-a-ble** (-ti-zä-bl), *a.*—**a-mor-ti-za'tion** (-ti-zä'shŋn), **a-mor'tize-ment**, *n.*

a-mo-tion (ä-mŏ'shŋn), *n.* [L. *amotio(n)*, < *amovere*: see *amove*.] Removal; ejection, as from a position or office.

a-mount (ä-mount'), *v. i.* [OF. *amonter*, < *amont*, upward, < L. *ad*, to, + *mons* (*mont-*), mountain.] To mount or go up†; come up (to) in the sum or aggregate; be equivalent in quantity, value, force, effect, etc.; be tantamount.—**a-mount'**, *n.* Total sum; aggregate; full extent, value, or import; a sum or quantity.

a-mour (ä-mŏr', F. ä-mŏr'), *n.* [F., < L. *amor*, love.] A love-affair; esp., an illicit love-affair.

a-mou-rette (ä-mŏ-ret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *amour*.] A petty amour.

a-mour=propre (ä-mŏr-propr), *n.* [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.

a-move (ä-mŏv'), *v. t.*; *amoved*, *amoving*. [L. *amovere*, < *a*, from, + *movere*, E. *move*.] To remove, esp. from a position or office.

am-pe-lop-sis (am-pe-lop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμπέλως*, vine, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Any plant of the vitaceous genus *Ampelopsis*, comprising climbing woody vines or shrubs, as the pepper-vine; also, some allied plant, as the Japanese ivy or the Virginia creeper.

am-per-age (am-pär'äj or am'pēr-äj), *n.* The strength of an electric current measured in amperes.

am-pere (am-pär' or am'pēr), *n.* [From A. M. *Ampère* (1775-1836), French physicist.] In *elect.*, the unit of current strength, the current produced by an electromotive force of one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

am-pere=hour, *n.* In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity (3,600 coulombs) transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour: used as a unit.—**am-pere=me'ter**, **am-pe-rom'e-ter** (-pe-rom'e-tēr), *n.* An ammeter.—**am-pere=turn**, *n.* In *elect.*, one complete turn or convolution of a conducting coil, through which one ampere of current passes; the magnetomotive force produced by one ampere passing through one complete turn or convolution of a coil.

am-per-sand (am'pēr-sand'), *n.* [For *and per se=and*, & by itself (as a mere symbol given after the letters of the alphabet, and called) *and*.] The character &. See *and*, *n.*

amphi-. [Gr. *ἀμφι-*, repr. *ἀμφί*, prep. and adv., about, around, on both sides (of), akin to L. *ambi-*, around, on both sides.] A prefix meaning 'around,' 'on both sides,' and hence 'in two ways,' 'of two kinds,' occurring orig. in words from the Greek, but now used occasionally as an English formative.

am-phi-ar-thro-sis (am'fi-är-thrŏ'sis), *n.*; pl. *-thro-ses* (-thrŏ'sēz). [NL.: see *amphi-* and *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a form of articulation which permits slight motion, as that between the bodies of the vertebrae.

am-phi-b-i-a (am-fib'i-ä), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *amphibius*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, amphibious, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βίος*, life.] Animals living both on land and in water, as frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, beavers, etc.; [*cap.*] a class of vertebrates, including the frogs, newts, and salamanders, more or less fish-like in the larval forms and at some time during life having gills.—**am-phi-b'i-an**, *I. a.* Belonging to amphibia, or to the class *Amphibia*. *II. n.* An amphibian animal; also, an amphibious plant.—**am-phi-b'i-ous**, *a.* Living both on land and in water; belonging to both land and water; hence, of a twofold nature.—**am-phi-b'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**am-phi-b'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nŏte, möve, nŏr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agŏny, intä, ūnite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ärgent, äctor, näture; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; thi, then; y, you;

am-phi-bole (am'fī-bōl), *n.* [F., < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous: see *amphibolous*.] A silicate mineral of varying composition, usually consisting of a silicate of calcium, magnesium, and one or more other metals, and having numerous varieties, including tremolite, common hornblende, etc.—**amphibole group**, a group of minerals consisting of amphibole and allied minerals.

am-phi-bol-ic (am-fi-bol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by amphiboly; ambiguous; uncertain.

am-phib-o-lite (am-fib'ō-lit), *n.* [From *amphibole*.] A metamorphic rock consisting essentially of amphibole or hornblende.

am-phi-bol-o-gy (am-fi-bol'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. -gies (-jiz). [LL. *amphibologia*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous (see *amphibolous*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak.] Ambiguity of speech, esp. from uncertainty of the grammatical construction rather than of the meaning of the words; also, a phrase, sentence, etc., capable of being construed in more than one way.

am-phib-o-lous (am-fib'ō-lus), *a.* [LL. *amphibolus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + βάλλειν, throw.] Ambiguous, as in meaning; equivocal; characterized by amphibology.—**am-phib'ō-ly**, *n.* [L. *amphibolia*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολία.] Amphibolous character or speech; ambiguity; amphibology.

am-phi-brach (am'fī-brak), *n.* [L. *amphibrachys*, < Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς, short on both sides, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + βραχύς, short.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, short, long, and short.

am-phi-car-pous (am-fi-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί (see *amphi-*) + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing two classes of fruit, differing in form or in time of ripening.

am-phi-chro-ic (am-fi-kro'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί (see *amphi-*) + χρῶμα, color.] In *chem.*, reacting both as an acid and as an alkali upon colors used as chemical tests. Also **am"phichro-mat'ic** (-krō-mat'ik).

am-phi-cœ-lous (am-fi-sē'lus), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί (see *amphi-*) + κοῖλος, hollow.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, concave on both sides, as the bodies of the vertebræ of fishes.

am-phi-cy-on (am-fik'ti-on), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφικύβονες, pl. = ἀμφικύβονες, dwellers around, neighbors.] [Often *cap.*] A deputy to the council of a league of ancient Greek states, esp. a league whose council met alternately at Delphi and Thermopylæ.—**am-phi-cy-on'ic** (-on'ik), *a.*—**am-phi-cy-on-y** (-on-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). A league of states represented by amphictyons.

am-phi-ge-an (am-fi-jē'an), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί, around, + γῆ, earth.] In *bot.*, extending around the earth, as species of plants found throughout the same latitude.

am-phi-go-ry (am'fī-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [F. *amphigouri*; origin unknown.] A meaningless tissue of words; a nonsensical rigmorale, esp. as a form of literary composition. Also (F.) **am-phi-gou-ri** (än-fē-gō-rē).—**am-phi-gor'ic** (-gor'ik), *a.*

am-phi-m-a-cer (am-fim'a-sēr), *n.* [L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. ἀμφίμακρος, long on both sides, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + μακρός, long.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, long, short, and long.

am-phi-ox-us (am-fi-ok'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ὄξυς, sharp.] Any lancelet of the genus *Amphioxus* (or *Branchiostoma*).

am-phi-pod (am'fī-pod), *n.* [NL. *Amphipoda*, pl., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ποῦς (ποδ-), foot.] One of the *Amphipoda*, a division of crustaceans, as the beach-fleas, having the anterior pairs of legs directed forward and the rest backward.—**am-phi-p'o-dous** (-fip'ō-dus), *a.*

am-phi-pro-style (am-fi-prō'stil or am-fip'rō-). [L. *amphiprostylus*, < Gr. ἀμφίπροστυλος, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + πρόστυλος, E. *pro-style*.] In *arch.*: **I.** *a.* Having a portico in both front and rear, as a temple. **II.** *n.* An amphiprostyle building.

am-phis-bæ-na (am-fis-bē'nä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀμφισβαινα, < ἀμφίς, on both sides, + βαίνειν, go.] A fabulous venomous serpent having a head at each end and able to move



Amphisbæna.

in either direction; also, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Amphisbæna*, of tropical America, with obtuse head and tail and moving forward or backward with equal ease.—**am-phis-bæ'nic**, *a.*

am-phi-the-ater, **am-phi-the-a-tre** (am-fi-thē'a-tēr), *n.* [L. *amphitheatrum*, < Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον, < ἀμφί, around,



Remains of Roman Amphitheater at Nîmes, France.

+ θέατρον, theater.] A building or place of exhibition with seats in oval or circular tiers rising one behind another about an arena or central area; hence, any similar formation, as a hollow among hills; also, the uppermost gallery of a modern theater.—**am"phi-the-at'ric**, **am"phi-the-at'-ri-cal** (-thē-at'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Of, like, or in an amphitheater.—**am"phi-the-at'-ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Am-phit-ry-on (am-fit'ri-on), *n.* [From *Amphitryon* in Molière's comedy of that name, who gives a dinner.] [Also *l. c.*] The host at a dinner.

am-pho-ra (am'fō-rā), *n.*; pl. -ræ (-rē).

[L., < Gr. ἀμφορεύς, for ἀμφιφορεύς, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + φέρειν, bear.] A two-handled, narrow-necked vessel, commonly pointed at the base, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding wine, oil, etc.—**am-phor'ic** (-for'ik), *a.* In *pathol.*, resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of a flask.



Amphora.

am-ple (am'pl), *a.*; compar. *ampler*, superl. *amplest*. [OF. F. *ample*, < L. *amplus*.] Of great extent, size, or amount; large; broad; big; full; in full or abundant measure; copious; liberal; fully sufficient for the purpose or for needs.—**am'ple-ness**, *n.*

am-plex-i-caul (am-plek'si-kāl), *a.* [L. *amplexus*, pp. of *amplecti*, embrace, + *caulis*, stem.] In *bot.*, clasping the stem, as some leaves do at their base.



Amplexicaul Leaves.

am-pli-a-tion (am-pli-ā'shōn), *n.* [L. *ampliatio*(n-), < *ampliare*, enlarge, < *amplus*, E. *ample*.] Amplification.—**am'pli-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.*

am-pli-fi-ca-tion (am'pli-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [L. *amplificatio*(n-).] The act of amplifying; enlargement; extension; expansion of a statement, narrative, etc., as for rhetorical purposes; also, a statement, narrative, etc., so expanded; also, an addition made in expanding.—**am'pli-fi-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), **am'pli-fi-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.*

am-pli-fi-er (am'pli-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which amplifies; any of various devices for enlarging, increasing, or extending something; a lens in a microscope, for enlarging the field of vision; an amplifying device used in radio.

am-pli-fy (am'pli-fi), *v.*; -fied, -fying. [OF. F. *amplifier*, < L. *amplificare*, < *amplus*, ample, large, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *tr.* To make larger or greater; enlarge; extend; expand in stating or describing, as by means of details, illustrations, etc.; develop rhetorically; specif., to increase the magnitude or intensity of (radio impulses, signals, etc.). **II.** *intr.* To discourse at length; expatiate or dilate (on).

am-pli-tude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*.] The state of being ample; great size or extent; wide range; large or full measure; abundance; the range of a projectile; in *physics*, the distance from one extremity of a vibration (properly) to the middle point, or (commonly) to the other extremity; in *astron.*, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting.

am-ply (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner or measure.

am-pul-la (am-pul'ä), *n.*; pl. *ampullæ* (-ē). [L.] A two-handled bottle with a nearly globular body used by the Romans for holding oil, etc.; *eccles.*, a vessel for holding consecrated oil; a cruet for the wine and water used at the

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

altar; in *anat.*, a dilated portion of a canal or duct. — **am-pul-la'ceous** (-pu-lă'shius), *a.* Bottle-shaped; inflated. Also **am-pul'lar** (-pul'ār).

am-pu-tate (am'pū-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [*L. amputatus*, pp. of *amputare*, < *ambi-*, around, + *putare*, lop, prune: see *putative*.] To cut off (a limb or other projecting member) by a surgical operation; remove all or part of by cutting. — **am-pu-ta'tion** (-tă'shən), *n.* — **am-pu-ta-tor**, *n.*

am-ri-ta (am-rē'tā), *n.* [*Skt.*, immortal, as *n.* immortality, the drink of immortality: cf. *Gr. ἀμβροτος*, immortal, and *E. ambrosia*.] In *Hindu myth.*, the beverage of immortality; also, the immortality conferred by it.

amt (ämt), *n.* [*Dan.* and *Norw.*] In Denmark and Norway, an administrative territorial division corresponding to a county.

a-muck (a-muk'), *a.* or *adv.* [*Malay amog.*] In a state of murderous frenzy, with efforts to kill all who come in the way: chiefly used in the phrase 'to run amuck' (orig. of frenzied Malays, later also of any one making wild, indiscriminate attacks).

am-u-let (am'ū-let), *n.* [*L. amuletum*; origin unknown.] Some object superstitiously worn to ward off evil; a protecting charm.

a-muse (a-mūz'), *v. t.*; *amused*, *amusing*. [*OF. F. amuser*, occupy with trifles, beguile, divert, < *OF. a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *muser*, trifle: see *muse*.] To occupy or divert the attention of with something that beguiles or deceives (archaic); also, to occupy the attention of agreeably; entertain; divert; excite mirth in; also, to engross; also, to puzzle. — **a-mus'a-ble**, *a.* — **a-muse'ment**, *n.* Beguilement or deception (archaic); also, pleasant entertainment; diversion; mirth, as at something ludicrous; also, a form or means of entertainment; a pastime. — **a-mus'er**, *n.* — **a-mus'ing**, *p. a.* That amuses; entertaining; diverting. — **a-mus'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mu-sive** (a-mū'ziv), *a.* Amusing; entertaining.

a-myg-da-la (a-mig'dă-lă), *n.*; pl. -læ (-lē). [*L.*, < *Gr. ἀμυγδαλή*, almond: cf. *almond*.] An almond; in *anat.*, an almond-shaped part; a tonsil.

a-myg-da-la-ceous (a-mig-dă-lă'shius), *a.* [*L. amygdalaceus*, almond-like, < *amygdala*: see *amygdala*.] Belonging to the *Amygdalaceæ*, or almond family of plants, which includes the almond, peach, plum, cherry, etc.

a-myg-da-lin (a-mig'dă-lin), *n.* [*L. amygdala*: see *amygdala*.] In *chem.*, a glucoside existing in bitter almonds.

a-myg-da-loid (a-mig'dă-loid). [*Gr. ἀμυγδαλή*, almond: see -oid.] **I. a.** Almond-like; of rocks, containing amygdulæ. **II. n.** An igneous rock in which rounded cavities formed by the expansion of steam have later become filled with various minerals. — **a-myg-da-loi'dal**, *a.* — **a-myg'dule** (-dūl), *n.* One of the mineral nodules in amygdaloid.

am-yl (am'il), *n.* [*L. amyllum*, starch, + *E. -yl*.] An Amygdaloid (Diabase) with calcite nodules or amygdulæ.

In *chem.*, a hypothetical radical, C_5H_{11} , believed to exist in many compounds, as 'amyl alcohol' ($C_5H_{11}OH$, the chief constituent of fusel-oil) and 'amyl nitrite' (a yellowish liquid of fruity odor and aromatic taste, inhaled as a remedy in asthma, etc.).

am-y-la-ceous (am-i-lă'shius), *a.* [*L. amyllum*, starch: see *amyllum*.] Of the nature of starch; starchy.

am-y-lene (am'i-lēn), *n.* [*From amyl.*] In *chem.*, any of certain unsaturated isomeric hydrocarbons with the formula C_5H_{10} .

a-myl-ic (a-mil'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to amyl.

a-myl-o-gen (a-mil'ō-jen), *n.* [*L. amyllum*, starch: see -gen.] In *chem.*, that part of granulose which is soluble in water. — **a-myl-o-gen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to amylogen; also, of leucoplasts, forming starch.

am-y-loid (am'i-loid). [*L. amyllum*, starch: see -oid.] **I. a.** Starch-like; starchy. **II. n.** A starch-like sub-

stance; in *pathol.*, a proteid substance formed in the tissues in lardaceous degeneration. — **am-y-loi'dal**, *a.*

am-y-lol-y-sis (am-i-lol'i-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. amyllum*, starch, + *Gr. λύνω*, a loosing.] The conversion of starch into sugar in digestion. — **am'y-lo-lyt'ic** (-lō-lit'ik), *a.*

am-y-lop-sin (am-i-lop'sin), *n.* [*L. amyllum*, starch, + *Gr. φῦσις*, appearance.] In *chem.*, an enzyme of the pancreatic juice, capable of converting starch into sugar.

am-y-lose (am'i-lōs), *n.* [*L. amyllum*, starch.] In *chem.*, any of a group of carbohydrates, as starch, dextrin, cellulose, etc., having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or some multiple thereof.

am-y-lum (am'i-lum), *n.* [*L.*, starch, < *Gr. ἄμυλον*, fine flour, prepared otherwise than by the usual grinding, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μύλη*, mill.] Starch.

an¹, a³ (an or an, ā or a), *indef. art.* [*AS. ān*, one, *E. one*.] One; some single; distributively, each or every (as, once a day; five cents an hour): *a* being now regularly used before initial consonant-sounds (including the ū-sound, as in *use* and *eulogy*, and the h-sound), *an* before initial vowel-sounds, and sometimes still, as formerly, before an initial h-sound in an unaccented syllable (as, *an* historian, but *a* history).

an² (an or an), *conj.* [*Reduced form of and.*] And (in this sense usually *an'*: colloq.); also, if (archaic or prov.).

an- [*Gr. ἀν-*: see *a-*.] The form of *a-*, 'without,' 'not,' used before a vowel (or *h*), as in *anelectric*.

-an. [*L. -anus*.] A suffix meaning 'belonging to,' 'pertaining or relating to,' 'adhering to,' and commonly expressing connection with a place, person, leader, class, order, sect, system, doctrine, or the like, serving to form adjectives, many of which are also used as nouns, as *American*, *Babylonian*, *Christian*, *Dominican*, *Elizabethan*, *Hydrozoan*, *lepidopteran*, *presbyterian*, *republican*, and hence serving to form other nouns of the same type, as *historian*, *theologian*.

a-na¹ (ā'nā or an'ā), *n. pl.* [*Noun use of -ana*, as in *Shaksperiana*, etc.: see *-ana*.] Sayings, anecdotes, writings, etc., in connection with a particular person or subject.

an-a² (an'ā), *adv.* [*Gr. ἀνά*, prep., at the rate of (so much) each.] In equal quantities; of each: used in medical prescriptions, with reference to ingredients, and often written *āā*.

ana- [*Gr. ἀνα-*, repr. *ἀνά*, prep., up, upon, throughout, by, according to: see *on*.] A prefix meaning 'up,' 'throughout,' 'again,' 'back,' occurring orig. in words from the Greek, but used also in modern words (English and other) formed after the Greek type.

-ana. [*L. -ana*, neut. pl. of *-anus*, *E. -an*.] A suffix meaning 'things relating to,' used in collective plural nouns formed from the names of persons, places, or other subjects of interest, and denoting sayings, anecdotes, items of information, writings, etc., in connection with them, as in *Americana*, *Shaksperiana*.

an-a-bæ-na (an-a-bē'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀναβαίνειν*, go up: see *anabasis*.] Any of the fresh-water algæ constituting the genus *Anabæna*, commonly occurring in masses, and often contaminating water, giving it a fishy odor and taste and sometimes a cloudy appearance; a mass of such algæ.

an-a-bap-tism (an-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [*LGr. ἀναβαπτισμός*, < *ἀναβαπτίζω*, baptize again, < *Gr. ανα-*, again, + *βαπτίζω*, *E. baptize*.] A second baptism; [*cap.*] the doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists. — **An-a-bap'tist**, *n.* A member of any of various sects arising in Germany, Switzerland, etc., early in the 16th century, that denied the validity of infant baptism and required the baptism of adults on entrance into communion: also applied, more or less opprobriously, to members of later sects or religious bodies holding the same doctrine.

an-a-bas (an'a-bas), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀναβάς*, second aorist part. of *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up: see *anabasis*.] Any fish of the acanthopterygian genus *Anabas* of southern Asia, etc., as the climbing-fish, *A. scandens*.

a-nab-a-sis (a-nab'a-sis), *n.*; pl. -ases (-a-sēz). [*Gr. ἀνάβασις*, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *βαίνειν*, go.] A going up; a military advance or expedition, as that of Cyrus the Younger and his Greek mercenaries in 401 B.C., against Artaxerxes II. of Persia, described by Xenophon in his "Anabasis."



Amulets: 1, from the Vatican; 2, from a private collection.



fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hōr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

a-nab-o-lism (a-nab'ō-lizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναβολή, ascent, < ἀναβάλλειν, throw up, < ἀνά, up, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *biol.*, ascending or constructive metabolism: opposed to *catabolism*. See *metabolism*. — **an-a-bol-ic** (an-ā-bol'ik), *a.*

an-a-branch (an'ā-brānch), *n.* [For *anastomosing branch*.] A branch of a river which leaves it and enters it again. [Australia.]

an-a-car-di-a-ceous (an-ā-kār-di-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Anacardium*, genus including the cashew, < Gr. ἀνά, according to, + καρδιά, heart.] Belonging to the *Anacardiaceae*, a family of trees and shrubs including the cashew, mango, pistachio, sumac, etc.

a-nach-o-rism (a-nak'ō-rizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνα-, back, against, + χώρα, place, country.] Something not properly belonging to the country to which it is referred.

an-a-chron-ic (an-ā-kron'ik), *a.* Anachronistic.

a-nach-ro-nism (a-nak'rō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, < ἀναχρονίζεσθαι, refer to a wrong time, < ἀνα-, back, against, + χρόνος, time.] A misplacing in time; a crediting of a person or thing to a time other, esp. earlier, than the actual period; also, something placed or occurring out of its proper time. — **a-nach-ro-nis'tic**, **a-nach-ro-nous**, *a.* Placed or occurring out of the proper time; involving an anachronism. — **a-nach-ro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

a-nac-la-sis (a-nak'la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάκλασις, < ἀνακλᾶν, bend back, break off, < ἀνα-, back, + κλᾶν, break.] In *pros.*, a change of place between a short syllable and a preceding long one. — **an-a-clas-tic** (an-ā-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάκλαστος, bent back, < ἀνακλᾶν.] Pertaining or due to the refraction of light; in *pros.*, pertaining to or characterized by anacclasis. — **an-a-clas'tics**, *n.* Same as *dioptrics*.

an-a-cli-nal (an-ā-kli'nal), *a.* [Gr. ἀνα-, against, + κλίνειν, incline.] In *geol.*, transverse to the dip, as a valley.

an-a-co-lu-thon (an'ā-kō-lū'thon), *n.*; pl. *-tha* (-thā). [NL., < Gr. ἀνακόλουθον, neut. of ἀνακόλουθος, inconsequent, < ἀν- priv. + ἀκόλουθος, following.] In *gram.*, a construction or a sentence involving a break in grammatical sequence. See Luke, v. 14. — **an'a-co-lu'thic**, *a.*

an-a-con-da (an-ā-kon'dā), *n.* [Singhalese?] Orig., some large serpent or python of Ceylon; later, a large South American serpent, *Eunectes murinus*, of the boa family; hence, any boa-constrictor.

A-nac-re-on-tic (a-nak-rē-on'tik), *I. a.* [Also *I. c.*] Pertaining to or in the manner of the Greek lyric poet Anacreon (about 563—about 478 B.C.), who wrote of love and wine; amatory; convivial. *II. n.* [*I. c.*] A poem in the manner of Anacreon.

an-a-cru-sis (an-ā-kro'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάκρουσις, < ἀνακρούειν, strike up, < ἀνά, up, + κρούειν, strike.] In *pros.*, an unaccented syllable (or two) prefixed to a verse beginning with an accented syllable. — **an-a-crus'tic** (-krus'tik), *a.*

an-a-dem (an'ā-dem), *n.* [L. *anadema*, < Gr. ἀνάδημα, < ἀναδέν, bind up, < ἀνά, up, + δέν, bind.] A headband; a wreath; a garland. [Poetic.]

an-a-di-plo-sis (an'ā-di-plō'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀνδιπλωσις, < ἀνδιπλῶν, make double, < ἀνά, up, + διπλῶν, double.] In *rhét.*, repetition in the first part of one clause of a prominent word in the latter part of the preceding clause. See Rom. viii. 16, 17.

a-nad-ro-mous (a-nad'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάδρομος, < ἀνά, up, + δραμεῖν, run.] Of fishes, going from the sea up a river to spawn. Cf. *catadromous*.

a-næ-mi-a (a-nē'mi-ā), etc. See *anemia*, etc.

an-a-ër-obe (an-ā'ē-rōb), *n.* One of the anaërobia.

an-a-ër-o-bi-a (an-ā-ē-rō'bi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἄηρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίος, life.] Bacteria and other micro-organisms whose existence requires, or is not destroyed by, the absence of free oxygen: opposed to *aërobia*. — **an-a-ër-o-bic**, *a.* Of bacteria, etc., requiring, or not destroyed by, the absence of free oxygen; pertaining to anaërobia. — **an-a-ër-o-bi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-æs-the-sia (an-es-thē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναισθησία, < ἀν- priv. + αἰσθάνεσθαι, perceive.] Loss of the sense of touch or feeling; esp., general or local insensibility, as to pain, induced by certain drugs. Also **an-æs-the'sis** (-sis). — **an-æs-thet'ic** (-thet'ik), etc. See *anesthetic*, etc.

an-a-glyph (an'ā-glif), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος, also ἀνάγλυπτος, wrought in low relief, < ἀνά, up, + γλῦφειν, carve.] Something executed in low relief, as a cameo or an embossed ornament. — **an-a-glyph'ic**, **an-a-glyp'tic** (-glip'tik), *a.* — **an-a-glyp'tics**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος.] The art of carving or decorating in low relief.

an-a-go-ge (an-ā-gō'jē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀναγωγή, < ἀνάγειν, lead up, raise, < ἀνά, up, + ἄγειν, lead.] Spiritual meaning or interpretation, as of Scripture. — **an-a-gog'ic**, **an-a-gog'i-cal** (-gō'jik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anagoge; spiritual; mystical. — **an-a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-a-gram (an'ā-gram), *n.* [F. *anagramme*, < Gr. ἀνα-, back, again, + γράμμα, letter, < γράφειν, write.] A word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of another word or phrase. — **an'a-gram-mat'ic**, **an'a-gram-mat'i-cal** (-grā-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* — **an'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **an-a-gram-ma-tism** (-gram'ā-tizm), *n.* The making of anagrams. — **an-a-gram-ma-tist**, *n.* — **an-a-gram-ma-tize**, *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. To transpose into an anagram.

a-nal (ā'nal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the anus.

a-nal-cite (a-nal'sit), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλκῆς, weak, < ἀν- priv. + ἀλκή, strength.] A white or slightly colored mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, generally found in crystalline form.

an-a-lec-ta (an-ā-lek'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάλεκτα, neut. pl. of ἀνάλεκτος, adj. < ἀναλέγειν, pick up, gather, collect, < ἀνά, up, + λέγειν, pick.] Literary extracts or fragments forming a collection. Also **an'a-lects**.

an-a-lep-tic (an-ā-lep'tik), [Gr. ἀναληπτικός, < ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up, recover, restore.] In *med.*: *I. a.* Promoting the recovery of strength after disease; strengthening; restorative. *II. n.* An analeptic remedy.

a-nal-gen, **a-nal-gene** (a-nal'jen, -jēn), *n.* [Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἄλγος, pain.] In *phar.*, a colorless crystalline derivative of quinoline, used as an antipyretic, analgesic, etc.

an-al-ge-sia (an-al-jē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναλγησία, < ἀν- priv. + ἄλγος, feel pain.] In *med.*, absence of sensibility to pain. — **an-al-ge'sic** (-zik), **an-al-get'ic** (-jet'ik). In *med.*: *I. a.* Pertaining to or causing analgesia. *II. n.* A remedy that removes pain.

an-a-log-ic, **an-a-log-i-cal** (an-ā-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [See *analogy*.] Pertaining to, involving, or having analogy; analogous. — **an-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nal-o-gist** (ā-nal'ō-jist), *n.* One who analogizes, or deals with analogies. — **a-nal'o-gize** (-jiz), *v.*; *-gized*, *-gizing*. *I. tr.* To explain by analogy; represent as analogous. *II. intr.* To use analogy; be analogous.

a-nal-o-gous (ā-nal'ō-gus), *a.* [L. *analogus*, < Gr. ἀνάλογος, proportionate, < ἀνά, according to, + λόγος, proportion, due relation: see *Logos*.] Corresponding or comparable (*to*) in some respect, though unlike as a whole; having analogy; in *biol.*, corresponding in function but not in type of structure and in origin (as, the wing of a bird and the wing of a butterfly are *analogous*). — **a-nal'o-gous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nal'o-gous-ness**, *n.*

an-a-logue (an'ā-log), *n.* [F., < L. *analogus*: see *analogous*.] Something analogous; in *biol.*, an organ or part which is analogous to another.

a-nal-ogy (ā-nal'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [L. *analogia*, < Gr. ἀναλογία, < ἀνάλογος: see *analogous*.] A mathematical proportion, or equality of ratios; hence, a correspondence between things unlike in themselves (as, to trace an *analogy* between the heart and a machine); a ground of comparison in some respect, without actual or complete resemblance; the relation of being analogous; in *biol.*, analogous relation or correspondence.

an-al-pha-bete (an-al'fa-bēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλόφθητος, not knowing one's a-b-c, < ἀν- priv. + ἄλφα, alpha (a), + βῆτα, beta (b).] A totally illiterate person. — **an-al-pha-bet'ic** (-bet'ik), *a.*

an-a-lyse (an'ā-liz), etc. See *analyze*, etc.

a-nal-y-sis (ā-nal'yi-sis), *n.*; pl. *-yses* (-i-sēz). [ML., < Gr. ἀνάλυσις, < ἀναλύνειν, unloose, undo, < ἀνά, up, + λύνειν, loose.] Resolution or separation of a whole, whether a material substance or any matter of thought, into its constituent elements (opposed to *synthesis*); esp., this process as a method of studying the nature of a thing or of determining its essential features; also, a brief presentation

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of essential features; an outline or summary, as of a book; a synopsis; in *math.*, algebraic reasoning, esp. as applied to geometry; also, treatment by the calculus; in *chem.*, intentionally produced decomposition or separation of a substance into its ingredients or elements, as to find their kind or quantity; hence, the ascertainment of the kind or amount of one or more of the constituents of a substance, whether actually obtained in separate form or not.

an-a-lyst (an-ā-līst), *n.* [F. *analyste*, < *analyser*, E. *analyze*.] One who analyzes; one versed in analysis.

an-a-lyt-ic, **an-a-lyt-i-cal** (an-ā-līt'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάλυτικός*.] Pertaining to or proceeding by analysis (opposed to *synthetic*); in *math.*, treated by algebra (as geometry: see *geometry*) or by the calculus; in *philol.*, characterized by the use of separate particles and auxiliary words rather than inflections, as some languages, expressions, etc. (see *synthetic*).—**an-a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**an-a-lyt'ics**, *n.* Mathematical or algebraic analysis.

an-a-lyz-a-ble, **an-a-lys-a-ble** (an-ā-lī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being analyzed.

an-a-lyze, **an-a-lyse** (an-ā-līz), *v. t.*; *-lyzed* or *-lysed*, *-lyzing* or *-lysing*. [F. *analyser*, < *analyse*, analysis, < ML. *analysis*: see *analysis*.] To resolve into elements or constituent parts; determine the elements or essential features of; examine by analysis; in *math.*, to treat algebraically or by the calculus.—**an-ā-ly-za'tion**, **an-ā-ly-sa'tion** (-lī-zā'shən), *n.*—**an-ā-lyz-er**, **an-ā-lys-er** (-lī-zēr), *n.*

an-am-ne-sis (an-am-nēs'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάμνησις*, < *ἀνα-*, back, + *μνήσθαι*, remember.] The recalling of things past; recollection; reminiscence.—**an-am-nes'tic** (-nes'tik), *a.*—**an-am-nes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-a-mor-pho-scope (an-ā-mōr'fō-skōp), *n.* [See *anamorphosis* and *-scope*.] A device, as a curved mirror, for giving a correct image of a picture or the like that is distorted by anamorphosis.

an-a-mor-pho-sis (an-ā-mōr'fō-sis), *n.*; pl. *-phoses* (-fō-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, a forming anew, < *ἀναμορφῶν*, form anew: cf. *metamorphosis*.] A kind of drawing presenting a distorted image which appears in natural form under certain conditions, as when reflected from a curved mirror; the method of producing such drawings; in *bot.*, anomalous change of form; in *bot.* and *zool.*, gradual change of form, generally ascending, in successive members of a group of plants or animals.

an-an-drous (an-an'drus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] In *bot.*, having no stamens.

An-a-ni-as (an-ā-nī'ās), *n.* [From *Ananias*, in Acts, v. 1-10, who was struck dead for lying.] A liar.

an-an-thous (an-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, destitute of flowers.

an-a-nym (an-ā-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνα-*, back, + *ὄνυμα*, name.] A name written or spelled backward.

an-a-pæst, **an-a-pest** (an-ā-pest), *n.* [L. *anapæstus*, < Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος*, struck back, reversed (as compared with a dactyl), < *ἀνα-*, back, + *παίειν*, strike.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, two short followed by one long.—**an-a-pæs'tic**, **an-a-pest'ic**. **I. a.** Pertaining to or consisting of anapæsts. **II. n.** An anapæstic verse, as in Byron's "Destruction of Sennacherib."

a-naph-o-ra (a-nāf'ō-rā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀναφορά*, < *ἀναφέρειν*, bring up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *φέρειν*, bear.] In *rhet.*, repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of two or more successive verses, clauses, or sentences. See 1 Cor. i. 20.

an-aph-ro-dis-i-ac (an-af-rō-diz'i-ak). [See *an-* and *aphrodisiac*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Capable of diminishing sexual desire. **II. n.** An aphrodisiac agent.

an-a-phy-lax-is (an-ā-fī-lak'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνα-*, back, against, + *φυλάσσειν*, guard.] In *pathol.*, increased susceptibility to the action of a foreign protein as the result of a first injection of the substance, as in serum treatment.

an-a-plas-tic (an-ā-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάπλαστος*, plastic, < *ἀναπλάσσειν*, form anew, < *ἀνα-*, again, + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Reporative: noting surgery which replaces lost tissue or parts, or remedies natural defects, as by transplanting.—**an-ā-plas-ty**, *n.* Anaplastic surgery.

an-ap-tot-ic (an-ā-ptōt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνα-*, back, again, + *ἄπτωτος*, indeclinable: see *aptote*.] In *philol.*, designating

languages, such as English, which have a tendency to lose, or have already lost, the use of inflections.

an-arch (an'ārk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχος*, without a head or chief, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀρχός*, leader.] One who opposes government or law; an anarchist.

a-nar-chic, **a-nar-chi-cal** (a-nār'kik, -ki-kāl), *a.* Of, like, or tending to anarchy; advocating anarchy.—**a-nar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-ar-chism (an'ār-kizm), *n.* The principle of anarchy; the doctrine (advocated under various forms) urging the abolition of government and governmental restraint as the indispensable condition of political and social liberty; the methods or practices of anarchists; anarchy.—**an'ar-chist**, *n.* An advocate of anarchism; popularly, one who would overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order.—**an-ar-chis'tic**, *a.*

an-ar-chy (an'ār-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχία*, < *ἀναρχος*: see *anarch*.] Absence of government or governmental restraint; a state of society without government or law; political and social disorder due to absence of governmental control; in general, disorder due to want of a controlling and regulating agency.

an-ar-throus (an-ār'thrus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναρθρος*, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄρθρον*, joint, article.] In *zool.*, without joints or articulated limbs; in *Gr. gram.*, used without the article.

an-a-sar-ca (an-ā-sār'kā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] In *pathol.*, dropsy, of considerable extent, in the subcutaneous connective tissue.—**an-a-sar'cous**, *a.*

an-as-tig-mat (an-as'tig-mat), *n.* [G.] A system of lenses in which astigmatic defects are overcome.

an-as-tig-mat-ic (an-as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [See *an-*.] Not astigmatic: applied esp. to a lens, or a system of lenses, in which astigmatic defects are overcome.

a-nas-to-mose (a-nas'tō-mōz), *v. i.*; *-mosed*, *-mosing*. To communicate or be connected by anastomosis.

a-nas-to-mo-sis (a-nas-tō-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *-moses* (-mō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀναστομῶσις*, an opening, < *ἀναστομῶν*, furnish with a mouth, < *ἀνά*, up, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, communication between veins or other vessels; connection between parts of any branching system. Also fig.—**a-nas-to-mot'ic** (-mot'ik), *a.*

a-nas-tro-phe (a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, < *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn up or back, < *ἀνά*, up, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *rhet.*, inversion of the usual order of words.

a-nath-e-ma (a-nath'ē-mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* (-māz). [LL., < Gr. *ἀνάθεμα*, something devoted (to evil), < *ἀνατίθεμαι*, dedicate, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τίθεμαι*, set.] A person or thing accursed; also, a formal ecclesiastical curse involving excommunication; hence, in general, an imprecation or malediction.—**anathema maranatha** (mar-ā-nā'thā), in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, the term *anathema* supplemented by a phrase (Syr. *māran ethā*) meaning 'the Lord hath come,' apparently added for solemnity: hence used as an intensified form of *anathema*.—**a-nath'e-ma-tize** (-mā-tiz), *v.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. **I. tr.** To pronounce an anathema against; curse. **II. intr.** To utter anathemas.—**a-nath'e-ma-ti-za'tion** (-ti-zā'shən), *n.*—**a-nath'e-ma-tiz-er** (-ti-zēr), *n.*

an-a-tine (an-ā-tin), *a.* [L. *anatinus*, < *anas*, duck.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a duck; duck-like.

An-a-to-li-an (an-ā-tō-li-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνατολή*, rising, sunrise, the east, < *ἀνατέλλειν*, rise up.] Of or pertaining to Anatolia, or Asia Minor.

an-a-tom-ic, **an-a-tom-i-cal** (an-ā-tom'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνατομικός*.] Of or pertaining to anatomy; structural.—**an-a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nat-o-mist (ā-nat'ō-mist), *n.* One versed in anatomy.

a-nat-o-mize (ā-nat'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; *-mized*, *-mizing*. To dissect, as for anatomical study; fig., to analyze.—**a-nat'ō-mi-za'tion** (-mi-zā'shən), *n.*

a-nat-o-my (ā-nat'ō-mī), *n.*; pl. *-mies* (-miz). [OF. F. *anatomie*, < LL. *anatomia*, < LGr. *ἀνατομία*, for Gr. *ἀνατομή*, < *ἀνατέμνειν*, cut up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] The dissection of organized bodies in order to study their structure; fig., analysis (as in the title of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy"); also, the science of the structure of animals and plants, or a treatise on the subject; also, bodily structure; physique; also, an anatomical sub-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔn, then; y, you;

ject or model; also, a skeleton, or a person reduced almost to a skeleton (as, "A hungry lean-faced villain, A mere anatomy": Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 238).

a-nat-ro-pous (a-nat'ró-pus), *a.* [Gr. *aná*, up, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, of an ovule, inverted at an early stage of growth, so that the micropyle is turned toward the funicle, the chalaza being situated at the opposite end.

a-nat-to (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

-ance. [F. *-ance*, < L. *-antia*, *-entia*, < *-ans*, *-ens*, ppr. ending (see *-ant*); or directly from L. *-antia*.] A suffix of nouns denoting action, state, or quality, or something exemplifying one of these, often accompanying adjectives in *-ant* or formed directly from verbs, as in *assistance*, *assonance*, *defiance*, *distance*, *hindrance*, *riddance*. Cf. *-ancy* and *-ence*.

an-ces-tor (an'ses-tōr), *n.* [OF. *ancestre* (F. *ancêtre*), < L. *antecessor*, predecessor, < *antecedere*: see *anteced*.] One from whom a person is descended; a forefather or progenitor; in *law*, one from whom an inheritance is derived. —**an-ces'tral** (-trāl), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from ancestors. —**an-ces'tral-ly**, *adv.* —**an-ces'tress**, *n.* A female ancestor. —**an-ces'try**, *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-triz). Descent from ancestors; lineage; honorable parentage or birth; a line of ancestors; ancestors collectively.

an-chor¹ (ang'kōr), *n.* An anchor; a hermit: as, "An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope!" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 229).

an-chor² (ang'kōr), *n.* [AS. *ancor*, < L. *ancora*, < Gr. *ἄγκυρα*.] A device attached to a cable and sunk in water to hold a vessel in a particular place; typically, an iron implement with a shank having at one end a crosspiece or stock, and at the other two incurved arms, each terminating in a fluke; hence, some similar device, as for holding fast or for checking motion; fig., a means of stability. —**an'chor**³, *v.* **I. tr.** To secure by an anchor; hence, to fix firmly; make fast. **II. intr.** To cast anchor; hence, to become or be stationary. —**an'chor-age** (-āj), *n.* The act of anchoring, or the state of being anchored; a place for anchoring; means of anchoring or making fast; a charge for anchoring.

an-chor-ess (ang'kōr-es), *n.* A female anchorite.

an-cho-ret, **an-cho-rite** (ang'kō-ret, -rit), *n.* [LL. *anachoreta*, ML. *anachorita*, < Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, < *ἀναχωρεῖν*, retire, < *ἀνα-*, back, + *χωρεῖν*, give place, < *χώρος*, place.] One who has retired to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion; a hermit. —**an-cho-ret'ic**, *a.*

an-chor-less (ang'kōr-les), *a.* Without an anchor; drifting; not fixed or settled.

an-cho-vy (an-chō'vi or an'chō-vi), *n.*; pl. *-vies* (-viz). [Sp. and Pg. *anchova*, It. dial. *anciova*.] A small herring-like fish, *Engraulis encrasicolus*, abundant in the Mediterranean, much used pickled and in the form of a salt paste; also, any of various related fishes. —**an-cho'vy=pear'**, *n.* The fruit of a West Indian tree, *Grias cauliflora*, often pickled, and somewhat resembling the mango; also, the tree.

an-chu-sin (ang'kū-sin), *n.* [L. *anchusa*, < Gr. *ἄλκυσσα*, alkanet.] A red coloring matter obtained from the root of the alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*.

an-chy-lose (ang'ki-lōz), *etc.* See *ankylose*, *etc.*

an-cient¹ (ān'shent), *n.* A corruption of *ensign*.

an-cient² (ān'shent), *a.* [OF. F. *ancien*, < ML. *antianus*, < L. *ante*, before.] Of or in time long past, esp. before the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A.D. 476); dating from a remote period; of great age (archaic as applied to living beings); venerable (archaic); former or past. —**ancient régime**. Same as *ancien régime*, under régime.

—**an'cient**², *n.* One who lived in ancient times (usually in *pl.*); an ancient classical author (usually in *pl.*); also, a very old person; a patriarch; also, an elder, or senior dignitary (archaic). —**Ancient of Days**, the Supreme

Being, in reference to his existence from eternity. See Dan. vii. 9. —**an'cient-ly**, *adv.* In ancient times; of old.

—**an'cient-ness**, *n.* —**an'cient-ry**, *n.* Ancient character or style (archaic); ancient times (archaic); ancient lineage; old people† (see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iii. 3. 63).

an-ci-la-ry (an'si-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, < *ancilla*, hand-maid.] Pertaining to or serving as a handmaid; fig., subservient (often with *to*); auxiliary; subordinate.

an-cip-i-tal (an-sip'i-tāl), *a.* [L. *anceps* (*ancipit*), < *an-*, for *ambi*, on both sides, + *caput*, head.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, two-edged. Also **an-cip'i-tous**.

an-cis-troid (an-sis'troid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγκιστροειδής*, < *ἄγκιστρον*, hook, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hook-shaped.

an-cle (ang'kl), *etc.* See *ankle*, *etc.*

an-con (ang'kon), *n.*; pl. *ancones* (ang-kō'nēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀγκών*.] In *anat.*, the elbow; in *arch.*, any projection, as a console, supporting a cornice or the like. —**an-co-nal** (ang'kō-nāl), **an-co'ne-al** (-kō'nē-āl), *a.*

—**ancy**. An extended form of *-ance*, chiefly in nouns denoting state or quality, as in *ascendancy*, *buoyancy*, *redundancy*.

an-cy-los-to-mi-a-sis (an'si-los-tō-mi'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Ancylostoma*, genus of hookworms, < Gr. *ἄγκύλος*, bent, hooked, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Hookworm disease. See *hookworm*.

An-cy-rene (an'si-rēn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ancyra (now Angora), a city of ancient Galatia in Asia Minor: as, the *Ancyrene* inscription (an inscription in the temple of Augustus at Ancyra, a copy of a statement prepared by the Roman emperor of his own acts and policy).

and (and). [AS. *and*, akin to G. *und*.] **I. conj.** A particle used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, or to add or introduce further matter; sometimes, also or even (obs. or archaic); also, as expressing a condition, if (archaic or prov.). See *an*². **II. n.** The character &, & (orig. formed by combining the letters of the Latin *et*, 'and'), used as a symbol for the conjunction *and*: sometimes called 'short and.' Cf. *ampersand*.

an-da-lu-site (an-dā-lū'sit), *n.* [From *Andalusia*, division of southern Spain.] A mineral consisting of a silicate of aluminium, first discovered in Andalusia, Spain.

an-dan-te (an-dan'tē, It. ān-dān'tā), [It., ppr. of *andare*, walk.] In *music*: **I. a.** Proceeding with a moderate, even, graceful movement. **II. n.** An andante movement. —**an-dan-ti'no** (-tē'nō), [It., dim. of *andante*.] In *music*: **I. a.** Somewhat slower than andante; also, somewhat less slow than andante. **II. n.**; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). An andantino movement.

An-de-an (an'dē-an or an-dē'an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Andes.

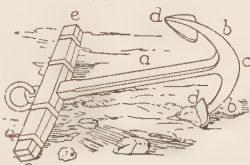
an-des-ite (an'dēz-it), *n.* [From the *Andes* Mountains.] A widespread igneous rock occurring in various colors and resembling trachyte.

and-i-ron (and'i'ern), *n.* [OF. *andier*; origin unknown. The E. form is due to association with *iron*.] One of a pair of metallic supports for wood burning on a hearth.

An-dre-a Fer-ra-ra (an'drē-ā fe-rā'rā), [From a Venetian sword-maker of this name.] A sword or sword-blade of a kind greatly esteemed in Scotland toward the end of the 16th century and later.

andro-, **andr-**. Forms of Gr. *ἀνδρ* (*ἀνδρ*-), man, male (hence used, in *bot.*, for 'male organ,' 'stamen'), in combination. —**an-dro-ceph-a-lous** (an-drō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [+ Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a human head, as a sphinx. —**an-dro-clin'i-um** (-klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ā). [NL. (Gr. *κλίνη*, bed).] In *bot.*, same as *clinandrium*. —**an-dro'cium** (-drē'shium), *n.*; pl. *-cia* (-shi-ā). [NL. (Gr. *οἶκος*, house).] In *bot.*, the stamens of a flower collectively. Cf. *gynæcium*. —**an-drō'cial** (-shāl), *a.*

an-dro-gyne (an'drō-jin), *n.* [L. *androgynus*, < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, < *ἀνδρ* (*ἀνδρ*-), man, + *γυνή*, woman.] A hermaphrodite; in *bot.*, an androgynous plant. —**an-drog-y-nous** (-droj'i-nus), *a.* Being both male and female;



Common anchor.

a, shank; b, h, arms; c, crown; d, d, flukes; e, e, stock.

Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*).

Andirons.

hermaphrodite; in *bot.*, having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence. — **an-drog'y-ny**, *n.*

an-droid, **an-droi-des** (an'droid, an-droi'dēz), *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρόειδής, like a man, < ἀνδρ (ἀνδρ-), man, + εἶδος, form.] An automaton in the form of a human being.

An-dro-med, **An-dro-mede** (an'drō-med, -mēd), *n.* Same as *Andromedid*.

An-drom-e-did (an-drom'e-did), *n.* In *astron.*, any of a shower of meteors occurring about Nov. 27, and appearing to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda.

an-dro-sphinx (an'drō-sfinks), *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρόσφιγξ, < ἀνδρ (ἀνδρ-), man, + σφίγξ, sphinx.] A sphinx with the head of a man.



Androsphinx.

-androus. [Gr. -ανδρος, < ἀνδρ (ἀνδρ-), man.]

An adjective termination involving the idea of 'man,' 'husband,' 'male,' and hence used in botanical terms to imply 'male organ,' 'stamen,' as in *monandrous*, *polyandrous*. Cf. *-gynous*.

ane (ān). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* form of *one*.

-ane. Noun suffix used in chemical terms, esp. names of hydrocarbons of the methane or paraffin series, as *decane*, *pentane*, *propane*.

a-near (a-nēr'), *adv.* and *prep.* Near. [Poetic or prov.]

an-ec-do-tage (an'ek-dō-tāj), *n.* Anecdotic matter; anecdotes; also, old age marked by fondness for telling anecdotes (humorous). — **an'ec-do-tal**, *a.* Anecdotic.

an-ec-dote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* [F., < Gr. ἀνέκδοτος, unpublished, < ἀν- priv. + ἐκδοτος, verbal adj. of ἐκδίδοναι, give out, < ἐκ, out of, + δίδοναι, give.] Orig., as *pl.*, unpublished or little-known details of history; hence, as *sing.*, a short narrative of some more or less interesting incident, often one in connection with a particular person or thing; also, anecdotic matter. — **an-ec-dot'ic**, **an-ec-dot'i-cal** (-dōt'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes; abounding in or given to anecdotes. — **an'ec-dot-ist** (-dō-tist), *n.* A relater of anecdotes.

a-nele (a-nēl'), *v. t.*; *aneled*, *aneling*. [ME. *anelien*, < AS. *an*, on, + *ele*, oil.] To anoint; specif., to administer extreme unction to. [Archaic.]

an-elec-tric (an-ē-lek'trik). [See *an-*] **I. a.** Non-electric; having no electric properties; not capable of being electrified by friction (cf. *idioelectric*). **II. n.** An anelectric substance; a conductor.

an-elec-trode (an-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, + E. *electrode*.] In *elect.*, the anode.

a-ne-mi-a, **a-næ-mi-a** (a-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναιμία, < ἀν- priv. + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of the blood, or of certain of its constituents, in the living body, causing pallor, weakness, palpitation of the heart, etc. — **a-ne-mic**, **a-næ-mic** (a-nē'mik or a-nem'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anemia.

anemo-. Form of Gr. ἀνεμος, wind, combination. — **a-nem-o-**

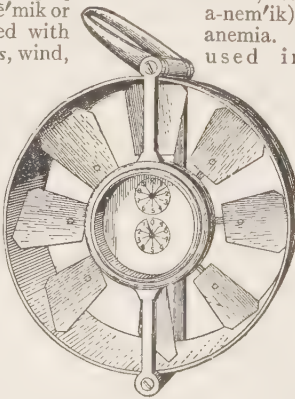
gram (a-nem'ō-gram), *n.* [+ *-gram*.] A record made by an anemograph. — **a-nem'o-graph** (-grāf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.]

An instrument for measuring and recording the velocity, force, or direction of the wind. — **an-e-mo-graph-ic** (an'e-mō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemography. — **an-e-mog'ra-phy** (-mog'rā-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.]

The art of measuring and recording the velocity, force, and direction of the wind. — **an-e-mol'o-gy** (-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.]

The science of the wind. — **an-e-mom'e-ter** (-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.]

An instrument



One form of Anemometer.

for indicating the velocity or pressure of the wind. — **an'e-mo-met'ric**, **an'e-mo-met'ri-cal** (-met'rik, -ri-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to anemometry. — **an'e-mo-met'ro-graph** (-rō-grāf), *n.* [See *-graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording the velocity, force, and direction of the wind. — **an-e-mom'e-try**, *n.* [+ *-metry*.] Determination of the velocity or pressure of the wind by an anemometer.

a-nem-o-ne (a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀνεμώνη, < ἀνεμος, wind.] Any plant of the ranunculaceous genus

Anemone, as *A. quinquefolia*, a familiar spring wild flower of the woods with slender stem and delicate white blossoms, or as other species with variously colored flowers frequent in cultivation; a wind-flower; also, an actinia or sea-anemone.



Wood-anemone (*A. quinquefolia*).

an-e-moph-i-lous (an-e-mof'i-lus), *a.* [Lit. 'wind-loving': see *anemo-* and *-philous*.]

In *bot.*, fertilized by wind-borne pollen, as a plant. — **an-e-moph'i-ly**, *n.*

a-nem-o-scope (a-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* [See *anemo-* and *-scope*.] Any device for showing the direction of the wind.

an-e-mo-sis (an-e-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνεμος, wind.] A condition of the wood of some trees, in which the annual layers are separated from one another: supposed by some to be due to the action of strong winds upon the trunk, and by others to the action of frost or of lightning.

a-nent, **a-nenst** (a-nent', a-nenst'), *prep.* [AS. *on esen*, 'on even'.] In a line with (now prov.); over against (now prov.); with respect to, concerning, or about (archaic or prov.).

an-er-oid (an'ē-roid). [F. *anéroïde*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + νερός, liquid, + εἶδος, form.] **I. a.** Using no fluid, as a form of barometer indicating atmospheric pressure as exerted on a box or chamber exhausted of air. **II. n.** An aneroid barometer.

an-es-the-sia (an-es-thē'ziā), etc. See *anæsthesia*, etc.

an-es-thet-ic, **an-æsthet-ic** (an-es-thet'ik). [Gr. ἀναισθητός, insensible, < ἀν- priv. + αἰσθητός, sensible, < αἰσθάνεσθαι, perceive.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or causing physical insensibility. **II. n.** An anesthetic agent, as chloroform, ether, cocaine, etc. — **an-es-thet'i-cal-ly**, **an-æsthet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-es-the-tist, **an-æsthe-tist** (an-es'thē-tist), *n.* One who administers anesthetics.

an-es-the-tize, **an-æsthe-tize** (an-es'thē-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. [Gr. ἀναισθητός, insensible: see *anæsthetic*.] To render physically insensible, as by an anesthetic. — **an-es'-the-ti-za'tion**, **an-æst'-the-ti-za'tion** (-ti-zā'shon), *n.* — **an-es'-the-tiz-er**, **an-æst'-the-tiz-er** (-ti-zēr), *n.*

an-eu-rysm, **an-eu-rism** (an'ū-rizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνευρύσμα, < ἀνευρύειν, dilate, < ἀνά, up, + εὐρύειν, widen, < εὐρύς, wide.] In *pathol.*, a localized dilatation of an artery, due to the pressure of the blood acting on a part weakened by disease or injury. — **an-eu-rys'mal**, **an-eu-ris'mal** (-riz'māl), *a.*

a-new (a-nū'), *adv.* [ME. *anewe*, earlier of *new*.] Newly; afresh; over again; once more.

an-frac-tu-ose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [L. *anfractuosus*, < *anfractus*, a winding, < *an-*, for *ambi-*, around, + *frangere*, break.] Anfractuous; winding; in *bot.*, sinuous or twisted, as anthers. — **an-frac-tu-os'i-ty** (-os'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). Anfractuous state; sinuosity; a winding, or winding passage; in *anat.*, one of the sulci or fissures separating the convolutions of the brain. — **an-frac'tu-ous**, *a.* [L. *anfractuosus*.] Winding; sinuous; tortuous; circuitous.

an-gel (ān'jēl), *n.* [OF. *angele* or AS. *engel*, < LL. *angelus*, < Gr. ἄγγελος, messenger.] A messenger, esp. of God; in theological use, one of a class of spiritual beings, attendants of God, conventionally represented in human form, with wings (in medieval angelology divided, according to their rank, into nine orders, ranging from highest to lowest as follows: seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominations or dominions, virtues, powers, principalities or principedoms, archangels, angels); in general, a spirit, good or bad; also, a person of heavenly virtues or charms; a financial backer

fat, fate, far, fall, ask, fare; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, into, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

of a theatrical or other enterprise or the like (colloq.); also, an English gold coin, struck from 1465 to 1634, in value



Obverse.



Reverse.

Angel of Edward IV., in the British Museum.

from 6s. 8d. to 10s. sterling.—**an'gel-cake**, *n.* A kind of delicate white sweet cake, made with the whites of many eggs but without shortening. Also called *white sponge-cake*.—**an'gel-et**, *n.* A half-angel (coin); also, a little angel.—**an'gel-fish**, *n.* A shark, *Squatina squatina*, of Atlantic waters, with large, wing-like pectoral fins; also, any of several fishes with beautiful coloration.—**an'gel-hood** (-hüd), *n.* The character or condition of an angel.—**an'gel-ic** (an-jel'ik), *a.* [LL. *angelicus*, < Gr. ἄγγελικος.] Of or belonging to angels; like or befitting an angel; also, pertaining to angelica.

Angel-fish
(*Squatina squatina*).

an'gel-i-ca (an-jel'i-kä), *n.* [ML., 'angelic (herb).'] Any plant of the apiaceous genus *Angelica*, esp. *A. officinalis*, cultivated in Europe for its aromatic odor and medicinal root, and for its stalks, which are candied as a sweetmeat; also [*cap.*], a kind of sweet white wine made in California.

an'gel-i-cal (an-jel'i-kal), *a.* Angelic.—**an'gel-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'gel-i-ca-tree (an-jel'i-kä-trē), *n.* The Hercules'-club.

an'gel-light (än-jel-lit), *n.* [Appar. for *angle-light*.] In *arch.*, a small triangular light at the head of a window in the perpendicular style, as next to the springing of the arch.

an'gel-ol-a-try (än-jel-ol'a-tri), *n.* [See *-latry*.] The worship of angels.

an'gel-ol-o-gy (än-jel-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The (or a) doctrine concerning angels.

an'gel-oph-a-ny (än-jel-ōf'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [See *-phany*.] The appearing of angels to men.

An'ge-lus (an'je-lus), *n.* [LL. (the first word of the recitation): see *angel*.] [Also *l. c.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devotion in memory of the angel Gabriel's annunciation to the Virgin Mary; also, a bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and at night, as a signal for the devotion.

an-ger (ang'gēr), *n.* [Icel. *angr*, grief, trouble.] Grief or trouble; also, painful inflammation (now prov. Eng.); also, strong mental irritation at something that offends; warm and resentful displeasure; wrath; ire.—**an'ger**, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become angry.—**an'ger-ly**, *adv.* In an angry manner. [Now poetic.]

An'ge-vin (an'jē-vin). [F.] *I. a.* Of or from Anjou, a former western province of France, as the royal Plantagenet family of England. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of an Angevin royal house, esp. that of the Plantagenets in England. Also **An'ge-vine** (-vin or -vīn), *a.* and *n.*

an'gi-na (an'ji-nä, commonly an-jī'nä), *n.* [L., akin to *angere*, constrict, distress.] In *pathol.*, any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, croup, mumps, etc.; also, angina pectoris.—**angina pectoris** (pek'tō-ris). [NL., 'angina of the chest.'] A disease characterized by paroxysms of acute pain in the chest, with sense of suffocation, associated usually with morbid conditions of the heart or arteries.—**an'gi-nal** (an'ji-nal), *a.* Pertaining to angina. Also **an'gi-nose** (-nōs), **an'gi-nous**.

angio- Form of Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, used in combination.

—**an'gi-og-ra-phy** (an-jī-og'ra-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] Anatomical description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

—**an'gi-ol'o-gy** (-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The part of anatomy that treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

an'gi-o-ma (an-jī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mä-tä).

[NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting chiefly of dilated or newly formed blood or lymph vessels.—**an'gi-om'a-tous** (-om'a-tus), *a.*

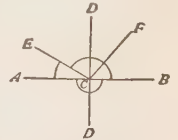
an'gi-o-sperm (an'ji-ō-spērm), *n.* [NL. *angiospermus*, < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + σπέρμα, seed.] A plant having its seeds inclosed in an ovary: opposed to *gymnosperm*.—**an'gi-o-sper'mous**, *a.* Of the angiosperm class; having seeds inclosed in an ovary.

an'gi-ot-o-my (an-jī-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [See *angio-* and *-tomy*.] Dissection of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

an'gle¹ (ang'gl), *n.* [AS. *angel*; prob. akin to *Angle*² and *angle*³.] A fish-hook: sometimes including also the line and rod. [Archaic.]—**an'gle**¹, *v. i.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. To fish with hook and line; hence, to seek (for) by any artful means of catching or obtaining.

Angle² (ang'gl), *n.* [L. *Anglus*, from the Teut. form repr. by AS. *Angle*, *Engle*, the people of *Angel*, a district of what is now Schleswig, said to be named from its hook-like shape: cf. *angle*¹.] A member of a Low German tribe that crossed over to Britain in the 5th century and founded there the kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria, and from whom the name *England* is derived.

an'gle³ (ang'gl), *n.* [OF. F. *angle*, < L. *angulus*, corner, angle.] A corner, viewed from within or without; a recess or part within two or more sides diverging from a common point or line; in *geom.*, the space within lines (straight or curved) or planes so diverging, or the figure formed (as, a right angle, one of four angles so formed by two intersecting lines as to be equal, each measuring 90°; acute, obtuse, or oblique angles, see the adjectives; a straight angle, an angle of 180°; a solid angle, formed by three or more planes intersecting in a common point, as seen in a cube; a spherical angle, formed by arcs of great circles of a sphere; rectilinear or curvilinear angles, formed, respectively, by straight or curved lines); the amount of divergence of two lines, measured by the intercepted arc of a circle whose center is the meeting-point of the lines.—**angle of incidence**. See *incidence*.—**angle of reflection**. See *reflection*.—**an'gle**³, *v. t.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. To move or bend in angles; also, to place at an angle or angles.—**an'gled**, *a.* Having an angle or angles.—**an'gle-i'ron**, *n.* A bar of iron in the form of an angle, esp. a rolled iron or steel bar with an L-shaped cross-section, used in iron constructions.—**an'gle-me'ter**, *n.* Any of various instruments used for measuring angles; esp., a clinometer.—**an'gle-pod**, *n.* An asclepiadaceous plant, *Vincetoxicum gonocarpus*, of the southern U. S., having an angled pod; also, any of certain other plants of the same genus.



Angles.

BCD, right angle;
BCE, obtuse angle;
ACE, acute angle;
ACB, straight angle.

an'gler (ang'glēr), *n.* One who angles;

a fisher with hook and line; also, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, of the coasts of Europe and America, which is said to attract small fish, its prey, by the movement of filaments attached to its head and mouth; also, any of various fishes with a modified free dorsal spine above the mouth.

an'gle-site (ang'glē-sit), *n.* [From *Anglesey*, Wales.] A mineral consisting of sulphate of lead, found in massive forms or in colorless or variously tinted orthorhombic crystals: sometimes mined as an ore of lead.

an'gle-smith (ang'gl-smith), *n.* A blacksmith skilled in forging angle-irons, beams, etc., into the various forms used in ship-building.

an'gle-worm (ang'gl-wērm), *n.* A worm used for bait in angling; an earthworm.

An'gli-an (ang'gli-än), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles. *II. n.* An Angle; the dialect of the Angles.

An'gli-can (ang'gli-kan), [ML. *Anglicanus*, < *Anglicus*: see *Anglice*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to England; English;

Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

specif., of or pertaining to the Church of England (the 'Anglican Church'); in communion or accord with the Church of England, as various episcopal churches in other parts of the world; also, of or pertaining to the High-church party. **II. n.** A member of the Church of England or of a church in communion with it; also, a High-churchman.—**An'gli-can-ism**, *n.* Anglican principles; the Anglican Church system.

An-gli-cè (ang'gli-sè), *adv.* [ML. *Anglice*, < *Anglicus*, English, < L. *Anglus*: see *Angle*².] In English.

An-gli-cism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* [ML. *Anglicus*: see *Anglicè*.] Characteristic English quality or usage; an English idiom; a word or expression peculiar to the English.

An-gli-cize (ang'gli-siz), *v. t. or i.*; -cized, -cizing. [ML. *Anglicus*: see *Anglicè*.] [Also *i. c.*] To make or become English; conform to the English usage.—**An'gli-ci-za'tion** (-si-ză'shən), *n.*

An-gli-fy (ang'gli-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [L. *Anglus*, Angle (used to mean 'English'): see *fy*.] To make English; Anglicize.—**An'gli-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kă'shən), *n.*

An-glo- (ang'glō-). Form of L. *Anglus*, Angle, used in combination, often in the sense of 'English,' as in *Anglo-African*, *Anglo-American*, *Anglo-Asiatic*, *Anglo-Australian*, *Anglo-Chinese*, *Anglo-Irish*, *Anglo-Japanese*.—**An'glo=Cath'o-lic**. **I. a.** Catholic according to the teachings of the Anglican Church; maintaining the Catholic character of the Anglican Church (as a branch of the Catholic Church, ranking with the Roman Catholic and Greek branches); High-church. **II. n.** A member of the Church of England or any Anglican church; esp., one who maintains the Catholic character of the Anglican Church.—**An'glo=Ca-thol'i-cism**, *n.*—**An'glo-French'**. **I. a.** English and French; also, English French, as the dialect of French developed in England under the Norman conquerors and later. **II. n.** The Anglo-French dialect.—**An'glo-In'di-an**. **I. a.** Of both England and India; also, of British India; also, pertaining to or used by the English in India. **II. n.** An English person born or resident in India.—**An-glo-ma'ni-a** (-mă'ni-ă), *n.* A craze for English institutions or customs, and esp. for imitating them.—**An-glo-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.*—**An'glo-Nor'man**. **I. a.** English and Norman; also, English Norman, as the Norman conquerors who settled in England, or their descendants, or their dialect. **II. n.** An English Norman; also, the Anglo-Norman dialect.—**An'glo-phil**, **An'glo-phile** (-fil). [+ *-phil*, *-phile*.]

I. a. Friendly to England or the English; fond of English ways, institutions, etc. **II. n.** A friend or admirer of England or the English.—**An'glo-phobe** (-fōb), *n.* [+ *-phobe*.]

One who fears or hates England or the English.—**An-glo-pho'bi-a** (-fō'bi-ă), *n.* [+ *-phobia*.] Fear or hatred of England or anything English.—**An-glo-pho'bic**, *a.*

An-glo-Sax-on (ang'glō-săk'shən), [ML. *Anglo-Saxones*, pl.] **I. n.** An English Saxon; more generally, one of the Teutonic inhabitants of Britain (Angles, Saxons, and others) before the Norman Conquest; also, their language, comprising several dialects (Old Northumbrian, Midland or Mercian, West Saxon, and Kentish); also, *pl.*, persons of English birth or descent; the English race or peoples. **II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from the early Anglo-Saxons or their language; also, of or pertaining to the English race or peoples.—**An'glo-Sax'on-ism**, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon character, spirit, tendencies, etc.; an Anglo-Saxon trait or usage.

an-go-la (ang-gō'lă), *n.* Corruption of *angora*.

an-gor (ang'gôr), *n.* [L., < *angere*, constrict.] In *pathol.*, a feeling of painful constriction at the epigastrium, with extreme anxiety and often palpitation.

an-go-ra (ang-gō'ră), *n.*; *pl.* -ras. [From *Angora*, city and province in Asia Minor: cf. *Ancyrene*.] Any of various fabrics made of Angora wool or some substitute; [*cap.*] an Angora goat; also, an Angora cat.

An-go-ra (ang-gō'ră) *cat.* [See *angora*.] A long-haired variety of the domestic cat, orig. from Angora.—**An-go'ra goat**. A variety of goat, orig. from Angora, extensively reared for its long, silky hair (or wool).—**An-go'ra wool**. The hair of the Angora goat; mohair.

An-gos-tu-ra (ang-gôs-tô'ră) *bark*. [From *Angostura*, town in Venezuela.] The bitter aromatic bark of a South American rutaceous tree of the genus *Cusparia* (or *Galipea*),

with tonic properties.—**An-gos-tu'ra bit'ters**. A bitter tonic prepared with Angostura bark.

an-gry (ang'gri), *a.*; compar. *angrier*, superl. *angriest*. [From *anger*.] Grievoust; also, grieved; also, painfully inflamed, as a sore; also, feeling or showing anger or warm displeasure; incensed; wrathful; irate; also, raging or stormy, as waves; also, sharp, as appetite.—**an'gri-ly**, *adv.*—**an'gri-ness**, *n.*

an-guil-li-form (ang-gwil'i-fôr), *a.* [L. *anguilla*, eel, < *anguis*, snake; see *-form*.] Eel-like.

an-guine (ang'gwin), *a.* [L. *anguinus*, < *anguis*, snake.] Pertaining to snakes; snake-like.

an-guish (ang'gwish), *n.* [OF. *anguisse* (F. *angoisse*), < L. *angustia*, straitness, pl. straits, distress, < *angustus*, strait, narrow, < *angere*, constrict.] Excruciating pain of body or mind; acute distress; agony.—**an'guish**, *v. t. or i.* To affect with or suffer anguish.

an-gu-lar (ang'gū-lăr), *a.* [L. *angularis*, < *angulus*, E. *angle*³.] Of, pertaining to, or measured by an angle; also, having angles; pointed; sharp-cornered; hence, lacking graceful curves of figure; awkward; also, stiff; unaccommodating.—**an-gu-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Angular state or form; also, an angular part; an angle.

—**an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**an'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

an-gu-late (ang'gū-lăt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *angulatus*, pp. of *angulare*, < *angulus*, E. *angle*³.] To form with angles.—**an'gu-late** (-lăt), *a.* Angled; angular.—**an'gu-late-ly**, *adv.*—**an-gu-la'tion** (-lă'shən), *n.* Angular formation.

an-gus-tate (ang-gus'tăt), *a.* [L. *angustatus*, pp. of *angustare*, < *angustus*, narrow.] Narrowed or contracted, as leaves narrowed at the base.

an-gus-ti-fo-li-ate (ang-gus-ti-fō'li-ăt), *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, & *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

an-he-la-tion (an-hē-lă'shən), *n.* [L. *anhelatio* (-n-), < *anhelare*, pant.] Panting; shortness of breath; asthma. [Archaic.]

an-his-tous (an-his'tus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ιστός*, web.] In *anat.*, having no recognizable structure.

an-hun-gered (an-hung'gêrd), *a.* [Cf. *ahungered*.] Hungry. See Mat. xxv. 35. [Archaic.]

an-hy-dride, **an-hy-drid** (an-hi'drid or -drid, -drid), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος*: see *anhydrous*.] In *chem.*, one of a class of compounds consisting of oxides capable of reacting with water to form acids, and made by removing water from acids.

an-hy-drite (an-hi'drit), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος*: see *anhydrous*.] A mineral consisting of anhydrous sulphate of calcium, usually whitish or slightly colored.

an-hy-drous (an-hi'drus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, without water, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὕδωρ*, water.] Without water; in *chem.*, containing no water, esp. no water of crystallization.

a-ni (ă'nē), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any of certain birds of the cuckoo family constituting the genus *Crotophaga*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America.

a-nigh (ă-nī'), *adv.* and *prep.* Nigh; near. [Prov. Eng. or pseudo-archaic.]

a-night, **a-nights** (ă-nit', ă-nīts'), *adv.* At night; by night. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

an-il (an'il), *n.* [F. and Pg., < Ar. *al*, the, + *nīl*, < Skt. *nīli*, indigo, < *nīla*, dark-colored, dark-blue: cf. *lilac*.] A West Indian fabaceous shrub, *Indigofera anil*, one of the plants which yield indigo; also, indigo.

an-ile (an'il or -il), *a.* [L. *anilis*, < *anus*, old woman.] Of, like, or befitting a (weak or doting) old woman.

an-i-line (an'i-lin). [See *anil*.] **I. n.** An oily liquid, $C_6H_5NH_2$, obtained first from indigo but now prepared from the benzene of coal-tar, and serving as the basis of many brilliant dyes. **II. a.** Pertaining to or derived from aniline.



Ani.

fat, fâte, fâr, fâl, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agony, intō, quîte; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

a-nil-i-ty (a-nil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Anile state; feminine dotage; also, an anile notion or procedure.

an-i-mad-ver-sion (an'i-mad-vér'shən), *n.* [L. *animadversio*(*n*).] The act of animadverting; critical or censoring comment; a criticism; a stricture.

an-i-mad-vert (an'i-mad-vért'), *v. i.* [L. *animadvertere*, < *animus*, mind, + *advertere*, turn to: see *advert*.] To take notice; take judicial cognizance (archaic); make critical observations or comments (*on*); pass criticisms or strictures.—**an'i-mad-vert'er**, *n.*

an-i-mal (an'i-mal), *a.* [L. *animalis*, living, < *anima*, air, breath, life, soul.] Living† or animate†; also, characterized by or pertaining to sentient life; pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, or to those parts of man's nature which he shares with the lower animals; also, of or pertaining to animals (as, the *animal kingdom*).—**animal magnetism**, mesmerism.—**an'i-mal**, *n.* [L. *animal*, living being.] A sentient living being; a member of the animal kingdom (including man), as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral; also, an irrational sentient being ('lower animal'), as distinguished from man; a brute; a beast; also, a human being in whom the animal nature has the ascendancy.

an-i-mal-cule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* [NL. *animalculum*, dim. of L. *animal*, E. *animal*, *n.*] A small, usually a minute or microscopic animal.—**an-i-mal'cu-lar** (-kū-lār), **an-i-mal'cu-line** (-lin), *a.*—**an-i-mal'cu-lum** (-lum), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [NL.] Same as *animalcule*.

an-i-mal-flow-er (an'i-mal-flou'ēr), *n.* A flower-like animal, as the sea-anemone; a zoöphyte.

an-i-mal-hood (an'i-mal-hūd), *n.* The condition of an animal.

an-i-mal-ism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* Animal existence, nature, or enjoyment; sensualism; also, a mere animal.—**an'i-mal-ist**, *n.* A sensualist; also, a painter, sculptor, or other artist whose chief subject is animal life.

an-i-mal-i-ty (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* Animal nature; also, animal life.

an-i-mal-ize (an'i-mal-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make animal; brutalize; sensualize; also, to convert into animal matter, as food by assimilation.—**an'i-mal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

an-i-mal-ly (an'i-mal-i), *adv.* Physically.

an-i-mate (an'i-māt), *v. t.*; *-mated*, *-mating*. [L. *animatus*, pp. of *animare*, < *anima*: see *animal*, *a.*] To give life to; make alive; vivify; hence, to make lively, vivacious, or vigorous; also, to inspirit or encourage; also, to move to action; actuate; inspire.—**an'i-mate** (-māt), *a.* Living; alive; also, lively or animated.—**an'i-mat-ed** (-mā-ted), *p. a.* Animate or living; also, lively; vivacious; spirited; sprightly.—**an'i-mat-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**an'i-mat'er**, *n.* Same as *animator*.—**an'i-mat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**an-i-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.* [L. *animatio*(*n*).] The act of animating; animated state; life; liveliness; vivacity; spirit.—**an-i-ma-tive** (-mā-tiv), *a.* Serving to animate.—**a-ni-ma-to** (ä-nē-mā'tō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, animated; lively; somewhat quick and with spirit.—**an'i-ma-tor** (-mā-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which animates.

an-i-mé (an'i-mā or -mē), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] Any of various resins or copals, esp. that from *Hymenæa courbaril*, a tree of tropical America, used in making varnish, scenting pastilles, etc.

an-i-mism (an'i-mizm), *n.* [L. *anima*, soul.] The doctrine of a soul as existing in the material universe; also, the doctrine of the soul as constituting the principle of life and health; also, belief in spiritual beings or agencies.—**an'i-mist**, *n.* An adherent of some form of animism.—**an-i-mis'tic**, *a.*

an-i-mos-i-ty (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *animositas*, < *animosus*, spirited, < *animus*: see *animus*.] Spirit† or courage†; also, warmly hostile spirit; a feeling of ill-will or enmity animating the conduct, or tending to display itself in action.

an-i-mus (an'i-mus), *n.* [L., mind, feeling, will; akin to *anima*, air, breath, soul, and Gr. *äνemos*, wind.] Spirit; temper; esp., hostile spirit; animosity.

an-i-on (an'i-on or an'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *άνών*, ppr. neut. of *άνειναι*, go up, < *άνά*, up, + *ίέναι*, go.] The product

liberated at the anode during electrolysis; an electronegative ion.

an-ise (an'is), *n.* [OF. F. *anis*, < L. *anisum*, < Gr. *άνισον*.] An apiaceous plant, *Pimpinella anisum*, of Mediterranean regions, yielding aniseed.—**an-i-seed** (-i-sēd), **an'ise=seed**, *n.* The aromatic seed of the anise, used in medicine and in making cordials; also, any preparation of this seed.—**an-i-sette'** (-set'), *n.* [F.] A cordial or liqueur flavored with aniseed.

an-i-som-er-ous (an-i-som'ē-rus), *a.* [See *an-*.] In *bot.*, not isomeric; unsymmetrical.

an-i-so-met-ric (an-i-sō-met'rik), *a.* [See *an-*.] Not isometric; of unequal measurement: a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

an-i-so-me-tro-pi-a (an-i'sō-me-trō-pi-ä), *n.* [See *an-* and *isometropia*.] Inequality of the two eyes in refractive power.

an-i-so-trop-ic (an-i-sō-trop'ik), *a.* [See *an-*.] In *physics*, not isotropic; *æolotropic*.—**an-i-sot'ro-py** (-sot'rō-pi), *n.*

an-ker (ang'kēr), *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure of from about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 gallons, used in various countries of Europe, in South Africa, and formerly in England.

an-ker-ite (ang'kēr-it), *n.* [From M. J. Anker, of Styria.] A mineral closely related to dolomite in composition, but containing relatively large quantities of iron.

ankh (angk), *n.* [Egypt.] In *Egyptian art*, a tau-cross with a loop at the top, used as a symbol of generation or enduring life.

an-kle (ang'kl), *n.* [ME. *ankel* (also *anclee*, < AS. *ancleow*): cf. Icel. *ökla*, Sw. and Dan. *ankel*.] The joint connecting the foot with the leg; the slender part of the leg above the foot.

—**an'kle=bone**, *n.* The astragalus.—**an-klet** (ang'klet), *n.* A ring or band for the ankle, as an ornament, a fetter, or a brace.

an-kus (ang'kus), *n.* [Hind.] In India, an elephant-goad combining a sharp hook and a straight point or spike.

an-ky-lose (ang'ki-lōz), *v. t. or i.*; *-losed*, *-losing*. To unite or become united by ankylosis.

an-ky-lo-sis (ang-ki-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, < *ἀγκυλῶν*, bend, crook, < *ἀγκύλος*, bent, crooked.] In *anat.*, union or consolidation of two or more bones into one; in *pathol.*, morbid adhesion of the bones of a joint.

an-ky-los-to-mi-a-sis (ang'ki-lōs-tō-mī-ä-sis), *n.* Same as *ancylostomiasis*.

an-ky-lot-ic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to ankylosis.

an-lace (an'lās), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A dagger broad at the hilt and tapering to a point, formerly in use.

an-na (an'ä), *n.* [Hind. *ānā*.] An East Indian money of account, the sixteenth part of a rupee; a nickel coin of this value: equivalent to about 2 U. S. cents.

an-na-berg-ite (an'ä-bērg-it), *n.* [From *An-naberg*, town in Saxony.] A mineral consisting of hydrous arsenate of nickel, occurring in apple-green masses or (occasionally) capillary crystals.

an-nal (an'al), *n.* [Occasional sing. of *annals*.] The record of a single year in annals; also, a record chronicling a single event or fact.

an-nal-ist (an'al-ist), *n.* A writer of annals.—**an-nal-is'tic**, *a.*

an-nals (an'alz), *n. pl.* [L. *annales*, pl. of *annalis*, yearly, < *annus*, year.] Records of events or proceedings year by year; chronicles; historical records generally.

an-nates (an'äts), *n. pl.* [ML. *annata*, < L. *annus*, year.] *Eccles.*, formerly, the first year's revenue of a see or benefice, payable to the Pope as first-fruits.

an-nat-to (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.



Anise.



Ankh, carried by Egyptian gods.



Anlace.

- an-neal** (ā-nēl'), *v. t.* [AS. *anēlan*, < *an*, on, + *ēlan*, burn; perhaps in part < OF. *neeler*, enamel, ult. < L. *niger*, black: cf. *niello*.] To treat with fire or heat; heat (glass, earthenware, metals, etc.) in order to fix colors; toughen (glass, metals, etc.) by heating and gradually cooling; fig., to bring to due condition; temper. —**an-neal'er**, *n.*
- an-nec-tent** (ā-nēk'tent), *a.* [L. *annectens* (-ent-), ppr. of *annectere*: see *annex*.] Joining one to another; affording a connecting link, as between groups of animals.
- an-ne-lid** (ā-nē-lid), [F. *annelide*, < L. *annellus*, dim. of *annulus*, ring: see *annulus*.] **I. n.** A member of the phylum or division *Annelida*, comprising red-blooded worms, as the earthworms, leeches, various marine worms, etc., having the body made up of numerous segments. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Annelida*. —**an-nel-i-dan** (ā-nēl'i-dan), *a. and n.*
- an-nex** (ā-neks'), *v. t.* [OF. F. *annexer* (ML. *annexare*), < L. *annectere* (pp. *annexus*), < *ad*, to, + *nectere*, bind.] To attach, join, or add, as to something larger or more important; unite; append; subjoin; attach as an attribute, concomitant, or consequence. —**an-nex** (ā-neks' or ā-nēks'), *n.* [OF. F. *anneze*.] Something annexed; an added part; a supplementary building, department, etc. —**an-nex'a-ble**, *a.* That may be annexed. —**an-nex-a-tion** (ā-nēk-sā'shən), *n.* [ML. *annexatio(n)*.] The act of annexing, or the fact of being annexed; attachment; addition or appropriation, as of territory; also, something annexed. —**an-nex-a-tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors annexation, as of territory. —**an-nexe** (ā-neks'), *n.* [F.] An annex, esp. to a building. —**an-nex'ment**, *n.* The act of annexing; also, something annexed. [Rare.]
- an-ni-hi-la-ble** (ā-nī'hī-lā-bl), *a.* That may be annihilated.
- an-ni-hi-late** (ā-nī'hī-lāt), *v. t.* —**lated**, —**lating**. [LL. *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; deprive of existence; extinguish utterly; also, to bring to ruin or confusion; overthrow; demolish; destroy. —**an-ni-hi-la'tion** (lā'shən), *n.* The act of annihilating, or the resulting state; extinction; destruction. —**an-ni-hi-la'tion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of the annihilation of the soul at death, or of annihilation as the ultimate doom of the wicked. —**an-ni-hi-la'tion-ist**, *n.* —**an-ni-hi-la-tive** (lā-tiv), *a.* Tending to annihilate; destructive. —**an-ni-hi-la-tor** (lā-tor), *n.*
- an-ni-ver-sa-ry** (ā-nī-vēr'sā-ri), [L. *anniversarius*, < *annus*, year, + *vertere*, turn.] **I. a.** Returning or recurring each year; commemorated yearly. **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The annually recurring date of some past event; a day of yearly commemoration; a yearly commemoration.
- an-no Dom-i-ni** (ā-nō dom'i-ni), [ML.] In the year of (the our) Lord, that is, of the Christian era: abbreviated *A.D.*, as, *A.D.* (or *A.D.*) 1775.
- an-no-tate** (ā-nō-tāt), *v.*; —**tated**, —**tating**. [L. *annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, < *ad*, to, + *notare*, mark, write, *E. note*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To furnish (a text, etc.) with notes, as of explanation or criticism. **II. intr.** To make notes or annotations. —**an-no-ta'tion** (tā'shən), *n.* [L. *annotatio(n)*.] The act of annotating; also, an explanatory or critical note. —**an-no-ta-tor**, *n.*
- an-not-to** (ā-nōt'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.
- an-nounce** (ā-nouns'), *v. t.*; —**nounced**, —**nouncing**. [OF. *anoncier* (F. *annoncer*), < L. *annuntiare*, < *ad*, to, + *nuntiare*, announce, declare, < *nuntius*, messenger.] To make known formally; give notice of; proclaim; publish; often, to make known the presence or approaching appearance of. —**an-nounce'ment**, *n.* The act of announcing; a formal notice. —**an-noun'cer**, *n.*
- an-noy** (ā-noi'), *n.* [OF. *anoi*, *enoi* (F. *ennui*), < L. *in odio*, in hatred (*odio*, abl. of *odiu*: see *odium*).] A disturbed or resentful feeling caused by something unpleasant; vexation; annoyance; also, something annoying. [Now poetic.] —**an-noy'**, *v. t.* [OF. *anoi* (F. *ennuyer*).] To disturb by something displeasing or troublesome; vex; irritate, or offend; harass or molest. —**an-noy'ance**, *n.* The act of annoying; the state or feeling of being annoyed; vexation; irritation; also, something annoying. —**an-noy'er**, *n.* —**an-noy'ing**, *p. a.* That annoys; vexatious. —**an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**an-noy'ing-ness**, *n.*
- an-nu-al** (ā-nū-āl), [OF. F. *annuel*, < LL. *annualis*, < L. *annus*, year.] **I. a.** Of or for a year or each year; yearly; of plants, insects, etc., living but one year or season. **II. n.** A publication issued yearly; also, a plant or animal living but one year or season. —**an'nu-āl-ly**, *adv.* Yearly; each year; year by year.
- an-nu-i-tant** (ā-nū-i-tant), *n.* One who receives an annuity.
- an-nu-i-ty** (ā-nū-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *annuite* (F. *annuité*), < ML. *annuitas*, < L. *annuus*, yearly, < *annus*, year.] A yearly sum or income payable for a fixed or a contingent period, often for the recipient's life, either as a gift or in consideration of a gross sum received; the right to receive such a yearly sum.
- an-nul** (ā-nul'), *v. t.*; —**nullled**, —**nulling**. [OF. *annuler* (F. *annuler*), < LL. *annulare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *nullus*, none, *E. null*.] To reduce to nothing; bring to naught; nullify; esp., to make null or void by authoritative decree.
- an-nu-lar** (ā-nū-lār), *a.* [L. *annularis*, < *annulus*, ring: see *annulus*.] Ring-like; ring-shaped; ringed; annulate. —**an'nu-lar-ly**, *adv.*
- an-nu-late** (ā-nū-lāt), *a.* [L. *annulatus*, < *annulus*, ring: see *annulus*.] Having rings or ring-like parts or bands; formed of ring-like segments, as an annelid worm. Also **an'nu-lat-ed** (lā-ted). —**an-nu-la'tion** (lā'shən), *n.* Formation with or into rings; also, a ring-like formation or part.
- an-nu-let** (ā-nū-let), *n.* [Dim. < L. *annulus*: see *annulus*.] A little ring; in *arch.*, etc., an encircling band, molding, or fillet, as about a column.
- an-nul-la-ble** (ā-nul'ā-bl), *a.* [See *annul*.] That may be annulled.
- an-nul-ler** (ā-nul'ēr), *n.* One who annuls.
- an-nul-ment** (ā-nul'ment), *n.* The act of annulling, or the state or fact of being annulled; a making null or void.
- an-nu-lose** (ā-nū-lōs), *a.* [NL. *annulosus*, < L. *annulus*: see *annulus*.] Composed of ring-like parts.
- an-nu-lus** (ā-nū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-hī). [L., prop. *anulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.] A ring; a ring-like part, band, or space.
- an-nun-ci-ate** (ā-nun'sī-āt), *v. t.*; —**ated**, —**ating**. [L. *annuntiat*, pp. of *annuntiare*: see *announce*.] To announce. —**an-nun-ci-a'tion** (ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *annuntiatio(n)*.] The act of announcing; announcement; *eccles.*, [cap. or l. c.] the announcement by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of the incarnation of Christ; [cap.] a festival, held on March 25, in commemoration of the announcement. —**Annunciation lily**, the common white lily, *Lilium candidum*: so called from its frequent introduction in pictures of the Annunciation. —**an-nun'ci-a-tive** (ā-tiv), *a.* Making announcement. —**an-nun'ci-a-tor** (ā-tor), *n.* [LL. *annuntiator*.] One who or that which announces; a mechanical, electrical, or other signaling apparatus; an indicator.
- a-no-ci-as-so-ci-a-tion** (ā-nō'sī-ā-sō-sī-ā'shən), *n.* [From *a* + L. *nocere*, harm, + *E. association*.] A method of treatment before, during, and after a surgical operation, for preventing shock and other harmful effects: consisting principally in a combination of general and local anæsthesia (whereby the brain is entirely cut off from the field of operation), and in shielding the patient from alarming mental impressions. Also **a-no-ci-a'tion** (ā'shən).
- an-ode** (ā-nōd), *n.* [Gr. *anodos*, way up, < *aná*, up, + *odos*, way.] The positive pole of a battery or other electric source; that terminal at which the current enters an electrolytic cell or the like: opposed to *cathode*. —**a-nod-ic** (ā-nod'ik), *a.*
- an-o-dyne** (ā-nō-dīn), [L. *anodynus*, < Gr. *ánōdynos*, < *án-* priv. + *δύνη*, pain.] **I. a.** Relieving pain; fig., soothing. **II. n.** A medicine that relieves pain. Also *fig.*
- a-noint** (ā-noint'), *v. t.* [OF. *enooint*, pp. of *enoindre*, < L. *inungere*, < *in*, in, on, + *ungere*, smear.] To put oil on; apply an unguent or liquid to; esp., to consecrate by applying oil. —**a-noint'er**, *n.* —**a-noint'ment**, *n.* The act of anointing; consecration; also, an ointment.
- a-nom-a-lism** (ā-nom'ā-lizm), *n.* Anomalous character; also, something anomalous; an anomaly. —**a-nom-a-lis'tic**

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

(-līs'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anomaly; in *astron.*, pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion. — **a-nom-a-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nom-a-lous (ā-nom'ā-lus), *a.* [LL. *anomalus*, < Gr. ἀνώματος, uneven, < ἀν- priv. + δαλός, even, < δμός, same.] Deviating from the common rule, type, or form; irregular; abnormal. — **a-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nom'a-lous-ness**, *n.* — **a-nom'a-ly** (-lī), *n.*; pl. -lies (-līz). [L. *anomalía*, < Gr. ἀνωμαλία.] Anomalous condition or character; deviation from the common rule; irregularity; also, something anomalous; in *astron.*, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit; esp., the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as observed from the sun.

a-non (ā-non'), *adv.* [AS. *on ān*, 'in one,' in a straight course, straightway.] Straightway or immediately (archaic); also, presently or soon (as, "Get you away; I'll send for you anon": Shakspeare's "Othello," iv. 1. 270); also, presently again, or now again (as, ever and anon: see under *ever*).

an-o-na-ceous (an-ō-nā'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *Anona*, genus including the custard-apple, < Sp. *anona*.] Belonging to the *Anonaceæ*, a family of trees and shrubs, mostly tropical, including the custard-apple, sour-sop, sweet-sop, and pawpaw (*Asimina*).

an-o-nym (an-ō-nim), *n.* [F. *anonyme*, < Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless, < ἀν- priv. + ὄνυμα, name.] An anonymous person or publication; also, a pseudonym.

a-non-y-mous (ā-non'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἀνώνυμος: see *anonym.*] Having or bearing no name; nameless; also, of unknown name or authorship. — **an-o-nym-i-ty** (an-ō-nim'i-ti), **a-non'y-mous-ness**, *n.* — **a-non'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

a-noph-e-les (a-nof'ē-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνopheles, useless, hurtful, < ἀν- priv. + φελος, advantage.] A mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, which, when infected with the organisms causing malaria, may transmit the disease to human beings by biting.

an-or-thic (an-ōr'thik), *a.* [Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὀρθός, straight.] In *mineral.*, having unequal oblique axes; triclinic. — **an-or'thite** (-thit), *n.* A kind of feldspar containing calcium, forming a constituent of many igneous rocks. — **an-or-thit'ic** (-thit'ik), *a.* — **an-or'tho-site** (-thō-sīt), *n.* A granular igneous rock composed largely of labradorite or a similar feldspar.

an-os-mi-a (an-os'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὁσμή, smell.] In *pathol.*, loss of the sense of smell. — **an-os'mic**, *a.*

an-oth-er (ā-nu'th'ēr), *a.* and *pron.* [Prop. two words.] An other; a second, additional, or different: with a substantive expressed or understood. — **one another**. See under *one*, *pron.* — **an-oth'er-gates** (-gāts), *a.* [See *gate*².] Of another or different kind. Also **an-oth'er-guess** (-ges). [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

a-not-ta, **a-not-to** (a-not'ā, -ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

an-sa (an'sā), *n.*; pl. *ansæ* (-sē). [L., handle.] A handle or handle-like part; *pl.* in *astron.*, the parts of Saturn's rings which, when seen obliquely, seemed, in the earlier telescopes, to project like handles on each side of the planet. — **an'sate**, **an'sat-ed** (-sāt, -sā-ted), *a.* [L. *ansatus*.] Having a handle or handle-like part.

an-ser-ine (an'sē-rin), *a.* [L. *anserinus*, < *anser*, goose.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a goose; goose-like; fig., stupid; silly.

an-ser-ous (an'sē-rus), *a.* [L. *anser*, goose.] Goose-like; stupid; silly.

an-swer (ān'sēr), *n.* [AS. *andswaru*, < *and-*, against (see *anti-*), + *-swaru*, akin to *swerian*, E. *swear*.] A reply to a charge or accusation, or to any statement, question, demand, etc.; a response in words or in act; the solution of a problem. — **an'swer**, *v.* [AS. *andswarian*, < *andswaru*.] **I. intr.** To make answer; reply by word or act; respond; give assurance or guaranty (*for*); be responsible, meet consequences, pay, or suffer (*for*); be satisfactory or serve (*for*); correspond (*to*). **II. tr.** To say in answer; reply; also, to make answer to; speak, write, or act in response to; hence, to attend to or meet by some response or return; also, to give satisfaction *for*; also, to satisfy, serve, or suit (as, this will *answer* the purpose); also, to conform or correspond to. — **an'swer-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being

answered; also, liable to be called to answer or give account; accountable or responsible; also, answering, conformable, or correspondent. — **an'swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.* Conformably; correspondingly. — **an'swer-er**, *n.* — **an'swer-less**, *a.* Without an answer; also, unanswerable.

ant (ānt), *n.* [AS. *æmete*, akin to G. *ameise*.] Any member of the family *Formicidæ*, comprising hymenopterous insects living in communities and notable for industry; also, any insect of the family *Termitidæ*; **I.**, female; **2.**, worker. (Enlarged.)



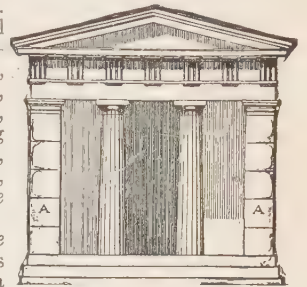
Pharaoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).
1, female; **2**, worker. (Enlarged.)

ant-. A form of *anti-*, 'opposite to,' 'against,' commonly used before a vowel or *h*.

-ant. [F. *-ant*, < L. *-ant-*, *-ent-*, nom. -ans, -ens, ppr. ending, corresponding to E. -ing²; or directly from L. *-ant-*.]

A suffix of adjectives, orig. participial, with the general sense of doing or being something, as in *ascendant*, *distant*, *dormant*, *pleasant*, *relevant*, or of nouns of like origin, denoting a person or thing doing or being something, as in *pendant*, *pretendant*, *servant*, *tenant*. Cf. -ance and -ent.

an-ta (an'tā), *n.*; pl. *antæ* (-tē). [L. *antæ*, pl., perhaps < *ante*, before.] In *arch.*, a square or rectangular pier or pillar, formed by thickening a wall at its extremity: often furnished with a base and a capital.



A, A, Antæ.

ant-a-cid (ant-as'id). [See *ant-*.] **I. a.** Neutralizing acids; counteracting acidity, as of the stomach. **II. n.** An antacid agent or remedy.

Ant-tæ-an (an-tē'ān), *a.* Of, like, or suggestive of Antæus, a giant of Greek legend who was invincible when in contact with the earth (his mother, Gæa), but was lifted into the air by Hercules and crushed.

an-tag-o-nism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνισμα, < ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι: see *antagonize*.] The activity or the relation of contending parties or conflicting forces; active opposition; antagonistic spirit or tendency. — **an-tag'o-nist**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής.] One who contends against another; an opponent; an adversary; in *physiol.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another. — **an-tag-o-nis'tic**, *a.* Of or like an antagonist; opposing; conflicting; counteractive; adverse. Also **an-tag-o-nis'ti-cal**. — **an-tag-o-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tag-o-nize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.*; -nized, -nizing. [Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, < ἀντλ, against, + ἀγωνίζεσθαι, contend: see *agonize*.] **I. tr.** To contend against; oppose; hence, to counteract; also, to render antagonistic. **II. intr.** To act in opposition or antagonism. — **an-tag'o-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shən), *n.* — **an-tag'o-niz-er** (-ni-zēr), *n.*

an-tal-gic (an-tal'jik). [Gr. ἀντλ, against, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Relieving pain; anodyne. **II. n.** An anodyne.

ant-al-ka-li (ant-āl'kā-lī or -lī), *n.*; pl. -līs or -lies (-līz or -līz). [See *ant-*.] Something that neutralizes alkalis or counteracts alkalinity, as within the body. — **ant-al'ka-line** (-līn or -līn), *a.* and *n.*

ant-arc-tic (ant-ārkt'ik). [OF. F. *antarctique*, < L. *antarcticus*, < Gr. ἀνταρκτικός, < ἀντλ, opposite to, + ἀρκτικός, E. *arctic*.] **I. a.** Opposite to the arctic pole; of, at, or near the south pole: as, the *antarctic* circle (the northern boundary of the south frigid zone, everywhere distant 23° 28' from the south pole). **II. n.** The antarctic region.

ant-ar-thrit-ic (ant-ār-thrit'ik). [See *ant-* and *arthritic*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Efficacious against gout. **II. n.** An antarthritic agent.

ant-asth-mat-ic (ant-as-mat'ik or ant-az-). [See *ant-*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Efficacious against asthma. **II. n.** An antasthmatic agent.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *çh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ant-bear (ánt'bār), *n.* A South American edentate quadruped, the tamanoir, or great or maned ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, having a shaggy gray coat marked with a conspicuous black band which is broad across the chest and tapers back to the loins; also, the aardvark.

ant-bird (ánt'bêrd), *n.* Any of various birds that feed on ants; esp., a South American ant-thrush.

ant-cat-tle (ánt'kat'l), *n.* Aphids or plant-lice which are kept and tended by ants for the sake of their honeydew. Cf. *ant-cow*.

ant-cow (ánt'kou), *n.* An aphid or plant-louse from which ants obtain honeydew. Cf. *ant-cattle*.

an-te (an'tē), *n.* [Cf. *L. ante*, before.] In *poker*, a stake put into the pool by each player after seeing his hand but before drawing new cards, or, sometimes, as in jack-pots, before seeing his hand.—**an'te**, *v. i.* or *t.*; *ante'd* or *anteed*, *anteing*. To put (one's stake) into the pool in the game of *poker*; fig., to pay (one's share): often with *up*.

ante-, [*L.*, repr. *ante*, prep. and adv.: see *anti-*] A prefix meaning 'before,' occurring orig. in words from the Latin, but now freely used as an English formative, as in *antedate*, *ante-election*, *ante-Renaissance*. Cf. *pre-* and *post-*.

ant-eat-er (ánt'e'tēr), *n.* Any of various edentates, as the South American ant-bear, the tamandua, the aardvark, and the pangolin, subsisting entirely or largely upon ants, and characterized by a slender, elongated head and a long, extensible tongue; also, any of certain other animals which feed on ants, as the echidna, the ant-thrush, etc.

an-te bel-lum (an'tē bel'um). [*L.*] Before the war (often meaning the U. S. Civil War): a phrase often used adjectively (as, *ante-bellum* days).

an-te-cede (an-tē-sēd'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -ceded, -ceding. [*L. antecessus* (pp. *antecessus*), < *ante*, before, + *cedere*, go.] To go before, as in place, time, or order; precede.—**an-te-ceed'ence** (-sē'dens), *n.* A going before; precedence; in *astron.*, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west.—**an-te-ced'en-cy**, *n.* Antecedent state; priority.—**an-te-ced'ent**. *I. a.* Going or being before; preceding; prior (*to*); previous. *II. n.* Something antecedent; a preceding circumstance, event, etc.; *pl.*, the facts of one's past; previous record; *sing.*, in *gram.*, the noun or its equivalent to which a relative pronoun refers; in *math.*, the first term of a ratio; in *logic*, the conditional member of a hypothetical proposition. See *consequent*, *n.*—**an-te-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.* Previously; in advance.

an-te-ces-sor (an-tē-ses'or), *n.* [*L.*, < *antecedere*, *E. antecede*.] A predecessor; also, an ancestor†.

an-te-cham-ber (an'tē-chām'bēr), *n.* [*F. antichambre*, < *anti-*, for *ante-*, before, + *chambre*, chamber.] A room leading into a chamber or chief apartment; an anteroom.

an-te-chap-el (an'tē-chap'el), *n.* [See *ante-*.] An apartment, vestibule, porch, or the like, before the entrance to a chapel.

an-te-choir (an'tē-kwīr), *n.* [See *ante-*.] A space, more or less inclosed, in front of the choir of a church.

an-te-com-mu-nion (an'tē-kō-mū'nyon), *n.* [See *ante-*.] *Eccles.*, that part of the Anglican communion office which precedes the communion service proper, and is used on holy days though there be no communion.

an-te-date (an'tē-dāt), *n.* [See *ante-*.] A prior date; a date earlier than the true date.—**an'te-date**, *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. To give an earlier date to than the true date; make earlier in date; also, to precede in time; also, to take or have in advance; anticipate.

an-te-di-lu-vi-an (an'tē-di-lū'vi-an). [*L. ante*, before, + *diluvium*, deluge.] *I. a.* Belonging to times before the Flood (see *Gen. vii.-viii.*); hence, antiquated. Cf. *post-diluvian*. *II. n.* One who lived before the Deluge; hence, an old fogy.

an-te-fix (an'tē-fiks), *n.* [*L. antefixum*, prop. neut. of *antefixus*, fixed before, < *ante*, before, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, *E. fix.*] In *class. arch.*, an upright ornament, as of terra-cotta, at the eaves of a tiled roof, to conceal the foot of a row of convex tiles which cover the joints of the flat tiles.—**an-te-fix'al**, *a.*

an-te-flex-ion (an-tē-flek'shon), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, +

flexio(*n-*), a bending.] In *pathol.*, a bending forward, esp. of the body of the uterus. Cf. *retroflexion*.

an-te-lope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* [*OF. antelop*, < *ML. antalopus*, < *LGr. ἀνθόλοψ*.] Any animal of the subfamily *Antilopinae*, comprising hollow-horned ruminants allied to cattle, sheep, and goats, found chiefly in Africa and Asia, and widely diverse in size and appearance.

an-te-lu-can (an'tē-lū'kan), *a.* [*L. antelucanus*, < *ante*, before, + *lux*, light.] Before daylight.

an-te-me-rid-i-an (an'tē-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* [*L. antemeridianus*, < *ante*, before, + *meridies*, midday.] Before noon; of or pertaining to the forenoon. Cf. *postmeridian*.

an-te me-rid-i-em (an'tē mē-rid'i-em). [*L.*] Before noon: used in specifying the hour of the day, usually in the abbreviated form *A.M.*, as, 10 A.M. (or *A.M.*).

an-te-mor-tem (an'tē-môr'tem), *a.* [*L. ante mortem*, before death.] Previous to death: as, an *ante-mortem* statement. Cf. *post-mortem*.

an-te-mun-dane (an-tē-mun'dān), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *mundus*, world.] Being before the creation of the world.

an-te-na-tal (an-tē-nā'tal), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *natus*, born.] Previous to birth: as, 'memories of an antenatal life' (Shelley's 'Prince Athanase,' i.).

an-ten-na (an-ten'ä), *n.*; *pl. antennæ* (-ē). [*L.*, a sail-yard.] One of the lateral articulated appendages occurring in pairs on the head of insects, crustaceans, etc.; a feeler, horn, or tentacle; in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, the conductor by which the electric or Hertzian waves are sent out or received, consisting commonly of a wire or set of wires supported in the air at an elevation or otherwise.—**an-ten'-nal**, **an-ten-na-ry** (an-ten'ä-ri or an'tē-nä-ri), *a.*—**an-ten-nule** (an-ten'ül), *n.* A small antenna; esp., one of a pair of anterior and lesser antennæ of crustaceans.

an-te-nup-tial (an-tē-nup'shāl), *a.* [*LL. antenuptialis*, < *L. ante*, before, + *nuptiæ*, marriage.] Before marriage.

an-te-pas-chal (an-tē-pas'kal), *a.* [See *ante-*.] Before the paschal season; previous to the Passover, or to Easter.

an-te-past (an'tē-päst), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, + *pastus*, food, < *pascere*, feed.] A foretaste. [Archaic.]

an-te-pen-di-um (an-tē-pen'di-um), *n.*; *pl. -di-ums* or *-dia* (-di-ä). [*ML.*, < *L. ante*, before, + *pendere*, hang.] *Eccles.*, a movable covering, as of silk or velvet, for the front of an altar; a frontal.

an-te-pe-nult (an'tē-pē-nult' or -pē'nult), *n.* [*L. antepænultima*, < *ante*, before, + *pænultima*, penult.] The last syllable but two in a word. Also **an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma** (-nult'i-mä).—**an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate** (-mät). *I. a.* Immediately preceding the penult; the last but two. *II. n.* The antepenult.

an-te-pran-di-al (an-tē-pran'di-äl), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *prandium*, luncheon, meal.] Before dinner.

an-te-ri-or (an-tē-ri-or), *a.* [*L.*, compar. adj. < *ante*, before.] More toward the front, head, or beginning (opposed to *posterior*); front; fore; also, going before, as in order or time; earlier; prior; also, antecedent (*to*), as in order or time.—**an-te-ri-or'i-ty** (-or'i-ti), *n.* Anterior position or date.—**an-te-ri-or-ly**, *adv.* In front; also, previously.

antero-. A positive form, meaning 'front,' 'fore,' assumed for use in combination with the comparative adjective *L. anterior*, anterior. Cf. *postero-* and *posterior*.—**an-te-ro-lat-er-al** (an'tē-rō-lat'ē-räl), *a.* In front, at one side.

an-te-room (an'tē-röm), *n.* [See *ante-*.] A room leading into a chief apartment; an adjoining waiting-room.

an-te-ro-pos-te-ri-or (an'tē-rō-pos-tē-ri-or), *a.* [See *antero-*.] In *zool.*, in the direction from front to back or from head to tail; in *bot.*, median.

an-te-type (an'tē-tīp), *n.* [See *ante-*.] An earlier type; a prototype.

an-te-vert (an-tē-vèrt'), *v. t.* [*L. ante*, before, + *vertere*, turn.] In *pathol.*, to turn forward; displace (the uterus) as by tipping forward. Cf. *retrovert*.—**an-te-ver'sion** (-vèr'shon), *n.*

ant-he-li-on (ant-hē'li-on or ant-hē'), *n.*; *pl. -lia* (-li-ä). [*Gr. ἀνθῆλιον*, neut. of *ἀνθῆλιος*, opposite to the sun, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] A luminous ring seen around the shadow of the observer's head as thrown by the sun on a cloud, fog-bank, or moist surface.



Antefix.

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æ, then; y, you;

ant-he-lix (ant-hē'liks), *n.* Same as *antihelix*.

an-thel-min-tic (an-thel-min'tik). [Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἔλμινς (ἐλμινθ-), worm.] In *med.*: *I. a.* Destroying or expelling intestinal worms. *II. n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an-them (an'them), *n.* [AS. *antefen*, < ML. *antiphona*: see *antiphon*.] Orig., a hymn sung in alternate parts; now, a piece of sacred vocal music, with words taken usually from the Scriptures; in general, a hymn, as of praise, devotion, or patriotism.—**an'-them**, *v. t.* To celebrate or salute with an anthem: as, "sweet birds antheing the morn" (Keats's "To Fancy").

an-the-mi-on (an-thē'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *-mia* (-mi-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθέμιον, < ἄνθος, flower.] An ornament of floral or foliar forms arranged in a flat radiating cluster, as in architectural decoration, vase-painting, etc.



Anthemion-molding. —Frieze of the Erechtheum, Athens.

an-ther (an'thēr), *n.* [NL. *anthera*, < Gr. ἀνθήρας, flowery, < ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, the pollen-bearing part of a stamen.—**an'-ther-al**, *a.*

an-ther-id-i-um (an-thē-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ä). [NL., < *anthera*: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, the male reproductive organ in ferns, mosses, etc. Also **an'-ther-id.**—**an-ther-id'i-al**, *a.*

an-ther-if-er-ous (an-thē-rif'e-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] In *bot.*, producing or supporting anthers.

an-ther-less (an'thēr-les), *a.* Without anthers.

ant-hill (ānt'hil), *n.* A mound or hillock of earth, leaves, etc., formed by a colony of ants for, or in the process of constructing, their habitation.

antho- Form of Gr. ἄνθος, flower, used in combination.

an-tho-clin-i-um (an-thō-klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, flower, + κλίνη, bed.] In *bot.*, same as *clinanthium*.

an-tho-di-um (an-thō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *-dia* (-di-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθώδης, flower-like, < ἄνθος, flower, + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, a flower-head or capitulum; esp., the head (or so-called compound flower) of a composite plant.

an-thog-ra-phy (an-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [See *antho-* and *-graphy*.] The botanical description of flowers.

an-thol-o-gy (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [Gr. ἀνθολογία, lit. 'a flower-gathering,' < ἄνθος, flower, + λέγειν, pick, gather.] A collection of 'flowers of verse' from various authors; any collection of literary selections.—**an-thol-log'i-cal** (-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**an-thol'o-gist**, *n.*

an-tho-ma-ni-a (an-thō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [See *antho-*.] A mania or extravagant fondness for flowers.—**an-tho-ma'-ni-ac** (-ak), *n.*

an-thoph-a-gous (an-thof'a-gus), *a.* [See *antho-* and *-phagous*.] Flower-eating, as various beetles.

an-thoph-i-lous (an-thof'i-lus), *a.* [See *antho-* and *-philous*.] Flower-loving, as the bee.

an-tho-phore (an'thō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθοφόρος, flower-bearing, < ἄνθος, flower, + φέρειν, bear.] In *bot.*, a form of floral stipe, produced by the elongation of the internode between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil, as in the catchfly (genus *Silene*).—**an-thoph'o-rous** (-thof'ō-rus), *a.* Flower-bearing.

an-tho-tax-is (an-thō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *antho-* and *-taxis*.] In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth; inflorescence. Also **an'tho-tax-y**.

-anthous. Adjective termination from Gr. ἄνθος, flower, as in *hapaxanthous*, *monanthous*.



Anthers. a, anther; b, pollen; c, filament.



Anthophore. Section of the flower of *Silene caroliniana*, enlarged, showing the anthophore (a) within the calyx, bearing the petals, stamens, and ovary.

an-tho-zo-ön (an-thō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *-zoa* (-zō'ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, flower, + ζῶον, animal.] Any of the *Anthozoa*, a class of marine animals corresponding inexactly to the *Actinozoa*; an animal-flower or zoöphyte.—**an-tho-zo'an**, *a.* and *n.*

an-thra-cene (an'thrā-sēn), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal.] In *chem.*, a hydrocarbon, C₁₂H₁₀, found in coal-tar, important commercially as a source of alizarin.

an-thra-cic (an'thras'ik), *a.* Pertaining to anthrax.

an-thra-cite (an'thrā-sit), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρακίτης, kind of coal, < ἄνθραξ, coal.] A variety of mineral coal containing but little of the volatile hydrocarbons, and therefore burning almost without flame; hard coal.—**an-thra-cit'ic** (-sit'ik), *a.*

an-thrac-nose (an'thrak'nōs), *n.* [F., < Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal, + νόσος, disease.] A destructive disease of grape-vines, in which brown spots appear on the shoots, leaves, and berries, due to the fungus *Sphaceloma ampelinum*; also, any of various other plant-diseases due to fungi.

an-thra-coid (an'thrā-koid), *a.* Resembling anthrax.

an-thra-quin-one (an'thrā-kwin'on), *n.* [From *anthra(cene)* + *quinone*.] In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline substance obtained from anthracene by oxidation, used in the preparation of alizarin.

an-thrax (an'thraks), *n.*; pl. *anthraces* (an'thrā-sēz). [L., carbuncle, < Gr. ἄνθραξ, coal, carbuncle.] In *pathol.*, a carbuncle; also, a malignant infectious disease of cattle, sheep, and other animals and of man, associated with *Bacillus anthracis*.

an-throp-ic (an'throp'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπικός, < ἄνθρωπος, man.] Pertaining to man; human. Also **an'throp'ic-al**.

anthropo- Form of Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, human being, used in combination.—**an-thro-po-cen-tric** (an'thrō-pō-sen'trik), *a.* Regarding man as the central fact of the universe; assuming man to be the final aim and end of the universe.—**an'thro-po-gen'e-sis** (-jen'e-sis), *n.* The genesis or development of the human race, esp. as a subject of scientific study. Also **an'thro-pog'e-ny** (-poj'e-ni), **an'thro-pog'o-ny** (-pog'ō-ni).—**an'thro-po-ge-og'ra-phy** (-jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* Geography as concerned with man and the conditions of his habitat or environment.—**an'thro-pog'ra-phy** (-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The branch of anthropology that describes the varieties of mankind and their geographical distribution.

an-thro-poid (an'thrō-poid), [Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + εἶδος, form.] *I. a.* Resembling man: as, the *anthropoid* apes (see *ape*, *n.*). *II. n.* An anthropoid ape.—**an-thro-poi'dal**, *a.*

an-thro-pol-a-try (an'thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπολατρεία, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of a human being as divine.—**an'thro-po-lat'ric** (-pō-lat'rik), *a.*

an-thro-pol-o-gy (an'thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [See *anthropo-* and *-logy*.] The science of man, or of the human kind; the science that treats of the origin, development (physical, intellectual, moral, etc.), characters, and varieties, and sometimes esp. the cultural development, customs, beliefs, etc., of mankind.—**an'thro-po-log'ic**, **an'thro-po-log'i-cal** (-pō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.*—**an-thro-pol'o-gist**, *n.*

an-thro-pom-e-try (an'thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* [See *anthropo-* and *-metry*.] Measurement of the human body, as in the Bertillon system; the branch of anthropology that deals with the measurements of the human body.—**an'thro-po-met'ric**, **an'thro-po-met'ri-cal** (-pō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.*—**an-thro-pom'e-trist**, *n.*

an'thro-po-mor-phic (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fik), *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπομόρφος, having a human form, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + μορφή, form.] Ascribing human form or attributes to beings or things not human, esp. to a deity; characterized by or involving such ascription.—**an'thro-po-mor'phic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**an'thro-po-mor'phism**, *n.* Anthropomorphic conception or representation, as of a deity.—**an'thro-po-mor'phist**, *n.*—**an'thro-po-mor'phize**, *v. t.*; *-phized*, *-phizing*. To ascribe human form or attributes to.—**an'thro-po-mor'pho-sis** (-fō-sis), *n.* Transformation into human form.—**an'thro-po-mor'phous**, *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπομόρφος.] Having or resembling the human form; also, anthropomorphic.—**an'thro-po-mor'phous-ly**, *adv.*

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; â, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

an-thro-pon-o-my (an-thrō-pon'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *νόμος*, law.] The science that treats of the laws regulating the development of the human organism in relation to other organisms and to environment. Also **an'thro-po-nom'ics** (-pō-nom'iks).—**an'thro-po-nom'i-cal**, *a.*

an-thro-poph-a-thy (an-thrō-pop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωποπάθεια*, the possession of human passions, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *παθεῖν*, suffer.] Ascription of human passions or feelings to beings not human, esp. to God. Also **an-thro-poph'a-thism**.—**an'thro-po-path'ic** (-pō-path'ik), *a.*—**an'thro-po-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-thro-poph-a-gi (an-thrō-pof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of anthropophagus*, < Gr. *ἄνθρωποφάγος*, man-eating, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.—**an'thro-po-phag'ic**, **an'thro-po-phag'i-cal** (-pō-faj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or practising anthropophagy.—**an-thro-poph'a-gism**, *n.* Anthropophagy.—**an-thro-poph'a-gist**, **an-thro-poph'a-gite** (-jit), *n.* A man-eater; a cannibal.—**an-thro-poph'a-gous** (-gus), *a.* Man-eating; cannibal.—**an-thro-poph'a-gus** (-gus), *n.* [L.] Singular of *anthropophagi*. A cannibal.—**an-thro-poph'a-gy** (-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωποφαγία*.] The eating of human flesh; cannibalism.

an-thro-poph-u-ism (an-thrō-pof'ū-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωποφύης*, having a human nature, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *φύη*, nature.] The ascription of human nature, functions, desires, etc., to gods.—**an'thro-poph-u-is'tic**, *a.*

an-thro-pot-o-my (an-thrō-pot'ō-mi), *n.* [See *anthropo-* and *-tomy*.] The anatomy of the human body.—**an'thro-po-tom'i-cal** (-pō-tom'i-kal), *a.*—**an-thro-pot'o-mist**, *n.*

an-thro-po-zo-ic (an'thrō-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, belonging to the time of man's existence.

an-thu-ri-um (an-thū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Any plant of the tropical American araceous genus *Anthurium*, including species cultivated in greenhouses, some for the showy, often richly colored spathes out of which the fleshy flower-spikes rise, others for the handsomely veined or colored foliage.

ant-hyp-not-ic (ant-hip-not'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *anti-hypnotic*.

anti- [Gr. *ἀντι-*, repr. *ἀντί*, prep., opposite to, against, in return for, instead of, akin to *L. ante*, before, Skt. *anti*, opposite, in front, before, AS. *and-*, against: see *ante-*, *along-*, and *answer*.] A prefix meaning 'opposite to,' 'opposing,' 'counter-,' 'rival' (and hence 'pseudo-'), 'the reverse of,' occurring orig. in words from the Greek, but now freely used as an English formative, as in *antidiphtheritic*, *antifat*, *anti-Jacobin*, *antimalarial*, *anti-Pelagian*, *anti-Sabbatarian*, *anti-unionist*, and many other words, largely self-explanatory. Cf. *pro-*.

an-ti (an'ti or -ti), *n.*; *pl. antis* (-tiz or -tiz). [Short for some compound of *anti-*.] One who is opposed to some course, measure, policy, or party. [Colloq.]

an-ti-air-craft (an'ti-ār'kräft), *a.* Opposing or serving to oppose aeroplanes and other aircraft: as, *anti-aircraft* guns.

an-ti-ar (an'ti-är), *n.* [Javanese.] The upas-tree, *Ipo* (or *Antiaris*) *toxicaria*, of Java; also, an arrow-poison prepared from its sap.

an-ti-bod-y (an'ti-bod'i), *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). [See *anti-*.] In *pathol.*, any of various substances existing in the blood or developed in immunization which counteract toxins or bacterial poisons in the system.

an-tic (an'tik). [F. *antique*: see *antique*.] *I. a.* Ancient†, antique†, or antiquated†; also, odd, fantastic, grotesque, or ludicrous (archaic). *II. n.* A ludicrous gesture or performance; a caper; also, a grotesque theatrical piece†; also, a clown or buffoon (archaic); in *art*, a grotesque figure or head, or a fantastic combination of incongruous figures, foliage, etc., as in sculpture (obs. or archaic).—**an'tic**, *v. i.*; -ticked, -tick-ing. To perform antics; caper.



Antic, Amiens Cathedral, 13th century.

an-ti-cath-ode (an-ti-kath'öd), *n.* [See *anti-*.] The plate, often of platinum, opposite to the cathode in a vacuum-tube, on which the cathode rays impinge, thus producing the Röntgen rays.

an-ti-chlor (an'ti-klör), *n.* [From *anti-* and *chlorine*.] In *chem.*, any of various substances, esp. sodium thiosulphate, used for removing the excess of chlorine from paper-pulp, cotton-fiber, etc., after bleaching.—**an'ti-chlo-ris'tic** (-klō-ris'tik), *a.*

an-ti-christ (an'ti-krist), *n.* [LL. *antichristus*, < Gr. *ἀντιχρίστος*.] An opponent of Christ; esp. [cap.], a particular personage or power (variously identified or explained) conceived as appearing in the world as a mighty antagonist of Christ.—**an-ti-chris'tian** (-kris'chän), *I. a.* Of or like an antichrist; antagonistic to Christ; also, opposed to what is Christian. *II. n.* One opposed to the Christian religion.—**an-ti-chris'tian-ism**, *n.*

an-ti-ci-pant (an-tis'i-pant), *I. a.* Anticipating; anticipative (of). *II. n.* One who anticipates.

an-ti-ci-pate (an-tis'i-pät), *v. t.*; -pated, -pating. [L. *anticipatus*, pp. of *anticipare*, < *ante*, before, + *capere*, take.] To take, use, have, or realize beforehand; also, to make earlier; accelerate; also, to take measures concerning or against in advance, as a thing or an action; be beforehand with or forestall, as a person; also, to look forward to or expect.—**an-ti-ci-pa'tion** (-pā'shən), *n.* [L. *anticipatio*(n-).] The act of anticipating; use, realization, or action in advance; foretaste; preconception; prevision; expectation; in *music*, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.—**an-ti-ci-pa-tive** (-pā-tiv), *a.* Given to or involving anticipation; having anticipation (of).—**an-ti-ci-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**an-ti-ci-pa-tor** (-pā-tōr), *n.*—**an-ti-ci-pa-to-ry** (-pā-tō-ri), *a.* Anticipative.—**an-ti-ci-pa-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

an-ti-civ-ic (an-ti-siv'ik), *a.* [F. *anticivique*.] Contrary to what is civic or befits a citizen.—**an-ti-civ'ism**, *n.* [F. *anticivisme*.] The reverse of civism; bad citizenship.

an-ti-clas-tic (an-ti-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *κλᾶστός*, adj. < *κλᾶν*, break, deflect.] Noting or pertaining to a surface (such as that of a saddle) which is curved convexly in its length and concavely in its breadth, or vice versa: opposed to *synclastic*.

an-ti-cler-i-cal (an-ti-klēr'i-kal), *a.* [See *anti-*.] Opposed to the clerical party; esp., opposed to the influence of the clergy in public affairs.—**an-ti-cler'i-cal-ism**, *n.*

an-ti-cli-max (an-ti-klī'maks), *n.* [See *anti-*.] The reverse of climax; a noticeable or ludicrous descent in discourse from lofty ideas or expressions to what is much less impressive; fig., an abrupt descent in dignity; an inglorious conclusion.

an-ti-cli-nal (an-ti-klī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *geol.*, inclining downward on both sides from a median line or axis, as an upward fold of rock-strata; pertaining to such a fold.—**an'ti-cline** (-klin), *n.* In *geol.*, an anticlinal fold.—**an'ti-cli-nō'-ri-um** (-klī-nō'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. -ria* (-ri-ä) or *-riums*. [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί* + *κλίνειν* + *ὄρος*, mountain.] In *geol.*, a compound anticline, consisting of a series of subordinate anticlines and synclines, the whole formation having the general contour of an arch: opposed to *synclinatorium*.

an-tic-ly (an'tik-li), *adv.* In an antic manner; oddly; grotesquely. [Obs. or archaic.]

an-ti-co-her-er (an'ti-kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* [See *anti-*.] In *elect.*, a device which, like a coherer, is used as a detector of Hertzian waves, its electrical resistance, however, being increased instead of decreased by them.

an-ti-creep (an-ti-krep'), *a.* [See *anti-*.] In *mech.*, preventing creeping: applied specif. to various devices, as one for keeping rails from moving lengthwise.—**an-ti-creep'-ing**, *a.*

an-ti-cy-clone (an'ti-sī'klōn), *n.* An extensive horizontal movement of the atmosphere spirally around and away



fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ðlect, agöny, intö, unite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ärgent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

from a gradually progressing central region of high barometric pressure. Cf. *cyclone*. — **an'ti-cy-clon'ic** (-klon'ik), *a.* **an-ti-dote** (an'ti-dōt), *n.* [L. *antidotum*, < Gr. *ἀντίδοτος*, verbal adj. of *ἀντιδίδωμι*, give against, < *ἀντι*, against, + *δίδωμι*, give.] A medicine or other remedy for counteracting the effects of poison, disease, etc.; hence, any means of counteracting; a corrective; with *against*, *to*, or *for*. — **an'ti-do-tal**, *a.* — **an'ti-do-tal-ly**, *adv.*

an-ti-feb-rile (an-ti-feb'rīl or -fē'brīl). [See *anti*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Efficacious against fever; febrifuge; antipyretic. **II. n.** An antifebrile agent. — **an-ti-feb'rīne** (-feb'rīn or -fē'brīn), *n.* Acetanilide.

an-ti-fed'er-al (an-ti-fed'er-əl), *a.* [See *anti*.] Opposed to federalism, or to a federal constitution or party: esp. applied [*caps.*, as *Anti-Federal*] to a political party in early U. S. history. — **an-ti-fed'er-al-ism**, *n.* Opposition to federalism; the principles of the Anti-Federal party in U. S. history. — **an-ti-fed'er-al-ist**, *n.* One opposed to federalism; esp. [*caps.*, as *Anti-Federalist*], a member or supporter of the Anti-Federal party in U. S. history.

an-ti-fer-ment (an-ti-fēr'ment), *n.* [See *anti*.] Any substance or agent that prevents or counteracts fermentation.

an-ti-fric-tion (an-ti-frik'shon). [See *anti*.] **I. a.** Preventing or reducing friction. **II. n.** Something that prevents or reduces friction; a lubricant.

an-ti-he-lix (an-ti-hē'lik), *n.*; pl. *-helices* (-hē'lī'sēz). [See *anti*.] In *anat.*, the inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear. Cf. *helix*.

an-ti-hyp-not-ic (an'ti-hīp-not'ik). [See *anti*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Preventive of sleep. **II. n.** An antihypnotic agent.

an-ti-im-pe-ri-al-ism (an'ti-im-pē'ri-əl-izm), *n.* [See *anti*.] Opposition to imperialism or the spirit and methods of empire, esp. as in the acquisition and government of dependencies: with reference to the United States, used chiefly since the Spanish-American War of 1898. — **an'ti-im-pe-ri-al-ist**, *n.* An opponent of imperialism. — **an'ti-im-pe-ri-al-ist'ic**, *a.*

an-ti-le-gom-e-na (an'ti-le-gom'e-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιλεγόμενα*, neut. pl. ppr. pass. of *ἀντιλέγειν*, speak against: see *antilogy*.] Certain books of the New Testament (Hebrews, James, Jude, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, and Revelation) whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged in the early church.

an-ti-lith-ic (an'ti-lith'ik). [Gr. *ἀντι*, against, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Preventive of or efficacious against urinary calculus. **II. n.** An antilithic agent.

an-ti-log-a-rithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm or -rīzēm), *n.* [See *anti*.] In *math.*, the number corresponding to a logarithm.

an-ti-o-gy (an-tī'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jīz). [Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, < *ἀντιλέγειν*, speak against, < *ἀντι*, against, + *λέγειν*, speak.] A contradiction in terms or ideas.

an-ti-ma-cas-sar (an'ti-mā-kas'ār), *n.* [See *anti* and *Macassar oil*.] A tidy to protect a chair, sofa, etc., as from oil from the hair.

an-ti-masque (an'ti-māsk), *n.* [See *anti*.] A comic or grotesque interlude between the acts of a masque.

an-ti-mere (an'ti-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντι*, opposite to, + *μέρος*, part.] In *zool.*, a segment or division of the body in the direction of one of the secondary or transverse axes, as either half of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, or one of the radiating parts of a radially symmetrical animal. — **an-ti-mer'ic** (-mer'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an antimer; characterized by antimeres. — **an-tim'er-ism** (-tim'ē-rizm), *n.* The quality of being antimeric.

an-ti-mo-nar-chic, **an-ti-mo-nar-chi-cal** (an'ti-mō-nār'kīk, -kī-kəl), *a.* [See *anti*.] Opposed to monarchy or monarchical principles.

an-ti-mo-ni-al (an-ti-mō-ni-əl), *a.* [See *antimony*.] Pertaining to or containing antimony. — **an-ti-mo'ni-ate** (-āt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of antimonious acid. — **an-ti-mon'ic** (-mon'ik), *a.* Of or containing antimony (see *antimonious*): as, *antimonious acid*. — **an-ti-mo'ni-ous**, *a.* Containing antimony (in larger proportion than a corresponding antimonious compound): as, *antimonious acid*.

an-ti-mon-soon (an'ti-mon-sōn'), *n.* [See *anti*.] In *meteor.*, a current of air moving in a direction opposite to that of a given monsoon, and lying above it.

an-ti-mo-ny (an'ti-mō-nī), *n.* [ML. *antimonium*; origin

unknown.] Chem. sym., Sb (see *stibium*); at. wt., 120.2; sp. gr., 6.7. A brittle, lustrous, white metallic element occurring free in nature or combined: used chiefly in alloys and (in the form of compounds) in medicine. — **an'ti-mo-ny-glance'**, *n.* Stibnite. — **an'ti-mo-nyl** (-nīl), *n.* [See *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a univalent group composed of one atom of antimony and one of oxygen, and regarded as forming salts when combined with acid radicals.

an-ti-node (an'ti-nōd), *n.* [See *anti*.] In *physics*, a point, line, or plane in a vibrating body at which the amplitude of vibration is greatest, situated half-way between two adjacent nodes.

an-ti-no-mi-an (an-ti-nō'mi-ān). [ML. *antinomi*, antinomians, < Gr. *ἀντι*, against, + *νόμος*, law.] **I. a.** Denying the obligatoriness of the moral law; pertaining to antinomians. **II. n.** One who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law by the dispensation of grace set forth in the gospel: an opinion held under several forms at various times. — **an-ti-no'mi-an-ism**, *n.*

an-tin-o-my (an-tin'ō-mī), *n.*; pl. *-mies* (-mīz). [L. *antinomia*, < Gr. *ἀντινομία*, < *ἀντι*, against, + *νόμος*, law.] Opposition between laws or principles; any law or principle opposed to another; in the philosophy of Kant, a contradiction in thought, unavoidable by the reason alone.

an-ti-o-pel-mous (an'ti-ō-pel'mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντίος*, set against, opposite, + *πέδμα*, sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having one of the two deep flexor tendons of the toes going to the third digit only, and the other dividing and going to the first, second, and fourth digits.

an-ti-pa-thet-ic (an'ti-pa-thet'ik), *a.* Having antipathy; naturally opposed; characterized by or rousing antipathy; repugnant: with *to*. — **an'ti-pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

an-ti-path-ic (an-ti-path'ik), *a.* Antipathetic; in *med.*, producing contrary symptoms; allopathic.

an-ti-p-a-thy (an-tip'a-thī), *n.*; pl. *-thies* (-thīz). [L. *antipathia*, < Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, < *ἀντιπαθής*, having opposite feelings, < *ἀντι*, against, + *παθεῖν*, suffer.] Instinctive opposition in feeling; natural or settled dislike; repugnance; aversion; also, an object of aversion; also, contrariety in nature; also, a contrary.

an-ti-pe-ri-od-ic (an'ti-pē-ri-od'ik). [See *anti*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Efficacious against periodic diseases, as intermittent fever. **II. n.** An antiperiodic agent.

an-ti-per-i-stal-sis (an'ti-per-i-stal'sis), *n.* [See *anti*.] In *physiol.*, inverted peristaltic action of the intestines, by which their contents are carried upward. — **an'ti-per-i-stal'tic**, *a.*

an-ti-phlo-gis-tic (an'ti-flō-jis'tik). [See *anti*.] **I. a.** Opposed to the old chemical theory of phlogiston; in *med.*, checking inflammation or fever. **II. n.** In *med.*, an antiphlogistic remedy.

an-ti-phon (an'ti-fōn), *n.* [ML. *antiphona*, < Gr. *ἀντιφωνος*, sounding in answer, < *ἀντι*, against, + *φωνή*, sound.] *Eccles.*, a psalm, hymn, or prayer sung in alternate parts; also, an anthem; also, a verse sung in response; also, a verse or a series of verses sung as a prelude or conclusion to some part of the service. — **an-tiph'o-nal** (-tif'ō-nəl). **I. a.** Pertaining to antiphons or antiphony; responsive. **II. n.** An antiphony. — **an-tiph'o-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **an-tiph'o-na-ry** (-nā-ri). [ML. *antiphonarum*.] **I. n.; pl. *-ries* (-rīz). A book of antiphons. **II. a.** Antiphonal. — **an-ti-phon'ic** (-fon'ik), *a.* Antiphonal. — **an-tiph'o-ny**, *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-nīz). Alternate or responsive singing by a choir in two divisions; also, a psalm or anthem so sung; an antiphon; also, a responsive musical utterance.**

an-tiph-ra-sis (an-tī'f'rā-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντιφρασις*, < *ἀντιφράζειν*, express by the opposite, < *ἀντι*, against, + *φράζειν*, tell.] In *rhet.*, the use of words in a sense opposite to the proper meaning. — **an-ti-phras'tic** (-ti-fras'tik), *a.*

an-ti-pla-teau (an'ti-pla-tō'), *n.* [See *anti*.] A sunken area in the floor of the ocean.

an-ti-po-dal (an-tip'ō-dəl), *a.* [See *antipodes*.] Belonging to the antipodes; on the opposite side of the globe; in general, diametrically opposite. — **an'ti-pode** (-ti-pōd), *n.* One of the antipodes; a direct opposite. — **an-ti-po-de'an** (-dē'ān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the antipodes. **II. n.** One of the antipodes.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- an-tip-o-des** (an-tip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. ἀντίποδες, pl. of ἀντίπους, with feet opposite, < ἀντί, against, + πούς, foot.] Persons living at diametrically opposite points on the globe; persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others; also, places diametrically opposite to each other on the globe; the place thus opposite to a given place; hence, direct opposites or contraries; the direct opposite of anything.—**an-tip'o-dism**, *n.* Antipodal state.
- an-ti-pole** (an'ti-pōl), *n.* [See *anti-*.] The opposite pole.
- an-ti-pope** (an'ti-pōp), *n.* [See *anti-*.] One who is elected pope in opposition to another held to be canonically chosen.
- an-ti-py-ic** (an-ti-pī'ik). [Gr. ἀντί, against, + πύον, pus.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Preventing or checking suppuration. **II. n.** An antipyretic agent.
- an-ti-py-ret-ic** (an'ti-pī-ret'ik). [Gr. ἀντί, against, + πυρετός, fever.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Checking or preventing fever. **II. n.** An antipyretic agent.
- an-ti-py-rine, an-ti-py-rin** (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* [See *antipyretic*.] A colorless crystalline substance, C₁₁H₁₂N₂O, used to reduce fever or relieve pain.
- an-ti-qua-ri-an** (an-ti-kwā'ri-an). [See *antiquary*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the study of antiquities or antique relics, esp. as interesting curiosities rather than as a source of archaeological knowledge. **II. n.** An antiquary.—**an-ti-qua-ri-an-ism**, *n.* Antiquarian pursuits or tastes.
- an-ti-qua-ry** (an'ti-kwā-ri). [L. *antiquarius*, < *antiquus*: see *antique*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to antiquity. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). A student or collector of antiquities or antique relics.**
- an-ti-quate** (an'ti-kwāt), *v. t.*; -quated, -quating. [L. *antiquatus*, pp. of *antiquare*, < *antiquus*: see *antique*.] To make antique or out of date.—**an'ti-quat-ed, p. a.** Old-fashioned; out of date; superannuated.—**an'ti-quat-ed-ness, n.**—**an-ti-qua'tion** (-kwā'shən), *n.* [LL. *antiquatio(n)*.] The act of rendering antiquated; antiquated state.
- an-tique** (an-tēk'). [F. *antique*, < L. *antiquus*, < *ante*, before.] **I. a.** Belonging to or dating from former or bygone times; ancient (often with reference to Greece or Rome); characteristic of former times; old-time; old-fashioned; antiquated. **II. n.** The antique (usually Greek or Roman) style, esp. in art; also, an antique relic, esp. an object of art; also, a style of type (see *type*).—**an-tique'ly, adv.**—**an-tique'ness, n.**—**an-ti'qui-ty** (-tik'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The quality of being ancient; ancient character; great age; also, ancient times; also, the ancients; also, something belonging to or remaining from ancient times (usually in *pl.*).
- an-ti-rat-tler** (an-ti-rat'lēr), *n.* [See *anti-*.] Any of various mechanical devices designed to prevent rattling, as of the parts of a carriage.
- an-ti-rent** (an-ti-rent'), *a.* [See *anti-*.] Opposed to the payment of rent; [also *cap.*] noting or pertaining to any of certain parties and movements advocating non-payment of rent, as a political party in the State of New York from 1839 to 1847 which resisted the collection of rent on certain manorial estates.—**an-ti-rent'er, n.**—**an-ti-rent'ism, n.**
- an-ti-scor-bu-tic** (an'ti-skōr-bū'tik). [See *anti-* and *scorbutic*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Efficacious against scurvy. **II. n.** An antiscorbutic agent.
- an-ti-Sem-ite** (an'ti-sem'it), *n.* [See *anti-*.] One hostile to the Jews (Semites).—**an'ti-Se-mit'ic** (-sē-mit'ik), *a.*—**an'ti-Sem'it-ism** (-sem'it-tizm), *n.*
- an-ti-sep-sis** (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *anti-* and *sepsis*.] Exclusion or destruction of the micro-organisms that produce sepsis or septic disease.—**an-ti-sep'tic, I. a.** Pertaining to or effecting antiseptics. **II. n.** An antiseptic agent, as carbolic acid.—**an-ti-sep'ti-cal-ly, adv.**—**an-ti-sep'ti-cism** (-ti-sizm), *n.* The principle or practice of using antiseptic measures or remedies, as in surgery.—**an-ti-sep'ti-cist, n.**—**an'ti-sep-ti'ci-ty** (-tis'i-ti), *n.* Antiseptic quality or character.—**an-ti-sep'ti-cize** (-siz), *v. t.*; -cized, -cizing. To treat with antiseptics.
- an-ti-slav-er-y** (an-ti-slā'vēr-i), *a.* [See *anti-*.] Opposed to slavery.
- an-ti-so-cial** (an-ti-sō'shāl), *a.* [See *anti-*.] Opposed or averse to social intercourse or relations; also, opposed to social order, or to the principles on which society is con-
- stituted.—**an-ti-so'cial-ist, n.** One opposed to socialism.
- an'ti-so-cial-is'tic, a.**
- an-ti-spas-mod-ic** (an'ti-spaz-mod'ik). [See *anti-*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Checking spasms. **II. n.** An antispasmodic agent.
- an-tis-tro-phe** (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντιστροφή, < ἀντιστρέφειν, turn about, < ἀντί, against, + στρέφειν, turn.] The part of an ancient Greek choral ode, answering to a previous strophe, sung by the chorus when returning from left to right; also, the second of two metrically corresponding systems in a lyric poem (cf. *strophe* and *epode*).—**an-ti-stroph'ic** (-ti-strof'ik), *a.*
- an-ti-the-ism** (an-ti-thē'izm), *n.* [See *anti-*.] The doctrine opposed to theism, or denying the existence of a God.—**an-ti-the'ist, n.**
- an-tith-e-sis** (an-tith'e-sis), *n.*; pl. -eses (-e-sēz). [LL., < Gr. ἀντίθεσις, < ἀντιτίθεσθαι, set against, < ἀντί, against, + τίθεσθαι, set.] In *rhet.*, opposition or contrast of ideas by the setting of one clause or other member of a sentence against another (cf. Prov. x. 1); a clause or member thus set in opposition; hence, in general, opposition or contrast between things; something opposed, or forming a contrast.—**an-ti-thet'ic, an-ti-thet'i-cal** (-ti-thet'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. ἀντιθετικός.] Of the nature of or involving antithesis; directly opposed; contrasted.—**an-ti-thet'i-cal-ly, adv.**
- an-ti-tox-ic** (an-ti-tok'sik), *a.* [See *anti-*.] Counteracting toxic influences; pertaining to or serving as an antitoxin.
- an-ti-tox'in** (-tok'sin), *n.* A substance formed in the body, capable of counteracting a specific toxin or infective agency; the antibody formed in immunization with a given toxin: used in treating certain infectious diseases or in producing immunity against them.
- an-ti-trade** (an'ti-trād), *n.* [See *anti-*.] Any of the upper tropical winds moving counter to and above the trade-winds, but descending to the surface beyond the trade-wind limits.
- an-tit-ra-gus** (an-tit'rā-gus), *n.*; pl. -gi (-ji). [NL., < Gr. ἀντίτραγος.] In *anat.*, a process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus and behind the ear-passage.
- an-ti-trust** (an-ti-trust'), *a.* [See *anti-*.] Opposed to trusts, or large combinations of capital.
- an-ti-type** (an'ti-tip), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίτυπος, corresponding as a stamp to the die, < ἀντί, against, + τύπτειν, strike.] Something corresponding to or represented by a type, as a New Testament event prefigured in the Old Testament.—**an'ti-ty-pal** (-ti-pāl), **an-ti-typ'ic, an-ti-typ'i-cal** (-tip'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*
- an-ti-ve-nene, an-ti-ven-in** (an'ti-ve-nēn', an-ti-ven'in), *n.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, + L. *venenum*, poison.] An antitoxin produced in the blood by repeated injections of venom; as of snakes; also, the antitoxic serum obtained from such blood.
- an-ti-viv-i-sec-tion-ist** (an'ti-viv-i-sek'shən-ist), *n.* [See *anti-*.] One who is opposed to vivisection.
- an-ti-zym-ic** (an-ti-zim'ik). [See *anti-*.] **I. a.** Preventive of fermentation. **II. n.** An antizymic agent.—**an'ti-zy-mot'ic** (-zī-mot'ik). **I. a.** Preventive of fermentation, or of zymotic disease. **II. n.** An antizymotic agent.



Stag's Antler in successive years.
a, brow-antler; b, bay-antler; c, royal antler;
d, surroyal, or crown-antler.

ant-ler (ant'lēr), *n.* [OF. *antoillier* (F. *andouiller*), < L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye.] The lowest branch or any branch of a deer's horn; also, one of the solid deciduous horns, usually branched, of an animal of the deer family.—**ant'lered, a.** Having antlers; also, decorated with antlers.

ant-li-a (ant'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *antliae* (-ē). [L., a pump, < Gr. ἀντλία, ship's hold, bilge-water.] In *entom.*, the spiral tubular proboscis of lepidopterous insects, with which they

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

suck up plant-juices.—**ant'li-ate** (-āt), *a.* Furnished with an antlia.

ant-li-on (ānt'li'ōn), *n.* A larval neuropterous insect of the genus *Myrmeleon*, which digs a pitfall in sand, where it lies in wait for ants, etc.; also, the adult insect.



Ant-lion.—Perfect insect and larva.

an-ton-o-ma-sia

(an'ton-ō-mā'ziā), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντονομασία, < ἀντονομάζειν, call instead, < ἀντί, instead of, + ὀνομαζειν, call, < ὄνομα, name.] In *rhet.*, the use of some epithet or appellative (as *his lordship*) instead of a person's name, or the use of a proper name out of its original application (as *a Shylock*).—**an'ton-o-mas'tic** (-mas'tik), *a.*

an-to-nym (an'tō-nim), *n.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, + ὄνομα, name.] A word that is an opposite in meaning of a particular word: as, 'sharp,' 'keen,' and 'acute' are *antonyms* of 'dull.' Opposed to *synonym*.

an-tre (an'tēr), *n.* [F., < L. *antrum*, < Gr. ἄντρον.] A cavern; a cave: as, "antres vast and deserts idle" (Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 140). [Archaic.]

an-trorse (an-trōrs'), *a.* [NL. *antrorsus*, < *antro-* (= E. *antero-*) + L. *versus*, toward: cf. *extrorse*, *introrse*.] Turned or directed forward or upward.—**an-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

an-trum (an'trum), *n.*; pl. *antra* (-trā). [L.: see *antre*.] In *anat.*, a cavity.

an-trus-ti-on (an-trus'ti-ōn), *n.* [F., < ML. *antrustitio(n)*; from Teut.] Any of a body of men forming the body-guard or military household of Frankish kings.—**an-trus'ti-on-ship**, *n.*



Ant-thrush (family Formicariidae).

ant=thrush (ānt'-

thrush), *n.* Any of the South American passerine birds (ant-birds) constituting the family *Formicariidae*; also, any bird of the old-world family *Pittidae*; a *pitta*.

a-nu-ran (a-nū'ran), *n.* [NL. *Anura*, pl., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + οὐρά, tail.] One of the *Anura*, an order of amphibians comprising the batrachians proper (the frogs and toads), tailless when adult.—**a-nu'rous**, *a.* Tailless, as an *anuran*.

a-nus (ā'nus), *n.* [L.] The orifice at the end of the alimentary canal, through which the refuse of digestion is voided.

an-vil (an'vil), *n.* [AS. *anfilte*.] An iron block with a smooth face, usually of steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped; in *anat.*, a small bone of the ear, the incus.—**an'vil**, *v. t.*; -viled or -villed, -viling or -villing. To form or shape on or as on an anvil.

anx-i-ty (ang-zī'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *anxietas*.] Anxious state or feeling; concern; solicitude; solicitous desire.

anx-i-ous (angk'shus), *a.* [L. *anxius*, < *angere*, constrict, distress.] Full of or attended with painful concern or solicitude, as for an uncertain future; painfully apprehensive; also, solicitously desirous (with an infinitive or *for*).—**anx'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**anx'ious-ness**, *n.*

an-y (en'y). [AS. *ænig*, < *an*, one.] *I. a.* One, a or an, or (as *pl.*) some, whatever or whichever it may be; quantitatively, some, whether little or much, few or many (as, *any money*; *any eggs*): in affirmative sentences often practically equivalent to *every* or *all* (as, *any child knows that*). *II. pron.* Any person or persons; any individual, instance, or number (of several or more possible); also, either (of two: now *prov. Eng.*); also, any quantity or part.—**an'y**, *adv.* In any degree; to any extent; at all.—**an'y-bod'y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). Any person; any one (sometimes opposed in slight contempt to *somebody*); also, any one of importance

(as, everybody who is *anybody* was present).—**an'y-how**, *adv.* In any way whatever; howsoever; also, with conjunctive force, in any case; at all events.—**an'y one**. Any person; anybody: sometimes as one word, *anyone*.—**an'y-thing**. *I. n.* Any thing, whatever it may be; a thing of any kind; something, no matter what. *II. adv.* To any extent; at all. [Archaic or *prov. Eng.*]—**an'y-way**, *adv.* In any way; anyhow; to any extent; also, conjunctively, in any case; at all events. Also (now *colloq.*) **an'y-ways**.—**an'y-when**, *adv.* At any time. [Chiefly *prov. Eng.*]—**an'y-where**, *adv.* In, at, or to any place.—**an'y-whith'er**, *adv.* To any place; in any direction. [Archaic.]—**an'y-wise**, *adv.* In any way, respect, or degree; at all.

An-zac (an'zak), *n.* [From the initials of the corps.] A member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in Egypt, Gallipoli, and elsewhere, in the World War (during 1915 and later); a soldier from Australia or New Zealand.

A-o-ni-an (ā-ō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aonia, a region of Bœotia in ancient Greece containing Mount Helicon and associated esp. with the Muses: as, "th' Aonian maids" (Pope's "Messiah," 4).

a-o-rist (ā-ō'-rist). [Gr. ἀόριστος, indefinite, < ἀ- priv. + ὁρίζω, verbal adj. of ὀρίζω, bound: see *horizon*.] In *gram.*: *I. n.* A tense of the Greek verb expressing action (in the indicative, past action) without further limitation or implication; a corresponding tense in some other language, as the Sanskrit. *II. a.* Of or in the aorist.—**a-o-ris'tic**, *a.* Indefinite; indeterminate; in *gram.*, pertaining to the aorist.

a-or-ta (ā-ōr'tā), *n.*; pl. *-tæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. ἀορτή, < αἰρῶν, raise.] In *anat.*, the main trunk of the arterial system, issuing from the left ventricle of the heart and conveying arterialized blood to all parts of the body except the lungs.—**a-or'tic**, *a.*—**a-or-ti-tis** (ā-ōr-ti'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the aorta.

a-ou-dad (ā-ō-dad), *n.* [Moorish name.] The wild sheep of Northern Africa, *Ovis* (or *Ammotragus*) *tragelaphus*.



Aoudad.

a-pace (a-pās'), *adv.* At a quick pace; rapidly; fast.

A-pach-e (a-pach'ē), *n.* One of a North American Indian people of the southern Athapaskan stock; [*cap.* or *l. c.*] in French use (pron. ā-pāsh), a predatory ruffian, esp. one of an organized band infesting city streets.

ap-a-go-ge (ap-a-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπαγωγή, < ἀπάγειν, lead off, < ἀπό, from, + ἄγειν, lead.] In *logic*, demonstration of a proposition by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary.—**ap-a-gog'ic**, **ap-a-gog'i-cal** (-goj'ik, -i-kal), *a.*

ap-a-nage (ap'a-nāj), *n.* See *appanage*.

a-pa-re-jo (ā-pā-rā'hō), *n.*; pl. *-jos* (-hōz, Sp. -hōs). [Sp.] A pack-saddle. [Spanish-American.]

a-part (a-pärt'), *adv.* [OF. *a part*, < L. *ad*, to, and *pars* (part-), part, side.] To one side; aside; off or away from others; separately or independently; separate or distinct (*from*); also, away from each other; also, to or in pieces; asunder; in separate parts.

a-part-ment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* [F. *appartement*, < It. *appartamento*, ult. < L. *ad* + *pars*: see *apart*.] A room or a suite of rooms in a building; esp., a suite of rooms arranged for a single tenant or family in a building (*apartment-house*) divided into such suites.

a-part-ness (a-pärt'nes), *n.* The state of being apart.

ap-a-thet-ic (ap-a-thet'ik), *a.* Characterized by apathy; devoid of emotion; indifferent.—**ap-a-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap-a-thy (ap'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *-thies* (-thiz). [L. *apathia*, < Gr. ἀπάθεια, < ἀπαθής, without feeling, < ἀ- priv. + παθεῖν, suffer.] Absence of feeling, passion, or emotion;

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

insensibility to what ordinarily rouses feeling or interest; dull indifference.

ap-a-tite (ap'a-tit), *n.* [Gr. ἀπάτη, deceit.] A native calcium phosphate containing fluorine or chlorine, occurring both crystallized and massive, and varying in color from white to green, blue, violet, or yellow or red: used in making fertilizers.

ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa*, akin to G. *affe*.] A monkey; esp., a tailless monkey or a monkey with a very short tail (as, the Barbary ape, a tailless monkey, *Inuus ecaudatus* or *Macacus inuus*, of northern Africa and the Rock of Gibraltar, closely related to the baboons and frequently trained by showmen); specif., a man-like or anthropoid monkey; a simian; one of the family *Simiidae* ('anthropoid apes'), comprising the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan, and gibbon, without cheek-pouches or developed tail; fig., an imitator or mimic (usually in contempt); also, a fool†.—**ape**, *v. t.*; *aped*, *aping*. To imitate like an ape; mimic unreasoningly or servilely.



Barbary Ape.

a-peak (ā-pēk'), *adv.* [Cf. F. *à pic*, vertically.] *Naut.*, in a vertical position or direction, or nearly so.

a-pep-sia (a-pep'siā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπεψία, < ἀ-priv. + πέπειν, cook, digest.] Defective digestion; dyspepsia.

ap-er-cu (ap-ēr-sū, F. ā-per-sū), *n.*; pl. -cus (-sūz', F. -sū). [F., prop. pp. of *apercevoir*, perceive.] A glimpse; a hasty glance; a rapid survey; an outline or summary.

a-pe-ri-ent (ā-pē-ri-ēnt). [L. *aperiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *aperire*, open, < *a*, from, + *-perire*, occurring also in *operire*, cover: see *overt*.] **I.** *a.* Opening the bowels; gently purgative; laxative. **II.** *n.* An aperient medicine or article of diet.

a-pe-ri-od-ic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Not periodic, as a fever; of irregular occurrence; in *physics*, noting, pertaining to, or having an index needle or other moving part which comes to a stop with little or no recoil or oscillation.

a-pē-ri-tif (ā-pā-rē-tēf), *n.* [F., prop. adj., orig. 'opening the passages of the body,' < L. *aperire*, open: see *aperient*.] A kind or a portion of alcoholic liquor (cordial, bitters, etc.) taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite.

a-per-i-tive (ā-per'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* Same as *aperient*.

a-pert (ā-pērt'), *a.* [OF. *apert*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: cf. *pert*.] Open, manifest, or unconcealed (obs. or archaic); also, bold†, forward†, or pert†.

ap-er-ture (ap'ēr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, < *aperire* (pp. *apertus*), open: see *aperient*.] An opening; an open space; a hole, gap, or orifice; in telescopes, etc., the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass.—**ap'er-tured**, *a.*

ap-er-y (ā-pēr-i), *n.*; pl. *aperies* (-iz). Apish behavior or mimicry; an apish trick.

a-pet-a-lous (a-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [See *a-1*.] In *bot.*, having no petals.

a-pex (ā-peks), *n.*; pl. *apexes* or *apices* (ap'i-sēz). [L.] The tip, point, or vertex of anything; the summit.

a-phæ-r-e-sis (a-fer'e-sis), etc. See *apheresis*, etc.

aph-a-nite (af'ā-nit), *n.* [Gr. ἀφανής, not apparent, obscure, < ἀ-priv. + φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A dark-colored, heavy variety of diorite, of such compact texture that the constituent minerals cannot be detected with the naked eye; also, any of various other rocks of similar texture.—**aph-an-it'ic** (-nit'ik), *a.*

a-pha-sia (a-fā'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφασία, < ἀ-priv. + φάναι, say.] In *pathol.*, impairment or loss of the faculty of using or understanding spoken or written language, as from cerebral lesion.—**a-pha-si-ac** (-zi-ak), *n.* One affected with aphasia.—**a-pha-sic** (-zik). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with aphasia. **II.** *n.* An aphasiac.

a-phe-li-on (a-fē'li-ōn), *n.*; pl. -lia (-li-ā). [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, from, + ἥλιος, sun.] In *astron.*, the point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

a-phe-li-o-trop-ic (a-fē'li-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, + ἥλιος, sun, + E. -tropic.] In *bot.*, tending away from the light. Cf. *heliotropic*.—**a-phe'li-o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-phe-li-ot'ro-pism** (-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* In *bot.*, apheliotropic tendency or growth.

a-phe-mi-a (a-fē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv. + φήμη, voice.] In *pathol.*, aphasia, esp. a form marked by inability to express ideas in spoken words.—**a-phem-ic** (a-fem'ik), *a.*

a-phæ-r-e-sis, **a-phær-e-sis** (a-fer'e-sis), *n.* [L. *aphæresis*, < Gr. ἀφαίρεσις < ἀφαίρειν, take away, < ἀπό, from, + αἶρειν, take.] In *philol.*, omission of a letter or an unaccented syllable from the beginning of a word, as in *squire* for *esquire*.—**aph-e-ret-ic**, **aph-æ-ret-ic** (af-et-ret'ik), *a.*

aph-e-sis (af'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφεσις, a letting go, < ἀφίεναι, let go, < ἀπό, from, + ἵεναι, send.] In *philol.*, apheresis in which an unaccented initial vowel is gradually and unintentionally lost.—**a-phet-ic** (a-fet'ik), *a.* Pertaining or due to apheresis.

aph'e-tize, *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. To shorten by apheresis.

aph-id (af'id), *n.* [NL. *aphis* (pl. *aphides*); origin uncertain.] Any of the plant-sucking insects of the genus *Aphis* or family *Aphididae*; a plant-louse.—**a-phid-i-an** (a-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.*

Apple-tree Aphid (*Aphis mali*). (Enlarged.)

a-phis (ā'fis), *n.*; pl. *aphides* (af'i-dēz). [NL.: see *aphid*.] An aphid; a plant-louse.—**a'phis-li'on**, *n.* Any of various insect larvae, as those of the lacewings, that prey on plant-lice; also, the adult insect.—**a'phis-sug'ar**, *n.* Honeydew secreted by plant-lice.

aph-lo-gis-tic (af-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀφλόγιστος, < ἀ-priv. + φλογιστός, inflammable.] Flameless.—**aphlogistic lamp**, a lamp in which the illumination is produced by a coil of platinum wire kept at a red heat by the slow (flameless) combustion of alcohol vapor arising from a wick.

a-pho-ni-a (a-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφωνία, < ἀ-priv. + φωνή, voice.] In *pathol.*, loss of voice, due to a morbid condition of the vocal organs.—**a-pho-nic** (a-fon'ik), *a.*

aph-o-rism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* [F. *aphorisme*, < Gr. ἀφορισμός, < ἀφορίζειν, define, < ἀπό, from, + ὀρίζειν, bound: see *horizon*.] A concise statement of a principle; also, a detached sentence briefly setting forth a doctrine, rule, or general truth; often, a maxim.—**aph-o-ris'mic**, **aph'o-ris-mat'ic** (-riz'mik, -mat'ik), *a.*—**aph'o-ris-t**, *n.* A maker of aphorisms.—**aph-o-ris'tic**, *a.* Of, like, or containing aphorisms.—**aph-o-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**aph'o-rize**, *v. i.*; -rized, -rizing. To make or utter aphorisms.

aph-ro-dis-i-ac (af-rō-diz'i-ak). [Gr. ἀφροδισιακός, < Ἀφροδίτη, Aphrodite.] **I.** *a.* Venereal; exciting venereal desire. **II.** *n.* An aphrodisiac drug or food.

Aph-ro-di-te (af-rō-dī'tē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη.] The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus.



Aphrodite of Cnidus. (Copy in the Vatican of the statue by Praxiteles.)

aph-tha (af'thā), *n.*; pl. -thæ (-thē). [L. *aphthæ*, pl., < Gr. ἀφθα, pl. of ἀφθα, < ἄπτειν, set on fire.] In *pathol.*, one of the small ulcerating vesicles, due to a parasitic fungus, occurring in the mouth and the intestinal canal in the disease thrush; also, a similar vesicle, esp. in the mouth, in some other disease; also, pl. or sing., thrush, or some other aphthous disease.—**aph'thoid**, *a.* Resembling aphthæ.

aph-thong (af'thōng), *n.* [Gr. ἀφθγγος, silent, < ἀ-priv. + φθγγος, sound.] A silent letter or combination of letters in a word.—**aph-thon'gal** (-thōng'gal), *a.*

aph-thous (af'thus), *a.* Of, like, or characterized by aphthæ.

a-phy-l-lous (a-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. ἀφυλλος, < ἀ-priv. + φύλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, naturally leafless.—**a-phyll'y**, *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

a-pi-a-ceous (ā-pi-ā'shius), *a.* [L. *apium*, parsley.] Belonging to the *Apiaceae* (or *Umbelliferae*), or parsley family of plants. See *umbelliferous*.

a-pi-an (ā'pi-ān), *a.* [L. *apianus*, < *apis*, bee.] Of or pertaining to bees.

a-pi-a-ri-an (ā-pi-ā'ri-ān), *a.* [See *apiary*.] Pertaining to beehives or bee-keeping.

a-pi-a-rist (ā'pi-ā-ris't), *n.* One who keeps an apiary; a bee-keeper.

a-pi-a-ry (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *apiarium*, < *apis*, bee.] A place in which bees are kept.

ap-i-cal (ap'i-kāl), *a.* Of, at, or forming the apex or tip. — **ap-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap-i-ces (ap'i-sēz), *n.* Plural of *apex*.

A-pi-cian (a-pish'ān), *a.* Of, like, or worthy of the ancient Roman epicure Apicius; epicurean.

a-pic-u-late (a-pik'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *apiculus*, dim. of L. *apex*, point.] In *bot.*, tipped with a short, abrupt point, as a leaf. Also **a-pic'u-lat-ed** (-lā-ted).

a-pi-cul-ture (ā'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *apis*, bee, + *cultura*, culture.] The rearing of bees; bee-keeping. — **a-pi-cul-tur-ist**, *n.* A bee-keeper.

a-piece (ā-pēs'), *adv.* For each piece, thing, or person; for each one; each.

ap-i-ol (ap'i-ol or ā'pi-ol, or -ōl), *n.* [L. *apium*, parsley.] The active principle of parsley-seed, obtained as white crystals and in an oleoresin ('green apiol'): used in medicine.

a-pi-ol-o-gy (ā-pi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *apis*, bee: see *-logy*.] The scientific study of bees. — **a-pi-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

ap-ish (ā'pish), *a.* Of, like, or befitting an ape; senselessly imitative; foolishly affected; ridiculous. — **ap'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'ish-ness**, *n.*

a-piv-o-rous (ā-piv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *apis*, bee, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on bees, as certain birds. Cf. *bee-eater*.

ap-la-cen-tal (ap-lā-sen'tāl), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Not placental; having no placenta, as the lowest mammals.

ap-la-nat-ic (ap-lā-nat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-priv* + *πλανᾶσθαι*, wander.] In *optics*, free from aberration, esp. spherical aberration, as a lens. — **a-plan-a-tism** (a-plan'ā-tizm), *n.*

a-pla-sia (a-plā'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv* + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Defective development of a tissue or organ. — **a-plas-tic** (a-plas'tik), *a.* Characterized by aplasia.

ap-lite (ap'lit), etc. Same as *haplite*, etc.

a-plomb (ā-plōn'), *n.* [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *plomb*, E. *plumb*.] Perpendicular position; fig., imperturbable self-possession or assurance.

ap-nœ-a (ap-nē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπνοια*, < *ἄπνοος*, breathless, < *ἀ-priv* + *πνέω*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, suspension of respiration. — **ap-nœ'al**, **ap-nœ'ic**, *a.*

apo- [Gr. *ἀπο-*, repr. *ἀπό*, from: see *ab-*.] A prefix meaning 'from,' 'away,' 'off,' 'asunder,' occurring orig. in words from the Greek, but now used occasionally as an English formative, as in *apomorphine*.

a-poc-a-lypse (ā-pok'ā-lips), *n.* [L. *apocalypsis*, < Gr. *ἀποκαλύψις*, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, uncover, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καλύπτειν*, cover.] A revelation; esp., any of a class of writings ('apocalyptic literature'), Jewish and Christian, which appeared from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 350, assuming to make revelation of the ultimate divine purpose; [*cap.*] the book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament. — **a-poc-a-lyp'tic** (-lip'tik). [Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an apocalypse; affording a revelation; esp., pertaining to the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation.

II. n. The writer of the Apocalypse; also, apocalyptic writing or literature. — **a-poc-a-lyp'ti-cal**, *a.* Apocalyptic. — **a-poc-a-lyp'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-poc-a-lyp'tist**, *n.* The writer or an interpreter of the Apocalypse.

ap-o-car-pous (ap-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the carpels separate.

a-poc-o-pate (a-pok'ō-pāt), *v. t.*; *-pated*, *-pating*. To cut off or to shorten by apocope. — **a-poc'o-pate**, *a.* Apocoped. — **a-poc-o-pa'tion** (-pā'shən), *n.*

a-poc-o-pe (a-pok'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀποκοπή*, < *ἀποκόπτειν*, cut off, < *ἀπό*, from, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In *philol.*, the cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.



Apocarpous Fruit of Rue-anemone.

a-poc-ry-pha (ā-pok'ri-fā), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of *apocryphus*, < Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος*, hidden, < *ἀποκρύπτειν*, hide away, < *ἀπό*, from, + *κρύπτειν*, hide.] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship, authenticity, or authority; [*cap.*] fourteen books (1 and 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, part of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Song of the Three Children, History of Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasses, and 1 and 2 Maccabees) formerly included in the Authorized Version of the Bible, but now generally omitted. — **a-poc'ry-phal**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling apocrypha; of doubtful authenticity or authority; uncanonical; hence, spurious; fictitious; false.

— **a-poc'ry-phal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-poc'ry-phal-ness**, *n.*

a-po-cy-na-ceous (a-pos-i-nā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Apocynum*, the dogbane genus, < Gr. *ἀποκύνων*, kind of plant, < *ἀπό*, from, + *κύνων*, dog.] Belonging to the *Apocynaceae*, or dogbane family, which includes the dogbane, periwinkle, oleander, and various other plants, mostly tropical, some affording drugs and poisons, india-rubber, fiber, or wood.

ap-od, **ap-ode** (ap'od, -ōd). [Gr. *ἄπους* (*ἀποδ-*), < *ἀ-priv* + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] *I. a.* Footless; apodal. *II. n.* An animal without feet; a fish without ventral fins. — **ap'o-dal** (-ō-dāl), *a.* Having no distinct feet or foot-like members; lacking ventral fins; belonging to the *Apoda* or *Apodes* (names given to various groups of apodal animals).

ap-o-dic-tic, **ap-o-deic-tic** (ap-ō-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* [L. *apodicticus*, < Gr. *ἀποδεικτικός*, < *ἀποδεικνύειν*, demonstrate, < *ἀπό*, from, + *δεικνύειν*, show.] Demonstrative; demonstrable; incontrovertible. Also **ap-o-dic'ti-cal**, **ap-o-deic'ti-cal**. — **ap-o-dic'ti-cal-ly**, **ap-o-deic'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-pod-o-sis (a-pod'ō-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, < *ἀποδίδοναι*, give back, < *ἀπό*, from, + *δίδοναι*, give.] In *gram.*, the concluding clause of a conditional sentence: opposed to *protasis*.

ap-o-dous (ap'ō-dus), *a.* [See *apod*.] Footless; apodal.

a-pog-a-my (a-pog'ā-mī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, reproduction by processes other than sexual, as when a sporophyte is developed vegetatively from the prothallium of a fern; in *biol.*, mating or pairing at random; interbreeding of all varieties. — **a-pog-am-ic** (ap-ō-gam'ik), **a-pog'a-mous**, *a.*

ap-o-gee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* [NL. *apogeeum*, < Gr. *ἀπόγειον*, < *ἀπό*, from, + *γῆ*, earth.] In *astron.*, the point in the orbit of a heavenly body, now usually of the moon, that is most distant from the earth (opposed to *perigee*); fig., the furthest or highest point. — **ap-o-ge'al** (-jē'al), **ap-o-ge'an**, *a.*

ap-o-ge-o-trop-ic (ap'ō-jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *γῆ*, earth, + *E. -tropic*.] In *bot.*, tending away from the earth. Cf. *geotropic*. — **ap'o-ge-o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'o-ge-ot'ro-pism** (-jē-ōt'rō-pizm), *n.* In *bot.*, apogeotropic tendency or growth.

ap-o-graph (ap'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόγραφον*, < *ἀπογράφειν*, write off, < *ἀπό*, from, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copy or transcript, as of a manuscript.

a-po-lar (a-pō'lār or ā-), *a.* [See *a-1*.] Not polar; having no pole.

ap-o-laus-tic (ap-ō-lās'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολαυστικός*, < *ἀπολαύειν*, enjoy.] Pertaining or devoted to enjoyment.

A-pol-lo (ā-pol'ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*.] A Greek (and Roman) deity, the god of light, health and healing, music, poetry, prophecy, etc., represented as the highest type of youthful manly beauty; hence, an unusually well-formed, handsome young man.

A-pol-lyon (ā-pol'ion), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀπολλύων*, lit. 'destroying,' < *ἀπολλύναι*, destroy.] "The angel of the bottomless pit" (Rev. ix. 11). Cf. *Abaddon*.

ap-pol-o-get-ic (ā-pol-ō-jet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολογητικός*, < *ἀπολογέσθαι*, speak in defense: cf. *apology*.] Making



Apollo Belvedere. (Statue in the Vatican.)

apology; defending by speech or writing; excusing or acknowledging fault. Also **a-pol-o-get/i-cal**. — **a-pol-o-get/i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-pol-o-get/ics**, *n.* The branch of theology concerned with the defense of Christianity.

ap-o-lo-gi-a (ap-ō-lō'jī-ā), *n.* [L.: see *apology*.] An apology, as in defense or justification.

a-pol-o-gist (a-pol'ō-jist), *n.* One who makes an apology, or champions a cause by speech or writing.

a-pol-o-gize (a-pol'ō-jiz), *v. i.*; — *gized*, — *gizing*. To make an apology; present defensive arguments; offer excuses or regrets for fault. — **a-pol-o-giz-er** (-jī-zēr), *n.*

ap-o-logue (ap'ō-log), *n.* [F., < L. *apologus*, < Gr. ἀπόλογος, < ἀπό, from, + λέγειν, speak.] A moral fable; an allegorical story.

a-pol-o-gy (a-pol'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. — *gies* (-jiz). [L. *apologia*, < Gr. ἀπολογία, < ἀπό, from, + λέγειν, speak.] A formal defense in speech or writing, as of a cause or doctrine; an excuse or explanation, or an expression of regret, offered for some fault; hence, a poor substitute; a makeshift.

ap-o-mor-phine (ap-ō-mōr'fin or -fēn), *n.* [See *apo-*.] In *chem.*, an artificial crystalline alkaloid prepared from morphine: used in the form of the hydrochloride as an emetic and expectorant.

ap-o-neu-ro-sis (ap'ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. — *roses* (-rō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀπυνεύρωσις, < ἀπυνευρῶσθαι, become a tendon, < ἀπό, from, + νεύρον, tendon.] In *anat.*, a whitish fibrous membrane formed by the expansion of a tendon; a fascia-like tendon. — **ap'o-neu-rot/ic** (-rot'ik), *a.*

ap-o-pemp-tic (ap-ō-pēmp'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀποεμπτικός, < ἀποπέμπειν, send away, < ἀπό, from, + πέμπειν, send.] Pertaining to sending away; valedictory.

a-poph-a-sis (a-pōf'ā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀπόφασις, denial, < ἀποφάναι, deny, < ἀπό, from, + φάναι, say.] In *rhet.*, denial of an intention to speak of something which is at the same time hinted or insinuated.

ap-oph-thegm (ap'ō-thēm), *etc.* See *apothegm*, *etc.*

a-poph-y-ge (a-pōf'ī-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀποφυγή, < ἀποφεύγειν, flee from, < ἀπό, from, + φύγειν, flee.] In *arch.*, the small, hollow outward spread given to the bottom of the shaft of a column to form the cincture by which it joins the base; also, a similar but slighter spread at the top of the shaft.

a-poph-yl-lite (a-pōf'ī-lit), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, + φύλλον, leaf.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous potassium and calcium silicate (often with a small amount of fluorine), occurring in tetragonal crystals, usually transparent and colorless, but sometimes with a greenish or rose-red tint.

a-poph-y-sis (a-pōf'ī-sis), *n.*; pl. — *yses* (-i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀπόφυσις, < ἀποφύειν, put forth, < ἀπό, from, + φύειν, produce.] In *anat.*, *bot.*, *etc.*, an outgrowth; a process; a projection or protuberance. — **ap-o-phys-i-al** (ap-ō-fiz'ī-əl), *a.*

ap-o-plec-tic (ap-ō-plek'tik). [LL. *apoplecticus*, < Gr. ἀποπληκτικός.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to apoplexy; stricken with or inclined to apoplexy. **II. n.** An apoplectic person. — **ap-o-plec/ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap-o-plex-y (ap'ō-plek-sī), *n.* [L. *apoplexia*, < Gr. ἀποπληξία, < ἀποπλήσσειν, disable by a stroke, < ἀπό, from, + πλήσσειν, strike.] In *pathol.*, a sudden loss or impairment of consciousness and voluntary motion, due to cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, *etc.*; sometimes, hemorrhage into the tissue of any organ.

a-port (a-pōrt'), *adv.* *Naut.*, to port; to the left.

ap-o-si-o-pe-sis (ap'ō-sī-ō-pē'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀποσιώπησις, < ἀποσιωπᾶν, be silent.] In *rhet.*, a sudden breaking off in the midst of a sentence, as if from unwillingness to proceed. — **ap'o-si-o-pet/ic** (-pet'ik), *a.*

a-pos-ta-sy (a-pos'tā-sī), *n.*; pl. — *sies* (-siz). [LL. *apostasia*, < Gr. ἀποστασία, < ἀφίστασθαι, stand off, < ἀπό, from, + ἵσταναι, set up, stand.] Defection from one's faith, cause, or party; abandonment of professed religious or other principles.

a-pos-tate (a-pos'tāt). [LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, < ἀφίστασθαι: see *apostasy*.] **I. n.** One guilty of apostasy. **II. a.** Guilty of apostasy. — **ap-os-tat-ic**, **ap-os-tat-i-cal** (ap-ōs-tat'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* — **a-pos'ta-tize** (-tā-tiz), *v. i.*; — *tized*, — *tizing*. To commit apostasy; withdraw as

an apostate (*from or to*); forsake one's professed faith or principles.

a pos-te-ri-o-ri (ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri or ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri). [L.]

From the latter or subsequent: a phrase used, often adjectively, of reasoning from effect to cause, or of knowledge derived from experience: opposed to *a priori*.

a-pos-til, **a-pos-tille** (a-pos'til), *n.* [F. *apostille*.] A marginal annotation or note.

a-pos-tle (a-pos'tl), *n.* [OF. *apostle* (F. *apôtre*),

< LL. *apostolus*, < Gr. ἀπόστολος, messenger, < ἀποστέλλειν, send off, < ἀπό, from, + στέλλειν, send.] One sent to execute some mission; specif., one of the twelve disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel; hence, any early Christian leader or missionary; a pioneer of Christianity in any country; also, the leader of any reform movement (as, Father Mathew, the *Apostle of Temperance*). — **Apostles' Creed**, a creed of universal acceptance in the Christian church, dating back in its present form to about A.D. 500, and traditionally ascribed to Christ's apostles. — **a-pos'tle-ship**, *n.* The office or function of an apostle. — **a-pos'tle-spoon'**, *n.* One of a set of spoons, each having on its handle, usually at the end, the figure of one of Christ's apostles: formerly given by sponsors as a christening present.



Apostle-spoon.

a-pos-to-late (a-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* [LL. *apostolatus*.] The office or dignity of an apostle; apostleship.

ap-os-tol-ic (ap-ōs-tol'ik), *a.* [LL. *apostolicus*, < Gr. ἀποστολικός.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the apostles or their period; also, pertaining to the Pope as the successor of the apostle St. Peter; papal. — **apostolic succession**, *eccles.*, an uninterrupted succession of bishops in the church by regular ordination from Christ's apostles down to the present day, maintained by Roman Catholics, High-church Anglicans, and others to be historical and to be essential to the transmission of valid orders. — **ap-os-tol'i-cal**, *a.* Apostolic. — **ap-os-tol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-os-tol'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The quality of being apostolic; profession of or claim to apostolic principles or practices. — **a-pos-to-li-ci-ty** (a-pos'tō-lis'ī-tī), *n.* Apostolic character.

a-pos-tro-phe¹ (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀποστροφή, < ἀποστρέφειν, turn away, < ἀπό, from, + στρέφειν, turn.] In *rhet.*, a turning aside from the subject in a discourse to address some person or thing (present or absent, real or imaginary); a digressive address. — **ap-os-troph-ic**¹ (ap-ōs-trof'ik), *a.*

a-pos-tro-phe² (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [Prop. 3 syllables (with 4th due to confusion with *apostrophe*¹), < F. *apostrophe*, < LL. *apostrophus*, < Gr. ἀπόστροφος, < ἀποστρέφειν: see *apostrophe*¹.] The omission of one or more letters from a word; also, a sign (') used to indicate such omission (as in *o'er* for *over*, *thro'* for *through*), or to mark the possessive case (as in *lion's*, *lions'*: see *possessive case*, under *possessive*, *a.*), or in forming certain plurals (as in *several M. D.'s*, *two a's*, *four 9's*), or for some other purpose, as (') or (") for a concluding mark of quotation. — **ap-os-troph-ic**² (ap-ōs-trof'ik), *a.*

a-pos-tro-phize (a-pos'trō-fiz), *v.*; — *phized*, — *phizing*. **I. tr.** To address with a rhetorical apostrophe. **II. intr.** To utter an apostrophe; speak as in an apostrophe.

a-po-th-e-ca-ry (a-poth'ē-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. — *ries* (-riz). [LL. *apothecarius*, < L. *apotheca*, < Gr. ἀποθήκη, storehouse, < ἀπό, from, + τίθεμαι, set.] One who prepares and sells drugs or medicines; a pharmacist; a druggist: in England and Ireland specially licensed to practise medicine also.

— **apothecaries' measure**, the system of units used in the U. S. in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs: 60 minims (℥) = 1 fluid dram (f 3); 8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce (f 3); 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint; 8 pints = 1 gallon (231 cubic inches). In Great Britain the pint (being the eighth part of a gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluid ounces, with subdivisions corresponding to the U. S. use. — **apothecaries' weight**, a system of weights used in compounding and dispensing drugs: 20 grains = 1 scruple (℥); 3 scruples = 1 dram (3); 8 drams = 1 ounce (3); 12 ounces = 1 pound. The grain, ounce, and pound

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intē, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you:

are the same as in troy weight, the grain alone being the same as in avoirdupois weight.

ap-o-thegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόθεγμα, < ἀποθέρ-γασθαι, speak out, < ἀπό, from, + θέργασθαι, utter a sound.] A short, pithy saying; a sententious precept or maxim.—**ap'o-theg-mat'ic** (-theg-mat'ik), *a.* Of or like an apothegm; containing or using apothegms. Also **ap'o-theg-mat'i-cal**.—**ap'o-theg-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-o-theg-ma-tist** (-ma-tist), *n.* A maker of apothegms.

ap-o-the-ke (ap-ō-tā'kē), *n.* [G.] An apothecary's shop; a drug-store.

ap-o-them (ap'ō-them), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, + θεμα, < τθέναι, set.] In geom., a perpendicular from the center of a regular polygon to one of its sides.

ap-o-the-o-sis (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis or a-poth'ē-ō'sis), *n.*; pl. *apothēses* (-sēz). [LL., < Gr. ἀποθέσις, < ἀποθεῖν, deify, < ἀπό, from, + θεῖν, make a god of, < θεός, god.] Exaltation to the rank of a god; deification; hence, glorification; exaltation; also, a deified or glorified ideal.—**ap-o-the-o-size** (ap-ō-thē'ō-siz or a-poth'ē-ō-siz), *v. t.*; -sized, -sizing. To deify; glorify.

ap-pal (a-pāl'), *v.*; *appalled, appalling*. [OF. *apalir*, become or make pale, < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *pale*, *E. pale*².] **I.** *tr.* To become pale; fail; lose strength or flavor; pall. **II.** *tr.* To make pale; also, to weaken; also, to overcome or confound with fear; fill with consternation and horror.

Ap-pa-lach-i-an (ap-a-lach'i-an or -lā'chi-an), *a.* [From the *Apalachi* Indians.] Noting or pertaining to a system of mountains in eastern North America, extending from Cape Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, to northern Alabama, and divided into many ranges bearing separate names.—**Appalachian tea**, the leaves of any of certain plants of the aquifoliaceous genus *Ilex*, of the eastern U. S., as the shrub or small tree *I. vomitoria*, sometimes used as a tea; a plant yielding such leaves; also, a caprifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum cassinoides*, of the eastern U. S.

ap-pal-ling (a-pāl'ing), *p. a.* [See *appal*.] That appals; causing consternation and horror.—**ap-pal'ling-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-pal'ment**, *n.* The act of appalling, or the state of being appalled.

ap-pa-nage, ap-a-nage (ap'a-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage*, < OF. *apaner*, < ML. *appanare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *panis*, bread.] Land or some other source of revenue assigned for maintenance to a prince of a royal house; hence, one's allotted portion; also, an endowment or adjunct; also, a territorial dependency.

ap-pa-ra-tus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *-tuses* or *-tus*. [L., < *apparare*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *parare*, make ready.] An equipment of things adapted as means to some end; esp., an assemblage of instruments, machinery, appliances, materials, etc., for a particular use; also, any complex appliance for a particular purpose.

ap-par-el (a-par'el), *v. t.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling. [OF. *appareillier* (F. *appareiller*), ult. < *L. ad*, to, + *par*, equal.] To fit out or equip (archaic); clothe, dress, or adorn; array.—**ap-par'el**, *n.* [OF. *apareil* (F. *appareil*).] Equipment or fittings (archaic); clothing; dress; array; garb.—**ap-par'el-ment**, *n.*

ap-par-ent (a-pār'ent or a-par'-), *a.* [OF. *aparant* (F. *apparent*), < *L. apparens* (-ent), ppr. of *apparere*: see *appear*.] Appearing plainly to the eye or the mind; visible; manifest; evident; also, seeming (as opposed to *actual* or *real*); ostensible.—**apparent noon**. See under *noon*.—**apparent solar time**, or **apparent time**. See under *time*.—**ap-par-ent-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-par-ent-ness**, *n.*

ap-pa-ri-tion (ap-a-rish'ōn), *n.* [OF. *aparicion* (F. *apparition*), < LL. *apparitio*(n)-, < *L. apparere*: see *appear*.] The act of appearing; appearance; also, that which appears, esp. a strange or supernatural sight or thing; a phenomenon; a ghost, specter, or phantom.—**ap-pa-ri'tion-al**, *a.*

ap-par-i-tor (a-par'i-tor), *n.* [L., < *apparere*: see *appear*.] An attendant of a Roman magistrate; also, an officer of an ecclesiastical or, formerly, a civil court.

ap-pas-sio-na-to (ap-pās-syō-nā'tō), *a.* [It.] In music, impassioned; with passion or strong feeling.

ap-peach (a-pēch'), *v. t.* Same as *impeach*.

ap-peal (a-pēl'), *v.* [OF. *apeler* (F. *appeler*), < *L. appellare*,

approach, address, call upon, summon, accuse, also call, name, < *ad*, to, + *-pellare*, akin to *pellere*, drive.] **I.** *tr.* To call, summon, or challenge (archaic); in *law*, to accuse (archaic); also, to apply for the removal of (a cause) to a higher court. **II.** *intr.* To call in entreaty; make earnest request (to or for); apply or resort for aid, support, vindication, etc.; refer; fig., to offer a peculiar attraction, interest, enjoyment, etc.; in *law*, to refer a cause or a judicial decision to a higher court.—**ap-peal'**, *n.* [OF. *apel* (F. *appel*).] A summons or challenge (archaic); a call for aid, support, mercy, etc.; an earnest request or entreaty; application or reference to some person or authority for corroboration, vindication, decision, etc.; resort; recourse; in *law*, a formal charge or accusation (archaic); also, an application or proceeding for the removal of a cause to a higher tribunal, as for revision of a decision by a lower court; also, the right of such removal.—**ap-peal'a-ble**, *a.* That may be appealed; subject to appeal.—**ap-peal'er**, *n.*—**ap-peal'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-peal'ing-ness**, *n.*

ap-pear (a-pēr'), *v. i.* [OF. *apareir* (F. *apparoir*), < *L. apparere*, < *ad*, to, + *parere*, come forth.] To come or be in sight; show or present one's self, as before a court; come before the public; become or be evident to the mind; also, to seem or look (as, "They disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast": Mat. vi. 16).—**ap-pear'ance**, *n.* The act or fact of appearing, as to the eye, the mind, or the public; manner of appearing; aspect; outward show; semblance; look (often in *pl.*); also, a sight or object that appears; a phenomenon; an apparition; in *law*, the coming into court of a party to a suit.—**ap-pear'er**, *n.*

ap-peas-a-ble (a-pē'zā-bl), *a.* That may be appeased. **ap-pease** (a-pēz'), *v. t.*; -peased, -peasing. [OF. *apaier* (F. *apaier*), < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *pais*, < *L. pax*, peace.] To bring to a state of peace, quiet, ease, or content; pacify; calm; allay; assuage; satisfy.—**ap-pease'ment**, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.—**ap-peas'er**, *n.*—**ap-peas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-pel (ā-pel), *n.* [F., = *E. appeal*, *n.*] In *fencing*, a tap or stamp of the foot, formerly serving as a warning of one's intent to attack.

ap-pel-la-ble (a-pel'ā-bl), *a.* [L. *appellare*: see *appeal*.] Appealable.

ap-pel-lant (a-pel'ant), [F. *appellant*, < *L. appellans* (-ant-), ppr.] **I.** *a.* Appealing; appellate. **II.** *n.* One who appeals.

ap-pel-late (a-pel'āt), *a.* [L. *appellatus*, pp.] Appealed to; having cognizance of appeals.

ap-pel-la-tion (a-pel-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *appellatio*(n)-, < *appellare*: see *appeal*.] The act of appealing; also, the act or mode of naming; nomenclature; also, a name, title, or designation.—**ap-pel-la-tive** (a-pel'ā-tiv). [LL. *appellativus*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to name; denominative; designative; in *gram.*, of names or nouns, common (opposed to *proper*). **II.** *n.* A name, title, or appellation; in *gram.*, a common name or noun.—**ap-pel'la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap-pel-lee (a-pel-lē'), *n.* [OF. *apele*, pp.] In *law*, the defendant or respondent in an appeal.—**ap-pel'lor**, *n.* [OF. *apeleor*.] In *law*, one who appeals.

ap-pend (a-pend'), *v. t.* [L. *appendere*, < *ad*, to, + *pendere*, hang.] To hang (to); attach as a pendant, supplementary part, or adjunct; annex; subjoin.—**ap-pen-dage** (a-pen'dāj), *n.* Something appended, attached, or annexed; an external superadded part; an adjunct.—**ap-pend'ant**. [OF., ppr. of *appendere*, < ML. *appendere* (intr.).] **I.** *a.* Hanging or appended (to); attached; annexed; concomitant. **II.** *n.* Something appendant; an appendage.—**ap-pend'ance**, *n.*

ap-pen-dec-to-my (ap-en-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *appendix* (vermiformis) + Gr. ἐκ, out of, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the vermiform appendix. Also **ap-pen-di-cec-to-my** (a-pen-di-sek'tō-mi).

ap-pen-di-ces (a-pen'di-sēz). Plural of *appendix*.

ap-pen-di-ci-tis (a-pen-di-si'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen-di-cle (a-pen'di-kl), *n.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*: see *appendix*.] A small appendage.—**ap-pen-dic-u-lar** (ap-en-dik'ū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

appendicle.—**ap-pen-dic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Having appendices or appendages; also, appendicular.

ap-pen-dix (a-pen'diks), *n.*; pl. *-dixes* or *-dices* (-di-sēz). [*L.*] Something appended; an appendage; esp., a part appended to a book, usually (as distinguished from a *supplement*) to give any relevant matter not essential to the completeness of the main work; in *anat.*, a process or projection; esp., the vermiform appendix.—**vermiform appendix**, in *anat.*, a narrow blind tube protruding from the cæcum; in man, situated in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen, and having no useful function, its diameter being about that of a goose-quill and its length 3 to 4 inches.—**ap-pen'dix ver-mi-for-mis** (vér-mi-fór-mis). [*NL.*] The vermiform appendix.

ap-per-ceive (ap-ér-sév'), *v. t.*; *-ceived*, *-ceiving*. [*OF. F. apercevoir*, < *L. ad*, to, + *percipere* (pp. *perceptus*), perceive.] To perceive; in *psychol.*, to be conscious of perceiving; comprehend.—**ap-per-cep'tion** (-sep'shqn), *n.* Perception; apprehension; in *psychol.*, conscious perception; a voluntary mental activity accompanied with self-consciousness; also, the assimilation of a new perception or idea by a group or mass of ideas already present in the mind.—**ap-per-cep'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to apprehension.—**ap-per-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap-per-tain (ap-ér-tān'), *v. i.* [*OF. appartenir* (*F. appartenir*), < *LL. appartinere*, < *L. ad*, to, + *pertinere*, pertain.] To pertain (*to*); belong as a part, member, possession, attribute, etc.; relate.

ap-pe-tence, **ap-pe-ten-cy** (ap'è-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [*L. appetentia*, < *appetere*: see *appetite*.] Strong desire; craving; appetite; natural inclination or tendency.

ap-pe-tite (ap'è-tit), *n.* [*OF. appetit* (*F. appétit*), < *L. appetitus*, < *appetere*, strive after, desire, < *ad*, to, + *petere*, seek.] Strong desire; craving; inclination; propensity; esp., an instinctive physical craving, as for food or drink; hunger; relish.—**ap-pet-i-tive** (a-pet'i-tiv or ap'è-ti-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to appetite.

ap-pe-tize (ap'è-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. [*Cf. F. appétissant*, appetizing.] To excite or whet the appetite of; orig. and chiefly in *appetizing*, *p. a.*—**ap-pe-tiz-er**, *n.* Something that whets the appetite, or gives relish for food.—**ap-pe-tiz-ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plaud (a-plād'), *v.* [*L. applaudere* (pp. *applausus*), < *ad*, to, + *plaudere*, clap.] *I. tr.* To express approval of by hand-clapping or other significant signs; hence, to commend; praise. *II. intr.* To express approval by clapping or otherwise.—**ap-plaud'er**, *n.*—**ap-plaud'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plause (a-plāz'), *n.* [*L. applausus*, < *applaudere*, *E. applaud*.] Hand-clapping, shouting, or other demonstrations of approval; hence, laudation; commendation.—**ap-plau-sive** (a-plā'siv), *a.* Giving applause.—**ap-plau'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ap-ple (apl'), *n.* [*AS. æppel*, akin to *G. apfel*.] The fruit of a malaceous tree, *Malus malus*, or the tree, cultivated in most temperate regions; the fruit of any of certain other species of the same genus, or any of these species; any of various other fruits, or fruit-like products, or plants, usually specially designated (as, *custard-apple*, *love-apple*, *May-apple*, *oak-apple*, *pineapple*); also, something globular or round.—**apple of discord**, the fabled golden apple inscribed "For the fairest," thrown by the goddess of discord among the Greek gods and awarded by Paris to Aphrodite, which led to the destruction of Troy; fig., a cause of envy and strife.—**apple of Peru**, a coarse solanaceous annual, *Physalodes physalodes*, bearing solitary pale-blue flowers, and a globose berry inclosed in the calyx.—**apple of Sodom**, or **Dead Sea apple**, a fruit described by ancient writers as fair to the eye but turning to smoke and ashes when plucked; fig., something specious but wholly disappointing.—**apple of the eye**, the pupil; fig., something most precious or dear.—**ap-ple-but'ter**, *n.* A kind of apple-sauce made by long stewing of the fruit, usually in cider.—**ap-ple-green**, *n.* A clear light-green color.—**ap-ple=jack**, *n.* A liquor distilled from cider.—**ap-ple=sauce**, *n.* Apples stewed to a soft pulp; also (slang), nonsense; 'bunk.'

ap-pli-ance (a-pli'ans), *n.* The act of applying; application; also, something applied as a means to an end; an

instrument, apparatus, device, or contrivance for a particular use; also, compliance†.

ap-pli-ca-ble (ap'li-kā-bl), *a.* [*F. applicable*, < *L. applicare*: see *apply*.] Capable of or suitable for being applied; appropriate; pertinent.—**ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pli-cant (ap'li-kānt), *n.* One who applies.

ap-pli-ca-tion (ap'li-kā'shqn), *n.* [*L. applicatio(n)-*.] The act of applying; a putting to; a bringing to bear; use; appropriation; reference or relevancy; assiduous effort or attention; solicitation; a formal request; also, something applied, as an external remedy.—**ap'pli-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), **ap'pli-ca-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to application or use; practical.

ap-plied (a-plid'), *p. a.* Put or affixed to something (as, *applied* ornaments in needlework); also, put to practical use, as a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena (distinguished from *abstract*, *theoretical*, or *pure*).

ap-pli-er (a-pli'ér), *n.* One who or that which applies.

ap-pli-qué (ap'li-kā'), [*F.*] *I. a.* Applied; formed with ornamentation of one material sewed or otherwise applied to another. *II. n.* Work so formed.—**ap-pli-qué**, *v. t.*; *-quéd* (-kād'), *-quëing* (-kā'ing). To apply or form as in appliqué work.

ap-ply (a-pli'), *v.*; *-plied*, *-plying*. [*OF. applier*, < *L. applicare*, < *ad*, to, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] *I. tr.* To put (*to*), esp. in order to effect some result; lay, administer, bring to bear, or use as effective or appropriate; put (a principle, etc.) into practical operation; appropriate, as to a purpose; use (a word, etc.) in reference (*to*); direct or address in effort (as, "Apply thine heart unto instruction": Prov. xxiii. 12); devote (one's self) assiduously.

II. intr. To have a bearing or reference; be pertinent; also, to address one's self; make request or application; also, to give close attention; attend assiduously.

ap-pog-gia-tu-ra (äp-pod-jä-tō'rä), *n.* [*It.*, < *appoggiare*, prop, lean.] In music, a note of embellishment (short or long) preceding another note and taking a portion of its time.

ap-point (a-point'), *v.* [*OF. apointier* (*F. appointer*), < *ML. appunctare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *punctum*, point.] *I. tr.* To fix, constitute, or ordain; prescribe; settle; also, to assign authoritatively to a particular use, task, or office; allot; designate; also, to equip or provide with requisites or accessories (now only in *appointed*, pp.). *II. intr.* To determine; resolve. [*Archaic.*]—**ap-point'a-ble**, *a.* That may be appointed.—**ap-point-ee** (a-poin-tē'), *n.* A person appointed; a beneficiary under a legal appointment.—**ap-point'er**, *n.*—**ap-point'ive**, *a.* Pertaining to or dependent on appointment.—**ap-point'ment**, *n.* The act of appointing; ordainment, or an ordinance; designation to office, or the office; assignment, as, in law, of the use of an estate created under a preceding deed or will; engagement, as for a meeting; equipment, or a requisite or accessory of equipment (usually in *pl.*).—**ap-point'or**, *n.* One who has official or legal power of appointment.

ap-por-tion (ä-pör'shqn), *v. t.* [*OF. apporportionner*, < *L. ad*, to, + *portio(n)-*, portion.] To assign as a portion or in portions; allot; portion out; distribute proportionally.—**ap-por'tion-er**, *n.*—**ap-por'tion-ment**, *n.* The act of apportioning; allotment or distribution in just proportion.

ap-pose (a-pöz'), *v. t.*; *-posed*, *-posing*. [*F. apposer*, < *à* (< *L. ad*), to, + *poser*, put (see *pose*), but associated with derivatives of *L. apponere*: see *apposite*, *apposition*.] To put (*to*); apply; also, to place next, as one thing to another; place side by side, as two things.—**ap-pos'a-ble**, *a.*

ap-po-site (ap'ō-zit), *a.* [*L. appositus*, pp. of *apponere*, put to, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, place.] Placed next or side by side (esp. in *bot.*); fig., well adapted (*to*); applicable; appropriate; suitable.—**ap-po-site-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-po-site-ness**, *n.*

fat, fäte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hér; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nör; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agony, intö, unite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

- ap-po-si-tion** (ap-ō-zish'ōn), *n.* [L. *appositio*(-), < *apponere*: see *apposite*.] A placing next or together; juxtaposition; in *gram.*, the relation between one noun (or some other word or words) and another to which it is added by way of explanation or characterization and with which it is in syntactic agreement (thus, in 'Cicero, the famous orator, died in 43 B.C.', the noun *orator* is in apposition with *Cicero*). — **ap-po-si'tion-al**, *a.* — **ap-pos-i-tive** (ā-poz'i-tiv), *In gram.*: *I. a.* Placed in apposition. *II. n.* A word in apposition. — **ap-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
- ap-praise** (ā-prāz'), *v. t.*; -praised, -praising. [Appar. for *apprize*², with form due to *praise*.] To estimate or fix the value of; set a price upon officially, as under direction of law; in general, to estimate as to amount, quality, etc. — **ap-prais-a-ble**, *a.* — **ap-praise-ment**, **ap-prais'al**, *n.* The act of appraising; valuation, or the value fixed; estimation. — **ap-prais'er**, *n.* One who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or estate.
- ap-pre-ci-a-ble** (ā-prē'shi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being appreciated; perceptible. — **ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*
- ap-pre-ci-ate** (ā-prē'shi-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [LL. *apprētiatus*, pp. of *apprētiare*, appraise, < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.] *I. tr.* To appraise, estimate, or value; also, to value justly; recognize the worth or quality of; also, to be fully sensible of; perceive; also, to raise in value (opposed to *depreciate*). *II. intr.* To rise in value. — **ap-pre-ci-a'tion** (-si-ā'shōn), *n.* The act of appreciating; estimation of value, worth, quality, etc.; just valuation or recognition; sympathetic understanding; also, rise in value. — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Having or showing appreciation. — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.* — **ap-pre'ci-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.* — **ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Appreciative. — **ap-pre'ci-a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*
- ap-pre-hend** (ā-prē-hend'), *v.* [L. *apprehendere* (pp. *apprehensus*), < *ad*, to, + *prehendere*, seize.] *I. tr.* To seize, take prisoner, or arrest; also, to grasp mentally; become conscious of; perceive; understand; conceive; also, to anticipate or expect; dread; fear. *II. intr.* To have perception; understand; conceive; think; also, to fear. — **ap-pre-hend'er**, *n.* — **ap-pre-hen'si-ble** (-hen'si-bl), *a.* [LL. *apprehensibilis*.] Capable of being apprehended (by sense or intellect). — **ap-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ap-pre-hen'sion** (-shōn), *n.* [LL. *apprehensio*(-).] The act of apprehending, or the fact of being apprehended; seizure or arrest; the faculty of apprehending; mental grasp; perception; understanding; a conception or notion; anticipation, esp. of coming evil; dread; fear. — **ap-pre-hen'sive** (-siv), *a.* Able or quick to apprehend; perceptive; intelligent; discerning; also, conscious or sensible of something (archaic); also, anticipative, esp. of coming evil; fearful; afraid. — **ap-pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*
- ap-pren-tice** (ā-pren'tis), *n.* [OF. *aprentis*, < *aprendre*, learn, < L. *apprendere*, for *apprehendere*: see *apprehend*.] One bound by indenture to a master to learn some art or trade; a learner, novice, or tyro. — **ap-pren'tice**, *v. t.*; -ticed, -ticing. To bind as an apprentice. — **ap-pren'tice-ment**, *n.* — **ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.*
- ap-pressed** (ā-prest'), *a.* [L. *appressus*, pp. of *apprimere*, press to, < *ad*, to, + *primere*, press.] Pressed close, as leaves to a stem, or as folds of strata.
- ap-prise**¹, **ap-prize**¹ (ā-priz'), *v. t.*; -prised or -prized, -prising or -prising. [F. *appris*, pp. of *apprendre*, OF. *aprendre*, learn, teach: see *apprentice*.] To inform; notify; advise: often with *of*.
- ap-prize**², **ap-prize**² (ā-priz'), *v. t.*; -prized or -prized, -prising or -prising. [OF. *aprisier*, < LL. *apprētiare*: see *appraise*.] Same as *appraise*. — **ap-prize-ment**, *n.* — **ap-priz'er** (ā-priz'ēr), *n.*
- ap-proach** (ā-prōch'), *v.* [OF. *aprochier* (F. *approcher*), < LL. *appropriare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *propius*, compar. of *prope*, near.] *I. intr.* To come nearer; draw near; fig., to come near (to) in character, amount, etc.; approximate. *II. tr.* To come nearer or near to; also, to approximate to; nearly equal; also, to bring near to something; also, to make advances or overtures to; *milit.*, to advance toward by means of approaches. — **ap-proach'**, *n.* The act of approaching; a drawing near; approximation; a passage or
- avenue for approaching; access; a movement, advance, or overtture toward establishing personal, business, or other relations (usually in *pl.*); in *golf*, the stroke by which a player endeavors to get his ball on to the putting-green; *pl., milit.*, works for protecting forces in an advance against a fortress or fortified position. — **ap-proach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being approached; easy of approach; accessible. — **ap-proach-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ap-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap-proach'less**, *a.* Without approach; inaccessible.
- ap-pro-bate** (ā-prō-bāt), *v. t.*; -bated, -bating. [L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*: see *approve*.] To approve or sanction (now chiefly U. S.); also, to license (U. S.). — **ap-pro-ba'tion** (-bā'shōn), *n.* [L. *approbatio*(-).] Approval; sanction; commendation; also, probation†. — **ap-pro-ba-tive** (-tiv), *a.* Approving; expressing approbation. — **ap-pro-ba-tive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being approbative; in *phren.*, love of approbation. — **ap-pro-ba-to-ry** (-bā-tō-ri), *a.* Approving.
- ap-proof** (ā-prōf'), *n.* [See *approve*, and cf. *proof* and *prove*.] Proof; also, approval (as, "The self-same tongue, Either of condemnation or *approof*": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," ii. 4. 174). [Archaic.]
- ap-pro-pin-quate** (ā-prō-ping'kwāt), *v. i.*; -quated, -quating. [L. *appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquare*, < *ad*, to, + *propinquus*, near.] To come near; approach. [Archaic.] — **ap-pro-pin-qua'tion** (-ping-kwā'shōn), *n.*
- ap-pro-pin-qui-ty** (ā-prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, + *propinquitas*, nearness, E. *propinquity*.] Nearness, as of one to another; propinquity.
- ap-pro-pri-a-ble** (ā-prō'pri-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being appropriated; applicable.
- ap-pro-pri-ate** (ā-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [LL. *appropriatus*, pp. of *appropriare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own, E. *proper*.] To take to or for one's self; take possession of; also, to assign to a particular recipient; set apart for some purpose or use; allot specially; devote; also, to suit (archaic). — **ap-pro'pri-ate** (-āt), *a.* Peculiarly belonging or suited (to); proper; fitting; suitable. — **ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.* — **ap-pro-pri-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* [LL. *appropriatio*(-).] The act of appropriating to one's self or another or for any object or purpose; the fact of being appropriated; a thing or a sum appropriated. — **ap-pro'pri-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to appropriate. — **ap-pro'pri-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.*
- ap-prov-a-ble** (ā-prō'vā-bl), *a.* Worthy of approval.
- ap-prov-al** (ā-prō'val), *n.* The act of approving, or the fact of being approved; sanction; favoring judgment; approbation.
- ap-prove** (ā-prōv'), *v.*; -proved, -proving. [OF. *aprover* (F. *aprouver*), < L. *approbare*, < *ad*, to, + *probare*, try, E. *prove*.] *I. tr.* To make good or establish by proof; demonstrate in practice (as, an opportunity to *approve* one's worth); show to be (as, to *approve* one's self worthy of confidence); corroborate† or attest†; also, to confirm or sanction officially; ratify; also, to pronounce or consider good; speak or think favorably of; commend; also, to present (one's self or itself) in a favorable light; recommend; also, to put to the proof. *II. intr.* To speak or think favorably (of). — **ap-proved'**, *p. a.* Of proved truth or merit; sanctioned or recommended by experience; regarded with favor. — **ap-prov-ed-ly** (ā-prō'ved-li), *adv.* — **ap-prov'er**, *n.* — **ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- ap-prox-i-mate** (ā-prok'si-māt), *v.*; -mated, -mating. [LL. *approximatus*, pp. of *approximare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *proximare*, come near, < *proximus*, superl. adj., < *prope*, near.] *I. intr.* To come near in position, character, amount, etc.; approach closely; be very like or nearly equal. *II. tr.* To come near to; approach closely to; also, to bring near. — **ap-prox'i-mate** (-māt), *a.* Near; close together; very like; nearly equal, exact, or perfect; fairly accurate or correct. — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* Nearly; closely; about. — **ap-prox-i-ma'tion** (-mā'shōn), *n.* The act of approximating; close approach; also, continual approach to a true result, without absolute exactness; a result (sufficiently exact) so obtained. — **ap-prox'i-ma-tive** (-mā-tiv), *a.* Approximating; approximate. — **ap-prox'i-ma-tor** (-mā-tōr), *n.*
- ap-pui** (ā-pwē), *n.* [F., < *appuyer*, prop.] Support; a point or base of support, esp. in military operations.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ap-pulse (ă-puls' or ap'uls), *n.* [L. *appulsus*, < *appellere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *pellere*, drive.] A driving upon; approach; impact. Also **ap-pul-sion** (ă-pul'shən). — **ap-pul'sive** (-siv), *a.* Driving upon; impinging.

ap-pur-te-nance (ă-pēr'te-nāns), *n.* [AF. *apurtenance*, OF. *apartenance*, < ML. *appertinentia*, < LL. *appertinere*: see *appertain*.] The state or fact of appertaining; also, something appertaining; a belonging, adjunct, or accessory. — **ap-pur'te-nant**. [OF. *apartenant*, < LL. *appertinens* (-ent-), ppr. of *appertinere*.] **I. a.** Appertaining or belonging (to); pertaining; incident. **II. n.** An appurtenance.

ap-ri-cate (ap'ri-kāt), *v. i. or t.; -cated, -cating*. [L. *apricatus*, pp. of *apricari*, < *apricus*, sunny.] To bask in or expose to sunlight. — **ap-ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*

a-pri-cot (ă'pri-kot or ap'ri-kot), *n.* [F. *abricot* or Pg. *albricoque*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *burqūq*, < Gr. *πραϊκόκιον*, apricot, < L. *præcoquus*, for *præcor*, early ripe: see *præcocious*.] The downy yellow fruit, somewhat resembling a small peach, of an amygdalaceous tree, *Prunus armeniaca*, of the plum genus; also, the tree; also, a pinkish-yellow or yellowish-pink color.

A-pril (ă'pril), *n.* [L. *Aprilis*.] The fourth month of the year, containing 30 days. — **April fool**, the victim of some trick or jest played in observance of April 1. See *All Fools' Day*, under *all*, *a*.

a pri-o-ri (ă pri-ō'ri or ă pri-ō'ri). [L.] From the former or antecedent: a phrase used, often adjectively, of reasoning from cause to effect or from a general law or notion to a particular instance, or of cognitions originating in the mind independently of experience: opposed to *a posteriori*. — **a-pri-or'i-ty** (-or'i-ti), *n.*

a-pron (ă'pron), *n.* [For *napron* (a *napron* being taken as an *apron*), < OF. *naperon*, dim. of *nape*, < L. *mappa*, napkin, cloth.] A garment worn to protect the clothing, or for ornament or with official dress; any shielding piece or part, as a screen of leather fastened before the occupants of an open carriage, a covering for an opening in a grain-separator, or a platform to receive the water falling over a dam; in *geol.*, a deposit of gravel and sand extending forward from a moraine (also called 'frontal apron'). — **a-pron**, *v. t.* To provide with or as with an apron.

ap-ro-pos (ap-rō-pō'), [F. *à propos*, 'to purpose': *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *propos*, < *proposer*, E. *propose*.] **I. adv.** To the purpose; pertinently; opportunely; also, as a pertinent circumstance (used to introduce an incidental remark); as to that (something just mentioned); in respect (of); with regard (to). **II. a.** Pertinent; opportune.

apso (aps), *n.* [L. *apsis*, < Gr. *ἀψίς*, loop, circle, bow, arch, apse, < *ἄπτεω*, fasten.] In *arch.*, a vaulted semicircular or polygonal recess in a building, esp. at the end of the choir of a church; in *astron.*, an *apsis*. — **ap-si-dal** (ap'si-dəl), *a.* Pertaining to an apsis or an apse.

ap-sis (ap'sis), *n.*; pl. *apsides* (ap'si-dēz). [L.: see *apse*.] In *astron.*, either of two points in the eccentric orbit of a planet, one ('higher apsis') at which it is furthest from the body about which it revolves, and the other ('lower apsis') at which it is nearest to it; in *arch.*, an apse.

apt (apt), *a.* [L. *aptus*, fastened, joined, fitted.] Fitted or adapted (for); suited to the purpose or occasion; suitable; appropriate; pertinent or apposite; also, disposed, prone, likely, or liable (with an infinitive); also, ready, quick, or intelligent; quick to learn.

ap-ter-al (ap'te-rəl), *a.* [Gr. *ἄπτερος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερόν*, wing, row of columns.] Wingless; apterous; in *arch.*, without columns along the sides. — **ap-ter-ous**, *a.* Wingless, as some insects; in *bot.*, without membranous expansions, as a stem.



Apse.—Cathedral of Pisa, Italy.

ap-ter-yx (ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερυξ*, wing.] Any of several flightless ratite birds of New Zealand, constituting the genus *Apteryx*, allied to the extinct moas, and themselves approaching extinction. Also called *kiwi*.



Apteryx.

ap-ti-tude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [F., < ML. *aptitudo*.] The quality of being apt; special fitness; inclination or propensity; capacity for a thing; quick intelligence; readiness to learn.

apt-ly (apt'li), *adv.* In an apt manner. — **apt-ness**, *n.*

ap-tote (ap'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄπτωτος*, indeclinable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτωτός*, verbal adj. of *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, an indeclinable noun. — **ap-tot'ic** (-tot'ik), *a.* Having no grammatical inflections, as certain languages.

ap-y-ret-ic (ap-i-ret'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπύρετος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πυρετός*, fever.] In *pathol.*, free from fever.

ap-y-rex-i-a (ap-i-rek'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπυρέξια*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, fever.] In *pathol.*, absence or intermission of fever. — **ap-y-rex'i-al**, *a.*

a-qua (ă'kwā or ak'wā), *n.* [L., water.] Water; a liquid; a solution: esp. used in pharmacy. — **aqua ammoniæ** (a-mō'ni-ē). [NL., 'water of ammonia.'] A solution of gaseous ammonia in water: often popularly called *aqua ammonia*. — **aqua destillata** (des-ti-lā'tā). [NL.] Distilled water. — **aqua fortis** (fōr'tis). [NL., 'strong water.'] Nitric acid. — **aqua pura** (pū'rā). [L.] Pure water; distilled water. — **aqua regia** (rē'ji-ă). [NL., 'royal water' (with allusion to its power to dissolve gold).] A mixture of one part of nitric acid and three to four parts of hydrochloric acid. — **aqua Tofana** (to-fā'nā). [NL., = It. *acqua Tofana*.] A poisonous liquid (probably arsenical) to which many mysterious deaths in the 17th century were attributed: said to have been invented by a Sicilian woman named Tofana, who is reputed to have poisoned more than 600 persons. — **aqua vitæ** (vi'tē). [ML., 'water of life.'] Alcohol; spirituous liquor, as brandy or whisky.

a-aqua-cul-ture (ă'kwā-kul-tūr), *n.* See *aquiculture*.

a-aqua-ma-rine (ă'kwā-mā-rēn' or ak'wā-), *n.* [L. *aqua marina*, sea-water.] A transparent sea-green or bluish-green variety of beryl, used as a gem; also, its color.

a-aqua-relle (ak-wā-rel'), *n.* [F., < It. *acquerella*, < *aqua*, < L. *aqua*, water.] Water-color painting; also, a painting in water-colors. — **a-aqua-rel'list**, *n.*

a-aqua-ri-um (ă'kwā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *-riums* or *-ria* (-ri-ă). [L., neut. of *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] A pond, tank, or establishment in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept, as for exhibition.

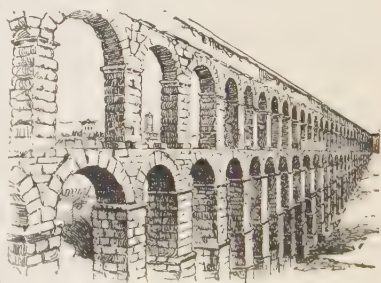
A-aqua-ri-us (ă'kwā'ri-us), *n.* [L., prop. adj., pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water.] The Water-bearer, a zodiacal constellation; also, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. See *zodiac*.

a-aquat-ic (ă'kwat'ik or ă'kwot'-). [L. *aquaticus*, < *aqua*, water.] **I. a.** Of or belonging to the water. **II. n.** An aquatic plant or animal; *pl.*, sports practised on or in the water. — **a-aquat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-aqua-tint (ak'wā-tint), *n.* [F. *aqua-tinte*, < It. *acqua tinta*, < L. *aqua tincta*, 'dyed water.']

An etching process in which spaces are bitten instead of lines; also, an etching made by this process. — **a-aqua-tint**, *v. t. or i.* To etch in aquatint.

a-aque-duct (ak'wē-duct), *n.* [L. *aquæ ductus*, 'duct of



Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain, originally built by the Romans.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

water.] A conduit or artificial channel for conducting water; esp., a structure for conducting a water-supply from a distance; in *anat.*, a canal or passage.

a-que-ous (ă'kwē-us), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] Of, like, or containing water; watery; of rocks, formed of matter deposited from water.—**aqueous humor**, in *anat.*, the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye.—**a'que-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**a'que-ous-ness**, *n.*

aqui-. Form of L. *aqua*, water, used in combination.—

a-quic-o-lous (ă'kwik'ō-lus), *a.* [+ -colous.] Inhabiting water.—**a-qui-cul-ture** (ă'kwikul-tūr), *n.* Culture of the natural inhabitants of water; fish-breeding; pisciculture.—**a-qui-cul'tur-al**, *a.*—**a-qui-f'er-ous** (ă'kwif'ē-rus), *a.* [+ -ferous.] Conveying water.

a-qui-fo-li-a-ceous (ă'kwifō-li-ă'shius), *a.* [L. *aquifolium*, holly, < *acus*, needle, + *folium*, leaf.] Belonging to the *Aquifoliaceæ* (or *Illicææ*), the holly family of plants.

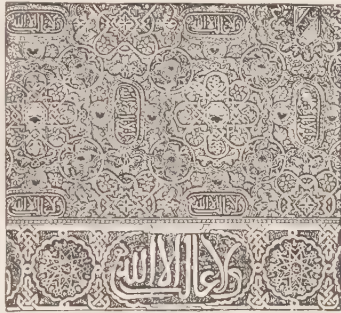
a-qui-line (ak'wi-lin or -lin), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, < *aquila*, eagle.] Of or like the eagle; of the nose, curved like an eagle's beak; hooked.

a-quiv'er (ă'kwiv'ēr), *adv.* In a quivering state.

a-quo-se (ă'kwōs' or ă'kwōs), *a.* [L. *aquosus*, < *aqua*, water.] Abounding in water; watery; aqueous.—**a-quos-i-ty** (ă'kwōs'i-ti), *n.* Wateriness.

-ar- [L. *-aris*, neut. *-are*, used for *-alis*, *-ale* (see *-al*), after stems containing *l*.] An adjective suffix meaning 'of or pertaining to,' 'of the nature of,' 'like,' as in *alar*, *linear*, *polar*, *regular*.

Ar-ab (ar'ab). [L. *Arabs*, Gr. Ἀραβί, Ar. 'Arab.] **I. n.** A native of Arabia, or a member of the Arabic race (now widespread in Asia and Africa, and formerly in southern Europe); also, an Arabian horse; also [sometimes *l. c.*], a wanderer or outcast, esp. a child, of the streets (commonly in 'street Arab'). **II. a.** Arabian; Arabic.



Moorish Arabesque.—Alhambra, Spain.

ar-a-besque (ar-ă-besk'), [F., < It. *arabesco*.] **I. a.** In the Arabian style, esp. of ornamentation. **II. n.** A kind of ornament in which flowers, foliage, fruits, geometrical figures, etc. (in strict Mohammedan use, no animals), are represented in a fancifully combined pattern.

Ar-ra-bi-an (ă-ră'bi-ăn). [L. *Arabius*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs. **II. n.** An Arab.

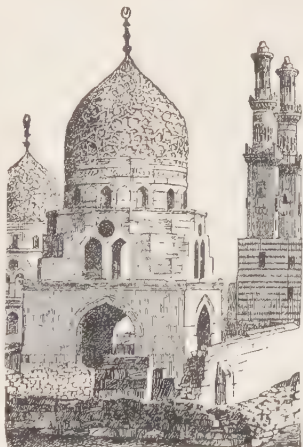
Ar-a-bic (ar'ă-bik). [L. *Arabicus*.] **I. a.** Belonging to or derived from Arabia or the Arabians: as, *Arabic* architecture; *Arabic* numerals or figures (the characters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0). **II. n.** The language of the Arabians, a Semitic dialect which has contributed largely to many Oriental and other languages.

Ar-a-bist (ar'ă-bist), *n.* One versed in the Arabic language, literature, or learning.

Ar-a-bize (ar'ă-biz), *v. t.*; *-bized*, *-bizing*. To render Arab; conform to the Arab type or ways.

ar-a-ble (ar'ă-bl). [L. *arabilis*, < *arare*, plow.] **I. a.** Fit for plowing or tillage. **II. n.** Arable land.

a-ra-ceous (ă-ră'shius), *a.* [See *arum*.] Belonging to the *Araceæ*, or arum family of plants, which includes the arums, skunk-cabbage, sweet-flag, calla lily, taro, etc.



Arabic Architecture.—Tombs of the Califs, Cairo.

a-rach-nid (a-rak'nid), *n.* [NL. *Arachnida*, pl., < Gr. ἀράχνη, spider, spider's web.] An arthropodous animal of the class *Arachnida*, which includes the spiders, scorpions, mites, etc.—**a-rach'ni-dan** (-ni-dan). **I. a.** Belonging to the arachnids. **II. n.** An arachnid.

a-rach-noid (a-rak'noid). [Gr. ἀράχνοειδής, < ἀράχνη: see *arachnid* and *-oid*.] **I. a.** Cobweb-like, as the serous membrane (between the dura mater and the pia mater) enveloping the brain and spinal cord; pertaining to this membrane; in *bot.*, formed of or covered with long, delicate hairs or fibers; in *zool.*, spider-like; arachnidan. **II. n.** The arachnoid membrane; also, an arachnid.

ar-ach-nol-o-gy (ar-ak-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη, spider: see *-logy*.] The part of zoology that treats of the arachnids.

ar-a-gon-ite (ar'ă-gon-it), *n.* [From *Aragon*, division of northeastern Spain.] A mineral consisting of calcium carbonate, chemically identical with calcite but differing in its orthorhombic crystallization, greater hardness and specific gravity, less marked cleavage, etc.

a-raise† (ă-rāz'), *v. t.* Same as *raise*.

a-ra-li-a-ceous (a-ră-li-ă'shius), *a.* [NL. *Aralia*, genus including the American spikenard.] Belonging to the *Araliaceæ*, a family of plants including the American spikenard, ginseng, English ivy, etc.

Ar-a-ma-ic (ar-ă-mă'ik). **I. a.** Pertaining to the Biblical country of Aram (Syria and Mesopotamia), or to a language, or group of dialects, spoken there and in neighboring regions.

II. n. The Aramaic language, or group of dialects, belonging to the Semitic family and including the Syriac and the dialect spoken in Palestine at the time of Christ.

Ar-a-me-an, Ar-a-mæ-an (ar-ă-mē'an). [L. *Aramæus*, < Gr. Ἀραμαῖος.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Aram or its language; Aramaic. **II. n.** A Semite of the division associated with Aram; also, the Aramaic language.

a-ra-ne-id (a-ră'nē-id), *n.* [NL. *Araneida*, pl., < L. *aranea*, spider, spider's web: cf. *arachnid*.] An arachnid of the order *Araneida*; a spider.—**ar-a-ne-i-dan** (ar-ă-nē'i-dan), *a.* and *n.*

ar-a-ne-i-form (ar-ă-nē'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *aranea*, spider: see *-form*.] Spider-like.

a-ra-ne-ol-o-gy (a-ră-nē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *aranea*, spider: see *-logy*.] The part of zoology that treats of spiders.

a-ra-ne-ose, a-ra-ne-ous (a-ră'nē-ōs, -us), *a.* [L. *araneosus*, < *aranea*, spider's web: cf. *araneid*.] Cobweb-like; arachnoid.

ar-a-pai-ma (ar-ă-pi'mă), *n.* [Native name.] The largest known fresh-water fish, *Arapaima gigas*, of Brazil and Guiana, said to attain a length of 15 feet and a weight of 400 pounds.

ar-a-ro-ba (ar-ă-rō'bă), *n.* [Brazilian.] Goa powder.

ar-au-ca-ri-a (ar-ă-kă'ri-ă), *n.* [NL.; named from *Arauco*, province of southern Chile.] Any tree of the pinaceous genus *Araucaria*, of South America, Australia, and Polynesia, which includes various species occurring native as very tall forest-trees, as *A. imbricata*, the monkey-puzzle, and *A. excelsa*, the Norfolk Island pine (sometimes over 200 feet high), but much smaller in cultivation, *A. excelsa* being familiar as a pot-plant.—**ar-au-ca'-ri-an**, *a.* and *n.*



Araucaria (*A. excelsa*).

ar-ba-list, ar-ba-lest (ăr'bă-list, -lest), *n.* [OF. *arbaleste* (F. *arbalète*), < LL. *arcubalista*, < L. *arcus*, bow, + *ballista*: see *bal-lista*.] A powerful medieval crossbow, bent by a special mechanism and discharging arrows, balls, or stones.—**ar'ba-lis-ter, ar'ba-les-ter**, *n.* One armed with an arbalist.

ar-bi-ter (ăr'bi-tēr), *n.* [L., < ar-, for ad, to, + *betere*, go.] One empowered to decide a point at issue; an arbitrator; also, one who has the sole or absolute power of determining.



Arbalist.

ar-bi-tra-ble (är'bi-trä-bl), *a.* Subject to arbitration.

ar-bi-trage (är'bi-trä-j), *n.* [F., < *arbitrer*, arbitrate, < L. *arbitrari*: see *arbitrate*.] Arbitration (archaic); also, the calculation of the relative value at the same time, at different places, of stocks, bonds, etc., including exchange, with a view to taking advantage of favorable circumstances; the business founded on such calculations.—**ar'bi-trag-er**, **ar'bi-trag-ist** (-trä-jër, -jist), *n.* One engaged in arbitrage.

ar-bi-tral (är'bi-träl), *a.* Pertaining to an arbiter or to arbitration.

ar-bit-ra-ment (är-bit'ra-mënt), *n.* [OF. *arbitrement*, < *arbitrer*, < L. *arbitrari*: see *arbitrate*.] The power, decision, or sentence of an arbiter; decisive judgment.

ar-bi-tra-ry (är'bi-trä-ri), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, < *arbitrari*, *E. arbiter*.] Decided or deciding according to judgment or will; independent of law or rule; discretionary; capricious; despotic.—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ness**, *n.*

ar-bi-trate (är'bi-trät), *v.*; *-trated*, *-trating*. [L. *arbitratus*, pp. of *arbitrari*, < *arbitrari*, *E. arbiter*.] **I. intr.** To act as arbiter; decide between opposing parties or sides; also, to submit a matter to arbitration. **II. tr.** To act as arbiter of; determine; settle (a matter) by arbitration; submit (a matter) to arbitration.—**ar-bi-tra'tion** (-trä'shön), *n.* [L. *arbitratio* (*n.*).] The act of arbitrating; determination; settlement of a cause at issue by a person or a board of persons empowered to decide; also, arbitrage as concerned with exchange (commonly called *arbitration of exchange*).—**ar'bi-tra-tive** (-trä-tiv), *a.* Having the function of arbitrating; pertaining to arbitration.—**ar'bi-tra-tor** (-trä-tör), *n.* [LL.] One who arbitrates; an arbiter; one specially empowered to arbitrate.—**ar'bi-tra-tor-ship**, *n.*

ar-bit-re-ment (är-bit're-mënt), *n.* See *arbitrament*.

ar-bi-tress (är'bi-tres), *n.* A female arbiter.

ar-blast (är'blast), etc. Same as *arbalist*, etc.

ar-bor¹ (är'bör), *n.* [AF. *erber*, OF. *herbier*, < ML. *herbarium*, a garden, LL. a herbium: see *herbarium*.] A garden; an orchard; a bower formed by trees, shrubs, or vines (often on latticework).

ar-bor² (är'bör), *n.* [L., tree; in part through F. *arbre*.] A tree; in *mech.*, a beam, shaft, axis, or spindle.

ar-bo-ra-ceous (är-bō-rä'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *arboraceus*, < L. *arbor*, tree.] Tree-like; arboreal.

Ar-bor (är'bör) **Day**. [L. *arbor*, tree.] A day publicly appointed or observed in individual States of the U. S. for the planting of trees: varying in date according to the State, and being in some States a legal holiday.

ar-bo-re-al (är-bō-rē-äl), *a.* [L. *arbores*: see *arborescens*.] Of or pertaining to trees; tree-like; living on or among trees.

ar-bo-re-ous (är-bō-rē-us), *a.* [L. *arbores*, < *arbor*, tree.] Arboreal; arborescent; abounding in trees.

ar-bo-resce (är-bō-res'), *v. i.*; *-resced*, *-rescing*. [L. *arborescere*, < *arbor*, tree: see *-esce*.] To take the form of a tree.—**ar-bo-res-cence** (-res'ens), *n.* Arborescent state or form; an arborescent formation.—**ar-bo-res-cent**, *a.* Tree-like, as in form or growth; branching; dendritic.

ar-bo-re-tum (är-bō-rē-tum), *n.*; pl. *-tums* or *-ta* (-tā). [L., < *arbor*, tree.] A plantation of trees or shrubs, esp. for scientific purposes; a botanical tree-garden.

ar-bor-i-colo (är-bor'i-köl), *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree: see *-cole*.] Inhabiting trees. Also **ar-bo-ric'o-lous** (-bō-rik'ō-lus).

ar-bo-ri-cul-ture (är'bō-ri-kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *arbor*, tree, + *cultura*, culture.] Tree-culture; the cultivation of trees and shrubs.—**ar'bo-ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

ar-bo-ri-form (är'bō-ri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree: see *-form*.] Having the form of a tree.

ar-bo-rist (är'bō-ris't), *n.* [L. *arbor*, tree.] One versed in the subject of trees.

ar-bo-rol-a-try (är-bō-rol'a-tri), *n.* [L. *arbor*, tree: see *-latry*.] The worship of trees.

ar-bo-rous (är'bō-rus), *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree.] Of or pertaining to trees.

ar-bor-vi-tæ (är'bör-vi'tē), *n.* [L. *arbor vitæ*, 'tree of life'.] An evergreen tree of the pinaceous genus *Thuja*, esp. *T. occidentalis*, planted for hedges, etc.; in



Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

anat., a tree-like appearance in a vertical section of the cerebellum, due to the arrangement of the white and gray nerve-tissues.

ar-bour (är'bör), *n.* British preferred form of *arbor*¹.

ar-bute (är'büt), *n.* The European arbutus. [Poetic.]

ar-bu-tus (är'bū-tus, U. S. är'bū'tus), *n.* [L., strawberry-tree.] Any of the evergreen shrubs or trees of the Ericaceae genus *Arbutus*, esp. *A. unedo*, the strawberry-tree of southern Europe, with scarlet berries, cultivated for ornament; also, a creeping Ericaceae plant, *Epigæa repens*, of the U. S., with fragrant white and pink flowers ('trailing arbutus'); the Mayflower.



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*).

arc (ärk), *n.* [OF. F. *arc*, < L. *arcus*, bow, arch, arc.] Something bow-shaped, as a rainbow; an architectural arch; in *geom.*, any part of a circle or other curved line; in *astron.*, the part of a circle representing the apparent course of a heavenly body either above or below the horizon; in *elect.*, the luminous bridge formed by the passage of a current across a gap between two conductors or terminals, due to the incandescence of the conducting vapors.—**arc**, *v. i.*; *arcked*, *arcking*. In *elect.*, to form an arc.

ar-cade (är-käd'), *n.* [F., < It. *arcata*, < ML. *arcata*, < L. *arcus*: see *arc*.] A series of arches supported on piers or pillars; an arched, roofed, or covered passageway; a building having an arched or covered passageway serving as a public thoroughfare.—**ar-cad'ed** (-kä'ded), *a.* Provided with an arcade.

Ar-ca-di-a (är-kä'di-ä), *n.* [From *Arcadia*, a mountainous district in ancient Greece, proverbial for the contented pastoral simplicity of its people.] Any region (real or ideal) characterized by Arcadia.—Court of the Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

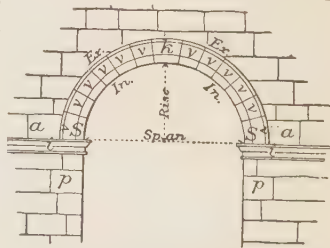
Ar-ca-di-an, *a.* and *n.*—**Ar'ca-dy** (-kä-di), *n.* Arcadia. [Poetic.]

ar-cane (är-kän'), *a.* [L. *arcanus*, < *arcere*, keep, shut up: see *arc*.] Hidden; secret. [Now rare.]—**ar-ca-num** (-kä-num), *n.*; pl. *-na* (-nä). [L., neut. of *arcanus*.] A secret; a mystery; esp., one of the great secrets that the alchemists sought to discover; hence, a sovereign remedy.

arch¹ (ärch), *n.* [OF. *arche*, a fem. form (due to confusion with *arche*, < L. *arca*, *E. ark*) for *arc*, < L. *arcus*: see *arc*.]

Something bowed or curved; a bow-like part or form; an upward curving bend; a curved structure resting on supports at both extremities, used to sustain weight, to bridge or roof an open space, etc.; typically, a structure made up of separate blocks (voussoirs), each having the form of a truncated wedge, the central block being the keystone, so assembled on a curved line as to retain their position when the structure is supported only at its two extremities; an arched structure or place, or an archway (as, to pass through the arch of a bridge; a triumphal arch); in *aeronautics*, a downward curve, or a curve with the concave part downward, as at the end of a plane; a part or structure so curved.

—**arch**¹, *v. I. tr.* To furnish, cover, or span with an



Arch.

a, abutments; p, voussoirs; s, springers; i, impost; In, intrados; p, piers; R, keystone; Ex, extrados.

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

arch; also, to curve like an arch. **II. intr.** To form an arch.

arch² (ärch), *a.* [Separate use of *arch-*] Chief, principal, or preëminent; also (from uses with *rogue*, *wag*, etc.), sly; cunning; roguish; playfully mischievous.

arch- (ärch-, also, in *archangel*, etc., ärk-). [AS. *arce-*, *erce-*, < L. *arch-*, *arce-*, *archi-*, < Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχε-*, *ἀρχι-*, akin to *ἀρχός*, leader, chief, *ἀρχεω*, be first, begin, lead, rule.] A prefix meaning 'first,' 'chief,' occurring orig. in words from the Greek, but now freely used as an English formative, as in *arch-druid*, *arch-magician*, *arch-traitor*, *arch-villain*.

-arch. [Gr. *-αρχος*, *-αρχης*, < *ἀρχεω*, be first, lead, rule.] A noun termination meaning 'leader,' 'ruler,' as in *exarch*, *heptarch*, *monarch*, *oligarch*, *patriarch*. Cf. *-archy*.

Ar-chæ-an, **Ar-che-an** (är-kē'an). [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, primeval, ancient, < *ἀρχή*, beginning, < *ἀρχεω*, be first.] **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to the oldest geological period or system of rocks. **II. n.** The Archaean period or system.

archæo-, archeo-. Forms of Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, primeval, ancient (see *Archæan*), used in combination.

ar-chæ-og-ra-phy (är-kē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [See *archæo-* and *-graphy*.] The description of antiquities; descriptive archæology.

ar-chæ-o-log-ic, **ar-che-o-log-ic** (är'kē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *archæological*.

ar-chæ-o-log-i-cal, **ar-che-o-log-i-cal** (är'kē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to archæology. — **ar'chæ-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar-chæ-ol-o-gist, **ar-che-ol-o-gist** (är-kē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in archæology.

ar-chæ-ol-o-gy, **ar-che-ol-o-gy** (är-kē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαιολογία*: see *archæo-* and *-logy*.] The science of antiquities; the branch of knowledge concerned with the remote past as studied from its records, monuments, or other remains.

ar-chæ-op-te-ryx (är-kē-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *πτερόν*, wing, bird.] A bird of the extinct genus *Archæopteryx*, the oldest known avian type, occurring as a fossil, with teeth and a long reptilian vertebrate tail.

Ar-chæ-o-zo-ic (är'kē-ō-zō'ik). [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to the division of Archaean time characterized (supposedly) by the presence of organic life. Cf. *azoic*. **II. n.** The Archæozoic division of the Archaean.

ar-cha-ic (är-kā'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖός*, < *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient: see *Archæan*.] Proper to an earlier period; old-fashioned; antiquated; obsolescent. — **ar-cha-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar-cha-ism (är-kā-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαϊσμός*.] The use of what is archaic, as in art or language; archaic quality or style; something archaic, as a word or expression. — **ar'cha-ist**, *n.* One who uses archaisms or affects an archaic style; also, an archæologist. — **ar-cha-is'tic**, *a.*

ar-cha-ize (är-kā-iz), *v.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [Gr. *ἀρχαΐζειν*.] **I. intr.** To use archaisms; affect archaism. **II. tr.** To render archaic; give an archaic appearance or quality to. — **ar'cha-iz-er**, *n.*

arch-an-gel (ärk'an'jel), *n.* [LL. *archangelus*, < Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, 'chief angel.'] A chief or principal angel; one of a particular order of angels (see *angel*); also, a variety of domestic pigeon with lustrous metallic plumage. — **arch'-an-gel'ic** (-an-jel'ik), *a.*

arch-bish-op (ärch'bish'op), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscop*, < LL. *archiepiscopus*, < LGr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, 'chief bishop.'] A bishop of the highest rank; usually, a metropolitan. — **arch'bish'op-ric** (-rik), *n.* [AS. *arcebisceprice*.] The see, diocese, or office of an archbishop.

arch-dea-con (ärch'dē'kon), *n.* [AS. *arcediacon*, < LL. *archidiaconus*, < LGr. *ἀρχidiaκονος*, 'chief deacon.'] An ecclesiastic who has charge of the temporal and external administration of a diocese, with jurisdiction delegated from the bishop. — **arch'dea'con-ate** (-ät), *n.* An archdeaconry. — **arch'dea'con-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The jurisdiction, district, residence, or office of an archdeacon. — **arch'dea'-con-ship**, *n.*

arch-di-o-cese (ärch'di'ō-sēs), *n.* [See *arch-*.] An archbishop's diocese.

arch-du-cal (ärch'dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

arch-duc-ess (ärch'duch'es), *n.* [= F. *archiduchesse*.] The wife of an archduke; a princess of the imperial family of Austria.

arch-duc-y (ärch'duch'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [= F. *archiduché*.] The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

arch-duke (ärch'dūk'), *n.* [From *arch-* + *duke*, after OF. *archeduc* (F. *archiduc*), < ML. *archidux*, 'chief duke.'] A title formerly borne by sovereign princes of Austrasia, Lorraine, Brabant, and Austria, but later only a titular dignity of princes of the house of Austria. — **arch'duke'dom** (-dōm), *n.* An archduchy.

Ar-che'an, *a.* and *n.* See *Archæan*.

arched (ärcht), *p. a.* Furnished with an arch or arches; curved like an arch.

ar-che-gone (är'kē-gōn), *n.* Same as *archegonium*.

ar-che-go-ni-um (är-kē-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *-nia* (-ni-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχέγονος*, first of a race, < *ἀρχε-* (see *arch-*) + *-γονος*, < *γεν-*, bear, produce.] In *bot.*, the female reproductive organ in ferns, mosses, etc. — **ar-che-go'ni-al**, *a.* — **ar-che-go'ni-ate** (-ät), *a.*

arch-en-e-my (ärch'en'ē-mi), *n.*; pl. *-mies* (-miz). [See *arch-*.] A chief enemy; with *the*, the devil; Satan.

arch-en-te-ron (är-ken'te-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχε-* (see *arch-*) + *έντερον*, E. *enteron*.] In *zool.*, the primitive enteron or digestive cavity of a gastrula. — **ar-chen-ter'ic** (-ter'ik), *a.*

archeo-, etc. See *archæo-*, etc.

ar-cher (är'chér), *n.* [OF. *archier* (F. *archer*), < LL. *arcarius*, < L. *arcus*, bow.] One who shoots with a bow; also, an archer-fish; also [*cap.*], the zodiacal constellation or sign Sagittarius. — **ar'-cher-ess**, *n.* A female archer.

—ar'cher-fish, *n.* Any of the small acanthopterygian fishes of the family *Toxotidae*, of East Indian and Polynesian seas, said to bring down insects by shooting drops of water at them from the mouth. — **ar'cher-y**, *n.* The practice, art, or skill of an archer; archers' weapons; archers collectively.

ar-che-spore (är'kē-spōr), *n.* [NL. *archesporium*, < Gr. *ἀρχε-* (see *arch-*) + *σπορά*, seed, E. *spore*.] In *bot.*, the primitive cell, or group of cells, which gives rise to the cells from which spores are derived. — **ar-che-spo'ri-al** (-spō'-ri-al), *a.*

ar-che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [L. *archetypum*, < Gr. *ἀρχέτυπον*, neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, first-molded, original, < *ἀρχε-* (see *arch-*) + *τύπτειν*, strike.] An original form, model, or pattern; a prototype. — **ar'che-ty-pal** (-tī-pal), **ar-che-ty'p'ic** (-tīp'ik), *a.*

arch-fiend (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* [See *arch-*.] A chief fiend; with *the*, Satan.

archi-. [L. *archi-*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*: see *arch-*.] A form of *arch-*, 'first,' 'chief,' in words derived from the Greek or formed after the Greek type: in biological and other scientific terms, commonly meaning 'primitive,' 'original.' — **ar-chi-blast** (är'ki-blast), *n.* [+ *-blast*.] In *biol.*, the formative yolk of an egg. — **ar'chi-carp** (-käip), *n.* [+ *-carp*.] In *bot.*, an ascogonium.

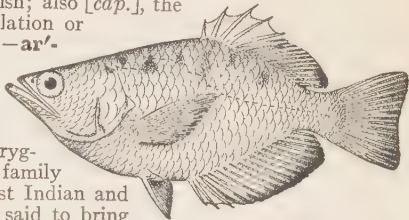
ar-chi-di-ac-o-nal (är'ki-dī-ak'ō-nal), *a.* [LL. *archidiaconus*, E. *archidiacon*.] Pertaining to an archdeacon. — **ar'chi-di-ac'o-nate** (-nät), *n.*

arch-ie (är'chi), *n.* [From *Archie*, for *Archibald*, man's name.] An anti-aircraft gun. [Soldiers' slang.]

ar-chi-e-pis-co-pal (är'ki-ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* [LL. *archiepiscopus*, E. *archbishop*.] Pertaining to an archbishop. — **ar'chi-e-pis'co-pate** (-pät), *n.*

ar-chil (är'kil), *n.* Same as *orchil*.

Ar-chi-lo-chi-an (är-ki-lō'ki-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Greek poet Archilochus (flourished about 650 B.C.), noted for the bitterness and severity of his satire, and regarded as the originator of certain forms of verse.



Archer-fish.

ar-chi-mage (är'ki-māj), *n.* [NL. *archimagus*, < Gr. ἀρχιμαγος, 'chief mage.'] A chief or great magician. Also **ar-chi-ma'gus** (-mā'gus); *pl.* -gi (-ji).

ar-chi-man-drite (är'ki-man'drit), *n.* [LGr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, < Gr. ἀρχι- (see *arch*-) + μάνδρα, inclosed space, LGr. monastery.] In the *Greek Church*, the head of a monastery; an abbot; sometimes, a superior abbot, having superintendence of several monasteries.

Ar-chi-me-de-an (är-ki-mē'dē-an or är'ki-mē-dē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician Archimedes (about 287–212 B.C.), of Syracuse, Sicily. — **Archimedean screw**, a device consisting essentially of a screw forming a spiral passage within an inclined cylinder, or of a tube wound spirally about an inclined axis, for raising water to a height when rotated.

ar-chi-mime (är'ki-mīm), *n.* [L. *archimimus*, < Gr. ἀρχίμιμος, 'chief mime.'] A chief mime; the hero of the Roman low comedy; the chief buffoon at a Roman funeral.

ar-chi-pe-l-a-go (är'ki-pe'lā-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos or -goes (-gōz). [It. *arcipelago*, < Gr. ἀρχι- (see *arch*-) + πέλαγος, sea.] [*cap.*] The Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor, with its many islands; [*c.*] any body of water abounding with islands; also, the islands. — **ar'chi-pe-lag'ic** (-pe-laj'ik), *a.*

ar-chi-TECT (är'ki-tek-t), *n.* [L. *architectus*, < Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, < ἀρχι- (see *arch*-) + τέκτων, builder.] One whose profession it is to design buildings and superintend their construction; hence, the deviser, constructor, maker, or creator of anything. — **ar'chi-tec-tive**, *a.* Serving for building.

ar-chi-tec-ton-ic (är'ki-tek-ton'ik), [L. *architectonicus*, < Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός, < ἀρχιτέκτων: see *architect*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to architecture, construction, or design; constructive; also, directive. **II.** *n.* The science of architecture; in *philos.*, the art of constructing systems. — **ar'chi-tec-ton'ics**, *n.* The science of architecture.

ar-chi-tec-tu-ral (är-ki-tek'tūr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to architecture. — **ar-chi-tec'tur-al-ist**, *n.* A professed student of or connoisseur in architecture. — **ar-chi-tec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

ar-chi-tec-ture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* [L. *architectura*.] The art or science of building, including design, construction, and decorative treatment; also, style of building; structure; also, the action or process of building; construction; also, architectural work; a building or structure.

ar-chi-trave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* [F., < It. *architrave*, < *archi*-, chief, + *trave*, < L. *trabs*, beam.] In *arch.*, the lower division of an entablature, resting immediately on the columns; also, a band of moldings or other ornamentation about a (properly rectangular) door or other opening (cf. *archivolt*).

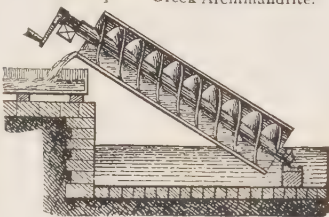
ar-chive (är'kiv), *n.* [F. *archives*, *pl.*, < L. *archivum*, < Gr. ἀρχεῖον, public building, *pl.* records, < ἀρχή, rule, office, < ἀρχεῖν, be first.] A place in which public records are kept (now only in *pl.*); also, a public or other document preserved for evidence or for its historical interest (usually in *pl.*). — **ar-chi-val** (är-ki'val or är'ki-), *a.* — **ar-chi-vist** (är-ki-vist or är'ki-), *n.* A keeper of archives.

ar-chi-volt (är'ki-vōlt), *n.* [F. *archivolte*, < It. *archivolta*, appar. for *arcovolto* (= OF. *arvolt*, *arc vol*), *arch*, < *arco*, *arch*, + *volto*, turned, arched.] In *arch.*, a band of moldings or other ornamentation about an arched opening; corresponding to the architrave of a rectangular opening.

arch-ly (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; with playful mischievousness. — **arch-ness**, *n.*



Greek Archimandrite.



Archimedean Screw.

ar-chon (är'kon), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχων, prop. ppr. of ἀρχεῖν, be first, rule.] A chief magistrate in an ancient Greek state, esp. Athens; in general, a magistrate, ruler, or president. — **ar'chon-ship**, **ar'chon-tate** (-tāt), *n.* — **ar-chon'tic**, *a.* **arch-priest** (ärch'prēst'), *n.* [OF. *archeprestre* (F. *archiprêtre*), < LL. *archipresbyter*, < LGr. ἀρχιεπισβύτερος, 'chief presbyter.'] A chief priest; a priest holding first rank, as among the members of a cathedral chapter (later called *dean*) or among the clergy of a district outside the episcopal city (later called *rural dean*); a priest acting as superior of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England, first appointed in 1598 and superseded by a vicar apostolic in 1623. — **arch'priest'hood** (-hūd), *n.*

arch-way (ärch'wā), *n.* An arched passageway.

-archy. [Gr. -αρχία, < -αρχος, -αρχης, E. -arch.] A noun termination meaning 'rule,' 'government,' as in *heptarchy*, *monarchy*, *oligarchy*. Cf. *-arch*.

ar-ci-form (är'si-fōrm), *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow: see *-form*.] Bow-shaped; arched.

arc-lamp (ärk'lamp), *n.* A form of lamp employing an electric arc.

arc-light (ärk'lit), *n.* A light produced by an electric arc.

ar-co-graph (är'kō-gráf), *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow, arc: see *-graph*.] An instrument for drawing arcs, having a flexible arc-shaped part adjustable at a required curve by an extensible straight bar connecting its ends.

arc-tic (ärk'tik), [OF. F. *arctique*, < L. *arcticus*, < Gr. ἀρκτικός, < ἄρκτος, a bear, the Great Bear (constellation), the north.] **I.** *a.* Of, near, or lying under the northern constellations of the Great and the Little Bear; of, at, or near the north pole; frigid: as, the *arctic circle* (the southern boundary of the north frigid zone, everywhere distant 23° 28' from the north pole). **II.** *n.* The arctic region; *pl.*, warm waterproof overshoes.

Arc-to-gæ-a (ärk-tō-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, the north, + γαῖα, land, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a primary realm of the earth's surface, comprising Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America (exclusive of Central America). — **Arc-to-gæ'al**, **Arc-to-gæ'an**, **Arc-to-gæ'ic**, *a.*

Arc-to-rus (ärk-tū'rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, 'bearward,' < ἄρκτος, a bear, the Great Bear, + οὐρος, guard, keeper.] A bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes. — **Arc-tu'ri-an**, *a.*

ar-cu-ate (är'kū-āt), *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare*, curve like a bow, < *arcus*, bow.] Curved like a bow; arched. Also **ar'cu-at-ed** (-ā-ted). — **ar'cu-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ar-cu-a-tion** (-ā'shon), *n.* Bow-like curvature; the use of arches in architecture; arched work.

ar-cu-ba-list (är'kū-bā-list), etc. Same as *arbalist*, etc.

-ard. [OF. F. *ard*, -art; from Teut., and akin to E. *hard*.] A noun suffix, orig. intensive but now often deprecativ or without special force, as in *coward*, *dotard*, *drunkard*, *mallard*, *wizard*.

ar-deb (är'deb), *n.* [Ar.] A measure of capacity in use in Egypt and neighboring countries, officially equivalent in Egypt to 5.62 U. S. bushels, but varying greatly in different localities.

ar-dent (är'dent), *a.* [OF. F. *ardent*, < L. *ardens* (*ardent*), pp. of *ardere*, burn.] Burning, fiery, or hot; also, inflammable (now only in *ardent spirits*, which see, below); also, glowing, as with feeling, eagerness, zeal, etc.; fervent. — **ardent spirits**, strong distilled alcoholic liquors, as whisky, brandy, gin, etc. — **ar'den-cy**, **ar'dent-ness**, *n.* — **ar'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Ar-dois (F. är-dwo) **sig'nal sys'tem**. [From proper name.] *Naut.*, a signaling system used by ships for sending messages at night, in which pairs of electric lights (each pair consisting of one red and one white light) are arranged vertically on a mast or stay and operated by a keyboard below.

ar-dor (är'dör), *n.* [OF. *ardour* (F. *ardeur*), < L. *ardor*, < *ardere*, burn: cf. *ardent*.] Burning heat; fig., warmth of feeling; fervor; eagerness; zeal.

ar-dour (är'dör), *n.* British preferred form of *ardor*.

ar-du-ous (är'dū-us), *a.* [L. *arduus*, lofty, steep, difficult.] Lofty; steep; hard to climb; hence, requiring or using great exertion; laborious; strenuous. — **ar'du-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōv, into, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

are¹ (är). [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron*; from the stem seen in *art*¹ and *am*.] Present indicative plural of *be*.

are² (är), *n.* [F., < L. *area*: see *area*.] In the *metric system*, a surface measure equal to 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards.

a-re-a (ä-rē-ä), *n.*; pl. *areas*, L. *areæ* (-ē). [L., piece of level ground, open space.] A piece of unoccupied ground or surface; an open space; a particular extent of any surface; a tract; a yard or court of a building; a sunken space before a basement door; also, amount of surface (plane or curved), as within the lines of a geometrical figure; superficial extent; fig., extent, range, or scope. — **a're-al**, *a.*

ar-e-ca (ar-ē-kä), *n.* [Pg.; from Dravidian name.] Any palm-tree of the genus *Areca*, of tropical Asia and the Malay Archipelago, esp. *A. catechu*, which bears a nut (the *areca-nut*, or betel-nut), as within the lines of a geometrical figure; superficial extent; fig., extent, range, or scope. — **a're-al**, *a.*



Areca (*A. catechu*), with its fruit, the Areca-nut.

ar-e-na (ä-rē-nä), *n.*; pl. *-nas*. [L., sand, sandy place.] The space, usually sanded, in a Roman amphitheater, in which the combats or other performances took place; a similar space in any amphitheater; the ground or scene of any contest; a field of conflict or endeavor.

ar-e-na-ceous (ar-ē-nä'shius), *a.* [L. *arenaceus*, < *arena*, sand.] Sand-like; sandy.

ar-e-na-tion (ar-ē-nä'shon), *n.* [L. *arenatio(n)*, < *arena*, sand.] Remedial application of (hot) sand to the body; a sand-bath.

ar-e-nic (ä-rē'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an arena.

ar-e-nic-o-lous (ar-ē-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *arena*, sand: see *-colous*.] Inhabiting sand.

ar-e-nose (ar-ē-nōs), *a.* [L. *arenosus*, < *arena*, sand.] Full of sand; sandy.

areo-. Form of Gr. *ἄρης*, *Ares*, *Mars*, used in combination. — **a-re-o-cen-tric** (ä-rē-ō-sen'trik or ar'ē-), *a.* Having the planet *Mars* as center. — **a-re-og'ra-phy** (-og'ra-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The description of or a treatise on the planet *Mars*. — **a-re-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **a're-o-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.*

a-re-o-la (ä-rē-ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *area*: see *area*.] A small area or space; a small interstice, as between the fibers of cellular tissue; a ring of color, as about a pustule or the human nipple. — **a-re-ō-lar** (-lär), *a.* Of or like an areola; containing areolæ, as tissue. — **a-re-ō-late** (-lät), *a.* Formed with areolæ. Also **a-re-ō-lat-ed**. — **ar-e-o-la-tion** (ar'ē-ō-lä'shon), *n.* Areolate formation. — **ar'e-ole** (-öl), *n.* An areola.

a-re-ol-o-gy (ä-rē-ol'ō-jī or ar-ē-), *n.* [See *areo-* and *-logy*.] The scientific investigation of the planet *Mars* itself, not including its orbital motion and the like.

ar-e-om-e-ter (ar-ē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀραιός*, thin: see *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring density; a hydrometer. — **ar-e-om'e-try**, *n.*

Ar-e-op-a-gite (ar-ē-op'ä-git or -jīt), *n.* [L. *Areopagites*, < Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*.] A member of the tribunal of the Areopagus. — **Ar-e-op-a-git'ic** (-git'ik or -jīt'ik), *a.*

Ar-e-op-a-gus (ar-ē-op'ä-gus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀρειόπαγος*, for *Ἀρειος πάγος*, hill of *Ares* (*Mars*): cf. Acts, xvii. 19, 22.] A hill in Athens, to the west of the Acropolis; also, the sovereign council or tribunal of ancient Athens, which held its sessions on this hill; hence, any high tribunal.

A-res (ä-rēz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἄρης*.] The Greek god of war, identified by the Romans with *Mars*.



Ares. (Statue formerly in Villa Ludovisi, later in Museo delle Terme, Rome.)

a-rête (ä-rät), *n.* [F. *arête*, OF. *areste*, < L. *arista*, awn, spine: cf. *arris*.] A sharp ridge of a mountain.

ar-gal (är'gal), *adv.* Corruption of *ergo*. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 21. [Archaic.]

ar-ga-la (är'ga-lä), *n.* [Hind. *hargilā*.] The adjutant-bird of India; also, the African marabou.

ar-ga-li (är'ga-li), *n.* [Mongol.] A large wild sheep of Asia, *Ovis argali* (or *ammon*), with long, thick, spirally curved horns; some other wild sheep, as the bighorn or the aoudad.

Ar-gand (är'gand) **lamp**.

[From A. Argand (1755-1803), Swiss inventor.] A lamp with a tubular burner ('Argand burner'), admitting air to the flame both within and without.



Argali (*Ovis argali*).

ar-gent (är'jent). [F. *argent*, < L. *argentum*, silver: cf. Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver, *ἀργός*, bright, white.] **I. n.** Silver, or something resembling it (archaic or poetic); in *her.*, the tincture silver or white. **II. a.**

Of or like silver; silvery. — **ar-gen'tal** (-jen'täl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling silver. — **ar'gen-tate** (-jen-tät), *a.* [L. *argentatus*, silvered.] In *bot.*, silvery. — **ar-gen'te-ous** (-jen'tē-us), *a.* [L. *argenteus*.] Silvery. — **ar-gen'tic**, *a.* Of or containing silver. See *argentous*. — **ar-gen-tif'er-ous** (-jen-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Yielding silver.

ar-gen-tine¹ (är'jen-tin or -tīn). [F. *argentin*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] **I. a.** Of or like silver; silvery. **II. n.** A silver-like metal or substance; finely divided tin, used for plating and for printing on paper, etc.; a silvery slaty calcite; a silvery substance obtained from fish-scales, used in making artificial pearls.

Ar-gen-tine² (är'jen-tēn or -tīn). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the South American republic of Argentina. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Argentina. — **Ar-gen-tin'e-an** (-tin'ē-an), *a.* and *n.*

ar-gen-tite (är'jen-tit), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] A native sulphide of silver, a dark lead-gray mineral occurring crystalline and massive: an important ore of silver.

ar-gen-tol (är'jen-tol or -töl), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver: see *-ol*.] A yellow organic compound of silver, derived from quinoline: used as an antiseptic and astringent.

ar-gen-tous (är-jen'tus), *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] Containing silver (in larger proportion than a corresponding argentic compound).

ar-gen-try (är'jen-trī), *n.* [F. *argenterie*, < *argent*: see *argent*.] Silver plate†; silvery appearance or light (poetic).

ar-gen-tum (är-jen'tum), *n.* [L.] Silver: in *chem.*, abbreviated *Ag* (without period).

ar-gil (är'jil), *n.* [F. *argile*, < L. *argilla*, < Gr. *ἄργιλλα*, < *ἀργός*, white.] Clay, esp. potters' clay. — **ar-gil-la'ceous** (-jil-lä'shius), *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.] Of the nature of or resembling clay; clayey. — **ar-gil-lif'er-ous** (-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Yielding clay. — **ar'gil-lite** (-lit), *n.* A schist or slate derived from clay. — **ar-gil'lous**, *a.* [L. *argillosus*.] Clayey.

Ar-give (är'gīv or -jīv). [L. *Argivus*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Argos, a leading city of ancient Greece, in the eastern Peloponnesus; hence, Greek. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Argos; hence, any Greek.

ar-gol (är'gol), *n.* [AF. *argol*; origin unknown.] Crude tartar, gathering in a crust on the sides of vessels in which wine is fermented.

ar-gon (är'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργόν*, neut. of *ἀργός*, idle, < *ἀ-* priv. + *-εργός*, working.] Chem. sym., A or Ar; at. wt., 39.88. A gaseous element existing in the atmosphere: named from its chemical inertness.

Ar-go-naut (är'gō-nät), *n.* [L. *Argonauta*, < Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης*, < *Ἀργώ*, Argos, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] In Greek legend, one of those who sailed to Colchis with Jason in the ship *Argo* in quest of the golden fleece; hence, one of the fortune-seekers who went to California during the gold fever of

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

1849 and thereabouts; [*L. c.*] a dibranchiate cephalopod mollusk of the genus *Argonauta*; the paper-nautilus.—**Ar-go-nau-tic**, *a.*

ar-go-sy (är'gō-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz).

[*It. Ragusea*, vessel of Ragusa (port in Dalmatia).] A large merchant vessel, esp. one carrying a rich freight: as, "Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep-laden *argosies*" (Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges"). [Now poetic or fig.]

ar-got (är'gō or -gōt), *n.* [*F.*; origin unknown.] The peculiar language or jargon of thieves and vagabonds; thieves' cant; hence, the cant of any class; slang.—**ar-got'ic** (-gōt'ik), *a.*

ar-gu-a-ble (är'gū-ä-bl), *a.* That may be argued.

ar-gue (är'gū), *v.*; *-gued*, *-quing*. [*OF. F. arguer*, < *L. arguere*, freq. of *arguere*, make clear, show, prove.] **I. intr.** To present reasons for or against a thing; contend in argument. **II. tr.** To treat by reasoning; discuss; debate; maintain in reasoning (as, to *argue* that something must be so); persuade, drive, etc., by reasoning; also, to accuse or convict; also, of reasons, evidence, etc., to show or prove; imply; indicate.—**ar'gu-er** (-gū-ēr), *n.*

ar-gu-fy (är'gū-fi), *v. i. or t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [From *argue* + *-fy*.] To argue or wrangle, or worry with argument; also, to signify or import. [*Colloq. or prov.*]

ar-gu-ment (är'gū-mēt), *n.* [*OF. F. argument*, < *L. argumentum*, < *arguere*: see *argue*.] A statement or fact tending to prove a point; a reason, evidence, or proof; an indication or manifestation; a process of reasoning; argumentation, debate, or controversy; the subject-matter of a discourse or writing; an abstract of contents, as prefixed to a book or a section of a book.—**ar'gu-men-ta'tion** (-men-tä'shōn), *n.* [*L. argumentatio(n)*, < *argumentari*, adduce proof, < *argumentum*.] The process of arguing; reasoning; discussion; debate.—**ar-gu-men'ta-tive** (-tä-tiv), *a.* Of or containing argument; also, given to arguing; disputatious.—**ar-gu-men'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ar-gu-men'ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ar-gus (är'gus), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἄργος*.] In Greek legend, a giant with a hundred eyes, set to guard the heifer Io (his eyes being transferred, after his death, to the peacock's tail); hence, any observant or vigilant person; [*L. c.*] a pheasant of the East Indian genus *Argus*, with very long feathers in wings and tail, marked with eye-like spots.—**Ar'gus-eyed**, *a.* Observant; vigilant.

ar-gute (är'gūt'), *a.* [*L. argutus*, pp. of *arguere*: see *argue*.] Clear; sharp; shrill; also, keen, acute, or subtle; shrewd. [Now rare.]—**ar-gute-ly**, *adv.*—**ar-gute-ness**, *n.*

ar-gyr-i-a (är-jir'i-ä), *n.* [*Gr. ἄργυρος*, silver: cf. *argent*.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin or tissues from prolonged internal use of silver compounds.

ar-gyr-o-dite (är-jir'ō-dit), *n.* [*Gr. ἀργυρώδης*, like silver, rich in silver, < *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *εἶδος*, form.] A rare mineral composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur, occurring in steel-gray crystals of a metallic luster.

ar-gy-rol (är'ji-rol or -röl), *n.* [*Gr. ἄργυρος*, silver: see *-ol*.] A compound of silver and a proteid: used in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes. [Proprietary name.]

a-ri-a (ä'ri-ä), *n.* [*It.*: see *air*.²] In *music*, an air or melody; usually, an elaborate melody for a single voice, with accompaniment, in an opera, oratorio, etc., esp. one consisting of a principal section, a subordinate section, and a repetition of the first with or without alterations.

Ar-ian¹ (är'yan or är'i-an), *a. and n.* See *Aryan*.

A-ri-an² (är'i-an). **I. a.** Pertaining to Arius of Alexandria (died A.D. 336), who held that Christ the Son was subordinate to and not consubstantial with God the Father. **II. n.** An adherent of the Arian doctrine.—**A-ri-an-ism**, *n.*

-arian. [= *-ary* + *-an*.] A compound suffix of adjectives and nouns, often referring to pursuits, doctrines, etc., or to age, as in *antiquarian*, *humanitarian*, *millenarian*, *octogenarian*.



Argonaut (*A. argo*), female, swimming in the direction of the large arrow—the smaller showing the current from the siphon.

ar-id (är'id), *a.* [*L. aridus*, < *arere*, be dry.] Dry; without moisture; fig., barren, bare, jejune, or uninteresting.—**a-rid-i-ty** (ä-rid'i-ti), **ar'id-ness**, *n.*—**ar'id-ly**, *adv.*

a-ri-el (ä'ri-ēl), *n.* [*Ar. ayyil*, var. of *ayyil*, stag.] An Arabian gazelle, *Gazella arabica*.

A-ri-es (ä'ri-ēz), *n.* [*L.*] The Ram, a zodiacal constellation; also, the first sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox (about March 21). See *zodiac*.

a-ri-et-ta (ä-ri-et'ä), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *aria*.] A short air or song.

ar-i-ette (ar-i-et'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *arietta*.

a-right (ä-rīt'), *adv.* [*AS. ariht*, 'on right.'] Rightly; correctly; properly; also, to the right.

ar-il (är'il), *n.* [*NL. arillus*, < *ML. arilli*, dried grapes.] In *bot.*, an accessory covering of certain seeds, esp. one arising from the placenta or the funicle.—**ar-il-late**, **ar-il-lat-ed** (är'i-lät, -lät-ed), *a.* Having an aril.—**ar-il-lode** (är'i-löd), *n.* [See *-ode*.²] In *bot.*, an aril-like covering, or 'false aril', not arising from the placenta.

ar-i-ose (ar-i-ös' or är'i-ös), *a.* [See *arioso*.] Characterized by melody; song-like.

a-ri-o-so (ä-rē-ō'sō), *a.* [*It.*, < *aria*.] In *music*, in the manner of an air or melody.

a-rise (ä-riz'), *v. i.*; pret. *arose*, pp. *arisen*, ppr. *arising*. [*AS. ārisan*, < *ā*, up, + *risan*, rise.] To rise up; get up, as from sitting or lying; also, to move upward; mount or ascend; hence, to come into view, being, or action; appear; begin; originate; spring up.

a-ris-ta (ä-ris'tä), *n.*; pl. *-tēs* (-tē). [*L.*: cf. *arête*.] In *bot.*, a bristle-like appendage of grain, etc.; the awn.

ar-is-tarch (är'is-tärk), *n.* [From *Aristarchus* of Alexandria (died about 145 B.C.), a severe critic of the Homeric poems.] A severe critic.

a-ris-tate (ä-ris'tät), *a.* [*LL. aristatus*.] In *bot.*, having aristæ; awned.

ar-is-toc-ra-cy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [*OF. aristocracie* (*F. aristocratie*), < *Gr. ἀριστοκρατία*, < *ἄριστος*, best, + *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by the best citizens; more commonly, government or a state in which the nobility or privileged upper class rule; also, a ruling body of nobles; the nobility and gentry of a country; the patrician class; any class ranking as socially or otherwise superior (as, the *aristocracy* of wealth or of culture).—**ar-is-to-crat** (är'is-tō-krat or är'is-t'), *n.* [*F. aristocrate*.] A member of the aristocracy; a patrician; one who has the tastes, opinions, manners, etc., of the aristocracy; also, one who favors an aristocratic form of government.—**ar'is-to-crat'ic**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός*.] Of or pertaining to government by an aristocracy; also, of, belonging to, or favoring the aristocracy or patrician class; resembling or befitting an aristocrat or patrician. Also **ar'is-to-crat'i-cal**.—**ar'is-to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar-is-tol (är'is-tol or -töl), *n.* [*Gr. ἄριστος*, best: see *-ol*.] Thymol iodide, a brown powder containing 45% of iodine, used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

ar-is-to-lo-chi-a-ceous (är'is-tō-lō-ki-ä'shi-us), *a.* [*NL. Aristolochia*, the birthwort genus, < *Gr. ἀριστολόχεια*, herb facilitating childbirth, < *ἄριστος*, best, + *λοχεία*, childbirth.] Belonging to the *Aristolochiaceæ*, a family of plants including birthwort, Dutchman's-pipe, Virginia snakeroot, etc.

Ar-is-to-te-lian (är'is-tō-tē-li-an). **I. a.** Pertaining to Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), the Greek philosopher, or to his doctrines. **II. n.** A follower of Aristotle.

a-ris-to-type (ä-ris'tō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. ἄριστος*, best: see *-type*.] Orig., a process of photographic printing in which paper coated with silver chloride in gelatin is used; now, any such process using silver salts in gelatin or collodion; also, a print made by any such process.

a-ris-tu-late (ä-ris'tū-lät), *a.* [*NL. aristulatus*, < *aristula*, dim. of *L. arista*, awn.] In *bot.*, having a small or short awn.

a-rith-me-tic (ä-rith'mē-tik), *n.* [*OF. arismetique* (*F. arithmétique*), < *L. arithmetica*, < *Gr. ἀριθμητική*, prop. fem. of *ἀριθμητικός*, of or for reckoning, < *ἀριθμῆναι*, reckon, < *ἀριθμός*, number.] The art of computation with figures; the science of numbers.—**ar-ith-met-i-cal** (är-ith-met'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic.—**ar-ith-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-rith-me-ti'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in arithmetic.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ar-ith-mom-e-ter (ar-ith-mom'e-tèr), *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number: see *-meter*.] Any of various devices or machines for performing one or more kinds of arithmetical operations, as addition, multiplication, etc.

-arium, [*L.*, prop. neut. of *-arius*: see *-ary*.] A suffix of nouns denoting 'something connected with,' or 'a place for,' or 'a collection or assemblage of' (what is indicated by the preceding part of the word), as in *aquarium*, *herbarium*, *honorarium*, *insectarium*, *planetarium*, *polyzoarium*.

ark (àrk), *n.* [AS. *arc*, *earc*, < *L. arca*, < *arcere*, keep, akin to Gr. ἀρκεῖν, keep off.] A chest, box, bin, or like receptacle (archaic or prov.); the repository of the Jewish tables of the law ('ark of the covenant'); the vessel built by Noah for safety during the Flood; a flatboat (U. S.); any large, clumsy, or unwieldy boat, vehicle, etc. (colloq.).

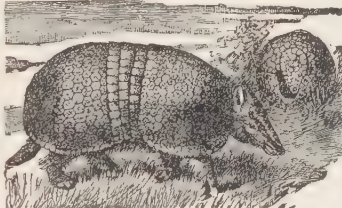
arles (àrlz), *n.* [Appar. ult. < *L. arha*, earnest.] Earnest-money; an earnest. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

arm¹ (àrm), *n.* [AS. *arm* = D. and G. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Goth. *arms*, arm; akin to *L. armus*, shoulder, and Gr. ἀρμός, joint.] The upper limb of the human body from the shoulder to the hand; the fore limb of any vertebrate; hence, any limb-like or projecting part; a branch; also, a projecting support for the arm, as at the side of a chair or the end of a sofa; fig., a support or stay; strength; power; might. — **arm**¹, *v. t.* To take or lead by the arm; also, to clasp in the armst.

arm² (àrm), *n.* [OF. F. *arme*, pl. *armes*, < *L. arma*, equipments, arms.] An offensive or defensive implement; a weapon (usually in pl.); pl., armor; sing., a branch of the military service, as the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, or ('fourth arm') the air service; pl., fighting, warfare, or war; also, heraldic bearings; distinctive device, as of a city or a corporation. — **arm**², *v.* [OF. F. *armer*, < *L. armare* (pp. *armatus*), < *arma*.] *I. tr.* To equip with arms; furnish with weapons, armor, or any means of offense or defense; provide with a protective covering; supply with requisite appliances, etc.; fit (a magnet) with an armature; equip for any specific purpose. *II. intr.* To take up arms; prepare for war.

ar-ma-dà (àr-mà'dà or -mà'dà), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *armata*: see *arma*.] A fleet of war-ships: as, the Spanish or Invincible *Armada* (sent by Spain against England in 1588, but shattered and dispersed by storms).

ar-ma-dil-lo (àr-ma-dil'ò), *n.*; pl. -dillos (-òz). [Sp., dim. of *armado*, < *L. armatus*, pp., armed: see *arm*², *v.*] Any of the edentate burrowing quadrupeds, mostly small, of the family *Dasypodidae*, of South and southern North America, having an armor-like shell or carapace composed of bony plates and transverse movable bands, some species being able to roll themselves up into a ball with the armor on all sides.



Three-banded Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*), walking, also rolled up.

Ar-ma-ged-don (àr-ma-ged'òn), *n.* [See Rev. xvi. 16.] The place of some great and final conflict between the forces of good and of evil.

ar-ma-ment (àr'ma-mènt), *n.* [*L. armamenta*, pl., implements, equipments, ship's tackle, < *armare*: see *arm*², *v.*] Munitions of war; an equipment of guns, etc., as of a warship or a fortification; also, a land or naval force equipped for war; also, the process of equipping or arming for war.

ar-ma-men-ta-ri-um (àr'ma-men-tà'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-ri-à). [*L.*, arsenal, armory, < *armamenta*, pl.: see *armament*.] An equipment of implements, appliances, or the like; esp., the equipment of instruments, drugs, therapeutic resources, etc., at the command of a surgeon or physician.

arm-a-ture (àr'ma-tūr), *n.* [*L. armatura*, < *armare*: see *arm*², *v.*] Armor; defensive equipment; the protective covering of an animal or plant, or any part serving for defense or offense; any equipment or apparatus, as of organs of the body; in *magnetism*, a piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a magnet to close the circuit, or to those of an

electromagnet to communicate the force; in *elect.*, that part of a dynamo or generator in which the induced current is developed; that part of a motor which receives and utilizes the current; also, the tin-foil linings of a Leyden jar. — **ar'ma-ture**, *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. To furnish with an armature.

arm=chair (àrm'châr'). *I. n.* A chair with arms or side-pieces to support the elbows. *II. a.* Seated in an arm-chair; remaining, carried on, done, etc., in ease and comfort at home: as, *arm-chair* warriors or campaigns; *arm-chair* exploits.

armed (àrmd), *a.* Having arms: as, long-armed.

Ar-me-ni-an (àr-mè'ni-àn). *I. a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a region (anciently a kingdom) in western Asia, southeast of the Black Sea, or to the branch of the Christian church established there. *II. n.* A native of Armenia; an adherent of the Armenian Church; the Armenian language (belonging to the Aryan or Indo-European family).



Steel Armet.

arm-er (àr'mèr), *n.* One who arms, or equips with arms.

ar-met (àr'met), *n.* [OF. F. *armet*, dim. of *arme*, E. *arm*², *n.*] A kind of helmet introduced about the year 1450.

arm-ful (àrm'fùl), *n.*; pl. -fuls.

As much as the arm, or both arms, can hold.

arm-hole (àrm'hòl), *n.* The armpit (archaic or prov. Eng.); also, a hole for the arm in a garment.

ar-mi-ger (àr'mi-jèr), *n.* [*L.*, < *arma*, arms, + *gerere*, bear.] An armor-bearer to a knight; a squire; also, one entitled to armorial bearings. — **ar-mig'er-ous** (-mij'è-rus), *a.* Entitled to armorial bearings.

ar-mil (àr'mil), *n.* Same as *armilla*.

ar-mil-la (àr-mil'la), *n.*; pl. *armillæ* (-è). [*L.*, appar. < *armus*, shoulder: see *arm*¹.] An armet or bracelet; a hoop or ring; also, an ancient astronomical instrument consisting of a ring fixed in the plane of the equator ('equinoctial armilla'), and sometimes crossed at right angles by another ring fixed in the plane of the meridian ('solstitial armilla'). — **ar'mil-la-ry** (-mil-là-ri), *a.* Resembling a bracelet; consisting of hoops or rings: as, an *armillary* sphere (an arrangement of rings, all circles of a single sphere, showing the relative positions of the principal circles of the celestial sphere).



Armillary Sphere.

arm-ing (àr'ming), *n.* The act of equipping with or taking up arms, or of furnishing with any requisite appliance or fitting; arms, appliances, etc., so supplied; the armature of a magnet; *navl.*, a piece of tallow at the lower end of a sounding-lead, for bringing up specimens of sand, etc., from the sea-bottom.

Ar-min-i-an (àr-min'i-àn). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Jacobus Arminius, or Jacob Harmensen (1560-1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian, who opposed certain Calvinistic doctrines, esp. that of predestination; pertaining to or following the doctrines of Arminius. *II. n.* An adherent of the Arminian doctrines. — **Ar-min'i-an-ism**, *n.*

ar-mip-o-tent (àr-mip'ò-tènt), *a.* [*L. armipotens* (-ent), < *arma*, arms, + *potens*, E. *potent*.] Mighty in arms or war. — **ar-mip'o-tence**, *n.*

ar-mis-tice (àr'mi-stis), *n.* [*F. armistice*, < NL. *armistitium*, < *L. arma*, arms, + *sistere*, stand.] A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties; a truce. — **Armistice Day**, Nov. 11, observed in commemoration of the day, Nov. 11, 1918, on which the armistice asked by Germany and granted by the Allies went into effect, at the close of the World War.

arm-less¹ (àrm'les), *a.* Without arms or limbs, etc.

arm-less² (ärm'les), *a.* Without arms or weapons, etc.

arm-let (ärm'let), *n.* A little arm or arm-like part; also, an ornamental band for the (upper) arm.

ar-moire (är-mwör), *n.* [F.: see *ambry*.] A cupboard, closet, or wardrobe.

ar-mor (är'mör), *n.* [OF. *armure* (F. *armure*), < L. *armatura*: see *armature*.]

Defensive arms; any covering of metal, leather, or other material, worn for protection in fighting; metallic sheathing or protective covering for war-vessels, fortifications, military trains and automobiles, etc.; any protective covering, as the scales of a fish or the water-tight dress of a diver.

—**ar'mor**, *v. t.* To cover or protect with armor.—**ar'mor-bear'er**, *n.* A retainer bearing the armor or arms of a warrior.

—**ar'mor-clad**, *I. a.* Protected with armor; armored. *II. n.* An armored war-vessel.—**ar'mored**, *p. a.* Covered or protected with armor.—**armored cruiser**. See under *cruiser*.—**ar'mor-er**, *n.* A maker or repairer of armor; also, one in charge of an equipment of arms, as of a ship.

ar-mo-ri-al (är-mō'ri-äl), [From *armory*².]

I. a. Pertaining to armory or heraldry. *II. n.* A book containing armorial bearings.

ar-mor-ic (är-mor'ik), [L. *Armorica*, northwestern Gaul, Brittany; from Celtic.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Brittany, in northwestern France; Breton. *II. n.* The Breton language.—**Ar-mor'i-can** (-i-kan), *I. a.* Breton. *II. n.* A Breton; also, the Breton language.

ar-mor-plate (är'mör-plät), *n.* A plate or plating of steel or iron for arming war-ships, fortifications, etc.—**ar'mor=plat'ed** (-plä'ted), *a.*—**ar'mor=plat'ing**, *n.*

ar-mor-y¹ (är'mör-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). [Appar. < *armor*: cf. OF. *armurerie*, place where arms are kept.] Armor or arms collectively (archaic); a place where arms are kept; in the U. S., a building with drill-rooms, offices, etc., for State militia; also, a place where arms are made; an arsenal.

ar-mor-y² (är'mör-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). [OF. *armoierie*, < *armoier*, blazon arms, < *armes*, arms.] Heraldic bearings or arms (archaic); also, the art of blazoning arms; heraldry.

ar-mour (är'mör), etc. British preferred form of *armor*, etc.

arm-pit (ärm'pit), *n.* The hollow under the arm at the shoulder; the axilla.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* See *arm*², *n.*

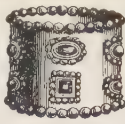
arm-scyé (ärm'si), *n.* See *scye*.

ar-mure (är'mūr), *n.* [F.: see *armor*.] A silk or woolen fabric woven in a very small pattern.

ar-my (är'mi), *n.*; pl. -mies (-miz). [OF. *armee* (F. *armée*), < ML. *armata*, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*: see *arm*², *v.*] An armed expedition; also, an armed force; an organized body of men trained and equipped for war (a term usually applied to a body embracing all the land forces of a nation and divided into army-corps or other large units, but also applied to a portion of such a body, as a large force fighting in a particular region); hence, any body of persons organized or associated for a cause (as, the Salvation Army); also, a host; a great multitude.—**ar'my=corps** (-kör), *n.* The largest unit of organization in an army, comprising two or more divisions.—**ar'my=worm**, *n.* A kind of caterpillar, the larva of a noctuid moth, *Leucania unipuncta*, which often travels in hosts over a region, destroying grass, grain, etc.; also, some similarly destructive larva.

ar-nat-to (är-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

ar-ni-ca (är'ni-kä), *n.* [NL.; origin unknown.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Arnica*, esp. *A. montana*, of Europe, the dried flowers and roots of which are used in medicine; also, a medicinal preparation of this species, esp. a tincture much used externally for bruises, sprains, etc.



Persian.



Egyptian.

Armlets.



Suit of Plate-armor (about 1440).

ar-not-to (är-not'ō), *n.* [Native American name.] A small tree, *Bixa orellana*, of tropical America; also, a yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp inclosing its seeds, used for coloring fabrics, butter, cheese, varnish, etc.

ar-oid (ar'oid or är'-). *I. a.* Arum-like; araceous. *II. n.* Any araceous plant.—**a-roi-de-ous** (a-roi'dē-us), *a.*

a-point (ä-point'), *interj.* [Origin unknown.] In *aroint thee*, *avaunt!* begone! See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 3. 6. [Archaic].—**a-point'**, *v. t.* To bid 'aroint' or begone.

a-ro-ma (ä-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. -mas. [L., < Gr. *ἄρωμα*, spice, sweet herb.] Spice; spicy odor; distinctive fragrance, flavor, or quality.—**ar-o-mat-ic** (ar-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρωματικός*.] Having aroma; spicy; fragrant; in *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a class of organic compounds comprising benzene and all its derivatives, many of which have an agreeable odor.—**aromatic vinegar**. See under *vinegar*.

—**ar-o-mat'ic**, *n.* An aromatic plant or substance.—**ar-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-ro'ma-tize** (-mä-tiz), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. [Gr. *ἀρωματίζω*.] To make aromatic, as in odor or flavor.

a-rose (ä-rōz'), *Preterit of arise.*

a-round (ä-round'), [See *a*² and *round*², *n.*] *I. adv.* In a round, circle, or circuit; circularly or spherically about; on every side (as, a dense mist lay *around*); here and there, or about (U. S.: as, to travel *around* from place to place); somewhere about or near (U. S.: as, to wait *around* for a person). *II. prep.* In a direction that turns about; so as to encircle or encompass; on all sides of; here and there in (U. S.: as, to roam *around* the country); somewhere in or near (U. S.: as, to stay *around* the house).

a-rouse (ä-rouz'), *v.*; *aroused*, *arousing*. [With *a-* as in *arise*.] *I. tr.* To rouse up; awaken; excite. *II. intr.* To become aroused.—**a-rous'al**, *n.*—**a-rous'er**, *n.*

a-row (ä-rō'), *adv.* In a row.

ar-peg-gio (är-ped'jō), *n.*; pl. *arpeggios* (-jōz). [It., < *arpeggiare*, play on the harp, < *arpa*, harp.] In *music*, the sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; also, a chord thus sounded.

ar-pent (är'pent, F. är-poñ), *n.* [F., < L. *arepennis*; from Celtic.] An old French land-measure, varying in extent but averaging an acre (still used in Louisiana and Quebec); also, in Quebec, a linear measure equal to about 12 rods.

ar-que-bus (är'kē-bus or är'kwē-), etc. Same as *harquebus*, etc.

ar-rack (är'äk), *n.* [Said to be < Ar. 'araq, sweat, juice.] Any of various spirituous liquors distilled in the East Indies and elsewhere in the East from palm toddy, fermented rice, molasses, or other materials.

ar-rah (är'ä), *interj.* [Ir.] An exclamation of surprise, indignation, etc. [Ir.]

ar-rain (ä-rän'), *v. t.* [AF. *arainer*, OF. *araisnier*, < ML. *arrationare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *rationare*, reason, discourse: see *reason*, *v.*] To call or bring before a court to answer to a charge or accusation; call to account as before a tribunal; call in question for fault; find fault with.—**ar-rain'er**, *n.*—**ar-rain'ment**, *n.*

ar-range (ä-ränj'), *v.*; -ranged, -ranging. [OF. *arangier* (F. *arranger*), < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *rangier*, E. *range*, *v.*] *I. tr.* To range, marshal, or dispose in due order; place or adjust properly; settle, as relations between parties; prepare or plan; in *music*, to adapt (a composition) for a particular mode of rendering (by voices or instruments).

II. intr. To make a settlement; come to an agreement; make preparations.—**ar-range'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being arranged.—**ar-range'ment**, *n.* The act of arranging; the state or mode of being arranged; disposition; adjustment; settlement; agreement; preparation (usually in *pl.*); also, something arranged in a particular way, as a piece of music; any combination of parts.—**ar-ran-ger** (ä-rän'jēr), *n.*

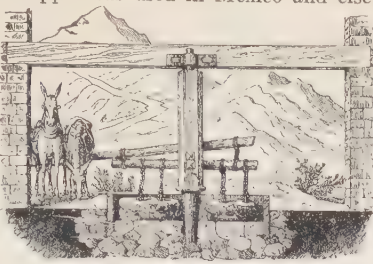
ar-rant (är'rant), *a.* [Var. of *errant*.] Wandering; vagrant; good-for-nothing; also, notorious; rank; unmitigated; downright; thorough.—**ar-rant-ly**, *adv.*

ar-ras (är'as), *n.* [From *Arras*, city in northern France.] A kind of tapestry formerly in use; hangings or a curtain of tapestry.—**ar-rased**, *a.* Furnished or hung with arras.

ar-ra-sene (är-ä-sen'), *n.* [From *arras*.] A kind of embroidery thread with a velvet-like pile.

fat, fäte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

ar-ras-tre (är-räs'trä), *n.* [Sp., < *arrastrar*, drag along the ground.] A rude apparatus used in Mexico and elsewhere for grinding and amalgamating ores containing free gold or silver, the grinding and mixing being done by heavy masses of rock which are dragged around a circular bed of flat stones.



Mexican Arrastre.

ar-ray (ä-rä'), *v. t.* [OF. *areer*, < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *-reer*

(also in OF. *desreer*, put out of order (see *deray*), *conreer*, put in order, E. *curry*²), from Teut., and ult. akin to E. *ready*.] To set in due order; draw up, as troops for battle; marshal; also, to prepare†; also, to deck out; adorn with dress; attire; dress; in *law*, to arrange or call (the jury) man by man at a trial.—**ar-ray'**, *n.* [OF. *arei*, *arroi*, < *areer*.] Orderly arrangement; order, as of troops drawn up for battle; a marshaled host; a muster or display; ordered state of things (archaic); condition†; attire or dress; in *law*, the arraying of a jury, or the jury or panel.—**ar-ray'al**, *n.* The act of arraying; muster; array.—**ar-ray'er**, *n.*—**ar-ray'ment**, *n.* Array; attire. Cf. *raiment*. [Obs. or archaic.]

ar-rear (ä-rēr'). [OF. *arere* (F. *arrière*), < *L. ad*, to, + *re-tro*, backward.] **I.**† *adv.* Backward; behind; behindhand. **II.** *n.* The rear (archaic); the state of being behindhand; something behindhand or overdue; an amount due but unpaid (usually in *pl.*).—**in arrear** or **arrears**, behindhand; in debt.—**ar-rear'age** (-āj), *n.* The state of being behindhand; also, an amount overdue; *pl.*, arrears.

ar-rect (ä-rekt'), *a.* [L. *arrectus*, pp. of *arrigere*, raise, < *ad*, to, + *regere*, direct.] Upright; erect; also, intent†; in *bot.*, stiffly erect; pointing upward.

ar-rest (ä-rest'), *v. t.* [OF. *arester* (F. *arrêter*), < ML. *arrestare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *restare*, stay: see *rest*².] To bring to a standstill; stop; check; also, to seize by legal authority; take into custody; also, to catch and fix (the sight, attention, etc.).—**ar-rest'**, *n.* [OF. *arest* (F. *arrêt*), < *arester*.] The act of arresting, or the state or fact of being arrested; stoppage, check, halt, or stay; any device for arresting motion in a mechanism; seizure by legal authority or warrant; legal restraint, as in custody; a judgment† or decree†.—**ar-rest'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be arrested.—**ar-res-ta-tion** (ä-res-tä'shən), *n.* [F.] The act of arresting; arrest.—**ar-rest'er**, *n.*—**ar-res-tive**, *a.* Serving to arrest.—**ar-rest'ment**, *n.* The act of arresting; stoppage.

ar-rêt (ä-rä), *n.* [F.: see *arrest*, *n.*] In French use, a judgment or decision of a court; a decree of a sovereign authority.

ar-rhi-zal, **ar-rhi-zous** (ä-rī'zäl, -zus), *a.* [Gr. *ῥιζος*, < *ῥ-* priv. + *ρίζα*, root.] In *bot.*, having no root.

ar-ride (ä-rid'), *v. t.*; -rided, -riding. [L. *arridere*, < *ad*, to, at, + *ridere*, laugh.] To laugh or smile at†; be agreeable or pleasing to (archaic).

ar-ri-ère-ban (är'i-är-ban', F. ä-ryär-bän), *n.* [F. (with form due to confusion with *arrière*, behind), = G. *heerbann*, < OHG. *hari*, *heri*, army, + *ban*, proclamation.] In feudal times, the summons of the sovereign to his vassals to take the field for military service; also, the force liable to the summons.

ar-rière-pen-sée (ä-ryär-poñ-sä), *n.* [F., < *arrière*, behind, + *pensée*, thought.] A thought kept back; a mental reservation.

ar-ris (ä-ris), *n.* [OF. *arestre*: see *arête*.] A sharp edge, as of squared stone; a sharp ridge, as between adjoining channels of a Doric column.

ar-ri-val (ä-rī'val), *n.* The act of arriving; also, a person or thing that arrives.

ar-rive (ä-riv'), *v.*; -rived, -riving. [OF. F. *arriver*, < ML. *arripare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *ripa*, bank, shore.] **I.** *intr.* Orig., to come to shore; hence, to come to a certain point in any course of travel (often with *at*); reach one's destination; reach a point in any course or process; attain (with *at*,

formerly *to*: as, to arrive at a decision); sometimes, to attain a position of success in the world (a French use: as, an artist or an author who has arrived); also, to come, as a time, opportunity, etc.; occur or happen. **II.** *tr.* To bring to shore or to any destination or point†; come to or reach (a port, place, point, etc.: archaic); happen to†.

ar-ro-ba (är-rō'bä), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., < Ar. *arubb'*, < *al*, the, + *rub'*, quarter.] A Spanish and Portuguese unit of weight of varying value, in Mexico, etc., equal to 25.36 pounds avoirdupois, and in Brazil to 32.38 pounds avoirdupois; also, a liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain, etc., and commonly equal (when used for wine) to 4.26 U. S. gallons.

ar-ro-gance (är'ō-gans), *n.* [OF. F. *arrogance*, < L. *arrogantia*.] The quality of being arrogant; overbearing pride. Also **ar'ro-gan-cy**.

ar-ro-gant (är'ō-gant), *a.* [OF. F. *arrogant*, < L. *arrogans* (-ant), ppr. of *arrogare*: see *arrogate*.] Making unwarrantable claims to superior importance or rights; overbearingly assuming; insolently proud; characterized by arrogance.—**ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*

ar-ro-gate (är'ō-gät), *v. t.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *arrogatus*, pp. of *arrogare*, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask.] To claim unwarrantably or presumptuously; assume or appropriate to one's self without right; attribute or assign to another without just reason.—**ar-ro-ga'tion** (-gä'shən), *n.* [L. *arrogatio*(n)-.] The act of arrogating; a claiming or taking presumptuously and without right.—**ar'ro-ga-tor**, *n.*

ar-ron-disse-ment (ä-rôn-dēs-moñ), *n.* [F.] In France, the largest administrative division of a department.

ar-row (är'ō), *n.* [AS. *arwe*, *earh*.] A slender missile weapon for shooting from a bow; something like it in form, as a mark to show direction; the long flower-bearing joint of the sugar-cane; [cap.] in *astron.*, the northern constellation Sagitta.—**ar'row**, *v. i.* To shoot arrows (poetic); pass like an arrow; dart; of the sugar-cane, to form arrows.

—**ar'row-head**, *n.* The head or tip of an arrow, typically of an elongated triangular shape with the base or short side often having a reëntrant angle; also, any plant of the aquatic genus *Sagittaria*, species of which have arrow-headed leaves.—**ar'row-head'ed**, *a.* Shaped like an arrow-head; sagittate; cuneiform.—**ar'row-root**, *n.* A tropical American plant,



Flowering Plant of Arrow-head.

Maranta arundinacea, or some other species, whose rhizomes yield a nutritious starch much used in food-preparations; the starch itself, or a similar starch from some other plant; a food-preparation made of such starch.—**ar'row-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like an arrow; often, shaped like an arrow-head; sagittate.—**ar'row-wood**, *n.* Any of several shrubs and small trees, as the wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*) and certain viburnums, with tough, straight shoots, formerly used for making arrows.—**ar'row-y**, *a.* Arrow-like; Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*).—*a*, *a*, rhizomes.



ar-roy-o (ä-roi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz). [Sp.] A watercourse; also, the dry bed of a stream; a gully. [Western U. S.] **arse** (ärs), *n.* [AS. *ears* = G. *arsch*.] The buttocks; the rump. [Now prov. or vulgar.]

ar-se-nal (är'se-näl), *n.* [It. *arsenale*, < Ar. *dār-aḥḥinā'ah*, 'house of the construction.'] A dockyard†; a public establishment for the manufacture and storage of arms, ammunition, equipments, etc., for military and naval use; a magazine of arms and military stores; any repository or collection of weapons, etc.

ar-se-nate (är'se-nät), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of arsenic acid. **ar-se-nic** (är'se-nik), *n.* [OF. F. *arsenic*, < L. *arsenicum*, < Gr. *ἀρσενικόν*, orpiment, < *ἀρσεν*, male, strong.] Chem. sym., As; at. wt., 74.96; sp. gr., 5.727. A grayish-white element having a metallic luster, volatilizing when heated,

and forming poisonous compounds; also, some one of the compounds, esp. the trioxide, As_2O_3 , which is used in medicine and the arts and in poisons for vermin.—**ar-sen'ic** (-sen'ik), *a.* Of or containing arsenic. See *arsenious*.—**ar-sen'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic.—**ar-sen'i-cate** (-i-kät), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. To combine or treat with arsenic.—**ar'se-nide** (-nīd or -nīd), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of arsenic and a metal or other positive element or radical.—**ar-se'ni-ous** (-sē'ni-us), *a.* Containing arsenic (in larger proportion than a corresponding arsenic compound). Also **ar'se-nous** (-sē-nus).—**ar'se-nite** (-nīt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of arsenious acid.—**ar-se'niu-ret** (-sē'niū-ret), *n.* Same as *arsenide*.—**ar-se'niu-ret-ed**, **ar-se'niu-ret-ted**, *a.* In *chem.*, combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret or arsenide: as, *arseniureted hydrogen* (arsine).

ar-se-no-py-rite (är'sē-nō-pī'rit), *n.* [From *arsenic* + *pyrite*.] A silver-white or steel-gray mineral, a compound of iron, arsenic, and sulphur, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or in masses or grains: an important ore of arsenic. Also called *mispickel*.

ar-sino (är'sin or -sen), *n.* [From *arsenic*.] In *chem.*, arseniureted hydrogen, AsH_3 , a colorless, inflammable, highly poisonous gas, with a feid garlic-like odor.

ar-sis (är'sis), *n.*; pl. *arses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἄρσις*, a raising (perhaps of the foot or hand in beating time), < *ἀρσν*, raise.] In *pros.*, orig. the unaccented, later the accented, part of a foot: opposed to *thesis*.

ar-son (är'son), *n.* [OF. *arson*, < L. *ardere*, burn.] In *law*, the malicious burning of a house belonging to another, or a burning of other property (as fixed by statute).

art¹ (ärt). [AS. *eart*: see *are*¹.] Second person singular, present indicative, of *be*: now only in poetic or solemn use.

art² (ärt), *n.* [OF. F. *art*, < L. *ars* (*art*-), skill, art.] Skilled workmanship, execution, or agency (often opposed to *nature*); skill; knack; craft; cunning; an artifice or artful device (usually in *pl.*); the body of rules and methods for any department of work or performance; applied (as opposed to abstract) science; a department of skilled performance (as, the industrial *arts*; the fine *arts*; the healing *art*; decorative *art*; the *art* of angling); a branch of learning or university study (as, the liberal *arts*; master of *arts*); learning or science (archaic); the department of esthetic production, esp. as comprising painting, drawing, sculpture, etc.; the production or expression of what is beautiful or appeals to the faculty of taste; esthetic or artistic excellence.—**black art**, the pretended art, regarded as dark, sinister, or evil, of performing acts beyond mere human power by recourse to supernatural agencies, esp. evil spirits or the spirits of the dead; black magic; necromancy; sorcery.—**fine arts**, arts depending on taste and esthetic excellence, esp. architecture, sculpture, painting, and engraving.—**liberal arts** ('arts befitting a freeman'), branches of academic study, varying according to time and place, comprised in a university course.—**the arts**, the liberal arts; also, the fine arts; also, the industrial arts.

ar-tel (är-tel'), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a voluntary association of working-men for working together, with division of profits; a cooperative association.

Ar-te-mis (är'tē-mis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀρtemis*.] A Greek goddess, sister of Apollo, represented as a virgin huntress and associated with the moon: identified by the Romans with Diana.

ar-te-ri-al (är-tē-ri-äl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the arteries; noting or pertaining to the blood of the arteries which has become purified and charged with oxy-

gen in passing through the lungs, and, in the higher animals, is bright-red in color.—**ar-te-ri-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To convert (venous blood) into the bright-red blood of the arteries by the action of oxygen in the lungs.—**ar-te-ri-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shən), *n.*—**ar-te-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

arterio- Form of Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, used in combination.

ar-te-ri-ol-o-gy (är-tē-ri-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ -logy.] The science of the arteries.—**ar-te-ri-o-scle-ro'sis** (-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, sclerosis or hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring chiefly in old age.—**ar-te-ri-o-scle-rot'ic** (-rot'ik), *a.*—**ar-te-ri-o-ste-no'sis** (-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, stenosis or contraction of an artery.—**ar-te-ri-ot'o-m-y** (-ot'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηροτομία*: see -*lomy*.] The cutting of an artery, as in letting blood; dissection of the arteries.

ar-te-ri-tis (är-tē-ri'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of an artery.

ar-te-ry (är'tē-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [L. *arteria*, < Gr. *ἀρτηρία*.] The windpipe; also, one of the system of branching vessels or tubes conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body; hence, a main channel in any branching system, as of streets.—**ar'te-ry**, *v. t.*; -ried, -rying. To supply with or traverse like arteries.

ar-te-sian (är-tē'shən), *a.*

Pertaining to Artois, a former province of northern France: applied to a kind of bored well from which water gushes up, forced by natural pressure due to strata conditions, and hence to any deep bored well.

art-ful (ärt'fūl), *a.* Characterized by or showing art; skillful; clever; crafty; cunning; also, artificial.—**art'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**art'ful-ness**, *n.*

ar-thral-gia (är-thral'jiä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain, esp. neuralgic pain, in a joint.—**ar-thral'gic**, *a.*

ar-thrit-ic (är-thrit'ik), *a.* [L. *arthriticus*, < Gr. *ἄρθριτικός*, < *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Pertaining to or affecting the joints; also, pertaining to arthritis; gouty.

ar-thri-tis (är-thri'tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄρθριτις*, < *ἄρθρον*, joint.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a joint, as in gout or rheumatism.

arthro- Form of Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, used in combination.—**ar-thro-mere** (är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [+ -mere.] In *zool.*, one of the segments or parts into which the body of articulate animals is divided.—**ar-throp'a-thy** (-throp'ä-thi), *n.* [+ -pathy.] Disease of the joints.

ar-thro-pod (är'thrō-pod). [NL. *Arthropoda*, pl., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *ποὺς* (ποδ-), foot.] **I. n.** One of the *Arthropoda*, a phylum of articulate invertebrate animals, comprising those with jointed legs, as the insects, arachnids, crustaceans, and myriapods. **II. a.** Arthropodous.—**ar-throp'o-dous** (-throp'ō-dus), *a.* Having jointed legs; belonging to the *Arthropoda*.

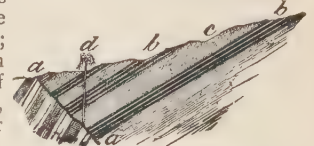
ar-thro-sis (är'thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. -throses (-thrō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρωσις*, < *ἄρθρῶν*, fasten by a joint, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *anat.*, an articulation or suture joining two bones or cartilages.

ar-thro-spore (är'thrō-spōr), *n.* [See *arthro-* and *spore*.] In *bact.*, an isolated vegetative cell which has passed into a resting state: occurring in species of bacteria, and not regarded as a true spore.—**ar-thros'po-rous** (-thros'pō-rus), *a.* In *bact.*, producing arthrospores.

Ar-thu-ri-an (är-thū-ri-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arthur, a legendary king of ancient Britain, who, with his knights (cf. *Round Table*), formed the subject of a great body of romantic literature.

ar-ti-ad (är'ti-ad). [Gr. *ἄρτιος*, even.] In *chem.*: **I. n.** An atom or element whose valence is expressed by an even number: opposed to *perissad*. **II. a.** Having the valence expressed by an even number.

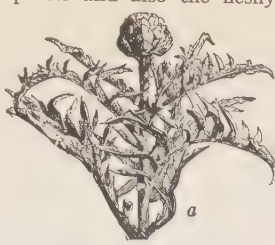
ar-ti-choke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* [It. *artichocco* = Sp. *alcachofa*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *kharshūf*, artichoke.] An asteraceous



Artemis (Diana) of Versailles.
(Statue in the Louvre, Paris.)

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

plant, *Cynara scolymus*, somewhat resembling a thistle, with a flower-head whose receptacle and also the fleshy bases of the involucre scales are used as food; also, the edible portion of this plant, esteemed as a table vegetable; also, any of several other plants with edible parts, as *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower with an edible tuberous root ('Jerusalem artichoke': said to be a corruption of It. *girasole articiocco*, sunflower artichoke), or *Stachys sieboldi*, a plant of China and Japan with edible tubers.



Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*).

ar-ti-cle (är'ti-kl), *n.* [OF. F. *article*, < L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, joint.] A joint connecting parts; a part connected by a joint; a distinct portion of a document or writing; a clause, as of a statute, a contract, etc.; a member of a series of propositions, stipulations, regulations, etc. (as, *articles* of faith, of impeachment, of agreement, of indenture, of war; the Thirty-nine *Articles* of doctrine of the Church of England); a literary composition published with others in a periodical or book; an item or particular; an individual piece or thing of a class (as, an *article* of food or of dress); a thing, indefinitely (as, what is that *article*?); a commodity; a matter or subject; juncture or moment (archaic: as, in the *article* of death); in *gram.*, one of the words *a* or *an* ('indefinite article') and the ('definite article'), or an equivalent in a foreign language, used before nouns to indicate the scope of their application.—**ar'ti-cle**, *v. t.*; -*cl*ed, -*cl*ing. To set forth in articles; charge or accuse specifically; bind by articles of agreement.—**ar-tic'u-lar** (-tik'ū-lär), *u.* [L. *articularis*.] Of or pertaining to the joints.

ar-tic'u-late (är-tik'ū-lät), *v.*; -*lated*, -*lating*. [L. *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, < *articulus*: see *article*.] **I. tr.** To unite by a joint or joints; utter in distinct syllables or speech; set forth in articles. **II. intr.** To form a joint (*with*); utter distinct syllables or speech; make terms of agreement.—**ar-tic'u-late** (-lät), *a.* Articulated or jointed; uttered in distinct syllables or as intelligible speech; distinct or clear; in *zool.*, having a body composed of segments; belonging to the *Articulata*, a former division of invertebrates with segmented body, comprising the arthropods and the annelid worms. **II. n.** An articulate invertebrate.—**ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*—**ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.*—**ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lä'shən), *n.* [L. *articulatio(n)*.] The act of jointing; jointed state or formation; a joint; also, articulate utterance; speech; an articulate sound; in *bot.*, a joint or place between two parts where separation may take place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a leaf or of the pedicel of a flower; also, a node in a stem, or the space between two such nodes.—**ar-tic'u-la-tive** (-lä-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to articulation.—**ar-tic'u-la-tor** (-lä-tör), *n.*—**ar-tic'u-la-to-ry** (-lä-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to articulation (in speech).

ar-ti-fact (är'ti-fakt), *n.* [L. *ars* (*art-*), art, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make.] Anything made by art; an artificial product; in *biol.*, a substance, structure, or the like, not naturally present in tissue but formed by reagents, death, etc.

ar-ti-fice (är'ti-fis), *n.* [F. *artifice*, < L. *artificium*, art, handicraft, cunning, artifice, < *ars* (*art-*), art, + *facere*, make.] An art or craft; a product of art; workmanship; skilful or artful contrivance; craft; a crafty device or expedient; a shift, stratagem, or trick.—**ar-tif'i-cer** (-tif'i-sēr), *n.* A skilled workman; a craftsman; an artisan; also, a contriver, deviser, or inventor.

ar-ti-ficial (är-ti-fish'al), *a.* [L. *artificialis*, < *artificium*: see *artifice*.] Pertaining to art; technical; produced by art (opposed to *natural*); sown, not springing up spontaneously, as grasses; made as a substitute or imitation

(opposed to *real*); factitious; feigned or assumed; affected, as a person; showing art or skill; artful.—**artificial horizon**. See under *horizon*.—**artificial selection**. See *selection*.—**ar-ti-fi-ci-al'i-ty** (-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). The quality of being artificial; also, an artificial thing or characteristic.—**ar-ti-fi'cial-ize**, *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. To render artificial.—**ar-ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*—**ar-ti-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

ar-til-ler-ist (är-til'ē-ris), *n.* One versed in the subject of artillery; an artilleryman or gunner.

ar-til-ler-y (är-til'ē-ri), *n.* [OF. *artillerie*, implements of war (cf. *artillier*, maker of bows and other arms, *artiller*, provide with engines of war, *artil*, implement of war, *artillos*, skilful, artful); appar. < ML. *articulum*, artful device, dim. of L. *ars*, E. *art*.] Implements or engines of war; munitions of war; in modern use, mounted guns, movable or stationary, light or heavy, as distinguished from small arms; ordnance; cannon; also, the troops, or the branch of the army, concerned with the service of such guns; also, the science which treats of the use of such guns.—**ar-til'ler-y-man** (-män), *n.*; pl. -*men*. One who serves a piece of artillery; a gunner.

ar-ti-o-dac-tyl (är'ti-ō-dak'til). [Gr. ἄρτιος, even, + δάκτυλος, finger or toe.] **I. a.** Having an even number of toes or digits on each foot; belonging to the *Artiodactyla*, a suborder of ungulate or hoofed mammals including the ox, sheep, hog, deer, camel, hippopotamus, etc.: opposed to *perissodactyl*. **II. n.** One of the *Artiodactyla*.—**ar'ti-o-dac'ty-lous** (-ti-lus), *a.*

ar-ti-san (är'ti-zän, Brit. är-ti-zan'), *n.* [F. *artisan*, < It. *artigiano*, < L. *artitus*, pp. of *artire*, instruct in arts, < *ars*: see *art*.] One skilled in an industrial art; a handicraftsman; a mechanic; also, an artist.

ar-tist (är'tist), *n.* [F. *artiste*, < ML. *artista*, < L. *ars*: see *art*.] One versed in the liberal arts; a man of learning or science; one trained or proficient in any art; an artisan; one who practises one of the fine arts, as painting; a member of any profession subject to esthetic standards, as an actor, a singer, or a dancer; one who exhibits art in his work, or makes an art of his employment; one who uses artifice or craft.—**ar-tiste** (är-tēst), *n.* [F., masc. and fem.] An artist, esp. an actor, a singer, a dancer, or other public performer.—**ar-tis'tic**, *a.* [F. *artistique*.] Of, like, or befitting an artist; conformable to the standards of art; esthetically excellent or admirable. Also **ar-tis'ti-cal**.—**ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ar'tist-ry**, *n.* The work or workmanship of an artist.

ar-ti-zan, *n.* See *artisan*.

art-less (ärt'les), *a.* Lacking art; unskilled; ignorant; inartistic; rude; also, natural; simple; ingenuous; guileless.—**art'less-ly**, *adv.*—**art'less-ness**, *n.*

art-o-type (är'tō-tip), *n.* [See *art* and -*type*.] A method of printing in ink from a gelatin photographic plate; also, a print so made.

art-square (ärt'skwär), *n.* A square rug of ingrain carpet.

a-rum (ä'rūm or är'ūm), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄρον.] Any plant of the genus *Arum*, having a characteristic inflorescence consisting of a spadix inclosed in a large spathe, as the British wake-robin, *A. maculatum*; also, any of various allied plants, as *Peltandra virginica* ('arrow-arum'), *Arisema dracontium* ('dragon-arum'), *Calla palustris* ('water-arum'), and the calla lily.



Arum (*A. maculatum*).

a-run-di-na-ceous (a-run-di-nä'shius), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, < *arundo*, harundo, reed.] Reed-like, as plants.

a-rus-pex (a-rus'pek), etc. Same as *haruspex*, etc.

Ar-val (är'val) **Broth'ren**. [L. *arvalis*, pertaining to plowed land, < *arvum*, plowed land.] In ancient Rome, a college of twelve priests who offered sacrifices for the fertility of the fields. Also **Ar'val Broth'ers**.

-ary. [L. *-arius*, neut. *-arium* (see *-arium*); sometimes, L. *-aris*, neut. *-are* (see *-ar*).] A suffix of adjectives meaning

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

'pertaining to or connected with' (something), as in *arbitrary*, *elementary*, *honorary*, *military*, *sumptuary*, or of nouns meaning 'one concerned with or engaged in,' or 'a thing connected with,' or 'a place for' (something), as in *antiquary*, *apothecary*, *dictionary*, *granary*.

Ar-yan (ār'yan or ar'i-ān). [Skt. *Arya*, name by which the Sanskrit-speaking immigrants into India called themselves, = OPers. *Ariya*, name applied by the ancient Persians to themselves; origin obscure.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the Aryans or their speech. **II. n.** A member of the Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying India and Persia, or of the whole Indo-European family, comprising (chiefly) the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavs, and Teutons, whose languages are all akin; also, the original Aryan speech.

ar-y-te-noid (ar-i-tē'noid). [Gr. ἀρυτανειδής, < ἀρύταινα, ladle, cup, + εἶδος, form.] In *anat.*: **I. a.** Ladle-shaped: applied to two cartilages of the larynx, and hence to adjoining muscles and glands. **II. n.** An arytoid cartilage.

-ar'y-te-noi'dal (-tē-noi'dal), *a.*
as¹ (az), *adv.* [ME. *als*, *alse*, *also*, < AS. *alswā*, *ealswā*, 'all so,' quite so, quite as, as: cf. *also*.] To such a degree or extent: the antecedent in the correlation as . . . as (as, as good as gold), the consequent being sometimes omitted (as, this is as good). See *so*, *adv.* — **as well as**, as much or as truly as; just as; as also: as, to give facts as well as opinions; good as well as beautiful. Hence, elliptically, as well, equally; also; too: as, beautiful, and good as well.

— **as¹**, *conj.* The consequent in the correlations as . . . as, so . . . as, such . . . as, same . . . as, etc., noting degree, extent, manner, etc. (as, as good as gold; in the same way as before), or in the correlations so as, such as, noting purpose or result (with infinitive: as, to listen so as to hear; such as to please); also (without antecedent), in the degree, manner, etc., of or that (as, to be good as gold; to rank as major; do as we do); also, when or while; since; for instance; even or just (now chiefly in the phrase *as yet*); than (prov.); in dependent clauses, that (colloq.: as, I don't know as I do). — **as for**, as to, with respect to. — **as if**, as though, as it would be if. — **as it were**, as if it were; in some sort; so to speak. — **as¹**, *rel. pron.* That; who; which: after *such* or *same* (now prov. after other antecedents).

as² (as), *n.*; pl. *asses* (L. *as²ēz*). [L.] In ancient Rome, a unit of weight, the pound, of 12 ounces (or about 5,050 grains); also, a monetary unit, a copper coin orig. weighing 12 ounces but gradually reduced to half an ounce.

as-a-fet-i-da, **as-a-fet-i-da** (as-a-fet'i-dä), *n.* [ML., < *asa* (< Pers. *azā*, mastic) + L. *fetida*, *fetida*, fetid.] A gum-resin with a strong garlic-like odor, from the roots of several plants of Persia and Afghanistan, of the apiaceous genus *Ferula*: used in medicine.

A-saph-ic (a-saf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Asaph, one of the chief singers in the Temple in the time of David and Solomon, and eponymous head of one of the guilds of singers, "sons of Asaph": as, *Asaphic* psalms (psalms 50 and 73-83, which have the name of Asaph superscribed).

as-bes-tos, **as-bes-tus** (as-bes'tōs, -tus, or az-), *n.* [L. *asbestos*, < Gr. ἀσβεστός, unquenchable, < ἀ-priv. + σβεστός, verbal adj. of σβεννύναι, quench.] A fabulous stone, unquenchable when burning; a fibrous variety of amphibole or hornblende, used for making articles required to be incombustible or fireproof; also, the mineral chrysotile, which is similarly used. — **as-bes'ti-form**, *a.* — **as-bes'tine** (-tin), *as-bes'tous*, *a.*

as-bo-lin (as'bō-lin or az'-), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος, soot.] In *phar.*, an acrid, brownish-yellow, oil-like liquid obtained from the soot of wood.

as-ca-rid (as'ka-rid), *n.* [Gr. ἀσκαρίς (ἀσκαριδ-), an intestinal worm.] Any of the *Ascaridæ*, a family of nematoid worms including the roundworm and pinworm.

as-cend (ā-sen'd), *v.* [L. *ascendere* (pp. *ascensus*), < *ad*, to, + *scandere*, climb.] **I. intr.** To climb or go upward (opposed to *descend*); rise to a higher point or degree; slope or tend upward; go toward the source or beginning; go back in time. **II. tr.** To climb; mount; go up; go toward the source of (a river, etc.). — **as-cend'a-ble**, **as-cend'i-ble**, *a.* That may be ascended. — **as-cend'ance**, **as-cend'ence**, *n.* Ascendancy. — **as-cend'an-cy**, **as-cend'en-cy**, *n.* The state of being in the ascendant; dominance. — **as-cend'ant**, **as-cend'ent**. [F. *ascendant*, < L. *ascendens* (-ent-), ppr.] **I. a.** Ascending; rising, esp. above the horizon or toward the zenith; superior; dominant. **II. n.** An ancestor (opposed to *descendant*); in *astrol.*, the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at the time of a birth, etc.; the horoscope; hence, fig. ('the ascendant'), the position of dominance or controlling influence; superiority; predominance. — **as-cend'er**, *n.* — **as-cend'ing**, *p. a.* That ascends; rising; tending upward; in *bot.*, growing or directed upward, esp. obliquely or in a curve from the base.

as-cen-seur (ā-son'sēr), *n.* [F.] An elevator or lift.

as-cen-sion (ā-sen'shōn), *n.* [L. *ascensio*(n-).] The act of ascending; ascent; in *astron.*, the rising of a star or point above the horizon on the celestial sphere (as, right *ascension*, the arc of the celestial equator intercepted between the vernal equinox and the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the celestial poles and a heavenly body whose position is in question, reckoned toward the east, and expressed in degrees or time); *eccles.*, [l. c. or *cap.*] the bodily passing of Christ from earth to heaven (Luke, xxiv. 51); also, [*cap.*] a day ('Ascension Day') on which it is annually commemorated, the fortieth day (counting forward) from Easter (also called *Holy Thursday*). — **as-cen'sion-al**, *a.* — **as-cen'sion-ist**, *n.* One who makes ascensions; a mountain-climber; also, a balloonist.

as-cen-sive (ā-sen'siv), *a.* Ascending; rising; in *gram.*, intensive.

as-cent (ā-sent'), *n.* [Formed from *ascend*, to parallel *descent*.] The act of ascending; upward movement; rise; procedure toward a source or beginning; also, an upward way or slope; an acclivity; also, the angle made by an ascending line or surface with the horizontal.

as-cer-tain (as-ēr-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *acertener*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *certain*, E. *certain*.] To make certain, clear, or definitely known (archaic); find out with certainty; determine; insure as a certainty (archaic); fix the amount, extent, etc., off; certify (one) of a thing; assure; inform. — **as-cer-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ascertained. — **as-cer-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **as-cer-tain'a-bly**, *adv.* — **as-cer-tain'ment**, *n.* The act of ascertaining; determination.

as-cet-ic (a-set'ik). [Gr. ἀσκητικός, < ἀσκητής, an ascetic, < ἀσκέιν, practise.] **I. a.** Practising special forms of self-denial and devotion as a religious discipline; seeking holiness through self-mortification; rigorously abstinent; austere; pertaining to asceticism. **II. n.** In the early Christian church, one who practised unusual self-denial and devotion; in modern use, one who practises religious austerities; a hermit or recluse. — **as-cet'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to ascetic practice or discipline: as, *ascetical* theology. — **as-cet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **as-cet'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The life or practice of an ascetic; ascetic discipline. — **as-cet'ics**, *n.* Ascetical theology.

as-ci (as'i), *n.* Plural of *ascus*.

as-cid-i-an (a-sid'i-ān), *n.* [NL. *Ascidia*, pl., < Gr. ἀσκιδιον, dim. of ἀσκός, bag, wine-skin.] One of the *Ascidia*, or *Tunicata*, a class of marine animals, simple or compound, fixed or free, with a leathery sac-like integument, connecting the mollusoid invertebrates with the vertebrates; a tunicate; a sea-squirt. — **as-cid'i-oid**, *a.* and *n.*



Obverse.



Reverse.

Roman As, in the British Museum.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oil, ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, quīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

Leaf of pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes*) with a winged petiole and terminating in an operculate pitcher.

yard.] The abode of the *Æsir*, or Scandinavian gods, situated in the heavens, and connected with the earth by a rainbow bridge (*Bifrost*).

ash¹ (ash), *n.* [AS. *æsc* = G. *esche*.] Any tree of the oleaceous genus *Fraxinus*, esp. *F. excelsior* of Europe and Asia, or *F. americana* of North America ('white ash'); also, the wood, tough, straight-grained, and elastic, and valued as timber; also, one of various other trees or shrubs, as the mountain-ash.

ash² (ash), *n.* [AS. *asce* = G. *asche*.] The powdery incombustible residue of matter after burning (often in *pl.*); pulverized lava from a volcano in eruption; solid residue from evaporated wine; *pl.*, human remains, orig. as after cremation; ruins, as from destruction by burning.

a-shamed (a-shāmd'), *p. a.* [AS. *āscamod*, pp. of *āscamian*, < *ā*-, away, on, + *scamian*, E. *shame*, *v.*] Affected with shame; disconcerted or uncomfortable from a sense of fault, impropriety, or disgrace (often with *of* or a clause); reluctant through fear of shame (with infinitive).—**a-shamed-ly** (a-shā'med-li), *adv.*

ash-can (ash'kan), *n.* A can or metal receptacle for ashes; also (colloq.), a depth bomb (see under *depth*: so called from its appearance).

ash-col-ored (ash'kul'örd), *a.* Of the whitish-gray color of ashes; having a pale grayish tinge.

ash-en¹ (ash'n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ash-tree or its timber; made of ash.

ash-en² (ash'n), *a.* Of or like ashes; ashy.

ash-er-y (ash'ër-i), *n.*; *pl.* *asheries* (-iz). A place for ashes; also, a potash or pearlash manufactory.

ash-es (ash'ez), *n. pl.* See *ash*².

a-shine (a-shīn'), *adv.* In a shining state.

a-shiv-er (a-shiv'ër), *adv.* In a shiver; aquiver.

Ash-ke-naz-im (ash-kê-nāz'im), *n. pl.* [Heb., < *Ash-kenaz*, a descendant of Japheth (Gen. x. 3), a people descended from him, also, in mediæval use, Germany.] German-Polish Jews and their descendants, as distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews and their descendants, the two groups differing from each other in liturgy and in pronunciation of Hebrew, but not in doctrine.—**Ash-ke-naz'ic**, *a.*

ash-key (ash'kē), *n.* The winged fruit (*samara*) of the ash-tree.

ash-ler, **ash-lar** (ash'lër, -lär), *n.* [OF. *aiseler*, ult. < L. *axis*, board, axle.] A squared block of building-stone, finished or rough; such stones collectively, or masonry made of them; in *carp.*, one of the studs or uprights in ash-lering.—**ash'lered**, **ash'lared**, *a.* Faced with ashler, as a wall.—**ash'ler-ing**, **ash'lar-ing**, *n.* Masonry or a facing of ashler; in *carp.*, a short studding cutting off the angle between floor and roof in a garret and affording a wall of some height.

a-shore (a-shōr'), *adv.* On or to shore or land.

Ash-to-reth (ash'tō-reth), *n.*; *pl.* *Ashtaroth* (ash'tā-roth or -rōth). The Hebrew name of an ancient Semitic goddess. See *Astarte*.

Ash Wednes-day (ash wenz'dā). The first day of Lent: named from the custom in the Western Church of sprinkling ashes on penitents' heads on that day.

ash-wort (ash'wört), *n.* A composite plant, *Senecio tomentosus*, of the southeastern U. S., covered with an ash-colored wool.

ash-y (ash'i), *a.* Of or like ashes; pale as ashes; sprinkled or strewn with ashes.

A-sian (ā'shian or ā'zhian). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the continent of Asia. **II. n.** An Asiatic.

A-si-arch (ā'shi-ärk), *n.* [L. *Asiarcha*, < Gr. Ἀσιάρχης: see *-arch*.] An official in the ancient Roman province of Asia whose office it was to preside over the religious rites and the public games.

A-si-at-ic (ā'shi-at'ik or ā-zhi-). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Asia or its inhabitants: as, *Asiatic cholera* (see *cholera*). **II. n.** A native of Asia.—**A-si-at'ical-ly**, *adv.*—**A-si-at'i-cize** (-i-siz), *v. t.*; *v. i.*—*cized*, *-cizing*. To conform to the Asiatic character or type.

a-side (a-sid'). **I. adv.** On or to one side; apart; away; off; of speaking, so as (ostensibly) not to be heard by others. **II. prep.** Beside (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, beyond.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ˈ, primary accent; ˆ, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

III. n. A remark, as on the stage, assumed not to be heard by persons present.

as-i-en-to (as-ĕ-en'tō), *n.* See *assiento*.

as-i-nine (as'i-nīn), *a.* [L. *asininus*, < *asinus*, ass.] Of, like, or suggestive of an ass; awkward; obstinate; stupid; silly. — **as'i-nine-ly**, *adv.* — **as-i-nin'i-ty** (-nin'i-ti), *n.*

— *asis*. See *-iasis*.

ask (ăsk), *v.* [AS. *āscian*, also *ācsian*, = OHG. *eiscōn* (G. *heischen*).] **I. tr.** To seek by words to hear or learn; inquire; put (a question); make inquiry of (a person, etc.); interrogate or question; also, to seek by words to receive; make request for; solicit; demand; call for; require; also, to make request to; petition; invite; also, to publish (banns), or publish the banns of (persons). **II. intr.** To make inquiry; inquire (*about, after, for*, etc.); make request (often with *for*).

a-skance (a-skans'), *adv.* [Origin uncertain.] Sidewise; with a side glance; with a glance of disfavor and suspicion (often fig.). Also **a-skant'**.

ask-er (ăsk'ēr), *n.* One who asks.

a-skew (a-skū'), [See *skew*.] **I. adv.** Obliquely; sidelong; to one side; awry. **II. a.** Oblique; skew.

a-slant (a-slant'), **I. adv.** At a slant; slantingly; obliquely. **II. prep.** Slantingly across; athwart.

a-sleep (a-slep'), *adv.* or *a.* In or into a state of sleep; sleeping; hence, dormant; also, dead; also, of the foot, hand, etc., numb, as from pressure on a nerve-trunk.

a-slope (a-slop'), *adv.* At a slope or inclination.

a-so-ma-tous (a-sō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσώματος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σῶμα*, body.] Without a body; incorporeal.

asp¹ (asp), *n.* [AS. *æspe* = G. *espe*.] A European poplar, *Populus tremula*, with leaves that tremble in the lightest breeze; any of several other species, as, in America, *P. tremuloides* ('quaking asp'), or *P. alba* ('white asp'): commonly called *aspen*.

asp² (asp), *n.* [L. *aspis*, < Gr. *ἀσπίς*.] Any of several venomous serpents, as that (prob. the horned viper, *Cerastes cornutus*) said to have caused Cleopatra's death, or as a kind of cobra, *Naja haje*, also found in Egypt; also, the common European viper or adder.



Asp (*Naja haje*).

as-par-a-gus (as-par'ā-gus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*.] Any plant of the convallariaceous genus *Asparagus*, esp. *A. officinalis*, cultivated for its edible shoots; also, the shoots, esteemed as a table vegetable.

As-pa-sia (as-pā'shiā), *n.* [From *Aspasia* (flourished about 445 B.C.), mistress of Pericles, the Athenian statesman.] A courtesan, esp. one of great talents and influence.

as-pect (as'pekt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, < *aspicere*, look at, < *ad*, to, + *specere*, look at.] Look, glance, or gaze at anything (archaic); way of looking or appearing to observers; look; appearance; countenance; a way in which a thing may be viewed or regarded; view commanded; prospect, outlook, or exposure; in *astrol.*, the relative position of planets as determining their influence; in *aeronautics*, the appearance presented by a plane of an *aéroplane* when viewed in a given direction; the arrangement of a plane in relation to the direction of flight.

as-pen (as'pen). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the asp (tree); hence, trembling or quivering, like the leaves of the asp. **II. n.** Any of various species of poplar. See *asp*¹.

as-per-ate (as'pe-rāt), *v. t.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. [L. *asperatus*, pp. of *asperare*, < *asper*, rough.] To make rough.

as-per-ges (as-pēr'jēz), *n.* [L. 'thou shalt sprinkle.'] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the rite of sprinkling the altar, clergy, and people with holy water before high mass on Sundays; [cap.] the anthem beginning "Asperges," sung while the priest performs this rite.

as-per-gil-lum (as-pēr-jil'um), *n.*; pl. -*gilla* (-jil'ā). [ML., < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle: see *asperse*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a brush or instrument for sprinkling holy water.

as-per-i-fo-li-ate (as'pē-rī-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *asper*, rough, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having rough leaves.

as-per-i-ty (as-per'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). [L. *asperitas*, < *asper*, rough.] Roughness; harshness; severity; acrimony; also, something rough or harsh.

as-per-mous (as-pēr-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσπερμος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, destitute of seed.

as-per-se (as-pēr's), *v. t.*; -*persed*, -*persing*. [L. *asperseus*, pp. of *aspergere*, sprinkle, < *ad*, to, + *spargere*, scatter.] To sprinkle; bespatter; fig., to assail with damaging charges or insinuations; cast reproach upon by foul or false reports.

— **as-pers'er**, *n.* — **as-per'sion** (-pēr'shən), *n.* [L. *aspersio(n)*.] The act of aspersing; a sprinkling; fig., damaging or calumnious imputation; a derogatory or defamatory criticism.

as-per-soir (as-per-swor), *n.* [F., < ML. *aspersorium*: see *aspersorium*.] An aspergillum.

as-per-so-ri-um (as-pēr-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -*ria* (-ri-ā). [ML., < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle: see *asperse*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a vessel for holding holy water; also, an aspergillum.

as-phalt (as'falt, commonly as'falt), *n.* [LL. *asphaltus*, < Gr. *ἀσφαλτος*.] Any of various dark-colored, solid bituminous substances, composed mostly of mixtures of hydrocarbons, occurring native in various parts of the earth; also, a mixture of such a substance with crushed rock, etc., used for pavements, roofing, etc. — **as-phalt** (as'falt' or as'falt), *v. t.* To cover or pave with asphalt. — **as-phal'tic**, *a.* — **as-phal'tum** (-tum), *n.* [NL.] Asphalt.



Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*).

as-pho-del (as'fō-del), *n.* [L. *asphodelus*, < Gr. *ἀσφοδελός*.] Any of various liliaceous plants of the genera *Asphodelus* and *Asphodeline*, native in southern Europe, with white or yellow flowers; also, a flower or plant, said to be *Asphodeline lutea*, associated by the ancient Greeks with the dead and the Elysian fields; also, any of various other plants, as the daffodil.

as-phyx-i-a (as-fik'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, stopping of the pulse, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σφύζω*, throb.] The extreme condition caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, brought about by any sufficient interference with respiration, as in choking. — **as-phyx'i-al**, *a.*

— **as-phyx'i-ant**. **I. a.** Asphyxiating; producing asphyxia. **II. n.** An asphyxiating agent, as a gas. — **as-phyx'i-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. To produce asphyxia in; suffocate. — **as-phyx-i-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* — **as-phyx'i-a-tor**, *n.*

as-pic¹ (as'pik), *n.* [F., < L. *aspis*, E. *asp*².] An asp or serpent. [Chiefly poetic.]

as-pic² (as'pik), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A savory meat-jelly containing fowl, game, fish, etc.

as-spir-ant (a-spir'ant or as'pi-rant). **I. a.** Aspiring. **II. n.** One who aspires, as to a position of honor.

as-pi-rate (as'pi-rāt), *v. t.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [L. *aspiratus*, pp. of *aspirare*: see *aspire*.] To pronounce with a breathing, or *h*-sound; also, to draw or remove by suction. — **as'pi-rate** (-rāt). **I. a.** Aspirated; pronounced with an *h*-sound. **II. n.** An aspirated sound, as that (originally) of the Greek *χ*, *θ*, or *φ*; a sound, as that of the English *f* (*ph*) or *th*, representable by an *h*-combination; the *h*-sound, or rough breathing; a character or a combination of characters representing any of these sounds.

as-pi-ra-tion (as-pi-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *aspiratio(n)*.] The act of aspirating; breathing; suction; an aspirated sound; also, the act of aspiring; lofty or ambitious desire.

as-pi-ra-tor (as'pi-rā-tōr), *n.* [See *aspirate*, *v.*] An apparatus or device employing suction, as a winnowing-machine, a surgical instrument for removing fluids from the body, or a vessel for drawing off air or gas by means of a vacuum produced. — **a-spir-a-to-ry** (a-spir'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to aspiration.

a-spire (a-spir'), *v.*; *aspired*, *aspiring*. [L. *aspirare*, < *ad*, to, + *spirare*, breathe.] **I.† tr.** To breathe on, in, or forth; pant or long for; attempt; attain. **II. intr.** To long, aim, or seek ambitiously (usually with *after*, *to*, or an infinitive); also, to rise, as an exhalation; mount; soar; tower. — **a-spir'er**, *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, ăsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

as-pi-rin (as'pi-rin), *n.* [Arbitrary name, orig. used as a trade-mark.] A white crystalline substance, a derivative of salicylic acid, used in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc.

a-spir-ing (a-spir'ing), *p. a.* That aspires; ambitious.—**a-spir-ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-squint (a-skwin't), *adv.* [ME.: cf. D. *schwinte*, slant, slope.] With an oblique glance; obliquely; with a squint.

ass (ás), *n.* [AS. *assa*, appar. < L. *asinus*, ass.] A long-eared, usually ash-colored quadruped, *Equus asinus*, of the horse family, when domesticated serving as a slow, patient, sure-footed beast of burden, and proverbial for obstinacy and stupidity; a donkey; also, any allied wild species; fig., a dull, stupid, or silly fellow; a ridiculous fool.—**asses' bridge**, or **bridge of asses**. Same as *pons asinorum*. See under *pons*.

as-sa-fet'i-da, **as-sa-fet'i-da**, *n.* See *asafetida*.

as-sa-gai (as'a-gi), *n.* [Pg. *azagaya*, Sp. *azagaya*, < Ar. *al*, the, + (Berber) *zaghāyah*, spear.] A spear or lance, orig. a weapon used in northern Africa; now, commonly, a javelin used by South African tribes; also, a South African cornaceous tree, *Curtisia faginea*, from whose wood such javelins are made.

as-sai¹ (äs-säi'), *adv.* [It., < L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough.] In music, very: as, allegro *assai* (very quick).

as-sai² (a-si'), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any of several slender Brazilian palms of the genus *Euterpe*, esp. *E. edulis*, a species bearing a purple fruit from which a beverage is made by infusion; also, the beverage.

as-sail (ä-säl'), *v. t.* [OF. *asailir* (F. *assaillir*), < ML. *assailire*, *adsailire*, < L. *ad*, to, + *salire*, leap.] To set upon with violence; attack; assault; beset; set upon vigorously with arguments, importunities, abuse, etc.—**as-sail'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assailed.—**as-sail'ant**. *I. a.* Assailing; attacking. *II. n.* One who assails.—**as-sail'er**, *n.*—**as-sail'ment**, *n.* The act of assailing; assault; attack.

As-sam-ese (as-a-mēs' or -mēz'). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Assam, a province of eastern British India. *II. n.; pl. -ese.* A native of Assam; also, the language of Assam.

as-sart (a-särt'), *v. t.* [AF. *assarter*, OF. *essarter*, < ML. *exsartare*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *sartire*, to hoe.] In *Eng. law*, to grub up (trees and bushes) from woodland; clear (woodland).—**as-sart'**, *n.* [AF. *assart*, OF. *essart*.] In *Eng. law*, the act of assarting; a grubbed-up tree or bush; a piece of land cleared of trees and bushes.

as-sas-sin (ä-sas'in), *n.* [F. *assassin*, < ML. *assassinus*, < Ar. *hashshashīn*, pl., 'hashish-eaters,' < *hashish*, hashish.] *[cap.]* One of an order of murderous fanatics (about 1090–1272) in Persia and Syria, who were especially hostile to the Crusaders; [*l. c.*] one who undertakes to murder, esp. from fanaticism or for a reward.—**as-sas'si-nate** (-nät), *v. t.; -nated, -nating*. [ML. *assassinatus*, pp. of *assassinare*, < *assassinus*.] To kill by sudden or secret assault; murder.—**as-sas-si-na'tion** (-nä'shən), *n.*—**as-sas'si-na-tor**, *n.*

as-sault (ä-sält'), *n.* [OF. *asaut* (F. *assaut*), < ML. *assaltus*, < *assallere*: see *assail*.] The act of assailing; an attack; an onslaught; *milit.*, a sudden, vigorous attack on a fortified position; in *law*, an attempt or offer to do violence to another (with or without battery, or actual touching).—**as-sault'**, *v. t.* To make an assault upon; attack; assail.—**as-sault'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assaulted.—**as-sault'er**, *n.*

as-say (ä-sä'), *n.* [OF. *assay*, *asai*, var. of *essai*, E. *essay*, *n.*] Trial or test; now, esp., trial of the fineness of a metallic substance; determination of the amount of a metal, esp. gold or silver, in an ore, alloy, etc.; also, the substance undergoing trial; also, trial of the strength, purity, etc., of a pharmaceutical substance or ingredient; formerly, the tasting of food or drink, as a formality, before presenting it to a personage at table; a taste; an attempt or essay (archaic); an affliction.—**as-say'**, *v. t.* [OF. *assaier*, var. of *essaier*, < *essai*.] To try or test; now, esp., to analyze (an ore, alloy, etc.) in order to determine the quantity of gold, silver, or other metal in it; also, to subject (a drug, etc.) to an assay; formerly, to take the assay of food before presenting it at table; taste; attempt or essay (archaic); assail.—**as-say'a-ble**, *a.* That may be assayed.—**as-say'er**, *n.*

as-se-gai (as'e-gi), *n.* See *assagai*.

as-sem-blage (ä-sem'blāj), *n.* [F.] The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled; also, a number of persons or things assembled; an assembly.

as-sem-ble (ä-sem'bl), *v.; -bled, -bling*. [OF. F. *assembler*, < ML. *assimulare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *simul*, together.] *I. tr.* To bring together; gather into one place, company, body, or whole; put or fit (parts) together; put together the parts of (a mechanism, etc.). *II. intr.* To come together; gather; meet.—**as-sem'bler**, *n.*

as-sem-bly (ä-sem'bli), *n.; pl. -blies* (-bliz). [OF. *assemblee* (F. *assemblée*).] The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled; a gathering; a concourse; a meeting; a convocation; a social gathering; a ball; a company of persons assembled; a deliberative council; a legislative body, sometimes esp. a lower house of a legislature; a collection of things; *milit.*, a signal, as by drum or bugle, for troops to assemble and form in ranks.—**as-sem'bly-man** (-män), *n.; pl. -men*. A member of a legislative assembly, esp. of a lower house of a legislature. [U. S.]

as-sent (ä-sent'), *v. i.* [OF. *assenter*, < L. *assentari*, freq. of *assentiri*, assent, < *ad*, to, + *sentire*, feel.] To agree, as to a proposal or a statement, by expressing acquiescence or admitting truth; express agreement or concurrence.—**as-sent'**, *n.* [OF.] Agreement, as to a proposal or statement; acquiescence; concurrence.

as-sen-ta-tion (as-en-tä'shən), *n.* [L. *assentatio* (n-), < *assentari*: see *assent*.] The practice of assenting; esp., obsequious assent; flattery.—**as'sen-ta-tor**, *n.* An obsequious assenter.

as-sent'er (ä-sen'tér), *n.* One who assents.

as-sen-tient (ä-sen'shient). [L. *assentiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *assentiri*: see *assent*.] *I. a.* Assenting. *II. n.* One who assents.

as-sent-ing (ä-sen'ting), *p. a.* That assents; giving assent.—**as-sent-ing-ly**, *adv.*

as-sent-or (ä-sen'tör), *n.* One who assents; esp., in *Eng. law*, one of those who, in addition to the proposer and seconder, indorse the nomination of a candidate in a parliamentary or other election.

as-sert (ä-sért'), *v. t.* [L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*, < *ad*, to, + *serere*, join.] To support the cause of; maintain (claims, rights, etc.); put (one's self) forward boldly and insistently; also, to maintain as true; state positively; affirm; aver.—**as-sert'a-ble**, **as-sert'i-ble**, *a.* That may be asserted.—**as-sert'er**, **as-sert'or**, *n.*—**as-ser-tion** (ä-sér'shən), *n.* [L. *assertio* (n-).] The act of asserting; a positive declaration; an unsupported statement.—**as-ser'tive**, *a.* Making assertion; given to asserting; positive; dogmatic.—**as-ser'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**as-ser'tive-ness**, *n.*—**as-ser-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Assertive; declaratory.

ass'es, *n.* Plural of *ass*, also of *as*².

as-sess (ä-ses'), *v. t.* [OF. *assesser*, < ML. *assessare*, freq. of L. *assidere*, sit at or by, be an assessor, < *ad*, to, + *sedere*, sit.] To fix the amount of (a tax, fine, etc.); fix and impose (a tax, etc.); impose a tax or other charge on (a person, property, etc.); estimate the value of (property, etc.) for taxation.—**as-sess'a-ble**, *a.* That may be assessed; liable to assessment.—**as-sess'ment**, *n.* The act of assessing, or fixing or imposing a tax or other charge; an amount assessed as payable; an official valuation of taxable property, etc., or the value assigned.—**as-ses'sor**, *n.* [L., < *assidere*.] One who sits beside another (obs. or archaic); an advisory associate or assistant, as of a judge or magistrate; one appointed to make assessments for purposes of taxation.—**as-ses-so-ri-al** (as-e-sō'ri-äl), *a.*—**as-ses'sor-ship**, *n.*

as-set (as'et), *n.* A single item of one's assets.

as-sets (as'ets), *n. pl.* [Orig. sing., AF. *asetz*, OF. *asez* (F. *assez*), enough, < L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough.] Orig., property sufficient to pay the debts or legacies of a deceased person; hence, any property available for paying debts, etc.; property or effects, as opposed to liabilities.

as-sev-er-ate (ä-sev'e-rät), *v. t.; -ated, -ating*. [L. *asseveratus*, pp. of *asseverare*, < *ad*, to, + *severus*, serious, severe.] To declare earnestly or solemnly; affirm positively.—**as-sev'er-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**as-sev'er-a'tion** (-e-rä'shən), *n.* [L. *asseveratio* (n-).] The act of asseverating; an earnest declaration; an emphatic assertion.—**as-sev'er-a-tive** (-e-rä-tiv), *a.*

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ü*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- as-sib-i-late** (a-sib'i-lăt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *assibilatus*, pp. of *assibilare*, hiss at, < *ad*, to, + *sibilare*, hiss.] In *phonetics*, to give a hissing sound to; make sibilant: as, 'church' is an *assibilated* form of 'kirk.'—**as-sib-i-la'tion** (-lă'shən), *n.*
- as-si-du-i-ty** (as-i-dū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *assiduitas*.] The quality of being assiduous; constant application; *pl.*, devoted or solicitous attentions.
- as-sid-u-ous** (a-sid'ū-us), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, < *assidere*, sit at or by: see *assess*.] Constant in application; unremittingly attentive; sedulous; devoted.—**as-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**as-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
- as-si-en-to**, **as-i-en-to** (as-ē-en'tō), *n.* [Sp. *assiento*, now *asiento*, contract, treaty.] Formerly, a contract between Spain and a foreign country for supplying African slaves to the Spanish colonies in America, esp. that in force with British merchants from 1713 to 1750.
- as-sign** (a-sin'), *v.* [OF. F. *assigner*, < L. *assignare* (pp. *assignatus*), < *ad*, to, + *signare*, mark, E. *sign*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To allot or appropriate (*to*); make over or give as in distribution; appoint, as to a post or duty; ascribe, attribute, or refer; designate, specify, or show; in *law*, to transfer, esp. in trust for the benefit of creditors. **II. intr.** In *law*, to make an assignment of property, as in bankruptcy.—**as-sign'**, *n.* [OF. *assigne* (F. *assigné*), pp.: cf. *assignee*.] One appointed to act for another; also, an appurtenance (see Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 2. 157); in *law*, one to whom the property or interest of another is or may be transferred.—**as-sign'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assigned.—**as-sign-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**as-sign'a-bly**, *adv.*
- as-sig-nat** (as'ig-nat, F. a-sē-nyä), *n.* [F., < L. *assignatus*, pp.: see *assign*, *v.*] One of the notes (paper currency) issued from 1789 to 1796 by the French revolutionary government on the security of confiscated lands.
- as-sig-na-tion** (as-ig-nă'shən), *n.* [L. *assignatio*(*n*-).] The act of assigning; assignment; also, an appointment for a meeting, now esp. an illicit love-meeting.
- as-sign-ee** (as-i-nē'), *n.* [F. *assigné*, pp.: cf. *assign*, *n.*] In *law*, one to whom some right or interest is transferred, either for his own enjoyment or in trust.
- as-sign-er** (a-si'nēr), *n.* One who assigns.
- as-sign-ment** (a-sin'ment), *n.* The act of assigning; allotment; appointment; designation; something assigned, as a duty; in *law*, transference of a right or interest, or the instrument of transfer; esp., a transference of property to assignees for the benefit of creditors.
- as-sign-or** (as-i-nōr'), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an assignment.
- as-sim-i-la-ble** (a-sim'i-lă-bl), *a.* Capable of being assimilated.—**as-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
- as-sim-i-late** (a-sim'i-lăt), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *assimilatus*, pp. of *assimilare*, < *ad*, to, + *similis*, like.] **I. tr.** To make like, accordant, or conformable (*to* or *with*); liken or compare; convert (food, etc.) into a substance suitable for absorption into the system; appropriate and absorb or incorporate, as the body does food. **II. intr.** To become or be like; conform; of food, etc., to be converted into the substance of the body; be absorbed into the system.—**as-sim-i-la'tion** (-lă'shən), *n.* [L. *assimilatio*(*n*-).] The act of assimilating, or the resulting state; esp., the conversion of food into the substance of the body; in *phonetics*, change of a sound to make it like, or more in accord with, a neighboring sound in a word, as in L. *assimilare* for *ad-similare* (cf. *dissimilation*).—**as-sim'i-la-tive** (-lă-tiv), **as-sim'i-la-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Characterized by assimilation; assimilating.—**as-sim'i-la-tor** (-lă-tōr), *n.*
- as-sist** (a-sist'), *v.* [OF. F. *assister*, < L. *assistere*, stand at or by, < *ad*, to, + *sistere*, stand.] **I. intr.** To be present, as at a ceremony or other proceeding (now regarded as a French use); also, to take part in any performance; give aid. **II. tr.** To be present at or with; attend; also, to take part in or with; aid; help; be associated with as assistant.—**as-sist'**, *n.* An act of assisting, as in making a put-out in baseball.—**as-sist'ance**, *n.* The act of assisting; presence, or the persons present, at a ceremony, etc. (now regarded as a French use); aid or help.—**as-sist'ant**. **I. a.** Assisting; auxiliary; associated with a superior in some office or work. **II. n.** A helper; an aid; an aux-
- iliary; one who assists a superior in some office or work.—**as-sist'ant-ship**, *n.*—**as-sist'er**, (in *law*) **as-sist'or**, *n.*
- as-size** (a-siz'), *n.* [OF. *assise*, prop. pp. fem. of *aseoir*, < L. *assidere*: see *assess*.] A session of a legislative body; a legislative enactment; an ordinance, esp. as to measures, weights, or prices; the standard prescribed; size; also, a session of a judicial body; a judicial inquest; a trial by jury (now Sc.); a periodical session of court held in an English county by judges on circuit under royal commission (usually in *pl.*); judgment (as, the last or great *assize*).
- as-so-cia-ble** (a-sō'shă-bl), *a.* Capable of being associated; in *pathol.*, liable to be affected sympathetically.—**as-so-cia-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **as-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.*
- as-so-ci-ate** (a-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *associatus*, pp. of *associare*, < *ad*, to, + *sociare*, join: see *sociable*.] **I. tr.** To join as a companion, partner, or ally (*with*); connect by some relation, as in thought; link; unite; combine; also, to accompany; attend. **II. intr.** To keep company (*with*), as a comrade or intimate; consort; enter into a league or union; unite.—**as-so'ci-ate** (-āt). **I. a.** Associated, esp. as a companion or colleague; having the office or standing of an associate. **II. n.** A companion, comrade, or mate; a partner or ally; a colleague, as in office; one associated or classed with others in office or standing, but ranking somewhat below; one admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in a society or institution; an accompaniment or concomitant.—**as-so'ci-ate-ship**, *n.* The position or office of an associate.
- as-so-ci-a-tion** (a-sō-si-ā'shən), *n.* [ML. *associatio*(*n*-).] The act of associating, or the state of being associated; companionship or intercourse; connection or relation; the connection of ideas in thought, or an idea connected with or suggested by a subject of thought; alliance; combination; union; also, a body of persons associated together for the promotion of a common purpose; a society; also, Association football.—**Association football**. Same as *soccer*.—**as-so-ci-a'tion-al**, *a.*—**as-so-ci-a'tion-ism**, *n.* The psychological theory that the laws of the association of ideas are the fundamental laws of mental action; also, Fourierism.—**as-so-ci-a'tion-ist**, *n.*
- as-so-ci-a-tive** (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to associate; pertaining to association.
- as-so-ci-a-tor** (a-sō'shi-ā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which associates.
- as-soil** (a-soil'), *v. t.* [OF. *assoldre* (*assoil*-), < L. *absolvere*: see *absolve*.] To absolve, acquit, or pardon (archaic); expiate (archaic); solve (a question, etc.)†. Also (Sc.) **as-soil'yie**, **as-soil'zie** (-yī).
- as-so-nance** (as'ō-nāns), *n.* The quality of being assonant; correspondence in sound; agreement; in *pros.*, a substitute for rime, esp. common in Spanish poetry, in which the same vowel-sounds, though with different consonants, are used in the terminal words of lines, as in *penitent* and *reticence*.—**as'so-nanced**, *a.* Characterized by assonance.
- as-so-nant** (as'ō-nānt), [L. *assonans* (-ant-), ppr. of *assonare*, sound to, < *ad*, to, + *sonare*, sound.] **I. a.** Of words, etc., corresponding in sound; using the same vowel-sound; characterized by assonance. **II. n.** An assonant word or syllable.—**as-so-nan'tal** (-nan'tal), *a.*
- as-sort** (a-sōrt'), *v.* [OF. *assorter*, < ML. *assortare*, distribute, < L. *ad*, to, + *sors*, lot.] **I. tr.** To distribute or arrange according to sort or kind; furnish with various sorts; also, to group or class (*with*); also, to suit (*to*); match. **II. intr.** To agree in sort or kind; match; comport; also, to consort or associate.—**as-sort'ment**, *n.* The act of assorting; a collection of various sorts; a group or class.
- as-suage** (a-swā'), *v.*; -suaged, -suaging. [OF. *assuagier*, < L. *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet.] **I. tr.** To make milder or less severe; mitigate (pain, wrath, etc.); also, to mollify (a person); also, to appease (appetite, tumult, etc.); to allay. **II. intr.** To abate; subside. [Archaic].—**as-suage'ment**, *n.* The act or the means of assuaging; an alleviative.—**as-sua-ger** (a-swā'jēr), *n.*
- as-sua-sive** (a-swā'siv), [Appar. a mixture of *assuage* and *persuasive*.] **I. a.** Soothing; alleviative. **II. n.** A soothing remedy.
- as-sum-a-ble** (a-sū'mă-bl), *a.* Capable of being assumed.—**as-sum'a-bly**, *adv.* As may be assumed; presumably.

fat, fâte, făr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operă, arđent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

as-sume (ə-sūm'), *v. t.*; -sumed, -suming. [L. *assumere* (pp. *assumptus*), < *ad*, to, + *sumere*, take.] To take up or in (archaic); take upon one's self; undertake; take on or put on; adopt, appropriate, or arrogate; also, to take for granted; suppose; also, to simulate, pretend, or feign. —**as-sum-ed-ly** (ə-sū'med-lī), *adv.* As is assumed, or taken for granted. —**as-sum'er**, *n.* —**as-sum'ing**, *p. a.* Taking upon one's self more than is fitting; arrogant; presuming.

as-sump-sit (ə-sump'sit), *n.* [L., 'he undertook.'] In law, an action to recover damages for breach of a simple contract (a promise not under seal); also, an actionable promise.

as-sump-tion (ə-sump'shən), *n.* [L. *assumptio*(-n-).] The act of assuming; undertaking; adoption; appropriation; arrogation or arrogance; supposition, or a thing supposed; *eccles.*, [l. c. or *cap.*] the bodily taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary after her death; [*cap.*] a feast commemorating it, celebrated on Aug. 15.

as-sump-tive (ə-sump'tiv), *a.* [L. *assumptivus*.] Characterized by assumption; assuming; assumed. —**as-sump-tive-ly**, *adv.*

as-sur-a-ble (ə-shōr'ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being assured; suitable for assurance or insurance.

as-sur-ance (ə-shōr'āns), *n.* The act of assuring; a making sure or certain; positive demonstration; proof; legal evidence of title to property; a positive declaration intended to give confidence; pledge, guaranty, or surety; insurance, as of life or property; betrothal; also, security; certainty; confidence; often, self-confidence; sometimes, presumptuous boldness.

as-sure (ə-shōr'), *v. t.*; -sured, -suring. [OF. *aseurer* (F. *assurer*), < ML. *assecurare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *securus*, E. *secure*, *sure*.] To make sure or confident; convince (of); inform or tell positively, as of something sure; declare earnestly; render certain, secure, safe, or stable; guarantee; insure, as against loss; betroth. —**as-sured'**, *p. a.* Made sure; insured; sure; certain; confident; bold. —**as-sur-ed-ly**, *adv.* Surely; certainly; confidently. —**as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.* —**as-sur'er**, *n.*

as-sur-gent (ə-sēr'jent), *a.* [L. *assurgens* (-ent-), ppr. of *assurgere*, rise up, < *ad*, to, + *surgere*, rise.] Rising; ascending; in *bot.*, curving upward, as leaves. —**as-sur'-gen-cy**, *n.*

As-syr-i-an (ə-sir'i-ān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Assyria, an ancient country or empire of western Asia, to the north of (and for a time dominating) Babylonia; pertaining to the Assyrians or their language. **II. n.** One of the Assyrian people; also, the Assyrian language, belonging to the Semitic family.

As-syr-i-ol-o-gy (ə-sir-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science of Assyrian antiquities. —**As-syr'i-o-log'i-cal** (ō-loj'i-kəl), *a.* —**As-syr-i-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

As-tar-te (as-tār'te), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀστάρτη*; from Phœnician.] An ancient Semitic deity, goddess of fertility and reproduction (the female counterpart of Baal), as worshiped by the Phœnicians: corresponding to the Hebrew *Ashoreth* and the Babylonian and Assyrian *Ishtar*.

a-stat-ic (ə-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστατος*, unstable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἵσταναι*, stand.] Unstable; unsteady; having no tendency to take a definite position, as a magnetic needle whose directive power has been neutralized. —**a-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**a-stat'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.*

as-tat-ki (as-tat'ki), *n.* [Russ.] A thick fluid residuum obtained in the distillation of Russian crude petroleum: much used as a fuel.

as-ter (as'tēr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star.] A star; any plant of the widespread genus *Aster*, with flower-heads of the composite type, in characteristic forms having rays varying from white or pink to purple about a disk that is usually yellow; a plant of some allied genus, as *Callistephus chinensis* ('China aster'); in *biol.*, either of two star-shaped structures formed in a cell during mitosis (cf. *centrosphere*).

-aster. [L. *-aster*, used with diminutive force or expressing incomplete resemblance.] A suffix used to form nouns denoting something that imperfectly resembles or merely apes the true thing, or an inferior or petty instance of some-

thing, as in *criticaster*, *grammaticaster*, *oleaster*, *poetaster*, *theologaster*.

as-ter-a-ceous (as-tēr-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Astera-ceæ*, or aster family of plants.

as-te-ri-a (as-tēr'i-ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀστέριος*, starry, < *ἀστήρ*, star.] A gem-stone, as a sapphire, that when cut as a cabochon shows a starlike luminous figure. See *asterism*. —**as-te'ri-at-ed** (-ā-ted), *a.* Exhibiting asterism, as a sapphire.

as-ter-id (as'tēr-id), *n.* An asteroid (starfish).

as-ter-isk (as'tēr-risk), *n.* [LL. *asteriscus*, < Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ*, star.] The figure of a star (*), used in writing and printing as a reference-mark or to indicate omission, doubtful matter, etc. —**as'ter-isk**, *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk.

as-ter-ism (as'tēr-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, < *ἀστερίσκειν*, mark with stars, < *ἀστήρ*, star.] A group of stars; also, three asterisks (***) placed before a passage to direct attention to it; rarely, a single asterisk; also, a property of some crystallized minerals of showing a starlike luminous figure in reflected or transmitted light.

as-te-ri-um (as-tēr'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star.] A chemical element supposed by some to exist in the atmosphere of certain stars.

a-ster-n (ə-stēr'n), *adv.* Naut., at or toward the stern; to the rear (of); behind; backward.

as-ter-oid (as'tēr-oid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, < *ἀστήρ*, star, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I. a.** Starlike. **II. n.** One of the many small planets revolving about the sun between the orbits (mostly) of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet; a planetoid; also, one of the *Asteroides*, a class or group of echinoderms containing the starfishes; a starfish. —**as-ter-oi'dal**, *a.*

as-the-ni-a (as-thē'ni-ā or as-the-nī'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθενεία*, < *ἀσθενής*, weak, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, want or loss of strength; debility. —**as-then'ic** (-then'ik), *a.*

as-the-no-pi-a (as-the-nō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθενής*, weak, + *ὤψ*, eye.] In *pathol.*, weakness of the eyes or visual organs. —**as-the-nop'ic** (-nop'ik), *a.*

asth-ma (as'mä, commonly az'mä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *ἀσθμα*, < *ἄσχειν*, breathe hard, < *ἀννα*, breathe, blow.] A paroxysmal disorder of respiration, with labored breathing, a feeling of constriction in the chest, and cough. —**asth-mat'ic** (-mat'ik). [L. *asthmaticus*, < Gr. *ἀσθματικός*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or suffering from asthma. **II. n.** One suffering from asthma. —**asth-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ast-ig-mat-ic (as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στίγμα* (στιγματ-), prick, spot.] Pertaining to or exhibiting astigmatism. —**as-tig-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**as-tig'ma-tism** (-mā-tizm), *n.* A defect of the eye or of a lens whereby rays of light from an external point fail to converge to a focus, thus giving rise to imperfect vision or images.

a-stir (ə-stēr'), *adv.* In a stir; in motion or activity.

as-tom-a-tous (as-tom'ə-tus or as-tō'mə-), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στόμα* (στοματ-), mouth.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having no mouth, stoma, or stomach. Also **as'to-mous** (-tō-mus).

a-ston-ied (ə-ston'id), *Preterit and past participle of* *astony*.

a-ston-ish (ə-ston'ish), *v. t.* [Earlier *astony*, (obs.) *astone* (ME. pp. *astoned*, *astounded*: see *astound*, *p. a.*); appar. < OF. *estoner* (F. *étonner*), stun, astonish, < L. *ex*, out of, + *tonare*, thunder: cf. *stun*.] To stun; stupefy; confound; strike with sudden and overpowering wonder; surprise greatly; amaze. —**a-ston'ished-ly**, *adv.* —**a-ston'ish-er**, *n.* —**a-ston'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**a-ston'ish-ment**, *n.* Stunned, stupefied, or benumbed condition; consternation (archaic); overpowering wonder or surprise; amazement; also, an object of amazement.

a-ston-y (ə-ston'i), *v. t.*; *astoned*, *astonying*. [See *astonish*.] To stun; also, to confound or amaze (archaic: as, "Upright men shall be *astoned* at this," Job, xvii. 8).

a-stound (ə-stound'), *p. a.* [ME. *astoned*, *astounded*, pp.: see *astonish*.] Stunned; confounded or amazed (archaic). —**a-stound'**, *v. t.* To stun; confound; overwhelm with amazement; astonish greatly. —**a-stound'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**a-stound'ment**, *n.*

as'tra-chan, *n.* See *astrakhan*.

a-strad-dle (ə-strad'l), *adv.* In a straddle; astride.

as-tra-gal (as'tra-gal), *n.* [*L. astragalus*: see *astragalus*.] In *arch.*, a small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads; also, a plain convex molding; in *anat.*, the astragalus.

as-trag-a-lus (as-trag'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [*L.*, < *Gr. ἀστράγαλος*, ankle-bone, molding.] In *anat.*, the ankle-bone, or uppermost bone of the tarsus, on which the tibia rests.



Astragal in Greek Architecture.

as-tra-khan (as'tra-khan), *n.* A kind of fur, the skin or pelt of young lambs, with closely curled wool, from Astrakhan in Russia; also, a woolen fabric of similar appearance.

as-tral (as'tral), *a.* [*LL. astralis*, < *L. astrum*, < *Gr. ἄστρον*, star.] Of or pertaining to the stars; stellar; sidereal; associated with or inhabiting the stars (as, *astral spirits*); in *theosophy*, noting or pertaining to a supersensible substance or fluid supposed to pervade all space and form the substance of a second (astral) body belonging, like the material or physical body, to each individual.—**astral lamp**, a lamp with an annular oil-reservoir which encircles the burner and which connects by two small pipes with the wick-tube, designed to avoid the shadow cast upon the table by ordinary lamps having the oil-reservoir under the wick-tube.

a-strand (a-strand'), *adv.* On the strand; stranded.

a-stray (a-strā'), *adv.* and *a.* [*OF. estraié*, pp. of *estraier*, stray: see *stray*.] Out of the right way; straying.

as-trict (as-trikt'), *v. t.* [*L. astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*: see *astringe*.] To bind; constrict; restrict.—**as-tric'tion** (-trik'shən), *n.* [*L. astrictio*(-n-).] The act of binding; constriction; obligation; restriction.—**as-tric'tive**, *a.* Binding; astringent.

a-stride (a-strid'), *adv.* In the posture of striding or be-striding; with one leg on each side (of).

as-tringe (as-trinj'), *v. t.*; -tringed, -tringing. [*L. astringere* (pp. *astrictus*), < *ad*, to, + *stringere*, draw tight.] To bind; constrict; contract; also, to oblige.—**as-trin'gent** (-trin'jənt). *I. a.* Binding; constricting; contracting; styptic.

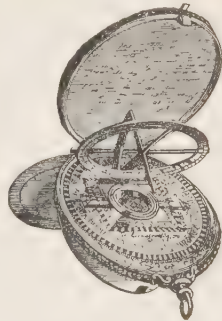
II. n. A substance which contracts the tissues or canals of the body, thereby diminishing discharges, as of blood.

—**as-trin'gen-cy**, *n.*—**as-trin'gent-ly**, *adv.*

astro-. Form of *Gr. ἄστρον*, star, used in combination.

—**as-trog-o-ny** (as-troj'e-ni), *n.* [+ *-geny*.] Same as *astrogony*.—**as-trog'no-sy** (-trog'nō-si), *n.* [+ *-gnosy*.] Knowledge of the stars; specif., the part of astronomy that treats of the fixed stars.—**as-trog'o-ny** (-ō-ni), *n.* [+ *-gony*.] The genesis or origination of the stars.—**as-trog'ra-phy** (-ra-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The science and art of mapping the stars, esp. by means of photography.—**as-tro-graph'ic** (-trō-graf'ik), *a.*

as-tro-labe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* [*OF. astrolabe* (*F. astrolabe*), < *ML. astrolabium*, < *Gr. ἀστρολάβον*, < *ἄστρον*, star, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] An obsolete astronomical instrument for taking altitudes, etc.



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe. (Royal Naval College, England.)

as-trol-a-try (as-trol'a-tri), *n.* [*See astro- and -latry*.] Worship of the heavenly bodies.—**as-trol'a-ter**, *n.*

as-trol-o-ger (as-trol'ō-jēr), *n.* [*See astrology*.] An astronomer; also, one who practises astrology.

as-trol-o-gy (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [*OF. F. astrologie*, < *L. astrologia*, < *Gr. ἀστρολογία*, < *ἄστρον*, star, + *λέγειν*, speak.] Formerly, practical astronomy, the earliest form of the science; now, an art which assumes, and professes to determine, the influence of the heavenly bodies on human affairs.—**as-tro-log'ic**, **as-tro-log'i-cal** (-trō-loj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.*—**as-tro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as-tro-me-te-o-rol-o-gy (as'trō-mē-tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [*See astro-*.] Investigation of the (alleged) influence of the heavenly bodies upon the weather.

as-trom-e-try (as-trom'e-tri), *n.* [*See astro- and -metry*.]

Measurement of the magnitudes, distances, motions, etc., of the heavenly bodies.—**as-tro-met'ri-cal** (-trō-met'ri-kəl), *a.*

as-tron-o-mer (as-tron'ō-mēr), *n.* [*See astronomy*.] One versed in astronomy; also, an astrologer†.

as-tro-nom-ic, **as-tro-nom-i-cal** (as-trō-nom'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [*F. astronomique*, < *L. astronomicus*, < *Gr. ἀστρονομικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with astronomy.—**astro-nomical time**, mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—**astronomical year**. See *year*.

—**as-tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as-tron-o-my (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [*OF. F. astronomie*, < *L. astronomia*, < *Gr. ἀστρονομία*, < *ἄστρον*, star, + *νέμειν*, distribute.] The science of the heavenly bodies, treating of their motions, positions, distances, magnitudes, etc.

as-tro-pho-tog-ra-phy (as'trō-fō-tog'ra-fī), *n.* [*See astro-*.] Photography of the heavenly bodies, as for astronomic purposes.—**as'tro-pho-to-graph'ic** (-fō-tō-graf'ik), *a.*

as-tro-pho-tom-e-ter (as'trō-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*See astro-*.]

A photometer for measuring the intensity of the light of heavenly bodies.—**as'tro-pho-tom'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the intensity of the light of heavenly bodies.—**as'tro-pho-to-met'ri-cal** (-fō-tō-met'ri-kəl), *a.*

as-tro-phys-ics (as-trō-fiz'iks), *n.* [*See astro-*.] Astronomical physics, treating of the physical properties and phenomena of the heavenly bodies.—**as-tro-phys'i-cal**, *a.*—**as-tro-phys'i-cist**, *n.*

as-tro-sphere (as'trō-sfēr), *n.* [*See aster and sphere*.] In *biol.*, the central portion of an aster, inclusive of the region in which the centrosome lies; also, the whole aster exclusive of the centrosome.

a-strut (a-strut'), *adv.* In a strut; with a strutting gait: **as-tu-cious** (as-tu'shus), *a.* [*F. astucieux*, < *astuce*, < *L. astutia*, astuteness.] Astute.—**as-tu'ci-ty** (-si-ti), *n.*

as-tute (as-tūt'), *a.* [*L. astutus*, < *astus*, adroitness, cunning.] Sagacious; shrewd; cunning; crafty.—**as-tute'ly**, *adv.*—**as-tute'ness**, *n.*

a-styl-ar (a-stī'lār), *a.* [*Gr. ἀστυλος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *στυλος*, pillar, column.] In *arch.*, without columns.

a-sud-den (a-sud'n), *adv.* Suddenly. [*Poetic*.]

a-sun-der (a-sun'dēr), *adv.* [*AS. on sundran*, 'in sunder': see *sunder*, *n.*] In a sundered state; apart; in pieces.

a-swarm (a-swārm'), *adv.* In a state of swarming.

a-sway (a-swā'), *adv.* In the act of swaying.

a-swing (a-swing'), *adv.* In the act of swinging; asway.

a-swoon (a-swōn'), *adv.* In a swoon.

a-sy-lum (a-sī'lum), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἄσυλον*, neut. of *ἄσυλος*, inviolable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὄσλην*, right of seizure.] An inviolable refuge, as formerly for criminals and debtors; a sanctuary; inviolable shelter; any secure retreat; an institution for the maintenance and care of the blind, the insane, orphans, or some other class of unfortunate persons.

as-ym-met-ric, **as-ym-met-ri-cal** (as-i-met'rik, -ri-kəl), *a.* [*See a-1*.] Not symmetrical; without symmetry.—**asym-metric carbon atom**, in *chem.*, a carbon atom combined directly with four different atoms or groups.—**as-ym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-sym-me-try** (a-sim'e-tri), *n.* Absence of symmetry.

as-ymp-tote (as'im-tōt), *n.* [*Gr. ἀσυμπτωτός*, not close, < *ἀ-* priv. + *συμπίπτειν*, fall together: see *symptom*.] In *math.*, a straight line that continually approaches a curve but does not meet it within finite distance.—**as-ymp-tot'ic**, **as-ymp-tot'i-cal** (-tot'ik, -i-kəl), *a.*—**as-ymp-tot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-syn-chro-nism (a-sing'krō-nizm), *n.* [*See a-1*.] Want of synchronism, or coincidence in time.—**a-syn'chro-nous**, *a.* Not synchronous.

a-syn-de-ton (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. ἀσύνδετον*, neut. of *ἀσύνδετος*, unconnected, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύνδετος*, verbal adj. of *συνδένειν*, bind together: see *syndetic*.] In *rhet.*, the omission of conjunctions, as in *Mat. x. 8*. Cf. *polysyndeton*.—**as-yn-det-ic** (as-in-det'ik), *a.*—**as-yn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

at (at), *prep.* [*AS. æt*, akin to *L. ad*, to, at: see *ad-*.] A particle specifying a point occupied, attained, sought, or otherwise concerned, as in place, time, order, experience, etc., and hence used in many idiomatic phrases expressing circumstantial or relative position, degree or rate, action,

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardent, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; 7H, then; y, you;

manner, etc.: as, to stand *at* the door; to aim *at* a mark; to clutch *at* a straw; *at* home; *at* hand; *at* noon; *at* zero; *at* work; *at* ease; *at* daggers drawn; *at* length; *at* a risk; *at* cost; *at* one's best.

at-a-bal (at'ā-bal), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *tabl*, drum.] A kind of drum used by the Moors.

a-tac-a-mite (ā-tak'ā-mit), *n.* [From *Atacama*, province of Chile.] A mineral, a basic chloride of copper, occurring commonly in small prismatic crystals of various (usually dark) shades of green.

at-a-ghan (at'ā-gan), *n.* Same as *yataghan*.

at-a-man (at'ā-man), *n.*; pl. -mans. [Russ.: see *hetman*.] A chief of Cossacks; a hetman.

at-a-mas-co (at-a-mas'kō), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] An amar-
yllidaceous plant, *Atamisco atamisco*, of the southeastern U. S., bearing a single white lily-like flower; also, any species of this genus. Also called *atamisco lily*.

a-taunt (ā-tānt'), *adv.* [F. *autant*, as much.] As much as possible; *naut.*, in a fully rigged condition; with all sails set. Also (*naut.*) **a-taun-to** (ā-tān'tō).

a-tav-ic (a-tav'ik), *a.* [L. *atavus*, remote ancestor: cf. *avus*, grandfather.] Of or pertaining to remote ancestors; also, atavistic.

at-a-vism (at'ā-vizm), *n.* [L. *atavus*: see *atavic*.] In *biol.*, the recurrence in an individual of characteristics of some more or less remote ancestor that have been absent in intervening generations; loosely, reversion to an earlier type.

—**at-a-vist**, *n.* An animal or plant exhibiting atavism. —**at-a-vis'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to atavism. —**at-a-vis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-tax-i-a (a-tak'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀταξία*, disorder, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τάσσειν*, arrange.] In *pathol.*, irregularity, as in bodily functions or muscular movements; inability to coordinate voluntary movements; often, locomotor ataxia (see under *locomotor*). —**a-tax-ic** (a-tak'sik), *a.*

ate¹ (āt or et). Pret. and pp. of *eat*. See *eat*.

A-te² (ā'tē), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτη*, infatuation, mad impulse, ruin.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of reckless blindness and mischief: later regarded as an avenging deity.

-ate¹. [L. -atus, pp. suffix of verbs with infinitive in -are, also adj. suffix forming derivatives from nouns.] An adjective suffix equivalent to -ed² (in participial and other adjectives), as in *accumulate*, *elaborate*, *prostrate*, *separate*, *serate*: many adjectives of this class being used also as nouns, as *degenerate*, *reprobate*.

-ate². [L. -atus, pp. and adj. suffix: see -ate¹.] A suffix of nouns denoting esp. persons charged with some duty or function or invested with some dignity, right, or special character, as in *advocate*, *candidate*, *curate*, *legate*, *licentiate*, *prelate*.

-ate³. [L. -atum, neut. of -atus, pp. suffix: see -ate¹.] A suffix of nouns denoting some product or result of action, as in *mandate* (lit. 'a thing commanded'): much used in *chem.*, esp. in the names of salts formed from acids, as in *acetate*, *benzoate*, *carbonate*, *cyanate*, *nitrate*.

-ate⁴. [L. -atus, pp. suffix: see -ate¹.] A suffix of verbs, orig. taken from Latin past participles but now formed from any Latin or other stem, as in *actuate*, *agitate*, *calibrate*, *castigate*, *imitate*, *methyrate*, *pepsinate*.

-ate⁵. [L. -atus (stem -atu-).] A suffix of nouns denoting condition, estate, office, officials or an official, etc., as in *consulate*, *episcopate*, *magistrate*, *marquisate*, *senate*, *triumvirate*.

a-tech-nic (a-tek'nik or ā-). [Gr. *ἄτεχνος*, without art, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέχνη*, art.] **I.** *a.* Without technical knowledge. **II.** *n.* A person without technical knowledge.

a-te-lier (ā-tē-līā), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.

ath-a-na-sia (ath-ā-nā'ziā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἄθαρσία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death.] Deathlessness; immortality.

Ath-a-na-sian (ath-ā-nā'zian or -shian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius (died 373), bishop of Alexandria, an active opponent of the Arians. —**Athanasian Creed**, a creed or formulary of Christian faith, of unknown authorship, formerly ascribed to Athanasius.

a-than-a-sy (a-than'ā-si), *n.* Same as *athanasia*.

Ath-a-pas-can (ath-ā-pas'kan), *a.* Belonging to or constituting a linguistic stock of North American Indians extending from Alaska to Hudson Bay and southward

to Mexico, and including the Apache, Navajo, and other tribes.

a-the-ism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄθεος*, without a god, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θεός*, god.] The doctrine that there is no God; disbelief in the existence of a God (or of gods); also, godlessness of life. —**a'the-ist**, *n.* One who denies, or disbelieves in, the existence of a God; also, a godless person. —**a-the-is'tic**, **a-the-is'ti-cal**, **a-the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ath-e-ling (ath'e-ling), *n.* [AS. *ætheling*, < *æthelu*, noble family.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a noble or prince; a crown-prince.

A-the'na, *n.* See *Athene*.

Ath-e-næ-um, **Ath-e-ne-um** (ath-e-nē'um), *n.*; pl. -næa, -nea (-nē'ā) or -næums, -neums. [L. *Athenæum*, < Gr. *Ἀθῆναιον*.] A temple of Athene at Athens, frequented by poets and men of learning; [*l. c.*] an institution for the promotion of literary or other learning, as by means of a library, reading-room, lectures, etc.

A-the-ne, **A-the-na** (ā-thē-nē, -nā), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀθήνη*.] The Greek goddess of wisdom, arts and industries, and prudent warfare, identified by the Romans with Minerva.

A-the-ni-an (ā-thē-ni-an). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the city of Athens, in Greece. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

a-ther-ma-nous (a-thēr'mā-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θερμαίνω*, heat: see *diathermanous*.] In *physics*, impermeable to or stopping radiant heat. Cf. *diathermanous*. —**a-ther'ma-n-icy** (-mān-si), *n.*

ath-e-to-sis (ath-e-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄθετος*, without position or place, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τίθεναι*, set.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which the hands and feet continually perform involuntary, slow, irregular movements, occurring most frequently in children.

a-thirst (ā-thērst'), *a.* [AS. *ofthyrst*, *ofthyrsted*: cf. *ahungered*.] Thirsty; thirsting; as, "When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and drink" (Ruth, ii. 9).

ath-lete (ath'lēt), *n.* [L. *athleta*, < Gr. *ἀθλητής*, < *ἀθλεῖν*, contend, < *ἄθλος*, contest, *ἄθλον*, prize.] A contender in the public games of ancient Greece; hence, any one trained to exercises of agility and strength. —**ath-let'ic** (-let'ik), *a.* Of, like, or befitting an athlete; physically active and strong; also, of or pertaining to athletics. —**ath-let'i-cal-ly**, **ath-let'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The practice of athletics. —**ath-let'ics**, *n.* The practice of athletic exercises; the principles of athletic training; as *pl.*, athletic sports, as running, rowing, boxing, etc.

at-home (at-hōm'), *n.* A reception of visitors during certain hours for which a hostess or host has been announced to be 'at home.'

a-thrill (ā-thril'), *adv.* In a thrill, or thrilled state.

a-throb (ā-throb'), *adv.* In a throbbing condition.

a-thwart (ā-thwärt'). [See *thwart*¹.] **I.** *adv.* Crosswise; transversely; obliquely; fig., wrong; awry. **II.** *prep.* Across; against; contrary to; *naut.*, across the line or course of. —**a-thwart/ships**, *adv.* *Naut.*, crosswise of the ship.

a-tilt (ā-tilt'), *adv.* At a tilt or inclination; tilted; also, in a tilting encounter.

-ation. [F. -ation, < L. -atio(n-), form of -io(n-) preceded by -at- of pp. stem: see -ion and -ate¹.] A suffix of nouns denoting action or process, state or condition, a product or result, or something producing a result, often accompanying verbs or adjectives of Latin origin ending in -ate, as in *agitation*, *decoration*, *elation*, *migration*, *separation*, but also formed in English from any stem, as in *botheration*, *flirtation*, *starvation*. See -ion and -tion.

-ative. [L. -ativus, form of -ivus preceded by -at- of pp. stem: see -ive and -ate¹.] A suffix of adjectives expressing



Athene.
(Statue from Farnese collection, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ch, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tendency, disposition, function, bearing, connection, etc., as in *affirmative, demonstrative, depreciative, locative, optative, talkative*. See *-ive*.

At-lan-te-an (at-lan-tē'an), *a.* [*L. Atlanteus*.] Pertaining to or resembling the god Atlas; also, pertaining to the island of Atlantis.

at-lan-tes (at-lan'tēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < Gr. Ἀτλαντες, *n. pl.* of Ἀτλας: see *Atlas*.] In *arch.*, figures of men used like supporting columns. Cf. *caryatid*.

At-lan-tic (at-lan'tik). [*L. Atlanticus*, < Gr. Ἀτλαντικός. *I. a.* Pertaining to the god Atlas, or to Mount Atlas; also, being, or pertaining to, the ocean west of Africa and Europe. *II. n.* The Atlantic Ocean.

At-lan-tis (at-lan'tis), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. Ἀτλαντίς.] A mythical island in the Atlantic Ocean, first mentioned by Plato, and said to have been finally overwhelmed by the sea: sometimes taken, after the example of Plato, as a type of ideal state, as in Bacon's "New Atlantis," which describes a community notable for scientific enlightenment.

At-las (at'lās), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. Ἀτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), akin to τλῆναι, *bear*.] A god (later a king) of classical mythology, charged with holding up the heavens, and associated with a mountain ('Mount Atlas') in northwestern Africa; hence, one who sustains the burden of anything; a mainstay; [*l. c.*] a bound collection of maps (from the figure of Atlas bearing a globe on his shoulders, as used in such works); also, a volume of plates or tables illustrating any subject; in *arch.*, a supporting male figure (see *atlantes*); in *anat.*, the first cervical vertebra, which supports the head.

at-man (āt'mān), *n.* [*Skt. ātman*, *breath, spirit, soul*.] The soul of the individual, or [*cap.*] of the universe, as conceived by the Brahman philosophers.

at-mi-dom-e-ter (at-mi-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἀτμός (ἀτμῶδ-), vapor*: see *-meter*.] An atmometer.

atmo-. Form of Gr. ἀτμός, *vapor*, used in combination.

at-mol-o-gy (at-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*See atmo- and -logy*.] The science that treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.—**at-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-loj'i-kāl), *a.*—**at-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

at-mol-y-sis (at-mol'i-sis), *n.* [*See atmo- and -lysis*.] Separation of mixed gases by partial diffusion through a porous substance.—**at-mo-lyze** (-mō-liz), *v. t.*; *-lyzed, -lyzing*. [*See -lyze*.] To separate by atmolysis.—**at-mo-ly-za'tion** (-li-zā'shŏn), *n.*—**at-mo-lyz-er** (-li-zēr), *n.*

at-mom-e-ter (at-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*See atmo- and -meter*.] An instrument for measuring evaporation.—**at-mo-met'ric** (-mō-met'rik), *a.*—**at-mom'e-try**, *n.*

at-mo-sphere (at'mōs-fēr), *n.* [*NL. atmosphaera*, < Gr. ἀτμός, *vapor*, + σφαῖρα, *E. sphere*.] The aëriiform fluid surrounding the earth; the air; hence, any gaseous envelop or medium; fig., environing or pervading influence; also, a conventional unit of atmospheric pressure, as the average pressure of the air to the square inch at sea-level, about 15 pounds (used for measuring steam-pressure, etc.), or, in English use, the pressure of a vertical column of 30 inches of mercury at the freezing-point at London.—**at-mo-spher'ic** (-mōs-fer'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmosphere. Also **at-mo-spher'i-cal**.—**at-mo-spher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-to-le (ä-tō'lā), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*] In Spanish-American countries, a mush or gruel made of the meal of Indian corn.

a-toll (ä-tol' or at'ol), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A ring-like coral island inclosing a lagoon.

at-om (at'ŏm), *n.*

[*F. atome*, < *L. atomus*, < Gr. ἄτομος, *indivisible*, < ἄ-priv. + τέμνειν, *cut*.] An indivisible or extremely minute particle of matter; an extremely small quantity or



Atoll.

thing; in *chem.* and *physics*, one of the very small particles (formerly conceived as indivisible) by the aggregation or combination of which all forms of matter are assumed to be constituted.—**a-tom-ic** (ä-tŏm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to atoms; minute; infinitesimal.—**atomic weight**, in *chem.*, the relative weight of the atom of an element according to some system, usually one in which the weight of the oxygen atom is taken as 16.—**a-tom'i-cal**, *a.*—**a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**at-o-mi-ci-ty** (at-ŏ-mi'si-ti), *n.* In *chem.*, valence.—**at'om-ism**, *n.* The theory of atoms, as in philosophy or chemistry.—**at'om-ist**, *n.* An adherent of atomism.—**at-om-is'tic**, *a.*

at-om-ize (at'ŏm-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized, -izing*. [*From atom + -ize*.] To reduce to fine particles or spray.—**at'om-i-za-tion** (-i-zā'shŏn), *n.*—**at'om-iz-er** (-iz-ēr), *n.* One who or that which atomizes; an apparatus for reducing liquids to a fine spray, as for medicinal application.

at-om-y¹ (at'ŏm-i), *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. [*For atom*.] An atom; a mote; also, a pygmy. [*Archaic*.]

at-om-y² (at'ŏm-i), *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. [*From anatomy, taken as an anatomy*.] A skeleton. [*Archaic or prov.*]

a-ton-a-ble (ä-tŏn'a-bl), *a.* Admitting of atonement.

a-tone (ä-tŏn'), *v.*; *atoned, atoning*. [*From at one, formerly written alone*.] *I. tr.* To set at one, or bring into unity or concord (archaic); make amends to; make amends for; expiate. *II. intr.* To be at one; agree; make amends or reparation, as for crime or sin; make up (*for*).—**a-tone'-ment**, *n.* The act or the result of atoning; agreement; reconciliation (now only as in *theol.*); amends; reparation; expiation; in *theol.*, the reconciliation of God and man by means of the life, sufferings, and death of Christ.—**Day of Atonement**, a Jewish fast-day: see *Yom Kippur*.—**a-ton-er** (ä-tŏn-ēr), *n.*

a-ton-ic (ä-ton'ik). [*Gr. ἄτονος, relaxed, unaccented*, < ἄ-priv. + τένειν, *stretch*.] *I. a.* In *pathol.*, characterized by want of tone, esp. muscular tone; in *gram.*, unaccented; in *phonetics*, *surd*. *II. n.* In *gram.*, an unaccented syllable; in *phonetics*, a *surd*.—**at-o-ny** (at'ŏ-ni), *n.* In *pathol.*, want of tone; muscular weakness, esp. in a contractile organ.

a-top (ä-top'). *I. adv.* On or at the top. *II. prep.* On the top of.

at-ra-bi-la-ri-ous (at'ra-bi-lä'ri-us), *a.* [*ML. atrabilarius*, < *L. atra bilis*, *black bile*.] Pertaining to or affected by 'black bile,' an imagined secretion of the renal glands; atrabilious.—**at-ra-bil'i-ar** (-bil'i-är), **at-ra-bil'i-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or secreting black bile; atrabilious.—**at-ra-bil'ious**, *a.* Affected by black bile; melancholy; hypochondriac; splenetic.—**at-ra-bil'ious-ness**, *n.*

at-ra-ment (at'ra-mēt), *n.* [*L. atramentum*, < *ater, black*.] Blacking; ink; any black fluid.—**at-ra-men'tal** (-men'täl), **at-ra-men'tous**, *a.*

a-trem-ble (ä-trem'bl), *adv.* In a trembling state.

a-trip (ä-trip'), *adv.* *Naut.*, of an anchor, just raised clear of the ground in weighing; of sails, hoisted up, sheeted home, and ready for trimming; of yards, hoisted up and ready to be swayed to a horizontal position.

a-tri-um (ä'tri-um), *n.*; *pl. atria (-ä)*.

[*L.*] The entrance-hall and chief apartment of an ancient Roman house; hence, a hall or court; in *anat.*, an auricle, or the main



Atrium.—Restoration of a Pompeian interior

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, êlect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

part of an auricle, of the heart; also, any of various other chambers or cavities.

at-ro-ce-ru-le-ous (at'rō-sē-rō'lē-us), *a.* [L. *ater*, black, + *ceruleus*, blue.] Of a blackish-blue color, as an insect.

a-tro-cious (ā-trō'shus), *a.* [L. *atrox* (*atroc-*), < *ater*, black.] Outrageously wicked or cruel; heinous; also, shockingly bad (often used in colloquial exaggeration: as, an atrocious pun).—**a-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**a-tro'cious-ness**, *n.*—**a-tro-ci-ty** (ā-tros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being atrocious; outrageous wickedness or cruelty; enmity; also, an atrocious deed or thing.

a-troph-ic (a-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by atrophy.

at-ro-phy (at'rō-fī), *n.* [LL. *atrophia*, < Gr. *ἀτροφία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] A wasting of the body or of an organ or part, as from defective nutrition or other causes; degeneration.—**at-ro-phy**, *v. t. or i.*; *-phied*, *-phy-ing*. To affect with or undergo atrophy.

at-ro-pine, **at-ro-pin** (at'rō-pin), *n.* [NL. *atropina*, < *Atropa*: see def.] A poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa belladonna*, and other solanaceous plants, having the property of dilating the pupil of the eye.—**at-ro-pism**, *n.* The morbid state induced by atropine.

a-trous (ā'trus), *a.* [L. *ater*.] Intensely black.

at'ta-ball, *n.* See *atabal*.

at-tac-ca (āt-tāk'kā). [It., impv. of *attaccare*: see *attack*.] In music, attack, or begin, at once: a direction at the end of a movement to proceed with the following movement immediately.

at-tach (ā-tach'), *v.* [OF. *atachier* (F. *attacher*), < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *-tachier*, akin to E. *tackl*.] **I. tr.** To fasten (*to*); affix; join or connect; associate; assign; attribute; bind by ties of affection or regard; lay hold off; seize; in law, to take (persons or property) by legal authority. **II. intr.** To adhere (*to*); pertain; belong; rest (*upon*); also, to come into operation; take effect.—**at-tach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attached.

at-ta-ché (ā-tā'shā, F. ā-tā-shā), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *attacher*, attach: see *attach*.] One attached to an official staff, esp. that of an embassy or legation.—**at-ta'ché-ship**, *n.*

at-tach-ment (ā-tach'ment), *n.* The act of attaching, or the state of being attached; connection; adherence; affection or regard; also, a means of attaching; a fastening or tie; also, something attached; an adjunct or supplementary device (as, *attachments* to a sewing-machine); in law, seizure by legal authority, or the writ or process commanding it.

at-tack (ā-tak'), *v.* [F. *attaquer*, < It. *attaccare*, attach, attack (cf. *attaccare battaglia*, join battle), = F. *attacher*, E. *attach*.] **I. tr.** To set upon with force or arms; assault; begin hostilities against; fig., to assail with criticism, abuse, etc.; also, to set about (a task) or go to work on (a thing) vigorously; of disease, destructive agencies, etc., to begin to affect. **II. intr.** To make an attack; begin hostilities.—**at-tack'**, *n.* The act of attacking; assault; onslaught; onset; an offensive operation; the initial movement in a contest or performance; a seizure by disease.—**at-tack'a-ble**, *a.* That may be attacked.—**at-tack'er**, *n.*

at-tain (ā-tān'), *v.* [OF. *ataindre* (F. *atteindre*), < L. *attingere*, < *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch.] **I. tr.** To touch; reach, as by effort or progress; arrive at in due course; gain; achieve. **II. intr.** To succeed in coming (*to* or *unto*).—**at-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attained.—**at-tain-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **at-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

at-tain-der (ā-tān'dēr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre*: see *attain*.] An attaining; the legal consequence of judgment of death or outlawry for treason or felony, involving the loss of all civil rights; also, disgrace; dishonor.

at-tain-er (ā-tā'nēr), *n.* One who attains.

at-tain-ment (ā-tān'ment), *n.* The act of attaining; also, something attained; a personal or mental acquirement.

at-taint (ā-tānt'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre* (see *attain*); in part confused with E. *taint*.] To touch; hit in tilting; also, to convict; condemn by a sentence or a

bill or act of attainder (see *attainder*); accuse (archaic); also, to sully; disgrace; infect; taint.—**at-taint'**, *n.* A touch or hit, esp. in tilting (archaic); a wound on a horse's leg from overreaching; also, attainder; also, stain; disgrace; taint.—**at-taint'ment**, **at-tain-ture** (ā-tān'tūr), *n.*

at-tar (at'ār), *n.* [Pers. *'atar*, < Ar. *'atara*, smell sweet.] A perfume or essential oil obtained from flowers, esp. roses.—**at'tar-gul'** (-gūl'), *n.* [Pers. *'atar-gul*.] Attar of roses.

at-tem-per (ā-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [OF. *atemprrer* (F. *attremper*), < L. *attemperare*, < *ad*, to, + *temperare*, E. *temper*.] To temper, qualify, or regulate duly; accommodate or adapt (*to*); attune; modify as by admixture; moderate; mitigate; soften.

at-tempt (ā-tempt'), *v. t.* [OF. *atempter*, < L. *attemptare*, < *ad*, to, + *temptare*, *tentare*, try, E. *tempt*.] To make an effort at; try; essay; undertake; seek (with infinitive); venture upon; also, to tempt (archaic); also, to make an effort against; try to take or destroy (life, etc.).—**at-tempt'**, *n.* A putting forth of effort to accomplish something; a trial or essay; an attack, as on one's life.—**at-tempt'a-ble**, *a.* That may be attempted.—**at-tempt-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**at-tempt'er**, *n.*

at-tend (ā-tend'), *v.* [OF. *attendre* (F. *attendre*), < L. *attendere* (pp. *attentus*), < *ad*, to, + *tendere*, stretch, E. *tend*.] **I. tr.** To give heed to (archaic); devote one's services to; minister to; wait upon; tend; be present at (a meeting, etc.); accompany (a person, etc.); go with as a concomitant or result; await (archaic). **II. intr.** To give heed (*to*); apply one's self (*to*); wait (*on*) with service, etc.; be present (*at*); be consequent (*on*); wait; or stay. —**at-tend'ance**, *n.* The act of attending; heed; service; ministry; waiting; presence, or the company present; a retinue.—**at-tend'ant**. **I. a.** Attending; present; accompanying; concomitant; consequent: often with *on*. **II. n.** One who attends another, as for service or company; also, one who is present, as at a meeting; also, an accompaniment or concomitant.—**at-tend'er**, *n.*

at-tent (ā-tent'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*, E. *attend*.] Attentive; intent: as, "with an *attent* ear" (Shakespeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 193). [Archaic.]

at-ten-tion (ā-ten'shən), *n.* [L. *attentio(n-)*, < *attendere*, E. *attend*.] The act or the faculty of attending; concentration of the mind upon an object; heed; consideration; care; civility or courtesy shown; a complimentary service; *pl.*, acts of courtesy or of devoted assiduity, as in courtship.

at-ten-tive (ā-ten'tiv), *a.* [F. *attentif*, < L. *attendere*, E. *attend*.] Characterized by or giving attention; heedful; observant; assiduous in service or courtesy.—**at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

at-ten-u-ant (ā-ten'ū-ant), *a.* Attenuating; making thin. **II. n.** A medicine that thins the humors.

at-ten-u-ate (ā-ten'ū-āt), *v.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuare*, < *ad*, to, + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin.] **I. tr.** To make thin; make slender or fine; reduce in density; dilute; fig., to weaken; lower; reduce. **II. intr.** To become thin, slight, or weak.—**at-ten'u-ate** (-āt), *a.* Attenuated; thin; in *bot.*, tapering to a narrow extremity.—**at-ten-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *attenuatio(n-)*.] The act of attenuating, or the resulting state; reduction in thickness, density, strength, etc.; dilution; weakening.

at-test (ā-test'), *v.* [L. *attestari*, < *ad*, to, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness.] **I. tr.** To bear witness to; certify; vouch for; authenticate, as by signature; give evidence of; also, to call to witness (archaic); also, to put upon oath. **II. intr.** To bear witness (*to*).—**at-test'**, *n.* Attestation; testimony; witness.—**at-tes-ta-tion** (at-es-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *attestatio(n-)*.] The act of attesting; an attesting declaration; testimony; evidence.—**at-test'er**, (in law) **at-test'or**, *n.*

At-tic (at'ik). [L. *Atticus*, < Gr. *Ἀττικός*, < *Ἀττική*, Attica.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its chief city, Athens; characteristic or worthy of Attica, as in refinement, elegance, or other merits: as, *Attic* salt (delicate, pungent wit); *Attic* faith (inviolable faith).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ^o, primary accent; ⁿ, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

II. n. A native of Attica; also, the Attic dialect of Greek (regarded as the standard of the Greek language); [*L. c.*] a

low story above an entablature or main cornice of a building; also, a garret.

—**At-ti-cism** (at'i-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. Attikismos.*] Sym-

pathy with Athens; also, a usage or idiom of Attic Greek; hence, an elegant expression, or turn of speech.

—**At'ti-cist**, *n.* One who affects Attic

style.

—**At'ti-cize** (-siz), *v.*; -cized, -cizing. [*Gr. Attikizein.*] **I. intr.** To side

or sympathize with Athens;

also, to affect Attic style,

usages, idioms, etc. **II. tr.**

To make conformable to

Attic usage.

at-tire (a-tir'), *v. t.*; -tired, -tiring. [*OF. atirer, < a (< L. ad), to, + tire, row, order: see tire¹, n.*] To put in order†;

equip†; dress; apparel; array.—**at-tire'**, *n.* Equip-

ment†; dress; apparel; array; a costume†; a head-dress†;

the horns of a deer.—**at-tire'ment**, *n.* Dress; attire.—

at-tir'er, *n.*

at-ti-tude (at'i-tūd), *n.* [*F., < It. attitudine, < ML. aptitudo (aptitudin-), E. aptitude.*] The position of body

appropriate to an action, purpose, emotion, etc.; a posture;

fig., position or disposition with regard to a person or thing;

in *aeronautics*, the inclination of the three principal axes of

an aircraft to the relative wind or to the ground.—**at-ti-**

tu'di-nize (-tū'di-niz), *v. i.*; -nized, -nizing. To assume

attitudes; pose for effect.—**at-ti-tu'di-niz-er** (-ni-zēr), *n.*

at-torn (a-tēr'n'), *v.* [*OF. atorner, transfer, appoint, < a (< L. ad), to, + torner, turn.*] In *law*: **I. tr.** To turn

over to another; transfer. **II. intr.** To transfer homage

and service to a new feudal lord; acknowledge the relation

of tenant to a new landlord.

at-tor-ney¹ (a-tēr'ni), *n.*; pl. -neys (-niz). [*OF. atorne, pp. of atorner, appoint: see atturn.*] One duly appointed or

empowered by another to transact any business for him

('attorney in fact,' or 'private attorney'); a professional

legal agent, qualified to act for others in legal proceedings

('attorney at law': cf. *counselor*); a deputy† or proxy†.—

at-tor-ney², *n.* [*OF. atornee, pp. fem.*] The appointment

of another to act in one's stead: as, a letter, warrant, or

power of attorney.—**at-tor-ney-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *attorneys-*

general or *attorney-generals*. The chief law-officer of a

state.—**at-tor-ney-ship**, *n.*

at-torn-ment (a-tēr'n'mēt), *n.* In *law*, the act of at-

turning.

at-tract (a-trakt'), *v. t.* [*L. attractus, pp. of attrahere, < ad, to, + trahere, draw.*] To draw to one's self or itself;

act upon by an inherent physical force compelling approach

or union; fig., to draw by some moral force or influence;

invite; allure; win.—**at-tract'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being

attracted.—**at-tract-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**at-tract'er**,

n.—**at-trac'tile** (-til), *a.* Exerting attraction.—**at-trac-**

tion (-shən), *n.* [*L. attractio(n-).*] The act or the power

of attracting; an inherent physical force through which

bodies are drawn together and particles of matter tend to

unite or cohere; fig., influence serving to draw or allure; an

allurement; a charm.—**at-trac'tive**, *a.* Exerting attrac-

tion; drawing by inherent physical force; fig., engaging;

alluring; pleasing; appealing to one's liking or admiration.

—**at-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**at-trac'tive-ness**, *n.*—**at-trac'**

tor, *n.*

at-tra-hent (at'ra-hēnt), *a.* [*L. attrahens (-ent-), ppr. of*

attrahere: see attract.] Drawing; attracting.

at-trib-ut-a-ble (a-trib'ū-tā-bl), *a.* That may be attrib-

uted; ascribable; imputable.

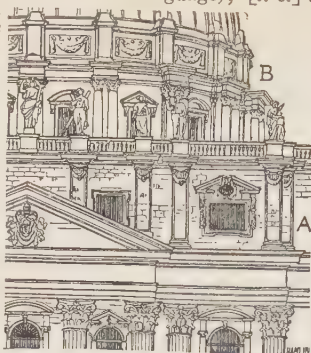
at-trib-ute (a-trib'ūt), *v. t.*; -uted, -uting. [*L. attributus,*

pp. of tribuere, < ad, to, + tribuere, grant, give, pay.] To

grant or give as due†; also, to consider as belonging;

regard as owing, as an effect to a cause; ascribe; impute;

refer.—**at-trib-ute** (at'ri-būt), *n.* Something attributed



Attic of St. Peter's, Rome.
A, attic of the main edifice; B, attic of the dome.

as belonging; a quality, character, characteristic, or property; a symbol of office, character, or personality (as, the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter); reputation† or honor†; in *logic*, that which may be predicated of a subject, esp. an essential quality; in *gram.*, an attributive word or adjunct.

—**at-trib'u-tion** (-bū'shən), *n.* [*L. attributio(n-).*] The

act of attributing; ascription; also, an attribute; some-

times, authority or function assigned.—**at-trib'u-tive**

(-ū-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to attribution; in *gram.*, ex-

pressing an attribute, as an adjective or an adjective equiva-

lent; used adjectively before a substantive, as the adjective

bad in 'a bad boy' or the noun *boy* in 'a boy singer' (dis-

tinguished from *predicate* and *appositive*). **II. n.** In *gram.*,

an attributive word or adjunct.—**at-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In an attributive manner; as or like an adjective preceding

its substantive.—**at-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*—**at-trib'u-tor**, *n.*

at-tribute (a-trib'), *a.* [*L. attributus, pp. of atterere, rub against,*

< ad, to, + terere, rub.] Worn by rubbing or attrition

(obs. or rare); in *theol.*, having attrition.—**at-trib-ed**

(a-trib'ed), *a.* Worn by attrition.—**at-trib-tion** (a-trish'ən),

n. [*LL. attritio(n-).*] A rubbing against; friction; also,

a wearing down or away by friction; abrasion; in *theol.*,

imperfect contrition (see *contrition*).—**at-trib-tive** (a-tri'tiv),

a. Characterized by attrition.—**at-trib'tus** (-tus), *n.* Mat-

ter reduced to particles by attrition.

at-tune (a-tūn'), *v. t.*; -tuned, -tuning. [*With at- as in*

attemper.] To tune (to); adjust to tune or harmony;

bring into accord; make tuneful or melodious.—**at-tune'**

ment, *n.*

a-twain (a-twān'), *adv.* In twain; in two; asunder.

[Archaic.]

a-tween (a-twēn'), *prep. and adv.* Between. [Archaic

or prov.]

a-typ-ic, **a-typ-i-cal** (a-tip'ik, -i-kal, or ā-), *a.* [See *a¹*.] Not

typical or typical; not conforming to the type; irregular;

abnormal.—**a-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-bade (ō-bād), *n.* [*F., < Pr. albada, < alba, dawn, < L. albus, white.*] An early morning song or other musical

performance in the open air, esp. in compliment; a piece

of music suitable for such performance. Cf. *serenade*.

au-baine (ō-bān), *n.* [*F., < OF. aubain, alien, foreign, < L. alibi, elsewhere.*] In *old French law*, succession to the

goods of a resident alien at his death: as, the right of *au-*

baine (*F. droit d'aubaine*), exercised by the kings and by

Napoleon, but abolished in 1819.

au-berge (ō-berzh), *n.* [*F.; from Teut., and akin to E. harbor.*] An inn.

au-ber-gine (ō-ber-zhēn), *n.* [*F.*] The fruit of the egg-

plant, or the plant; also, a dark-purple color, like that of

the fruit.

au-burn (ā'bērn). [*OF. auborne, < ML. alburnus, < L. albus, white.*] **I. a.** Whitish†; flaxen†; reddish-brown:

usually applied to hair. **II. n.** An auburn color.

Au-bus-son (ō-bū-sōn) *car'pet*. A choice kind of tapestry

carpet made in one piece by hand at Aubusson, France, in

elegant designs (usually with a central medallion) and fine

material and coloring.

auc-tion (āk'shən), *n.* [*L. auctio(n-), < augere, increase: see eke¹.*] Increase† or growth†; also, a public sale with

increasing bids for property or goods to be awarded to the

highest bidder; also, auction bridge (see under *bridge*²).—

auc'tion, *v. t.* To sell by auction.—**auc-tion-eer** (-ēr'),

n. [*See -eer.*] One who conducts sales by auction.—

auc-tion-eer', *v. t.* To auction.

au-cu-ba (ā'kū-bā), *n.*; pl. -bas. [*NL.; from Jap.*] Any

plant of the corneous genus *Aucuba*, of eastern Asia, esp.

A. japonica, with glossy leathery green leaves mottled with

yellow, and red berries, much cultivated for ornament.

au-da-cious (ā-dā'shus), *a.* [*F. audacieux, < audace, < L. audacia, boldness, < audax, bold, < audere, dare.*] Bold;

daring; esp., recklessly or shamelessly bold; impu-

dent.—**au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**au-da'cious-ness**, *n.*—**au-**

da-ci-ty (ā-das'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Boldness or daring;

esp., reckless boldness; effrontery or impudence; also,

something audacious.

au-di-ble (ā'di-bl), *a.* [*ML. audibilis, < L. audire, hear.*] Capable

of being heard.—**au-di-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **au'di-**

ble-ness, *n.*—**au'di-bly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

au-di-en-co (á'di-ens), *n.* [OF. F. *audience*, < L. *audientia*, < *audire*, hear.] The act of hearing; attention; a formal hearing or interview, esp. as granted by a sovereign or high official; also, an assembly of hearers; an auditory.—**au-di-ent**, *a.* [L. *audiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *audire*.] Hearing; listening.

au-dile (á'dil), *n.* [L. *audire*, hear.] In *psychol.*, one in whose mind auditory images are especially distinct.

au-di-o (á'di-ó) **fre/quen-cy**. See under *frequency*.

au-di-om-e-ter (á-di-om'e-tér), *n.* [L. *audire*, hear: see *-meter*.] An instrument for gaging and recording the power of hearing.—**au-di-om'e-try**, *n.*

au-di-on (á'di-on), *n.* [L. *audire*, hear.] A device somewhat resembling an incandescent electric-light bulb, used as a means of detecting or amplifying feeble electric waves or currents, as in wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony, long-distance telephoning by wire, etc.: invented by Dr. Lee de Forest. [Proprietary name.]

au-di-phone (á'di-fón), *n.* [L. *audire*, hear: see *-phone*.] A kind of diaphragm held against the upper teeth to assist hearing by transmitting sound-vibrations to the auditory nerve.

au-dit (á'dit), *n.* [L. *auditus*, a hearing, < *audire*, hear.] A hearing, esp. a judicial hearing or examination (archaic); an official examination and verification of accounts (sometimes fig., as with reference to the Last Judgment); a statement of account.—**au'dit**, *v. t.* To make audit of; examine (accounts, etc.) officially.

au-di-tion (á-dish'ón), *n.* [L. *auditió(n)-*, < *audire*, hear.] The act or the sense of hearing.—**au-di-tive** (á'di-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to hearing; auditory.

au-di-tor (á'di-tór), *n.* [L., < *audire*, hear.] A hearer; also, one authorized to audit accounts.—**au-di-to-ri-um** (-tór-i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ria*, *-ria* (-ri-á). [L.] The space for the audience in a church, theater, or the like.—**au-di-tor-ship**, *n.* The office of auditor, as of accounts.—**au-di-to-ry** (-tór-ri), *a.* [LL. *auditorius*.] Pertaining to hearing.—**au-di-to-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *auditorium*.] A place for hearing or hearers; an auditorium; also, an assembly of hearers; an audience.—**au-di-tress**, *n.* A female auditor.

auf-klä-rung (ouf'klä-rung), *n.* [G.] Enlightenment: esp. applied [*cap.*] to the active 18th century movement in France and elsewhere toward intellectual light and freedom.

Au-ge-an (á-jé'an), *a.* Pertaining to Augeas, of Greek mythology, a king of Elis whose stables, sheltering 3,000 oxen, remained uncleaned for 30 years, until Hercules turned the river Alpheus through them; hence, filthy.

au-ger (á'gér), *n.* [For *nauger* (a *nauger* being taken as an *auger*), < AS. *nafoǵar*, < *nafu*, nave, hub, + *ǵar*, borer, spear.] A tool, larger than a gimlet, for boring holes in wood; also, an earth-boring instrument.

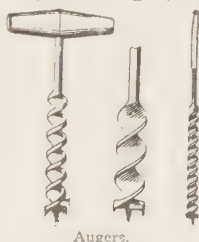
ought¹ (át). [AS. *āwihht*, *ōwihht*, 'ever a whit,' < *ō*, *ā*, ever, + *wihht*, thing, E. *whit*: cf. *ought*¹.] **I. n.** Anything whatever; any part. **II. adv.** In any respect; in any degree; at all.

ought² (át), *n.* [For *naught*.] A cipher (0). [Colloq.]

ought³ (át), *n.* [AS. *æht*, < *āgan*, have, own.] Possession; property. [Now Sc.]

au-gite (á'jit), *n.* [L. *augites*, < Gr. *αὐγή*, light, gleam.] A mineral, a dark-green to black variety of pyroxene characteristic of basic eruptive rocks.—**au-git-ic** (á-jit'ik), *a.*

aug-ment (ág'ment), *n.* [OF. F. *augment*, < L. *augmentum*, < *augere*, increase: see *eke*¹.] Increase†; in *gram.*, in some Indo-European languages, an addition at the beginning of a past indicative verb-form (in Greek a prefixed *ε* or a lengthening of an initial vowel: see *syllabic*, *a.*, and *temporal*², *a.*).—**aug-ment**², *v.* [OF. F. *augmenter*, < LL. *augmentare*, < L. *augmentum*.] **I. tr.** To increase; add to; make greater; in *gram.*, to give an augment to. **II. intr.** To become greater.—**aug-ment'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being augmented.—**aug-men-ta'tion** (-men-tá'shón), *n.* [LL. *augmentatio(n)-*.] The act of augmenting; augmented state; also, that by which anything is augmented; an increase; an addition; in *music*, modification of a theme, as in repetition, by increasing the time-value of all its notes.



Augers.

—**aug-men'ta-tive** (-tá-tiv). **I. a.** Serving to augment; in *gram.*, increasing the force of the idea conveyed. **II. n.** In *gram.*, an augmentative word-form or affix.—**aug-ment**^{ed}, *p. a.* Increased; in *music*, of an interval, greater by a half-step than the corresponding perfect or major interval.—**aug-ment**^{er}, *n.*

au-gur (á'gér), *n.* [L., perhaps < *avis*, bird.] One of a body of ancient Roman officials charged with observing and interpreting omens as afforded by birds or other animals, thunder and lightning, etc., for guidance in public affairs; in general, a prognosticator; a soothsayer; a prophet.

—**au'gur**, *v.* [L. *augurari*, < *augur*.] **I. tr.** To divine or predict, as from omens; prognosticate; also, to afford an omen of; portend.

II. intr. To conjecture from omens; presage; also, to give presage; bode (well or ill).—**au-gu-ral** (á'gū-rál), *a.* Pertaining to an augur; affording an omen.—**au-gu-ri-al** (á'gū-ri-ál), *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury.—**au'gur-ship**, *n.*—**au-gu-ry** (á'gū-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *augurium*.] The art or practice of an augur; divination; prognostication; a rite or observation of an augur; also, presage; promise; also, a prognostic or omen; a token or indication.

au-gust¹ (á-gust'), *a.* [L. *augustus*, perhaps < *augur*, augur, but usually referred to *augere*, increase: cf. *augment*.] Inspiring reverence and admiration; of supreme dignity or grandeur; majestic; venerable; worshipful.

Au-gust² (á'gust), *n.* [From the Roman emperor *Augustus*.] The eighth month of the year, containing 31 days.

Au-gus-tan (á-gus'tan). **I. a.** Pertaining to Augustus, the first Roman emperor, or to his reign (27 B.C.—A.D. 14): as, the *Augustan* age (the highest period) of Roman and hence of any national literature. **II. n.** A writer of the Augustan age in any literature.

Au-gus-tin-i-an (á-gus-tin'i-an). **I. a.** Pertaining to St. Augustine (354–430), bishop of Hippo in northern Africa, to his doctrines (esp. of divine grace, original sin, predestination, etc.), or to any religious order following his rule.

II. n. One who adopts the views or doctrines of St. Augustine; also, a member of any of several religious orders deriving their name and rule from St. Augustine, esp. a member of the order of mendicant friars called 'Hermits of St. Augustine,' or 'Austin Friars'.—**Au-gus-tin'i-an-ism**, *n.*

au-gust-ly (á-gust'li), *adv.* In an august manner; majestically.—**au-gust'ness**, *n.*

auk (ák), *n.* [Icel. *álka*.] Any of the short-winged diving birds constituting the family *Alcidæ*, of northern seas; specif., one of certain species of this family, as *Alca torda* ('razor-billed auk') or *Alca* (or *Plautus*)



Great Auk.



Crested Auklet.

impenniss ('great auk': now extinct).—**auk'let**, *n.* Any of various small species of the auk family of the genus *Simorhynchus* and allied genera, as *S. cristatellus* ('crested auklet').

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

auld (áld), *a.* Scotch form of *old*.—**auld lang syne** ('old long since'), old times, esp. as fondly remembered. [*Sc.*]
au-lic (á'lik), *a.* [*L. aulicus*, < *Gr. αὐλῖκος*, < *αὐλή*, court.] Pertaining to a royal court.—**Aulic Council**, in the old German Empire, or Holy Roman Empire, a personal council of the emperor, exercising chiefly judicial powers on his behalf, and constituting, like the Imperial Chamber which acted for the empire, one of the two supreme courts of justice.

aunt (ánt, U. S. commonly ant), *n.* [*OF. ante*, < *L. amita*.] A sister of one's father or mother; an uncle's wife; a familiar term applied to any elderly woman; a procuress† or a prostitute†.—**aunt'y**, **aunt'ie**, *n.* Familiar diminutive of *aunt*.

au-ra (á'rā), *n.*; pl. *-ras*, *L. -ræ* (-rē). [*L.*, < *Gr. αὔρα*, breeze, < *ἀνναι*, blow.] A gentle breeze, esp. [*cap.*] as personified and represented in Greek art; [*l. c.*] a subtle emanation; a kind of influence, force, or supersensible fluid supposed to proceed from a body and sometimes conceived to surround it as an atmosphere; fig., a distinctive influence or atmosphere; in *pathol.*, a sensation, as of a current of cold air, preceding an attack of epilepsy, hysteria, etc.; in *elect.*, a supposed fluid formerly thought to surround an electrified body; also, a motion of the air at an electrified point.—**au'ral**, *a.*



Auræ (in art).

au-ral² (á'ral), *a.* [*L. auris*, ear.] Of, pertaining to, or perceived by the ear.—**au'ral-ly**, *adv.*

au-ran-ti-a-ceous (á-ran-ti-á'shius), *a.* [*NL. aurantium*, orange.] Orange-like; allied to the orange; orange-colored.

au-rate (á'rāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of auric acid.
au-re-ate (á'rē-āt), *a.* [*LL. aureatus*, < *L. aureus*, golden, < *aurum*, gold.] Gilded; golden; golden-yellow.

au-re-lia (á-rē'liā), *n.* [*It.*, < *L. aurum*, gold.] In *entom.*, a chrysalis, as of a butterfly. [Archaic.]—**au-re'lian**, *n.* A student or collector of butterflies, moths, etc.; a lepidopterist. [Archaic.]

au-re-o-la (á-rē'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las*. [*L.*, fem. of *aureolus*, golden, dim. of *aureus*: see *aureate*.] A radiance surrounding the whole pictured figure of a sacred or glorified personage; also, any encircling ring of light or color; a halo; in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a higher reward added to the essential bliss of heaven for a special spiritual victory.

—**au-re-ole** (á'rē-ōl), *n.* An aureola; an encircling radiance; a halo.—**au-re-oled**, *a.* Encircled with an aureole.

au-ric (á'rik), *a.* [*L. aurum*, gold.] Of or containing gold. See *aurous*.

—**auric acid**, in *chem.*, a hydroxide of gold, which behaves as a weak acid and forms salts.

au-ri-cle (á'ri-kl), *n.* [*L. auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] The projecting outer portion of the ear; the pinna; also, an ear-like part; a lobe; also, one of two chambers of the heart through which blood from the veins passes into the ventricles.—**au'ricled**, *a.* Having auricles.

au-ric-u-la (á-rik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las*. [*NL. use of L. auricula* (see *auricle*); from the leaf, likened to the furry ear of a bear.] A yellow primrose, *Primula auricula*, with thick, pubescent leaves, native in the Alps; bear's-ear; also, any of the many varieties of this species, with variously colored flowers, developed in cultivation.

au-ric-u-lar (á-rik'ū-lār). [*ML. auricularis*, < *L. auricula*: see *auricle*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the ear; perceived by or addressed to the ear (as, *auricular confession*); de-



Aureola.—Figure of Christ, from tympanum of portal of St. Trophime, Arles, France; 12th century.

pendent on hearing; aural; also, shaped like an ear; *auriculate*; also, pertaining to an auricle of the heart; in *ornith.*, noting certain feathers, usually of peculiar structure, which overlie and defend the outer opening of a bird's ear. *II. n.* In *ornith.*, an auricular feather: usually in *pl.*—**au-ric'ular-ly**, *adv.*

au-ric-u-late, **au-ric-u-lat-ed** (á-rik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*NL. auriculatus*, < *L. auricula*: see *auricle*.] Having auricles, or ear-like parts; shaped like an ear.—**au-ric'u-late-ly**, *adv.*

au-rif'er-ous (á-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. aurifer*, < *aurum*, gold, + *ferre*, bear.] Yielding gold.—**au-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

au-ri-form (á'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. auris*, ear: see *-form*.] Having the form of an ear, esp. of the external human ear.

au-ri-lave (á'ri-lāv), *n.* [*L. auris*, ear, + *lavare*, wash.] An instrument for cleansing the external ear and auditory meatus.

au-ri-scope (á'ri-skōp), *n.* [*L. auris*, ear: see *-scope*.] An instrument for examining the ear.—**au-ris-co-py** (á-ris'-kō-pi), *n.*

au-rist (á'rist), *n.* [*L. auris*, ear.] One skilled in treating diseases of the ear; an otologist.

au-rochs (á'roks), *n.* [*G. auerochs*, now *auerochs*, < *OHG. urohs*, < *ur*, urus, + *ohso*, ox.] A European wild ox, the urus, now extinct; also, the European bison, now found only in Lithuania and the Caucasus.



Aurochs (European bison).

au-ro-ra (á-rō-rā), *n.* [*L.*; akin to *Gr. ὥρᾱ*, *Skt. ushas*, dawn, and *E. east*.] The rising light of morning; dawn, often personified [*cap.*], by the Romans and others, as a goddess (cf. *Eos*); also, a natural phenomenon, probably of electrical origin, consisting of streamers, bands, arcs, etc., of light appearing in the heavens at night in the higher northern or southern latitudes; the polar lights ('aurora borealis,' northern lights, or 'aurora australis,' southern lights); also, an electric glow-discharge appearing at very high voltages.—**au-ro'ral**, *a.* Of or like the dawn; roseate; also, pertaining to a polar aurora.—**au-ro'ral-ly**, *adv.*—**au-ro're-an** (-rē-ān), *a.* Dawn-like; auroral. [Poetic.]

au-rous (á'rus), *a.* [*L. aurum*, gold.] Of or pertaining to gold; containing gold (in larger proportion than a corresponding auric compound).
au-rum (á'rum), *n.* [*L.*] Gold: in *chem.*, abbreviated *Au* (without period).
aus-cul-tate (ás'kul-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [*L. auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultare*, listen to.] To listen to; examine by auscultation.—**aus-cul-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. auscultatio(n)*.] The act of listening; in *pathol.*, the act of listening, either directly or through a stethoscope or other instrument, to sounds within the body, as a method of determining conditions within.—**aus-cul'ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), **aus-cul'ta-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.*—**aus'cul'ta-tor** (-tā-tōr), *n.* One who auscultates; an instrument used in auscultation.

aus-gleich (ous'glic), *n.* [*G.*] An adjustment; an arrangement or compromise between parties; esp. [*cap.*], the agreement made between Austria and Hungary in 1867 regulating the relations between the countries.
aus-pex (ás'pek), *n.*; pl. *auspices* (ás'pi-sēz). [*L.*, < *avis*, bird, + *specere*, look at.] In ancient Rome, a diviner who drew his prognostications from the movements, cries, etc., of birds; an augur.
aus-picate (ás'pi-kāt), *v.*; -cated, -cating. [*L. auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, take auspices, < *auspex*: see *auspex*.]
I. intr. To take auspices; augur or presage (obs. or rare).
II. tr. To initiate with ceremonies calculated to insure good luck; begin or mark by some initial act, etc.; inaugurate; also, to augur or portend (obs. or rare).

aus-pice (ás'pis), *n.* [*F. auspice*, < *L. auspicium*, < *auspex*: see *auspex*.] A divination or prognostication, orig. from birds; a prognostic or omen; a propitious circumstance; a favoring influence, as of a patron (esp. in the

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꝥ, then; y, you;

phrase 'under the auspices of': usually in *pl.* —**aus-pi'cial** (-pish'ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to auspices; also, auspicious.

aus-pi-cious (ás-pish'us), *a.* [L. *auspicius*: see *auspice*.] Of good omen; favorable; also, favored by fortune; fortunate. —**aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* —**aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Aus-ter (ás'tér), *n.* [L.] The south wind personified (poetic); also, the south†.

aus-tere (ás-tér'), *a.* [OF. *austere* (F. *austère*), < L. *austerus*, < Gr. *αὔστρος*, < *abew*, to dry.] Harsh in flavor or effect; sour; severe; rigid; strict; grave; severely simple. —**aus-tere-ly**, *adv.* —**aus-tere-ness**, *n.* —**aus-ter-i-ty** (-ter'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Austere quality; severity of manner, life, etc.; rigor; *pl.*, austere practices.

Aus-tin (ás'tin), *a.* Augustinian: as, an *Austin* friar.

aus-tral (ás'tral), *a.* [L. *australis*, < *auster*, the south wind, the south.†] Southern; of or in the southern hemisphere; [*cap.*] Australian; Australasian.

Aus-tra-la-sian (ás-tra-lá'shian or -zhian). [From *Australasia*, < F. *Australasie*, < L. *australis*, southern, + *Asia*, Asia.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Australasia, a division of Oceanica comprising Australia, Papua, Tasmania, New Zealand, and neighboring islands. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra-lian (ás-tra'lí'an). [F. *Australien*, < L. *australis*, southern, in *Terra Australis*, 'southern land.†'] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Australia; in *zoögeog.*, belonging to a division comprising Australia and other Pacific islands from Celebes eastward. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Australia; a member of the aboriginal race of Australia. —**Aus-tra-li-oid** (-li-oid), *a.* [See *-oid*.] Of the racial type of the Australian aborigines (perhaps allied to the Dravidian peoples of India). Also **Aus'tra-loid** (-tra-loid).

Aus-tra-sian (ás-tra'shian or -zhian), *a.* [LL. *Austrasia*, also *Austria*; from Teut. (cf. OHG. *ostar*, eastern).] Of or pertaining to Austrasia, the eastern kingdom of the Franks, with its capital at Metz. Cf. *Neustrian*.

Aus-tri-an (ás'tri-an). [LL. *Austria*, 'eastern land': see *Austrasian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Austria. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Austria.

aus-tro¹ (ás'trō-). Form of *L. auster*, the south wind, the south, used in combination, as in *austrocentral* (south-central), *austro-occidental*, *austro-oriental*.

Aus-tro² (ás'trō-). Form of *Austrian* or *Austria* used in combination, as in *Austro-Hungarian*.

au-tar-chy¹ (á'tár-ki), *n.*; *pl.* -chies (-kiz). [Gr. *αὐταρχία*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἄρχω*, rule.] Absolute sovereignty; despotism; also, self-government. —**au-tar'chic** (-kik), *a.*

au-tar-chy² (á'tár-ki), *n.* [For *autarchy*, < Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἄρκεῖν*, suffice.] Self-sufficiency, esp., in recent use, as a national policy. —**au-tar'chic** (-kik), *a.*

au-then-tic (á-then'tik), *a.* [OF. *authentique* (F. *authentique*), < LL. *authenticus*, < Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, < *αὐθέντης*, actual doer of a thing, < *αὐτός*, self, + *-εντης* as in *συμ-έντης*, co-worker.] Possessing original or inherent authority†; authoritative†; entitled to acceptance or belief; reliable; legally executed and attested, as a deed; being of the authorship or origin reputed; genuine; original†; own (archaic); in *Gregorian music*, having the final tone or key-note as the lowest tone of the scale, as a mode; in *modern music*, noting a cadence in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by that of the dominant. —**au-then'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-then-ti-cate (á-then'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [ML. *authenticatus*, pp. of *authenticare*, < LL. *authenticus*, F. *authentique*.] To establish as authentic; make authoritative or valid; certify as reliable; prove genuine. —**au-then-ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* —**au-then'ti-ca-tor**, *n.*

au-then-ti-ci-ty (á-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being authentic; reliability; genuineness.

au-thor (á'thor), *n.* [OF. *autor*, *auctor* (F. *auteur*), < L. *auctor*, < *augere*, increase.] The originator, beginner, or creator of anything; the composer of a literary production; the literary productions of a writer (as, to find a passage in an *author*); one who is the authority for a statement†.

—**au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author. —**au-tho-ri-al** (á-thō'-ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an author.

au-thor-i-ta-ri-an (á-thor-i-tā'-ri-an). **I. a.** Favoring the principle of authority as opposed to that of individual freedom. **II. n.** One who favors the principle of authority.

au-thor-i-ta-tive (á-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Characterized by or having authority; duly authorized; also, imperative or peremptory. —**au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

au-thor-i-ty (á-thor'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [OF. *autorite* (F. *autorité*), < L. *autoritas*, < *auctor*: see *author*.] Power or admitted right to command or act; title to respect or acceptance; commanding influence; weight, importance, or credit; the person or persons exercising power or control (usually in *pl.*); an accepted source of information; an expert; a warrant for action; a justification; a legal precedent.

au-thor-ize (á'thor-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [OF. *autoriser* (F. *autoriser*), < ML. *autorizare*, < L. *auctor*: see *author*.] To give authority, formal warrant, or legal power to (a person); empower (to do something); also, to give authority for (a thing); sanction; warrant; justify; also, to vouch for†; also, to make legal or valid†. —**Authorized Version** (of the Bible). See *version*. —**au'thor-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* —**au'thor-iz-er** (-i-zér), *n.*

au-thor-less (á'thor-les), *a.* Having no author; not originated by any one; of unknown authorship; anonymous.

au-thor-ship (á'thor-ship), *n.* The function of an author; also, origin as to author.

auto. Form of Gr. *αὐτός*, self, in combination: sometimes used to represent *automatic* and *automobile*.

au-to (á'tō), *n.*; *pl.* *autos* (-tōz). Shortened form of *automobile*. —**au'to**, *v. i.*; -toed, -toing. To ride in an automobile. [Colloq.]

au-to-bi-og-ra-pher (á'tō-bi-og'ra-fér), *n.* [See *auto*-.] One who writes a biography of himself. —**au'to-bi-og-ra-phy**, *n.*; *pl.* -phies (-fiz). Biography of one's self; an account of a person's life written by himself. —**au'to-bi-og-raph'ic**, **au'to-bi-o-graph'ic-al** (-ō-graf'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* —**au'to-bi-o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

au-to-boat (á'tō-bōt'), *n.* [See *auto*-.] A motor-boat. —**au'to-boat'ing**, *n.* —**au'to-bus**ⁿ, *n.*; *pl.* -buses. An automobile omnibus. —**au'to-cab**ⁿ, *n.* An automobile cab. —**au'to-car**ⁿ, *n.* An automobile; a motor-car. —**au'to-car'riage**, *n.* An automobile carriage; a motor-car.

au-to-ceph-a-lous (á-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [LGr. *αὐτοκέφαλος*, < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Of churches, bishops, etc., independent of jurisdiction.

au-toch-thon (á-tok'thən), *n.*; *pl.* -thons (-thonz) or -thones (-thō-néz). [Gr. *αὐτόχθων*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *χθών*, earth.] One sprung from the land he inhabits; an aboriginal inhabitant; one of the primitive animals or plants of a region. —**au-toch'tho-nal** (-thō-nəl), **au-toch-thon'ic** (-thō'ik), *a.* Autochthonous. —**au-toch'thon-ism**, *n.* Autochthonous origin or condition. —**au-toch'tho-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to autochthons; aboriginal; indigenous; originating where found. —**au-toch'tho-nous-ly**, *adv.* —**au-toch'tho-ny**, *n.* Autochthonism.

au-to-clave (á'tō-klāv), *n.* [F. *autoclave*, self-closing (as vessels made close by the pressure of steam within against the lid), < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *clavis*, key.] A strong closed vessel in which liquids may be heated above the boiling-point under pressure: used in digesting chemicals, in sterilizing, etc.

au-to-co-her-er (á'tō-kō-hēr'ér), *n.* [See *auto*-.] In *elect.*, a coherer which spontaneously recovers its resistance after the passing of the Hertzian wave.

au-toc-ra-cy (á-tok'ra-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). [= F. *autocratie*, < Gr. *αὐτοκρατία*, < *αὐτοκρατής*, ruling by one's self, < *αὐτός*, self, + *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Self-derived or independent power†; absolute authority or rule; autocratic government. —**au-to-crat** (á'tō-kra't), *n.* [F. *autocrate*, < Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*.] An absolute ruler (as, 'the autocrat of all the Russias,' a title of the czars of Russia); one who exercises unlimited authority. —**au-to-crat'ic**, *a.* Of or like an autocrat; absolute in power or authority. —**au-to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-to-cy-cle (á'tō-si'kl), *n.* [See *auto*-.] A motor-cycle.

au-to da fé (ou'tō dā fā); *pl.* *autos da fé* (ou'tōs). [Pg., 'act of the faith.†] The public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition; also, the execution (by the civil authorities) of the sentence of those condemned in these courts. Also (Sp.) **au'to de fe** (dā fā); *pl.* *autos de fe* (ou'tōs).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *čh*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- au-to-di-dact** (â'tō-di-dakt'), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοδιδάκτος*, self-taught, < *αὐτός*, self, + *διδάσκω*, teach.] One who is self-taught.—**au'to-di-dac'tic**, *a.*
- au-to-di-ges-tion** (â'tō-di-jes'chən or â'tō-di-), *n.* [See *auto-*.] In *physiol.*, self-digestion; autolysis.
- au-tō-cious** (â-tē'shus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *bot.*, passing through all stages of growth on the same host, as certain parasitic fungi.—**au-tō-cism** (-sizm), *n.*
- au-tog-a-my** (â-tog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fecundation of the ovules of a flower by its own pollen; self-fertilization: opposed to *allogamy*.—**au-tog'a-mous**, *a.*
- au-to-gen-e-sis** (â-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *auto-*.] Self-production; spontaneous generation.—**au'to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to autogenesis; self-generated.—**au'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- au-to-gen-ic** (â-tō-jen'ik), *a.* Autogenous.
- au-tog-e-nous** (â-toj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γεν-*, bear, produce.] Self-produced; self-generated.—**autogenous soldering**, the process of uniting pieces of metal by fusing them together, without the use of a separate solder.—**au-tog'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*—**au-tog'e-ny**, *n.* Spontaneous generation; autogenesis.
- au-to-gi-ro** (â-tō-jī'rō), *n.*; pl. -ros (-rōz). [Sp.: cf. *auto-* and *gyre*.] A form of aeroplane with revolving wings or vanes (forming a sort of extra, horizontal propeller) on an upright axis projecting above the fuselage, which are wind-driven (except at the start), and which lift the machine and allow it to ascend and descend almost vertically. [Proprietary name.]
- au-to-graph** (â'tō-gráf). [L. *autographus*, < Gr. *αὐτογράφος*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφω*, write.] **I**, *a.* Written by a person's own hand. **II**, *n.* A person's own handwriting; an autograph signature or manuscript.—**au'to-graph**, *v. t.* To write with one's own hand; also, to write one's autograph on or in; also, to reproduce as in the original writing or form.—**au-to-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to autograph writing or to autography; written in autograph; reproducing the original writing or form; also, self-recording, as an instrument; recorded by such an instrument, as a record.—**au-to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**au-tog-ra-phy** (â-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Autograph writing; a branch of diplomatics concerned with autographs; also, a lithographic process of reproducing writing, drawing, etc., in facsimile.
- au-to-gra-vure** (â'tō-grā-vūr or â'tō-grā'vūr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] A kind of photo-engraving.
- au-to-gy-ro** (â-tō-jī'rō), *n.* See *autogiro*.
- au-to-harp** (â'tō-hārp'), *n.* [See *auto-*.] A musical instrument of the zither class, having across the strings bars with dampers, each of which, when pressed down, renders all strings mute except those of a particular chord.
- au-to-hyp-no-sis** (â'tō-hip-nō'sis), *n.* [See *auto-*.] Self-induced hypnosis or hypnotic state. Also **au-to-hyp'no-tism** (-nō-tizm).—**au'to-hyp-not'ic** (-not'ik), *a.*
- au-to-in-fec-tion** (â'tō-in-fek'shən), *n.* [See *auto-*.] In *pathol.*, infection of the body from within.—**au'to-in-oc-u-la'tion**, *n.* In *pathol.*, inoculation of a healthy part with virus from a diseased part of the same body.—**au'to-in-tox-i-ca'tion**, *n.* In *pathol.*, poisoning with toxic substances formed within the body, as during intestinal digestion.
- au-to-ist** (â'tō-ist), *n.* [See *auto*, *n.*] An automobilist.
- au-to-ki-ne-sis** (â'tō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτοκίνησις*, < *αὐτοκινεῖν*, move of itself, < *αὐτός*, self, + *κινεῖν*, move.] Voluntary or spontaneous motion.—**au'to-ki-net'ic** (-net'ik), *a.* Self-moving; automatic.
- au-tol-a-try** (â-tol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of self.
- au-to-lu-mi-nes-cence** (â'tō-lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* [See *auto-*.] The spontaneous emission of luminous rays, as by radioactive substances.—**au'to-lu-mi-nes'cent**, *a.*
- au-tol-y-sis** (â-tol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λύσις*, a loosening.] In *physiol.*, digestion or disintegration of tissue by ferments generated in its cells.—**au-to-lyt-ic** (â-tō-lit'ik), *a.*
- au-to-mat** (â'tō-mat), *n.* [G.; 'automaton.'] An automatic apparatus for serving articles of food to customers upon the dropping of suitable coins or tokens into a slot; a restaurant using such apparatuses.
- au-tom-a-ta** (â-tom'a-tā), *n.* Plural of *automaton*.
- au-to-math** (â'tō-math), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτομάθης*, having learned of one's self, < *αὐτός*, self, + *μαθάνειν*, learn.] One who is self-taught; an autodidact.
- au-to-mat-ic** (â-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόματος*, self-acting; see *automaton*.] Pertaining to or acting as an automaton; self-moving; self-acting; mechanical; of a firearm, pistol, etc., utilizing the recoil, or part of the force of the explosive, to eject the spent cartridge-shell, introduce a new cartridge, cock the arm, etc.; in *physiol.*, occurring independently of volition, as certain muscular actions; also, independent of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart.—**au-to-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**au'to-ma-ti'ci-ty** (-ma-ti'si-ti), *n.*
- au-tom-a-tism** (â-tom'a-tizm), *n.* The action or condition of an automaton; mechanical or involuntary action; also, the doctrine that animals are mere automata; in *physiol.*, automatic action.
- au-tom-a-ton** (â-tom'a-ton), *n.*; pl. -tons or -ta (-tā). [L., < Gr. *αὐτόματος*, neut. of *αὐτόματος*, self-acting, < *αὐτός*, self, + *-ματος*, akin to *μαρτεῖν*, seek, strive.] Something capable of acting spontaneously or without external impulse; also, a mechanical figure or contrivance constructed to act as if spontaneously through power communicated; also, a person or animal whose actions are purely mechanical.
- au-to-mo-bile** (â-tō-mō'bil), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *mobilis*, movable.] Self-moving; carrying its own source of motive power.—**au-to-mo-bile** (â-tō-mō-bēl' or â-tō-mō'bēl), *n.* [F.] An automobile vehicle; a vehicle, esp. a car or carriage for passengers, carrying its own propelling mechanism, for travel on ordinary roads; a motor-car.—**au-to-mo-bile'**, *v. i.*; -biled, -biling. To ride or travel in an automobile.—**au-to-mo'bil-ism**, *n.* The use of automobiles.—**au-to-mo'bil-ist**, *n.* One who uses an automobile.
- au-to-mor-phic** (â-tō-mōr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *μορφή*, form.] Characterized by the ascription of one's own attributes to others.—**au-to-mor'phism**, *n.*
- au-to-mo-tive** (â-tō-mō'tiv), *a.* [See *auto-*.] Self-moving or self-propelled, as a vehicle; carrying its own source of motive power; also, pertaining to self-propelled vehicles.
- au-to-nom-ic** (â-tō-nom'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to autonomy; autonomous.—**au-to-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- au-ton-o-mist** (â-ton'ō-mist), *n.* An advocate of autonomy.
- au-ton-o-mize** (â-ton'ō-miz), *v. t.*; -mized, -mizing. To make autonomous.
- au-ton-o-mous** (â-ton'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόνομος*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *νέμειν*, deal out, manage.] Self-governing; independent; subject to its own laws only; also, pertaining to an autonomy; in *biol.*, existing as an independent organism and not as a mere form or stage of development of an organism; in *bot.*, spontaneous (as, *autonomous* movements).—**au-ton'o-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**au-ton'o-my** (-mi), *n.*; pl. -mies (-miz). [Gr. *αὐτονομία*, < *αὐτόνομος*.] The condition of being autonomous; self-government, or the right of self-government; independence; also, a self-governing community.
- au-to-nym** (â'tō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ὄνομα*, name.] A person's, esp. an author's, own name (opposed to *pseudonym*); a work published under the author's own name; in *ethnol.*, the name by which a people calls itself.
- au-to-ped** (â'tō-ped), *n.* [See *auto-* and *-ped*.] A kind of low vehicle with two wheels, one in front of the other, and a tread or footboard between them, and sometimes with a saddle or seat, which is steered by a handle-bar, and propelled by an engine or motor. Also called *scooter*.
- au-to-plas-ty** (â'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοπλαστος*, self-formed, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, the repairing of lesions with tissue from another part of the patient.—**au-to-plas'tic**, *a.*
- au-top-sy** (â'top-si), *n.*; pl. -sies (-siz). [Gr. *αὐτοψία*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ὁπ-*, see, as in *ὄψις*, sight, *ὀπτικός*, E. *optic*.] A seeing for one's self; personal observation; esp., dissection and inspection of a body after death, as for determination of the cause of death; a post-mortem examination.—**au-top'tic**, **au-top'ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοπτικός*.] Pertaining to or based on personal observation.—**au-top'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- au-to-sug-ges-tion** (â'tō-su-jes'chən), *n.* [See *auto-*.] Suggestion by the mind to itself of ideas that operate to produce actual or physical effects.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, èlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ₪H, then; y, you;

- au-to-tox-e-mi-a**, **au-to-tox-æ-mi-a** (ă'tō-tok-sē'mi-ă), *n.* [See *auto-*.] Same as *auto-intoxication*. — **au-to-tox-in** (-tok'sin), *n.* In *pathol.*, a toxin or poisonous principle formed within the body and acting against it. — **au-to-tox'ic**, *a.* — **au-to-tox'is**, *n.* Same as *auto-intoxication*.
- au-to-trans-form-er** (ă'tō-trans-fôr'mēr), *n.* [See *auto-*.] In *elect.*, a transformer in which a part of the primary coil is used as a secondary coil, or a part of the secondary coil as a primary coil.
- au-to-truck** (ă'tō-truk'), *n.* [See *auto-*.] An automobile truck.
- au-to-type** (ă'tō-tip), *n.* [See *auto-* and *-type*.] A facsimile; also, a photographic process for producing permanent prints in a carbon pigment; a picture so produced. — **au'to-type**, *v. t.*; *-typed*, *-typing*. To reproduce by the autotype process. — **au-to-typ'ic** (-tip'ik), *a.* — **au'to-ty-py** (-ti-pi), *n.*
- au-tumn** (ă'tum), *n.* [OF. *autompne* (F. *automne*), < L. *autumnus*; origin uncertain.] The third season of the year, between summer and winter, in North America taken as comprising September, October, and November, in Great Britain August, September, and October; fall; fig., a season of maturity passing into decay. — **au-tum-nal** (ă-tum-nəl), *a.* Belonging to or suggestive of autumn; past maturity. — **au-tum'nal-ly**, *adv.*
- au-tun-ite** (ă'tun-it), *n.* [From *Autun*, city in eastern France.] A yellow mineral consisting of a hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium, occurring in tabular crystals with a very nearly square outline.
- aux-a-nom-e-ter** (ăk-să-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, increase: see *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the rate of growth in plants.
- aux-e-sis** (ăk-sē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *αὔξις*, < *αὔξω*, increase.] In *rhet.*, amplification; hyperbole.
- aux-il-iar** (ăg-zil'iăr), *a.* and *n.* Same as *auxiliary*. [Archaic.] — **aux-il-iar-ly**, *adv.*
- aux-il-iar-ry** (ăg-zil'iă-ri), [*L. auxiliarius*, < *auxilium*, aid, < *augere*, increase.] **I. a.** Helping or aiding; giving support; subsidiary or additional (as, *auxiliary* power, supplementary power, as steam on a sailing-vessel; hence, an *auxiliary* schooner, catboat, etc., one fitted with an engine or motor to supplement or replace the power furnished by the sails): often with *to*. **II. n.**; *pl. -ries* (-riz). A helper or aid; a confederate; an ally, as in war (usually in *pl.*); a tug, supply-ship, or the like, as distinguished from fighting craft, as in the U. S. navy ('naval auxiliary'); a schooner or other vessel carrying auxiliary power; in *gram.*, a verb, as *have*, *will*, *be*, *may*, *do*, etc., used in phrase-like tense, voice, mode, and other forms of other verbs; in *math.*, a quantity introduced to facilitate an operation.
- a-va**¹ (ă'vă), *n.* Same as *kava*.
- a-va**², **a-va'** (ă-vă' or a-vă'), *adv.* [For *of a'*.] Of all; at all. [Sc.]
- a-vail** (ă-văl'), *v.* [ME. *availen*, < OF. *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *valoir*, < L. *valere*, be strong, have force or effect, be worth.] **I. intr.** To have force or efficacy; be of use; serve; be of value or profit; be worth (*much*, *little*, etc.); also, to derive profit. **II. tr.** To be of use or value to; profit; advantage; also, to give (one's self) the advantage (*of*); also, to promote. — **a-vail'**, *n.* Efficacy for a purpose; use; also, value, profit, or advantage (archaic); *pl.*, profits or proceeds. — **a-vail'a-ble**, *a.* Such as to avail; of use or service; efficacious; profitable; advantageous; also, suitable or ready for use. — **a-vail-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **a-vail'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vail'a-bly**, *adv.* — **a-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- av-a-lanche** (av'ă-lănch), *n.* [F., < OF. *avalier*, go down, < *aval*, downward, < L. *ad*, to, + *vallis*, valley: cf. *amount*.] A large mass of snow, ice, etc., detached from a mountain-slope and sliding or falling suddenly downward. Also fig.
- Av-a-lon** (av'ă-lon), *n.* In *Celtic myth.*, the Land of the Blessed, or Isle of Souls, represented as an earthly paradise in the western seas, to which King Arthur and other heroes were carried at death. Also **Av'al-lon**, **A-vil-ion** (a-vil'yon).
- a-vant-cou-ri-er** (ă-vănt'kô'ri-ēr), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*, < *avant*, before, + *courrier*, E. *courier*.] One who goes in advance, as a herald; *pl.*, the advance-guard of an army.
- a-vant-garde** (ă-văn-gărd), *n.* [F.] The vanguard.
- a-vant-pro-pos** (ă-văn-pro-pō), *n.* [F.] A preface.
- av-a-ric-e** (av'ă-ris), *n.* [OF. F. *avarice*, < L. *avaritia*, < *avarus*, greedy, < *avere*, crave.] Greed of wealth; miserly desire of gain; cupidity; covetousness. — **av-a-ri'cious** (-rish'us), *a.* [OF. F. *avaricieux*.] Characterized by avarice; greedy of wealth; covetous. — **av-a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **av-a-ri'cious-ness**, *n.*
- a-vast** (ă-văst'), *interj.* [Prob. < D. *houd vast*, 'hold fast.'] *Naut.*, hold! stop! stay!
- av-a-tar** (av-ă-tăr'), *n.* [Hind. *avatār*, < Skt. *avatāra*, descent.] In *Hindu myth.*, the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; hence, in general, an incarnation; an embodiment; a concrete manifestation.
- a-vaunt** (ă-vănt' or ă-vănt'), *interj.* [OF. *avant*, forward: see *advantage*.] Away! begone! as, "Avant, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!" (Shakspeare's "King John," iv. 3. 77). [Archaic.]
- a-ve** (ă'vē or ă'vā), [*L.*, impv. of *avere*, be or fare well.] **I. interj.** Hail! also, farewell! **II. n.**; *pl. aves* (ă'vēz or ă'vāz). The salutation 'ave,' as a greeting or a farewell; also, an Ave Maria. — **A-ve Ma-ri-a** (ă'vā mā-rē'ă). [ML.] The "Hail, Mary," a devotion or prayer in the Roman Catholic Church, based on the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke, i. 28) and the words of Elizabeth (Luke, i. 42); also, a recitation of this devotion. Also **A-ve Ma-ry** (ă'vē mā'ri).
- av-e-na-ceous** (av-ē-nă'shius), *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, < *avena*, oats.] Of or like oats; of the oat kind.
- a-venge** (ă-venj'), *v.*; *avenged*, *avenging*. [OF. *avengier*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *vingier*, E. *venge*.] **I. tr.** To take vengeance or exact atonement on behalf of (a person, etc., conceived as wronged); also, to take vengeance for (a wrong, etc.). **II. intr.** To take vengeance. — **a-venge'ment**, *n.* The act of avenging; vengeance. — **a-ven'ger**, *n.* — **a-ven'ging-ly**, *adv.*
- av-ens** (av'enz), *n.* [OF. *avence*.] Any of the perennial rosaceous herbs constituting the genus *Geum*, esp. *G. urbanum* ('common avens,' or herb-bennet) or *G. rivale* ('water-avens,' or 'purple avens').
- av-en-tail** (av'ēn-tāl), *n.* Same as *ventail*.
- av-en-tu-rine** (ă-ven'tū-rin), *n.* [F., < It. *avventurino*, < *avventura*, chance, the glass having orig. been made by chance.] An opaque brown glass containing fine gold-colored particles; also, any of several minerals, varieties of quartz or feldspar, spangled with bright particles of mica or other minerals; also, a gold-flecked brown sealing-wax.
- ave-nue** (av'ē-nū), *n.* [F., orig. pp. fem. of *avénir*, < L. *advenire*, come to: see *advene*.] A way of approach or passage; a road or walk leading through grounds, as to a house; also, a wide street, often bordered with trees.
- a-ver**¹ (ă-vēr'), *v. t.*; *averred*, *averring*. [OF. *averer*, < ML. *adverare*, prove true, < L. *ad*, to, + *verus*, true.] To prove true; confirm; also, to assert as a fact; affirm or declare positively; avouch; also, to assert the existence of (archaic); in *law*, to allege as a fact; offer to verify.
- a-ver**² (ă'vēr), *n.* [OF. *aver*, *aveir*: see *havior*.] Property; also, a beast of burden (north. Eng. and Sc.).
- av-er-age** (av'ē-răj), [F. *avarie* = It. *avaría* = Sp. *avertía*; origin obscure.] **I. n.** A duty or tax on goods; some special charge or expense incurred in shipping (as, petty *averages*); an expense, partial loss, or damage, on ship or cargo, due to some accident of navigation, or the incidence of such expense on the owners or their insurers (as, general *average*, affecting all the owners of ship and cargo or their insurers; particular *average*, affecting a particular owner or his insurers); an equitable apportionment among all the parties interested of expense or loss incurred for the safety of ship and cargo; hence, determination of a quantity intermediate to a number of different quantities (as by adding them and dividing the sum by their number); a quantity intermediate to a set of quantities; an arithmetical mean; also, an estimate of the medium for any set of specific cases; the medium as estimated; also, the ordinary amount, rate, quality, kind, etc.; the common run. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to an average; estimated by average; forming an average; intermediate or medial in amount, rate, quality,

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ș* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

etc.; medium; ordinary; usual. — **av'er-age**, *v.*; — **aged**, — **aging**. **I. tr.** To apportion (marine losses, etc.) by average; also, to find the average amount, rate, etc., of; fix at a particular average; also, to accomplish or have as an average; amount to as an average. **II. intr.** To have or show an average: as, to *average* as expected; to *average* well. — **av'er-age-ly**, *adv.* — **av'er-ag-er**, *n.*

a-ver-ment (a-vér'mént), *n.* The act of averring; positive assertion; affirmation; allegation; also, a positive statement.

A-ver-nus (a-vér'nus), *n.* [L. (It. *Averno*).] A small lake near Naples, Italy, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano, anciently fabled to be the entrance to the infernal regions; hence, the infernal regions.

a-ver-ra-ble (a-vér'a-bl), *a.* That may be averred.

Av-er-ro-ism (av-er-rō'izm), *n.* The philosophy of Averroës (about 1126–98), consisting chiefly of a pantheistic interpretation of the doctrines of Aristotle. — **Av-er-ro'ist**, *n.* A follower of Averroës; an adherent of Averroism. — **Av'er-ro-is'tic** (-er-rō-is'tik), *a.*

a-verse (a-vèrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, pp. of *avertere*: see *avert*.] Turned away or back (now chiefly in *bot.*); also, disinclined, reluctant, or opposed (now usually with *to*, sometimes, as formerly, *from*); also, unfavorable. — **a-verse-ly**, *adv.* — **a-verse-ness**, *n.*

a-ver-sion (a-vér'shən), *n.* [L. *aversio*(-n), < *avertere*: see *avert*.] A turning away; also, repugnance, antipathy, or rooted dislike (now usually with *to* or *for*); also, an object of repugnance.

a-vert (a-vèrt'), *v. t.* [L. *avertere*, < *a*, from, + *vertere*, turn.] To turn away or aside; also, to alienate or render unfavorable (archaic); also, to ward off; prevent. — **a-vert-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **a-vert'er**, *n.* — **a-vert'i-ble**, **a-vert'a-ble**, *a.* That may be averred.

A-ves (á'vèz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis*, bird.] In *zool.*, the class of vertebrates comprising the birds.

A-ves-ta (a-ves'tā), *n.* The sacred writings of the ancient Zoroastrian religion, still in use by the Parsees. — **A-ves'tan**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Avesta or its language. **II. n.** The language of the Avesta, an ancient Persian (Iranian) dialect. Cf. *Zend*.

a-vi-an (á'vi-ān), *a.* [L. *avis*, bird.] Of or pertaining to birds (the class *Aves*, of vertebrates); ornithic.

a-vi-a-ry (á'vi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *aviarium*, < *avis*, bird.] A large cage or a house or inclosure in which birds are kept. — **a-vi-a-rist**, *n.*

a-vi-ate (á'vi-āt), *v. i.*; — *ated*, — *ating*. [L. *avis*, bird.] To fly by mechanical means; practise aviation. — **a-vi-at'ic** (-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aviation. — **a-vi-at'ics**, *n.* The art or science of aviation. — **a-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [= F. *aviation*.] The act, art, or science of flying by mechanical means, esp. with machines heavier than air; navigation of the air with flying-machines or aeroplanes. — **a-vi-a-tor**, *n.* [= F. *aviateur*.] One who practises aviation; also, a flying-machine or aeroplane. — **a-vi-a-to'ri-al** (-ā-tō-ri-āl), **a-vi-a-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* — **a-vi-a-tress** (-ā-tres), **a-vi-a'trix** (-ā'triks), *n.* [Cf. F. *aviatrice*.] A woman who practises aviation. Also **a-vi-a-trice** (-tris).

av-i-cide (av'i-sid), *n.* [L. *avis*, bird: see *-cide*.] The slaying of birds. — **av'i-ci-dal** (-sī-dāl), *a.*

a-vi-cul-ture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *avis*, bird, + *cultura*, culture.] The rearing or keeping of birds. — **a-vi-cul-tur-ist**, *n.*

av-id (av'id), *a.* [L. *avidus*, < *avere*, crave.] Eager; greedy: often with *of*. — **a-vid-i-ty** (a-vid'i-ti), *n.* Eagerness; greediness. — **av'id-ly**, *adv.*

a-vi-ette (ā-vi-et'), *n.* [F., dim. < L. *avis*, bird.] In *aëronautics*, a bicycle or the like equipped with a plane or planes, etc., and capable of making flights through the air for longer or shorter distances after attaining a sufficient speed in moving along the ground. — **a-vi-ette'**, *v. i.*; — *elled*, — *etting*. To operate, or travel on, an aviette.

a-vi-fau-na (ā'vi-fā-nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *avis*, bird, + NL. *fauna*.] The avian fauna, or birds, of a region. — **a-vi-fau-nal**, *a.*

a-vion (ā-vyōn), *n.* [F., < L. *avis*, bird.] An aeroplane. — **av-ion de chasse** (dè shās). [F.] A swift aeroplane for chasing or pursuing enemy aircraft.

av-o-ca-do (av-ō-kā'dō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* (-dōz). [Corruption of Mex. *ahuacatl*.] A tropical American fruit resembling a large green or purplish pear, borne by a lauraceous tree, *Persea persea*, and eaten raw, esp. with salad dressing; the alligator-pear; also, the tree.

av-o-ca-tion (av-ō-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *avocatio*(-n), < *avocare*, call away, < *a*, from, + *vocare*, call.] A calling away; diversion or distraction (archaic); also, something that calls or takes one away from his regular or proper business; a minor occupation; a distraction; less correctly, one's regular occupation, calling, or vocation.

av-o-cet, **av-o-set** (av'ō-set), *n.* [F. *avocette*, < It. *avocetta*, said to be

Avocado, or Alligator-pear.

< L. *avis*, bird.] Any of the long-legged, web-footed shore-birds constituting the genus *Recurvirostra*, of both hemispheres, having a characteristic long, slender beak curving upward toward the end.

a-void (a-void'), *v.* [AF. *avoider*, OF. *esvuidier*, < *es* (< L. *ex*, out of) + *vuidier*, empty, E. *void*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To empty out (a vessel, etc., or the contents); eject or expel; get rid off; depart from; keep away from; keep clear of; shun; eschew; evade; in *law*, to make void or of no effect; invalidate. **II. intr.** To depart (archaic); escape; in *law*, to become void or vacant. — **a-void'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avoided. — **a-void'a-bly**, *adv.* — **a-void'ance**, *n.* The act of avoiding; a keeping away from or shunning; in *law*, a making void, invalidating, or annulling; a becoming or being void or vacant; vacancy, as of an office or benefice. — **a-void'er**, *n.* — **a-void'less**, *a.* Unavoidable; inevitable. [Poetic.]

av-oir-du-pois (av'ōr-dū-pōiz'), *n.* [OF. *avoir de pois*, *avoir de peis*, 'goods of weight.'] Goods sold by weight; avoirdupois weight (see below); weight (colloq.). — **avoirdupois weight**, the system of weights in British and U. S. use for goods other than gems, precious metals, and drugs: 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds (Brit.) or 100 pounds (U. S.) = 1 hundredweight; 20 hundredweight = 1 ton (2,240 pounds, 'long ton'; 2,000 pounds, 'short ton'). The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, the grain being the same as in the troy and apothecaries' weights (in which, however, the pound contains 5,760 grains).

av-o-set (av'ō-set), *n.* See *avocet*.

a-vouch (a-vouch'), *v.* [OF. *avochier*, < L. *advocare*, summon: see *advocate*.] **I. tr.** To cite as warrant or proof; prove; warrant or guarantee; also, to affirm or declare as with warrant; assert; maintain; also, to acknowledge, own, or avow. **II. intr.** To give assurance; also, to affirm.

— **a-vouch'**, *n.* Avouchment; assurance. [Archaic.] — **a-vouch'a-ble**, *a.* That may be avouched. — **a-vouch'er**, *n.* — **a-vouch'ment**, *n.* The act of avouching; declaration; assurance.

a-vow (a-vou'), *v. t.* [OF. *avoer* (F. *avouer*), < L. *advocare*: see *advocate*.] To acknowledge connection with or responsibility for (a person, action, etc.); own; acknowledge, confess, or admit; declare frankly or openly; avouch. — **a-vow'a-ble**, *a.* That may be avowed. — **a-vow'al**, *n.* The act of avowing; acknowledgment; open declaration. — **a-vowed'**, *p. a.* Acknowledged; declared; open. — **a-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **a-vow'ed-ness**, *n.* — **a-vow'er**, *n.* — **a-vow'ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [OF. *avoerie*.] Patronage or protection; a patron; a patron saint; in *law*, avowal of an act, esp. that of a distrainer of goods who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking as done in his own right.

a-vul-sion (a-vul'shən), *n.* [L. *avulsio*(-n), < *avellere*, pluck off, < *a*, from, + *vellere*, pluck.] A plucking or tearing off; a part torn off; in *law*, sudden removal of land, as by flood, to another's estate.

a-vun-cu-lar (a-vung'kū-lār), *a.* [L. *avunculus*, uncle, dim. of *avus*, grandfather.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

a-wa (a-wā' or a-wā'), *adv.* Scotch form of *away*.



fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

a-wait (a-wāt'), *v.* [OF. *awaitier*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *waitier*, watch, E. *wait*.] **I. tr.** To watch for†; lie in wait for†; wait for; stay or remain in expectation of; also, to be in store for. **II. intr.** To watch†; wait or attend (on)†; wait as in expectation. — **a-wait'er**, *n.*

a-wake (a-wāk'), *v.*; *awoke* or *awaked*, *awaking*. [AS. *awacan* (earlier *onwacan*) (pret. *āwōc*, pp. *āwacen*), also *āwacian* (pret. *āwacode*, pp. *āwacod*), < *ā* (on-) + *wacan*, *wacian*, E. *wake*².] **I. intr.** To wake up; come out of sleep; hence, to become roused to consciousness, attention, activity, etc.; also, to remain awake (archaic). **II. tr.** To rouse from sleep, inaction, etc.; arouse; excite. — **a-wake'**, *a.* [ME. *awake*, pp., for *awaken*, < AS. *āwacen*, pp.] Waking; not sleeping; hence, vigilant; alert.

a-wak-en (a-wāk'n), *v. i.* or *t.* [AS. *āwæcnan*, earlier *on-wæcnan*, < *on* + *wæcnan*, E. *waken*.] To awake; waken. — **a-wak'en-er**, *n.* — **a-wak'en-ment**, *n.* An awakening.

a-wane (a-wān'), *adv.* On the wane.

a-want-ing (a-won'ting), *a.* Wanting; lacking.

a-ward (a-wārd'), *v. t.* [AF. *awarder*, OF. *eswarder*, *es-guarder*, observe, consider, decide, < *es* (< L. *ex*, out of) + *warder*, *guarder*, watch, guard: see *guard*.] To decide or determine after consideration†; also, to appoint by judicial sentence; assign by deliberate judgment, as in arbitration; adjudge; allot; also, to sentence†. — **a-ward'**, *n.* [AF. *award*, OF. *eswart*, *esgart*.] A decision after consideration; a judicial sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them, or the document containing it; also, something awarded. — **a-ward/a-ble**, *a.* That may be awarded. — **a-ward'er**, *n.*

a-ware (a-wār'), *a.* [AS. *gewær*, < *ge*-, together, altogether, + *wær*, wary.] Watchful† or wary†; also, cognizant or conscious (often with *of*); sensible; apprised; informed. — **a-ware'ness**, *n.*

a-wave (a-wosh'), *adv.* At such a level as to be washed by the waves; washed over; also, washed about, as on the waves.

a-way (a-wā'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg*, earlier *on weg*, 'on way.'] Onward or along; on, continuously (as, to blaze away); to or at a distance; apart; aside; absent; off, as from a place or position; out of possession, notice, use, or existence. Sometimes used elliptically, with verb suppressed: as, we must *away*; whither *away*?

awe (ā), *n.* [Icel. *agi* = AS. *ege*, fear.] Fear† or dread†; respectful or reverential fear; a feeling of wondering reverence, approaching fear, inspired by what is grand or sublime; also, power to inspire fear or reverence (archaic). — **awe**, *v. t.*; *awed*, *awing*. To inspire with awe; influence or restrain by awe.

a-wear-y (a-wēr'i), *a.* Weary. [Now poetic.]

a-weath-er (a-wēth'ēr), *adv.* *Naut.*, on or to the weather side; toward the wind: opposed to *alee*.

a-weigh (a-wā'), *adv.* *Naut.*, raised just enough to be clear of the ground and hanging perpendicularly: said of an anchor.

awe-less (ā'les), *a.* Without awe; fearless; not to be awed; devoid of reverence; also, inspiring no awe†. — **awe'less-ness**, *n.*

awe-some (ā'sum), *a.* Inspiring awe; awful; also, characterized by awe; awed. — **awe'some-ly**, *adv.* — **awe'some-ness**, *n.*

awe-struck-en, **awe-struck** (ā'strik'n, -struk), *a.* Struck or impressed with awe.

awe-strike (ā'strik), *v. t.*; pret. -*struck*, pp. -*struck* or -*stricken*, ppr. -*striking*. To strike with awe.

aw-ful (ā'fūl), *a.* [Cf. AS. *egefull*.] Such as to inspire fear; dreadful or terrible; also, full of fear or dread†; also, inspiring reverential awe; solemnly impressive; also, full of awe; reverential; also, extremely bad, unpleasant, ugly, etc. (colloq.); very great (colloq.). — **aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **aw'ful-ness**, *n.*

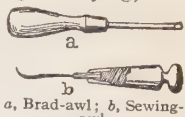
a-while (a-hwīl'), *adv.* [Prop. two words, *a while*.] For a while or time.

a-whirl (a-hwēr'l'), *adv.* In a whirl.

a-wing (a-wing'), *adv.* On the wing.

awk-ward (āk'wārd), *a.* [ME. *awke*, backhanded (prob. < Icel. *öfgr*, turning the wrong way, < *af*, = E. *off*), + *ward*: see *-ward*.] Turned the wrong way†; untoward†; per-

verse†; unhandy, clumsy, or bungling; ungraceful or uncouth; embarrassed; also, embarrassing or trying; requiring caution. — **awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **awk'ward-ness**, *n.*

awl (āl), *n.* [AS. *āwel*, *āl*, *æl*, = G. *ahle*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc.  **a**, Brad-awl; **b**, Sewing-awl.

aw-less (ā'les), etc. See *aweless*, etc.

awl-wort (āl'wört), *n.* A small, stemless, aquatic braccaceous plant, *Subularia aquatica*, with awl-shaped leaves.

awn (ān), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *ögn*, chaff.] A bristle-like appendage of a plant, esp. on the glumes of grasses, or such appendages collectively, as those forming the beard of wheat, barley, etc. — **awned**, *a.* Having awns.

awn-ing (ā'ning), *n.* [Prob. < F. *auvent*, penthouse; origin uncertain.] A roof-like shelter of canvas or other material before a window or door, over a deck, etc., as for protection from the sun. — **awn'inged**, *a.*

awn-less (ān'les), *a.* Without an awn.

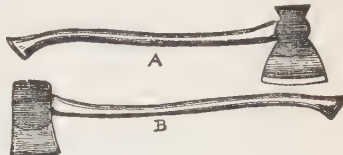
awn-y (ā'ni), *a.* Having awns; bearded, as grain.

a-woke (a-wōk'), *pret.* and *pp.* of *awake*.

a-wry (ā-rī'), *adv.* and *a.* In a wry state or manner; with a turn or twist to one side; askew; fig., amiss; wrong.

aw-some (ā'sum), etc. See *awesome*, etc.

ax, **axe** (aks), *n.* [AS. *æx*, akin to G. *axt*, L. *ascia*, Gr. *ἀξίς*, *ax.*] An instrument with a bladed head on a handle

or helve, used for hewing, cleaving, chopping, etc. — **ax**, **axe**, *v. t.*; *axed*, *axing*. To cut, shape, or dress with an ax.  **A**, Broadax, for hewing; **B**, Ax for chopping.

ax-ham-mer (aks'-ham'ēr), *n.* An ax with two opposite cutting edges, for dressing rougher kinds of stone. — **ax'-ham'mered**, *a.* Of stone, dressed with an ax-hammer.

ax-i-al (ak'si-āl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming an axis.

— **ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.* In the line or direction of the axis.

ax-il (ak'sil), *n.* [L. *axilla*, armpit.] In *bot.*, the angle between the upper side of a leaf or stem and the supporting stem or branch.  **a**, *a.* Axils.

ax-ile (ak'sil), *a.* Of or in an axis; axial.

ax-il-la (ak-sil'ā), *n.*; pl. *axillæ* (-ē). [L., armpit.] In *anat.*, the armpit; also, the corresponding region under a bird's wing; in *bot.*, an axil. — **ax-il-lar** (ak'sil-lār).

I. a. Axillary. **II. n.** One of the under wing-coverts of a bird, growing from the axilla: usually in pl. — **ax-il-la-ry** (ak'sil-lā-rī). **I. a.** Pertaining to the axilla or axil; situated in or growing from the axil of a plant.

II. n.; pl. -*ries* (-riz). An axillar.

ax-i-nite (ak'si-nit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀξίτης*, *ax.*] A mineral consisting essentially of an aluminium and calcium borosilicate, commonly occurring in flattened brown crystals edged like an ax.

ax-i-om (ak'si-ōm), *n.* [L. *axioma*, < Gr. *ἀξίωμα*, < *ἀξίων*, think worthy, < *ἀξιος*, worthy, < *ἀγρω*, lead, weigh.] A self-evident proposition; a recognized truth; an established principle. — **ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀξίωματικός*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident; also, full of axioms. Also **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal**. — **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

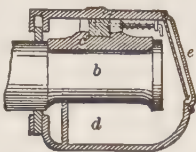
ax-is¹ (ak'sis), *n.*; pl. *axes* (-sēz). [L., axle, axis, board: cf. *axle*.] An axle; a piece or part on which something turns; an imaginary line about which a body rotates; a central or principal line in a symmetrical arrangement or in any system (as, the *axis* of a cone, a straight line joining the vertex and the center of the base; the *axis* of a crystal, any of the imaginary lines assumed for convenience to define the position of the planes of the crystal, and to exhibit its symmetry); a central or principal animal or plant structure, about which something turns or is arranged; specif., in *anat.*, the second cervical vertebra, on which the atlas (supporting the head) turns; in *bot.*, the longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged; the stem.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ax-is² (ak'sis), *n.* [L.] An East Indian deer, *Cervus axis*, with white spots.

ax-is-cyl-in-der (ak'sis-sil'in-dér), *n.* In *anat.*, the central part of a nerve-fiber.

ax-le (ak'sl), *n.* [ME. *axel*, in *axeltre*, < Icel. *öxultre*, axletree; akin to AS. *eazl*, shoulder, and *eaz*, L. *axis*, Gr. *ἄξων*, axle, axis.] The pin, bar, shaft, or the like, on which or together with which a wheel or wheels rotate; either end (spindle) of an axletree or the like; the whole (fixed) axletree, or a similar bar connecting and turning with two opposite wheels of a vehicle; also, the axis of rotation of a planet or the like (obs. or poetic).—**ax'le-box**, *n.* The box which contains the bearings for the spindle of an axle, or the journal of an axle, as of a car-wheel; also, a bushing which forms the rotatory bearing of an axle.—



Railroad-car Axle-box.

b, journal; *c*, saddle, by means of which the weight of the car rests on the journal; *d*, chamber for a lubricating substance, having its lid at *e*.

ax'led, *a.* Having an axle.—**ax'le-guard**, *n.* Those parts of a railroad-car in which the axle-box plays vertically under the action of the car-springs.—**ax'le-tree**, *n.* [ME. *axeltre*, < Icel. *öxultre*.] A bar fixed crosswise under the body of a vehicle, with a rounded spindle at each end upon which a wheel rotates.

ax-man, axe-man (aks'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who wields an ax, as in lumbering or, formerly, in battle.

Ax-min-ster (aks'min-stér) *car'pet*. A kind of carpet with a finely tufted, velvet-like pile: orig. made, by hand, at Axminster, England.

ax-o-lotl (ak'sō-lōtl), *n.* [Mex.] Any of several larval salamanders of the genus *Amblystoma*, of Mexico and the U. S., that usually retain their gills through life and breed in the larval state (hence formerly classed as a distinct genus, *Siredon*): in Mexico prized as food.



Axolotl.

ax-om-e-ter (ak-som'e-tér), *n.* [See *axis*¹ and *-meter*.] An optician's measuring device used in adjusting the frames of spectacles to the centers of the eyes.

ax-seed (aks'sēd), *n.* [So called from the ax-shaped seed.] An old-world fabaceous plant, *Coronilla varia*, with pinkish flowers, naturalized in the U. S.

ax-unge (ak'sunj), *n.* [F. *axunge* (now *axonge*), < L. *axungia*, < *axis*, axle, + *ungere*, smear.] Fat or grease, esp. of hogs or geese; in *phar.*, lard prepared for use in medicine.

ay¹, aye¹ (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei* = AS. *ā* = G. *je* = Goth. *aiw*, akin to Gr. *ἀεί*, ever.] Ever; always. [Now poetic or prov.]

ay² (ā), *interj.* [ME. *ey*; with *ay me* cf. OF. *aimi*, It. *ahime*, Sp. *ay de mí*.] Ah! O!—an exclamation of surprise, interest, regret, etc.: now prov., except in *ay me* (poetic).

ay³ (i), *adv.* and *n.* See *aye²*.

a-yah (ā'yā), *n.* [Hind. *āya*, < Pg. *aia*, fem. of *aio*, tutor.] In the East Indies, a native maid or nurse.

aye¹ (ā), *adv.* See *ay¹*.

aye², ay³ (i), *adv.* [Origin uncertain.] Yes: a word expressing assent.—**aye², ay³**, *n.* An expression of assent; an affirmative vote or voter.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.*

[Native name: prob. imit. of the cry.] A squirrel-like nocturnal animal, *Daubentonia madagascariensis*, of Madagascar, of the lemur kind.



Aye aye.

Ayr-shire (ār'shēr), *n.* One of a hardy breed of dairy cattle of medium size and usually of a white and brown color, originating in Ayrshire, Scotland.

a-yun-ta-mien-to (ä-yön-tä-myen'tō), *n.*; pl. *-tos* (-tōs). [Sp.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a body of municipal magistrates; a town council; also, a town hall.

a-za-le-a (ä-zä'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (so named as growing in dry soil), < Gr. *ἄζαλέος*, dry, < *ἄζω*, parch.] Any plant of the ericaceous genus *Azalea*, allied to the rhododendron, comprising species with handsome, variously colored flowers, some of which are familiar in cultivation.

a-zan (ä-zän'), *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan countries, the call to prayer, proclaimed by the muezzin from the minaret or the top of a mosque.

az-a-role (az'a-röl), *n.* [F. *azerole*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *zu'rūr*, azarole.] The slightly acid, pleasantly flavored fruit, about the size of a cherry, of a malaceous tree, *Crataegus azarolus*, a species of hawthorn of southern Europe, or the tree itself; Neapolitan medlar.

azed-a-rach (ä-zed'ä-rak), *n.* [F. *azedarac*, < Pers. *āzād dirakht*, 'free (noble) tree.'] An East Indian aëzaceous tree, *Melia azedarach*, cultivated elsewhere for ornament; the china-tree; also, the cathartic and emetic bark of its root.

az-i-muth (az'i-muth), *n.* [OF. *azimut*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, way.] In *astron.*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial object.—**az'i-muth-al**, *a.*—**az'i-muth-al-ly**, *adv.*

az-in, az-ine (az'in), *n.* [From *azote*.] In *chem.*, any of a group of organic compounds containing a benzene ring with one or more of its carbon atoms replaced by nitrogen or by nitrogen and another element.

az-o- (az'ō-). A form of *azote* in compounds: as, *azo-dyes* (coal-tar colors containing the diatomic group —N=N—, bound on either side to a benzene radical). Also **az'o, a.**

a-zo-ic (ä-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄζωος*, lifeless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζωή*, life.] Destitute of organic life; [*cap.*] in *geol.*, noting or pertaining to a division of Archæan time destitute of organic life (cf. *Archæozoic*).

az-o-im-ide (az'ō-im'id or -id), *n.* In *chem.*, hydrazoic acid.

az-ole (az'öl), *n.* [From *azote*.] In *chem.*, any of a class of organic compounds containing a five-membered ring of atoms, at least one of which is nitrogen.

a-zon-ic (ä-zon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄζωνικός*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζώνη*, zone.] Not confined to any particular zone or region; not local.

a-zo-ni-um (ä-zō'ni-um), *n.* [From *azote*.] In *chem.*, any of a class of organic compounds containing a pentavalent nitrogen atom together with a second nitrogen atom.

az-ote (az'öt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ζωειν*, var. of *ζάειν*, live (the gas being unfit to support life in respiration).] Nitrogen.—**az'ot-ed** (-ō-ted), *a.* Nitrogenized.

az-oth (az'oth), *n.* [= F. *azoth*, *azoch*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *zāūq*, mercury.] In *alchemy*, mercury, as the assumed first principle of all metals; also, the universal remedy of Paracelsus.

a-zot-ic (ä-zot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to azote; nitric.

az-o-tize (az'ō-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. To nitrogenize.

Az-tec (az'tek). **I.** *n.* A member of an Indian people dominant in central Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519); also, their language, still spoken by Mexican Indians. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs or their language.—**Az'tec-an**, *a.*

az-ure (az'hūr or ä'zhūr). [OF. F. *azur*, < Ar. *lāzward*, < Pers. *lājward*, lapis lazuli.] **I.** *n.* Lapis lazuli; also, a blue pigment, now esp. cobalt blue; also, the clear blue color of the unclouded sky; sky-blue; also, the blue vault of heaven. **II.** *a.* Of the color of blue sky; blue.—**az'ure**, *v. t.*; *-ured*, *-uring*. To color blue.—**az'ure-stone**, *n.* Lapis lazuli; also, azurite.—**az-ur-ite** (az'hūr-rit), *n.* A blue mineral, a hydrous carbonate of copper: one of the ores of copper.—**az-urn**† (az'hūr-n or ä'zhūr-n), *a.* Azure; blue.—**az'ur-y**, *a.* Bluish; blue.

az-y-gous (az'i-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄζυγος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζυγόν*, yoke.] In *anat.*, not being one of a pair; single.

az-ym, az-yme (az'im), *n.* [LL. *azymus*, < Gr. *ἄζυμος*, unleavened, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζύμη*, leaven.] A cake of unleavened bread, as that in Jewish use at the Passover.—**a-zym-ic** (ä-zim'ik), **az-y-mous** (az'i-mus), *a.* Unleavened.

fat, fāte, fār, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

B

B, b (bē); pl. *B's, b's* (bēz). A consonant, the 2d letter of the English alphabet.

baa (bā), *v. i.*; *baaed, baaing*. [Imit.] To cry as a sheep; bleat.—**baa**, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

Ba-al (bā'al), *n.*; pl. *Baalim* (bā'a-lim). [Heb. *ba'al*, possessor, lord.] The title of numerous local deities among the ancient Semitic peoples, typifying the productive forces of nature and worshiped with much sensuality; esp., a solar deity, the chief god of the Phenicians; in general, a false god. Cf. *Bel* and *Astarte*.—**Ba'al-ism**, *n.* Baal-worship; hence, gross idolatry.—**Ba'al-ist, Ba'al-ite** (-it), *n.*

bab-bitt (bab'it), *n.* Babbitt metal.—**bab'bitt**, *v. t.* To line, face, or furnish with Babbitt metal.

Bab-bitt (bab'it) **met'al**. [From Isaac Babbitt (1799–1862), American inventor.] An antifriction metal, an alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, used for bearings, etc.; also, any of various similar alloys used for the same purpose.

bab-ble (bab'l), *v.*; *-bled, -bling*. [Cf. D. LG. *babbelen*, Icel. *babbla*, Dan. *bable*, F. *babiller*; all ult. imit.] **I. intr.** To utter words imperfectly, as a child; talk irrationally or foolishly; prattle; chatter; also, to make a murmuring sound. **II. tr.** To utter incoherently or foolishly; also, to reveal by talking too freely; blab.—**bab'ble**, *n.* Inarticulate speech; senseless or foolish prattle; murmuring sound.—**bab'ble-ment**, *n.* Babbling; babble.—**bab'bler**, *n.*—**bab'bling-ly**, *adv.*

babe (bāb), *n.* [ME.; prob. ult. < *ba*, syllable of infant utterance.] A young child; an infant; a baby; also, one who has the innocence, inexperience, etc., of an infant; also, a doll.

Ba-bel (bā'bel), *n.* [Heb. *Bābel*, Babylon.] An ancient city (Babylon) where, according to Gen. xi. 4–9, the building of a tower intended to reach to heaven was begun and a confounding of the language of the people took place; fig., any excessively lofty structure or ambitious scheme; [usually *l. c.*] a scene of noise and confusion; a confusion of sounds.

ba-bies'-breath (bā'biz-breth'), *n.* See *baby's-breath*.

Bab-i-ism (bāb'ē-izm), *n.* Same as *Babism*.

bab-i-ru-sa (bab-i-rō'sā), *n.* [Malay *bābi rūsa*, 'hog deer.'] A wild, or sometimes domesticated, East Indian species of swine, *Babirusa alfurus*, the male being remarkable for its peculiar canines or tusks, of which the upper pair grow upward from their bases, pierce the skin of the face, and curve backward like horns, and the lower pair, shorter and less curved, protrude between the lips.



Babirusa.

Bab-ism (bāb'izm), *n.* [Pers. *bāb*, 'gate,' assumed as a title by the founder of the sect.] The belief and practice of a pantheistic Persian sect, founded about 1844 by Mirza Ali Mohammed, inculcating a high morality, recognizing the equality of the sexes, and forbidding polygamy.—**Bab'ist**, *n.*

ba-boo (bā'bō), etc. See *babu*, etc.

ba-boon (ba-bōn'), *n.* [OF. *babuin*; origin uncertain.] Any of various (usually) large and ferocious monkeys, with a dog-like muzzle, large cheek-pouches, naked ischial callosities, and a short tail, which constitute the genus *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* (subfamily *Cynopithecinae*) of Africa and Arabia, including the chacma, *P. porcarius*, and the drill, *P. leucophaeus*, and the mandrill, *P. maimon*; also, any of certain monkeys of allied genera.—**ba-boon'er-y**, *n.* Baboonish condition or behavior.—**ba-boon'ish**, *a.* Like or befitting a baboon.

ba-boosh, ba-bouche (ba-bōsh'), *n.* [F. *babouche*, < Ar. *bābūsh*, < Pers. *pāpūsh*.] A kind of slipper without heel or quarters, worn in Turkey and elsewhere.

ba-bu (bā'bō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū*.] A Hindu title, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*; a gentleman; in Anglo-Indian use, a native clerk who writes English; any native with a smattering of English culture, esp. as manifested in speech with ludicrous effect.—**ba'bu-ism**, *n.* The superficial English culture and peculiar English of babus.

ba-bul (bā-bōl'), *n.* [Hind. *babul*.] Any of several trees of the mimosaceous genus *Acacia*, which yield a gum, tannin, etc., esp. *A. arabica*, of India; also, the gum, pods, or bark of such a tree.

ba-by (bā'bi). [Dim. of *babe*.] **I. n.**; pl. *-bies* (-biz). A babe or infant; also, a babyish or childish person; also, a doll; also, the minute reflection which a person sees of himself in the pupil of another's eye. **II. a.** Of, like, or suitable for a baby; infantile; babyish; young; small; little.—**baby act**, an act of or befitting a baby; a babyish or childish act; an excusing or defending of one's self on the ground of legal infancy or of inexperience or the like; also, a statute releasing a person from liability for such a reason. [Colloq.]—**baby blue**, a soft, light blue.—**baby ribbon**, ribbon of a very narrow width.—**ba'by, v. t.**; *-bied, -bying*. To treat as a baby.—**ba'by-farm**, *n.* A place where babies are kept and cared for, for hire.—**ba'by-farm'er**, *n.*—**ba'by-farm'ing**, *n.*—**ba'by-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The state or period of being a baby; infancy; also, babies collectively.—**ba'by-house**, *n.* A toy house for dolls.—**ba'by-ish**, *a.* Like or befitting a baby; infantile; childishly simple, silly, or weak.—**ba'by-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**ba'by-ish-ness**, *n.*—**ba'by-ism**, *n.* Babyhood; babyish character; also, a babyish act or expression (as, "*babyisms*, and dear diminutives": Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 539).

Bab-y-lon (bab'i-lon), *n.* [L. < Gr. *Βαβυλών*, = Heb. *Bābel*.] An ancient city of western Asia, on the river Euphrates, famed for its magnificence and culture, and the capital of a once mighty empire; hence, any great, rich, and luxurious or wicked city (cf. Rev. xviii.).—**Bab-y-lo'ni-an** (-lō'ni-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Babylon or Babylonia (the country of which Babylon was the capital): as, the *Babylonian* captivity or exile of the Jews (esp., that occurring after the capture of Jerusalem in 586 B.C., and lasting until about 536 B.C.). Cf. *Assyrian*, *a.* **II. n.** An inhabitant of Babylon; also, an astrologer; also, the Babylonian language, belonging to the Semitic family.—**Bab-y-lo'nish**, *a.* Babylonian.

ba-by's-breath (bā'biz-breth'), *n.* A tall silenaceous herb, *Gypsophila paniculata*, bearing numerous small, fragrant, white or pink flowers; also, any of certain other plants, as the grape-hyacinth.

bac-a-la-o (bak-a-lā'ō), *n.*; pl. *-os* (-ōz). [Sp., codfish.] A West Indian serranoid fish, *Mycteroperca falcata*, important as a food-fish.

bac-ca-lau-ré-ate (bak-a-lā'rē-āt). [ML. *baccalaureatus*, < *baccalaureus* (simulating *L. bacca*, berry, and *laureus*, of laurel), for *baccalarius*, E. *bachelor*.] **I. n.** The academic degree of bachelor; also, a baccalaureate sermon. **II. a.** Pertaining to the degree of bachelor: as, a *baccalaureate* sermon (in some American colleges, a farewell sermon delivered to a graduating class).

bac-ca-rat, bac-ca-ra (bak-a-rā'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A gambling game at cards played by a banker and two or more punters.

bac-cate (bak'āt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, < *bacca*, berry.] In bot., berry-like and pulpy, as fruits; also, bearing berries.

Bac-chæ (bak'ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Baccha*, < Gr. *Βάκχῃ*.] The female attendants of Bacchus or Dionysus; also, the priestesses of Bacchus; also, the women who took part in the Bacchanalia.

bac-cha-nal (bak'a-nal). [L. *Bacchanalis*, < *Bacchus*, Bacchus.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Bacchus or his worship;

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bacchanalian. **II. n.** A votary of Bacchus; hence, a drunken reveler; also, an occasion of drunken revelry; *pl.* [*cap.*], the Bacchanalia. — **Bac-cha-na'lia** (-nā'liā), *n. pl.* [*L.*] A Roman festival in honor of Bacchus; [*L. c.*] drunken orgies; riotous revelry. — **bac-cha-na'lian**. **I. a.** Belonging to or indulging in bacchanalia. **II. n.** A bacchanalian reveler. — **bac-cha-na'lian-ism**, *n.*

bac-chant (bak'ant). [*L. bacchans* (bacchant-), *ppr.* of *bacchari*, celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] **I. n.** A priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; a bacchanal. **II. a.** Bacchanal. — **bac-chante** (ba-kānt', bak'ant, or ba-kan'tē), *n.* [*F. bacchante* = *It. baccante*, < *L. bacchans* (bacchant-).] A female bacchant; a maenad. — **bac-chan-tic** (ba-kan'tik), *a.*

Bac-chus (bak'us), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Βάκχος*.] A name of Dionysus, the Greek god of wine; adopted as the current name of the god among the Romans. — **Bac'chic**, *a.*

bacci-. Form of *L. bacca*, berry, used in combination. — **bac-cifer-ous** (bak-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. bac-cifer*: see -ferous.] Berry-bearing. — **bac-ci-form** (bak'si-fōrm), *a.* [+ -form.] Berry-shaped. — **bac-civ-o-rous** (bak-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [+ -vorous.] Feeding on berries.

Bach-a-rach (bak'a-rak), *n.* A white Rhine wine made at Bacharach, near Coblenz.

bach-e-lor (bach'ē-lōr), *n.* [*OF. bachelor* (*F. bachelier*), < *ML. baccalarius*, appar. orig. the holder of a small farm.] A young knight, not powerful enough to display his own banner, who followed the banner of another; a person who has taken the first or lowest degree at a college or university (as, *bachelor of arts*); a man of any age who has not married; also, the crappie (fish), *Pomoxys annularis*; also, a young male fur-seal kept from the breeding-grounds by the older males. — **bachelor's hall**. See under *hall*. — **knight bachelor**. See under *knight*, *n.* — **bach'e-lor-dom** (-dōm), *n.* The bachelor state. — **bach'e-lor-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The condition of a bachelor. — **bach'e-lor's-but'ton**, *n.* Any of various plants with round flower-heads, esp. double-flowered varieties (white or yellow) of *ranunculus*, or the cornflower, *Centaurea cyanus*. — **bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.*

ba-cil-lar (ba-sil'ār or bas'i-lār), *a.* Of or like a bacillus; rod-shaped; characterized by bacilli. Also **ba-cil-la-ry** (bas'i-lā-ri).

bacilli-. Form of *LL. bacillus*, rod, *E. bacillus*, used in combination. — **ba-cil-li-cide** (ba-sil'i-sid), *n.* [+ -cide.] An agent that destroys bacilli. — **ba-cil'li-form** (-fōrm), *a.* [+ -form.] Rod-shaped; bacillar.

ba-cil-lus (ba-sil'us), *n.*; *pl. bacilli* (-i). [*LL.*, dim. of *L. baculus*, rod.] Any of the rod-shaped or cylindrical bacteria constituting the genus *Bacillus*, species of which cause certain diseases; sometimes, any bacterium.

back¹ (bak), *n.* [*D. bak* = *F. bac*, tub, trough, ferry-boat.] A tub or vat; a flat-bottomed ferry-boat hauled by a chain or rope; a wooden vessel for carrying fuel (*Sc.*).

back² (bak). [*AS. bæc* = *MD., LG., and Icel. bak*.] **I. n.** The hinder part of the human body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine; the corresponding part of the body of animals; the corresponding portion of any part or organ of the body (as, the *back* of the head or of the hand); the whole body, with reference to clothing; anything resembling the human or animal back; the part opposite to or farthest from the face or front; the hinder side; the rear part; the side or part away from the spectator or the actor; the other or farther side; the part coming behind in the ordinary movements or use of a thing, as the thick edge of a knife; the upright hind part of a chair, etc., supporting a sitter's back; the ridge of a hill; in *football*, etc., a player behind



Bacchus and Eros (Love). — Museo Nazionale, Naples.

the forward line (called *quarter-back*, *half-back*, etc., according to the distance from the line). **II. a.** Hinder; rear; remote from the front; backward; overdue, as pay. — **back²**, *adv.* [*Reduced from aback*.] At, to, or toward the rear; behind; backward; in or toward the past; in return (as, to pay *back* a loan); away from the front, foreground, main region, proper destination, etc.; in reversal of the regular or expected course. — **back²**, *v. t.* To furnish with a back; strengthen at the back; support or sustain, as with corroboration, authority, influence, or money (often with *up*); bet in favor of; get upon the back of; mount; write on the back of; indorse; move or send backward; reverse the action of. — **to back water**, *naut.*, to propel a boat in the opposite direction to that in which the prow is pointed, or to retard its progress, by reversing the action of the oars, propeller, or the like. Also fig. — **back²**, *v. i.* To go backward; reverse the course; withdraw from an undertaking (with *out*); abandon an attempt or pretension (with *down*); *naut.*, of the wind, to change in direction by moving round the points of the compass in a manner contrary to the usual one (as, the wind *backs* in the north temperate regions when it moves counter-clockwise, as from east through north to west). — **to back and fill**, to proceed by catching the wind alternately in the front and in the back of a ship's sails; fig., to vacillate.

back-bite (bak'bit), *v. t. or i.*; *pret.* -bit, *pp.* -bitten or -bit, *ppr.* -biting. To speak evil of (the absent). — **back'bit'er** (-bi'tēr), *n.*

back-board (bak'bōrd), *n.* A board placed at or forming the back of anything; also, a board worn to support or straighten the back. — **back/board**, *v. t.* To subject to the wearing of a backboard.

back-bone (bak'bōn'), *n.* The spinal or vertebral column; the spine; a spine-like part; also, strength of character. — **back'boned**, *a.* — **back'bone'less**, *a.* Having no backbone; spineless.

back-cast (bak'kást), *n.* A cast backward; a reverse; a relapse. [*Sc. and north. Eng.*]

back-down (bak'doun), *n.* A backing down; the abandoning of an attempt or pretension.

back-draft (bak'dráft), *n.* A draft or current, as of air or gas, going in a direction contrary to the normal, as in a furnace.

backed (bakt), *a.* Having a back: as, a high-backed chair.

back-er (bak'ēr), *n.* One who or that which backs; esp., one who backs a person or thing as in an enterprise or a contest.

back-fall (bak'fāl), *n.* A falling back; that which falls back; in *wrestling*, a fall in which a wrestler is thrown upon his back.

back-fire (bak'fir'), *v. i.*; -fired, -firing. To check a fire, as in a forest, by burning off an area in advance; of an internal-combustion engine, to have a premature explosion in the cylinder or an explosion in the admission or exhaust passages. — **back'fire**, *n.* In fighting a fire by backfiring, the fire purposely started some distance in advance; also, the backfiring of an internal-combustion engine, or the resulting explosion.

back-fisch (bāk'fish), *n.* [*G.*, orig. a fish for baking or frying.] A young girl; a half-grown school-girl. [*Colloq.*]

back-flash (bak'flash'), *v. i.* Of a flame which is consuming a combustible gas, to move back through the current of gas and burn at a point farther back than is desired.

back-for-ma-tion (bak'fōr-mā'shōn), *n.* Formation of a word from one that has the appearance of being its derivative, as of *greed* from *greedy*, *orate* from *oration*, *typewrite* from *typewriter*; also, a word so formed.

back-gam-mon (bak-gam'on or bak'gam'qon), *n.* [*Cf. gammon*¹.] A game played by two persons on a board having two tables or parts, with pieces or men moved in accordance with throws of dice, the object of each player being to advance his men to the last six points, and then throw them off, or remove them entirely from the board; also, a victory at this game in which a player is not only gammoned, but still has at least one man on the opponent's home table. — **back-gam'mon**, *v. t.* To defeat at backgammon; esp., to win a backgammon over.

back-ground (bak'ground), *n.* The ground or parts situ-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ated, or represented as situated, in the rear; the more distant portion of a scene; opposed to *foreground*.—**back-ground**, *v. t.* To furnish with a background; form a background for.

back-hand (bak'hand). **I. n.** The hand turned backward in making a stroke, as in tennis; also, the position or play to the left of a right-handed player and to the right of a left-handed player; also, handwriting in which the upward slope of the letters is to the left. **II. a.** Backhanded.—**back-hand'ed**, *a.* With the back of the hand (as, a *back-handed* blow); done or effected with the hand turned backward, or with the back of the hand in the direction of the stroke; also, marked by a backward slope, as handwriting; also, awkward; being the opposite in meaning, as a compliment; indirect; insincere; also, of a rope, twisted in the opposite way from the usual or right-handed method.—**back-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**back-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*—**back-hand'er**, *n.* A backhanded blow or stroke; also, a glass of wine out of turn, for which the bottle is passed back.

back-house (bak'hous), *n.* An outhouse at the back of a main building; hence, a privy; also, the back room or kitchen of a cottage (prov. Eng. and Sc.).

back-ing (bak'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which backs; also, that which forms the back part of a thing; something placed at or attached to the back of anything to support or strengthen it; aid or support of any kind; supporters or backers collectively.

back-lash (bak'lash), *n.* The jarring reaction, or the play, between loosely fitting or worn parts of a machine or mechanical device. Also **back-lash'ing**.

back-less (bak'less), *a.* Having no back: as, *backless* benches.

back-log (bak'log), *n.* A large log placed at the back of an open wood-fire; fig., something serving as a basis or support.

back-most (bak'möst), *a. superl.* Hindmost.

back-ped'al (bak'ped'al), *v. i.*; *-aled* or *-alled*, *-aling* or *-alling*. To work the pedals of a bicycle, etc., backward, or press down upon a pedal as it rises in order to retard speed. Also *fig.*

back-set (bak'set), *n.* A setback; a reverse; also, an eddy or counter-current.

back-sheesh (bak'shesh), *n.* See *bakshish*.

back-side (bak'sid'), *n.* The hind side; the back; the posteriors; the back premises of a house, etc. (prov. Eng. and Sc.).

back-sight (bak'sit), *n.* In *surv.*, a sight or reading taken in a backward direction or toward a previous station.

back-slide (bak'slid'), *v. i.*; *pret. -slid*, *pp. -slidden* or *-slid*, *ppr. -sliding*. To fall back in one's moral or religious course; relapse into error or sin.—**back'slid'er** (-sli'dér), *n.*

back-spin (bak'spin), *n.* Backward rotation, as of a golf-ball.

back-stair, back-stairs (bak'stär, -stärz), *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding as the back stairs or some private way; indirect; underhand; intriguing.

back-stay (bak'stä), *n.* A supporting or checking piece in a mechanism; *naut.*, a stay or supporting rope leading from a masthead to the ship's side.

back-stitch (bak'stich), *n.* Stitching or a stitch in which the thread doubles back each time on the preceding stitch.—**back'stitch**, *v. t.* or *i.* To sew by backstitch.

back-stroke (bak'strök), *n.* A stroke or blow in return; a recoil; also, a backhanded stroke.

back-sword (bak'sörd), *n.* A sword with only one sharp edge; also, a cudgel with a basket-hilt, used like a sword or foil in fencing; play or exercise with this.—**back'=sword'man, back'=swords'man** (-man), *n.*; *pl. -men*.

back-ward (bak'wärd). **I. adv.** Toward the back, rear, or past; with the back foremost; in the reverse of the usual or right way; retrogressively. **II. a.** Directed toward the back or the past; reversed; behind in time or progress; late; slow; reluctant; bashful. **III. n.** The part (of time) that is behind or past; as, "the dark *backward* and abyss of time" (Shakspere's "Tempest," i. 2. 50). [Archaic.]—**back-war-da'tion** (-wärd-dä'shön), *n.* A premium paid by a seller of stock to the buyer for the privilege of postponing its delivery. Cf. *contango*. [Eng.]—**back-ward-ly**, *adv.*—**back-ward-ness**, *n.*—**back'wards**, *adv.* Backward.

back-wash (bak'wosh), *n.* The water thrown back by oars, paddle-wheels, or the like.

back-wa-ter (bak'wä'tér), *n.* Water turned or held back, as by a dam; also, backwash.

back-woods (bak'wüdz'), *n. pl.* Uncleared or wild regions remote from towns.—**back'woods'man** (-man), *n.*; *pl. -men*.

ba-con (bä'kon), *n.* [OF. *bacon*; from Teut., and akin to E. *back*.²] The back and sides of the hog salted and dried, usually in smoke; also, pork†.—**to save one's bacon**. See under *save*, *v. t.*

Ba-co-ni-an (bä-kō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Francis Bacon ('Lord Bacon,' 1561-1626), the English philosopher and statesman, or his doctrines: as, the *Baconian* method (the method of induction, or procedure from particular instances to general principles, as in science); the *Baconian* theory (the theory that Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakspere).

bac-te-ri-a (bak-tē'ri-ä), *n.* Plural of *bacterium*.

bac-te-ri-al (bak-tē'ri-äl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by bacteria; of the nature of or consisting of bacteria. Also **bac-ter'ic** (-ter'ik).

bac-te-ri-cide (bak-tē'ri-sid), *n.* [See *-cide*.] An agent that destroys bacteria.—**bac-te'ri-ci-dal** (-si-däl), *a.*

bac-te-ri-form (bak-tē'ri-fórm), *a.* [See *-form*.] Having the form of bacteria.

bac-te-rin (bak-tē-rin), *n.* A vaccine prepared from bacteria.

bacterio-. Form of *bacterium* used in combination.

bac-te-ri-oid (bak-tē'ri-oid). [See *-oid*.] **I. a.** Resembling bacteria. **II. n.** One of the minute rod-like or branched organisms (regarded as forms of bacteria) found in the root-nodes of nitrogen-fixing plants, as the legumes.—**bac-te-ri-oi'dal**, *a.*

bac-te-ri-o-log-i-cal (bak-tē'ri-ō-loj'i-käl), *a.* Of or pertaining to bacteriology.—**bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bac-te-ri-ol-o-gy (bak-tē-ri-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [See *bacterio-* and *-logy*.] The science that deals with bacteria and other microbes.—**bac-te-ri-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

bac-te-ri-ol-y-sis (bak-tē-ri-ō-l'i-sis), *n.* [See *bacterio-* and *-lysis*.] The process of dissolution or destruction of bacteria.—**bac-te'ri-ol-yt'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*

bac-te-ri-os-co-py (bak-tē-ri-ōs-kō-pī), *n.* [See *bacterio-* and *-scopy*.] Microscopic investigation of bacteria.—**bac-te'ri-o-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*—**bac-te-ri-os-co-pist**, *n.*

bac-te-ri-o-ther-a-py (bak-tē'ri-ō-ther'a-pī), *n.* [See *bacterio-* and *therapy*.] In *med.*, treatment of disease by the introduction of specific bacteria into the system.

bac-te-ri-um (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. -ria* (-ri-ä). [NL., < Gr. *βακτηριον*, dim. of *βακτρον*, stick.] Any of numerous microscopic vegetable organisms multiplying by fission and spore-formation, various species of which are concerned in fermentation and putrefaction, the production of disease, the fixing of atmospheric nitrogen, etc.; a schizomycete.

bac-te-roid (bak-tē-roid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *bacterioid*.

Bac-tri-an (bak'tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient country in west-central Asia: as, the *Bactrian* camel (see *camel*).

ba-cu-li-form (ba-kū'lī-fórm), *a.* [L. *baculum*, rod: see *-form*.] Rod-shaped.

bac-u-line (bak'ū-lin), *a.* [L. *baculum*, rod.] Pertaining to the rod (for chastising).

bad (bad). [ME. *badde*; origin uncertain.] **I. a.**; compar. *worse*, *superl. worst*. Not good; having defects of quality or character; poor; worthless; incorrect or faulty; not valid; unfavorable or unfortunate; morally depraved; evil; wicked; vicious; causing displeasure, inconvenience, or pain; offensive; disagreeable; grievous; having an injurious or unfavorable tendency or effect; hurtful; noxious; also (colloq.), in ill health or unsound condition; sick; ill; in pain. **II. n.** That which is bad; bad condition, character, etc.; a bad thing, quality, etc.—**to the bad**, to a bad condition; to ruin; also, in arrear or deficit.—**bad**, *adv.* Badly. [Colloq.]—**bad'dish**, *a.* Rather bad. **bade** (bad). Preterit of *bid*.

badge (baj), *n.* [ME. *bage, bagge*; origin unknown.] A token or device worn or put to distinguish a knight and his followers and hence as a sign of principles, occupation,

authority, achievements, etc.; hence, an emblem; a distinctive mark.—**badge**, *v. t.*; *badged, badging*. To furnish with a badge; mark as with a badge.—**badge'less**, *a.* Without a badge.

badg-er¹ (baj'ér), *n.* [Perhaps < *badge*, with allusion to the stripes on the head.] Any of various burrowing carnivorous mammals of the family *Mustelidae*, as *Meles vulgaris*, a European species about two feet long, with gray fur, and with black and white stripes on the head, and *Taxidea americana*, a similar American species; any of certain other animals, as in Australia a wombat; also, a resident of Wisconsin (the 'Badger State'); also, a brush made of badgers' hair, as for artists' use.—**badg'er**¹, *v. t.* To harass, as if baiting a badger; worry; torment; pester; tease.



American Badger (*Taxidea americana*).

badg'er² (baj'ér), *n.* [Perhaps akin to *bag*.] One who buys corn or other commodities to sell elsewhere; a huckster; a hawk. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

ba-di-geon (ba-dij'on), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A mixture of ground stone and plaster for filling up holes in stone for sculpture or masonry; also, a wash for giving plaster the appearance of stone.

bad-i-nage (bad'i-nāj, F. bā-dē-nāzh), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest, < ML. *badare*, gape.] Banter; railery.—**bad'i-nage**, *v. t.*; *-naged, -naging*. To drive or force by badinage.

bad-ly (bad'li), *adv.* In a bad manner; ill.

bad-min-ton (bad'min-ton), *n.* [From *Badminton*, seat of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England.] [Also *cap.*] A beverage made of claret and soda-water sweetened and flavored; also, a game similar to lawn-tennis but played with a shuttlecock.

bad-ness (bad'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being bad.

Bae-de-ker (ba'dē-kér, G. bā'dē-kér), *n.* Any of the series of guide-books for travelers issued by the German publisher Karl Baedeker (1801–59) and his successors.

baff (baf), *v. i.* [Appar. imit.] To beat or strike (Sc.); in *golf*, to strike the ground with the club in making a stroke.—**baff**, *n.* A blow or stroke (Sc.); a thud (Sc.); in *golf*, a baffing stroke, unduly lofting the ball.

baf'fle (baf'fl), *v.*; *-fled, -flying*. [Origin uncertain; cf. OF. *beffler*, mock, and Sc. *bauchle*, treat with contumely.] **I. tr.** To put to public shame; mock; cheat, confound, or confuse (now prov. Eng.); thwart or frustrate disconcertingly; foil; balk; check; of the wind, etc., to beat about (grass, etc.: prov. Eng.). **II. intr.** To shuffle or quibble; struggle ineffectually, as a ship in a gale.—**baf'fle**, *n.* A humiliation; a discomfiture, balk, or check; also, an artificial obstruction for checking or deflecting the flow of a fluid; a baffle-plate.—**baf'fle-ment**, *n.* The act of baffling, or the state of being baffled.—**baf'fle-plate**, *n.* A plate used to direct or retard the flow of gases or the like, as in the flue of a boiler.—**baf'fler**, *n.*—**baf'fing-ly**, *adv.*

baff-y (baf'i), *n.*; pl. *baffies* (-iz). [See *baff*.] In *golf*, a short wooden club with a deeply pitched face, for lofting the ball. Also **baff'y=spoon**.

bag (bag), *n.* [ME. *bagge*: cf. Icel. *baggi*, bag, bundle, and OF. *bagues*, baggage.] A receptacle of leather, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; a sack; a pouch; a valise or other portable receptacle for carrying articles as in traveling; a purse or money-bag; a small silken pouch to hold the back hair of a wig; also, the contents of a bag or pouch; a sportsman's take of game, etc.; also, any of various measures of capacity; also, something resembling or suggesting a bag; a sac, as in an animal body; an udder; a baggy part; in *coal-mining*, a cavity filled with gas or water.—**bag**, *v.*; *bagged, bagging*. **I. intr.** To swell or bulge; hang loosely like an empty bag; also, to grow big with child. **II. tr.** To cause to swell or bulge; distend; also, to put into a bag, as killed game; kill or catch, as in hunting; also, to catch, seize, or steal (colloq.).

ba-gasse (ba-gas'), *n.* [F., < Sp. *bagazo*.] Crushed sugar-cane or beet refuse from sugar-making.

bag-a-telle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* [F., < It. *bagattella*.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; also, a short and light musical composition, usually for the piano; also, a game played on a board having at one end holes into which balls are to be struck with a cue, or some variation of this game.

bag-ful (bag'fùl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. A quantity sufficient to fill a bag.

bag-gage (bag'āj), *n.* [OF. F. *bagage*, < OF. *baguer*, pack up, < *bagues*, pl., baggage: cf. *bag*.] The trunks, bags, etc., taken by a traveler on a journey (in Great Britain called *luggage*); the portable equipment of an army; rubbish; a worthless woman; less severely, a hussy, minx, or flirt.—**bag'gage-car**, *n.* A railroad-car for carrying the baggage of the passengers on a train.—**bag'gage-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man whose business it is to carry, check, or handle baggage.—**bag'gage-mas'ter**, *n.* The official in charge of a baggage department of a transportation company.—**bag'gage-smash'er**, *n.* A man employed to handle baggage, as in a railroad-station. [Colloq.]

bag-ging (bag'ing), *n.* Woven material, as of hemp or jute, for bags.

bag-gy (bag'i), *a.* Bag-like; hanging loosely.

bag-man (bag'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A commercial traveler. [Eng.]

ba-gnio (ban'yō), *n.*; pl. *bagnios* (-yōz). [It. *bagno*, < L. *balneum*, bath.] A bath or bathing-house; also, a prison, penal institution, or place of detention for slaves, as in the Orient; also, a house of prostitution; a brothel.

bag-pipe (bag'pip), *n.* A musical wind-instrument of great antiquity, consisting of a bag which receives air from the player's mouth or from bellows, and of pipes (a chanter for the melody, and a drone or drones for the bass) into which the air is pressed from the bag; often in *pl.* with sense of *sing*.—**bag'pip'er** (-pi'për), *n.*

bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A wig the back hair of which was inclosed in a bag.

bag-worm (bag'wèrm), *n.* The larva of a lepidopterous insect, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis*, of the northern U. S.: so called from the silken bag which it constructs and carries about for protection.



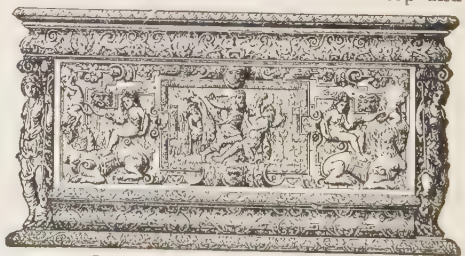
Old English Bagpipe.

bah (bā), *interj.* [F.] An exclamation of contempt.

ba-ha-dür (ba-hā'dür), *n.* [Hind. *bahādur*, brave, hero.] In India, a title of honor, commonly affixed to the names of European officers in Indian documents.

Ba-ha-ism (ba-hā'izm), *n.* [Pers. *Bahā* (u'llāh), 'splendor (of God),' title of the leader.] Babism as accepted by the followers of Mirza Husayn Ali, who in 1863 proclaimed himself leader of the Babists.—**Ba-ha'ist**, *n.*

ba-hut (ba-hōt', F. bā-ü), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A large chest or coffer, often with an arched top and some-



Bahut. — French 16th century work.

times richly ornamented, used in the middle ages and later for holding clothing, etc., as in traveling; also, an ornamental buffet or cabinet of antique style.

bai-noire (bā-nwör), *n.* [F., lit. 'bathtub.'] A theater box on the ground (main) floor.

bail¹ (bāl), *n.* [ME. *beyl*; prob. from Scand.] A hoop or ring; the semicircular handle of a kettle or pail; a hoop-like

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

support, as for a wagon-cover. — **bail**¹, *v. t.* To provide with a bail.

bail² (bāl), *v. t.* [OF. *baillier*, deliver, < L. *bajulare*, carry, < *bajulus*, carrier.] In *law*, to deliver (goods, etc.) in trust, or without transfer of ownership; also, to grant or to obtain the liberty of (a person under arrest) on security given for his appearance when required, as in court for trial. — **bail**², *n.* [OF. *bail*, < *baillier*.] Custody†; the position or the privilege of being bailed; the security given in bailing, or the person or persons giving it; in general, security (as, to go *bail*, or to vouch, for a thing).

bail³ (bāl), *n.* [OF. *bail*, *baile*, palisade, barrier, perhaps < L. *baculum*, rod, stick.] A palisade† or barrier†; also, the wall of an outer court of a feudal castle; the court itself; a bailey; also, a bar for separating horses in a stable; also, a framework for securing the head of a cow during milking (prov. Eng. and Australian); also, a cross-bar†; in *cricket*, either of the two small bars or sticks laid across the tops of the stumps which form the wicket. — **bail**³, *v. I. tr.* To secure by means of a bail; secure the head of (a cow) in a bail during milking (with *up*: prov. Eng. and Australian); also, to stop, esp. by force in order to rob (with *up*: Australian). **II. intr.** To stop or surrender, esp. at the command of a robber: with *up*. [Australian.]

bail⁴ (bāl), *n.* [F. *baïlle*, bucket.] A bucket or other vessel used for dipping water out of a boat. — **bail**⁴, *v. I. tr.* To dip (water) out of a boat, as with a bucket; clear (a boat) of water by dipping: usually with *out*. **II. intr.** To bail water, as from a boat.

bail-a-ble (bā'la-bl), *a.* [See *bail*².] That may be bailed; also, admitting of bail, as an offense.

bail-bond (bāl'bond), *n.* A bond given to insure due appearance of one who is bailed.

bail-ee (bā-lē'), *n.* In *law*, one to whom goods are committed in bailment.

bail-er¹ (bā'ler), *n.* See *bailor*.

bail-er² (bā'ler), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball that strikes the bails.

bail-er³ (bā'ler), *n.* One who or that which bails out water from a boat.

bail-ey (bā'li), *n.*; pl. *baileys* (-liz). [Var. of *bail*².] The wall of defense about the outer court of a feudal castle, or any one of several circuits of walls surrounding the keep; also, the outer court, or any court between the circuits of walls.

bail-ie (bā'li), *n.* [OF. *bailli*, earlier *baillif*: see *bailiff*.] A bailiff†; in Scotland, a municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an English alderman.

bail-iff (bā'lif), *n.* [OF. *baillif*, < ML. *bajulivus*, < *bajulus*, administrator, L. carrier.] A person charged with local administrative authority, as any of various king's officers in England, the chief magistrate in certain towns, etc.; also, a sheriff's officer, esp. in England, employed to execute writs and processes, make arrests, etc.; also, an overseer or steward of an estate.

bail-i-wick (bā'li-wik), *n.* [See *wick*².] The district within which a bailie or bailiff has jurisdiction; also, the office of a bailie or bailiff.

bail-ment (bāl'ment), *n.* [See *bail*².] In *law*, the act of bailing; delivery of goods, etc., in trust. — **bail'or**, **bail'er**¹, *n.* In *law*, one who delivers goods, etc., in bailment. — **bails'man** (-mən), *n.*; pl. *-men*. In *law*, one who gives bail or security.

bain-ma-rie (bañ-mā-rē), *n.*; pl. *bains-marie* (bañ-). [F., earlier *bain de marie*, 'bath of Mary' (perhaps with allusion to the gentle heat).] A vessel containing hot water, in which another vessel is placed to heat its contents.

Bai-ram (bī-rām' or bī'rām), *n.* [Turk.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, one of 3 days (' lesser Bairam'), immediately after the fast of Ramadan, the other of 4 days (' greater Bairam') occurring 70 days after this fast.

bairn (bārn), *n.* [AS. *bearn*, < *beran*, E. *bear*¹.] A child. [North. Eng. and Sc.]

bait (bāt), *v.* [Icel. *beita*, cause to bite, feed, < *bīta*, = E. *bite*.] **I. tr.** To set dogs to attack and worry (a bull, bear, etc.) for sport; hence, to worry; torment; also, to give food and drink to (horses, etc.), esp. during a journey; also, to prepare (a hook or trap) with bait; also, to lure as with a bait. **II. intr.** To take food; stop for food or refreshment

during a journey. — **bait**, *n.* [Icel. *beita*, food, bait.] Food, or some substitute, used as a lure in angling, trapping, etc.; an alluring inducement; also, a light repast; refreshment, or a halt for refreshment, during a journey. — **bait'er**, *n.*

baith (bāth). Scotch form of *both*.

baize (bāz), *n.* [Orig. pl. (formerly also *bays*), < obs. F. *baies*, pl., < *bai*, bay-colored, E. *bay*⁵.] A thick woolen fabric with a nap, and now usually green or red, used esp. for curtains, table-covers, etc.; also, a curtain or other article of this fabric.

bake (bāk), *v.*; pret. *baked*, pp. *baked* (archaic *baken*), ppr. *baking*. [AS. *bacan* = G. *backen*.] **I. tr.** To cook (food) by dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; harden (bricks, pottery, etc.) by heat; in general, to harden or cake (earth, etc.: now chiefly prov.). **II. intr.** To bake bread, etc.; also, to become baked. — **bake**, *n.* A baking. — **baked** = **ap'ple**, *n.* The cloudberry. — **bake'house**, *n.* A building or room to bake in; a bakery.

bake-lite (bā'ke-lit), *n.* [From L. H. *Baekeland*, chemist and inventor.] A non-inflammable synthetic material produced by the action of formaldehyde on phenol, used in place of amber, hard rubber, etc., for making pipe-stems, beads, umbrella-handles, billiard-balls, electric insulators, etc., and employed also for cements, protective coatings, etc. [Proprietary name.]

bake-meat† (bāk'mēt), *n.* A dish of food prepared by baking.

bak-er (bā'kér), *n.* One who bakes; one who makes and sells bread, cake, etc.; also, a small portable oven. — **baker's dozen**. See *dozen*. — **bak'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The trade or the establishment of a baker; a baker's shop.

bak-ing (bā'king), *n.* The act of one who or that which bakes; also, the quantity baked at one time; a batch. — **bak'ing-pow'der**, *n.* Any one of various powders (differing as to ingredients) used as a substitute for yeast in baking. — **bak'ing-so'da**, *n.* Sodium bicarbonate.

bak-shish, **bakh-shish** (bak'shesh), *n.* [Pers. *bakhshish*, < *bakhshidan*, give.] In the East, a gift of money, as to a beggar, a servant or employee, an official, etc.; a gratuity; a fee or tip.

bal-a-lai-ka (bal-a-li'kă), *n.* [Russ.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind, with a triangular body, of ancient Slavic origin.

bal-ance (bal'ans), *n.* [OF. F. *balance*, < LL. *bilanx*, having two scales, < L. *bi-*, two, + *lanx*, scale.] An instrument for weighing, typically a bar poised or swaying on a central support according to the weights borne in scales (pans) suspended at the ends; hence, power to decide as by a balance; authoritative control; [*cap.*] the zodiacal constellation or sign Libra; [*l. c.*] either one of the scales of a balance; also, any apparatus for weighing, as a steel-yard; a contrivance, now usually a balance-wheel, for regulating the beat of a watch or clock; also, a condition in which the counteracting weights in a balance are equal; a state of equilibrium or equipoise; equal distribution of weight, amount, etc.; harmonious arrangement or adjustment, esp. in the arts of design; equanimity or mental equipoise; composure; also, something used to produce equilibrium; a weight put into one scale of a balance to offset that in the other; a counterpoise; also, the turn of the balance; the preponderating weight, as of public opinion; also, an act of balancing; comparison as to weight, amount, importance, etc.; estimate; an adjustment of accounts; the excess of either side (debit or credit) of an account over the other; the remainder or the rest (colloq.); equality between the totals of the two sides of an account; also, a balancing movement in dancing. — **balance of power**, in *international law*, an even adjustment of power among nations, as in Europe. — **balance of trade**, the difference in amount or value between the exports and the imports of a country, said to be favorable or unfavorable according as the exports are greater or less than the imports. — **bal'ance**, *v.*; -*anced*, -*ancing*. **I. tr.** To weigh in or as in a balance; ponder over (a matter); compare (two or more things) as to relative weight, value, importance, etc.; bring to or hold in equilibrium; poise; adjust evenly; sway like a balance; furnish or be a counterpoise for; counterbalance or offset; use as a counterpoise; set off (one against another); reckon up,

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *čh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; [˙], primary accent; [˘], secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

adjust, or settle (accounts). **II. intr.** To be in equilibrium; be even; move to and fro, esp. in dancing; sway; waver; reckon or adjust accounts.—**bal'ance-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being balanced.—**bal'an-er**, *n.*—**bal'ance-reef**, *n.*

Naut., the last reef in a sail; specif., a reef in which the reef-band starts at the throat and extends across the sail in such a manner as to reduce the sail to a triangle.—**bal'ance-reefed**, *a.* *Naut.*, having the balance-reef or last reef taken in.—**bal'ance-sheet**, *n.* A tabular statement of both sides of an account or set of accounts, in which the debit and credit balances foot up as equal.—**bal'ance-wheel**, *n.* A wheel for regulating motion; a wheel in a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat; a fly-wheel, as of an engine.

bal-a-noid (bal'a-noid), *a.* [Gr. βαλανοειδής, < βάλανος, acorn, + εἶδος, form.] Acorn-shaped.

bal-as (bal'as), *n.* [OF. F. *balais*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, < Pers. *Badakhshān*, name of a province in northeastern Afghanistan.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red color.

bal-a-ta (bal'a-tā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; of native origin.] The dried juice or gum obtained from the bully-tree, *Mimusops balata*: used as a substitute for gutta-percha and in making chewing-gum.

ba-la-youse (bā-lā-yēz), *n.* [F., fem. of *balayeur*, sweeper, < *balayer*, sweep.] A pleating or ruffle of silk, lace, etc., sewed on the inner side of a woman's (long) skirt just above the lower edge as a protection against dust or wear.

Bal-brig-gan (bal-brig'an), *a.* [Also *l. c.*] Noting hosiery of unbleached cotton made at Balbriggan, in eastern Ireland, and hence applied also to machine-knit garments of similar fabric or appearance made elsewhere.

bal-co-ny (bal'kō-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [It. *balcone*, <



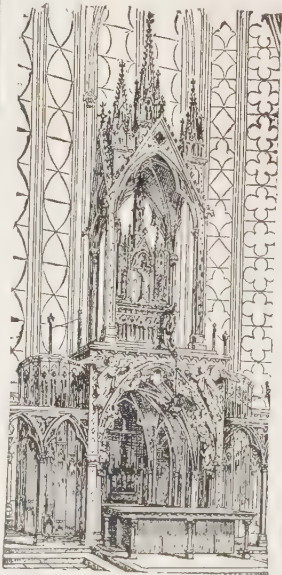
A Venetian Balcony.

balco, scaffold; from Teut., and akin to *E. balk*.] A balustraded or railed platform projecting from the wall of a building, within or without; also, a gallery in a theater.—**bal'co-nied** (-nid), *a.*

bald (bald), *a.* [ME. *balled*; origin uncertain.] Lacking hair on some part of the scalp; also, destitute of some natural growth or covering; fig., bare; plain; meager; unadorned; also, having white on the head, as certain birds (as, the *bald* eagle; see *eagle*).—**bald rush**, any of the leafy-stemmed cyperaceous plants constituting the genus *Psilocarya*.

bal-da-chin (bal'da-kin), *n.* [It. *baldacchino*, orig. silk from Bagdad, < *Baldacco*, Bagdad.]

A rich silk fabric (see *baudekin*); also, a canopy of silk, or of stone, metal, etc., as above an altar; often, a porta-



Double Baldachin. — Sainte Chapelle, Paris.

ble canopy carried in religious processions. Also **bal'da-quin** (-kin).

bal-der-dash (bāl'dér-dash), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Froth; a jumbled mixture of liquors; a senseless jumble of words; trashy talk or writing; nonsense.

bald-faced (bald'fast), *a.* Of animals, having white on the face.

bald-head (bald'hed), *n.* One who has a bald head.—**bald'=head'**, *a.*

bald-ly (bald'li), *adv.* In a bald manner; barely; meagerly.—**bald'ness**, *n.*

bald-pate (bald'pāt), *n.* One who has a bald head; also, a widgeon (duck), *Mareca americana*.—**bald'=pat'**, *a.*

bal-dric (bāl'drik), *n.* [ME. *bawdrik*, *baudry*; cf. OF. *baldrei*, MHG. *balderich*, also *L. balteus*, belt.] A belt, sometimes richly ornamented, worn diagonally from shoulder to hip, and often supporting a sword, horn, etc.

bale¹ (bāl), *n.* [AS. *balu*, *bealo*.] Evil; harm; misfortune; woe. [Archaic.]

bale² (bāl), *n.* [AS. *bæl*.] A bale-fire: as, "On Penchryst glows a *bale* of fire" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iii. 27). [Obs. or archaic.]

bale³ (bāl), *n.* [OF. *bale*, *balle*, < OHG. *balla*, ball: cf. *ball'*.] A large bundle or package of merchandise prepared for storage or transportation, esp. one closely compressed and secured by cords, wires, hoops, or the like, sometimes with a wrapping.—**bale**³, *v. t.*; *baled*, *baling*. To make into bales.

bale⁴ (bāl), *v.* See *ba'il*⁴.

ba-leen (bā-lēn'), *n.* [OF. F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, whale.] A whale; also, whalebone.

bale-fire (bāl'fir), *n.* [AS. *bælfyr*; see *bale*².] A great fire; a bonfire; a signal-fire; a funeral pyre. [Archaic.]

bale-ful (bāl'fūl), *a.* [AS. *bealofull*; see *bale*¹.] Fraught with bale; evil; deadly; disastrous.—**bale'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**bale'ful-ness**, *n.*

balk (bāk), *n.* [AS. *balca*, ridge, = G. *balken*, beam: cf. *balcony*.] A ridge, as between furrows; a strip left unplowed; a miss, slip, or failure; an illegal deceptive motion of a baseball pitcher, as if to pitch; a thin place in a coal-bed; a check or hindrance; a large beam or timber; in *billiards*, any of the eight panels or compartments lying between the cushion of the table and the balk-lines.—**balk**, *v. I. tr.* To leave balks in, in plowing; also, to miss; also, to evade or shirk; also, to hinder, thwart, or foil; disappoint. **II. intr.** To stop, as at an obstacle; of horses, to stop short and stubbornly refuse to go on.

Balk-kan (bāl'kan), *a.* Noting or pertaining to a range of mountains ('the Balkans') in southeastern Europe, extending across Bulgaria from west to east; noting or pertaining to the peninsula of southeastern Europe lying between the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black Seas, or the countries of this peninsula.

balk-er (bā'kér), *n.* One that balks.

balk-line (bāk'līn), *n.* In *billiards*, a straight line drawn across the table near one end, behind which the cue-balls are placed in beginning a game; also, any of four lines, each near to and parallel with one side of the cushion, which divide the table into a large central panel or compartment and eight smaller compartments (balks) lying between this and the cushion.

balk-y (bā'ki), *a.* Given to balking, as a horse.

ball¹ (bāl), *n.* [ME. *bal*, *balle*: cf. Icel. *böllr*, OHG. *ballo*, *balla*, ball, OF. *balle*, ball, *bale* (see *bale*³).] A spherical body; a sphere; a globe; a planetary or celestial body, esp. the earth; esp., a round or roundish body, of different materials and sizes, for use in various games, as baseball, football, tennis, or golf; such a ball in play or action, as tossed, thrown, struck, etc. (as, a low *ball*; a high *ball*; a curved *ball*); a ball in baseball too high or too low or not over the plate, and not struck at by the batter; a game played with a ball, esp. baseball; also, a missile or projectile to be thrown from an engine of war, orig. always spherical, but for modern firearms also conical or cylindrical; a solid projectile for a cannon, etc. (as distinguished from a *shell*); projectiles, esp. bullets, collectively; a globular mass of combustible ingredients, or a case filled with them, designed

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒu, then; y, you;

to set fire to something or to give forth light, etc.; also, a small spherical body of wood, ivory, etc., used in voting by ballot (cf. *blackball*); hence, any globular or rounded mass; a spherical piece of soap; a globular mass made by winding thread, twine, yarn, etc.; a bolus, or quantity of medicine in the form of a large pill; a rounded package; a bale; a rounded mass or cushion, as of hair or wool covered with soft leather, formerly used for inking type; also, any rounded protuberant part of a thing, esp. of the human body, as on the palm of the hand at the base of the thumb or on the sole of the foot at the base of the great toe.—**ball-and-socket joint**, a natural or an artificial joint formed by a ball or knob working in a socket, and admitting, to a certain degree, of rotary movement in every direction.—**ball**¹, *v.* **I. tr.** To make into a ball; round out; clog, as a horse's hoofs with snow; confuse (with *up*: slang). **II. intr.** To form or gather into a ball; become clogged, as a horse's hoofs with snow or mud.

ball² (bāl), *n.* [F. *bal*, < OF. *baler* (F. *baller*), < LL. *ballare*, dance.] A dance; also, a social assembly for dancing.

bal-lad (bal'ad), *n.* [OF. *balade* (F. *ballade*), < Pr. *ballada*, dancing-song, dance, < *ballar*, < LL. *ballare*, dance.] A song to accompany a dance; also, any light, simple song, esp. one of sentimental or romantic character, having two or more stanzas, all sung to the same melody; also, a simple, often crude, narrative poem, of popular origin, composed in short stanzas, esp. one of romantic character and adapted for singing; any poem written in similar style.

bal-lade (bā-lād'), *n.* [F.: see *ballad*.] A poem consisting commonly of 3 stanzas of 8 or 10 lines each, followed by an envoy of 4 or 5 lines, the last line of each stanza and of the envoy being the same, and the same rhyme-sounds recurring throughout.—**ballade royal**, a ballade in which each line consists of 10 syllables.

bal-lad-er, **bal-lad-ist** (bal'ad-ēr, -ist), *n.* A maker of ballads.

bal-lad-mong-er (bal'ad-mung'gēr), *n.* A dealer in or seller of ballads; also, an inferior poet; a poetaster.

bal-lad-ry (bal'ad-ri), *n.* Ballad poetry.

bal-last (bal'ast), *n.* [Cf. D., L.G., Sw., and Dan. *ballast*, OSw. and ODan. *barlast*, appar. < *bar*, bare, mere, + *last*, load: cf. *last*³.] Any heavy material carried by a ship or boat for insuring proper stability, so as to avoid capsizing and to secure the greatest effectiveness of the propelling power; something heavy, as bags of sand, placed in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel, broken stone, slag, etc., used to give stability, as in road-building; anything that gives stability or steadiness.—**bal'last**, *v. t.* To furnish with ballast; fill in with ballast; give steadiness to; freight or load; load or weigh down (archaic).—**bal'last-ing**, *n.* The act or process of furnishing with ballast; also, material used for ballast.

ball-bearing (bāl'bār'ing), *n.* A bearing in which the shaft or journal turns upon a number of steel balls running in an annular track; also, any of the steel balls so used.

ball-cock (bāl'kok), *n.* A device for regulating the supply of water in a tank, cistern, or the like, consisting essentially of an inlet cock or valve connected by a lever with a hollow metal ball which floats in the water and by its rise or fall causes the lever to shut or open the valve.

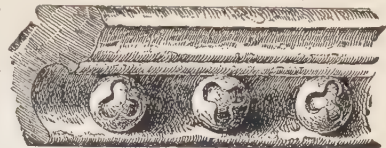
bal-le-ri-na (bāl-lā-rē'nā), *n.*; pl. -ne (-nā). [It.] A female professional dancer.

bal-let (bal'ā), *n.* [F., < It. *bal-letto*, dim. of *ballo*, dance, ball.] A spectacular entertainment rendered by a company of dancers (chiefly women), either as a feature of an operatic or theatrical performance, or independently; also, the dancers.

ball-flow-er (bāl'flou'ēr), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three (or rarely

four) petals of which form a cup around it: usually inserted in a hollow molding.

bal-lis-ta (bā-lis'-tā), *n.*; pl. -tæ (-tē). [L., < Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw.] An ancient military engine for throwing stones or other missiles.



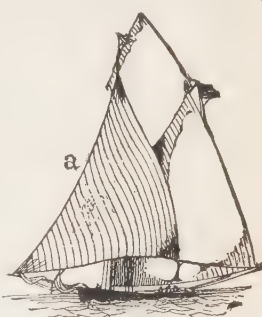
Ball-flowers.

bal-lis-tic (bā-lis'tik), *a.* [From *ballista*: cf. F. *balistique*.] Pertaining to the throwing of missiles or projectiles, or to the science of ballistics.—**bal-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bal-lis-tician** (bal-is-tish'an), *n.* One versed in ballistics.—**bal-lis'tics**, *n.* The science of missiles or projectiles as thrown from engines or weapons of war.

bal-lis-tite (bal'is-tit), *n.* [From *ballista*.] A smokeless powder containing nitroglycerin and guncotton.

bal-lon d'es-sai (bā-lōn dā-sā). [F., 'balloon of trial,' a small balloon sent up before an ascension, to determine the direction of the wind.] A statement, procedure, etc., designed to test public opinion.

bal-loon (bā-lōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, < *balle*, ball.] A large ball inflated with air, used in play; a bag made of some material impermeable to air or gas and filled with some gas lighter than ordinary air, designed to rise and float in the atmosphere, and in the large forms (some of which are dirigible) having a car or compartment attached for passengers; also, in drawings, etc., a balloon-shaped figure inclosing words represented as issuing from the mouth of the speaker; in *arch.*, an ornamental ball, as on the top of a pillar; in *chem.*, a globular glass vessel.—**bal-loon'**, *v. i.* To go up or ride in a balloon; also, to swell or puff out like a balloon.—**bal-loon'er**, **bal-loon'ist**, *n.*—**bal-loon'-fish**, *n.* A globe-fish.—**bal-loon'=jib**, *n.* *Naut.*, a large triangular sail of light canvas used by yachts in light winds, instead of the ordinary jib.—**bal-loon'=vine**, *n.* A sapindaceous tropical climbing plant, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, with bladder-like pods.



a, Balloon-jib.

bal-lot (bal'ot), *n.* [It. *ballotta*, dim. of *balla*, = E. *ball*¹.] A little ball used in secret voting; a ticket, paper, etc., used in voting; the method of secret voting by means of balls, printed or written slips, etc., deposited in a box or the like; voting in general, or a round of voting; the whole number of votes cast or recorded; also, a method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, or the like, from a box; hence, in general, the drawing of lots.—**bal'lot**, *v.*; -loted, -loting. **I. tr.** To vote on by ballot; also, to select by drawing lots. **II. intr.** To vote by ballot; also, to draw lots (*for*).—**bal'lot=box**, *n.* A box in which ballots or votes are deposited; hence, the ballot, or secret voting; also, a box from which lots are drawn.—**bal'lot-er**, *n.*

bal-lotte-ment (ba-lot'mēt, F. bā-lot-mōn), *n.* [F., < *balloter*, toss as a ball, < *ballotte*, dim. of *balle*, ball.] In *med.*, a method of diagnosing pregnancy, in which a sudden shock is imparted to the fetus, as through the uterine wall, causing it to move suddenly upward and fall back again against the examining finger; also, a similar method employed in testing for floating kidney, etc.

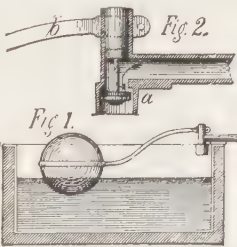
ball-room (bāl'rōm), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

ball-valve (bāl'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a ball resting upon a concave circular part containing an aperture, and operated by the upward pressure of the fluid (which lifts the ball and opens the aperture), and by gravity or gravity and suction (which lowers the ball and closes the aperture) when such pressure is removed.

bal-ly (bal'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] A word of indefinite meaning used humorously or for emphasis in place of some adjective of more definite (possibly profane) signification. [Slang, orig. Eng.]



Ball-and-socket joint.



Ball-cock.

Fig. 1. Cistern with ball-cock attached. Fig. 2. Section of ball-cock on larger scale. a, valve shown open so as to admit water; b, arm of the lever which being raised shuts the valve.

bal-ly-hoo (bal-i-hö'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A barker, as at the door of a show or shop; hence, clamorous attempts to win customers or advance any cause; blatant advertising or publicity; in general, clamor or outcry. [Slang.]—**bal-ly-hoo'**, *v. i. or t.; -hood, -hoing.* To use, or advertise or push by, ballyhoo. [Slang.]—**bal-ly-hoo'er**, *n.*

bal-ly-rag (bal'i-rag), *v. t.* See *bullyrag*.

balm (bām), *n.* [OF. *basme* (F. *baume*), < L. *balsamum*, E. *balsam*.] Any of various oily, fragrant, resinous substances, often of medicinal value, exuding from certain plants, esp. tropical trees of the balsameaceous genus *Balsamea*; a plant or tree yielding such a substance; also, any of various aromatic menthaceous plants, esp. of the genus *Melissa*, as *M. officinalis*, a lemon-scented perennial herb; also, an aromatic preparation used in embalming the dead†; also, any aromatic or fragrant ointment; fig., aromatic fragrance; sweet odor; also, a healing or soothing ointment; fig., anything that heals, soothes, or mitigates.—**balm of Gilead**, an oleoresin obtained from a balsameaceous tree or shrub, *Balsamea opobalsamum*, and esteemed in the East for its fragrance and medicinal properties; some similar product; also, a variety of the balsam-poplar; also, the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*.—**balm**, *v. t.* To treat with balm; embalm; fig., to soothe or assuage. [Archaic.]

bal-ma-caan (bal-mā-kān'), *n.* [From *Balmacaan*, estate of Bradley Martin in Glen Urquhart, Inverness, Scotland.] [Also *cap.*] Orig., a man's short, full-skirted overcoat of rough woolen cloth, unlined or only partly lined, with raglan shoulders and a high collar buttoned about the throat; hence, some variation of this garment, similar in material and general appearance, worn by either sex.

balm-cricket (bām'krik'et), *n.* [Earlier *baum-cricket*, appar. repr. G. *baumgrille*, 'tree cricket.'] The cicada. See Tennyson's "Dirge." [Obs. or archaic.]

balm-i-ly (bā'mi-li), *adv.* In a balmly manner.—**balm'i-ness**, *n.*

bal-mor-al (bal-mor'al), *n.* [From *Balmoral Castle* in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] [Also *cap.*] A colored woolen petticoat formerly worn under a looped-up skirt; also, a kind of laced shoe; also, a kind of brimless Scotch cap with a flat top projecting all around the head.

balm-y¹ (bā'mi), *a.*; compar. *balmier*, superl. *balmiest*. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; soothing; refreshing; of healing virtue; also, producing balm.

balm-y² (bā'mi), *a.* [For *barmy*.] Silly; weak-minded; half-witted. [Slang.]

bal-ne-al (bal'nē-āl), *a.* [L. *balneum*, bath.] Of or pertaining to baths or bathing. Also **bal'ne-a-ry** (-ā-ri).

balneo- Form of L. *balneum*, bath, used in combination.—**bal-ne-o-l-o-gy** (bal'nē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science of bathing.—**bal'ne-o-ther'a-py** (-ō-ther'ā-pi), *n.* [+ *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by means of baths.

bal-sa (bal'sā or bāl'sā), *n.* [Sp.] In South America and elsewhere, a raft or float; in the U. S., etc., a raft (esp. for life-saving) consisting of two or more floats, air-tight casks, or the like, secured to a framework; also, a bombacaceous tree, *Ochroma lagopus*, of tropical America, with an exceedingly light wood which is used for making life-preservers, rafts, etc.

bal-sam (bāl'sam), *n.* [L. *balsamum*, < Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] Any of various fragrant exudations from certain trees, esp. of the balsameaceous genus *Balsamea* (see *balm*), as the balm of Gilead ('balsam of Mecca'), and the product ('balsam of Peru') yielded by a leguminous tree, *Toluiifera pereire*, of Central America; balm; an oleoresin; any of certain transparent turpentine, as that ('Canada balsam') obtained from a pinaceous tree, the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, and used for mounting objects for the microscope; also, a plant or tree yielding a balsam; the balsam-fir; any of various plants of the balsaminaceous genus *Impatiens*, as *I. balsamina*, a common garden annual bearing ornamental flowers, and seed-vessels that burst with considerable force when ripe; also, any aromatic ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use; any healing or soothing agent or agency.—**bal'sam**, *v. t.* To treat with balsam.—**bal'sam-ap'ple**, *n.* A cucurbitaceous vine, *Momordica balsamina*, with a red or orange fruit; also, any of certain allied species.

bal-sa-me-a-ceous (bāl'sā-mē-ā'shius or bāl'-), *a.* [NL. *Balsamea*, the typical genus, < L. *balsamum*, E. *balsam*.] Belonging to the *Balsameaceæ*, a family of tropical trees and shrubs yielding important resinous products, as myrrh, frankincense, bdellium, etc.

bal-sam=fir (bāl'sam-fēr), *n.* A species of fir, *Abies balsamea*, which yields Canada balsam (see *balsam*); also, any of certain other firs.

bal-sam-ic (bāl'sam'ik or bāl-), *a.* Of, like, or containing balsam; balmly; fragrant; soothing; healing.—**bal-sam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bal-sa-mif-er-ous (bāl-sā-mif'ē-rus or bāl-), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Yielding balsam.

bal-sa-mi-na-ceous (bāl'sā-mi-nā'shius or bāl'-), *a.* [NL. *balsamina*, < Gr. *βαλσαμίν*, balsam-plant, < *βάλσαμον*, E. *balsam*.] Belonging to the *Balsaminaceæ*, a family of plants with irregular flowers, including many tropical Asiatic species and also the balsams of the genus *Impatiens*.

bal-sam=pop-lar (bāl'sam-pop'lār), *n.* A species of poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, yielding tacamahac.

bal-sam=tree (bāl'sam-trē), *n.* Any of various balsam-bearing trees, as the balsam-fir or the balsam-poplar.

bal-sa-mum (bāl'sā-mum or bāl'-), *n.* [L.] Balsam.

bal-sam-y (bāl'sam-i), *a.* Balsam-like; balsamic.

Balt (bālt). **I.** *n.* One of the inhabitants of the former Baltic provinces of Russia, to the east of the Baltic Sea; esp., one of the German inhabitants of this region, largely descendants of Germanic invaders who settled there in the 13th century. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Balts.

bal-ter, **bol-ter**⁴ (bāl'tēr, bol'-), *v. t. or i.* [Origin obscure.] To form into masses or lumps; clot; mat. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 1. 123. [Now prov. Eng.]

Bal-tic (bāl'tik), *a.* Noting, pertaining to, or situated on the sea which separates Sweden from Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, etc.

Bal-ti-more (bāl'ti-mōr) *o'ri-ole*. See *oriole*.

bal-us-ter (bal'us-tēr), *n.* [F. *balustre*, < It.

balaustra, baluster,

< L. *balaustrum*,

< Gr. *βαλυστριον*,

flower of the wild

pomegranate.]

One of a series of

short, pillar-like

supports for a rail-

ing, as of a stair-

case; *pl.*, a series

of such supports,

with the railing;

sing., a balustrade

(archaic).

bal-us-trade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* [F., < *balustre*, E. *baluster*.]

A series of balusters supporting a railing.—**bal-us-trad'ed** (-trād'ed), *a.*

bam (bam), *v. t. or i.*; *bammed*,

bamming. [Cf. *bamboozle*.] To

bamboozle; humbug. [Slang or

prov.]—**bam**, *n.* An imposition;

a trick; a hoax. [Slang or prov.]

bam-bi-no (bām-bē'nō), *n.*; *pl.*

-ni (-nē). [It., dim. of *bambo*,

simple.] A child or baby; esp.,

an image of the infant Jesus.

bam-boo (bam-bō'), *n.* [E. Ind.

(Malay *bambu*).]

Any of the woody

or tree-like tropi-

cal and semitropi-

cal grasses of the

genus *Bambos* (or

Bambusa) and al-

lied genera; also,

the hollow woody

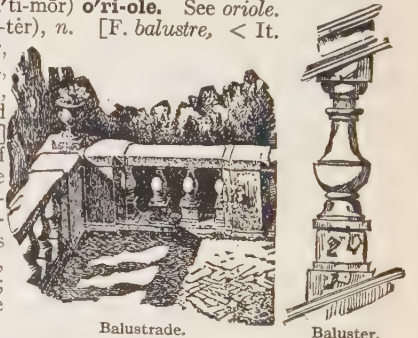
stem of such a plant, used for building pur-

poses and for making furniture, poles, etc.

bam-boo-zle (bam-bō'zli), *v.*; *-zled*, *-zling*.

[Origin obscure: cf. *bam*.] **I.** *tr.* To im-

pose upon; cozen; delude; beguile; trick. **II.** *intr.* To



Balustrade.

Baluster.



Bambino.—Church of S. Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.



Bamboo (*Bambos bambos*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

bands-man (bandz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A musician who plays in a band.

band-wag-on (band'wag'on), *n.* A wagon carrying a band of music, as at the head of a procession or parade; hence, a figurative wagon of this kind humorously conceived as leading some movement or organized effort, as in a political campaign, and advancing confidently or triumphantly toward expected victory (colloq., U. S.: as, to climb aboard the Republican *band-wagon*).

band-dy¹ (ban'di), *v.*; *-died*, *-dying*. [Origin obscure: cf. F. *bander*, *bandy*, perhaps < *bande*, E. *band*².] **I. tr.** To throw or strike to and fro, or from side to side, as a ball in tennis; pass from one to another, or back and forth; give and take, as blows, words, or compliments; exchange, as blow for blow; also, to league or band together (chiefly reflexive)†. **II. intr.** To be bandied; also, to form a band or league†; also, to contend or strive.—**band'dy**¹, *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). An old method of playing tennis†; a stroke in tennis†; the game of hockey or shinny; a hockey-club or shinny.

ban-dy² (ban'di), *a.* [Appar. < *bandy*¹, *n.* (bent hockey-club).] Having a bend or crook outward, as a person's legs.—**ban'dy-legged** (-legd or -leg'ed), *a.*

bane (bān), *n.* [AS. *bana*, slayer.] A slayer†; something deadly, as poison; a thing that ruins or spoils (as, "Thoughts with better thoughts at strife, The most familiar bane of life": Wordsworth's "Sequel to 'Beggars'").

bane-ber-ry (bān'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [See *bane*.] Any plant of the ranunculaceae genus *Actæa*, comprising herbs which bear nauseous poisonous berries, as the old-world species, *A. spicata*, with black berries, and the two North American species, *A. rubra*, with red berries, and *A. alba*, with white berries; also, the berry.

bane-ful (bān'fūl), *a.* Deadly; pernicious.—**bane'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**bane'ful-ness**, *n.*

bang¹ (bang), *v.* [Cf. Icel. *banga*, hammer.] **I. tr.** To strike or beat resoundingly; slam; surpass (colloq.). **II. intr.** To strike violently and noisily; make a loud noise as of violent blows; resound with clashing noises.—**bang**¹, *n.* A resounding stroke or blow; a loud, sudden noise.—**bang**¹, *adv.* With a bang; suddenly and loudly; abruptly.

bang² (bang), *v. t.* [Cf. *bang*¹, *adv.*] To cut (the hair) so as to form a fringe over the forehead; dock (the tail of a horse, etc.).—**bang**², *n.* A fringe of bang hair: often in pl.

bang³ (bang), *n.* See *bhang*.

ban-gle (bang'gl), *n.* [Hind. *bangrī*.] A bracelet in the form of a ring, without a clasp; also, an ornamental anklet.

ban-ian, ban-yan

(ban'yan), *n.* [Pg. *banian*, < Skt. *vanij*, merchant.] A Hindu trader or merchant of a particular caste which abstains from the use of flesh; also, a loose shirt, jacket, or gown worn in India; also (orig. *banian tree*, from a tree under which banians or traders built a pagoda), an East Indian fig-tree, *Ficus bengalensis*, whose branches send out adventitious roots to the ground, sometimes causing the tree



Red Baneberry (*Actæa rubra*), showing flowering plant and fruiting raceme.



East Indian Bangles.



Banian.

to spread over a wide area.—**banian days**, days when no meat is served (orig. *naut.*); days of meager fare.

ban-ish (ban'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *banir* (*baniss-*) (F. *bannir*); from Teut., and akin to E. *ban*¹.] To put under ban as an outlaw†; condemn to exile; expel from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree; compel to depart; send, drive, or put away.—**ban'ish-er**, *n.*—**ban'ish-ment**, *n.* Expulsion; exile.

ban-is-ter (ban'is-tēr), *n.* A corruption of *baluster*, esp., pl. and *sing.*, as meaning the balustrade of a staircase.

ban-jo (ban'jō), *n.*; pl. *-jos* (-jōz). [Corruption of *bandore*.] A musical instrument of the guitar class, having a circular body covered in front with tightly stretched parchment, and from 5 to 9 strings played with the fingers or a plectrum.—**ban'jo-ist**, *n.* A banjo-player.

ban-jo-rine (ban-jō-rēn'), *n.* A variety of the banjo, smaller than the usual form and properly higher in pitch.

bank¹ (bank), *n.* [ME. *banke*, prob. from Scand. (cf. Icel. *bakki*, river-bank, ridge, cloud-bank); ult. akin to E. *bench*: cf. *bank*², *bank*³.] A long pile or heap, as of earth, snow, or cloud; a ridge, shelf, or embankment; the raised or rising ground beside a river or any depression; a slope or acclivity; an elevation in the bed of a body of water (as, the *banks* of Newfoundland); a shoal; in *billiards* and *pool*, the cushion of the table; in *aeronautics*, the lateral inclination of an aeroplane when going around a curve.—**bank**¹, *v.* **I. tr.** To border with or like a bank; embark; also, to raise in a bank; heap (*up*); also, to cover (a fire) with ashes, so that it will burn long and slowly; in *billiards* and *pool*, to drive (a ball) to the bank or cushion; pocket (the object-ball) by driving it against the bank; in *aeronautics*, to tip or incline (an aeroplane) laterally, inner side downward, when going around a curve. **II. intr.** To border (*on*)†; rise in or form banks, as clouds or snow; form a slope or acclivity.

bank² (bank), *n.* [OF. F. *banche*, bench; from the Teut. source of E. *bench*: cf. *bank*¹, *bank*³.] A bench, platform, table, or tier (now only in special uses); a bench for rowers in a galley; the rowers on one bench or to one oar; a row or tier of oars (ancient galleys sometimes having two or more tiers, one above another); a row of keys in an organ.

bank³ (bank), *n.* [F. *banque*, < It. *banca*, orig. bench, table; from Teut., and akin to E. *bank*², *bench*, and *bank*¹.] A money-changer's counter or shop†; a sum of money, esp. as a fund for use in business†; the fund of the manager or the dealer in gaming; the stock or fund of pieces from which the players draw in the game of dominoes, etc.; an institution for receiving and lending money (in some cases, issuing notes that serve as money) or transacting other financial business; the office or quarters of such an institution.—**bank discount**. See *discount*, *n.*—**bank rate**, the rate of discount fixed by a bank or banks.—**bank**³, *v.* **I. intr.** To keep a bank; exercise the functions of a bank or banker; also, to keep money in, or have an account with, a bank; also, to form a bank in gaming; also, to rely or count (*on*: colloq.). **II. tr.** To deposit in a bank; also, to convert into money or cash.—**bank'a-ble**, *a.* Receivable by a bank.—**bank'-bill**, *n.* A note drawn by one bank on another, payable on demand or at a specified future date; also, a bank-note (chiefly U. S.).—**bank'-book**, *n.* A book held by a depositor in which a bank enters the credits and debits of his account.

banked¹ (bangkt), *a.* [See *bank*¹.] Having banks or raised margins: as, a high-banked river.

banked² (bangkt), *a.* [See *bank*².] Having a bank or banks, as of oars or of organ-keys.

bank-er¹ (bang'kēr), *n.* [See *bank*¹.] A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

bank-er² (bang'kēr), *n.* [See *bank*³.] A money-changer†; a dealer in bills of exchange†; one who conducts or manages a bank; a banking corporation; in gaming establishments or games of chance, the keeper or holder of the bank.

bank-ing¹ (bang'king), *n.* [See *bank*¹.] The construction of banks or embankments; also, a bank or embankment.

bank-ing² (bang'king), *n.* [See *bank*³.] The business of a bank or banker.

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* A promissory note, payable on demand, issued by a bank and intended to circulate as money.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

bank-rupt (bangk'rupt). [F. *banqueroute*, < It. *ban-carotta*, bankruptcy, < *banca*, bench, bank, + *rotta*, pp. fem. of *rompere*, < L. *rumpere*, break.] **I. n.** Bankruptcy; a person who upon his own petition or that of his creditors is adjudged insolvent by a court, and whose property is administered for and divided among his creditors, under a system of bankruptcy laws; in popular usage, any insolvent debtor; one hopelessly in debt; one unable to satisfy any just claims made upon him. **II. a.** Subject to, or under, legal process because of insolvency; unable to pay one's debts; insolvent; fig., at the end of one's resources; bereft or destitute (*of*); wanting (*in*); also, pertaining to bankrupts. — **bank'rupt**, *v. t.* To make bankrupt; also, to impoverish. — **bank'rupt-cy** (-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). The state of being or the fact of becoming bankrupt; fig., utter wreck or ruin.

bank-si-a (hangk'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820), English naturalist.] Any plant of the Australasian genus *Sirmuelleria* (formerly *Banksia*), comprising shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and dense cylindrical heads of flowers.

bank-swal-low (bangk'swol'ō), *n.* A small swallow, *Cotile riparia*, which burrows in banks to build its nest.

ban-ner (ban'er). [OF. *banere* (F. *bannière*), < ML. *bandum*, standard; from Teut. (cf. Goth. *bandwo*, sign, token).] **I. n.** A piece of cloth, attached by one side to the upper part of a pole or staff, formerly used as the standard of a sovereign, lord, or knight, and serving as a rallying-point in battle; the flag of a country, army, troop, etc.; an ensign or the like bearing some device or motto, as one attached by its upper edge and borne in processions; fig., anything displayed as a profession of principles; in *bot.*, a vexillum. **II. a.** Leading or foremost in some respect; as, the *banner* county of the country in the production of cotton. — **ban'nered**, *a.* Furnished with or displaying a banner or banners; also, borne on a banner.

ban-ner-et¹ (ban'er-et), *n.* [OF. *baneret*.] Orig., a knight who could bring a company of followers into the field under his own banner; later (also *knight banneret*), the title of the members of an order of knighthood now extinct, or a member of this order.

ban-ner-et², **ban-ner-ette** (ban'er-et'), *n.* [OF. *banerette*.] A small banner.

ban-ne-rol (ban'e-röl or -rol), *n.* [= *banderole*.] A banderole, or small flag or streamer; also, a square banner borne at the funeral of a great man and placed over the tomb.

ban'nis-ter, *n.* See *banister*.

ban-nock (ban'ok), *n.* [AS. *bannuc*.] A flat cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or the like, commonly cooked on a griddle. [Prov. Eng. and Sc.]

banns (banz); *n. pl.* [For *bans*, pl. of *ban*.] Notice of an intended marriage, given three times in church by the parish priest.

ban-quet (hang'kwet), *n.* [OF. F. *banquet*, < It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, bench, a masc. form corresponding to *banca*, fem., E. *bank*.] A feast; esp., a feast of state; a ceremonious public dinner or supper. — **ban'quet**, *v. t. or i.*; -quet-ed, -quet-ing. To entertain (another) or regale one's self at or as at a banquet; feast. — **ban'quet-er**, *n.* — **ban'quet-ring**, *n.* A finger-ring with a very large and elaborate piece of ornamentation surmounting the hoop (often extending at the ends over the finger-joints), worn on state occasions; a dinner-ring.

ban-quette (hang-ket'), *n.* [F.] A platform along the inside of a parapet, for soldiers to stand on when firing; a raised footway on a bridge; a sidewalk

(southern U. S.); a bench for passengers on top of a stage-coach.

ban-shee (ban'shē), *n.* [Ir. *bean sídhe*, 'woman of the fairies.'] A supernatural being supposed to give warning by its wails of an approaching death in the family. [Ir. and Sc.]

bant (bant), *v. i.* To practise Bantingism. [Colloq.]

ban-tam (ban'tam), *n.* [Prob. from *Bantam*, in western Java.] A domestic fowl of any of certain varieties or breeds characterized by very small size. — **ban'tam-weight**, *n.* A boxer of very light weight, lighter than a feather-weight.

ban-ter (ban'tēr), *v.* [Origin unknown.] **I. tr.** To address with mischievous or teasing raillery; rally; chaff; also, to impose upon as for sport (obs. or archaic); beat (*down*) in price, as by haggling (prov.); challenge, as to a contest (prov.). **II. intr.** To use banter. — **ban'ter**, *n.* Playfully teasing language; good-humored raillery; a jest or pleasantry (obs. or archaic); also, a challenge (prov.). — **ban'ter-er**, *n.* — **ban'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Bant-ing-ism (ban'ting-izm), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence, recommended by William Banting, of London, in 1863, consisting chiefly in the avoidance of fat, starch, and sugar in the diet. — **Bant'ing-ize**, *v. i.*; -ized, -izing. To practise Bantingism.

ban'tling (ban'tling), *n.* [Perhaps < G. *bänkling*, bastard.] A young child; a brat.

Ban-tu (ban'tō). [Native word, meaning 'men,' 'people.'] **I. n. pl.** A large family of negro tribes inhabiting central and southern Africa; the languages of these tribes, constituting a linguistic family, characterized esp. by the use of prefixes (instead of suffixes) in derivation and inflection; *sing.* (pl. -tus), a member of any of these tribes. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Bantu (tribes or languages).

banx-ring (bangks'ring), *n.* [Javanese.] A squirrel-like insectivorous East Indian animal of the genus *Tupaia*.

ban'yan, *n.* See *banian*.

ban-zai (bän-zäi'), *interj.* [Jap., 'ten thousand years.'] A Japanese complimentary salutation or patriotic shout, as in honor of the emperor.

ba-o-bab (bā'ō-bab), *n.* [Native African.] A bombacaceous tree of the genus *Adansonia*, esp. *A. digitata*, a native of tropical Africa, sometimes having a trunk 30 feet in diameter and a height of 70 feet, bearing a gourd-like fruit (monkey-bread) and affording a bark-fiber for making rope, cloth, etc.



Foliage, fruit, and flower of the Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*).

bap-tism (bap'tizm), *n.* [OF. *baptisme* (F. *baptême*), < LL. *baptisma*, < Gr. *βάπτισμα*, < *βαπτίζω*; see *baptize*.] The act of baptizing; a ceremonial immersion in water, or application of water, as an initiatory rite or sacrament of the Christian church; hence, any like ceremony of initiation, dedication, christening, etc. — **bap-tis'mal** (-tiz'mal), *a.* — **bap-tis'mal-ly**, *adv.*

bap-tist (bap'tist). [OF. *baptiste*, < LL. *baptista*, < Gr. *βαπτιστής*.] **I. n.** One who baptizes (as, John the *Baptist*); [*cap.*] a member of a Christian denomination which maintains that baptism (usually implying immersion) can be administered only upon a personal profession of Christian faith. **II. a. [cap.]** Of or pertaining to Baptists.

bap-tis-te-ry, **bap-tis-try** (bap'tis-te-ri, -t'), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz), -tries (-triz). [LL. *baptisterium*, < Gr. *βαπτιστήριον*.] A building, or a part of a church, in which baptism is administered; in Baptist churches, a tank containing water for baptism by immersion.



Baptistery of the Duomo, Pisa, Italy.

bap-tis-tic (bap-tis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to baptism or [*cap.*] to Baptists.

bap-tize (bap'tiz'), *v.*; -tized, -tizing. [OF. *baptizier* (F.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

baptiser), < LL. *baptizare*, < Gr. βαπτίζειν, immerse, baptize, < βάπτειν, dip in water.] **I. tr.** To immerse in water, or sprinkle or pour water on, in the Christian rite of baptism; administer baptism to; also, to name in baptism; christen. Also fig. **II. intr.** To administer baptism. — **bap-tiz'er** (-tī'zēr), *n.*

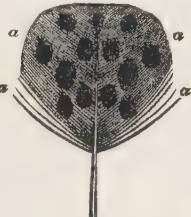
bar (bār), *n.* [OF. F. *barre*, < ML. *barra*; origin unknown.] A relatively long and evenly shaped piece of some solid substance; esp., such a piece of wood or metal used as a guard or obstruction, or for some mechanical purpose (as, a crowbar); any barrier or obstruction; a bank of sand, etc., in water; a railing inclosing the space occupied by counsel in a court of justice; the legal profession; the place in court where prisoners are stationed; any tribunal; a counter or a place where liquors, etc., are served to customers; a band or stripe; in lace, a bride; in *her.*, a stripe, properly horizontal, crossing the field; in *music*, a vertical line marking off a measure on the staff; also, the measure; in *vet. science*, a toothless space in the mouth of a horse between the molar and canine teeth, in which the bit is fitted. — **bar sinister**, in *her.*, erroneously, a baton or a bend sinister. — **bar**, *v. t.*; *barred*, *barring*. [OF. F. *barrier*.] To provide, fasten, or obstruct with a bar or bars; shut in or out by or as by bars; block (a way, etc.), as with a barrier; prevent or hinder, as access; debar, as a person or an action; exclude or except (cf. *barring*); also, to mark with bars, stripes, or bands. — **bar**, *prep.* Barring; except.



Heraldic Bar.

bar-ad (bār'ad), *n.* [Gr. βάρος, weight.] In the centimeter-gram-second system, the unit of pressure, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

barb¹ (bārb), *n.* [OF. F. *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard.] A beard¹; a beard-like growth or part; one of the side processes of a feather; a point



a, a, Barbs of a feather.

projecting backward from a main point, as of a fish-hook or an arrow-head; a linen covering for the throat and breast, formerly worn by women; a band or small scarf of lace, worn by women; in *vet. science*, a small protuberance under the tongue in horses and cattle, esp. when inflamed and swollen (usually in *pl.*). — **barb**¹, *v. t.* To trim or shave the beard off; clip (coin, etc.); also, to furnish (a hook, etc.) with a barb or barbs.

barb² (bārb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, < *Barbarie*, Barbary.] A horse of a breed brought from Barbary to Spain by the Moors; also, one of a breed of domestic pigeons with a short, broad beak.

bar-ba-cue (bār'ba-kū), *n.* and *v.* See *barbecue*.

Bar-ba-resque (bār'ba-resk'), *a.* [F., < It. *Barbaresco*.] Of or pertaining to Barbary in northern Africa; [*l. c.*] barbarous in style, as forms of art.

bar-ba-ri-an (bār-bā'ri-ān). [OF. *barbarien*, < L. *barbaria*, foreign country, barbarism, < *barbarus*: see *barbarous*.] **I. n.** A foreigner, orig. as compared with the Greeks; also, an uncultured person; also, an uncivilized person; a savage. **II. a.** Foreign; also, uncivilized; barbarous. — **bar-ba'ri-an-ism**, *n.* — **bar-ba'ri-an-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render barbarian.

bar-bar-ic (bār-bar'ik), *a.* [L. *barbaricus*, < Gr. βαρβαρικός, foreign, barbaric, < βαρβαρος: see *barbarous*.] Of, like, or befitting a barbarous people; outlandish; bizarre; crudely rich or splendid. — **bar-bar'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bar-ba-rism (bār'ba-rizm), *n.* [L. *barbarismus*, < Gr. βαρβαρισμός, < βαρβαρίζειν: see *barbarize*.] The use of words or idioms foreign to the accepted usage of a language; a word or idiom of this kind; also, barbarous or uncivilized condition; also, something belonging or proper to a barbarous condition; a barbarous act.

bar-bar-i-ty (bār-bar'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). Barbarous or uncivilized condition (obs. or archaic); also, barbarous character or style; a barbarism; also, barbarous or savage conduct or treatment; brutal cruelty; a barbarous act.

bar-ba-rize (bār'ba-rīz), *v.*; -rized, -rizing. [Gr. βαρβαρίζειν, < βαρβαρος: see *barbarous*.] **I. intr.** To use barbarisms of speech; also, to become barbarous. **II. tr.** To render barbarous; esp., to debase (language, etc.) by departure from recognized classical standards. — **bar'ba-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zā'shən), *n.*

bar-ba-rous (bār'ba-rūs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, < Gr. βαρβαρος, foreign, outlandish, rude, barbarous; prob. orig. with reference to speech: cf. Skt. *barbara*, stammering, *pl. foreigners*, L. *balbus*, stammering.] Foreign, orig. as compared with the Greeks or their language, usages, etc.; hence, not conforming or conformed to classical standards or accepted usage, as language; also, uncultured or unpolished; rough; rude; also, uncivilized; savage; hence, savagely cruel; inhuman. — **bar'ba-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'ba-rous-ness**, *n.*

bar-bate (bār'bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, < *barba*, beard.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, bearded; tufted or furnished with hairs.

bar-be-cue (bār'be-kū), *n.* [Haitian *barbacoa*, framework of sticks set upon posts.] A framework on which, in the West Indies, etc., meat or fish is dried or cured over a fire; a framework on which animals are broiled or roasted whole or in large pieces; a dressed ox or other animal roasted whole; a large social entertainment, usually in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole as part of a generous feast (U. S.); an open floor on which coffee-beans are spread to dry. — **bar'be-cue**, *v. t.*; -cued, -cuing. To dry or cure on a barbecue; also, to broil or roast (an animal) whole.

barbed¹ (bārbd), *a.* Furnished with a barb or barbs, as a fish-hook or an arrow-head; made with sharp points at intervals, as a kind of wire.

barbed² (bārbd), *p. a.* [Erron. for *barded*: see *bard*¹, *v.*] Armed with barbs, as a horse. [Obs. or archaic.]

bar-bel (bār'bel), *n.* [OF. *barbel* (F. *barbeau*), < LL. *barbus*, barbel, < L. *barba*, beard.] Any of various cyprinoid fishes of the genus *Barbus*, esp. *B. vulgaris*, a large fresh-water fish of Europe; also, a slender, cylindrical tactile process appended to the head or mouth of certain fishes, as the barbel.

Barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*).

bar-bel-late (bār'be-lāt), *a.* [NL. *barbella*, dim. of L. *barbula*: see *barbule*.] In *bot.*, having short, stiff hairs.

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), with fruit, flower, and anther (a) in the act of dehiscence.

bar-ber (bār'bēr), *n.* [AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor*, < L. *barba*, beard.] One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard and to cut and dress the hair of customers. — **bar'ber**, *v. t.* To trim or dress the beard and hair of.

bar-be-ra (bār-bā'rā), *n.* [It.] An Italian red wine.

Peruvian Barbet (family *Capitonidae*). also, any of the birds of the family *Capitonidae* and the sub-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

family *Bucconinæ* (family *Galbulidæ*), characterized chiefly by large heads, and stout, often bristly bills.

bar-bette (bär-bet'), *n.* [F. *barbette*, < *barbe*: see *barbet*.] A platform or mound of earth within a fortification, from which guns may be fired over the parapet instead of through embrasures; also, an armored structure on a war-ship, protecting a gun platform.

bar-bi-can (bär'bi-kān), *n.* [OF. *barbacane*; perhaps from Ar.] An outwork of a castle or fortified place, esp. a large tower, often a watch-tower, over a gate or bridge: as, "Within the *Barbican* a Porter sate, Day and night duely keeping watch and ward" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 9. 25).

bar-bi-cel (bär'bi-sel), *n.* [NL. *barbicella*, dim. of L. *barba*, beard.] One of the minute processes fringing the barbules of certain feathers.

barb-less (bär'bless), *a.* Without barbs, as a fish-hook.

bar-bo-tine (bär'bō-tin), *n.* [F. *barbotine*, < *barboter*, dabble.] In *ceram.*, same as *slip*¹.

bar-bu-do (bär-bō'dō), *n.*; pl. -*dos* (-dōz). [Sp., lit. 'bearded'.] A thread-fin of the genus *Polydactylus*, esp. *P. virginicus*, a small food-fish of Florida, the West Indies, etc.

bar-bule (bär'bül), *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, beard.] A little barb; specif., one of the small processes fringing the barbs of a feather.

bar-ca-role, bar-ca-rolle (bär'ka-röl), *n.* [F. *barcarolle*, < It. *barcaruola*, < *barca*, boat.] A boating-song of the Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music composed in imitation of such songs.

bard¹ (bärd), *n.* [F. *barde*; perhaps from Ar.] Any of various pieces of defensive armor for a horse, or an ornamental covering, as of velvet, representing such a piece; pl., armor of metal plates, formerly worn by men-at-arms.—**bard**¹, *v. t.* To furnish with barbs; also, to cover (meat for roasting) with strips of bacon.

bard² (bärd), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bard*, W. *bardd*.] An ancient Celtic poet and singer; a minstrel; in general, a poet.—**bard'ic**, *a.*—**bard'-let**, **bard'ling**, *n.* A young or petty bard or poet.

bare¹ (bär). Old preterit of *bear*¹.

bare² (bär), *a.*; compar. *barer*, superl. *barest*. [AS. *bær* = G. *bar*.] Without covering or clothing; naked or nude; with the head uncovered; unconcealed, undisguised, or open to view; without the natural or usual covering, as of hair, wool, foliage, etc.; napless or threadbare; without the usual equipments, furnishings, contents, etc.; stripped or destitute (*of*); plain, bald, or unadorned; also, being such and no more; mere; also, paltry.—**bare**², *v. t.*; *bared*, *baring*. To make bare; uncover; reveal; strip (*of*).—**bare'back**, *a.* and *adv.* With the back (*of* a horse, etc.) bare, or without saddle.—**bare'backed**, *a.*—**bare'boned**, *a.* Lean; emaciated.—**bare'faced**, *a.* With the face uncovered; not masked; hence, undisguised; boldly open; shameless.—**bare'faced'ly**, *adv.*—**bare'faced'ness**, *n.*—**bare'foot**, *a.* and *adv.* With the feet bare.—**bare'foot'ed**, *a.*
ba-rêge (bä-räzh'), *n.* [F., < *Barèges*, town in the Pyrenees (France).] A thin fabric of wool, wool and silk, or wool and cotton, used for dresses, veils, etc.

bare-hand-ed (bär'han'ded), *a.* [See *bare*².] With hands uncovered; also, with empty hands; without means.—**bare'head'ed**, *a.* With the head uncovered.—**bare'-legged** (-legd or -leg'ed), *a.* With the legs bare.

bare-ly (bär'li), *adv.* In a bare manner; nakedly; openly; plainly; baldly; meagerly or scantily; also, scarcely; merely; only just.

bare-necked (bär'nekt), *a.* With the neck bare.

baro-ness (bär'nes), *n.* The state of being bare.

bare-sark (bär'särk). [For *berserk*, as if meaning 'bare

sark,' that is, bare shirt (without armor).] **I. n.** Same as *berserk*. **II. adv.** In a shirt only, or without armor.

bar-ful (bär'fül), *a.* Full of bars or impediments. See Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," i. 4. 41. [Obs. or rare.]

bar-gain (bär'gān), *n.* [OF. *baraigne*; origin uncertain.]

Discussion of the terms of a proposed agreement or compact; also, an agreement between parties settling what each shall give and take, or perform and receive, in a transaction; a compact; a contract; also, such an agreement as affecting one of the parties (as, a losing *bargain*); also, that which one of the parties has stipulated to give and take or perform and receive; also, that which is acquired by bargaining; a purchase considered as advantageous or the reverse; often, an advantageous purchase.—**into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated; moreover; besides.—**bar'gain**, *v.* [OF. *baraignier*.] **I. intr.** To discuss the terms of a bargain or compact; haggle over terms; also, to come to terms; make or strike a bargain; arrange (*for*) beforehand in or as in a bargain. **II. tr.** To arrange by bargain; stipulate; also, to agree to buy or sell; also, to part with or lose as the result of a bargain (with *away*).—**bar-gain-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* In *law*, the recipient in a bargain.—**bar'gain-er**, *n.* One who bargains; in *law*, the party contracting to sell or deliver to the bargainee. Also (in *law*) **bar'gain-or**.

barge (bäri), *n.* [OF. *F. barge*, < ML. *barga*, perhaps for LL. *barca*, E. *bark*².] Formerly, any of various sea-going sailing-vessels; now, a comparatively large, usually flat-bottomed boat

(towed by a tug or the like, or propelled by sail, etc.) used for transporting freight, etc.; a two-decked boat towed by another boat, used esp. for pleasure-excursions; a vessel of state, used in pageants, etc.; a large elegantly finished rowing-boat for the use of a flag-officer; a long, narrow racing-boat, somewhat wider and stronger than a shell; also, a large wagon or omnibus used for picnics, etc.—**barge, v. t.**; *barged*, *bar-ging*. To carry or transport by barge.

barge-board (bäri'börd), *n.* [Cf. ML. *bargus*, kind of gallows.] In *arch.*, a board, often ornamental, placed along the projecting sloping

edge of a gable-roof, usually concealing or taking the place of a rafter.—**barge=cou'ple**, *n.* In *arch.*, one of the pair of rafters in a gable, situated outside the end wall and carrying the overhanging portion of the roof.—**barge=course**, *n.* In *arch.*, the range of tiles along the sloping edges of a gable-roof; the part of a gable-roof that projects beyond the end wall.

bar-gee (bär-jē'), *n.* One of the crew of a barge; a waterman. Also **barge'man** (-man); pl. -*men*.

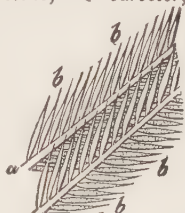
barge-mas-ter (bäri'mäs'tēr), *n.* The master or owner of a barge.

bar-ghost (bär'gest), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *ghost*.] A local specter or goblin, often in the form of a monstrous dog, believed to portend misfortune. [North. Eng. and Sc.]

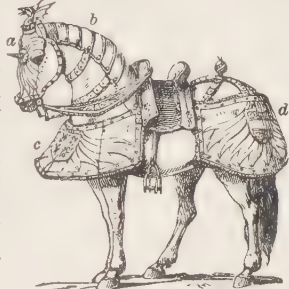
bar-ic¹ (bär'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight.] Of or pertaining to weight, esp. that of the atmosphere; barometric.

bar-ic² (bär'ik or bär'rik), *a.* Of or containing barium.

bar-ie (bär'i, F. bär-rē), *n.* [F. *barie*, < Gr. *βαρεια*, fem. of *βαρὺς*, heavy.] In *physics*, a unit of gaseous pressure, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.



a, Barb; b, b, Barbules. (Highly magnified.)



Horse-armor of Emperor Maximilian I. (about 1500).—a, b, c, d, barbs.



Barge of State.



Barge-boards.

ba-ril-la (bā-ril'ā), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*.] Either of two European saltworts, *Salsola kali* and *S. soda*, whose ashes yield an impure carbonate of soda; also, the alkali obtained from the ashes of these and certain other maritime plants.

bar-ish (bār'ish), *a.* Somewhat bare.

ba-rite (bā'rit), *n.* Native barium sulphate; barytes.

bar-i-tone (bār'i-tōn), *n.* and *a.* A common spelling (after *It. baritono*) of *barytone* as used in music.

ba-ri-um (bā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *E. barytes*.] Chem. sym., Ba; at. wt., 137.37; sp. gr., 3.6. A whitish, malleable metallic element occurring in combination in various minerals.

bark¹ (bārk), *v.* [AS. *beorcan*.] **I. intr.** To utter an abrupt, explosive cry or a series of such cries, as a dog; fig., to clamor; also, to cough (colloq.). **II. tr.** To utter or give forth with or as with a bark. — **bark¹**, *n.* The abrupt, explosive cry of a dog; a similar sound made by some other animal; a cough (colloq.).

bark² (bārk), *n.* [Icel. *börkr* = Sw. and Dan. *bark*.] The external covering of the woody stems or roots of plants (sometimes restricted to the rough outer part, but usually including the corky tissues and the phloem or 'inner bark'); in *phar.*, cinchona ('Peruvian bark'); in *tanning*, tan-bark. —

bark², *v. t.* To strip off the bark of; remove a circle of bark from; scrape off the dead bark of; scrape or rub off the skin from; also, to cover or inclose with or as with bark; incrust; also, to treat with an infusion of bark; tan.

bark³ (bārk), *n.* [F. *barque*, < *It. barca*, < *LL. barca*.] A boat or sailing-vessel (now poetic); now, a three-masted vessel, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzenmast, and square-rigged on the two other masts.

bar-kan-tine, bar-ken-tine (bār'kan-tēn, -ken-tēn), *n.* [From *bark³*, after *brigantine*.] A three-masted vessel with the foremast square-rigged and the mainmast and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged.

bark-bee-tle (bārk'bē'tl), *n.* Any of the small beetles constituting the family *Scolytidae*, nearly all of which make burrows between the bark and the wood of woody plants.

bark-bound (bārk'bound), *a.*

Hindered in growth by rigidity or tightness of the bark.

bar-keep-er (bār'kē'pēr), *n.* One who tends a bar where liquors are served to customers.

bar'ken-tine, *n.* See *barkantine*.

bark-er¹ (bār'kēr), *n.* [See *bark¹*.] An animal or a person that barks; also, one who stands before a shop, etc., calling passers-by to enter (colloq.).

bark-er² (bār'kēr), *n.* [See *bark²*.] One who strips off bark, as from trees; also, a tannery.

bark-less (bārk'les), *a.* Destitute of bark.

bark-y (bār'ki), *a.* Covered with or resembling bark.

bar-ley (bār'li), *n.* [AS. *bærlic*, appar. < *bere*, *E. bear³*.] A widely distributed cereal plant of the genus *Hordeum*; also, its grain or seed, variously used as food (for man and beast) and esp. in the making of beer, ale, whisky, etc. — **bar'ley-corn**, *n.* Barley, or a grain of barley (hence *John Barleycorn*, as personifying barley as used in making malt liquor, or malt liquor itself); also, a measure equal to the third part of an inch. — **bar'ley-sug^rar**, *n.* Sugar boiled, formerly in a decoction of barley, till it becomes brittle and candied. — **bar'ley-wa'ter**, *n.* A decoction of barley, used as a demulcent.

barm (bārm), *n.* [AS. *beorma* = G. *bärme*.] Yeast formed on malt liquors while fermenting. See Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," ii. 1. 38.

bar-maid (bār'mād), *n.* A female attendant at a bar, as of an inn or tavern.

Bar-me-cide (bār'mē-sid). **I. n.** A member of a noble Persian family of Bagdad (the Barmecides, so called from Barmak, the founder), who, according to a tale in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," gave a beggar a pretended feast with empty dishes; hence, one who makes an empty pretense of hospitality, beneficence, etc. **II. a.** Like the Barmecide or his feast. — **Bar'me-ci-dal** (-sī-dāl), *a.*

barm-y (bār'mi), *a.* Full of barm; frothing; in a ferment; flighty, silly, or weak-minded (prov. or slang: cf. *balm^y*).

barn (bārn), *n.* [AS. *bern*, *berern*, < *bere*, barley, + *ærn*, place, house.] A building for storing hay, grain, etc., and often for stabling live stock.

bar-na-cle¹ (bār'na-kl), *n.* [ME. *bernacle* (earlier *bernak*) = F. *bernacle* (earlier *bernaque*); origin uncertain.] A wild goose, *Berniela* (or *Branta leucopsis*, chiefly of northern Europe (also called *barnacle-goose*); also, any of certain crustaceans of the group *Cirripedia*, as the stalked cirripeds of the family *Lepadidae*, which attach themselves to ships' bottoms, etc., and the sessile cirripeds of the family *Balanidae*, the acorn-shells, found incrusting rocks along seacoasts; fig., a thing or person that clings tenaciously.

bar-na-cle² (bār'na-kl), *n.* [ME. *bernacle*, *bernak*, < OF. *bernac*; origin unknown.] An instrument with two hinged branches for confining the nose of an unruly horse (usually in *pl.*); an instrument of torture applied in a similar way to persons; *pl.*, spectacles (colloq.).

bar-nal (bār'nāl), *a.* [ME. *bernacle*, *bernak*, < OF. *bernac*; origin unknown.] An instrument with two hinged branches for confining the nose of an unruly horse (usually in *pl.*); an instrument of torture applied in a similar way to persons; *pl.*, spectacles (colloq.).

Barn-burn-er (bārn'bēr'nēr), *n.* [In allusion to the story of a farmer who burned his barn to get rid of rats.] Orig., a member of the radical reform section of the Democratic party in the State of New York, about 1845; hence [*l. e.*], a radical. Cf. *Hunker¹*.

barn-owl (bārn'oul), *n.* An owl, *Strix flammea*, commonly frequenting barns, where it destroys mice; also, any of various allied owls.

barn-storm-er (bārn'stór'mēr), *n.* A strolling actor who plays in barns when theaters are lacking; an actor who plays in rural districts or away from the larger cities; an inferior actor. — **barn'=storm'ing**, *n.*

barn-swal-low (bārn'swol'ō), *n.* The common swallow of North America, *Hirundo erythrogastra*; in Great Britain, the chimney-swallow, *H. rustica*. See *swallow¹*.

barn-yard (bārn'yārd), *n.* A yard about a barn.

baro- Form of Gr. *βᾶρος*, weight, used in combination.

— **bar-o-cy-clo-nom-e-ter** (bār'ō-sī-klō-nom'e-tēr), *n.*

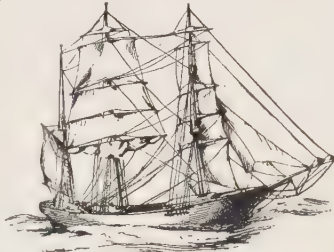
[+ *cyclone* + *-meter*.] An aneroid barometer used with

accompanying charts and diagrams to determine the existence of a storm at a considerable distance. — **bar'ō-gram** (-gram), *n.* [+ *-gram*.] A record traced by a barograph or similar instrument. — **bar'ō-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] A self-registering instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. — **bar'ō-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.* — **ba-rol-o-gy** (bā-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science of weight.

ba-rom-e-ter (bā-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *baro-* and *-meter*.] An instrument (in various forms) for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere, and thus determining probable changes of weather, height above sea-level, etc. — **bar'o-met-ric**, **bar'o-met-ri-cal** (bār'ō-met'rik, -ri-kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicated by the barometer. — **bar'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ba-rom'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The art of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere.



Stalked Barnacles (family Lepadidae).



Bark.



Barkantine.



Barn-swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æn, then; y, you;

bar-on (bar'ŏn), *n.* [OF. F. *baron*, < I.L. *baro(n)*-, man; origin uncertain.] In England, formerly, a feudatory holding land by honorable service, esp. directly from the king; in Great Britain, a member of the lowest order of nobility, ranking immediately below a viscount; a member of a corresponding order in various other countries; a freeman of any of certain English cities, etc.; the title of the judges of the English Court of Exchequer; a man of wealth possessing extensive influence over a particular commodity in trade (colloq.: as, a coal *baron*); in *law* and *her.*, a husband. — **bar-on of beef**, in *cookery*, a joint consisting of two sirloins not cut asunder.



Coronet of a British Baron.

— **bar'on-age** (-āj), *n.* The whole body of British barons; formerly, the nobility or peerage in general; also, the dignity or rank of a baron. — **bar'on-ess**, *n.* The wife of a baron; also, a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

bar-on-et (bar'ŏn-et), *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] A lesser or inferior baron; a member of a British hereditary order of honor, ranking below the barons and above the knights, and made up of commoners (designated by *Sir* before the name, and *Baronet*, usually abbreviated *Bart.*, after, as in 'Sir John Smith, Bart.'). — **bar'on-et**, *v. t.*; -*eted*, -*eting*. To raise to the rank of a baronet. — **bar'on-et-age** (-āj), *n.* The order of baronets; the baronets as a body; also, the rank of a baronet. — **bar'on-et-cy** (-si), *n.*; pl. -*cies* (-siz). The rank or patent of a baronet.

ba-rong (bā-rŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] A large, broad-bladed knife or cleaver used by the Moros.

ba-ro-ni-al (bā-rŏ'ni-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a baron or a barony.

ba-ronne (bā-ron), *n.* [F.] In French use, a baroness.

bar-on-y (bar'ŏn-i), *n.*; pl. -*ies* (-iz). [OF. *baronie* (F. *baronnie*).] The domain of a baron; in Ireland, a division of a county; in Scotland, any large freehold estate; also, the rank or dignity of a baron; formerly, the tenure by which a baron held of his superior.

ba-roque (bā-rŏk'), *a.* [F., < Pg. *barroco* or Sp. *barrueco* = It. *barocco*; origin uncertain.] Irregular in shape, as some pearls; also, artistically irregular, incongruous, or fantastic, as a style of architectural and other decoration of the 18th century; tastelessly odd; bizarre; grotesque.

bar-o-scope (bar'ŏ-skŏp), *n.* [See *baro-* and *-scope*.] An instrument for showing variations in the pressure or the density of the air; also, a physical apparatus used to demonstrate the upward pressure of the air. — **bar-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ik), *a.*

ba-rouche (bā-rŏsh'), *n.* [G. *barutsche*, < It. *baroccio*, < L. *birotus*, two-wheeled, < *bi-*, two, + *rota*, wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a seat in front for the driver, and seats inside for two couples, the forward one facing backward and the rear one forward, and with a falling or folding top over the back seat.

bar-quan-tine, **bar-quen-tine** (bār'kən-tēn, -kən-tēn), *n.* See *barkantine*.

barque (bār'k), *n.* See *barck*³.

bar-ra-ble (bār'ā-bl), *a.* That may be barred.

bar-rack (bār'āk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, < It. *baracca* = Sp. *barraca*; origin uncertain.] A building or range of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. in garrison; also, a large, plain building, or a collection of huts or cabins, in which large numbers of men are lodged: usually in *pl.* — **bar'rack**, *v. t.* or *i.* To lodge in barracks.

bar-ra-coon (bār-ā-kŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *barracón*, < *barraca*, barrack.] A barrack or an inclosure containing sheds for the temporary detention of negro slaves, etc.

bar-ra-cou-ta (bār-ā-kŏ'tā), *n.* Same as *barracuda*.

bar-ra-cu-da (bār-ā-kŏ'dā), *n.* [W. Ind.] A large voracious fish, *Sphyræna barracuda*, of West Indian and neighboring seas ('great barracuda'); also, any of various related species.

bar-rage (bār'āj, F. bā-rāzh), *n.* [F. *barrage*, < *barrer*, E. *bar*, *v.*] The act of barring; the formation of an artificial obstruction in a watercourse, to increase the depth of the water, facilitate irrigation, etc.; the obstruction or bar thus formed, esp. one of those in the Nile; *milit.*, the formation of a barrier of artillery fire to prevent the enemy from advancing (and at the same time to enable troops behind it to

operate with a minimum of casualties), or to cut off the enemy's retreat in one or more directions; also, the barrier of artillery fire so formed. — **bar-rage** (bār'āj or bā-rāzh'), *v. t.*; -*raged*, -*raging*. To cut off by or subject to a barrage.

bar-ra-mun-da (bār-ā-mun'dā), *n.* [Native Australian.] A dipnoous fish, *Neoceratodus forsteri*, of rivers of Australia, attaining a length of 6 feet. Also **bar-ra-mun'di** (-di).

bar-ran-co (bā-rāng'kŏ), *n.*; pl. -*cos* (-kŏs). [Sp.] A ravine or mountain-gorge with steep sides.

bar-ra-tor (bār'ā-tŏr), *n.* [OF. *baratour*, fraudulent dealer, < *barater*, exchange, cheat: cf. *barter*.] In *law*, a trafficker in offices of state, ecclesiastical preferments, etc. (obs. or archaic); a judge who takes a bribe (Sc.); a ship's officer or seaman who commits any fraud against the owners, freighters, or insurers; one who incites to litigation or controversy. — **bar'ra-trous**, *a.* Of the nature of barratry. — **bar'ra-trous-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'ra-try**, *n.* [OF. *baraterie*.] In *law*, the conduct or offense of a barrator.

barred (bārd), *a.* Having bars: as, a five-barred gate.

bar-rel (bār'el), *n.* [OF. F. *baril*; origin uncertain.] A wooden vessel, approximately cylindrical, with slightly bulging sides made of staves hooped together, and with flat, parallel ends; the quantity which such a vessel of some standard size can hold (as 31½ gallons of liquid or 196 pounds of flour); also, any vessel, case, or part similar in form; a cylinder or drum; the tube of a gun. — **bar'rel**, *v. t.*; -*reled* or -*relled*, -*reling* or -*relling*. To put, pack, or store in a barrel or barrels. — **bar'reled**, **bar'relled**, *a.* Having a barrel or barrels: as, a double-barreled gun. — **bar'rel-or-gan**, *n.* A musical instrument in which air from a bellows is admitted to a set of pipes by means of a revolving barrel-like mechanism; a hand-organ.

bar-ren (bār'en). [OF. *baraine*, fem., *brehain*, masc.; origin unknown.] **I. a.** Incapable of producing, or not producing, offspring, fruit, or vegetation; sterile; unproductive; fruitless; bare; devoid (of). **II. n.** A tract of more or less unproductive land: often in *pl.* — **bar'ren-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'ren-ness**, *n.*

bar-ret (bār'et), *n.* [F. *barrette*, cap, = E. *biretta*.] A kind of small cap, esp. a biretta.

bar-rette (bā-ret'), *n.* [F. *barrette*, dim. of *barre*, bar.] A clasp for holding up a woman's hair, as when drawn up from the back of the neck.

bar-ri-cade (bar-i-kād'), *n.* [F. *barricade*, prob. < Pr. *barricada*, a barricade, orig. made of casks filled with earth, < *barrica*, cask.] A defensive barrier hastily constructed, as in a street, to stop the progress of an enemy; hence, any barrier or obstruction to passage. — **bar-ri-cade'**, *v. t.*; -*caded*, -*cading*. To obstruct or block with a barricade; render impassable; also, to shut in and defend with or as with a barricade. — **bar-ri-cad'er** (-kā'dēr), *n.* — **bar-ri-ca'do** (-kā'dŏ), *n.* and *v.* Same as *barricade*. [Obs. or archaic.]

bar-ri-er (bār'i-ēr), *n.* [OF. *barrere* (F. *barrière*), < *barre*, bar.] Anything built or serving to bar passage, as a stockade or fortress, a railing, or any natural bar; a dividing obstacle; a means of separation or restraint. — **bar'ri-er**, *v. t.* To shut in or off by a barrier.

bar-ring (bār'ing), *prep.* [Orig. ppr.] Excluding from consideration; excepting: as, *barring* accidents, it will be ready on time.

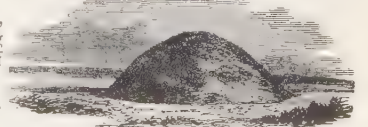
bar-ri-o (bār'rē-ŏ), *n.*; pl. -*os* (-ŏs). [Sp.] In Spain and countries colonized by Spain, one of the divisions into which a town or city, together with the contiguous rural territory, is divided.

bar-ris-ter (bār'is-tēr), *n.* [See *bar*.] In England, a counselor or advocate at law admitted to plead at the bar in any court. Cf. *solicitor*.

bar-room (bār'rŏm), *n.* A room containing a bar for the sale of liquors.

bar-row¹ (bār'ŏ), *n.*

[AS. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, mound, = G. *berg*, hill, mountain.] A hill (now chiefly in Eng. place-names); also, a mound of earth or stones raised over a tomb (as, "grassy



Barrow (tumulus).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ś* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

barrows of the happier dead": Tennyson's "Tithonus"); a tumulus.

bar-row² (bar'ō), *n.* [ME. *barewe*, prob. < AS. *beran*, E. *bear*¹.] A flat, rectangular frame used by two or more persons for carrying a load, esp. such a frame with projecting shafts at each end for handles; a hand-barrow; also, a modification of this, generally in the form of a shallow box with flaring sides supported in front by a wheel and having shafts at the rear by which one man may push it; a wheel-barrow; also, a push-cart or hand-cart; also, the load carried on or in a barrow.

bar-row³ (bar'ō), *n.* [AS. *bearg*, *bearh*.] The castrated male of swine.

bar-row⁴ (bar'ō), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A long flannel garment for infants, wrapped about the body below the arms and turned up and pinned about the feet. Also **bar'row-coat**.

bar-ru-let (bar'ō-let), *n.* [Dim. of *bar*.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, usually one fourth of its width.

bar-ry (bār'i), *a.* [F. *barré*, pp. of *barrer*, E. *bar*, *v.*] In *her.*, divided into bars: said of the field.

bar-shot (bār'shot), *n.* A shot consisting of a bar with a ball at each end.

bar-tend-er (bār'ten'dér), *n.* A bar-keeper.

bar-ter (bār'tèr), *v.* [OF. *barater* (= It. *barattare*), exchange, barter, cheat: cf. *barrator*.] **I. tr.** To exchange in trade, as one commodity for another; trade (often with *away*). **II. intr.** To trade or traffic by exchange of commodities (rather than by the use of money).—**bar'ter**, *n.* The act of bartering; traffic by exchange of commodities; also, the thing bartered.—**bar'ter-er**, *n.*

bar-ti-zan (bār'ti-zan), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *bratting*.] A small overhanging turret on a wall or tower: as, "On battlement and *bartizan* Gleam'd axe, and spear, and partisan" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iv. 20).—**bar'ti-zaned**, *a.* Furnished with a *bartizan*.

bar-ton (bār'ton), *n.* [AS. *bere-tūn*, < *bere*, barley, + *tūn*, inclosure.] A farmyard; also, a demesne farm. [Eng.]

bar-to-ni-a (bār-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; named from B. S. *Barton* (1766–1815), American naturalist.] Any of several large-flowered plants of the family *Loasaceæ*, formerly regarded by some botanists as constituting a genus *Bartonia* but now generally referred to the genus *Mentzelia*, as *M. lindleyi*, which is commonly known in cultivation as *Bartonia aurea* ('golden bartonia'); also, any of the small-flowered plants constituting the gentianaceous genus *Bartonia*.

bar-wood (bār'wūd), *n.* [Cf. *logwood*.] A red dyewood from a fabaceous tree, *Baphia nitida*, of western Africa.

bar-y-cen-tric (bar-i-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *κέντρον*, E. *center*².] Of or pertaining to the center of gravity.

ba-ry-ta (ba-rī'tā), *n.* [See *barytes*.] In *chem.*, barium oxide, BaO; also, barium (in phrases, as 'carbonate of baryta').

ba-ry-tes (ba-rī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.] Baryta†; also, native sulphate of barium; barite.

ba-ryt-ic (ba-rī'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing baryta.

bar-y-tone (bar'i-tōn). [= F. *baryton* = It. *baritono*, < Gr. *βαρύτρον*, deep-sounding, < *βαρύς*, heavy, + *τρονός*, tone.] **I. n.** In *music*, a male voice or voice-part intermediate between tenor and bass; a singer with such a voice; in *Gr. gram.*, a word having (theoretically) the grave accent, or having no accent, on the last syllable. **II. a.** In *music*, of or pertaining to the barytone; having the compass of the barytone; in *Gr. gram.*, without accent on the last syllable.

ba-sal (bā'sal), *a.* Of, at, or forming the base; fundamental.—**ba'sal-ly**, *adv.*

ba-salt (bā-salt' or bas'alt), *n.* [L. *basaltēs*.] Any of various heavy, dark-colored, basic rocks of volcanic origin, containing various constituents (such as plagioclase, augite, olivine, and magnetite), occurring in porphyritic and coarse or fine crystalline forms, and sometimes displaying a remarkable columnar structure.—**ba-saltic** (bā-sāl'tik), *a.* Of or like basalt.—**ba-sal'ti-form**, *a.* [See *-form*.] Having the form of basalt; columnar.—**ba-sal'toid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling basalt.

bas-an (baz'an), *n.* [F. *basane*; from Ar.] Sheepskin tanned in oak-bark or larch-bark, used for bookbinding, etc.

bas-a-nite (bas'a-nit), *n.* [L. *basanites*, < Gr. *βάσανος*, touchstone.] A black siliceous rock; touchstone.

bas=bleu (bā-blé), *n.* [F.] A blue-stocking.

bas-cule (bas'kul), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] A device operating like a balance or seesaw, esp. an arrangement in draw-bridges by which the rising floor or section is counterbalanced by a weight.—**bas'cule=bridge**, *n.*

base¹ (bās), *a.*; compar. *baser*, superl. *basest*. [OF. F. *bas*, < LL. *bassus*, short, low.] Of small height (archaic); low in place or position; deep or grave in sound; of low or humble origin, grade, or station (archaic); of illegitimate birth; morally low; also, without dignity of sentiment; mean-spirited; selfish; cowardly; also, befitting or characteristic of an inferior person or thing; abject; unworthy; menial; also, held or holding by villeinage, as an estate or a tenant; also, coarse in quality; common, poor, or shabby; not classical or refined, as language; also, of little comparative value (as, *base* metals, those inferior to gold and silver); worthless; debased or counterfeit, as coin; in *bot.*, of low or lowly growth.

base² (bās), *n.* [OF. F. *base*, < L. *basis*: see *basis*.] The bottom of anything, considered as its support; that on which a thing stands or rests; fig., a fundamental principle or groundwork; also, formerly, a pleated skirt reaching from the waist to the knee, appended to the doublet; an imitation of this in armor; also, the principal element or ingredient of anything, considered as its fundamental part; esp., the stem of a word; also, that from which a commencement, as of action or reckoning, is made; a starting-point for racers, etc.; the goal in hockey and certain other games; any of the four corners of the diamond in baseball; also, the game of prisoners' base (see under *prisoner*); in *arch.*, the lowest member of a wall, monument, or the like; that part of a column on which the shaft rests, commonly consisting of a torus or tori and a plinth, and sometimes restricted to the parts between the shaft and the plinth; in *her.*, the lower part of a shield; in *bot.* and *zool.*, the part of an organ nearest its point of attachment; the point of attachment; in *geom.*, the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; in *fort.*, the imaginary line drawn from the salient angle of one bastion to that of the next; in *math.*, the number which serves as a starting-point for a logarithmic or other system; in *surv.*, an accurately determined line forming one side of a triangle or serving as the starting-point for a system of triangles; *milit.*, a fortified or more or less protected tract or place from which the operations of an army proceed or from which supplies are obtained; in *chem.*, a compound which reacts with an acid to form a salt, as ammonia, calcium oxide, certain nitrogen-containing organic compounds (as the amines and alkaloids), etc.; esp., the hydroxide of a metal or of an electropositive element or radical.—**base**², *v. t.*; *based*, *basing*. To make or form a base or foundation for; place or establish on a base or basis; found (*on*); ground (*on*).

base-ball (bās'bāl'), *n.* A game of ball played by two sides of nine players each, on a 'diamond' inclosed by lines con-



Columnar Basalt.



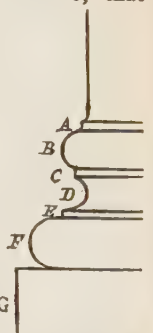
Barry of six.



Bar-shot.



Bartizan. — Carcassonne, France. A, merlon; B, embrasure; C, loop-hole; D, machicolation.



Attic Base (of column): A, C, E, fillets; B, upper torus; D, scotia; F, lower torus; G, plinth.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, púll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agōny, intō, ùnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, arđent, actōr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

necting four 'bases,' a complete circuit of which must be made by a player after batting, in order to score a 'run'; also, the ball used in playing this game.

base-board (bās'bōrd), *n.* A line of boarding around the interior walls of a room, next to the floor; also, a board forming the base of anything.

base-born (bās'bōrn), *a.* Of low or humble birth; of base origin; also, born out of wedlock; illegitimate.

base-burn-er (bās'bēr'nēr), *n.* A stove or furnace with a self-acting fuel-hopper over the fire-chamber.

based (bāst), *a.* Having a base; as, broad-based.

Base-dow's (bā'zē-dōz) **dis-ease'**.

[From *Basedow*, German physician, who first described it.] A disease characterized by exophthalmia, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and palpitation of the heart.

base-hit (bās'hīt'), *n.* In baseball, a hit.

base-less (bās'les), *a.* Having no base; without foundation; groundless. — **base'less-ness**, *n.*

base-lev-el (bās'lev'el), *n.* The ideal level to which a stream tends to erode its valley, as the level of the sea or of a lake.

bas-el-la-ceous (bas-ē-lā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Basella*, the typical genus.] Belonging to the *Basellaceae*, a small family of tropical (usually) climbing herbs, including the Madeira-vine, etc.

base-ly (bās'li), *adv.* In a base manner; meanly.

base-man (bās'mān), *n.*; pl. *-men.* In baseball, a player stationed at first, second, or third base.

base-ment (bās'mēt), *n.* A base or foundation; the lowest division of the wall of a building; a story partly or wholly below the ground-level.

base-ness (bās'nes), *n.* Base quality or conduct.

bash (bash), *v. t.* [Appar. imit.: cf. Sw. *basa*, whip, beat.] To strike with a crushing or smashing blow. [Prov. or slang]. — **bash**, *n.*

ba-shaw (bā-shā'), *n.* [Turk. *bāshā*, var. of *pāshā*, E. *pasha*.] A pasha; fig., an important personage.

bash-ful (bash'fūl), *a.* [Cf. *abash*.] Easily abashed; uncomfortably diffident or shy; timid and easily embarrassed in intercourse with others; also, indicative of, proceeding from, or accompanied with bashfulness. — **bash'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bash'ful-ness**, *n.*

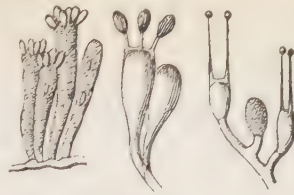
bash-i-ba-zouk (bash'i-bā-zōk'), *n.* [Turk.] One of a class of irregular mounted troops in the Turkish military service.

ba-sic (bā'sik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a base; fundamental; in *chem.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a base; alkaline; not having all of the hydroxyls of the base replaced by the acid radical, or having the metal or its equivalent united partly to the acid radical and partly to oxygen (as, a *basic* chloride, salt, etc.: see *salt*², *n.*); in *geol.*, of rocks, having a relatively small amount of the acid element or constituent (silicon or silica); in *metal.*, noting, pertaining to, or made by a steel-making process in which the furnace is lined with a basic or non-siliceous material, principally lime and magnesia. — **ba'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ba-si-ci-ty** (bā-sis'i-ti), *n.* In *chem.*, the state of being a base; the power of an acid to react with bases, dependent on the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms of the acid.

ba-sid-i-o-my-ce-tous (bā-sid'i-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [NL. *Basidiomycetes*, pl., < *basidium* (see *basidium*) + Gr. *μύκης* (*mykēs*), fungus.] In *bot.*, belonging to the *Basidiomycetes*, a large group of fungi which bear the spores on a basidium, including the smuts, rusts, mushrooms, puffballs, etc.

ba-sid-i-um (bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ä). [NL., dim. < Gr. *βάσις*, base: see *basis*.] In *bot.*, a special form of sporophore, characteristic of basidiomycetous fungi, pro-

ducing by abstriction spores borne upon slender projections at its summit.



Basidia.



Basifixed Anthers.

a, anthers; *b*, *b*, filaments.

ba-si-fixed (bā'si-fikst), *a.* [L. *basis*, base, + E. *fixed*.]

In *bot.*, attached by the base, as an anther.

ba-sif-u-gal (bā-sif'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *basis*, base, + *fugere*, flee.] In *bot.*, developing from the base upward.

ba-si-fy (bā'si-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] In *chem.*, to convert into a base.

bas-il¹ (baz'il), *n.* [OF. *basile*, *basilicon*, < LL. *basilicon*, < Gr. *βασιλικόν*: see *basilicon*.] A plant of the menthaceous genus *Ocimum*, as *O. basilicum* ('sweet basil'), a species whose leaves are used in cookery; also, any of various other menthaceous plants, as certain perennial herbs of the genus *Kællia*.

bas-il² (baz'il), *n.* A corruption of *basan*.

bas-i-lar (bas'i-lār), *a.* [NL. *basilaris*, irreg. < L. *basis*, base.] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base, esp. the base of the skull. Also **bas'i-la-ry** (-lā-ri).

Bas-sil-i-an (ba-sil'i-an). **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, instituted by, or named from St. Basil (329-379), a Greek father of the Christian church. **II.** *n.* A member of a religious order deriving its name and rule from St. Basil.

ba-sil-ic (bā-sil'ik), *a.* [F. *basilique*, < L. *basilicus*, < Gr. *βασιλικός*, kingly, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] Royal; in *anat.*, noting a large vein on the inner side of the upper arm.

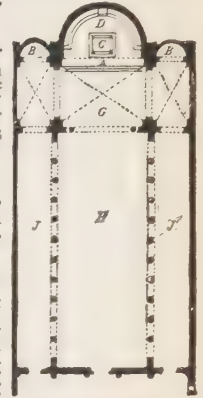
ba-sil-i-ca (bā-sil'i-kā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλική*, prop. fem. of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basilic*.] A stoa or colonnaded building in ancient Athens in which justice was administered; also, among the ancient Romans, a large oblong building with a broad nave separated from side aisles by rows of columns, and often with a semicircular apse at one end, used as a hall of justice and a public meeting-place; hence, later, a Christian church having this form; also, an honorific title conferred by the Pope on a church without reference to its architectural form. — **ba-sil'i-can**, *a.*

ba-sil-i-con (bā-sil'i-kōn), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλικόν*, kind of plaster, also the herb basil, prop. neut. of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basilic*.] Any of various ointments supposed to possess 'sovereign' virtues: as, "My mother imagined he had stepped down for lint and *basilicon*" (Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," v. 27).

bas-i-lisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* [L. *basiliscus*, < Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, kind of serpent, dim. of *βασιλεύς*, king.] A fabulous creature (serpent, lizard, or dragon) said by the ancients to kill by its breath or look; also, a tropical American lizard of the genus *Basiliscus*, of the iguana family, with an erectile crest along the back and a dilatable membranous pouch on the head; also, a large form of cannon.



Basilisk.



Christian Basilica.

S. Pietro in Vincoli, Rome: a typical plan with the addition of a transept and of secondary apses. — *AD*, apse; *B*, *B'*, secondary apses; *C*, high altar; *D*, bishop's throne; *G*, transept; *H*, nave; *J*, *J'*, aisles.

ba-sin (bā'sn), *n.* [OF. *basin*, *bachin* (F. *bassin*), < ML. *bachinus*, *bachinus*, appar. < *bacca*, water-vessel.] A circular vessel of greater width than depth, contracting toward the bottom, used chiefly to hold water or other liquid, esp. for washing; the quantity held by such a vessel; any vessel of similar shape, as a pan of a balance; a concave piece of metal on which convex glasses are formed; also, any basin-like receptacle or depression; a natural or artificial hollow place containing water, as a pond or a bay, a widened part of a river or canal, or a dock for ships; a roundish valley or hollow; a region draining into a lake, etc.; the tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; in *geol.*, an area in which the strata dip from the sides toward a common center.—**ba'sined**, *a.* Inclosed in a basin.

bas-i-net (bas'i-net), *n.* [OF. *bacinnet* (F. *bassinnet*), dim. of *bacin*, E. *basin*.] A steel cap of somewhat globular form, when used in battle commonly furnished with a vizor, except when worn under the heavy helmet.

bas-ip-e-tal (bā-sip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *basis*, base, + *petere*, seek.] In *bot.*, developing from the apex toward the base.

ba-sis (bā'sis), *n.*; pl. *bases* (-sēz). [L. *basis*, < Gr. *βάσις*, a stepping, step, base, < *βαίω*, go.] The bottom or base of anything, or that on which it stands or rests; hence, that by which anything is sustained, or upon which it is established; a foundation or support; a groundwork or fundamental principle; also, the principal constituent; a fundamental ingredient; *mil.*, a base.

bask (bāsk), *v.* [Prob. < Icel. *badhask*, refl. of *badha*, bathe.] **I. intr.** To bathe, esp. in warm water; expose one's self to genial warmth or heat, as in the sunshine (also fig.). **II. tr.** To expose to or suffuse with genial warmth or heat, or the like.—**bask'er**, *n.*

bas-ket (bās'ket), *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A vessel or receptacle made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible material, woven together; the contents of such a vessel, or as much as it will hold; also, a protection of wickerwork for the handle of a sword or stick; a sword or stick having such a protection; also, an overhanging outside back compartment of a stage-coach; the car suspended beneath a balloon, for passengers, etc.; in *basket-ball*, either of the two basket-like goals.

—**bas'ket**, *v. t.*; -*keted*, -*keting*. To put into a basket; hang up in a basket; cover or protect with basketwork; also, to throw into the waste-basket; reject.—**bas'ket-ball**, *n.* A game played, usually indoors, between two teams of players, with an inflated ball, the object being to throw the ball into elevated basket-like goals placed at opposite ends of the court; also, the ball used.

—**bas'ket-fish**, *n.* Any of various ophiroids of the genus *Astrophyton*, with rays divided into tendril-like branches.—**bas'ket-ful** (-fūl), *n.*; pl. -*fuls*.—**bas'ket-hilt**, *n.* A basket-like hilt of a sword, etc., as of narrow plates of steel, serving to cover and protect the hand.—**bas'ket-hilt'ed**, *a.*—**bas'ket-ry**, *n.* Basketwork; baskets; basket-making.—**bas'ket-stitch**, *n.* A stitch in embroidery in which the threads are interlaced as in basketry.—**bas'ket-work**, *n.* Work of weave; wickerwork; interwoven work.

bas-k-ing =

shark (bās'king-shārk),

n. A large

shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, of

northern seas, which

frequently comes to the surface to bask in the sun.



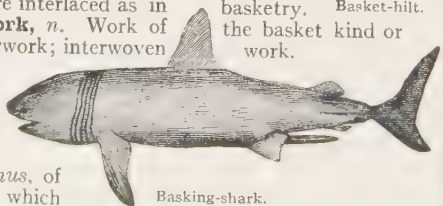
Italian Basinet of 1380.



Basket-fish.



Basket-hilt.



Basking-shark.

bas-net (bas'net), *n.* Same as *basinet*.

ba-son (bā'son), *n.* Same as *basin*.

Basque (bāsk), [F., < L. *Vascones*, pl.] **I. n.** One of a race of unknown origin inhabiting the western Pyrenees regions in France and Spain; also, their language, an agglutinative tongue having no known connection with any other language; [L. c.] a short skirt or attached piece depending from the waist-line of a woman's (formerly a man's) body-garment; also, a woman's bodice extending over the hips.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Basques or their language.

bas-re-lief (bā'rē-lēf', also bās'-), *n.* [F., < It. *basso-rilievo*.] Low relief; sculpture in low relief, in which the figures project only slightly from the background.

bass¹ (bās), *n.*; pl. *basses* or (esp. collectively) *bass*. [AS. *bærs*.] Orig., the European perch, *Perca fluviatilis*; now, any of various similar fishes, as the black-bass, striped-bass, sea-bass, calico-bass, and rock-bass (see these words).

bass² (bās), *n.* [= *bast*.] Bast; also, a mat or other article made of bast; also, the basswood.

bass³ (bās), *a.* [Var. of *base*¹, after It. *basso*.] In *music*, low in pitch; of the lowest pitch or range, as a (male) voice, voice-part, singer, or instrument; of or pertaining to the lowest part in harmonized music.—**bass viol**. See under *viol*.—**bass**³, *n.* In *music*, the bass part; a bass voice, singer, or instrument. Cf. *double-bass*.

bas-set¹ (bas'et or ba-set'), *n.* [F. *bassette*, < It. *bassetta*.] An old card-game resembling *faro*.

bas-set² (bas'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining* and *geol.*, an outcrop, as of the edges of strata.—**bas'et**², *v. i.*; -*seted*, -*setting*. In *mining* and *geol.*, to crop out.

bas-set³ (bas'et), *n.* [F. *basset*, < *bas*, low.] A long-bodied, short-legged dog resembling a dachshund but larger and heavier.

bas-set-horn (bas'et-hörn), *n.* [It. *bassetto*, dim. of *basso*, low.] A tenor clarinet.

bas-set-hound (bas'et-hound), *n.* Same as *basset*³.

bas-si-net (bas'i-net), *n.* [F. *bassinnet*; see *basinet*.] A wicker basket with a hood or canopy over one end, for use as a baby's cradle; also, a basket for holding clothing, toilet articles, etc., for a baby; also, a form of child's perambulator.

bas-so (bās'sō), *n.*; pl. -*si* (-sē). [It.] Same as *bass*³.

bas-soon (ba-sōn'), *n.* [F. *basson*, < *basse*, *bass*.] A wind-instrument of the oboe class, of which it is the bass, having a doubled wooden tube or body and a long, curved metallic mouthpiece.—**double bassoon**, a bassoon an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary bassoon: the largest and deepest-toned instrument of the oboe class.—**bas-soon'ist**, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

bas-so-pro-fon-do (bās'sō-prō-fōn'dō), *n.*; pl. -*dos* (-dōz). [It., 'deep bass.'] In *music*, the lowest bass voice or singer.

bas-so-ri-lie-vo (bās'sō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; pl. -*vos* (-vōz). [It.] Same as *bas-relief*.

bass-wood (bās'wūd), *n.* [See *bass*².] A linden, esp. *Tilia americana*; the wood of such a tree.

bast (bāst), *n.* [AS. *bæst* = G. *bast*.] The inner bark of the linden, used in making matting, etc.; any fibrous bark, or its tissue or fiber; in *bot.*, phloem.

bas-ta (bās'tā), *interj.* [It.] Enough! stop! See *Shakespeare's* "Taming of the Shrew," i. 1. 203.

bas-tard (bās'tārd). [OF. *bastard* (F. *bâtard*), < *bast*, pack-saddle, E. *bat*.] **I. n.** A child begotten and born out of wedlock; fig., something irregular, inferior, spurious, or unusual; also, a kind of sweet Spanish wine. **II. a.** Illegitimate in birth; hence, irregular; mongrel; inferior; spurious; not genuine; specif., of other than the standard form, size, style, etc.—**bastard title**, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page.—**bastard wing**. Same as *alula*.—**bas'tard-ize** (-īz), *v.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. **I. tr.** To make a bastard of; de-



Bas-relief. — Greek; 4th century B.C.



Bassoon.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

clare or prove to be a bastard; hence, to debase. **II. intr.** To become debased; degenerate. — **bas'tard-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **bas'tard-y**, *n.* The condition of a bastard; illegitimacy; also, the begetting of bastards.

baste¹ (bāst), *v. t.*; *basted, basting.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Icel. *beysta*, bruise, beat.] To beat, as with a stick; thrash. **baste**² (bāst), *v. t.*; *basted, basting.* [Origin uncertain.] To moisten (meat, etc., while cooking) with drippings, butter, etc.

baste³ (bāst), *v. t.*; *basted, basting.* [OF. *bastir* (F. *bâtir*); prob. from Teut.] To sew slightly; sew with temporary stitches, as a garment in the first stages of making; tack. — **bast'er**, *n.*

bas-tile, **bas-tille** (bas-tēl'), *n.* [OF. F. *bastille*, < ML. *bastile*, < *bastire*, build.] A tower, as of a castle; a small fortress; a movable tower used for the protection of besieging troops; [*cap.*; spelled *Bastille*] a famous fortress in Paris, used as a prison, built in the 14th century and destroyed in 1789; [*l. c.*] any prison.

bas-ti-nade (bas-ti-nād'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *bastinado*. [Archaic.]

bas-ti-na-do (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl. -does* (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada*, < *bastón*, stick, = E. *baton*.] A blow or a beating with a stick, etc.; an Oriental mode of punishment consisting in blows with a stick on the soles of the feet, or on the buttocks; also, a stick or cudgel. — **bas-ti-na'do**, *v. t.*; *-doed, -doing.* To beat with a stick, etc., esp. on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks as an Oriental mode of punishment.

bast-ing¹ (bās'ting), *n.* [See *baste*¹.] A beating.

bast-ing² (bās'ting), *n.* [See *baste*².] The moistening of meat, etc., while cooking, with drippings, butter, etc.; *pl.*, the drippings, etc., used.

bast-ing³ (bās'ting), *n.* [See *baste*³.] Sewing with slight or temporary stitches; *pl.*, the stitches taken, or the threads used.

bas-tion (bas'chən), *n.* [F. *bastion*, < It. *bastione*, < *bastire*, < ML. *bastire*, build.] In *fort.*, a projecting portion of a rampart or fortification, in form an irregular pentagon attached at the base to the main work, with two faces forming the forward (salient) angle, and with two shorter, reëntrant flanks commanding adjacent parts of the work. — **bas'tioned**, *a.*

ba-syl, **ba-syle** (bā'sil), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *ὑλη*, matter.] In *chem.*, the electro-positive constituent of a salt. — **ba'sy-lous**, *a.*

bat¹ (bat), *n.* [ME. *batte*: cf. F. *batte*, implement for beating.] A heavy stick, club, or cudgel; a thick walking-stick (now prov. Eng.); the club used in certain games, as baseball and cricket, to strike the ball; the racket used in certain games; a batsman or batter; a piece of brick having one end entire; any fragment of brick; a sheet of matted cotton-wool; a felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool, as used in hat-making; a stroke or blow, as with a club; the act of batting in a game, or the right or turn to bat; rate of motion, or speed (prov. Eng. or colloq.); a spree, or fit of intoxication (slang, U. S.). — **bat**¹, *v.*; *batted, batting.* **I. tr.** To strike or hit with or as with a bat or club. **II. intr.** To use a bat or club; in *base-ball*, etc., to strike at the ball with the bat.

bat² (bat), *n.* [Corruption of ME. *bakke*; from Scand.] Any of the nocturnal and crepuscular flying mammals constituting the order *Chiroptera*, characterized by modified fore limbs which serve as wings and are covered with a membranous skin extending to the hind limbs.



Bat (*Synotis barbastellus*).

bat³ (bat), *v. t.*; *batted, batting.* [Var. of *bate*¹.] To wink (the eyes). [Colloq. or prov.]

bat⁴ (bat or bā), *n.* [F. *bât*, < OF. *bast*.] A pack-saddle. See *bathorse*, *batman*.

Ba-ta-vi-an (bā-tā'vi-an). [L. *Batavia*, country of the ancient Batavi (now included in Holland).] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands; Dutch. **II. n.** A native of Holland or the Netherlands; a Dutchman.

batch (bach), *n.* [ME. *batche*, < AS. *bacan*, bake.] The quantity of bread made at one baking; a quantity produced at one operation; the quantity of a thing prepared or required for one operation; a quantity or number coming at one time or taken together.

bate¹ (bāt), *v. t. or i.*; *bated, bating.* [OF. *batre* (F. *battre*), < L. *battere*, for *battuere*, beat.] To flap (the wings); flutter: said of hawks, etc.

bate² (bāt), *v.*; *bated, bating.* [For *abate*.] **I. tr.** To abate; reduce; lessen; restrain (the breath); deprive (of); also, to take away or deduct; also, to except. **II. intr.** To decrease; fall off.

bate³ (bāt), *v. i.*; *bated, bating.* [For *debate*.] To contend; quarrel. [Now prov. Eng.] — **bate**³, *n.* Contention; strife; debate. Cf. *makebate*. [Now prov. Eng.]

bate⁴ (bāt), *v. t.*; *bated, bating.* [Cf. Sw. *beta*, tan, G. *beizen*, steep in lye.] To steep (hides) in a solution of dung. — **bate**⁴, *n.* The solution used in bating hides.

ba-teau (ba-tō'), *n.*; *pl. -teaux* (-tōz'). [F. *bateau*, OF. *batel*, < ML. *batellus*, dim. of *batus*, *battus*, boat: cf. *boat*.] A light boat, esp. one having a flat bottom and tapering ends, used in Canada and Louisiana; also, a pontoon of a floating bridge. — **ba-teau**=bridge, *n.*

bate-ment-light (bāt'ment-lit), *n.* [Cf. *bate*².] In *arch.*, a light or window having vertical sides and a curved or inclined bottom.

bat-fish (bat'fish), *n.* Any of the flat-bodied marine fishes (thought to resemble the bat) constituting the family *Ogcocephalidae*, as *Ogcocephalus vespertilio*, which is common along the southern Atlantic coast of the U. S.; also, any of various other fishes, as the flying-gurnard, *Cephalacanthus volitans*.



bat=fowl (bat'fowl), *n.* Bat-fish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*), dorsal view. foul), *v. i.* [Prob. < *bat*¹ + *fowl*.] To catch birds at night by dazzling them with a light, and striking them down or taking them in a net. — **bat=fowl**^{er}, *n.*

bath¹ (bāth), *n.*; *pl. baths* (bāthz). [AS. *bæth* = G. *bad*.] An immersion of the body in, or an exposure of it to the action of, water or other liquid, or vapor, etc., as for cleansing, refreshment, or medical treatment; water or other agent prepared for this purpose; a vessel for containing this, as a bathtub; an apartment equipped for bathing; a building containing such apartments, or fitted up for bathing (often in *pl.*, esp. with reference to one of the elaborate bathing establishments of the ancients); a town or place resorted to for medical treatment by bathing, etc. (usually in *pl.*); a preparation, as an acid solution, in which something is immersed; the vessel containing such a preparation; a device for heating or cooling something by means of a surrounding medium such as sand, water, or the like; the mass of molten metal in a metallurgical furnace. — **Order of the Bath**, *a* high order of British knighthood, of which there are three classes: so called in allusion to an initiatory



Badge of the Order of the Bath.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *â*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- bath of purification.—**bath**¹, *v. t.* To put into or wash in a bath.
- bath**² (bath), *n.* [Heb.] Either of two Hebrew liquid measures, equivalent to about $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. gallons respectively. See Ezek. xlv. 11.
- Bath** (bāth) **brick**. [From *Bath*, England: see *Bath chair*.] A brick or compacted, molded mass of fine siliceous sand, used for scouring metal.
- Bath** (bāth) **chair**. [From *Bath*, watering-place in southwestern England, noted for its hot springs.] An invalid's wheeled chair.
- bathe** (bāth), *v.*; *bathed*, *bathing*. [AS. *bathian*, < *bath*, E. *bath*¹.] **I. tr.** To immerse (the body, or any part of it) in water or other liquid for cleansing, refreshment, etc.; immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water; apply water or other liquid to with a sponge or the like; wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid. **II. intr.** To take a bath; be immersed in or as in water; disport one's self in the water, as at the seaside.—**bathe**, *n.* A bathing, as in the sea.—**bath-er** (bā'thēr), *n.*
- ba-thet-ic** (ba-thet'ik), *a.* Characterized by baths.
- bath-house** (bāth'hous), *n.* A house or building fitted up for bathing; also, a structure, as at the seaside, serving as a dressing-room for bathers or containing a number of such rooms.
- bath-ing=ma-chine** (bā'thing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A covered vehicle which may be run out into the water, used as a dressing-room for bathers.
- bath-o-lite**, **bath-o-lith** (bath'ō-lit, -lith), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *geol.*, a great mass of deep-seated, intrusive igneous rock, which may be exposed by erosion.—**bath-o-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), **bath-o-lith'ic**, *a.*
- ba-thom-e-ter** (ba-thom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth: see *-meter*.] A device for ascertaining the depth of water.
- bat-horse** (bat'hōrs or bā'-), *n.* [See *bat*⁴.] A horse for carrying baggage, as in the British army.
- ba-thos** (bā'thos), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, < *βαθός*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech; anticlimax.
- bath-robe** (bāth'rōb), *n.* A long, loose garment for wear in going to and from a bath.
- bath-room** (bāth'rōm), *n.* A room fitted up for bathing.
- bath-tub** (bāth'tub), *n.* A tub to bathe in, esp. an elongated one forming a permanent fixture in a bathroom.
- ba-thym-e-ter** (ba-thim'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, deep: see *-meter*.] A device for ascertaining the depth of water.—**bath-y-met-ric**, **bath-y-met-ri-cal** (bath-i-met'rik, -rikal), *a.* Pertaining to bathymetry.—**ba-thym'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The art of measuring depths, esp. in the sea.
- bath-y-sphere** (bath'i-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, deep: see *sphere*.] A spherical diving-apparatus from which to study deep-sea life.
- ba-tik** (bā-tēk'), *n.* [Malay *bātik*, Javanese *batik*.] A process of executing designs on a fabric, employed orig. in the Dutch East Indies, by covering with melted wax the portions forming the pattern, and dyeing the uncovered portions, the wax being then removed; also, the fabric.
- bat-ing** (bā'ting), *prep.* [Orig. ppr.: see *bate*².] Deducting; excepting; except.
- ba-tiste** (ba-tēst'), *n.* [F., < *Baptiste*, name of the alleged first maker, said to have lived at Cambrai in the 13th century: cf. *cambric*.] A fine, light linen or cotton fabric.
- bat-man** (bat'man or bā'-), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [See *bat*⁴.] A man in charge of a bathhouse and its load.
- bat-on** (bat'on, F. bā-tōn), *n.* [F. *bâton*, OF. *baston* = Sp. *bastón*, < ML. *basto(n)*; origin uncertain.] A staff, club, or truncheon, esp. as a mark of office or authority; in *music*, the wand used by a conductor for beating time; in *her.*, an ordinary of one fourth the breadth of the bend sinister and extending in the same diagonal direction, but cut off at each end so as not to reach the edge of the field, borne in England as a mark of bastardy.
- ba-tra-chi-an** (ba-trā'ki-an). [NL. *Batrachia*, pl., < Gr. *βατράχειος*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, frog.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Batrachia*, a division of vertebrates comprising all the amphibians (*Amphibia*), or, in a restricted sense, only the anurans (*Anura*), or frogs and toads; also, frog-like. **II. n.** A batrachian animal.
- bat-ra-choïd** (bat'ra-koid), *a.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, frog: see *-oid*.] Frog-like.
- bats-man** (bats'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who wields a bat, or the one whose turn it is to wield it, as in baseball, cricket, etc.
- bat-tai-lous** (bat'e-lus), *a.* [OF. *bataillos*, < *bataille*, E. *battle*¹.] Warlike; bellicose. [Archaic.]
- bat-ta-lia** (ba-tā'liā), *n.* [It. *battaglia*, < LL. *battalia*: see *battle*¹.] Battle array; also, an army, or a large division of it, in battle array or on the march; also, the main body or center of an army. [Archaic.]
- bat-tal-ion** (ba-tal'yōn), *n.* [F. *bataillon*, < It. *battaglione*, < *battaglia*: see *battalia*.] An army in battle array; also, one of the large subdivisions of an army; esp., a body of infantry composed of two or more companies and forming part of a regiment.—**bat-tal'ioned**, *a.* Formed into battalions.
- bat-tel** (bat'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] At the University of Oxford, England, college accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery; also, college accounts generally: used in *pl.*, except attributively.—**bat-tel**, *v. i.* To have a battel account at the University of Oxford.—**bat-tel-er**, *n.*
- bat-ten**¹ (bat'n), *v.* [Cf. Icel. *batna*, get better, improve.] **I. intr.** To thrive as by feeding; grow fat; feed gluttonously. **II. tr.** To cause to thrive as by feeding; fatten.
- bat-ten**² (bat'n), *n.* [Var. of *baton*.] A squared timber of a special size used for flooring, etc., usually 6 or more feet long, 7 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; a strip of wood, as one used to secure the edges of a tarpaulin over a hatchway on a ship; a thin strip of wood sewed into a sail to keep it flat.—**bat'ten**², *v. t.* To furnish with battens; fasten (*down*), as a ship's hatches, with battens and tarpaulins.—**bat'ten-ing**, *n.* Woodwork consisting of battens.
- bat-ter**¹ (bat'ēr), *n.* One who wields a bat, as in baseball or cricket; a batsman.
- bat-ter**² (bat'ēr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] Of walls, etc., to slope backward from the base.—**bat'ter**², *n.* A receding upward slope, as of a wall.
- bat-ter**³ (bat'ēr), *n.* [ME. *bater*, *batour*: cf. OF. *bature*, beating, beaten metal.] A mixture of flour, milk or water, eggs, etc., beaten together for use in cookery; also, adhesive paste (Sc.); also, mud (prov. Eng.).
- bat-ter**⁴ (bat'ēr), *v.* [ME. *bateren*, a freq. form akin to E. *bat*¹, *bate*¹, OF. *batre*, beat.] **I. tr.** To beat persistently or hard; pound; damage by beating or hard usage; in *printing*, to injure the face of (type, etc.), as by a blow. **II. intr.** To deal heavy, repeated blows; pound; also, to become damaged as by blows.—**bat'ter**⁴, *n.* A battering; in *printing*, a damaged spot on the face of type or a plate, or the resulting defect in print.—**bat'ter-er**, *n.*—**bat'ter-ing-ram**, *n.* An ancient military engine with a heavy horizontal beam for battering down walls, etc.
- bat-ter-y** (bat'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [F. *batterie*, < *battre*, beat: see *bate*¹.] The act of beating or battering; in *law*, an unlawful attack upon another by beating or wounding, or even by touching in a menacing manner; *milit.*, two or more pieces of artillery used for combined action; a tactical unit of artillery, usually consisting of four guns together with the artillerymen, equipment, etc.; also, a group of guns on, or the whole armament of, a vessel of war; also, a parapet or fortification equipped with artillery; in *mech.*, etc., a set or series of similar machines, parts, or the like, as a group of boilers; in *elect.*, a device ('voltaic battery') for generating electricity, consisting of one or more voltaic cells (see *cell*); also, a number of Leyden jars, dynamos, or the like, joined to give a united electrical effect; in *baseball*, the pitcher and catcher together.
- bat-ting** (bat'ing), *n.* Cotton-wool in bats or sheets.



Leyden-jar Battery.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

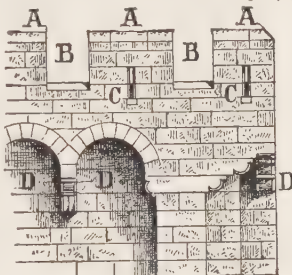
A hostile encounter or engagement between oppos-
 es on land or sea; a combat; a fight; an encounter
 two persons; a fight between two animals, esp.
 itted against each other to provide sport; also,
 in a fight or encounter; also, actual conflict with
 (as, wounds received in *battle*); warfare; hostile
 also, any conflict, contest, or struggle for mastery;
 battalion (archaic); the main body of an army or
battle cruiser. See under *cruiser*. — **battle royal**,
 in which more than two combatants
 aged; a free fight. — **bat'tle**, *v. i.*;
ing. [OF. F. *batailler*.] To strive in
 battle; fight; contend.
 (bat'l), *v. t.*; -*led*, -*ling*. [OF. *ba-*
 < *bataille*, *battlement*.] To furnish
 battlements; embattle: now only in
p. a. (as, "the *battled* tower": Tenny-
 Dream of Fair Women"). [Archaic.]
ax (bat'l-aks), *n.* An ax for use as
 on of war.



Persian Battle-ax,
 18th century.

cry (bat'l-kri), *n.* A cry or shout of troops rushing
 engaged in battle.
dore (bat'l-dör), *n.* [Cf. Pr. *batedor*, beater.] A
 beetle used in washing clothes, or for smoothing
 ut after being washed; hence, any of various similar
 ents; also, an instrument shaped like a racket, but
 used in striking a shuttlecock to and fro in play;
 game played with
 truments by two per-
 battledore and shut-
 tlecock.

field (bat'l-feld), *n.*
 d or ground on which
 le is fought. Also
 =ground.
ment (bat'l-ment),
 e battle².] In *arch.*, an
 d parapet, having a
 f solid parts (merlons)
 ting with openings
 s), orig. for shooting
 a; a crenelated upper
 often in *pl.* — **bat'tle-**
v. t. To furnish with battlements: chiefly in *battle-*
p. a.



Battlement.

A, A, merlons; B, B, crenels; C, C,
 loopholes; D, D, machicolations.

plane (bat'l-plän), *n.* An *aéroplane* designed for
 purposes; esp., one of a class of small, light, armed
 nes capable of great speed and suitable for pursuing
 aircraft.

ship (bat'l-ship), *n.* A vessel of war; esp., one of a
 f war-ships comprising those which are the largest
 ost heavily armored, and are equipped
 ne most powerful batteries.

(ba-tü', F. *bä-tü*), *n.* [F., < *battre*,
 The beating or driving of game from
 to be killed by sportsmen; a hunt in
 his process is used; fig., a general hunt-
 as of victims for slaughter.

(bat'i), *a.* Of or like the bat.

(bä-bē'), *n.* See *bawbee*.

(bä'bl), *n.* [OF. *baubel*, toy; origin
 ain.] A toy, trinket, or gewgaw; also,
 ; also, a jester's staff, usually topped
 hooded fool's head, and sometimes hav-
 the other end a bladder or ball inflated
 r.

kin, baud-kin (bä'dē-kin, bād'kin), *n.* Jester's Bauble.
audefquin, < It. *baldachino*: see *baldachin*.] A rich
 ed silk fabric, orig. with a warp of gold. [Obs. or
 .]

ons (bād'rōnz), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name for
 . [Sc.]

bāk), *n.* and *v.* See *balk*.

(bä'sqn), *n.* [OF. *bausen*, *bausent*, *balcent* (= *balcent*), streaked or marked with white, < L. *balteus*,
 A badger (animal). [Archaic or prov. Eng.]—

white (as the bauger is on the head); streaked or spotted
 with white. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.] — **bau'son-faced**,
a. Marked with white on the face. [Sc. and north. Eng.]
baux-ite (bäk'sit, popularly bok'sit; also bö'zit), *n.* [F.;
 from Les *Baux*, in southern France.] A mineral consisting
 essentially of a hydrated aluminium oxide: used as a source
 of alum and aluminium.

ba-var-dage (bä-vär-däzh), *n.* [F., < *bavarder*, chatter, <
bavard, talkative, < *bave*, drivel.] Idle talk; chatter;
 prattle; prate.

Ba-va-ri-an (bä-vä'ri-an). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Ba-
 varia, in southern Germany; as, the *Bavarian* Alps; *Ba-*
varian cream (a dessert, variously made, of whipped cream
 combined with chopped fruit or a custard or other ingre-
 dients, and stiffened with gelatin).

II. n. A native
 or inhabitant of
 Bavaria.

ba-vette (ba-vet'),
n. [F., < *bave*,
 drivel.] A child's
 bib.



Obverse.

Bawbee of James V. — British Museum.



Reverse.

baw-bee (bä-bē'),
n. [Origin uncer-
 tain.] An old Scotch billon coin, worth about a halfpenny
 of English coin; hence, a halfpenny. [Sc.]

baw-cock (bä'kok), *n.* [F. *beau coq*, 'fine cock.'] A fine
 fellow: used familiarly or ironically. See Shakspeare's
 "Twelfth Night," iii. 4. 125. [Now prov. Eng.]

bawd (bād), *n.* [ME. *bawde*; origin uncertain.] A pander;
 a procurer or procuress; a person, now esp. a woman, who
 keeps a house of prostitution. — **bawd'i-ly**, *adv.* In a bawdy
 manner. — **bawd'i-ness**, *n.* — **bawd'ry**, *n.* The business of
 a bawd; also, unchastity†; also, obscenity. — **bawd'y**, *a.*
 Lewd; obscene.

bawl (bāl), *v.* [Prob. < ML. *baulare*, bark as a dog.] *I.*
intr. To bark or howl as a dog†; cry out with a loud, full
 sound; shout or wail lustily. *II. tr.* To utter by bawling.

— **bawl**, *n.* A bawling cry. — **bawl'er**, *n.*

bax-ter (bak'stēr), *n.* [AS. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere*, baker.]
 A baker; orig., a female baker. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

bay¹ (bā), *n.* [OF. F. *baie*, < L. *baca*, *bacca*, berry.] A
 berry, esp. of the laurel†; the European laurel, *Laurus*
nobilis ('sweet-bay'); any of various laurel-like trees; *pl.*,
 the laurels (wreath, honor, or renown) re-
 warding achievement, esp. by a poet.

bay² (bā), *n.* [OF. F. *baie*, < LL. *baia*.] A
 recessed portion of a sea or other body of
 water, extending into the land; also, a recess
 of land, as between hills.

bay³ (bā), *n.* [OF. *baee* (F. *baie*), an open-
 ing, < *baer*, < LL. *badare*, gape.] A space
 or division of a wall, building, etc., between
 two columns, piers, or other architectural
 features or members; the part of a window
 included between two mullions; a recessed
 space projecting outward from the line of
 a wall, as to contain a window; a compart-
 ment in a barn, as for storing hay; *naut.*,
 the forward part of a ship between decks
 on either side, formerly often used as a
 hospital.

bay⁴ (bā), *v.* [OF. *baier*, also *abaier*, per-
 haps < LL. *badare*, gape: cf. *bay³*.] *I. intr.*
 To bark, esp. with a deep, prolonged sound,
 as a hound in hunting. *II. tr.* To bark at;
 also, to express by barking; also, to bring to
 bay. — **bay⁴**, *n.* A bayed, prolonged bark, as
 of a hound in hunting; also, a stand made
 by a hunted animal to face or repel pur-
 suers, or fig., by a person, etc., forced to
 face a foe or a difficulty (as, to stand at *bay*, or be brought
 to *bay*); also, the position of the pursuers or foe thus kept
 off (as, to hold hounds at *bay*).

bay⁵ (bā). [OF. F. *bai*, < L. *badius*.] *I. a.* Of horses, etc.,
 brownish-red, tending to chestnut. *II. n.* A bay horse.



Architectural Bays.

F, C, A, bays; F,
 F, window-bays; C,
 triforium-bay; A,
 arch of aisle.

e) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ch, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon;
 ry accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bay⁶ (bā), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A dam or embankment to retain water or divert its course. — **bay**⁶, *v. t.* To retain or obstruct (water) with a bay or dam.

ba-ya-dere (bā-ya-dēr', *F.* bā-yā-dār). [*F.* *bayadère*, < *Pg.* *baileira*, < *bailar*, dance.] *I. n.* An East Indian dancing-girl. *II. a.* Of stripes on fabrics, running crosswise; transverse; of fabrics, having such stripes.

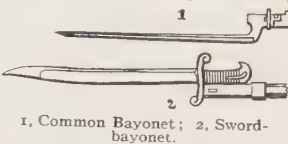
bay-ant-ler (bā'ant'lēr), *n.* [For *bez-antler*, < *OF.* *bes* (< *L.* *bis*, twice) + *E.* *antler*.] The second branch (from the base) of a stag's horn.

bay-ard¹ (bā'ārd), *n.* [*OF.*, < *bai*, *E.* *bay*⁵.] A bay horse; also, a name for a horse, esp. for a proverbial horse that was both blind and bold. [Archaic.]

Bay-ard² (bā'ārd, *F.* bā-yār), *n.* [From Pierre Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard (about 1473–1524), the heroic French "knight without fear and without reproach."] A man of heroic courage, chivalrous spirit, and unstained honor.

bay-ber-ry (bā'ber'ri), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). The fruit of the bay or laurel, *Laurus nobilis*; also, any of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Myrica*, as *M. carolinensis*, a shrub common on seacoasts, and *M. cerifera* (see *wax-myrtle*); the berry of such a plant; also, a West Indian tree, *Pimenta acris*, whose leaves are used in making bay-rum.

bay-o-net (bā'ō-net), *n.* [*F.* *baïonnette*, earlier *bayonnette*, prob. < *Bayonne*, town in southwestern France.] A short, flat dagger; also, a short stabbing instrument of steel, for infantry soldiers, for attaching to the muzzle of a gun; also, a pin which plays in and out of holes, and serves to connect and disconnect parts of machinery. — **bay'o-net**, *v. t.*; -*neted*, -*neting*. To stab with a bayonet; drive or compel by the bayonet.



bay-ou (bī'ō), *n.* [Louisiana *F.*; origin uncertain.] An arm or outlet of a lake, river, etc.; an extent of sluggish water connected with or left by a stream. [Southern U. S.]

bay-rum (bā'rum'), *n.* A fragrant liquid used as a cosmetic, etc., esp. by barbers, prepared by distilling the leaves of the bayberry, *Pimenta acris*, with rum, or by mixing the oil obtained from such leaves with alcohol, water, and other oils.

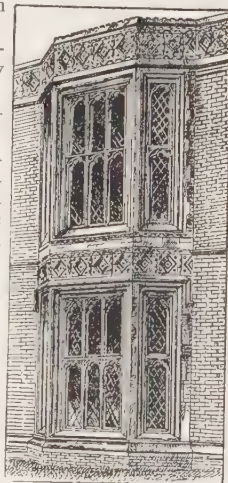
bay=salt (bā'sālt'), *n.* Coarse-grained salt, esp. that obtained by evaporation of sea-water.

bay=tree (bā'trē), *n.* The European laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.

bay-win-dow (bā'win'dō), *n.* A window forming a recess or bay in a room and projecting outward from the wall of the building, esp. one rising from the ground or basement and having a rectangular or semi-polygonal plan. Cf. *bow-window* and *oriel*.

bay=wood (bā'wūd), *n.* A kind of mahogany, esp. that found near the Gulf (or Bay) of Campeche.

ba-zaar, ba-zar (bā-zār'), *n.* [Pers. *bāzār*.] An Oriental market-place, or quarter containing shops; any place or establishment for the sale of miscellaneous goods; also, a sale of miscellaneous articles, esp. fancy-work and other things contributed, for some charitable or other special object.



Bay-window.

bdel-li-um (del'i-um), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *βδέλλιον*.] Any of various fragrant gum-resins obtained from certain balsameaceous plants, as *Balsamea mukul*, an Asiatic tree; also, a plant yielding such a gum-resin.

be (bē), *v. i.*; ind. pres. *I am*, *2 art*, *3 is*, pl. *are*; pret. *1 was*, *2 wast* or *wert*, *3 was*, pl. *were*; subj. *be*, *were*, *wert*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*. [A defective verb, *AS.* *bēon*, inf. (akin to *G.* *bin*, am, *L.* *fui*, I was, *Gr.* *φύεσθαι*, come into being, *Skt.* *bhū-*, become), with parts supplied from two other verbs: see *am*, *is*, *was*.] *A. substantive verb.* To exist;

have reality; live; take place; occur; remain as before: as, he *is* no more; it was not to *be*; think what might have *been*; the wedding *was* last week; to let *be* (to leave unmolested; let alone; hence, to desist from; cease). *B. copula.* A link connecting a subject with predicative or qualifying words in assertive, interrogative, and imperative sentences, or serving to form infinitive and participial phrases: as, you *are* late; he *is* much to blame; *is* he here? he *is* [here]; do *be* still; *be* it so; try to *be* just; the art of *being* agreeable. *C. auxiliary.* Used with the present participle of a principal verb to form a continuous present tense (as, *I am* waiting; the house *is* building, or being built), or with a past participle in passive forms, regularly of transitive verbs (as, the date *was* fixed; it must *be* done), and formerly, as still to some extent, of intransitives (as, *I am* done; he *is* come).

be-. [*AS.* *be-*, *bi-*, repr. *be*, *bī*, *E.* *by*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'about,' 'around,' 'all over,' and hence having an intensive and often disparaging force, much used as an English formative of verbs (and their derivatives), as in *begin*, *besiege*, *bestud*, *bespread*, *becloud*, *be-thump*, *bedaub*, *beplaster*, *bepraise*, and often serving to form transitive verbs from intransitives or from nouns or adjectives, as in *bewail*, *begrudge*, *belabor*, *begem*, *befriend*, *befoul*, *belittle*.

beach (bēch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The shingle, or loose water-worn pebbles, of the seashore; also, that part of the shore of the sea, or of a large river or a lake, which is washed by the tide or waves. — **beach**, *v. t.* or *i.* To run or haul up (a ship or boat) on the beach; run (a boat) ashore, as to prevent it from sinking.

— **beach'=comb'er**, *n.* One who picks up a living along beaches, as from wreckage; a vagrant of the beach or coast.

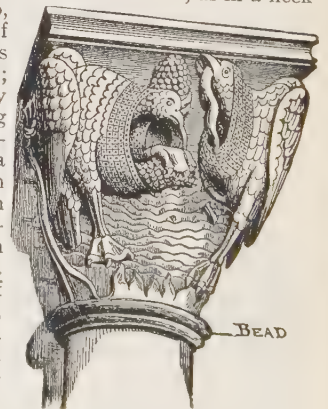
— **beached**, *a.* Having a beach. — **beach'=flea**, *n.* Any Beach-flea (*Orchestia agilis*), enlarged. of various small hopping amphipods found on beaches; a sand-hopper. — **beach'less**, *a.* Without a beach.

bea-con (bē'kōn), *n.* [*AS.* *bēacen*, sign.] A fire, a light, or some conspicuous structure or object designed to guide or warn. — **bea'con**, *v. i. tr.* To serve as a beacon to; guide; light; also, to mark with beacons. *II. intr.* To shine as a beacon: as,

"Where the lighthouse beacons bright Far in the bay" (M. Arnold's "Southern Night"). — **bea'con-age** (-āj), *n.* A system of beacons, or a charge for its maintenance.



bead (bēd), *n.* [*ME.* *bede*, < *AS.* *bed*, *gebed*, prayer, akin to *biddan*, ask: see *bid*.] Prayer; or a prayer; one of the small, perforated, usually round or roundish objects threaded on a string to form a chaplet or rosary to keep count of prayers; a similar object used with others for ornament, as in a necklace; a small globule or drop, as of liquid; a bubble of foam; one of the bubbles in an effervescing liquor; the foam or head formed by these; a small projecting piece of metal near the muzzle of a firearm, serving as a sight (as, to draw a bead on a person, to take aim at him with a firearm); a glass globule for trying the strength of alcoholic spirits; in *chem.* and *mineral.*, a globule of borax or of some other flux, supported on a platinum wire, with which a small amount of some other substance is heated in a flame as a test for its constituents, etc.; in *arch.*, etc., a small globular ornament, esp. one of a series in a line or row; also, a narrow convex molding, usu-



Architectural Bead.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

ally more or less semicircular in section.—**bead**, *v.* **I.** *tr.* To furnish or adorn with beads or beading. **II.** *intr.* To form beads.—**bead'ed**, *p. a.* Adorned with or having beads; also, formed into or like beads.—**bead'house**, *n.* Formerly, an almshouse whose beneficiaries were to pray for the soul of the founder.—**bead'ing**, *n.* Narrow openwork trimming, as of lace or embroidery, through which ribbon may be run; in *arch.*, etc., the beads ornamenting an object; also, a narrow convex molding; a bead.

bea-dle (bē'dl), *n.* [Orig. < AS. *bydel*, akin to *bēdan*, announce (see *bid*), but later merged with forms from OF. *bedel* (F. *bedeau*), from Teut.] One who makes a proclamation; a crier or messenger of a court (obs. or rare); in universities, one of certain officials, formerly executives, whose duties are now chiefly processional (see *bedel*, *bedell*); in England, a parish officer having various subordinate duties, as keeping order in church, punishing petty offenders, waiting on the clergyman, etc.—**bea'dle-ship**, *n.*

bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for; any list or catalogue (as, "Fames eternall beadroll": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 2. 32); also, a rosary. [Archaic.]

beads-man (bēdz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who prays for another; an inmate of a beadhouse. [Archaic.]—**beads'-wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

bead-work (bēd'wērk), *n.* Ornamental work made of or with beads; in *arch.*, etc., beading.

bead-y (bē'di), *a.* Bead-like; beaded.

bea-gle (bē'gl), *n.* [ME. *begle*; origin unknown.] One of a breed of small hounds with short legs and drooping ears, used in hunting hares; fig., one who scents out or hunts down; a spy, bailiff, or constable.

beak (bēk), *n.* [OF. F. *bec*; from Celtic.] The horny bill or neb of a bird; a similar (often horny) part in other animals, as in the turtle, duckbill, etc.; the rostrum, elongated head, or suctorial organ of certain insects; anything beak-like or ending in a point, as the tapering tube of a retort or the lip of a pitcher; *naut.*, a beak-like projection from the prow of a ship, esp. of an ancient war-vessel, as for ramming an enemy's ship.—**beaked**, *a.* Having a beak.

beak-er (bē'kēr), *n.* [Icel. *bikarr* = G. *becher*.] A large drinking-vessel with a wide mouth; also, an open-mouthed vessel of glass, etc., often with a lip for pouring, used chiefly in scientific experiments.

beak-i-ron (bēk'i'rēm), *n.* [Corruption of *bickern*.] The horn or tapering end of an anvil; an anvil with such a horn; a bickern.

beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam* = D. *boom* = G. *baum*, tree, beam: cf. *boom*.¹] A large, relatively long piece of timber, prepared for use (also fig., as in allusion to the mote and the beam spoken of in Mat. vii. 3-5); a similar piece of metal, stone, etc.; one of the principal horizontal timbers, etc., in a building or the like, as for supporting a floor; a roller or cylinder in a loom, on which the warp is wound before weaving; a similar cylinder on which cloth is wound as it is woven; the main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tail is fixed; also, the transverse bar of a balance from the ends of which the scales or pans are suspended; the balance itself; also, the main stem of a deer's horn, bearing the branches or tines; also, a lever of a steam-engine moving upon a center, and forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank or its equivalent; also, one of the strong transverse pieces of timber or metal stretching across a ship from side to side to support the deck, hold the sides in place, etc.; the greatest breadth of a ship; the side of a vessel, or the direction at right angles to the keel, with reference to the wind, sea, etc. (as, the weather *beam*, the side toward the wind; or, attributively, a *beam* sea, one rolling against a vessel's side); also, a ray, as of light; a collection of parallel rays of light or radiant energy.—**beam**, *v.* **I.** *tr.* To furnish with or as with beams; wind on a beam, as warp; emit in or as in beams or rays. **II.** *intr.* To emit beams, as of light; fig., to look or smile radiantly.—**beam'=com'pass**, *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam with sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, for describing large circles and for laying off distances.—**beam'i-ly**, *adv.* In a beamy manner; radiantly.—**beam'i-ness**, *n.*—**beam'ing**, *p. a.* Radiant.—**beam'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**beam'y**, *a.* Beam-like;

massive; also, having antlers, as a stag; also, broad in the beam, as a ship; also, emitting beams, as of light; radiant. **bean** (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēan* = G. *bohne*.] The edible nutritious seed of various fabaceous plants; a plant producing such seeds, as *Vicia faba* (or *Faba vulgaris*), an old-world species cultivated since prehistoric times, or *Phaseolus vulgaris*, the common species of the U. S., occurring in numerous varieties, and used as a string-bean or snap-bean and also as a shell-bean, or *P. lunatus*, a species of which the Lima bean is a variety (see *Lima bean*); also, any of various other seeds or plants likened to the common bean.

—**bean'=ca'per**, *n.* Any of the fleshy-leaved plants constituting the genus *Zygophyllum*, esp. *Z. fabago*, a small tree of the Levant, whose flower-buds are used as capers.

—**bean'=meal**, *n.* Meal made from beans.—**bean'=tree**, *n.* Any of several trees bearing pods resembling those of a bean, as the catalpa and the carob-tree.

bear¹ (bār), *v.*; pret. *bore* (formerly *bare*), pp. *borne* or *born* (see *borne*), ppr. *bearing*. [AS. *beran*, akin to G. *gebären*, bring forth, L. *ferre*, Gr. *φέρω*, Skt. *bhar-*, bear.] **I.** *tr.* To hold up or support; carry, fetch, or bring; press, push, or drive; afford (testimony, company, etc.); sustain in experience; undergo, esp. successfully or without giving way; endure (pain, loss, etc.); stand (annoyance, etc.); meet (expense); admit of; have (a name, aspect, etc.) as one's or its own; have (marks, traces, etc.) on one's self or itself; entertain (malice, etc.); yield or exercise (sway, etc.); deport or conduct (one's self); bring forth (young, fruit, etc.); produce or yield. **II.** *intr.* To hold, or remain firm, as under pressure (often with *up*); be patient (*with*); press (*on*, *against*, etc.); have an effect, reference, or bearing (*with on*); tend in course or direction; move or go; be situated (as, the land *bore* due west from the ship); bring forth young, fruit, etc.

bear² (bār). [AS. *bera* = G. *bär*.] **I.** *n.* Any of the plantigrade, carnivorous or omnivorous mammals of the family *Ursidae*, esp. of the genus *Ursus*, having massive bodies, long shaggy hair, short limbs, and almost rudimentary tails; any of various animals resembling the bear (as, the ant-bear); fig., a rough, gruff, or surly person; in the stock-exchange, etc., one who endeavors to effect, or operates in the expectation of, a decline in the price of stock, etc. (cf. *bull¹*, *n.*); [*cap.*] with the, Russia (from the use of the bear as an emblem of Russia); also, in *astron.*, either of two northern constellations, *Ursa Major* ('Great Bear') and *Ursa Minor* ('Little Bear'). **II.** *a.* In the stock-exchange, etc., pertaining to the bears; marked by a decline in price.—**bear²**, *v. t.* In the stock-exchange, etc., to attempt to lower the price of; operate in for a decline in price.

bear³, *bere* (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bere*.] Barley. [Now north. Eng. and Sc.]

bear-a-ble (bār'a-bl), *a.* That may be borne; endurable.—**bear'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**bear'a-bly**, *adv.*

bear-bait-ing (bār'bā'ting), *n.* The act or practice of baiting bears with dogs: a sport formerly popular in England, but now prohibited.

bear-ber-ry (bār'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). A trailing, evergreen ericaceous shrub, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, bearing small bright-red berries and tonic, astringent leaves; also, a related species, *A. alpina* (or, according to some botanists, *Mairavia alpina*), bearing black berries ('alpine bearberry' or 'black bearberry'); also, any of certain other plants, as *Ilex decidua*, a species of holly of the southern U. S.

beard (bērd), *n.* [AS. *beard* = G. *bart*.] The growth of hair on the face of an adult man, sometimes exclusive of the mustache; a tuft, growth, or part resembling or suggesting this, as the tuft of long hairs on the lower jaw of a goat, or a cluster of fine, hair-like feathers at the base of the beak of



American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

certain birds; in *bot.*, a tuft or growth of awns or the like, as in wheat, barley, etc.; in *printing*, the part of a type which connects the face with the shoulder of the body.—**beard**, *v. t.* To seize, pluck, or pull the beard of, as in anger or contempt; hence, to oppose (a person, etc.) to his face, or openly; set at defiance; also, to furnish with a beard; also, to remove the beard from; also, to chip or plane (timber) to a desired shape.—**beard'ed**, *a.* Having a beard.—**beard'less**, *a.* Without a beard; hence, not yet arrived at manhood; of wheat, etc., without awns.—**beard'less-ness**, *n.*—**beard'=tongue**, *n.* Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Pentstemon*, bearing a bearded sterile stamen.

bear-er (bār'ēr), *n.* One who or that which bears; a supporting piece in a structure or mechanism; one who presents an order for money or goods; the presenter and ostensible payee of a check not limited to a specifically named payee.

bear-gar-den (bār'gār'dn), *n.* A place for keeping or exhibiting bears, or for bear-baiting or other sports; hence, any place of tumult or disorder.

bear-grass (bār'grās), *n.* Any of several American plants of the liliaceous genus *Yucca*, having grass-like foliage; also, any of certain similar liliaceous plants, as the camass, *Quamasia quamash*.

bear-ing (bār'ing), *n.* The act of a person or thing that bears; a supporting, carrying, pressing, undergoing, producing, etc.; carriage or deportment; reference or relation (with *on*); aspect; direction or relative position (often in *pl.*); also, a supporting part, as in a structure; also, a part resting on a support, or (of timbers, etc.) spanning the distance between supports; in *mach.*, a part in which a journal, pivot, or the like, turns or moves; in *her.*, any single device on a coat of arms; a charge.—**bear'ing-rein**, *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving; a check-rein.

bear-ish (bār'ish), *a.* Bear-like; rough; surly; in the stock-exchange, etc., aiming at or tending to a decline in price.—**bear'ish-ness**, *n.*

bear-leader (bār'lē'dēr), *n.* A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition; hence, humorously, a tutor in charge of a young man of rank or wealth, as when on his travels (as, "young lords travelling with their bear-leaders": Thackeray's "Book of Snobs," vii.).

bear's=breech (bārz'brēch), *n.* The acanthus plant.

bear's=ear (bārz'ēr), *n.* A primrose, the auricula.

bear's=foot (bārz'fūt), *n.* Any of various species of hellebore, esp. *Helleborus fatidus*, a plant with digitate leaves and an offensive smell.

bear-skin (bār'skin), *n.* The skin of a bear; also, a coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats; also, a tall black fur cap worn by soldiers.

bear-ward (bār'wārd), *n.* A bear-keeper.

bear-wood (bār'wūd), *n.* The buckthorn, *Rhamnus purshiana*.

beast (bēst), *n.* [OF. *beste* (F. *bête*), < L. *bestia*.] Any animal except man; hence, the animal nature in man; esp., a quadruped, as distinguished from birds, insects, reptiles, fishes, etc., as well as from man; also, an animal of the chase; also, a domesticated animal (in rural economy now usually restricted to cattle, esp. fattening cattle); sometimes, a horse, ass, etc.; in *fig. use*, a human being under the influence of animal propensities; a brutal man; a coarse, filthy, or degraded person.—**beast'hood** (-hūd), *n.* The nature or condition of a beast.—**beast'ie**, *n.* A little animal: esp. used in pity or endearment. [Orig. Sc.].—**beast'ly**, *a.*; compar. *beastlier*, superl. *beastliest*. Of or like a beast; bestial; low; vile.—**beast'li-ness**, *n.*

beat (bēt), *v.*; pret. *beat*, pp. *beaten* or *beat*, ppr. *beating*. [AS. *bēatan* = OHG. *bōzan* = Icel. *bauda*.] **I. tr.** To strike repeatedly, as in chastising, threshing, metal-working, making a batter, or driving out game; sound as on a drum, as a tattoo; break, forge, or make by blows; tread (a path, etc.); mark (time) by strokes, as with the hand; scour (cover) for game; exercise (the brains) severely; exhaust (a person, etc.), as by hard work; overcome in a contest; defeat; surpass or excel; swindle (slang). **II. intr.** To strike repeated blows; pound; throb or pulsate; dash

(against, on, etc.); resound under blows, as a drum; win in a contest; *naut.*, to advance against the wind by alternate tacks; in *physics*, to make a beat or beats.—**to beat about the bush**, to approach a matter in a roundabout way; avoid coming to the point.—**beat**, *n.* The act of beating; a stroke or blow, or the sound produced by it; a throb or pulsation; the stroke made by the action of the escapement of a watch or clock; one's beaten path or habitual round; a subdivision of a county, as in Mississippi; the securing and publishing by a newspaper of some piece of news in advance or to the exclusion of its rivals, or the piece of news so published (journalistic slang); one who habitually evades paying for what he gets (slang); in *music*, a stroke of the hand, baton, etc., marking time-division or accent for music during performance; a time-unit or accent so indicated; in *physics*, a pulsation in sound due to interference of sound-waves; hence, a pulsation resembling this in other wave-motions, as of light.—**beat**, *p. a.* Beaten; exhausted. [Colloq.].—**beat'en**, *p. a.* Having undergone blows; hammered; much trodden; commonly used; defeated; baffled; exhausted.—**beat'er**, *n.* One who or that which beats; an implement or contrivance for beating something (as, an egg-beater).

be-a-tif-ic (bē-a-tif'ik), *a.* [L. *beatificus*, < *beatus*, blessed (pp. of *beare*, bless), + *facere*, make.] Rendering blessed; blissful: as, the *beatific* vision (the direct vision of God).—**be-a-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

be-at-i-fy (bē-at'i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [OF. *beatifier* (F. *béatifier*), < LL. *beatificare*, < L. *beatus*, blessed, + *facere*, make: cf. *beatific*.] To render blessed; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to declare (a deceased person) to be among the blessed, and thus entitled to specific religious honor.—**be-at'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

beat-ing (bē'ting), *n.* The act of a person or thing that beats; a striking, pounding, hammering, throbbing, etc.; an assaulting or chastising with blows; a thrashing; a defeat.

be-at-i-tude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* [F. *béatitude*, < L. *beatitudo*, < *beatus*, blessed: see *beatific*.] The state of being blessed; supreme happiness; bliss; also, a declaration of blessedness, as those in Christ's Sermon on the Mount (Mat. v. 3-11).

beau (bō), *n.*; pl. *beaus* or *beaux* (bōz). [F., noun use of F. and OF. *beau*, also *bel* (fem. *belle*), fair, beautiful, fine, < L. *bellus*, pretty, handsome, fine: cf. *belle*.] A dandy; a fop; also, a lover or swain (as, "Her love was sought, I do aver, By twenty beaux and more": Goldsmith's "Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize").

beau-i-de-al (bō'i-dē'al), *n.* [F. *beau idéal*, 'ideal beautiful.'] A conception of perfect beauty; a model of excellence; an ideally perfect type.

beau-ish (bō'ish), *a.* Like or characteristic of a beau.

beau monde (bō mōnd). [F., 'fine world.'] The fashionable world.

beau-te-ous (bū'tē-us), *a.* Beautiful. [Chiefly poetic.]—**beau'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**beau'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

beau-ti-fi-ca-tion (bū'ti-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act of beautifying.

beau-ti-fi-er (bū'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which beautifies.

beau-ti-ful (bū'ti-fūl), *a.* Having beauty; delighting the eye; admirable to the taste or the mind.—**beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

beau-ti-fy (bū'ti-fi), *v.*; -fied, -fying. [See -fy.] **I. tr.** To make beautiful; embellish. **II. intr.** To become beautiful.

beau-ty (bū'ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *bealte*, *bellet* (F. *beauté*), < ML. *bellitas*, < L. *bellus*, pretty, fine.] That quality of any object of sense or thought whereby it excites an admiring pleasure; qualification of a high order for delighting the eye or the esthetic, intellectual, or moral sense; also, something beautiful; a grace, charm, or pleasing excellence; a beautiful woman.—**beau'ty=sleep**, *n.* The sleep before midnight.—**beau'ty=spot**, *n.* A patch worn on the face or elsewhere to set off the fairness of the skin; hence, a mole or (humorously) any trifling spot or mark on the skin; also, any spot, place, or feature of especial beauty. **beaux** (bōz), *n.* Plural of *beau*.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

bea-ver¹ (bē'vēr), *n.* [AS. *beofor*, akin to G. *biber*, L. *fiber*, beaver, Skt. *babhrus*, ichneumon, as adj. brown.] An

amphibious rodent quadruped of the genus *Castor*, of Europe, northern Asia, and North America, valued for its fur and for castor, and noted for its ingenuity in building houses and damming streams with trees, branches, stones, mud, etc.; also, its fur; also, a kind of furry hat-felt, or a hat made of it; a man's high silk hat; also, a heavy woolen cloth.

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

bea-ver² (bē'vēr), *n.* [OF. *baviere*, orig. 'bib,' < *bave*, drivel.] A piece of armor for protecting the lower part of the face; also, a vizor.



B, Beaver, capable of being raised to cover the face.

bē-bé (bā-bā), *n.* [F. < E. *baby*.] A baby.

be-bee-rine (bē-bē'rin), *n.* In *chem.*, an alkaloid resembling quinine, obtained from the bark of the bebeeru and from other plants.

be-bee-ru, bi-bi-ru (bē-bē'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A large lauraceous tree, *Nectandra rodiaei*, of tropical America, the bark of which yields bebeerine.

be-calm (bē-kām'), *v. t.* To make calm; quiet; also, to halt (a ship, etc.) by a calm, or by lack of wind.

be-came (bē-kām'), Preterit of *become*.

be-cause (bē-kāz'), [ME. *bi cause*, 'by cause.'] **I. adv.** For the cause or reason (*that*: archaic); also, by reason (*of*); on account (*of*). **II. conj.** For the reason that; since; also, in order that.

bec-ca-fi-co (bek-ə-fē'kō), *n.*; pl. *-cos* (-kōz). [It., < *beccare*, peck, + *fico*, fig.] Any of various small birds esteemed in Italy for the table, as the warblers of the family *Sylviidae*, esp. *Sylvia hortensis*.

Beccafigo (*Sylvia hortensis*).

bé-cha-mel (bā-shā-mel), *n.* [F.; named from the inventor, Louis de Béchemel, Marquis de Nointel, steward of Louis XIV.] A white sauce made with cream.

be-chance (bē-chāns'), *v. t. or i.* To befall.

be-charm (bē-chārm'), *v. t.* To charm; enchant.

bêche-de-mer (bāsh'dē-mār'), *n.* [F., 'spade of (the) sea.'] A trepan; also, a mixed jargon used in Melanesia.

be-chic (bē'kik or bek'ik), *a.* [LL. *bechicus*, < Gr. *βηχικός*, < *βήξ*, cough.] In *med.*, pertaining to or relieving a cough.

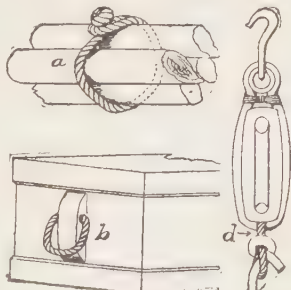
beck¹ (bek), *n.* [Icel. *bekkr*.] A brook, esp. one with a stony bed or rugged course; also, the valley through which this flows. [Eng.]

beck² (bek), *v.* [Shortened form of *beckon*.] **I. intr.** To beckon; signal by a gesture; also, to nod, bow, or curtsy (chiefly Sc.). **II. tr.** To beckon to. — **beck**², *n.* A beckoning gesture (as, to be at one's beck and call, to be subject to one's summons or command); also, a nod, bow, or curtsy (chiefly Sc.).

beck³ (bek), *n.* [Cf. *beck*¹.]

A vat, as used in dyeing, etc.

beck-et (bek'et), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, any of various contrivances for holding spars, etc., in position, as a short rope with a knot at one end



a, b, d, Becketts.

which can be secured in a loop at the other end; also, a loop or ring of rope forming a handle, a means of attachment to the bottom of a block, or the like; also, a kind of bracket.

beck-on (bek'ōn), *v. i. or t.* [AS. *biecnan*, *beacnian*, < *bēacen*, sign, E. *beacon*.] To signal, summon, or direct by a gesture of the head or hand. — **beck'on**, *n.* A beckoning gesture. — **beck'on-er**, *n.*

be-cloud (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To overcloud; obscure.

be-come (bē-kum'), *v.*; pret. *-came*, pp. *-come*, ppr. *-coming*. [AS. *becuman*: see *be-* and *come*.] **I. intr.** To come; come about; or happen; come into being; come or grow to be (as stated); be the fate (*of*), as to place, experience, etc. (with *what* as subject); be proper or fitting (now only as in *becoming*, *p. a.*). **II. tr.** To befit; suit; look well on. — **be-com'ing**, *p. a.* Fitting; seemly; appropriate; pleasingly suitable in appearance, as a garment to the wearer. — **be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

Becque-rel (bek-rel) **rays.** See under *ray*³, *n.*

be-curl (bē-kērl'), *v. t.* To deck out with curls.

bed (bed), *n.* [AS. *bedd* = D. *bed* = G. *bett* = Goth. *badi*, bed.] That upon which or within which a person reposes or sleeps; a mattress; a mattress with the bedclothes; the mattress and bedclothes together with the bedstead; a bedstead alone; also, the use of a bed for the night; also, the bed as the place of conjugal union; matrimonial rights and duties; also, the bed as the place of childbirth; parental union; offspring or progeny; also, any resting-place; fig., the grave; the resting-place of an animal; also, something resembling a bed in form or position; a plat or piece of ground in a garden, usually raised somewhat, in which plants, esp. flowers, are grown; an extended mass of anything on or within the earth; a layer or stratum; a layer of shell-fish covering a tract of the bottom of the sea; the bottom of a body of water; that on which anything rests; the gravel, broken stone, etc., upon which the rails of a railroad are laid; in *printing*, the level surface in a printing-press on which the form of type is laid; in *mach.*, etc., a piece or part forming a foundation; in *building*, a layer of cement or mortar in which a stone or brick is embedded, or against which it bears; either of the horizontal surfaces of a stone in position; the under surface of a brick, shingle, slate, or tile in position. — **bed**, *v.*; *bedded*, *bedding*. **I. tr.** To provide with a bed; put to bed; go to bed with (archaic); plant in or as in a bed; lay flat, or in a bed or layer; embed, as in a substance. **II. intr.** To go to bed; share a bed; lie or rest on something; form a compact layer.

be-dab-ble (bē-dab'l), *v. t.* To dabble all over; soil by dabbling; bespatter.

be-dark-en (bē-dār'kn), *v. t.* To darken completely.

be-dash (bē-dash'), *v. t.* To dash with water, etc.; cover with dashes of water, mud, color, etc.

be-daub (bē-dāb'), *v. t.* To daub all over; besmear.

be-daze (bē-dāz'), *v. t.* To daze completely; stupefy.

be-daz-zle (bē-daz'zle), *v. t.* To dazzle completely; blind or confuse by dazzling. — **be-daz'zle-ment**, *n.*

bed=bolt (bed'bōlt), *n.* A bolt for fastening something, as a machine, to its bed or foundation.

bed-bug (bed'bug), *n.* A small, blood-sucking hemipterous insect, *Cimex lectularius*, that infests houses and esp. beds.

bed-cham-ber (bed'chām'bēr), *n.* A chamber to sleep in; a bedroom.

bed-clothes (bed'klōthz), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed.

bed-dor (bed'dēr), *n.* One who beds;

also, the under (stationary) stone of a mill (cf. *millstone*); also, a plant suitable for garden beds.

bed-ding (bed'ing), *n.* Materials or articles for a bed.

bede (bēd), etc. Archaic form of *bead*, etc.

be-deck (bē-dek'), *v. t.* To deck out; deck showily; adorn.

bed-e-gar, bed-e-guar (bed'ē-gär), *n.* [F. *bédegar*, *bédeguar*, < Pers. *bādāwar*, 'wind-brought.'] A spongy ex-



Bedbug.

(Vertical line shows natural size.)



a, a, Bedegars.

crecence or gall produced on rose-bushes, esp. on the sweet-brier, by various gall-flies, as *Rhodites rosæ*, etc.

be-del, be-dell (bē'dl), *n.* Archaic forms of *beadle* used respectively at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

bede=roll, bedes'man, etc. Archaic forms of *bead-roll, beadsman*, etc.

be-dev-il (bē-dev'1), *v. t.*; -*iled* or -*illed*, -*iling* or -*illing*. To treat diabolically; torment maliciously; also, to possess as with a devil; bewitch; also, to confound; muddle; spoil.—**be-dev'il-ment**, *n.*

be-dew (bē-dū'), *v. t.* To wet with or as with dew.

bed-fast (bed'fäst), *a.* Confined to bed; bedridden.

bed-fel-low (bed'fel'ō), *n.* A sharer of one's bed.

Bed-ford (bed'förd), *cord.* [From *Bedford*, proper name.] A thick woolen or cotton fabric with heavy rounded ribs separated only by narrow lines of depression.

bed=gown (bed'goun), *n.* A nightgown; also, a short, loose jacket worn by women of the working class (prov. Eng.).

be-dight (bē-dit'), *v. t.* [See *dight*.] To equip; array; deck out; bedeck: now usually in *bedight*, *pp.* (as, "Many a rare and sumptuous town, In vellum bound, with gold *bedight*": Longfellow's "Wayside Inn," i., Prelude). [Archaic.]

be-dim (bē-dim'), *v. t.*; -*dimmed*, -*dimming*. To dim completely; obscure; darken.

be-diz-en (bē-diz'n or -di'zn), *v. t.* [See *dizen*.] To deck out with clothes or finery; dress or adorn gaudily.—**be-diz'en-ment**, *n.*

bed-lam (bed'lam), *n.* [Corruption of *Bethlehem*.] [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, in London, founded as a priory in 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics; [*l. c.*] any lunatic asylum; a madhouse; a scene of wild uproar and confusion; also, a lunatic.—**bed'lam-ite** (-it), *n.* A lunatic.

bed-less (bed'les), *a.* Without a bed.

bed-mold-ing (bed'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, the molding, or series of moldings, between the corona and the frieze of an entablature; also, any molding under a projection.

Bed-ou-in (bed'ō-in), *n.* [*F. Bédouin*, < *Ar. badawīn*, pl. of *badawīy*, dweller in the desert, < *badw*, desert.] An Arab of the desert, in Asia or Africa; a nomadic Arab; in general, a nomad; a wanderer; a vagrant.

bed-pan (bed'pan), *n.* A warming-pan; also, a chamber utensil for the use of persons confined to bed.

bed-plate (bed'plāt), *n.* A plate or foundation upon which a structure, as a machine, rests or is fixed.

bed-post (bed'pōst), *n.* One of the upright supports of a bedstead.

be-drab-ble (bē-drab'l), *v. t.* To render all drabbled, or wet and dirty; bedraggle.

be-drag-gle (bē-drag'l), *v. t.* To render all draggled, or limp and soiled as with wet and dirt.—**be-drag'gle-ment**, *n.*

be-drench (bē-drench'), *v. t.* To drench completely; soak.

bed-rid-den, bed-rid (bed'rid'n, -rid), *a.* [*AS. bedrida*, *bedreda*, 'bed rider.'] Confined (permanently or for a very long time) to one's bed, as by sickness or infirmity.

be-driz-zle (bē-driz'l), *v. t.* To wet with drizzling rain.

bed-rock (bed'rok'), *n.* Underlying rock; rocky or solid foundation.

bed-room (bed'rōm), *n.* A sleeping-room.

bed-side (bed'sid), *n.* The side of a bed, esp. as the place of one in attendance on the sick.

bed-sore (bed'sōr), *n.* A sore due to prolonged contact with a bed, as in a long illness.

bed-spread (bed'spred), *n.* An outer bed-cover.

bed-staff (bed'stáf), *n.*; pl. *bedstaffs* (-stävz) or -*stoffs*. A staff or stick used in some way about a bed, as for tucking in the bedclothes. [Obs. or prov.]

bed-stead (bed'sted), *n.* A framework to support a bed.

bed-straw (bed'strā), *n.* A rubiaceous plant, *Galium verum*

('our Lady's bedstraw'), or some allied species: formerly used like straw for beds.

bed-tick (bed'tik), *n.* The tick or cloth case holding the feathers, hair, straw, etc., of a bed.

bed-time (bed'tim), *n.* The time to go to bed.

bed-ward (bed'wärd), *adv.* To bed. Also **bed'wards**.

bee¹ (bē), *n.* [*AS. bēag, bēah*.] A ring of metal, esp. as an ornament for the arm or neck; *naut.*, a piece of hard wood bolted to the side of the bowsprit and used to reeve stays through.

bee² (bē), *n.* [*AS. bēo*, akin to *G. biene*, *bee*.] Any of various hymenopterous insects of the genus *Apis*, esp. *A. mellifica* the common honey-bee, producing honey and wax, and forming highly organized colonies; any of various similar (social or solitary) insects of other genera; a figure or representation of a bee (used as a decorative emblem by Napoleon); a social gathering for joint work or amusement (chiefly U. S.: as, a husking-bee); a craze, mad notion, or tormenting desire for something (as, the presidential bee).—**bee'=balm**, *n.* The common balm, *Melissa officinalis*, of the gardens.—**bee'=bee'-tle**, *n.* A European beetle, *Trichodes apivarius*, which sometimes infests bee-hives.

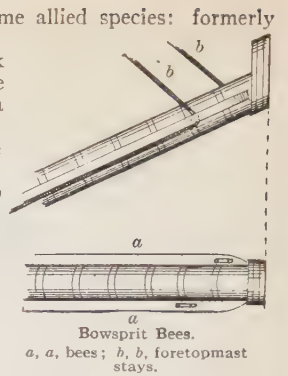
bee=block (bē'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a bee. See *bee¹*.

bee=breed (bē'bred), *n.* A bitter brownish substance, consisting of pollen, or pollen and honey, stored up by bees as food for their young.

beech (bēch), *n.* [*AS. bēce*, also *bōc* (cf. *buckwheat*), akin to *G. buche* and *L. fagus*, beech, *Gr. φηγός*, oak.] Any tree of the genus *Fagus*, of temperate regions, having a smooth gray bark, and bearing small edible triangular nuts; the wood of such a tree; also, any of various similar trees.—**beech'=drops**, *n.* A low annual plant, *Leptamnium virginianum*, without green foliage, parasitic upon the roots of the beech.—**beech'en**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the beech or its wood.—**beech'=mast**, *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech, esp. as lying under the trees.—**beech'-nut**, *n.* The small triangular nut of the beech, serving as food for animals and yielding an oil.—**beech'y**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the beech; abounding in beeches.

bee=eat-er (bē'ē'tēr), *n.* Any member of the family *Meropidae*, comprising old-world insectivorous birds with a long, slender bill, a swallow-like flight, and brilliant plumage, as *Merops apiaster* ('European bee-eater').

beef (bēf), *n.*; pl. *beeves* (bēvz). [*OF. boef* (*F. bœuf*), < *L. bos* (*bov-*), akin to *Gr. βοῦς*, *Skt. go*, bull or cow, *AS. cū, E. cow*.] Any animal, esp. an adult, of the genus *Bos*, whether an ox, bull, or cow; the flesh of such an animal, used as food; also, brawn or muscularity (colloq.).—**beef**, *v. I. tr.* To fatten or kill (an animal of the beef kind) for food; also, to apply raw beef to (a bruise, etc.). **II. intr. To complain loudly; bluster; boast. [*Slang.*]—**beef'=eat'er**, *n.* One who eats beef; a well-fed fellow; also (commonly *beefeater*, without hyphen), the popular name for a yeoman of the English royal guard or a warder**



fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

of the Tower of London.—**beef'ing**, *n.* See *biffin*.—**beef'less**, *a.* Without beef: as, *beefless* days.

bee-fly (bē'fī), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fīz). A fly which more or less resembles a bee; esp., a fly of the family *Bombyliidae*.

beef-steak (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A steak of beef for broiling, etc.

beef-wit-ted (bēf'wit'ed), *a.* Thick-witted; stupid. See Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. i. 14.

beef-y (bē'fī), *a.* Fleishy; brawny; solid; heavy.

bee-gum (bē'gum), *n.* A gum-tree, hollowed as by decay, in which bees live or from which hives are made; hence, a beehive. [Southern and western U. S.]

bee-hive (bē'hiv), *n.* A hive or receptacle, often dome-shaped, serving as a habitation for bees.

bee-kill-cr (bē'kil'ēr), *n.* Any of the large, voracious, insectivorous dipterous flies constituting the family *Asilidae*, which attack honey-bees on the wing and kill them.

bee-line (bē'lin'), *n.* A direct line, like the course of bees to the hive.

Be-el-ze-bub (bē-el'zē-bub), *n.* [Var. of *Baal-zebub*, name of a god of the Philistines mentioned in 2 Kings, i. 2, and commonly explained as meaning 'lord of flies': cf. *Baal*.] "The prince of the devils" (Mat. xii. 24); the devil; a devil; in Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels, second only to Satan himself.

bee-mar-tin (bē'mār'tin), *n.* The kingbird.

been (bin or, esp. Brit., bēn). Past participle of *be*.

bee-plant (bē'plant), *n.* Any plant which is especially useful in furnishing nectar to bees, as the cleome, *Cleome serrulata*, or the figwort, *Scrophularia californica*.

beer (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bēor* = G. *bier*.] An alcoholic beverage made by fermentation from cereals, usually malted barley, and flavored with hops, etc., to give a bitter flavor, in a broad sense including ale, but in a restricted sense distinguished from ale as being of lighter alcoholic content; also, any of various beverages made from roots, molasses or sugar, yeast, etc.—**beer'-gar'den**, *n.* A garden or place where beer is sold and served at tables.—**beer'y**, *a.* Of, like, or abounding in beer; affected by or suggestive of beer.—**beer'i-ness**, *n.*

beest-ings (bēs'tingz), *n. pl.* [AS. *bīsting*, < *bēost*, beestings.] The first milk given by a mammal, esp. a cow, after parturition.

bees-wax (bēz'waks), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, of which they construct their honeycomb: used for various purposes in the arts, etc.—**bees'wax**, *v. t.* To rub, polish, or treat with beeswax.

bees-wing (bēz'wing), *n.* A thin film formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; also, old wine showing such a film.—**bees'winged**, *a.* Of such age as to show beeswing.

beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bēte*, < L. *beta*.] Any of various biennial plants of the chenopodiaceous genus *Beta*, esp. *B. vulgaris*, whose varieties include the common 'red beet', which has a thick, fleshy edible root, and the 'sugar-beet' (see *sugar-beet*); also, the root of this plant.

bee-tle¹ (bē'tl), *n.* [AS. *biétel*, < *beatān*, E. *beat*.] A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually of wood, used to drive wedges, force down paving-stones, consolidate earth, etc.; also, any of various wooden instruments for beating linen, mashing potatoes, etc.; also, a beetling-machine.—**bee'tle**¹, *v. t.*; -*led*, -*ting*. To use a beetle on; drive, ram, beat, or crush with a beetle; finish (cloth) by means of a beetling-machine.

bee-tle² (bē'tl), *n.* [AS. *bitela*, < *bitan*, E. *bite*.] Any insect of the order *Coleoptera*, with hard wing-covers (as, the Colorado beetle, the potato-beetle); a coleopter (see *coleopter*); also, popularly, any of various insects more or less resembling a beetle, as the common large black cockroach, *Stylopyga* (or *Periplaneta*) *orientalis* ('black beetle').

bee-tle³ (bē'tl), *a.* [Appar. detached from *beetle-browed*.]



Beetle (coleopter).

(Vertical line shows natural size.)

Of brows, projecting; overhanging.—**bee'tle**³, *v. i.*; -*led*, -*ling*. To project; overhang.

bee-tle=browed (bē'tl-broud), *a.* [Appar. < *beetle*².] Having projecting brows; scowling; sullen.

bee-tle-head (bē'tl-hed), *n.* [See *beetle*¹.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead.—**bee'tle=head**^{ed}, *a.*

bee-ting=ma-chine (bē'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for finishing linen or cotton goods by a hammering process.

bee-tree (bē'trē), *n.* The basswood or American linden, *Tilia americana*, whose flowers are rich in honey; also, a hollow tree occupied by bees.

beet-root (bēt'rōt), *n.* The root of the beet.

beeve (bēv), *n.* Erroneous singular of *beeves*, plural of *beef*.

bee-wolf (bē'wulf), *n.*; pl. *-wolves* (-wulfz). The beetle, or its larva.

be-fall (bē-fāl'), *v.*; pret. *-fell*, pp. *-fallen*. [AS. *befeallan*: see *be-* and *fall*.] **I. intr.** To fall; fall or come (to) by right (archaic); happen or occur. **II. tr.** To happen to.

be-fit (bē-fit'), *v. t.*; -*fitted*, -*fitting*. To be fitting, appropriate, or seemly for; be suited to; become.—**be-fit'-ting-ly**, *adv.*

be-fog (bē-fog'), *v. t.*; -*fogged*, -*fogging*. To involve in fog or obscurity; confuse.

be-fool (bē-fōl'), *v. t.* To fool; dupe; also, to call 'fool.'

be-fore (bē-fōr'). [AS. *beforan*, < *be*, by, + *foran*, before.] **I. adv.** In front; in advance; ahead; also, in time preceding; previously; also, earlier or sooner. **II. prep.** In front of; in advance of; ahead of; also, at a time preceding that of; previously to; earlier than; also, in precedence of, as in order or rank; also, in preference to; rather than; also, in the presence or sight of; also, in the view or opinion of (archaic).—**before the mast**, *naut.*, as a common sailor (the crew of a ship being berthed forward of the foremast).—**before the wind**, *naut.*, in the direction in which the wind blows; hence, fig., in prosperous circumstances; out of debt or difficulty.—**be-fore'**, *conj.* Previously to the time when; also, sooner than; rather than.—**be-fore'hand**, *adv.* or *a.* In advance; also, ahead financially; with something over and above one's needs.—**be-fore'time**, *adv.* Formerly. [Archaic.]

be-foul (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; defile; sully.

be-friend (bē-frend'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; aid.

be-fringe (bē-frin'), *v. t.* To adorn with or as with fringe.

be-fud-dle (bē-fud'l), *v. t.* To render fuddled, or stupid with intoxicating liquor; bemuse with drink.

beg (beg), *v.*; *begged*, *begging*. [ME. *beggen*; origin uncertain: see *beggar*.] **I. tr.** To ask for or supplicate in charity; ask as alms; also, to ask as a favor; hence, to ask for with humility or earnestness; crave; also, in argument, to take for granted without warrant (as, to *beg* the question, to assume indirectly the very point raised in it); also, to ask or entreat (a person), as to do something. **II. intr.** To ask alms or charity; live by asking alms; also, to make petition or entreaty.

be-gad (bē-gad'), *interj.* [For *by God*.] A minced oath or emphatic expletive.

be-gat (bē-gat'). Old preterit of *beget*.

be-gem (bē-jem'), *v. t.*; -*gemmed*, -*gemming*. To adorn with or as with gems.

be-get (bē-get'), *v. t.*; pret. *-got* (formerly *-gat*), pp. *-gotten* or *-got*, ppr. *-getting*. [AS. *begian*: see *be-* and *get*.] To get or acquire; also, to procreate or generate (used chiefly of the male parent alone, sometimes of both parents); also, to cause to exist; produce as an effect.—**be-get'ter**, *n.*

beg-gar (beg'ār), *n.* [ME. *beggare*, *beggere*; of uncertain origin, possibly < OF. *begard*, *Beghard* (a name said to have been assumed by numerous mendicants in the 13th century), and perhaps itself the source of *beg*, *v.*] One who begs alms, or lives by begging; a mendicant; also, a penniless person; also, a wretch or rogue (often playfully).—**beg'gar**, *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; impoverish; hence, to exhaust the resources of (as, to *beggar* description); also, to deprive wholly (*of*).—**beg'gar-dom** (-dōm), *n.* The class or fraternity of beggars.—**beg'gar-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The condition of a beggar; also, beggars collectively.—**beg'gar-ly**, *a.* Like or befitting a beggar; wretchedly poor; mean.—**beg'gar-li-ness**, *n.*—**beg'gar's=lice'**, *n. pl.* The burs or prickly or adhesive fruit or seeds of various plants, so

called because they stick to the clothing; as *sing.*, any of these plants. Also *beg'gar's-ticks'*. — *beg'gar-weed*, *n.* A plant of the fabaceous genus *Meibomia*, esp. *M. tortuosa* ('Florida beggar-weed') which is cultivated for fodder; also, any of certain other plants, as the knot-grass, dodder, etc. — *beg'gar-y*, *n.* The state of a beggar; utter poverty; penniless condition.

Beg-hard (beg'hård), *n.* [OF. *begard*, also *beguin*: see *Beguine*.] A member of one of certain former religious communities of men which arose in Flanders in the 13th century, living after the manner of the Beguines.

be-gin (bē-gin'), *v.*; pret. *-gan*, pp. *-gun*, ppr. *-ginning*. [AS. *beginnan* (= D. and G. *beginnen*), < *be-* (see *be-*) + *-ginnan*, as in *onginnan*, *aginnan*, *begin*.] **I. intr.** To enter upon an action; take the first step; commence; start; also, to come into existence; arise; originate. **II. tr.** To enter upon the performance, execution, accomplishment, etc., of; take the first step in; commence; also, to bring into existence; give origin to; originate; be the first to do or practise. — **be-gin'ner**, *n.* — **be-gin'ning**, *n.* The act or fact of entering upon an action; the act of entering upon or of bringing into existence; commencement; origination; the point of time or space at which anything begins; the first part or initial stage of anything; that in which anything has its rise or origin; source.

be-gird (bē-gěrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *-girt* or *-girded*. [AS. *begyrdan*: see *be-* and *girdl'*.] To gird about; encompass.

be-gnaw (bē-nā'), *v. t.* [AS. *begnagan*: see *be-* and *gnaw*.] To gnaw at. See Shakspeare's "Richard III," i. 3. 222.

be-gone (bē-gôn'), [Prop. two words.] Be gone; go away; depart: used interjectionally, as an imperative, and hence sometimes for other verb-forms (as, he charged them to *begone*; we must *begone*).

be-go-ni-a (bē-gō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. *Begonia* (see def.); named from Michel *Bégon* (1638–1710), French patron of science.] Any plant of the tropical genus *Begonia*, including species much cultivated for their handsome succulent, often varicolored leaves and waxy flowers. — **be-go-ni-a'ceous** (-ä'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Begoniaceæ*, or begonia family of plants.



Begonia.

be-got (bē-got'), Preterit and past participle of *beget*. — **be-got'ten**. Past participle of *beget*.

be-grime (bē-grim'), *v. t.* To make grimy.

be-grudge (bē-gruj'), *v. t.* To grudge; be reluctant to give, grant, or allow (something); be discontented at seeing (a person) have (something).

be-guile (bē-gil'), *v. t.* To work upon by guile; delude; cheat; disappoint or foil; deprive artfully (of); draw (into, out of, etc.) as by wiles; charm or divert; while away (time) pleasantly. — **be-guile'ment**, *n.* The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled; a beguiling agency or influence. — **be-guil'er** (-gī'ler), *n.* — **be-guil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Be-guin (beg'in, F. *bā-gān*), *n.* [OF. *beguin* (F. *béguin*): see *Beguine*.] Same as *Beghard*.

be-guin-age (beg'in-āj, F. *bā-gē-nāzh*), *n.* [F. *béguinage*.] A community of Beguines.

Be-guine (beg'in, F. *bā-gēn*), *n.* [OF. *beguine*, F. *béguine* (with masc., OF. *beguin*); named from Lambert le *Beque* ('the Stammerer'), the founder.] A member of one of certain communities of Roman Catholic women in Belgium, Holland, and elsewhere, who devote themselves to a religious life but retain the right of private property and are free to leave at any time. The first of these communities was founded at Liège in the 12th century.

be-gum (bē-gum), *n.* [Hind. *begam*.] In India, a queen or princess; a lady of high rank.

be-gun (bē-gun'). Past participle of *begin*.

be-half (bē-hāf' or -hāt'), *n.* [ME. *behalve*, orig. phrase, AS. *be healfē*, by the side, but used as noun through confusion with (AS.) *on healfē*, on the side: see *half*.] Side or part (used in phrases after *on*, as, an ambassador speaks on *behalf* of his country, or on his country's *behalf*); interest, favor, or aid (after *in*, as, to plead in *behalf* of a person or a cause: sometimes also, less properly, after *on*); respect or matter (after *in*, as, in this or that *behalf*: archaic).

be-have (bē-hāv'), *v.*; *-haved*, *-having*. [Appar. < *be-* and

have.] **I. tr.** To conduct (one's self or itself) in a specified way; deport; comport; also, to conduct (one's self) properly; also, to manage or regulate. **II. intr.** To conduct one's self or itself; act; also, to act properly.

be-hav-ior (bē-hāv'yōr), *n.* [From *behave*.] Manner of behaving or acting; conduct; deportment; mode or course of action; sometimes, proper deportment; specif., in *psychol.*, the actions or activities of the individual as matter of psychological study (cf. *behaviorism*). — **be-hav'ior-ism**, *n.* A theory or method of psychological procedure that regards objective facts of behavior or activity (in the broadest sense), of both man and animals, as the proper matter for study. — **be-hav'ior-ist**, *n.* An advocate of behaviorism; one who follows the method of behaviorism. — **be-hav'ior-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to behaviorists or behaviorism. — **be-hav'ior-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

be-hav-iour (bē-hāv'yōr), etc. British preferred form of *behavior*, etc.

be-head (bē-hed'), *v. t.* [AS. *behēafdian*, < *be-* priv. + *hēafod*, head.] To cut off the head of; decapitate; execute (a condemned person) by decapitation. — **be-head'al**, *n.* Beheading; execution by beheading.

be-held (bē-held'). Preterit and past participle of *behold*.

be-he-moth (bē-hēmōth), *n.* [Heb. *b'hēmōth*, intensive pl. of *b'hēmah*, beast.] An animal, perhaps the hippopotamus, mentioned in Job, xl. 15; hence, any great and powerful beast.

be-hest (bē-hest'), *n.* [AS. *behæst*, promise: cf. *hest*.] Promise (as, the land of *behest*); bidding or injunction; a mandate or command (as, "But us he sends upon his high *behests* For state, as Sovran King": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 238).

be-hind (bē-hind'). [AS. *behindan*, < *be*, by, + *hindan*, behind: see *hind*.] **I. adv.** At or toward the back; in the rear; also, in a place, state, or stage already passed; also, remaining; in reserve; still to come; also, in arrears; behindhand; also, slow, as a watch or clock. **II. prep.** At the back of; in the rear of; also, after; later than; also, less advanced than; inferior to; also, remaining after. — **be-hind'hand**, *adv.* or *a.* Behind others in progress; backward; also, behind time; late; also, in arrears; in debt.

be-hold (bē-hōld'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *-held*. [AS. *behealdan*: see *be-* and *hold*.] **I. tr.** To hold; also, to hold in view; observe; look at; see. **II. intr.** To look; see: often used interjectionally, in the imperative, to call attention, or as a mere expletive due to surprise, etc. — **be-hold'en**, *p. a.* Held or bound by obligation; indebted; obliged. — **be-hold'er**, *n.* — **be-hold'ing**, *a.* Erroneous form of *beholden*.

be-hoof (bē-hōf'), *n.* [AS. *behōf*- (in *behōflīc*, needful) (= G. *behuf*), < *be-* (see *be-*) + *-hōf*, related to E. *heave*.] Use, advantage, or benefit: used chiefly in phrases after *to* or *for*, or sometimes (by confusion with *behalf*) *in* or *on*.

be-hoove, **be-hove** (bē-hōv', -hōv' or -hōv'), *v.*; *-hooved*, *-hoved*, *-hooving*, *-having*. [AS. *behōfian*, < *behōf*: see *behoof*.] **I. tr.** To need or require; also, to be needful or proper for or incumbent on (esp. used impersonally).

II. intr. To be needful, proper, or due.

be-hoove-ful, **be-hove-ful** (bē-hōv'fūl), *a.* [From *behoof*.] Useful; expedient; advantageous; necessary. [Archaic.]

beige (bāzh). [F., akin to *bis*, brownish-gray: see *bice*.]

I. a. Of a brownish gray, as unbleached and undyed wool.

II. n. A light woolen dress-fabric (orig. beige in color).

bein (bēn), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Well provided; comfortable; cozy; also, well-to-do; well off. [Now chiefly Sc.]

be-ing (bē'ing), *n.* Existence, as opposed to non-existence; also, conscious existence; life; also, mortal existence; life-time; also, substance or nature; also, something that exists; a living thing; a human being or a person. — **be'ing**, *p. a.* That is; existing; present: as, for the time *being*.

be-jew-el (bē-jō'el), *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To adorn with or as with jewels.

be-knave (bē-nāv'), *v. t.* To call (one) 'knave.'

be-know (bē-nō'), *v. t.* [AS. *becnāwan*: see *be-* and *know*.] To know (now only as in *beknown*, *p. a.*); recognize; acknowledge. — **be-known'**, *p. a.* Known; that one is acquainted with or aware of. [Archaic or prov.]

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, int), unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; ³, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

with the face of a bearded man, orig. designed as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine (1542-1621).

bell-bird (bel'berd), *n.* A name for various birds of the southern hemisphere whose notes resemble the sound of a bell, as the honey-eater, *Manorhina melanophrys*, of Australia.

bell-boy (bel'boi), *n.* A boy who answers a bell; esp., an employee in a hotel who attends to the wants of guests in their rooms when summoned by a bell.

bell-cote, bell-cot (bel'kôt, -kot), *n.* In arch., a small structure designed to contain one or more bells, often carried upon brackets projecting from a wall.



Bell-cote.

bell-crank (bel'krangk), *n.* A right-angled lever for communicating motion, as from one bell-wire to another lying at right angles to it.



Bell-crank.

belle (bel), *n.* [F., fem. of *beau*: see *beau*.] A woman or girl who is especially admired for her beauty; a recognized or reigning beauty.

belled (beld), *a.* Having a bell or bells.

bell-ler-ic (be-ler'ik), *n.* [F. *bellêric*, < Ar. *batil-laj*, < Pers. *batilâh*.] The astringent fruit of an East Indian tree, *Terminalia bellerica*; a variety of myrobalan.

belles-let-tres (bel-letr), *n. pl.* [F., 'fine letters.'] The finer or higher forms of literature; literature regarded as a fine art.

bell-let-rist (bel-letr'rist), *n.* [By contraction from *belles-lettres*.] One devoted to belles-lettres.—**bell-let-rist-tic** (bel-letr-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to belles-lettres.

bell-flow-er (bel'flou'ër), *n.* A campanula.

bell-glass (bel'gläs), *n.* A bell-shaped glass vessel or cover, as for protecting delicate instruments, bric-à-brac, etc., or for holding gases in chemical operations.

bell-hang-er (bel'hang'ër), *n.* One whose business it is to put up and repair bells, bell-wires, etc.

bell-hop (bel'höp), *n.* A bell-boy. [Slang.]

bel-li-cose (bel'i-kôs or bel-i-kôs), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, < *bellum*, war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious.—**bel-li-cose-ly**, *adv.*—**bel-li-cos'i-ty** (-kos'i-ti), *n.*

bel-lied (bel'id), *a.* Having a belly: as, *big-bellied*.

bel-lig-er-ent (be-lif'ë-reñt), [F. *belligérant*, < L. *belligerans* (-ant-), ppr. of *belligerere*, wage war, < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, bear, wage.] **I. a.** Waging war; warring; warlike; actively hostile; also, of or pertaining to belligerents. **II. n.** A nation, power, or person engaged in war; a combatant.—**bel-lig'er-ence, bel-lig'er-en-cy, n.**—**bel-lig'er-ent-ly, adv.**

bel-lip-o-tent (be-lip'ô-tënt), *a.* [L. *bellipotens* (-ent-), < *bellum*, war, + *potens*, E. *potent*.] Mighty in war.

bell-jar (bel'jâr), *n.* A bell-glass.

bell-less (bel'les), *a.* Without a bell.

bell-man (bel'man), *n.*; *pl.* -men. A man who carries or rings a bell, esp. a town crier or watchman.

bell-met-al (bel'met'al), *n.* A variety of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, of which bells are made.

bell-mouthed (bel'mou'nd), *a.* Having a flaring mouth like that of a bell.

bel-low (bel'ô), *v. i. or t.* [AS. *bylgan*.] To cry as a bull, cow, or deer; roar; bawl.—**bel'low, n.** The act or sound of bellowing.—**bel'low-er, n.**



Bellows for blowing a fire. — French, 17th century.

bel-lows (bel'ôz or -us), *n. sing. or pl.* [Orig. pl., < AS. *belg*, bag (*blæst-belg*, 'blast-bag,' bellows): see *belly*.] An

instrument or machine for producing a strong current of air, as for blowing a fire or sounding a musical instrument, consisting essentially of an air-chamber which can be alternately expanded to draw in air through a valve and contracted to expel the air through a tube; also, anything resembling or suggesting this, as the expansile part of a photographic camera.

bell-pep-per (bel'pép'ër), *n.* The bell-shaped fruit of a variety of *Capsicum annuum* (see *capsicum*), used for pickling and as a vegetable.

bell-pull (bel'pül), *n.* A handle for pulling a bell (attached by wire, etc.).

bell-ring-er (bel'ring'ër), *n.* One whose business it is to ring a bell, as of a church; also, a performer with musical hand-bells; also, a device or mechanism for ringing a bell or bells.

bell-shaped (bel'shăpt), *a.* Shaped like a bell, or like a cup flaring more or less at the rim.

bell-tow-er (bel'tou'ër), *n.* A tower built to contain a bell or bells.

bell-tur-ret (bel'tur'et), *n.* A turret containing a bell-chamber, and usually crowned with a spire or other ornamental feature.

bell-weth-er (bel'weð'ër), *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, usually bearing a bell.

bell-wort (bel'wört), *n.* Any plant of the campanula family; also, a plant of the melantheaceous genus *Uvularia*, bearing a delicate, slenderly bell-shaped yellow flower.



bel-ly (bel'i), *n.*; *pl.* *bellies* [AS. *bælg*, *belg*, bag, = *Bell - turret. — Abbaye - aux - Hommes, Caen, Normandy.*

D. balg, skin, belly, = G. balg, skin, case.] The part of the human body, below the breast, which contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part of an animal; the part of the body which receives food; the stomach with its adjuncts; the inside or interior of anything; a protuberant or bulging part of anything; a concave or hollow surface; the front, inner, or under surface or part of something; the front surface of a violin or similar instrument.—**bel'ly, v. t. or i.** -*lied, -lying.* To swell out.—**bel'ly-band, n.** A band worn about the belly, as of a harnessed or saddled horse.—**bel'ly-ful** (-fûl), *n.*; *pl.* -*fuls.* As much as fills the belly or stomach, or satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance; more than enough.—**bel'ly-god, n. One who makes a god of his belly or appetite; a glutton.—**bel'ly-tim'ber, n. Food: as, "Regions desolate . . . Where belly-timber above ground, Or under, was not to be found" (Butler's "Hudibras," i. 1). [Chiefly humorous.]****

bel-o-man-cy (bel'ô-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *βέλος*, arrow, dart, + *μαρτεία*, divination.] Divination by means of arrows.—**be-long** (bê-lông'), *v. i.* [ME. *belongen*, < *be-* (E. *be-*) + *longen*, belong.] To be a possession, appurtenance, adjunct, or part (with *to*); pertain as a property, function, or concern (*to*); appertain as proper or due (*to*); bear the relation of a native or inhabitant, or an adherent, member, etc. (*to*); have one's or its proper place (*in, on, at*, or otherwise as specified).—**be-long'ing, n.** Something that belongs; *pl.*, possessions; appurtenances.

be-love (bê-luv'), *v. t.* To love: now only in the passive.—**be-lov'ed** (-luv'ed or -lurv'd'). **I. p. a.** Loved; dear. **II. n.** One who is beloved.

be-low (bê-lô'). [ME. *bi looghe*, 'by low.'] **I. adv.** In or to a lower place; lower down; beneath; on earth; in the lower world or the infernal regions; downstairs; further down in a scale, as of rank, or in direction from the top, head, or beginning. **II. prep.** Lower down than; beneath; under; lower in rank, degree, amount, rate, etc., than.

belt (belt), *n.* [AS. *belt*, prob. < L. *balteus*, belt.] A band of flexible material for encircling the waist; a girdle; any encircling or transverse band, strip, or stripe; a zone-

fat, fâte, fâr, fûll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, ðlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

like tract with distinctive characteristics (as, the wheat *bell*); a thwack or blow (slang); in *mach.*, a flexible band or cord passing about two or more wheels, pulleys, or the like, to transmit motion.—**belt**, *v. t.* To gird or furnish with a belt; invest with a distinctive belt, as of an earl or knight; fasten on (a sword, etc.) by means of a belt; encircle like or as with a belt; mark with bands or stripes; beat with a belt, strap, etc.; give a thwack or blow to (slang).

Bel-tane (bel'tān), *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] May 1 (Old Style), anciently one of the quarter-days of Scotland; May Day; also, an ancient Celtic festival celebrated with bonfires, in Scotland on May Day, in Ireland on June 21.

belt-ed (bel'ted), *p. a.* Girded or furnished with a belt; invested with a distinctive belt, as a knight; fastened on by a belt, as a sword; encircled or marked by a belt or belts, as of color.—**belt'ing**, *n.* Material for belts; belts, or a belt.

be-lu-ga (be-lö'gä), *n.* [Russ.] The large white sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, of the Caspian Sea and Black Sea and their tributary rivers; also, a cetacean, *Delphinapterus leucas*, chiefly of arctic seas, characterized by a rounded head and almost pure white color.



Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

bel-ve-dere (bel've-dēr, It. bel-vā-dā'rā), *n.* [It., 'beautiful view.'] An upper story or any structure or building designed to afford a fine view.—**bel've-dered**, *a.* Provided with a belvedere.

be-ma (bē'mä), *n.*; pl. *bemata* (-mä-tä). [Gr. βήμα, < βαίνω, go.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a stage or platform from which a speaker addressed an assembly; in the *Gr. Ch.*, the inclosed space surrounding the altar; the sanctuary or chancel.

be-maul (bē-mäl'), *v. t.* To maul severely.

be-maze (bē-māz'), *v. t.* To daze; bewilder.

be-mean (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; lower (one's self).

be-mire (bē-mir'), *v. t.* To befoul with or sink in mire.

be-mist (bē-mist'), *v. t.* To cover or surround with mist; befog; obscure.

be-moan (bē-mōn'), *v.* [AS. *bemēnan*: see *be-* and *moan*.]

I. tr. To moan over; bewail; lament; also, to express pity for. *II. intr.* To lament; mourn.

be-mock (bē-mok'), *v. t.* To mock; deride; delude.

be-moil (bē-moil'), *v. t.* To befoul with mud or dirt. [Now prov. Eng.]

be-mud-dle (bē-mud'l), *v. t.* To muddle completely.

be-muse (bē-mūz'), *v. t.* To confuse or stupefy, as with drink; bemuddle; befuddle.

ben¹ (ben), *prep. and adv.* [AS. *binnan*.] Within (esp. with reference to an inner room). [Sc.]—**ben¹**, *n.* The inner room (parlor) of a cottage. Cf. *but*, *n.* [Sc.]

ben² (ben), *n.* [Ar. *bān*.] A tree of the genus *Moringa*, of Arabia, India, and elsewhere, bearing a winged seed (nut) which yields an oil ('oil of ben') used in extracting flower-perfumes, lubricating delicate machinery, etc. (cf. *horseradish-tree*); also, the seed of such a tree.

ben³ (ben), *n.* [Gael. *beann*.] A mountain-peak: used chiefly in the names of Scottish mountains (as, *Ben Lomond*).

bench (bench), *n.* [AS. *benc*; from a Teut. source whence also E. *bank¹*, *bank²*, and *bank³*.] A long seat, as for several persons; the seat on which judges sit in court; the office or dignity of a judge; a court of justice; the body of persons sitting as judges; a seat occupied by persons in their official capacity, the office or dignity of those occupying it, or the persons themselves (as, the episcopal *bench*, the bishops having seats in the British House of Lords); the work-table of a carpenter or other mechanic; a platform on which animals are placed for exhibition, as at a dog-show; a raised, level tract of land, as between a river and hills.—**bench**, *v. I. tr.* To furnish with benches; also, to seat or place on a bench. *II. intr.* To seat one's self on a bench.—**bench'er**, *n.* One who sits on a bench; a frequenter of tavern benches; an idler; one occupying a bench officially, as a judge (archaic); in England, one of the senior members of an Inn of Court, who have the government of the society.

—**bench'-mark**, *n.* In *surv.*, a mark cut into some durable material, as stone, to serve as a starting-point or guide in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes over any region.—**bench'-show**, *n.* An exhibition of animals, as dogs, arranged on benches, where awards are made for physical merits.

bend¹ (bend), *n.* [AS. *bend*, bond, band, head-band, fillet (see *bend³*); from the Teut. source of E. *bind*: cf. *band¹*.] A band†, bond†, or fetter†; *naut.*, a knot by which a rope is fastened to another rope or to something else.

bend² (bend), *v.*; *bent* or *bended*, *bending*. [AS. *bendan*, bind, bend (a bow), = Icel. *benda*, bend; from the same (Teut.) source as E. *bend¹*.] *I. tr.* To strain (a bow, etc.) into a state of tension as by a string; strain or brace tensely (archaic); render curved or angular; flex; crook; force into a different or particular shape, as by pressure; cause to bow or yield (as, to *bend* a man to one's will); bow (the head); turn in a particular direction; incline; direct or aim, as a bow†; direct or apply (the mind, efforts, etc.); in the passive, to be determined or resolved (usually with *on*); *naut.*, to fasten. *II. intr.* To become curved, crooked, or bent; stoop, or assume a bent posture; bow in submission or reverence; yield or submit; turn or incline in a particular direction; be directed; direct one's energies (as, to *bend* to a task).—**bend²**, *n.* A bending, or a bent condition; an inclination of the body; a turning in a particular direction; inclination; a bent thing or part; a curve or flexure; a crook; *pl.*, caisson disease (colloq.); *pl.*, *naut.*, the wales of a ship.

bend³ (bend), *n.* [Orig. < AS. *bend*, band, fillet (see *bend¹*), but in part also < OF. *bende*, *bande*, E. *band²*.] A band† or strip†; the half of a trimmed hide of sole-leather; in *her.*, a diagonal band extending from the dexter chief to the sinister base.—**bend sinister**, in *her.*, a diagonal band extending from the sinister chief to the dexter base: a mark of bastardy.



Heraldic Bend.

bend-a-ble (ben'dā-bl), *a.* That may be bent.

bend-er (ben'dēr), *n.* One who or that which bends, as a pair of pliers; a sixpence (slang, Eng.); a spree (slang, U.S.); in *baseball*, a curve (slang).

bene (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēn* = Icel. *bōn*, E. *boon¹*.] A prayer or petition: as, "a bootless *bene*" (Wordsworth's "Force of Prayer"). [Obs. or archaic.]

be-neath (bē-nēth'), [AS. *beneothen*, < *be*, by, + *neothan*, below, akin to E. *nether*.] *I. adv.* Below; underneath. *II. prep.* Below; under; lower than; below the level or dignity of; inferior to; unworthy of.

ben-e-di-ci-te (ben-ē-dis'i-tē). [L., 2d pers. pl. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benediction*.] *I. interj.* A term used like "bless you!" as expressing a wish, or like "bless us" or "bless me!" as expressing surprise or remonstrance. [Archaic.] *II. n.* [cap.] The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedicite, omnia opera Domini," and in English "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord"; a musical setting for this canticle; [l. c.] an invocation of a blessing.

ben-e-dick, **ben-e-dict** (ben-ē-dik, -dikt), *n.* [From *Benedick*, in Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," for *Benedict*, < L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benediction*.] A married man; usually, a newly married man, esp. one who has been long a bachelor.

Ben-e-dic-tine (ben-ē-dik'tin, also -tēn). *I. a.* Pertaining to St. Benedict of Nursia (about 480–543), to an order of monks founded by him, or to various congregations of nuns following his rule. *II. n.* A Benedictine monk or nun; also (pron. ben-ē-dik'tēn), a French liqueur orig. made by Benedictine monks.

ben-e-dic-tion (ben-ē-dik'shən), *n.* [L. *benedictio(n)*-, < *benedicere*, praise, bless, < *bene*, well, + *dicere*, say.] The act of uttering a blessing; an invocation of divine blessing by a private person or by a church official; the form of blessing pronounced by an officiating minister, as at the close of divine service or at a marriage, etc.; the ceremony which accompanies any blessing; the rite of instituting an abbot or an abbess; a service in the Roman Catholic Church in which, after the solemn exposition and adoration of the eucharist inclosed in a monstrance, the priest makes the sign of the cross with the monstrance over the kneeling congrega-

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ch, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tion ('Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament'); also, the advantage conferred by blessing; a mercy or benefit.—**ben-e-dic'tion-al**, *a.*—**ben-e-dic'tive**, *a.* Serving to bless; conveying a blessing.—**ben-e-dic'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or expressing benediction.

Ben-e-dic-tus (ben-ē-dik'tus), *n.* [L., pp. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benediction*.] The short canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," and in English "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord"; also, the canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," and in English "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"; also, a musical setting of either of these canticles.

ben-e-fac-tion (ben-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [LL. *benefactio(n)-*, < L. *benefacere*, do good, < *bene*, well, + *facere*, do.] The act of conferring a benefit; a doing good; beneficence; also, a benefit conferred; a charitable donation; a grant or endowment.

ben-e-fac-tor (ben-ē-fak-tōr), *n.* [LL., < L. *benefacere*: see *benefaction*.] A well-doer (rare); one who confers a benefit; a kindly helper; one who makes a benefaction, as to a charitable or religious institution; one who makes a bequest or endowment.—**ben'e-fac-tress**, *n.* A female benefactor.

be-nef-ic (ben-ē-fik), *a.* [L. *beneficus*, < *bene*, well, + *facere*, do.] Beneficent; benign; in *astrol.*, of good or favorable influence.

ben-e-fice (ben-ē-fis), *n.* [OF. *benefice* (F. *benefice*), < L. *beneficium*, benefit, favor, < *bene*, well, + *facere*, do.] A benefit or favor; also, a fief, or estate in land, granted by a feudal superior; also, an ecclesiastical living.—**ben'e-fice**, *v. t.*; -ficed, -ficing. To invest with a benefice or ecclesiastical living: chiefly in *beneficed*, *pp.*

be-nef-i-cence (bē-nēf'i-sens), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, < *beneficent-*, for *beneficus*: see *benefic*.] The doing of good; active goodness or kindness; charity; also, a benefaction.—**be-nef'i-cent** (-sent), *a.* Doing or effecting good; conferring benefits; kindly in action or purpose.—**be-nef-i-cent'ial** (-sen'shəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to beneficence.—**be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

ben-e-fi-cial (ben-ē-fish'al), *a.* [LL. *beneficialis*, < L. *beneficium*: see *benefice*.] Producing benefit; advantageous; salutary; in *law*, pertaining or entitled to the usufruct of property.—**ben-e-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.*—**ben-e-fi-cial-ness**, *n.*

ben-e-fi-ci-a-ry (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-ri), *n.* [L. *beneficiarius*, < *beneficium*: see *benefice*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or conferred as a favor; also, feudatory. *II. n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). One who receives benefits, profits, or advantages; also, a feudatory or vassal; also, the holder of a benefice.

ben-e-fit (ben-ē-fit), *n.* [OF. F. *bienfait*, < L. *benefactum*, prop. pp. neut. of *benefacere*: see *benefaction*.] Good done or received; a kindness or favor; anything that is for the good of a person or thing; advantage or profit; a theatrical performance or other public entertainment given to raise money for a particular object.—**benefit of clergy**, the privilege of exemption from trial before a secular court and of appearing instead before an ecclesiastical one, accorded orig. to the clergy, and later, under certain conditions, to all who could read: no longer recognized by secular authority.—**benefit society**, an association of persons formed for the purpose of creating a fund (as by dues or assessments) for the assistance of members in sickness, etc., and of their families in case of death.—**ben'e-fit**, *v.*; -fited, -fiting. *I. tr.* To do good to; be of benefit, advantage, or service to. *II. intr.* To derive benefit.—**ben'e-fit-er**, *n.*

be-net (bē-net'), *v. t.*; -netted, -netting. To inclose in or as in a net; ensnare.

be-nev-o-lence (bē-nev'ō-lens), *n.* Benevolent disposition or action; kindness; charity; also, an act of kindness; a charitable gift; in *Eng. hist.*, a forced contribution or gratuity to the sovereign.

be-nev-o-lent (bē-nev'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *benevolens* (-ent-), < *bene*, well, + *volens*, ppr. of *velle*, wish.] Wishing, disposed, or intended to do good; kindly; charitable.—**be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Ben-ga-lese (ben-ga-lēs' or -lēz'). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal, a province or division of British India. *II. n.*; pl. -lese. A native of Bengal; a Bengali.

Ben-ga-li (ben-gā'lē). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal; Bengalese. *II. n.* A native of Bengal; a Bengalese; also, the Bengali language.

ben-ga-line (ben-ga-len), *n.* [F.] A silk fabric with transverse cords, filled with wool or cotton, at small intervals; also, a similar woolen fabric.

be-night (bē-nit'), *v. t.* To surround with the darkness of night, or, fig., of ignorance, etc.—**be-night'ed**, *p. a.* Over-taken by night; fig., involved in moral darkness; ignorant.—**be-night'ment**, *n.*

be-nign (bē-nin'), *a.* [OF. *benigne* (F. *benin*), < L. *benignus*, < *bene*, well, + -gnus, akin to *genus*, kind: cf. *malign*.] Kindly or gracious; favorable; propitious; of climate, salubrious; in *med.*, mild; not malignant (as, a *benign* tumor).—**be-nig'nant** (-nig'nant), *a.* [Prob. < *benign*, after *malignant* as related to *malign*, *a.*] Kindly; gracious; benevolent; favorable.—**be-nig'nant-cy**, *n.*—**be-nig'nant-ly**, *adv.*—**be-nig'ni-ty** (-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *benignitas*.] Benign quality or character; kindness; graciousness; mildness; also, a gracious favor.—**be-nign'ly**, *adv.*

ben-i-son (ben'i-zon or -sōn), *n.* [OF. *beneison*, < L. *benedictio(n)-*: see *benediction*.] A blessing pronounced, or benediction (as, "The priest had spoke his *benison*": Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," vi. 6); also, a blessing or favor bestowed (as, "God's *benison* go with you": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," ii. 4. 40). [Now chiefly poetic.]

bē-ni-tier (bā-nē-tyā), *n.* [F., < (*eau*) *bénite*, 'blessed (water).'] In Roman Catholic use, a vessel or receptacle for holy water.

Ben-ja-min¹ (ben'jā-min), *n.* [From *Benjamin*, son of Jacob: see Gen. xlii. 4, xliii. 20.] A tenderly loved youngest son.

ben-ja-min² (ben'jā-min), *n.* [Corruption of *benjoin*, earlier form of *benzoin*.] The resin benzoin.—**ben'ja-min-bush**, *n.* The spice-bush.

ben-ne (ben-ē), *n.* [Malay.] The sesame, *Sesamum indicum*, from the seeds of which a fixed oil ('oil of benne') is expressed.

ben-net (ben'et), *n.* Same as *herb-bennet*.

be-no (bē-nō), *n.* [Sp. *vino*, wine.] Aguardiente. [Philippines.]

be-north (bē-nōrth'), *prep.* [AS. *be northan*, 'by north.'] North of. [Now Sc.]

bent¹ (bent). Preterit and past participle of *bend*².—

bent¹, *n.* Bent state or form; direction taken; inclination, leaning, or bias; extent of tension, as of an archer's bow; fig., capacity of endurance.

bent² (bent), *n.* [ME., akin to G. *binse*.] Any stiff, wiry grass, or grass-like plant, such as grows on waste ground or sandy shores; a stalk of such grass; a grassy tract, a moor, or a hillside (Sc. and north. Eng.).—**bent'=grass**, *n.*

ben-thal (ben'thal), *a.* [See *benthos*.] Of or pertaining to depths of the sea of a thousand fathoms and more.

Ben-tham-ism (ben'tham-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), an English jurist and utilitarian philosopher.—**Ben'tham-ite** (-it), *n.*

ben-thos (ben'thos), *n.* [Gr. *βένθος*, depth (of the sea).] The aggregate of the animals and plants that are fixed to or crawl upon the sea-bottom. Cf. *plankton* and *nekton*.—**ben'thic** (-thik), **ben-thon'ic** (-thon'ik), *a.*

bent-wood (bent'wūd), *n.* Wood in rods, bars, etc., bent, while softened by steam, into various forms, for use in boat-building, furniture-making, etc.

bent-y (ben'ti), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or abounding in bents or bent-grass.

be-numb (bē-num'), *v. t.* [Orig. pp., ME. *benome*, *benomen*, < AS. *benumen*, pp. of *beniman*, deprive: see *be-* and *numb*.] To deprive of sensation; make numb; deaden; dull.—**be-numb'ed-ness**, *n.*—**be-numb'ment**, *n.*

ben-zal-de-hyde (ben-zal'dē-hid), *n.* [For *benzoic alde-*



Bénitier. — Villeneuve-le-Roi, France; 13th century.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

hyde.] In *chem.*, an aldehyde obtained from natural oil of bitter almonds or other oils, or produced artificially, used in the manufacture of dyes, as a flavoring agent, etc.

ben-zene (ben'zēn or ben-zēn'), *n.* [From *benzoic*.] In *chem.*, a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6 , with an ethereal odor, obtained chiefly from coal-tar, and used as a solvent for resins, fats, etc., and in the manufacture of dyes, etc.—**benzene ring**, or **benzene nucleus**, in *chem.*, a ring of six carbon atoms assumed to be present in the molecule of benzene or a benzene derivative; the graphic representation of these six carbon atoms or of benzene, in the form of a hexagon.—**ben'zi-dine** (-zi-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a crystalline basic derivative of benzene, used in the preparation of dyes.—**ben-zine** (ben'zēn or ben-zēn'), **ben'zin** (-zin), *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, consisting of a mixture of various hydrocarbons, obtained in the distillation of petroleum, and used in cleaning, dyeing, etc. Cf. *gasoline*.

ben-zo-ate (ben'zō-āt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of benzoic acid.—**ben'zo-at-ed**, *a.* Mixed or treated with benzoic acid or with benzoin.

ben-zo-ic (ben-zō'ik), *a.* [From *benzoin*.] Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin: as, *benzoic acid* (an acid obtained by sublimation from benzoin and other balsams, or prepared artificially, used in medicine, etc.).

ben-zo-in (ben'zō-in or -zoin), *n.* [F. *benjoin*, through Sp. or Pg. < Ar. *lubān jāwī*, 'incense of Java' (the first syllable being perhaps taken as the definite article).] A balsamic resin obtained from species of *Styrax*, esp. *S. benzoin*, a tree of Java, Sumatra, etc., and used in perfumery, medicine, etc.; also, a crystalline compound obtained from benzaldehyde; also, any plant of the lauraceous genus *Benzoin*, which includes the spice-bush and other aromatic plants.—**flowers of benzoin**, benzoic acid.

ben-zol (ben'zōl or -zōl), *n.* [From *benzoic*.] Benzene, C_6H_6 ; also, a clear, lipid, liquid mixture of homologous hydrocarbons, commonly containing about 70% of benzene and 20 to 30% of toluene. Also **ben'zole** (-zōl).—**ben'zo-yl** (-zō-il), *n.* [See -yl.] In *chem.*, a univalent radical, C_6H_5CO , present in benzoic acid and allied compounds.—**ben'zyl** (-zil), *n.* [See -yl.] In *chem.*, an organic radical, $C_6H_5CH_2$.

be-paint (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint over; bedaub with paint; color as with paint.

be-pelt (bē-pelt'), *v. t.* To pelt soundly.

be-plas-ter (bē-plās'tēr), *v. t.* To plaster over.

be-pow-der (bē-pou'dēr), *v. t.* To powder over.

be-praise (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly; belaud.

be-puz-zle (bē-puz'z'l), *v. t.* To puzzle greatly.—**be-puz'zle-ment**, *n.*

be-queath (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.* [AS. *bewethan*, < *be-* (see *be-*) + *cwethan*, say: see *quoth*.] To say; assign or transfer (property); give or leave (esp. personal property) by will; hand down or leave to posterity; commit; commend; or devote.†—**be-queath'a-ble**, *a.* That may be bequeathed.—**be-queath'al**, *n.* The act of bequeathing.—**be-queath'er**, *n.*—**be-queath'ment**, *n.* The act of bequeathing; also, a bequest.

be-quest (bē-kwest'), *n.* [ME. *biqueste*, prob. < AS. *bi-* (see *be-*) + *cwis*, saying, < *cwethan*, say.] The act of bequeathing; also, something bequeathed; a legacy.

be-rate (bē-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate or scold roundly.

Ber-ber (bēr'bēr). **I. n.** A member of a primitive northern African race of Barbary and the Sahara; also, their language.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Berbers.

ber-be-ri-da-ceous (bēr'bē-ri-dā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Berberis*, the barberry genus.] Belonging to the *Berberidaceæ*, a family of plants including the barberry, May-apple, blue cohosh, etc.

ber-be-rine (bēr'bē-rin), *n.* [NL. *Berberis*: see *berberidaceous*.] In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline alkaloid obtained from the barberry and other plants: used in medicine as a tonic.

ber-ceuse (ber-séz), *n.* [F.] A cradle-song or lullaby; also, a piece of instrumental music of similar character.

bere (bēr), *n.* See *bear*³.

be-reave (bē-rēv'), *v. t.*; -reaved or -reft, -reaving. [AS. *berēafian*: see *be-* and *reave*.] To deprive (of) ruthlessly;

rob; strip; render desolate through loss, esp. by death; also, to take away.†.—**be-reave'ment**, *n.* The act of bereaving, or the fact or state of being bereaved.—**be-reav'er**, *n.*—**be-reft'** (-reft'). Pret. and pp. of *bereave*.

Ber-e-ni-ce's (ber-ē-ni'sēz) **Hair.** In *astron.*, the constellation Coma Berenices.

bé-ret (bā-rā), *n.* [F.: cf. *biretta*.] A soft woolen cap with a broad, flat crown, worn by peasants, sailors, and others.

berg (bērg), *n.* [From *iceberg*.] An iceberg; as, "glittering bergs of ice" (Tennyson's "Princess," iv. 53).

ber-gall, **bur-gall** (bēr'gāl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The cunner (fish), *Tautoglabrus adspersus*.

ber-ga-mot¹ (bēr'ga-mot), *n.* [Appar. < *Bergamo*, town and province in northern Italy.] A small tree of the citrus kind, *Citrus bergamia* or a variety of *C. aurantium*, the rind of whose fruit yields a fragrant essential oil ('essence of bergamot'); the oil or essence itself; also, any of various plants of the mint family, as *Monarda fistulosa*, yielding an oil resembling the essence of bergamot.

ber-ga-mot² (bēr'ga-mot), *n.* [F. *bergamote*, < It. *bergamotta*, appar. < Turk. *begarmüdi*, 'prince's pear'.] A fine variety of pear.

ber-gère (ber-zhār), *n.* [F.] A shepherdess; also, a deep, cushioned arm-chair.

berg-fall (berch'fāl), *n.* [G., 'mountain fall.'] An avalanche of rock or stone.

berg-mehl (berch'mäl), *n.* [G., 'mountain meal.'] A fine, meal-like geological deposit, consisting almost entirely of the siliceous cell-walls of diatoms.

berg-schrund (berch'shrünt), *n.* [G., 'mountain fissure.'] A crevice or fissure in a glacier, near the rocky wall of its valley.

be-rhyme (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* See *berime*.

ber-i-ber-i (ber'i-ber'i), *n.* [Singhalese.] In *pathol.*, a form of multiple neuritis characterized by loss of muscular power with emaciation and exhaustion, found in China, Japan, the Philippines, etc.

be-rime (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* To make rimes about; celebrate or assail in verse.

ber-lin (bēr-lin' or bēr'lin), *n.* [From *Berlin*, capital of Prussia.] A kind of four-wheeled carriage with a separate hooded seat behind; also, Berlin wool; also, a knitted glove; also, a dance resembling the polka.—**Ber'lin wool.** A soft woolen yarn used for knitting, needlework, etc.

berm (bērm), *n.* [F. *berme*; from Teut., and perhaps akin to E. *brim*².] A narrow space or ledge; esp., in *fort.*, a space of ground of varying width, sometimes left between the moat and the base of the parapet.

ber-na-cle, **ber-na-cle-goose** (bēr'nā-kl, -gōs), *n.* The barnacle (wild goose). See *barnacle*¹.

Ber-nar-dine (bēr'nār-din). **I. a.** Pertaining to St. Bernard (1090-1153), abbot of Clairvaux, the most distinguished member of the Cistercian order and regarded as its second founder; hence, pertaining to the Cistercians. **II. n.** A Cistercian monk or nun.

ber-ni-cle, **ber-ni-cle-goose** (bēr'ni-kl, -gōs), *n.* The barnacle (wild goose). See *barnacle*¹.

ber-ret-ta (be-ret'ā), *n.* [It.] Same as *biretta*.

ber-ried (ber'id), *a.* Having berries; in the form of berries; also, of lobsters, etc., having eggs.

ber-ry (ber'i), *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [AS. *berie*, *berige*, = G. *beere*.] Any small, (usually) stoneless, juicy fruit, irrespective of botanical structure, as the gooseberry, strawberry, hackberry, etc.; the hip of the rose; a dry seed or kernel, as of wheat; also, one of the eggs of lobsters, crabs, etc.; in *bot.*, a simple fruit having a pulpy pericarp in which the seeds are embedded, as the grape, gooseberry, currant, tomato, etc.—**ber'ry**, *v. i.*; -ried, -rying. To bear or produce berries; also, to gather berries.

ber-sa-glie-re (ber-sā-lyā'rā), *n.*; pl. -ri (-rē). [It., sharpshooter, < *bersaglio*, mark, target.] One of a class of riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

ber-seem (bēr-sēm'), *n.* [Egyptian Ar. *barsim*.] An Egyptian clover, *Trifolium alexandrinum*, cultivated as a forage-plant in Egypt and elsewhere.

ber-serk (bēr'sēr-k), *n.* Same as *berserker*.

ber-ser-ker (bēr'sēr-kēr), *n.* [Icel. *berserkr*, prob. meaning 'bear sark' (bearskin garment).] [Also *cap.*] One of a

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ś* as *s* or *sh*, *ṭ* as *t* or *ch*, *ḡ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *čh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

class of wild Norse warriors of great strength and courage, of heathen times, reputed to have fought with frenzied fury in battle. Also fig.

berth (bérth), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *bear*¹.] Seavoom for a vessel; a space allowed for convenience or safety (often fig.: as, to give one a wide berth, to keep well away from him); a station for a vessel at anchor or at a wharf; an apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside; a sleeping-place or bunk in a ship, railroad-car, etc.; in general, a place, position, or situation; a post of employment.—**berth**, *v.* **I.** *tr.* To place in or assign to a berth; provide with a berth or berths. **II.** *intr.* To have or occupy a berth.

ber-tha¹ (bér'thā), *n.* [*F. berthe*, < *Berthe*, *Bertha*, woman's name.] A kind of collar or trimming, as of lace, worn by women about the shoulders, as at the top of a low-necked waist.

Ber-tha² (bér'thā), *n.* [From *Bertha* (*G. Berta*) Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, chief owner of the Krupp works at Essen, Prussia, where such guns were made.] A colloquial term for a German gun or cannon, esp. one of large size, as used during the World War: often occurring in phrases such as 'big Bertha,' 'busy Bertha,' 'fat Bertha,' etc.

berth-age (bér'thāj), *n.* Accommodation for berthing a vessel; also, berth dues.

ber-til-lon (bér'ti-lŏn, *F. ber-tē-yŏn*), *v. t.* To take the measurements, fingerprints, etc., of, according to the Bertillon system.—**ber'til-lon-age** (-āj), *n.* Application of the Bertillon system.

Ber-til-lon (bér'ti-lŏn, *F. ber-tē-yŏn*) **sys'tem.** [From the inventor, *A. Bertillon*, French anthropometrist (1853–1914).] A system of identifying persons, as criminals, by a record of individual measurements and physical peculiarities.

ber-yl (ber'il), *n.* [*OF. beril* (*F. beryl*), < *L. beryllus*, < *Gr. βήρυλλος*.] A mineral, a silicate of aluminium and beryllium (glucinum), occurring in various colors, esp. green, and in both opaque and transparent varieties, including the emerald and aquamarine; also, a clear, pale bluish green; sea-green.—**ber'yl-line** (-i-lin), *a.* Like beryl; of a pale bluish-green color.

be-ryl-li-um (be-ril'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*; so named as occurring in the beryl.] In *chem.*, same as *glucinum*: abbreviated *Be* (without period).

be-scat-ter (bē-skāt'ēr), *v. t.* To scatter over something; also, to bestrew as with things scattered; besprinkle.

be-screen (bē-skŕēn'), *v. t.* To cover or hide with or as with a screen.

be-seech (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *-sought*. [*ME. bisechen*, var. of *biseken*, < *bi-* (*E. be-*) + *seken*, seek.] To seek after†; also, to beg eagerly for (a thing); entreat; also, to supplicate or implore (a person).—**be-seech'er**, *n.*—**be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-seech'ing-ness**, *n.*—**be-seech'ment**, *n.* Beseeching; entreaty.

be-seem (bē-sēm'), *v.* **I.** *intr.* To seem†; appear†; be seemly or fitting. **II.** *tr.* To befit; become; be suitable or proper for.—**be-seem'ing-ly**, *adv.*

be-seen (bē-sēn'), *pp.* [*Pp. of besee* (otherwise obs.), < *AS. besēon*: see *be-* and *see*².] Seen; looking or appearing; arrayed, appointed, or equipped; furnished; versed. [*Obs.* or archaic.]

be-set (bē-set'), *v. t.*; *-set*, *-setting*. [*AS. besettan*: see *be-* and *set*.] To set, stud, or surround with something; also, to surround as in a siege or attack; hem in; besiege; attack on all sides; assail.—**be-set'tment**, *n.* The act of besetting, or the state of being beset; also, something that besets; a besetting sin or tendency.—**be-set'ting**, *p. a.* That besets; habitually attacking: as, a *besetting* sin (see *Heb. xii. 1*).

be-show (bē-shō'), *n.* [*N. Amer. Ind.*] An acanthopterygian food-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, of the western coast of North America.

be-shrew (bē-shrō'), *v. t.* [See *shrew*².] To make evil†; invoke evil on, or curse (now only in mild imprecations: archaic).

be-side (bē-sid'). [*AS. be sīdan*, 'by side.'] **I.** *adv.* By the side, or near by (*obs.* or archaic); also, besides. **II.** *prep.* By or at the side of; near; hence, compared with; also, in addition to; over and above; also, aside from;

apart or away from.—**beside one's self**, out of one's senses.—**be-sides'**, **I.** *adv.* Moreover; in addition; else. **II.** *prep.* In addition to; over and above; also, other than; except.

be-siege (bē-sēj'), *v. t.*; *-sieged*, *-sieging*. To lay siege to; beset with or as with a siege; beleaguer; assail persistently.

—**be-siege'ment**, *n.* The act of besieging.—**be-sieg'er**, *n.*—**be-sieg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

be-slav-er (bē-slav'ēr), *v. t.* To slaver over; cover with or as with slaver; beslobber.

be-slob-ber (bē-slob'ēr), *v. t.* To slobber over; beslaver.

be-smear (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [*AS. besmierwan*: see *be-* and *smear*.] To smear over; bedaub; befoul or sully as by smearing.

be-smirch (bē-smērč'), *v. t.* To sully as by smirching.

be-smoke (bē-smōk'), *v. t.* To fill with smoke; make smoky; blacken with smoke.

be-smut (bē-smut'), *v. t.*; *-smutted*, *-smutting*. To blacken with smut; befoul with soot.

be-snow (bē-snō'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with snow.

be-som (bē'zŏm), *n.* [*AS. besma* = *G. besen*.] A bunch of twigs for sweeping; a broom; anything that sweeps out or cleanses; also, a plant used for a besom, as the common European broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.—**be'som**, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a broom.

be-sot (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.*; *-sotted*, *-sotting*. To make sottish; cause to dote; infatuate; stupefy as with drink: often in *besotted*, *pp.*—**be-sot'ted-ly**, *adv.*—**be-sot'ted-ness**, *n.*

be-sought (bē-sŏt'). Pret. and *pp.* of *beseech*.

be-south (bē-south'), *prep.* South of. [*Now Sc.*]

be-span-gle (bē-spang'gl), *v. t.* To adorn with or as with spangles.

be-spat-ter (bē-spat'ēr), *v. t.* To spatter about; also, to soil by spattering; fig., to asperse.—**be-spat'ter-er**, *n.*—**be-spat'ter-ment**, *n.*

be-speak (bē-spēk'), *v.*; pret. *-spoke* (archaic *-spake*), *pp.* *-spoken* or *-spoke*. [*AS. besprecan*: see *be-* and *speak*.]

I. *tr.* To speak for beforehand; engage in advance; ask for, as a favor; also, to speak to or address (chiefly poetic); also, to give evidence of or indicate; foretell. **II.**† *intr.* To speak up or out; exclaim.—**be-speak'**, *n.* A bespeaking; also, a theatrical benefit for an actor or actress (*Eng.*).

be-speck-le (bē-spēk'le), *v. t.* To mark with speckles.

be-spice (bē-spīs'), *v. t.* To season with spice.

be-splash (bē-splash'), *v. t.* To splash all over.

be-spoke (bē-spōk'). Preterit and past participle of *bespeak*.

—**be-spok'en** (-spō'kn). Past participle of *bespeak*.

be-spot (bē-spot'), *v. t.*; *-spotted*, *-spotting*. To cover or mark with or as with spots.—**be-spot'ted-ness**, *n.*

be-spread (bē-sprēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *-spread*. To spread over with something; overspread; cover as by spreading over.

be-sprent (bē-sprent'), *pp.* [*Pp. of bespreng* (otherwise obs.), < *AS. besprengan*, besprinkle: cf. *sprent*.] Besprinkled; bestrewn: as, "The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*" (Longfellow's "Saga of King Olaf," iv.). [*Archaic.*]

be-sprin-kle (bē-spring'kl), *v. t.* To sprinkle over with something; bestrew; bespatter; dot.

bes-se-mer-ize (bes'ē-mēr-īz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To treat by the Bessemer process.

Bes-se-mer (bes'ē-mēr) **pro'cess.** [From Sir H. Bessemer (1813–98), English inventor.] A process of removing carbon (and other constituents) from molten iron in steel-making, by means of a blast of air.—**Bes'se-mer steel**. Steel made by the Bessemer process.

best (best), *a.*; superl. of *good*. [*AS. betst*, *betest*, = *G. best*, superl.: see *better*².] Of the highest or greatest excellence, merit, advantage, usefulness, suitability, etc.; most kind or beneficent; largest or most (as, the *best* part of a day); chief (as, the *best* man, the bridegroom's chief attendant, at a wedding).—**best seller**, something that sells best, or is most in demand among purchasers; esp., a book that attains the highest record of sale during a given period, or the author of such a book. [*Colloq.*].—**best**, *n.* The best thing or state; the advantage (with *the*: as, to get the *best* of one); one's highest, finest, utmost, etc. (as, to be at one's *best*; to look or do one's *best*).—**to make the best of**, to use to the best advantage; do as well as one may in (any

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā; ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

adverse circumstances).—**best**, *adv.*; superl. of *well*. Most excellently or satisfactorily; most thoroughly; in the highest degree.—**best**, *v. t.* To get the best of; overreach; outdo; defeat; beat.

be-stain (bē-stān'), *v. t.* To mark with stains.

be-star (bē-stār'), *v. t.*; -starred, -starring. To stud or adorn with or as with stars.

be-stead¹ (bē-stēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. -steaded (pp. also -sead, -sted). [See *be-* and *stead*, *v.*] To help; assist; serve; avail. See Milton's "Il Penseroso," 3.

be-sted, **be-stead**² (bē-stēd'), *a.* [ME. *bistad*, < *bi-* (E. *be-*) + Icel. *staddr*, pp. of *stedhja*, place, fix.] Placed, situated, or circumstanced: now chiefly with *ill*, *sore*, etc.

bes-tial (bē-shāl'), *a.* [LL. *bestialis*, < L. *bestia*, E. *beast*.] Belonging to a beast or to the beasts; animal; also, having the qualities of a beast; brutish or irrational; carnal; degraded.—**bes-tial-i-ty** (-tial'i-ti), *n.* Bestial character or conduct; also, unnatural connection with a beast.—**bes'tial-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render bestial.—**bes'tial-ly**, *adv.*

bes-ti-a-ry (bē-shi-ā-ri), *n.* [ML. *bestiarium*, prop. neut. of L. *bestiarius*, pertaining to beasts, < *bestia*, E. *beast*.] A treatise on beasts or animals, such as those written in the middle ages.

be-stick (bē-stik'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. -stuck. To stick all over; also, to pierce through.

be-stir (bē-stēr'), *v. t.*; -stirred, -stirring. To stir up; rouse to action; exert (one's self) vigorously.

best-ness (best'nes), *n.* The quality of being best.

be-stow (bē-stō'), *v. t.* To stow or put; deposit; store; lodge or quarter; also, to dispose of; apply to some use; confer on a recipient; give.—**be-stow'a-ble**, *a.* That may be bestowed.—**be-stow'al**, *n.* The act of bestowing.—**be-stow'er**, *n.*—**be-stow'ment**, *n.* Bestowal; also, something bestowed.

be-strad-dle (bē-strad'l), *v. t.* To straddle over.

be-streak (bē-strēk'), *v. t.* To mark with streaks.

be-strew (bē-strō'), *v. t.*; pret. -strewed, pp. -strewed or -strewn. [AS. *bestreowan*: see *be-* and *strew*.] To strew over with something; also, to strew (things) about; scatter over a surface.

be-stride (bē-strid'), *v. t.*; pret. -strode or -strid, pp. -stridden or -strid, ppr. -striding. [AS. *bestridan*: see *be-* and *stride*.] To get or be astride of; bestraddle; also, to stride over or across.

be-strow (bē-strō'), *v. t.* Same as *bestrew*. [Archaic.]

be-stuck (bē-stuk'). Pret. and pp. of *bestick*.

be-stud (bē-stud'), *v. t.*; -studded, -studding. To stud over; set with studs or other objects distributed over a surface; dot.

bet (bet), *v.*; *bet* (also *betted*), *betting*. [Prob. < *abet*.]

I. tr. To pledge as a forfeit, against something similarly pledged by another, on some issue not yet determined; stake; wager. **II. intr.** To stake money, etc., upon a contingency; lay a wager.—**bet**, *n.* The act of betting; a wager; that which is bet or wagered; that about or on which something is wagered.

be-ta (bē-tā or bā'tā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βῆτα*.] The second letter (B, β, = English B, b) of the Greek alphabet; the second of any series (esp. in scientific classification).—**beta rays**. See under *ray*³, *n.*

be-ta-ine (bē-tā-in), *n.* [L. *beta*, E. *beet*.] In *chem.*, a non-poisonous crystalline base, of sweetish taste, found in the sugar-beet, cotton-seed, the sprouts of wheat and barley, etc.

be-take (bē-tāk'), *v. t.*; pret. -took, pp. -taken, ppr. -taking. To take (one's self) to a place; address or apply (one's self) to anything.

bête (bât), *n.* [F., < L. *bestia*, E. *beast*.] A beast; also, a stupid person.—**bête noire** (nwor). [F., 'black beast.'] A bugbear; an object of one's especial dread or aversion.

be-teem† (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To vouchsafe; grant; permit. See Shakespeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 141.

be-tel (bē'tel), *n.* [Pg.; from Dravidian name.] An East Indian pepper-plant, *Piper betle*, the leaves of which are chewed in the East with areca-nut and lime.—**be'tel-nut**, *n.* The areca-nut.—**be'tel-palm**, *n.* The palm, *Areca catechu*, that bears the areca-nut or betel-nut.

beth-el (beth'el), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-ēl*, 'house of God.'] A hallowed spot, or a pillar or structure marking it (see Gen. xxviii. 10–22); a dissenters' chapel or meeting-house (Eng.); a church or chapel for seamen, often one afloat in a harbor.

Be-thes-da (be-thez'dā), *n.* [From the pool so named, of miraculous healing powers, at Jerusalem: see John, v. 2–4.] A pool or spring of healing waters; a source of spiritual relief or comfort; a chapel.

be-think (bē-think'), *v.*; pret. and pp. -thought. [AS. *be-thencan*: see *be-* and *think*².] **I. tr.** To think off; occupy (one's self) in thought (often with *off*); remind (one's self).

II. intr. To think; consider.

be-thumb (bē-thum'), *v. t.* To thumb all over; mark (books, etc.) by thumbing.

be-thump (bē-thump'), *v. t.* To thump soundly.

be-thwack (bē-thwak'), *v. t.* To thwack soundly.

be-tide (bē-tid'), *v.*; -tided (archaic or prov. -tid), -tiding. [Cf. *tide*, *v.*] **I. intr.** To befall; happen. **II. tr.** To befall; happen to; erroneously, to betoken.

be-time (bē-tim'), *adv.* [ME. *bi time*, 'by time.'] In good time; early. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]—**be-times**', *adv.* Early; soon; also, at times (prov.).

bê-tise (bā-tēz), *n.* [F., < *bête*, beast.] Stupidity; also, a stupid thing; a foolish act or speech.

be-to-ken (bē-tō'kn), *v. t.* To be or afford a token of; indicate; show; foreshow; portend.

be-tol (bē'tol or -tōl), *n.* [From *beta* + (*naphth*)*ol*.] A white crystalline derivative of naphthol: used as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic, etc.

bet-on (bet'ōn, F. *bā-tōn*), *n.* [F. *béton*, OF. *betun*, < L. *bitumen*, E. *bitumen*.] A kind of concrete composed of a mixture of cement, sand, and gravel.

bet-o-ny (bet'ō-ni), *n.* [OF. *betone* (F. *bétoine*), < L. *betonica*, *vettonica*.] A plant, *Betonica officinalis*, of the mint family, with spikes of purple flowers, formerly used in medicine and dyeing; also, any of various similar plants. Cf. *wood-betony*.

be-tool (bē-tūk'), Preterit of *betake*.

be-toss (bē-tos'), *v. t.* To toss about.

be-tray (bē-trā'), *v. t.* [ME. *bitraien*, < *bi-* (E. *be-*) + *traien*, < OF. *trair*, < L. *tradere*, give over: cf. *traitor*, *treason*.] To deliver to, or expose to the power of, an enemy by treachery or disloyalty; prove false to, be disloyal to, or disappoint the hopes or expectations of; deceive, mislead, or seduce; also, to reveal or disclose in violation of confidence; make known, against one's will or desire, the existence, identity, or true character of; hence, to give indication or evidence of; exhibit; show.—**be-tray'al**, *n.* The act of betraying, or the fact of being betrayed.—**be-tray'er**, *n.*

be-trim (bē-trim'), *v. t.*; -trimmed, -trimming. To trim up; deck out; bedeck.

be-troth (bē-trōth', -trōth', or -trōth'), *v. t.* To pledge one's troth to marry (archaic); also, to contract to give in marriage; affiancé; also, to pledge.—**be-troth'al**, *n.* The act or ceremony of betrothing; the fact of being betrothed.

Also **be-troth'ment**.

bet-ter¹ (bet'ēr), *n.* One who bets.

bet-ter² (bet'ēr). [AS. *betera* (= G. *besser*), compar., with positive lacking, superl. *betst*, E. *best*.] **I. a.** As comparative of *good*, of greater excellence, advantage, usefulness, fitness, etc.; superior; as comparative of *well*, more satisfactory; in an improved state, esp. of health. **II. n.** A better person, thing, or state; the advantage (with *the*: as, to get the better of one); *pl.*, one's superiors.—**bet'ter**², *adv.*; compar. of *well*. In a better manner; more satisfactorily; also, in a higher degree; more.—**better off**, in better circumstances.—**to think better of**, to reconsider, with consequent change of mind.—**bet'ter**², *v. I. tr.* To make better; improve; also, to render better off; advance the interests of; also, to improve on or surpass. **II. intr.** To become better.—**bet'ter-er**, *n.*—**bet'ter-ment**, *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; in *law*, an improvement of real property, other than mere repairs (usually in *pl.*).—**bet'ter-most**, *a. superl.* Best. [Colloq. or prov.].—**bet'ter-ness**, *n.*

bet-tor (bet'ōr), *n.* Same as *better*¹.

bet-ty (bet'i), *n.*; *pl. betties* (-iz). [From *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*, woman's name.] A man who concerns himself with

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

matters proper to women; also, a burglar's jimmy†; also, a pear-shaped Italian olive-oil bottle.

bet-u-la-ceous (bet-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [*L. betula*, birch.] Belonging to the *Betulaceæ*, a family of trees and shrubs including the birch, alder, hornbeam, etc.

be-tween (bē-twēn'), [*AS. betwēonum*, < *be*, by, + *twēonum*, akin to *twā*, *E. two*.] *I. prep.* In the space separating (two points, objects, etc.); in the interval of time separating; intermediate to in degree, amount, character, etc. (as, *between zero and 32°*; *between \$5 and \$6*; *between pink and red*); connecting (as, a link *between parts*; relation *between ideas*); involving, concerning, or as to both of (as, *war between states*; comparison or choice *between things*); by joint action or possession of (as, they did it *between them*; they own the land *between them*): strictly referring to two objects, but sometimes used (for *among*) of more than two. *II. adv.* In the intervening space or time; in an intermediate position or relation. — **be-tween'-brain**, *n.* The thalamencephalon.

be-twixt (bē-twixt'), *prep. and adv.* [*AS. betweox*, < *be*, by, + *-tweox*, akin to *twā*, *E. two*.] *Between*. — **betwixt and between**, in an intermediate position; of intermediate quality, grade, etc.; neither one thing nor the other. [*Colloq.*]

bev-el (bev'el). [*Prob. from OF. (cf. F. biveau)*.] *I. n.* An adjustable instrument used by mechanics for drawing angles or adjusting the surfaces of work to a particular inclination; also, the inclination which one line or surface makes with another when not at right angles; also, a surface or part making such an inclination. *II. a.* Oblique, sloping, or slant; inclined from a right angle, or from a horizontal or vertical position. — **bev'el**, *v. t. or i.*; — *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To cut or slant at a bevél.  Mechanic's Bevél.

bev-er-age (bev'ē-rā'), *n.* [*OF. beverage (F. brewage)*, < *bevre*, *beivre*, < *L. bibere*, drink.] A liquid used or prepared for drinking.

bev-y (bev'y), *n.*; pl. *beviēs* (-iz). [Perhaps orig. 'a drinking company,' < *OF. bevee*, a drinking, < *bevre*: see *beverage*.] A flock of birds, esp. larks or quails; a company of roes; any group or small band, usually of women or girls (as, "a lovely *bevy* of faire Ladies": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 9. 34).

be-wail (bē-wāl'), *v. I. tr.* To wail over; bemoan; lament. *II. intr.* To wail; lament. — **be-wail'er**, *n.* — **be-wail'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-wail'ment**, *n.* The act of bewailing; lamentation.

be-ware (bē-wār'). *I.* [*Prop. two words.*] Be *vare*; be wary, cautious, or careful; take care: often followed by *of*, *lest*, *that not*, or *how*. *II. v. i. or t.*; — *-ward*, *-warding*. To be ware, or wary, or be ware of: as, "Beware the awful avalanche!" (Longfellow's "Excelsior").

be-weep (bē-wēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *-wept*. [*AS. bewēpan*: see *be-* and *weep*.] To weep over or for; also, to wet with tears.

be-wil-der (bē-wil'dēr), *v. t.* [*See wilder*.] To confuse completely as to direction or course; render utterly confused in mind; perplex completely; daze. — **be-wil'dered-ly**, *adv.* — **be-wil'der-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-wil'der-ment**, *n.* Bewildered state; also, a bewildering maze or tangle.

be-witch (bē-wich'), *v. t.* To affect by witchcraft; put under a spell; fig., to enchant; charm; fascinate. — **be-witch'er**, *n.* — **be-witch'er-y**, *n.* Bewitching action or influence; witchery. — **be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-witch'ment**, *n.* The act of bewitching, or the resulting state; enchantment; fascination.

be-wray (bē-rā'), *v. t.* [*ME. bewreien*, < *be-* (*E. be-*) + *wreien*, < *AS. wregan*, accuse.] To accuse; expose or betray, as a person (archaic); reveal or disclose, as secrets (archaic); reveal unintentionally the existence, identity, or true character of (archaic: as, "Thy speech *beurayeth* thee," *Mat. xxvi. 73*).

bey (bā), *n.* [*Turk.*] The governor of a minor Turkish province; a Turkish title of respect for persons of rank; the title of the native head of Tunis. — **bey'lik** (-lik), *n.* [*Turk.*] The jurisdiction of a bey.

be-yond (bē-yond'). [*AS. begeondan*, < *be*, by, + *geondan*, beyond, < *geond*, across, through, beyond.] *I. adv.* On

or to the farther side; farther away. *II. prep.* On or to the farther side of; farther away than; also, further on than; also, later than; past; also, outside the limit of; out of reach of; also, above or surpassing; also, more than; in addition to. —

be-yond', *n.* That which lies beyond, in space or time.

bey-ship (bā'-ship), *n.* The office of a bey.

bez-ant (bez'ant or bē-zant'), *n.*

[*OF. besant*, < *L. Byzantius*, Byzantine.] A gold coin of the Byzantine emperors, widely circulated in Europe during the middle ages; also, a Byzantine silver coin; also, in *arch.*, an ornament in the form of a flat disk, often one of a number in close succession or overlapping.

bez-ant-ler (bez'ant'lēr or bāz'-), *n.* Same as *bay-antler*.

bez-el (bez'el), *n.* [*Prob. from OF. (cf. F. biseau)*.] A slope, or sloping face or edge, as of a cutting tool; the oblique sides or faces of a cut gem, esp. that part of a brilliant comprising all the facets or faces between the girdle and the table; the grooved ring or rim which holds a gem or the crystal of a watch in its setting. — **bez'el**, *v. t.*; — *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To grind or cut to an edge.

be-zique (bē-zēk'), *n.* [*F. bésigue*, *bésy*; origin uncertain.] A game at cards played with two packs from which all the cards having from two to six spots have been removed, the object of the game being to win the aces and tens and to secure various counting combinations; also, the combination of the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds in this game.

be-zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [*Ar. bāzahr*, < *Pers. pādzhahr*, counterpoison.] A counterpoison† or antidote†; a calculus or concretion found in the stomach or intestines of certain animals, esp. ruminants, formerly reputed to be efficacious against poison, and still used medicinally in some Eastern countries. — **bez-o-ar-dic** (bez-ō-är'dik), *a.*

be-zo-ni-an (bē-zō'ni-an), *n.* [*It. bisogno*, want, need, hence formerly a needy fellow, esp. a raw recruit.] A needy or worthless fellow; a rascal. See Shakespeare's "Henry VI," iv. 1. 134. [*Obs. or archaic*.]

bhang (bang), *n.* [*Hind.*, < *Skt. bhāṅgā*, hemp.] The Indian hemp plant (see under *hemp*); also, a preparation of the leaves and capsules, used in India (by smoking or swallowing) as a narcotic and intoxicant. Cf. *hashish*.

bhees-ty, **bhees-tie** (bēs'ti), *n.* [*Pers. bihishti*, < *bihisht*, paradise.] In India, a water-carrier.

bi-. [*L. bi-*, repr. *bis*, twice, doubly; akin to *Gr. δι-* (see *di-*), *Skt. dvi-*, *OHG. zwi-*, *AS. twi-*: see *twi-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'twice,' 'doubly,' 'two,' freely used as an English formative, as in *biconvex*, *bifold*, *biforked*, *bimetallic*, *biplane*, *bivalve*, *biweekly*, and, in chemical terms, denoting the presence of two parts or equivalents of a constituent indicated, as in *bicarbonate*, *bisulphide*.

bi-an-gu-lar (bi-an'gū-lār), *a.* [*See bi-*.] Having two angles. Also **bi-an'gu-lat-ed** (-lā-ted).

bi-an-nu-al (bi-an'ū-āl), *a.* [*See bi-*.] Occurring twice a year; semiannual. — **bi-an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi-an-nu-late (bi-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [*See bi-*.] In *zoöl.*, having two rings or ring-like bands, as of color.

bi-as (bi'as). [*F. biais*, *OF. bies*, *bihais*; origin uncertain.] *I. n.*; pl. *biases*. An oblique or diagonal line of direction, esp. across a woven fabric (as, to cut cloth on the *bias*); also, the oblique course of a bowl, in the sport of bowling, due to shape or weighting; a bulge or a greater weight on one side of the bowl, that causes the oblique course; fig.,

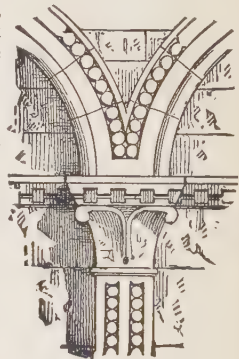


Obverse.



Reverse.

Gold Bezant of Romanus III. — British Museum.



Architectural Bezants.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

a one-sided tendency of mind; a leaning or inclination; a bent. **II.** *a.* Oblique; diagonal; cut, set, folded, etc., diagonally to the texture of a fabric. **III.** *adv.* Obliquely; diagonally; on the bias.—**bi'as**, *v. t.*; —*ased* or —*assed*, —*asing* or —*assing*. To give a bias to; fig., to incline to one side; prejudice; warp.

bi-au-ric-u-lar (bi-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two auricles; also, pertaining to the two ears.—**bi-au-ric'ū-late** (-lāt), *a.* Having two auricles or ear-like parts.

bi-ax-i-al (bi-ak'si-āl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two axes; of a crystal, having two lines or directions in which no double refraction occurs.—**bi-ax-i-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*—**bi-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

bib¹ (bib), *v. t. or i.*; *bibbed*, *bibbing*. [Origin uncertain: cf. *L. bibere*, drink.] To drink; tipple. [Archaic or prov.]

bib² (bib), *n.* [Appar. < *bib*¹.] A cloth, or article of clothing, worn under the chin by a child, esp. while eating, to protect the dress; also, the upper part of an apron, covering the breast.

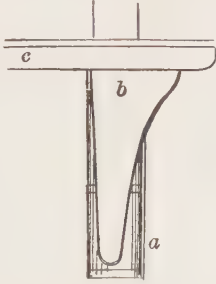
bi-ba-cious (bi-bā'shus), *a.* [*L. bibax* (*bibac*-), < *bibere*, drink.] Addicted to drinking; bibulous.—**bi-ba'ci-ty** (-bas'i-ti), *n.*—**bi-ba'tion** (-bā'shon), *n.* Drinking; potation.

bi-ba-sic (bi-bā'sik), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *chem.*, of an acid, having two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by one or two basic atoms or radicals.

bibb (bib), *n.* [= *bib*².] *Naut.*, a bracket of timber bolted to the hound of a mast, to support the trestletree.

bib-ber (bib'er), *n.* One who bibs; a tippler. [Archaic.]

bib-ble-bab-ble (bib'l-bab'l), *n.* [Varied redupl. of *babble*.] Mere babble; senseless chatter.

bib-cock (bib'kok), *n.* A cock or faucet having a nozzle bent down-
 *a*, bibb; *c*, trestle-tree.

bibe-lot (bēb-lō), *n.* [*F.*] Any small object of curiosity, beauty, or rarity.

bi-bi-ru (bē-bē'rō), *n.* See *bebecru*.

Bi-ble (bi'bl), *n.* [*OF. F. Bible*, < *LL. biblia*, < *Gr. βιβλία*, pl. of *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βιβλος*, book, papyrus bark.] The collection of sacred writings of the Christian religion, comprising the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament; the Old Testament as distinct from the New Testament (now only prov.); the Old Testament in the form received by the Jews ('Hebrew Bible'); a copy of the Scriptures; a particular version or edition of the Scriptures (cf. *version*); [*cap. or l. c.*] the sacred writings of any religion; [*l. c.*] any book accepted as an authority; also, any large book†.—**Bible Christian**, a Christian according to the Scriptural standard; also, one of a religious sect founded in 1816 by William O'Bryan, a Methodist preacher in Cornwall, England.—**Breeches Bible**, the Geneva Bible, so called because in Gen. iii. 7 occurs the expression "made themselves breeches [Authorized and Revised Versions *aprons*]."—**Geneva Bible**, an English Bible issued by several English divines at Geneva in 1560.—**Gutenberg Bible**, an edition of the Vulgate printed at Mainz before 1456, ascribed to Gutenberg and others.—**Mazarin Bible**, the Gutenberg Bible, the first known copy of which was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61).—**Treacle Bible**, an English Bible of the year 1568, in which Jer. viii. 22 reads, "Is there no treacle [Authorized and Revised Versions *balm*] in Gilead?"—**Vinegar Bible**, an English Bible printed at Oxford in 1717, with the heading to Luke, xx. as the "Parable of the Vinegar [instead of *Vineyard*]."—**Wicked Bible**, a Bible printed in 1631, in which the word *not* is omitted from the commandment "Thou shalt not commit adultery" (Ex. xx. 14).

Bib-li-cal (bib'li-kāl), *a.* [*ML. biblicus*.] [Also *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or contained in the Bible; in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.—**Bib'li-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Also *l. c.*]—**Bib'li-cist** (-sist), *n.* A professed adherent of the letter of the Bible; also, a Biblical scholar.

biblio-, Form of *Gr. βιβλίον*, book (see *Bible*), used in combination.

bib-li-o-clasm (bib'li-ō-klazm), *n.* [From *biblio-* + *-clasm* as in *iconoclasm*.] Deliberate destruction of books, or of the Bible.—**bib'li-o-clast** (-klast), *n.* One who deliberately destroys books.

bib-li-og-nost (bib'li-og-nost), *n.* [From *biblio-* + *-gnost*.] One versed in the subject of books or bibliography.

bib-li-o-graph (bib'li-ō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. βιβλιογράφος*, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *γράφειν*, write.] A bibliographer.—**bib-li-og-ra-pher** (-og'ra-fēr), *n.* A writer of book†; also, one versed in bibliography.—**bib'li-o-graph'ic**, **bib'li-o-graph'i-cal** (-graf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to bibliography.—**bib'li-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bib-li-og'ra-phy**, *n.*; pl. —*phies* (-fiz). [*Gr. βιβλιογραφία*; see *-graphy*.] The writing of books†; also, the science that treats of books, their authorship, editions, classification, etc.; also, a list of books or writings on a subject.

bib-li-o-klept (bib'li-ō-klept), *n.* [*Gr. βιβλίον*, book, + *κλέπτειν*, thief.] One who steals books.—**bib'li-o-klep-to-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

bib-li-ol-a-try (bib-li-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [See *biblio-* and *-latry*.] Worship of books; also, excessive reverence for the letter of the Bible.—**bib-li-ol'a-ter**, *n.*—**bib-li-ol'a-trous**, *a.*

bib-li-ol-o-gy (bib-li-ol'ō-gi), *n.* [See *biblio-* and *-logy*.] Bibliography; also, Biblical literature or doctrine.—**bib-li-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

bib-li-o-man-cy (bib'li-ō-man'si), *n.* [See *biblio-* and *-mancy*.] Divination by means of a book, as the Bible, opened at random to some verse taken as significant.

bib-li-o-ma-ni-a (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [See *biblio-* and *mania*.] A mania for collecting books.—**bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.* and *a.*—**bib'li-o-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mā-ni'ā-kāl), *a.*

bib-li-op-e-gy (bib-li-op'ē-gi), *n.* [*Gr. βιβλίον*, book, + *-πηγία*, < *πηγνύναι*, fasten.] The art of binding books.—**bib'li-o-peg'ic** (-pej'ik), *a.*—**bib-li-op'e-gist**, *n.*

bib-li-o-phile, **bib-li-o-phil** (bib'li-ō-fil), *n.* [*F. bibliophile*, < *Gr. βιβλίον*, book, + *φίλος*, loving.] A lover of books.—**bib'li-o-phil'ic**, *a.*—**bib-li-oph'i-lism** (-of'i-lizm),

bib-li-oph'i-ly, *n.* The tastes or practices of a bibliophile; love of books.—**bib-li-oph'i-list**, *n.* A bibliophile.—**bib'li-oph-i-lis'tic**, *a.*—**bib-li-oph'i-lous, *a.* Book-loving.**

bib-li-o-pole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* [*L. bibliopola*, < *Gr. βιβλιοπώλης*, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] A bookseller; esp., a dealer in rare and curious books.—**bib'li-o-pol'ic** (-pōl'ik), *a.*—**bib-li-op'o-lism** (-op'ō-lizm), **bib-li-op'o-ly**, *n.* The trade of a bibliopole; bookselling.—**bib-li-op'o-list**, *n.* A bibliopole.—**bib'li-op-o-lis'tic**, *a.*

bib-li-o-taph (bib'li-ō-táf), *n.* [*F. bibliotaphe*, < *Gr. βιβλίον*, book, + *τάφος*, burial, tomb.] One who 'buries' books, as by shutting them up, away from use, or keeping them in closed or locked cases.—**bib'li-o-taph'ic** (-taf'ik), *a.*

bib-li-o-the-ca (bib'li-ō-thē-kā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. βιβλιοθήκη*, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *θήκη*, case.] A library.—**bib'li-o-the'cal**, *a.*—**bib'li-o-the-ca'ri-an** (-thē-kā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a librarian.—**bib-li-oth'e-ca-ry** (-oth'ē-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. —*ries* (-riz). A librarian.

Bib-list (bib'list or bi'blist), *n.* One who regards the Bible as the sole rule of faith; also, a Biblical scholar.

bib-u-lous (bib'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. bibulus*, < *bibere*, drink.] Addicted to drinking; also, absorbent; spongy.—**bib'ū-lous-ly**, *adv.*

bi-cal-lose (bi-kāl'ōs), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, having two callosities.

bi-cam-er-al (bi-kam'ē-rāl), *a.* [See *bi-* and *camera*.] Having two chambers, as a legislature.—**bi-cam'er-ist**, *n.* An advocate of a bicameral legislature.

bi-cap-su-lar (bi-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, having two capsules; also, having a bilocular capsule.

bi-car-bo-nate (bi-kār'bō-nāt), *n.* [See *bi-*.] A carbonate in which one half of the hydrogen of the carbonic acid is replaced by a metal or its equivalent; an acid carbonate: as, *bicarbonate* of soda (sodium bicarbonate: see under *sodium*).

bi-car-i-nate (bi-kār'i-nāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having two carinae or keel-like ridges.

bi-car-pel-la-ry (bi-kār'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, having two carpels.

bi-cau-date (bi-kā'dāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *entom.*, having two tail-like appendages.

bice (bis), *n.* [*OF. F. bis*, dark-colored, brownish-gray, = *It. bigio*, gray: cf. *beige*.] A blue pigment, also a green

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ş* as *t* or *ch*, *ş* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pigment, variously prepared, as from native carbonates of copper.

bi-cen-te-na-ry (bī-sen'te-nā-ri). [See *bi-*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to two hundred; recurring once every two hundred years. **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A period of two hundred years; also, a two-hundredth anniversary; a bicentennial celebration.

bi-cen-ten-ni-al (bī-sen-ten'i-ā). [See *bi-*.] **I. a.** Consisting of or completing two hundred years; recurring every two hundred years. **II. n.** A two-hundredth anniversary, or its celebration.

bi-ceph-a-lous (bī-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] Having two heads; dicephalous.

bi-ceps (bī'seps). [L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), < *bi-*, two, + *caput*, head.] **I. a.** Having two heads or origins, as a muscle of the upper arm and one of the thigh. **II. n.** A biceps muscle, esp. that on the front of the upper arm, which bends the forearm.

bi-chlo-ride (bī-kłō'rid or -rid), *n.* [See *bi-*.] A compound in which two atoms of chlorine are combined with another element or radical; also, an abbreviation for 'bichloride of mercury,' or corrosive sublimate (see under *corrosive*).

bi-chro-mate (bī-křō'māt), *n.* [See *bi-*.] A salt of a theoretical acid, H₂Cr₂O₇, containing two atoms of chromium (as, *bichromate* of potassium, a reddish crystalline compound); also, an abbreviation for 'bichromate of potassium.'

bi-cip-i-tal (bī-sip'i-tāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a biceps; having two heads.

bi-cir-cu-lar (bī-sēr'kū-lār), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Composed of or resembling two circles.

bick-er (bik'ēr), *v. i.* [ME. *bikeren*; origin uncertain.] To skirmish† or fight†; quarrel, squabble, or wrangle; make a bawling, babbling, or rattling sound; also, to move lightly and rapidly; quiver; flash.—**bick'er**, *n.* A fight (obs. or Sc.); a quarrel or squabble; a babbling or rattling sound; also, a short, rapid run (Sc.).—**bick'er-er**, *n.*

bick-ern (bik'ēr'n), *n.* [F. *bigorne*, < L. *bicornis*; see *bi-corn*.] Orig., an anvil with two projecting, tapering ends; later, a tapering end of an anvil; also, any iron implement ending in a beak.

bi-col-or (bī'kul-ōr), *a.* [L., < *bi-*, two, + *color*, color.] Of two colors. Also **bi'col-ored**.

bi-con-cave (bī-kon'kāv), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Concave on both sides, as a lens.

bi-con-ic, **bi-con-i-cal** (bī-kon'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having the form of two cones placed base to base.

bi-con-ju-gate (bī-kon'jō-gāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In bot., twice conjugate, as a forked petiole of which each branch bears a pair of leaflets.

bi-con-vex (bī-kon'veks), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Convex on both sides, as a lens.

bi-corn (bī'kōrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis*, < *bi-*, two, + *cornu*, horn.] Having two horns or horn-like parts. Also **bi'corned**, **bi-cor'nous** (-kōr'nus), **bi-cor'nute'** (-nūt').

bi-cor-po-ral (bī-kōr'pō-rāl), *a.* [L. *bicorpor*, < *bi-*, two, + *corpus*, body.] Having two bodies. Also **bi-cor'po-rate** (-rāt).

bi-cus-pid (bī-kus'pid). [See *bi-*.] **I. a.** Having two cusps or points, as certain teeth. **II. n.** A bicuspid tooth; one of the teeth (eight in all) situated in pairs behind the canine teeth on each side of the upper and the lower jaw in man.—**bi-cus'pi-dal**, **bi-cus'pi-date** (-dāt), *a.*

bi-cy-cle (bī'si-kl), *n.* [F. *bicycle*, < L. *bi-*, two, + Gr. κύκλος, circle, wheel.] A vehicle with two wheels, one in front of the other, and a saddle-like seat for the rider, steered by a handle-bar and driven by pedals or a motor: in some forms carrying more than one rider.—**bi'cy-cle**, *v. i.*; -*cled*, -*cling*. To ride a bicycle.—**bi'cy-cler**, **bi'cy-clist**, *n.*



Man's Bicycle, chain-less.



Woman's Bicycle, chain-driven.

bid (bid), *v.*; pret. *bade* or *bid*, pp. *bidden* or *bid*, ppr. *bidding*. [AS. *biddan* = G. *bitten*, ask, pray; in part, also, AS. *bēdan*, offer, announce, command, = G. *biēten*, offer.] **I. tr.** To ask earnestly†, beseech†, or pray†; invite, as to a wedding (archaic or prov.); wish or say, as in greeting or leave-taking (as, to *bid* one good morning); offer, as a price at an

auction or as terms in a competition to secure a contract; proclaim or declare (defiance, etc.); announce (banns); command, direct, or tell (often followed by an infinitive, commonly without *to*: as, to *bid* one go). **II. intr.** To pray†; make an offer; offer a price, etc.; give promise (with *for*).—**bid**, *n.* The act of one who bids; an invitation (colloq.); an offer, as of a price.—**bid'da-ble**, *a.* Obedient; docile.—**bid'dance**, *n.* Bidding; invitation.—**bid'der**, *n.*—**bid'ding**, *n.* The act of one who bids; invitation; command.

bid-dy¹ (bid'i), *n.*; pl. *biddies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A familiar name for a hen.

Bid-dy² (bid'i), *n.*; pl. *Biddies* (-iz). [Dim. of *Bridget*.] [Also *l. c.*] An Irish servant-girl. [Colloq.]

bide (bid), *v.*; pret. *bode* or *bided*, pp. *bided*, ppr. *biding*. [AS. *bidan* = G. *beiden*.] **I. intr.** To wait; remain; continue; dwell; abide. [Archaic or prov.] **II. tr.** To wait for (now chiefly in 'to bide one's time'); also, to encounter, endure, or bear (archaic or prov.).

bi-dent (bī'dent), *n.* [L. *bidens* (*bident-*), with two teeth, < *bi-*, two, + *dens*, tooth.] A two-pronged instrument. Cf. *trident*.—**bi-den'tal** (-den'tāl), *n.* [L., < *bidens*, perhaps with reference to forked lightning.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a place struck by lightning, which was consecrated by the pontiffs, or later by the haruspices, and inclosed; also, the inclosing structure.—**bi-den'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes.

bi-det (bi-det', F. *bē-dā*), *n.* [F.] A small horse, as for carrying baggage; also, a kind of sitz-bath.

bi-di-gi-tate (bī-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two digits.

bid-ri (bid'ri), *n.* [Hind. *bidri*, < *Bidar*, town in Hyderabad, south-central India.] An alloy of copper, lead, zinc, etc., used as a ground for inlaying with gold or silver, and for making various articles; also, work or ware of this kind.

bield (bēld), *n.* [AS. *bieldo*, < *beald*, E. *bold*.] Boldness†; resource†; shelter, or a place of shelter (Sc. and north. Eng.).—**bield**, *v. t.* [AS. *bieldan*.] To embolden†; encourage†; shelter or protect (Sc. and north. Eng.).

Bie-lid (bē'lid), *n.* [From *Biela's* comet (1826).] In *astron.*, an Andromedid.

bien (bēn), *a.* See *bein*.

bi-en-ni-al (bī-en'i-āl). [L. *biennius*, < *bi-*, two, + *annus*, year.] **I. a.** Lasting two years; also, occurring every two years. **II. n.** A plant that completes its normal term of life in two years, flowering and fruiting the second year; also, something that occurs every two years.—**bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*—**bi-en'ni-um** (-um), *n.*; pl. *-niums* or *-nia* (-ā). [L.] A period of two years.

bien-sé-ance (byān-sā-āns), *n.* [F., < *bienséant*, becoming, < *bien* (< L. *bene*), well, + *séant*, ppr. of *seoir*, < L. *sedere*, sit.] Propriety; decorum.

bier (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bær* = G. *bahre*; from the Teut. source of E. *bear*.] A frame for carrying loads on†; a framework on which a corpse (or the coffin) is laid before burial or carried to the grave.

biest-ings (bēs'tingz), *n. pl.* See *beestings*.

bi-fa-cial (bī-fā'shāl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two faces or fronts; having the opposite surfaces alike; in bot., having the opposite surfaces unlike, as a leaf.

bi-fa-ri-ous (bī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *bifarius*; see *bi-* and *-farius*.] Twofold; double; in two rows.—**bi-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

bi-fer (bī'fēr), *n.* [L., bearing twice, < *bi-*, twice, + *ferre*, bear.] In bot., a plant that bears flowers or fruit twice a year.—**bif'er-ous** (bif'ē-rus), *a.*

biff (bif), *v. t.* [Imit.] To strike with a smart blow. [Colloq.]—**biff**, *n.* A smart blow. [Colloq.]—**biff'er**, *n.*

bif-fin (bif'in), *n.* [For *beefing*, < *beef* (from the color).] A red variety of winter apple, preserved by drying in the oven and often pressed flat. [Eng.]

bi-fid (bī'fid), *a.* [L. *bifidus*, < *bi-*, two, + *fid-*, stem of *findere*, cleave.] Cleft into two parts or lobes.

bi-fi-lar (bī-fi'lār). [L. *bi-*, two, + *filum*, thread.] **I. a.** Furnished or fitted with two filaments or threads. **II. n.** A form of micrometer in which measurements are made by means of two very fine filaments or threads.—**bi-fi'lar-ly**, *adv.*

bi-flo-rous (bī-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In bot., bearing two flowers.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

bi-focal (bī-fō'kal). [See *bi-*.] **I. a.** Having two foci; of spectacle or eye-glass lenses, having two parts or segments (upper and lower) so ground as to be adapted for two lengths of vision (far and near); pertaining to such lenses. **II. n.** A bifocal lens.

bi-fold (bī-fōld), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Twofold.

bi-fo-li-ate (bī-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*L. bi-*, two, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having two leaves.—**bi-fo'li-o-late** (-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*, having two leaflets.

bi-forked (bī'fōrkt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two forks or branches; bifurcate.

bi-form (bī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. biformis*, < *bi-*, two, + *forma*, form.] Having or combining two forms, as a centaur. Also **bi'formed**.

bi-front (bī'frunt), *a.* [*L. bifrons* (*bifront-*), < *bi-*, two, + *frons*, forehead, front.] Having two fronts or faces.

bi-fur-cate (bī'fēr-kāt or bī'fēr'kāt), *v. t. or i.*; -*cated*, -*cat-ing*. [*ML. bifurcatus*, two-forked, < *L. bi-*, two, + *furca*, fork.] To divide or fork into two branches.—**bi'fur-cate**, *bi'fur-cat-ed*, *a.* Divided into two branches; forked.—**bi-fur-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* A forking; also, the point of forking; also, a fork or branch.

big¹ (big), *a.*; compar. *bigger*, superl. *biggest*. [*ME.*; origin uncertain.] Of great strength† or strong†; great in extent, bulk, or amount; large; grown up, as a person; great with young, or ready to give birth; filled or full as if ready to burst; full or loud, as the voice; great in importance or standing, as a person; haughty, pompous, or boastful.—**big stick**, a large stick or club, or fig., some other manifestly effective means, with which to deal with offenders or aggressors: from Theodore Roosevelt's phrase, "Speak softly, but carry a big stick."—**big tree**, an extremely tall and large tree, a species of sequoia, *Sequoia washingtoniana*, of California.—**big**¹, *adv.* To a great extent, amount, or degree (colloq.: as, to pay *big*); finely or prosperously (colloq.: as, things are going *big*); also, pretentiously or boastfully (as, to talk *big*).

big², **bigg**¹ (big), *v. t.* [*Icel. byggja*.] To build. [*Sc.* and north. Eng.]

big³, **bigg**² (big), *n.* [*Icel. bygg*.] A variety of barley of northern Europe. [*Sc.* and prov. Eng.]

big-a-mist (big'a-mist), *n.* One guilty of bigamy.

big-a-mous (big'a-mus), *a.* [*LL. bigamus*, < *L. bi-*, twice, + *Gr. γάμος*, marriage.] Having two wives or husbands at the same time; guilty of bigamy; also, involving bigamy.—**big'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**big'a-my**, *n.* The state or offense of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time.

big-ar-reau (big'a-rō), *n.*; pl. *-reaus* or *-reaux* (-rōz). [*F.* < *bigarrer*, variegated.] A kind of large heart-shaped cherry with sweet flavor and firm flesh. Also **big-a-roon'** (-a-rōn').

Big-end-i-an (big-en'di-an), *n.* [Also *l. c.*] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" (i. 4, 5, 7), a member of the heretical religious party in Lilliput who maintained that eggs should be broken at the big end (cf. *Little-endian*); hence, a member of any set of disputers about trifles.

bigg¹, **bigg**². See **big**², **bigg**³.

big-gin¹ (big'in), *n.* [*OF. beguin*, the cap worn by the Beguines.] A cap or coif; esp., a child's cap; also, a night-cap. [*Now* prov. Eng.]

big-gin² (big'in), *n.* [From *Biggin*, name of the inventor.] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer to retain the grounds during infusion.

big-ging (big'ing), *n.* [See **big**².] A building; a cottage, hut, or outbuilding, [*Sc.* and north. Eng.]

big-head (big'hed), *n.* A disease of horses, sheep, etc., characterized by enlargement or swelling of the head.

big-horn (big'hōrn), *n.* A wild sheep, *Ovis montana* (or



Bighorn.

canadensis), of the Rocky Mountains, with large, curving horns.

bight (bit), *n.* [*AS. byht*, a bend, < *būgan*, *E. bow*¹.] A bend or bending; an angle, as in the human or animal body; esp., the loop or bent part of a rope, as distinguished from the ends; the part of a rope between the ends; also, an indentation or recess, as in the shore of the sea or a river; hence, the space between two headlands; a bay; esp., a slightly receding bay between comparatively distant headlands.

big-ly (big'li), *adv.* In a big manner; pretentiously; boastfully.—**big'ness**, *n.*

big-no-ni-a (big-nō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; named from *Bignonia*, librarian to Louis XV.] Any plant of the genus *Bignonia*, which comprises climbing shrubs, American and mostly tropical, including species much cultivated in gardens and greenhouses for their showy trumpet-shaped flowers.—**big-no-ni-a'-ceous** (-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Bignoniaceae*, a family of plants including the bignonia, trumpet-creeper, catalpa, etc.

big-ot (big'ot), *n.* [*F.*; origin unknown.] A person who is obstinately and unreasonably attached to a particular creed, doctrine, opinion, etc., and intolerant of all others.—**big'-ot-ed**, *a.* Obstinate and blindly attached to a creed, opinion, etc.; unreasonably devoted to a particular system of belief, a party, etc., and intolerant toward all others.—**big'-ot-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**big'-ot-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The character, attitude, or action of a bigot.

big-wig (big'wig), *n.* [From the large wigs worn by British judges, etc.] A man of importance, officially or otherwise; a person of consequence.

bi-jou (bē'zhō), *n.*; pl. *bijoux* (-zhōz). [*F.*, < Breton *bizou*, finger-ring.] A jewel; fig., something small and choice.—**bi-joute-rie** (bē-zhōt-rē), *n.* [*F.*] Jewelry.

bi-ju-gate (bī'jō-gāt), *a.* [*L. bi-*, two, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets. Also **bi'ju-gous**.

bike¹ (bik), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps; also, a crowd of persons. [*Sc.* and north. Eng.]

bike² (bik), *n.* and *v.* Colloquial form of *bicycle*.

bi-la-bi-ate (bi-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, two-lipped; having an upper and a lower lip, as a corolla.—**bi-la-bi-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* Bilabiate formation.

bi-lam-el-late (bi-lam'ē-lāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Bilabiate Calyx Having two lamellæ or thin plates. Also and Corolla of *Salvia* (sage).

bi-lam-el-lat-ed (-lā-ted).

bi-lam-i-nar, **bi-lam-i-nate** (bi-lam'i-nār, -nāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two laminæ, thin plates, or layers.

bil-an-der (bil'an-dēr or bil'an-), *n.* [*D. bijlander*, < *bij*, by, + *land*, land.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, used on canals and along the coast in Holland, etc.

bi-lat-er-al (bi-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [*NL. bilateralis*, < *L. bi-*, two, + *latus* (*later-*), side.] Pertaining to or affecting two or both sides; disposed on opposite sides of an axis; two-sided; of a contract, binding the parties to perform reciprocal obligations each toward the other.—**bi-lat'ē-r-al-ism**, *n.* Bilateral symmetry.—**bi-lat'ē-r-al-ly**, *adv.*—**bi-lat'ē-r-al-ness**, *n.*

bil-ber-ry (bil'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [Prob. from *Scand.*: cf. *Dan. blåbær*.] The edible fruit (whortleberry) of the shrub *Vaccinium myrtillus*, or the shrub itself; also, the berry yielded by any of various allied shrubs, or any of these shrubs, as *V. uliginosum* ('bog-bilberry'), a low shrub whose berry is sometimes eaten.

bil-bo¹ (bil'bō), *n.*; pl. *-boes* (-bōz). [From *Bilbao*, city in northern Spain.] A sword, orig. one made at Bilbao. [*Archaic.*]



Bilander.

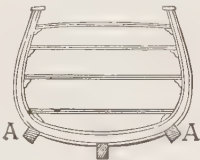
bil-bo² (bil'bō), *n.*; pl. *-boes* (-bōz). [Origin unknown.] A long iron bar with sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, esp. on shipboard: usually in *pl.* in same sense.



Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

bile (bil), *n.* [F. *bile*, < L. *bilis*.] A bitter, viscid, yellow or greenish alkaline liquid secreted by the liver and aiding in digestion (one of the four humors of the old physiology: see *choler*); hence, ill humor; anger.—**black bile**, an imagined secretion of the renal glands, that one of the four humors of the old physiology supposed when predominant to cause dejection and gloom. Cf. *melancholy*, *n.*—**bile-stone**, *n.* A biliary calculus, or gall-stone.

bilge (bilj), *n.* [Var. of *bulge*.] The widest part of a cask; *naut.*, the bottom or approximately flat under portion of a ship's hull; hence, the lowest portion of a ship's interior.—**bilge**, *v.*; *bilged*, *bilging*. *Naut.*: *I. intr.* To suffer fracture of the bilge; spring a leak in the bilge. *II. tr.* To stave in the bilge of.—**bilge-keel**, *n.* Either of two keel-like projections extending longitudinally along the turn of a ship's bilge, one on each side, to retard rolling.—**bilge-water**, *n.* Water that collects in a vessel's bilge.—**bilg'y**, *a.* Having the smell or other characteristic of bilge-water.



A, A, Bilge-keels.

bil-i-a-ry (bil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [NL. *biliaris*.] Of or pertaining to bile: as, a *biliary* calculus (a gall-stone).

bi-lim-bi (bi-lim'bi), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, of India, etc., yielding a juice esteemed by the natives as a cure for skin-diseases; also, the acid fruit of this tree. Also **bi-lim'bing**.

bi-lin-e-ar (bi-lin'ē-ār), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two, + *linea*, line.] Of, pertaining to, or involving two lines.

bi-lin-gual (bi-ling'gwāl), *a.* [L. *bilínguis*, < *bi-*, two, + *lingua*, tongue.] Using or involving two languages.—**bi-lin'gual-ism**, *n.* Habitual use of two languages.—**bi-lin'gual-ly**, *adv.*

bil-ious (bil'yus), *a.* [L. *biliosus*.] Pertaining to or associated with bile; biliary; also, suffering from, caused by, or attended with derangement of the biliary processes; fig., choleric, peevish, or testy.—**bil'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**bil'ious-ness**, *n.*

bi-lit'er-al (bi-lit'ē-rāl), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two, + *littera*, letter.] Consisting of two letters, as a word-root.—**bi-lit'er-al-ism**, *n.* The use of biliteral roots.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure: cf. *balk*.] To balk or spoil the score of, at cribbage; fig., to disappoint; cheat; defraud; elude.—**bilk**, *n.* A bilking; a fraud; a cheat; also, a swindler.

bill¹ (bil), *n.* [AS. *bīle*.] The horny sheath enveloping the jaws of a bird; a similar structure in other animals, as the turtle; a beak; also, a beak-like projection; a narrow promontory; the point of the fluke of an anchor.—**bill**¹, *v. i.* Of birds, to join bills, as if caressing. Also fig.

bill² (bil), *n.* [AS. *bīl*, *bill*, sword, = G. *bille*, pick.] An obsolete military weapon consisting of a variously shaped cutting head affixed to a long handle; a similar cutting instrument, often with a hook-shaped point, used for pruning, etc.; also, a billman.

bill³ (bil), *n.* [Cf. *bell*².] The cry of the bittern: as, "When first the bittern's hollow bill Was heard" (Wordsworth's "Evening Walk").

bill⁴ (bil), *n.* [AF. *bille*, < AL. *bulā*, for ML. *bulā*, writing, document: see *bull*², *bulā*.] A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a written petition; a formal written or printed declaration, as a statement of particulars; a written or printed public notice or advertisement, as a handbill, placard, or poster; an account of money due or claimed for goods supplied or services rendered; a promissory note; a bank-note or other like piece of paper money; a bill of exchange (see below); a draft of a proposed statute, presented to a legislature for



Old English Bill, time of Elizabeth.

adoption; in *law*, a written statement, usually of complaint, presented to a court.—**bill of credit**, in *U.S. hist.*, a paper issued by a State, and based on its own credit, to be circulated as money: forbidden by the Constitution.—**bill of exchange**, an order in writing to pay a certain sum in money to a specified person or to his order.—**bill of fare**, a list of the dishes served at a meal, or of those that may be ordered, as at a restaurant.—**bill of lading**, a written receipt given by a carrier for goods delivered to the carrier for transportation.—**bill of rights**, a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of a nation.—**bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels.—**bill**⁴, *v. t.* To enter in a bill; charge in a bill; also, to announce by bill or public notice; cover with bills; post bills throughout (a town, etc.).

bill-la-bong (bil'ā-bong), *n.* [Native Australian.] A branch of a river flowing away from the main stream, in some cases returning to it lower down. [Australia.]

bill-board¹ (bil'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a projection placed abaft the cat-head, for the bill or fluke of an anchor to rest on.

bill-board² (bil'bōrd), *n.* A board for posting bills or advertisements on.

bill-book (bil'būk), *n.* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., payable and receivable.

bill-brok-er (bil'brō'kēr), *n.* One who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.

bill-bug (bil'bug), *n.* Any beetle of the genus *Sphenophorus*, as *S. scutellatus* ('corn bill-bug'), breeding in the roots and stems of grains and grasses.

billed (bild), *a.* Having a bill or beak.

bill-let¹ (bil'et), *n.* [AF. *billette*, dim. of *bille*: see *bill*⁴.] Any short written document; a brief informal letter; an order or pass for entering a theater, public place, etc.; an official order directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it; the place thus provided; a place assigned, as to each of the crew of a man-of-war for slinging his hammock; a position, appointment, or situation (colloq.).—**bill-let**¹, *v. t.*; -*leted*, -*leting*. To assign to quarters by bill; quarter; place.

bill-let² (bil'et), *n.* [OF. F. *billette*, dim. of *bille*, log.] A thick stick of wood, esp. one for fuel; a bar or slab of iron or steel, esp. when obtained from an ingot by forging, etc.; in *arch.*, one of a series of short (cylindrical) rods forming part of a molding.

bill-let-doux (bil'ā-dō', F. *bē-yā-dō*), *n.*; pl. *billets-doux* (bil'ā-dōz', F. *bē-yā-dō*). [F. *billet doux*, 'sweet note.'] A love-letter.

bill-fish (bil'fish), *n.* One of various fishes with a long beak or snout, as the gar or the spear-fish.

bill-fold (bil'fōld), *n.* A folding leather case carried in the pocket, for holding bank-notes, etc.

bill-head (bil'hed), *n.* A printed heading on paper for making out bills; also, a sheet of paper with the heading.

bill-hook (bil'hūk), *n.* An instrument with a blade curving inward at the tip, for pruning or cutting.

bill-liards (bil'yārdz), *n.* [F. *billard*, OF. *billart*, billiard-cue, < *bille*, log: cf. *billet*².] A game played by two or more persons on a rectangular table inclosed by an elastic ledge or cushion, with balls of ivory or other material, which the players drive by means of cues.—**bil'liard-cue**, *n.*—**bil'liard-ist**, *n.*—**bil'liard-ta'ble**, *n.*

bil-lings-gate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* [From the ancient gate and the fish-market so called, in London.] Foul language; scurrilous abuse.

bil-lion (bil'yōn), *n.*; pl. *billions* or (as after a numeral) *billion*. [F. *billion*, < L. *bi-*, two, + F. (*m*) *illion*, million.] In Great Britain, the second power of a million, represented



Corn Bill-bug.
a, adult beetle, dorsal view; b, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Somewhat enlarged.)



Architectural Billets.



Bill-hook.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

by 1 followed by 12 ciphers; in France and the U. S., a thousand millions, represented by 1 followed by 9 ciphers.

-bil-lion-aire' (-ār'), *n.* The owner of a billion dollars, or francs, pounds, etc.—**bil'lionth.** *I. a.* Coming last in a series of a billion; being one of a billion equal parts. *II. n.* The billionth member of a series; a billionth part.

bill-man (bil'man), *n.*; pl. *-men.* A soldier, etc., armed with a bill; also, a laborer using a bill.

bill-lon (bil'on), *n.* [F. and OF. *billon*, debased metal, ingot, < *bille*, log.] An alloy used in coinage, consisting of gold or silver with a preponderating admixture of some base metal; esp., an alloy of silver with copper or the like in very large proportion, used for coins of small denomination.

bill-low (bil'lo), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *bylgja*, billow.] A great wave or surge of the sea; any wave. Also fig.—**bil'low**, *v. i.* To rise or roll in or like billows; surge.—**bil'low-y**, *a.* Full of billows; billowing; surging.

bill-post-er (bil'pōs'tēr), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills or advertisements in public places. Also **bill'st-er**.

bill-ly¹ (bil'i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [From *Billy*, for *William*, man's name.] A bludgeon, as one for carrying in the pocket; a policeman's club; also, in the Australian bush, a tin kettle, can, or pot, as for making tea.

bill-ly² (bil'i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A comrade or companion; a fellow; a brother. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

bil-ly-cock (bil'i-kok), *n.* [Cf. *bully*¹.] A round, low-crowned felt hat; a derby hat. [Eng.]

bil-ly-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* [See *bil-ly*¹.] A he-goat. Cf. *nanny-goat*. [Colloq.]

bi-lo-bate (bi-lō'bāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two lobes. Also **bi'lobed** (-lōbd).—**bi-lob'u-lar** (-lob'ū-lār), *a.* Having two lobules or small lobes.

bi-lo-ca-tion (bi-lō-kā'shōn), *n.* [See *bi-*.] The fact or power of being in two places at the same time.

bi-loc-u-lar (bi-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two loculi, chambers, or cells.

bil-sted (bil'sted), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The American liquidambar or sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

bil-tong (bil'tong), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] Lean meat in strips dried in the open air. [South Africa.]

bim-a-nous (bim'a-nus), *a.* [NL. *bimanus*, < L. *bi-*, two, + *manus*, hand.] Two-handed.

bi-man-u-al (bi-man'ū-āl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Involving the use of both hands.—**bi-man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi-mes-tri-al (bi-mes'tri-āl), *a.* [L. *bimestris*, < *bi-*, two, + *mensis*, month.] Lasting two months; also, occurring every two months; bimonthly.

bi-me-tal-lic (bi-me-tal'ik), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Pertaining to or using two metals; pertaining to bimetalism.—**bi-met'al-lism** (-met'al-izm), *n.* The use of two metals (gold and silver), at a fixed relative value, as the standard of money values.—**bi-met'al-ist**, *n.* An advocate of bimetalism.

bi-month-ly (bi-munth'li). [See *bi-*.] *I. a.* Occurring or appearing every two months; also, semimonthly. *II. n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz). A bimonthly publication. *III. adv.* Every two months; also, twice a month.

bin (bin), *n.* [AS. *binn*.] A box or inclosed place for holding grain, coal, or the like.—**bin**, *v. t.*; *binned*, *binning*. To store in a bin.

bin- [Prob. suggested by words from L. *bini*, two at a time: see *binary*.] A form of *bi-*, 'twice,' 'two,' sometimes used before a vowel, as in *binoride* (a dioxide).

bi-na-ry (bi'nā-ri), *a.* [LL. *binarius*, < L. *bini*, two at a time, < *bis*, twice.] Consisting of or involving two; dual; twofold; double.—**binary compound**, in *chem.*, a compound containing only two elements; also, sometimes, a compound composed of an element and a radical, or of two radicals.—**binary star**, in *astron.*, a form of double star in which the two members are comparatively near together and revolve round a common center of gravity. See *double star*, under *double*, *a.*—**bi'na-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A whole composed of two; a binary star.

bi-nate¹ (bi'nāt), *a.* [NL. *binatus*, < L. *bini*, two at a time: see *binary*.] In *bot.*, double; paired.



Binate Leaf.

bi-nate² (bi'nāt), *v. i.*; -*nated*, -*nating*. [= F. *biner*, < ML. *binare*, < L. *bini*, two at a time: see *binary*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, of a priest, to say two masses on the same day (Sunday or holy day of obligation).—**bi-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.*

bin-au-ral (bin-ā'ral), *a.* [L. *bini*, two at a time, + *auris*, ear.] Having two ears; also, of, with, or for both ears (as, *binaural* audition; a *binaural* stethoscope).

bind (bīnd), *v.*; pret. *bound*, pp. *bound* (archaic *bounden*), ppr. *binding*. [AS. *bindan* = G. *binden* = Icel. *binda* = Goth. *bindan*, bind; akin to Skt. *bandh-*, bind.] *I. tr.* To fasten by a band or bond; tie; wrap or cover with a band; bandage, swathe, or gird; make fast as a tie or band (*about*, *on*, etc.); fasten together or unite in a compact whole; secure within a cover, in book form; cause to cohere; unite as by some moral or legal tie; cover the edge of, as for protection or ornament; confine or constrict; restrain or restrict; make costive; constrain or oblige; put under legal obligation (often with *over*); indenture as an apprentice (often with *out*). *II. intr.* To cohere; become compact or solid; be obligatory.—**bind**, *n.* Something that binds; a twining or climbing plant-stem (now prov. Eng.); in *music*, a tie, slur, or brace; in *mining*, indurated clay.—**bind'er**, *n.* One who or that which binds; esp., an attachment to a harvester or reaper for tying the grain in bundles or sheaves; a machine that both cuts and binds grain.—**bind'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). An establishment for binding books.—**bind'ing**, *n.* The act or work of one that binds; that which serves to bind; the covering within which the leaves of a book are bound; a protecting or finishing strip covering the edge of anything.—**bind'ing**, *p. a.* Fastening; constricting; astringent; obligatory.—**bind'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**bind'ing-ness**, *n.*—**bind'weed**, *n.* A name for various twining or vine-like plants, esp. certain common species of convolvulus.

bine (bin), *n.* [For *bind*.] A twining plant-stem, as of the hop (as, "when burr and *bine* were gather'd"; Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 113); also, some variety of hop.

bi-ner-vate (bi-nēr'vāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Two-nerved.

Bi-net (bē-nā) *test*, or **Bi-net-Si-mon** (sē-mōn) *test*. [From Alfred Binet (1857–1911) and Thomas Simon (born 1873), French psychologists.] A test for determining the relative development of the intelligence of children and others, consisting of a series of questions and tasks graded with reference to the ability of the normal child to deal with them in the successive years of his age.

bin-na-cle (bin'ā-kl), *n.* [Earlier *bittacle*, through Sp. or Pg. < L. *habituaculum*, dwelling-place, < *habitare*, dwell.] A framework or case for holding a ship's compass, placed near the steersman.

bin-o-cle (bin'ō-kl), *n.* [F. *binocle*, < L. *bini*, two at a time, + *oculus*, eye.] A telescope, field-glass, or the like, adapted for the use of both eyes at once.

bi-noc-u-lar (bi-nok'ū-lār or bi-). [L. *bini*, two at a time, + *oculus*, eye.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or employing both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes, as certain telescopes, etc. *II. n.* A binocular optical instrument, as a field-glass.—**bi-noc-u-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*—**bi-noc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

bi-no-mi-al (bi-nō'mi-āl). [ML. *binomius*, for L. *binominis*, < *bi-*, two, + *nomen*, name.] *I. a.* In *alg.*, consisting of or pertaining to two terms connected by the sign + or –; in *zool.* and *bot.*, noting a name comprising two terms (designating genus and species), or characterized by the use of such names. *II. n.* In *alg.*, a binomial expression (as *a + b*); in *zool.* and *bot.*, a binomial name (as *Felis leo*, the lion).—**bi-no'mi-al-ism**, *n.* In *zool.* and *bot.*, the binomial method of nomenclature.—**bi-no'mi-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi-nom-i-nal (bi-nom'i-nāl), *a.* [L. *binominis*: see *binomial*.] Having or using two names, as of genus and species in scientific nomenclature.

bi-nu-cle-ar (bi-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two nuclei. Also **bi-nu'cle-ate** (-āt).

bio- Form of Gr. *bios*, life, used in combination.



Binnacle.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bi-o-blast (bi'ō-blast), *n.* [From *bio-* + *-blast*.] In *biol.*, a formative cell; also, according to some authorities, a hypothetical unit of protoplasm practically equivalent to a biophore. — **bi-o-blas'tic**, *a.*

bi-o-cel-late (bi-os'e-lāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two ocelli or eye-like spots.

bi-o-chem-is-try (bi'ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [See *bio-*.] The chemistry of living matter; physiological chemistry. — **bi-o-chem'ic**, **bi-o-chem'i-cal**, *a.* — **bi-o-chem'ist**, *n.*

bi-o-dy-nam-ics (bi'ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [See *bio-*.] The branch of biology that treats of vital force or energy, or of the action of living organisms: opposed to *biostatistics*. — **bi'o-dy-nam'ic**, **bi'o-dy-nam'i-cal**, *a.*

bi-o-gen (bi'ō-jen), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-gen*.] In *biol.*, one of the smallest theoretical units of living substance: a term practically equivalent to *biophore*.

bi-o-gen-e-sis (bi'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *bio-*.] The production of living beings from living beings (opposed to *abiogenesis*); also, the doctrine that life is produced only from living matter. — **bi'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to biogenesis. — **bi'o-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-og'e-ny** (-oj'e-ni), *n.* Biogenesis.

bi-o-ge-o-graphy (bi'ō-jē-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [See *bio-*.] The branch of biology that treats of the geographical distribution of living things. — **bi'o-ge-o-graph'ic**, **bi'o-ge-o-graph'i-cal** (-jē-ō-grāf'ik, -i-kal), *a.*

bi-o-graph (bi'ō-grāf), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-graph*.] An instrument for projecting moving pictures on a screen.

bi-og-ra-pher (bi-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* [See *biography*.] A writer of biography. — **bi-o-graph'ic**, **bi-o-graph'i-cal** (-ō-grāf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to biography. — **bi-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-og'ra-pher**, *n.* A biographer. — **bi-og'ra-phize** (-fiz), *v. t.*; *-phized*, *-phizing*. To write a biography of (a person, etc.).

bi-og-ra-phy (bi-ō-grā-fī), *n.*; *pl. -phies* (-fiz). [NL. *biographia*, < LGr. *βιογραφία*, < Gr. *bios*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] A written account of a person's life; also, writing that treats of individual lives.

bi-o-log-ic, **bi-o-log-i-cal** (bi'ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [See *biology*.] Pertaining to biology. — **bi-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-ol'o-gist** (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in biology.

bi-ol'o-gy (bi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [F. *biologie* or G. *biologie*, < Gr. *bios*, life, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of life or living matter in all its forms and phenomena, often esp. with reference to origin, growth, reproduction, structure, etc.

bi-o-mag-net-ism (bi'ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [See *bio-*.] Animal magnetism; mesmerism. — **bi'o-mag-net'ic**, *a.*

bi-o-met-ric, **bi-o-met-ri-cal** (bi'ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [See *biometry*.] Pertaining to biometry. — **bi-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi'o-me-tri'cian** (-me-trish'an), **bi-o-met'ri-cist** (-sist), *n.* One versed in biometry. — **bi-o-met'rics**, *n.* Biometry.

bi-om-e-try (bi-om'e-tri), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-metry*.] The measurement of life; the calculation of the probable duration of human life; also, the branch of biological science concerned with quantitative statistics of the properties and phenomena of living things.

bi-on (bi'on), *n.* [G., < Gr. *bios*, life.] In *biol.*, a unit or individual which is functionally or physiologically independent: contrasted with *morphon*.

bi-o-nom-ics (bi'ō-nom'iks), *n.* [See *bio-* and cf. *economics*.] That branch of biology which treats of the relations between organisms and their environment; ecology. — **bi-o-nom'ic**, **bi-o-nom'i-cal**, *a.* — **bi-on'o-mist** (-on'ō-mist), *n.*

bi-on-o-my (bi-on'ō-mi), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-nomy*.] The science of the laws of life, or of living functions.

bi-o-phore (bi'ō-fōr), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-phore*.] In *biol.*, the vital unit, as a cell, or as the hypothetical primary constituent of germ-plasm.

bi-o-plasm (bi'ō-plazm), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-plasm*.] In *biol.*, living or germinal matter; living protoplasm. — **bi-o-plas'mic** (-plaz'mik), *a.* — **bi'o-plast** (-plast), *n.* [See *-plast*.] In *biol.*, a particle of bioplasm; a germinal cell. — **bi-o-plas'tic**, *a.*

bi-o-scope (bi'ō-skōp), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-scope*.] A device for projecting moving pictures on a screen.

bi-o-stat-ics (bi'ō-stat'iks), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-static*.] The branch of biology that treats of the structure of organisms

in relation to their functions: opposed to *biodynamics*. —

bi-o-stat'ic, **bi-o-stat'i-cal**, *a.*

bi-o-ta (bi-ō'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *bios*, life.] The animal and plant life of a given region or period, taken collectively.

bi-o-tax-y (bi'ō-tak-si), *n.* [See *bio-* and *-taxy*.] The classification of living organisms.

bi-ot-ic, **bi-ot-i-cal** (bi-ō'tik, -i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *βιωτικός*, < *bios*, life: see *quick*.] Pertaining to life; vital. — **bi-ot'ics**, *n.* The science of vital activities and powers.

bi-o-tite (bi'ō-tit), *n.* [From J. B. *Biot* (1774–1862), French physicist.] A black or dark-colored mica. — **bi-o-tit'ic** (-tit'ik), *a.*

bip-a-rous (bip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two, + *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

bi-par-ti-ble (bi-pār'ti-bl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Divisible into two parts. Also **bi-par'tile** (-til).

bi-par-tite (bi-pār'tit), *a.* [L. *bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire*, < *bi-*, two, + *partire*, divide.] Divided into two parts; in *bot.*, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as a leaf; in *law*, being in two corresponding parts, or counterparts, as a contract or indenture. — **bi-par'ti'tion** (-pār-tish'on), *n.*

bi-par-ti-zan, **bi-par-ti-san** (bi-pār'ti-zan), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Of or pertaining to two groups of partisans; representing two parties (as, a *bipartisan* candidate); composed of persons belonging some to one and some to the other of two parties (as, a *bipartisan* election-board).

bi-ped (bi'ped), *n.* [L. *bipes* (*biped*), two-footed, < *bi-*, two, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] A two-footed animal. — **bi'-ped-al** (-ped-al or -pē-dal), *a.*

bi-pet-a-lous (bi-pet'a-lus), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

bi-pin-nate (bi-pin'at), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, pinnate, as a leaf, with the divisions also pinnate. — **bi-pin-nat'i-fid**

(-pi-nat'i-fid), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnatifid, as a leaf, with the divisions also pinnatifid. — **bi-pin-nat-i-lo'bate** (-lō'bāt),

a. In *bot.*, of a leaf, pinnatilobate, with the divisions also pinnatilobate. —

bi-pin-nat-i-par'tite (-pār'tit), *a.* In *bot.*, of a leaf, pinnatipartite, with the divisions also pinnatipartite. — **bi-pin-nat'i-sect** (-sekt), *a.* In *bot.*, of a leaf, pinnatisect, with the divisions also pinnatisect.

bi-plane (bi'plān). [See *bi-* and *plane*.] *I. n.* An aeroplane with two supporting planes, one above the other. *II. a.* Pertaining to a biplane or its two supporting planes; having or consisting of two supporting planes.

bi-po-lar (bi-pō'lār), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two poles; pertaining to or found at both poles. — **bi-po-lar'i-ty** (-pō-lār'i-ti), *n.*

Bi-pont, **Bi-pon-tine** (bi'pont, bi-pon'tin), *a.* [NL. *Bipontium*, tr. of G. *Zweibrücken*, 'two bridges'.] Of or pertaining to Zweibrücken in Bavaria: applied to certain editions of the classics the printing of which was begun there in 1779.

bi-py-ram-i-dal (bi-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of two pyramids set base to base.

bi-quad-rate (bi-kwod'rāt), *n.* [See *bi-*.] In *math.*, the fourth power, or the square of the square. — **bi-quad-rat'ic** (-rat'ik), *n.*

I. a. Of or pertaining to a fourth power: as, a *biquadratic* equation (one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the fourth). *II. n.* The fourth power of a number; also, a biquadratic equation.

bi-ra-di-ate, **bi-ra-di-at-ed** (bi-rā'di-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two rays.

bi-ra-mose, **bi-ra-mous** (bi-rā'mōs, -mus), *a.* [See *bi-* and *ramose*.] Having, or consisting of, two branches.

birch (bērč), *n.* [AS. *birce* = G. *birke*; akin to Skt. *bhūrja*, kind of birch.] Any tree or shrub of the genus *Betula*, comprising species with smooth, laminated outer bark and close-grained wood; also, the wood; also, a rod or a bunch of twigs from the tree, for-



Bipinnate Leaf.



Branch of Low Birch (*Betula pumila*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

merly much used to chastise with, as in schools.—**birch**, *v. t.* To chastise with a birch rod.—**birch/en**, *a.* Of or pertaining to birch; consisting of or made of birch; also, of or pertaining to the birch used in chastising (as, “unless you had the same *birchen* argument to convince me”: Fielding’s “Tom Jones,” v. 11).

bird (bêrd), *n.* [AS. *brīd*, young bird.] The young of any member of the feathered tribe†; the young of various other animal†; a young person (now rare); any of the *Aves*, a class of warm-blooded vertebrates having a body more or less completely covered with feathers, and the fore limbs so modified as to form wings by means of which most species fly in the air; among sportsmen, any of various game-birds, as a partridge; also, a clay pigeon; also, a person or thing notable on account of some characteristic, as excellence, eccentricity, etc. (slang).—**bird of paradise**, any bird of the family *Paradisæidæ*, of New Guinea, etc., noted for magnificent plumage, as *Paradisæa apoda*, one of the most beautiful species.—**bird of passage**, a bird that migrates at the change of seasons. Also fig.—**bird of prey**, any of a group of predaceous, flesh-eating birds comprising the eagles, hawks, vultures, owls, etc., and commonly regarded as constituting the order *Raptores*.—**bird**, *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.—**bird’s cage**, *n.* A cage for a bird.—**bird’s call**, *n.* The call or cry of a bird, or a sound in imitation of it; also, an instrument for imitating the call.—**bird’s lime**, *n.* A viscous substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds that light on it. Also fig.—**bird’s lime**, *v. t.* To smear or catch with or as with bird-lime.—**bird’s man** (-man), *n.*; pl. -men. An aviator.—**bird’s seed**, *n.* Small seed, esp. that of a grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used as food for birds.—**bird’s eye**. *I. a.* Seen comprehensively, as by a bird flying above; hence, general; not entering into details; also, having markings or spots resembling birds’ eyes (as, *bird’s-eye* maple; *bird’s-eye* diaper). *II. n.* Any of various plants with small, round, bright-colored flowers, as a primrose, *Primula farinosa*, or the germander speedwell, *Veronica chamædrys*.—**bird’s foot**, *n.* Any of various plants whose leaves, flowers, or pods resemble or suggest the foot or claw of a bird, esp. plants of the fabaceous genus *Ornithopus*, which have claw-like pods.—**bird’s nest**, *n.* The nest of a bird; specif., the nest of swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, consisting largely of the inspissated saliva of the birds, used esp. by the Chinese for making soup (‘edible bird’s nest’); also, a name for various plants, as the wild carrot.—**bird’s nest**, *v. i.* To search for birds’ nests.—**bird’s woman**, *n.*; pl. -women (-wim’en). An aviatrix.

bi-refr-ingent (bi-rē-frin’jēnt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having the power of double refraction.—**bi-refr-ingence**, *n.*

bi-reme (bi-rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis*, < *bi-*, two, + *remus*, oar.] A galley having two banks or tiers of oars.

bi-ret-ta (bi-ret’ä), *n.* [It. *ber-*



Bird of Paradise (*Paradisæa apoda*).



Edible Bird’s-nest.



Biretta.

retta, < ML. *birretum*, < L. *birrus*, cloak.] A stiff, square cap with three (or four) upright projecting pieces extending from the center of the top to the edge, worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

birk-ie (bêr’ki), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *berkja*, bark, bluster.] A smart fellow. [Sc.]

bir¹ (bêrl), *v. t. or i.* [AS. *byrelian*, < *byrele*, cup-bearer.] To pour out (drink) or serve (a person) with drink, or to drink or carouse. [Now north. Eng. and Sc.]

bir² (bêrl), *v. t. or i.* [Imit.] To spin round; revolve or move with a whirling sound. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

bir-linn (bêr’lin), *n.* [Gael.] A kind of large rowing-vessel used in the Hebrides.

birr (bêr), *v. i.* [Imit.] To whir; move with a whirling sound. [Sc.]—**birr**, *n.* A whirling sound. [Sc.]

birth (bêrth), *n.* [ME.; from the Teut. source of E. *bear*¹, prob. through Scand. (cf. Icel. *burðr*).] The fact of being born; nativity; entrance into existence; origin; also, the bearing of young; parturition; also, that which is born; something produced; also, parentage, extraction, or lineage; often, high or noble lineage; also, natural character†.—**birth’s-con-trol**, *n.* The control of births or child-bearing by deliberate measures to control or prevent conception.—**birth’s day**, *n.* The day or the anniversary of one’s birth.—**birth’s dom**† (-dôm), *n.* Birthright.—**birth’s mark**, *n.* A congenital mark on the body; a nevus.—**birth’s night**, *n.* The night of the day of one’s birth; the night of a birthday.—**birth’s place**, *n.* The place of birth or origin.—**birth’s rate**, *n.* The proportion of the number of births in a place in a given time to the total population.—**birth’s right**, *n.* Right by birth; anything to which one is entitled by birth.—**birth’s root**, *n.* A species of trillium, *Trillium erectum*, the roots of which are reputed to be astringing, tonic, and alterative, and to aid in parturition; also, any of certain other species of trillium.—**birth’s stone**, *n.* A precious or semiprecious stone traditionally associated with a particular month of the year, and supposed to bring good luck to persons born in that month: thus, by a commonly accepted list, the garnet is the birth-stone for January, the amethyst for February, the bloodstone (or the aquamarine) for March, the diamond for April, the emerald for May, the pearl (or the moonstone) for June, the ruby for July, the sardonyx (or the peridot) for August, the sapphire for September, the opal (or the tourmalin) for October, the topaz for November, the turquoise (or lapis lazuli) for December.—**birth’s wort** (-wêrt), *n.* A plant, *Aristolochia clematitis*, a native of Europe, reputed to facilitate childbirth; also, any of certain other species of the same genus; also, the birthroot.

bis (bis), *adv.* [L.] Twice; a second time: used esp. to direct or request a repetition, as of a piece of music.

bis-cuit (bis’kit), *n.* [OF. *bescuit* (F. *biscuit*), < L. *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook.] A kind of dry and crisp or hard bread in thin, flat cakes, made without yeast or other raising agent; a cake of such bread; a cracker; also, a kind of bread in small, soft cakes, made with yeast or (commonly) baking-powder or the like; a cake of this kind; also, a pale-brown color; also, pottery after the first baking and before glazing.

bis-cuit gla-cé (bês-kwê glâ-sâ), [F.] A rich ice-cream with powdered macaroons, etc., sprinkled over the top, and usually served in small paper cases.

bise (bêz), *n.* [F.] A dry, cold north or northeast wind in southeastern France, Switzerland, and adjoining regions.

bi-sect (bi-sekt’), *v. t.* [L. *bi-*, two, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] To divide into two (usually equal) parts.—**bi-sec-tion** (-sek’shŏn), *n.* The act or the point of bisecting.—**bi-sec-tor**, *n.* A bisecting line.—**bi-sec-trix**, *n.* In *geom.*, a bisector; in *crystal.*, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes in a biaxial crystal.

bi-seg-ment (bi-seg’mēnt), *n.* [See *bi-*.] One of the segments or parts of a bisected line, etc.

bi-se-ri-al (bi-sê-ri-äl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Arranged in two series or rows. Also **bi-se-ri-ate** (-ät).

bi-ser-rate (bi-ser’ät), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *bot.*, doubly serrate; notched like a saw, with the teeth also notched, as certain leaves; in *zool.*, serrate on both sides, as some antennæ.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bi-se-tose (bi-sē'tōs), *a.* [See *bi-*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having two bristles or bristle-like appendages.

bi-sex-u-al (bi-sek'shū-əl), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Of both sexes; esp., combining both male and female organs in one individual, as an animal or a flower; hermaphrodite.

bish-op (bish'op), *n.* [AS. *biscop*, < LL. *episcopus*, < Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, overseer, < *ἐπί*, on, + *-σκοπος*: see *-scope*.] A spiritual overseer; an officer in the early Christian church; an overseer over a number of local churches or a diocese, being in the Greek, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other churches a member of the highest order in the ministry (cf. *priest* and *deacon*); also, a chessman with a top like a bishop's miter; also, a hot drink made of port wine, oranges, cloves, etc.—**bish'op**, *v. t.*; *-oped*, *-oping*. To appoint to the office of bishop; also, to administer the rite of confirmation to (now prov. Eng.).—**bish'op-ric** (-rik), *n.* [AS. *biscoprice*.] The see, diocese, or office of a bishop.—**bish'op's-cap**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mitella*; miterwort.

bisk¹, **bisk²**. See *bisque¹*, *bisque²*.

Bis-kra (bis'krā) **but/ton**. [From *Biskra*, town in Algeria.] Same as *Aleppo boil*.

bis-muth (biz'muth), *n.* [G., now *wismut*, earlier *wissmuth*; origin unknown.] Chem. sym., Bi; at. wt., 208; sp. gr., 9.8. A brittle metallic element, having compounds used in medicine.—**bis'muth-al**, *a.*—**bis'muth-ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to bismuth; containing bismuth, esp. in the pentavalent state.—**bis'muth-ous**, *a.* Containing bismuth, esp. in the trivalent state.

bi-son (bi'son), *n.* [L.; from Teut. (cf. G. *wisent*).] The aurochs, an old-world bovine quadruped, *Bos* (or *Bison*) *bonasus* ('European bison'), now nearly exterminated; also, a large North American bovine quadruped, *Bos* (or *Bison*) *americanus* or *Bos bison* ('American bison,' or buffalo), with long, shaggy hair on the fore parts, now nearly extinct.



American Bison.

bisque¹ (bisk), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A thick soup made of shell-fish or game stewed long and slowly; any smooth, creamy soup (as, *bisque* of tomato or asparagus).

bisque² (bisk), *n.* [F., also earlier *biscaye*; origin uncertain.] A point, extra turn, or the like, allowed to a player as odds in tennis and other games.

bisque³ (bisk), *n.* [For *biscuit*.] Biscuit ware; also, a white unglazed porcelain used for statuettes, etc.; also, a kind of ice-cream containing powdered macaroons (cf. *biscuit glacé*).

bi-sex-tile (bi-seks'til). [LL. *bissextilis*, < L. *bissexstus*, the intercalary day of the Julian calendar, lit. 'twice sixth' (the sixth day before the calends of March being reckoned twice every fourth year).] *I. a.* Containing or noting the intercalary or extra day of leap-year. *II. n.* A leap-year.

bi-son† (bis'on), *a.* [AS. *bisene*.] Blind; purblind. See Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 1. 70.

bi-ser, bis-tre (bis'tēr), *n.* [F. *bistrie*; origin unknown.] A dark-brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood, esp. that of the beech; also, the color of this.—**bi'stered**, **bi'stred**, *a.* Browned, as with bister.

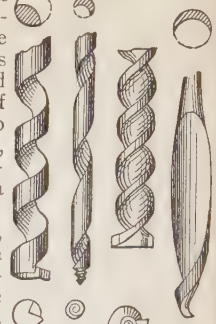
bi-sort (bis'tōrt), *n.* [NL. *bistorta*, < L. *bis*, twice, + *torta*, pp. fem. of *torquere*, twist.] A European perennial herb, *Polygonum bistorta*, with a twisted root which is sometimes used as an astringent; snakeweed; also, some allied species.

bi-sou-ry (bis'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [F. *bistouri*; origin unknown.] A small, narrow surgical knife, as for minor incisions.

bi-sul-cate (bi-sul'kāt), *a.* [See *bi-*.] Having two sulci or grooves; also, cloven-footed; cloven-hoofed.

bi-sul-phate (bi-sul'fāt), *n.* [See *bi-*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or its equivalent; an acid sulphate.—**bi-sul'phide** (-fid or -fid), *n.* In *chem.*, a sulphide in which two atoms of sulphur are combined with the other element or radical.

bit¹ (bit), *n.* [AS. *bīte*, a bite, < *bītan*, E. *bite*, *v.*] A bite†; the biting, cutting, or penetrating part of various tools; the movable boring or drilling part (in many forms) used in a carpenter's brace, a drilling-machine, or the like; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolt and tumblers; the metallic mouthpiece of a bridle, with the adjacent parts to which the reins are fastened; hence, anything that curbs or restrains.—**bit¹**, *v. t.*; *bitted*, *bitting*. To put a bit in the mouth of; bridle.



Spiral Bits for Boring.

bit² (bit), *n.* [AS. *bīta*, bit, morsel, < *bītan*, E. *bite*, *v.*] A piece bitten off; a small piece or quantity of anything; a small measure or degree (colloq.); a short time (colloq.); a small coin (as, a fourpenny-bit); a Spanish or Mexican silver coin worth 12½ cents, formerly current in parts of the U. S.; hence, the sum of 12½ cents (local, U. S.).—**long bit**, the sum of 15 cents. [Local, U. S.].—**short bit**, the sum of 10 cents. [Local, U. S.]

bit³ (bit). Pret. and occasional pp. of *bite*.

bi-tar-trate (bi-tār'trāt), *n.* [See *bi-*.] In *chem.*, a tartrate in which one half of the hydrogen of the tartaric acid is replaced by a metal or its equivalent; an acid tartrate.

bitch (bich), *n.* [AS. *bicce*.] The female of the dog, or of other, esp. canine, animals, as the wolf and fox: sometimes applied opprobriously to a woman, esp. a lewd woman.

bite (bit), *v.*; pret. *bit*, pp. *bitten* or *bit*, ppr. *biting*. [AS. *bītan* = G. *beissen* = Icel. *bīta*, bite; akin to L. *findere*, Skt. *bhid-*, cleave.] *I. tr.* To cut into or wound, or cut (off, out, etc.), with the teeth; cut or pierce, as a sharp instrument does; sting, as an insect does; nip; cause to smart; eat into or corrode, as an acid does; close the teeth tightly on; take firm hold or act effectively on (as, the anchor *bites* the ground; the wheels *bite* the rails); grip; cheat or trick (now only in the passive: colloq.). *II. intr.* To press the teeth (into, on, etc.); snap with the teeth (at); of fish, to take a bait; of insects, etc., to sting; of an acid, to eat (in); of anchors, cog-wheels, etc., to grip; hold; act effectively.—**bite**, *n.* The act of biting; a wound made by biting; cutting, stinging, or nipping effect; the corrosive action of an acid, etc.; grip or hold; also, a piece bitten off; a morsel of food.—**bit-er** (bi'tēr), *n.*—**bit'ing**, *p. a.* Cutting; nipping; pungent; sharp.—**bit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bit-stock (bit'stok), *n.* The stock or handle by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a brace.

bitt (bit), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Icel. *bíti*, cross-beam.] *Naut.*, one of the strong posts of wood or iron projecting (usually in pairs) above the deck of a ship, and used for securing cables, lines for towing, etc.—**bitt**, *v. t.* To put (a cable, etc.) round the bitts.

bit-ten (bit'n). Past participle of *bite*.

bit-ter (bit'ēr), *a.* [AS. *biter* = D. and G. *Bit-stock* and *Bit*. *biter* = Icel. *bitr*; from the Teut. source of E. *bite*.] Having the harsh taste characteristic of aloes, quinine, etc.; unpalatable to the mind; hard to admit or receive; hard to be borne, grievous, or distressful; mournful or pitiable; evincing or betokening intense grief or misery (as, a *bitter* cry); causing pain or smart, as cold; harsh or cutting, as words; stern, severe, or cruel; characterized by intense animosity (as, *bitter* enmity).—**to the bitter end**, to the last and direst extremity; to death itself.—**bit'ter**, *n.* That which is bitter; bitterness; a bitter medicine (see *bitters*).—**bit'ter**, *adv.* In a bitter manner.—**bit'ter**, *v. t.* To make bitter.—**bit'ter-end**, *a.* Characterized by persistence to the bitter end without yielding or compromising, as a person, party, course of action, etc.—**bit'ter=end'er**, *n.* One disposed to hold out or persist to the bitter end, without yielding or compromising.—**bit'ter=end'er-ism**, *n.*—**bit'ter-ing**, *n.* A very bitter compound of quassia and other



fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errāt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

substances, used for adulterating beer.—*bit'ter-ish*, *a*. Somewhat bitter.—*bit'ter-ly*, *adv*.

bit-tern¹ (bit'ĕrn), *n*. [OF. *F. butor*; origin uncertain.]

A European heron, *Bolaurus stellaris*, living in marshes and having a characteristic 'booming' cry; also, any of various allied herons, as *B. lentiginosus*, of America.

bit-tern² (bit'ĕrn), *n*. [Cf. *bittering*.] A bitter, oily liquid remaining in salt-making after the salt has crystallized out of sea-water or brine, used as a source of bromine, etc.; also, bittering.

bit-ter-ness (bit'ĕr-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being bitter.

bit-ter-nut (bit'ĕr-nut), *n*. A species of hickory, *Hicoria minima*, growing in swamps and moist woods, and bearing thin-shelled nuts with a bitter kernel.

bit-ter-root (bit'ĕr-rôt), *n*.

A plant, *Lewisia rediviva*, allied to the portulaca, having fleshy roots and handsome pink flowers, growing in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, etc.; also, the dogbane, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

bit-ters (bit'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Bitter medicinal substances in general, as quinine, gentian, etc.; also, a liquid, usually alcoholic, impregnated with a bitter medicine, as gentian, quassia, etc., used as a stomachic, tonic, or the like.

bit-ter-sweet (bit'ĕr-swēt), *I. a*. Being at once both bitter and sweet. Often fig. *II. n*. Something that is bitter-sweet.

bit-ter-sweet (bit'ĕr-swēt), *n*. The woody nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*, a climbing or trailing solanaceous plant with scarlet berries; also, a climbing celastraceous plant, *Celastrus scandens*, with orange capsules opening to expose red-coated seeds.

bit-ter-weed (bit'ĕr-wēd), *n*. Any of various plants containing a bitter principle, as the ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, and the horseweed *Leptilon canadense*.

bit-ter-wood (bit'ĕr-wūd), *n*. The wood of various American trees of the genus *Xylopia*; any such tree; also, quassia wood.

bit-ter-wort (bit'ĕr-wĕrt), *n*. A name for various species of gentian.

bit-tock (bit'qk), *n*. A little bit or portion. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

bit-tu-men (bi-tū'men or bit'q-), *n*. [L.] Any of various natural substances, as asphalt, maltha, petroleum, naphtha, etc., consisting mainly of hydrocarbons; the typical or hydrocarbon constituents of such a substance, as distinguished from the earthy matter and other impurities it contains.—**bi-tu'mi-nize** (-mi-nīz), *v. t.*; -nized, -nizing. To convert into or treat with bitumen.—**bi-tu'mi-ni-za-tion** (-ni-zā'shon), *n*.—**bi-tu'mi-nous**, *a*. [L. *bituminosus*.] Of, like, or containing bitumen; as, *bituminous shale* (a shale impregnated with bitumen); *bituminous coal* (soft coal, a mineral coal which contains volatile hydrocarbons and tarry matter, and burns with a yellow smoky flame).—**bi-tu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nos'i-ti), *n*.

bi-va-lent (bi-vā'lent or biv'q-), *a*. [See *bi-* and *-valent*.] In chem., having a valence of two.—**bi-va'lence**, *n*.

bi-valve (bi'valv). [See *bi-*.] *I. a*. Having two valves, as a shell or a seed-case. *II. n*. A mollusk, as the oyster, whose shell has two hinged valves.—**bi-valved**, **bi-val'vu-lar** (-val'vū-lār), *a*. Bivalve.

biv-ou-ac (biv'q-ak or biv'wak), *n*. [F., prob. < G. *bei-*



Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).



Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*).

wacht, < *bei*, by, + *wacht*, watch.] Orig., a night-watch by an entire army to prevent surprise; now, a temporary encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents; the place of such encampment; any encampment for the night in the open air; a camping out.—**biv'ou-ac**, *v. t.*; -acked, -acking. To encamp in or as in a bivouac.

bi-week-ly (bi-wĕk'li). [See *bi-*.] *I. a*. Occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly; also, semiweekly. *II. n.*; *pl. -lies* (-liz). A biweekly publication. *III. adv*. Every two weeks; also, twice a week.

bi-zarre (bi-zār'), *a*. [F., < Sp. *bizarro*, brave, gallant.] Singular in appearance, style, or general character; whimsically strange; odd; fantastic.—**bi-zar-re-rie** (bi-zā'rĕ-ri, F. *bé-zār-ré*), *n*. [F.] Bizarre quality.

blab (blab), *n*. [ME. *blabbe*: cf. ME. *blaberen*, Dan. *blabbe*, G. *plappern*, babble, gabble; all ult. imit.] One who talks too freely; a blabber; a tattler; also, idle talk; babbling.—**blab**, *v. t. or i.*; *blabbed*, *blabbing*. [Appar. < *blab*, *n*.] To tell or talk indiscreetly; babble; tattle.—**blab'ber**, *n*.

black (blak), *a*. [AS. *blac* = OHG. *blah*, *black*, = Icel. *blakkr*.] Of the darkest possible color or hue, like soot or coal; absorbing all light, or incapable of reflecting it; also, of an extremely dark color; having the dark skin characteristic of negroes; noting or pertaining to the negro race; dark-complexioned (archaic); wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc.; soiled or stained with dirt; characterized by the absence of light; involved or enveloped in darkness; dismal or gloomy; boding ill; sullen and forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; evil or wicked (as, the *black art*; *black magic*); causing or marked by ruin or desolation; calamitous or disastrous (as, *Black Friday*: see below); deadly, malignant, or baneful; indicating censure, disgrace, liability to punishment, etc. (as, a *black mark* on one's record).—**black and blue**, of a dark, livid color from a bruise, as the human body.—**black and tan**, having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish-brown upon the face, flanks, and legs, as a kind of terrier dog: sometimes used elliptically as a substantive.—**black art**. See under *art*².—**black bile**. See under *bile*.—**black book**, any of several books of a political character, so called either from the color of their binding or from the nature of their contents, as the book compiled under Henry VIII. of England containing official reports concerning abuses in the monasteries; also, a book containing the names of persons liable to censure or punishment (hence, fig., *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavor with one).—**black canon**, an Augustinian canon (see *canon*²): so called from the black habit.—**black death**, a destructive plague which originated in Asia and spread over Asia and Europe in the 14th century, attaining its height about 1348.—**black diamond**, carbonado (diamond); also, coal.—**black dog**, in popular or nursery language, an evil creature or influence supposed to produce ill temper, the sulks, or the dumps; as, to have a *black dog* on one's back.—**black flag**. See *flag*², *n*.—**black friar**, a Dominican friar (from the distinctive black mantle); also, sometimes, a Benedictine monk.—**Black Friday**, any of various Fridays on which disastrous events occurred, as, in the U. S., Sept. 24, 1869, and Sept. 19, 1873, marked by financial panics.—**black grouse**. See *grouse*¹, *n*.—**Black Hand**, an anarchistic society in Spain, comprised of members of the laboring classes, repressed in 1883; in the U. S., a secret society, esp. of Italians, organized for purposes of blackmail and deeds of violence.—**black hole**, a military cell or lockup (as, the *Black Hole* of Calcutta, in Fort William, into which, in 1756, 146 Europeans were thrust for a night, only 23 of whom lived until morning); any place of confinement for punishment.—**black ivory**, negroes as an article of traffic for slave-traders in Africa.—**black Magellanic cloud**. See under *Magellanic*.—**black Maria**, a close vehicle used for conveying prisoners to and from jail; also, a soldiers' term during the World War for a large explosive shell sending up a dense black smoke on bursting.—**black pope**, a popular name for the general, or head, of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits): in allusion to his power and the color of the Jesuit habit.—**Black Rod**, the chief gentleman usher of the Lord Chamberlain's department of the English royal household, also usher of the Order of the Garter, whose principal duty

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

is attendance on the House of Lords, in which he is responsible for the maintenance of order (named with reference to the black rod he carries); a similar official in British colonial legislatures.—**black vomit**, a dark-colored substance, consisting chiefly of altered blood, vomited in some cases of yellow fever, usually presaging a fatal issue of the disease; also, the disease itself.—**black walnut**. See *walnut*.—**black**, *n.* That which is black; black hue or color; a black pigment, paint, dye, etc.; a black part, as of a target; a black speck, flake, or spot; black clothing, esp. when worn as a sign of mourning; funeral hangings or drapery; also, a member of a black-skinned race; a negro.—**black**, *v. t.* To make black; put a black color on; clean and polish (shoes, etc.) with blacking; draw in black; stain, sully, or defame.

black-a-moor (blak'ā-mōr), *n.* [For *black Moor*.] A black man or woman, esp. an African negro; any very dark-complexioned person.

black-a-vised (blak'ā-vīst or -vīzd), *a.* [From *black*, *a.*, + *F. vis*, face, visage.] Dark-complexioned. [Chiefly north. Eng. and Sc.]

black-ball (blak'bāl), *n.* A black ball deposited as in a ballot-box to signify an adverse vote; any secret adverse vote; also, the smut or the bunt of wheat.—**black'ball**, *v. t.* To cast a vote against by a blackball; vote against, esp. secretly; reject or exclude by adverse vote; ostracize.

black-band (blak'band), *n.* In *mining and metal.*, a kind of iron ore consisting essentially of carbonate of iron intimately mixed with coaly matter.

black-bass (blak'bās'), *n.* An American fresh-water fish of the genus *Microp-terus*, which comprises two species, the large-mouthed, *M. salmoides*, and the small-mouthed, *M. dolomieu*.

black-ber-ry (blak'ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). The fruit, black or very dark purple when ripe, of certain species of the

rosaceous genus *Rubus* in which the receptacle falls off with the drupe-lets (being thus distinguished from the raspberry); also, the plant.—

blackberry lily, a perennial iridaceous plant, *Gemmingia chinensis*, with orange-colored lily-like flowers, and clusters of black globose seeds resembling blackberries.—**black'ber'ry-ing**, *n.* The gathering of blackberries.

black-bird (blak'bērd), *n.* A European thrush, *Merula vulgaris*; the merle; also, one of various birds of the American family *Icteridæ*, as *Quiscalus purpureus* (the common crow-blackbird); also, a negro or other dark-skinned person seized as a slave.—**black'bird'ing**, *n.* The kidnapping of negroes or other dark-skinned people for slavery.—**black'bird'er**, *n.*

black-board (blak'bōrd), *n.* A dark, smooth surface, as of wood painted black, or of slate, etc., for writing or drawing on with chalk or crayons.

black-boy (blak'boi), *n.* The grass-tree (genus *Xanthorrhæa*).

black-cap (blak'kap), *n.* Any of several birds having the top of the head black, as the chickadee and certain warblers; also, the black raspberry.

black-cock (blak'kok), *n.* The male of the European black grouse, *Lyrurus tetrix*.



Small-mouthed Black-bass.



Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*).



Blackcock.

black=damp (blak'damp), *n.* Same as *choke-damp*.

black=draft, black=draught (blak'drāft), *n.* A purgative medicine consisting of an infusion of senna, manna, fennel, and magnesium sulphate.

black=en (blak'n), *v. i. or t.* To become or make black. Often fig.—**black'en-er**, *n.*

black-er (blak'er), *n.* One who or that which blacks.

black-eyed (blak'id), *a.* Having eyes with a black or blackish-brown iris.—**black-eyed Susan**, any of several plants having flowers or heads with a dark center, as the cone-flower or yellow daisy, *Rudbeckia hirta*, and the hibiscus, *Hibiscus trionum*.

black-fel-low (blak'fel'ō), *n.* An Australian aboriginal.

black-fin (blak'fin), *n.* A Lake Michigan whitefish, *Argyrosomus nigripinnis*; also, any of certain other whitefishes.

black-fish (blak'fish), *n.* Any of various dark-colored fishes, as the tautog, *Tautoga onitis*, or the sea-bass, *Centropristes striatus*, or a small fresh-water food-fish, *Dallia pectoralis*, of Alaska and Siberia, notable for its ability to revive after having been long frozen; also, the black-whale.

black-fly (blak'fli), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fiz). Any of several small, black-bodied flies of the genus *Simulium*, whose bite is very painful, esp. *S. venustum* of the wooded regions of the northern U. S. and Canada: the larvæ are aquatic.

Black-foot (blak'fūt), *n.* A member of a tribe of North American Indians (the Blackfeet) of Algonquian stock; also [*L. c.*], a go-between, esp. in love-making (Sc.).

black-guard (blag'ārd), *n.* Low menials, camp-followers, or vagabonds collectively; also, a despicable fellow; a scoundrel.—**black'guard**, *v. i. tr.* To revile in scurrilous language. **II. intr.** To behave like a blackguard.

black'guard-ism, *n.* Blackguardly conduct or language.—**black'guard-ly**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a blackguard.

black-gum (blak'gum), *n.* The tupelo (tree), *Nyssa sylvatica*.

black=haw (blak'hā), *n.* A caprifoliaceous shrub or small tree, *Viburnum prunifolium*, of North America, bearing cymes of small white flowers and black drupes; also, a similar North American shrub or small tree, *V. lentago*.

black-head (blak'hed), *n.* Any of several birds having a black head, as the scaup, *Aythya* (or *Aythya*) *marila*; also, a comedo; also, a malignant, infectious disease of turkeys, peacocks, etc., attacking esp. the intestines and liver.

black-heart (blak'hārt), *n.* A kind of cherry bearing a somewhat heart-shaped fruit with a nearly black skin.

black-heart-ed (blak'hār'ted), *a.* Having a wicked heart or malignant disposition.

black-ing (blak'ing), *n.* Any of various preparations for producing a black coating or finish, as on shoes, stoves, etc.

black-ish (blak'ish), *a.* Somewhat black.

black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* A large drinking-cup or jug for beer, ale, etc., orig. one made of leather coated externally with tar; the black flag of a pirate; native zinc sulphide, or blende; caramel or burnt sugar for coloring spirits, vinegar, coffee, etc.; candy made from dark molasses; a short bludgeon consisting of a heavy head, as of metal, on an elastic shaft; a small oak, *Quercus marilandica*, of the eastern U. S., with a nearly black bark and a wood of little value except for fuel.

black-lead (blak'led'), *n.* Graphite; plumbago.—**black'-lead**, *v. t.* To cover or treat with black-lead.

black-leg (blak'leg), *n.* An infectious, usually fatal disease of cattle, sheep, etc., characterized by painful swellings on the legs; also, a swindler, as in connection with racing or gambling; also, in opprobrium, a scab (workman).

black-let-ter (blak'let'er). **I. n.** The heavy-faced letter or type characteristic of early English (and other) printed books: also adapted for modern use. See *type*. **II. a.** Printed in black-letter.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* A list of persons who have incurred suspicion, disfavor, censure, punishment, etc.; a list of insolvents, defaulters, etc.; any list of bad cases.—**black'-list**, *v. t.* To place upon a black-list.



Leather Black-jacks.

fat, fate, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

black-ly (blak'li), *adv.* In a black manner; with a black appearance; darkly; gloomily; wickedly.

black-mail (blak'mäl), *n.* [See *mail*².] A tribute formerly exacted in the north of England and in Scotland by free-booting chiefs for protection from pillage; hence, any payment extorted by intimidation, as by threats of injurious revelations; also, the extortion of such payment.—**black-mail**, *v. t.* To extort or demand blackmail from.—**black-mail'er**, *n.*

black-ness (blak'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being black.

black-poll (blak'pöl), *n.* A North American warbler, *Dendroica* (or *Dendroica*) *striata*, the adult male of which has the top of the head black.

black-root (blak'röt), *n.* Culver's-root.

black-smith (blak'smith), *n.* [Cf. *whitesmith*.] A smith who works in iron; one who makes horseshoes and shoes horses.—**black'smith'ing**, *n.* The trade or work of a blacksmith.

black-snake (blak'snäk), *n.* Any of various snakes of a black or very dark color; esp., in the U. S., a non-venomous serpent, *Zamenis constrictor*, sometimes attaining a length of 5 to 6 feet, and possessing great strength and agility; also, a heavy, tapering, flexible whip of braided cowhide or the like.



Black-snake (*Zamenis constrictor*).

black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* Any of various dark-colored beverages; a mixture of rum or whisky with molasses and vinegar.

black-tail (blak'täl), *n.* The mule-deer.

black-thorn (blak'thorn), *n.* A much-branched, thorny shrub, *Prunus spinosa*, bearing white flowers which appear before the leaves, and small, plum-like fruits; the sloe; also, a walking-stick or cudgel made from the stem of this shrub.

black-wa-ter (blak'wä'tër) *fe'ver*. A disease occurring in tropical and semitropical regions, characterized by febrile paroxysms, bloody urine, etc.

black-whale (blak'hwäl), *n.* A dolphin-like cetacean of the genus *Globicephalus*.

black-work (blak'wërk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

black-y (blak'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (*-iz*). A black person; a negro; also, any black bird or animal. [Colloq.]

blad (blad), *v. t.*; *bladded*, *bladding*. [Prob. imit.] To slap; strike; beat; maltreat; spoil. [Sc.]

blad-der (blad'ër), *n.* [AS. *blædre*, bladder, blister, = G. *blater*, blister; from the Teut. source of E. *blow*³.] A distensible sac with muscular and membranous walls, serving as a receptacle for the urine secreted by the kidneys; any similar sac or receptacle (see *gall-bladder*); a vesicle, blister, etc., filled with fluid or air; fig., anything inflated; a pretentious person; in *bot.*, a sac or the like containing air, as in certain seaweeds.—**blad'der-fern**, *n.*

Any fern of the genus *Filix*, as *F. bulbifera*, the common species of the U. S.: so called from the bladder-like indusium.—**blad'der-fish**, *n.* Same as *globe-fish*.—**blad'der-nose**, *n.* A large seal, *Cystophora cristata*, of the northern Atlantic, the male of which has a large, distensible, hood-like sac upon the head.—**blad'der-nut**, *n.* The bladder-like fruit-capsule of any shrub or small tree of the genus *Staphylea*, as *S. trifolia* of the eastern U. S.; also, the shrub or tree itself.—**blad'der-worm**, *n.* The bladder-like encysted larva of a tapeworm; a cysticercus or hydatid.—**blad'der-wort** (*-wërt*), *n.* Any of various herbs of the genus *Utricularia*, some floating free in water by means of small bladders on the leaves, and others rooting in mud.—**blad'der-y**, *a.* Of the nature of or like a bladder; thin, inflated, and hollow; also, containing bladders or vesicles.



Bladder-fern.—Pinnule of *Filix fragilis*.

blade (bläd), *n.* [AS. *blæd* = G. *blatt*; from the Teut. source of E. *blow*².] The leaf of a plant, esp. of a grass or cereal; the broad part of a leaf, as distinguished from the stalk; a thin, flat part of something, as of an oar or a bone; the cutting part of an edged weapon or tool; hence, a sword; also, a swordsman; also, a smart or dashing fellow; also, in *phonetics*, the front flat part of the tongue.—**blade'=bone**, *n.* The shoulder-blade or scapula.—**blad-ed** (blä'ded), *a.* Having a blade or blades; also, blade-like.

blae (blä or blë), *a.* [Icel. *blær* = OHG. *blāo*: see *blue*.] Dark-blue; bluish-gray; livid. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**blae'ber'ry**, *n.* The bilberry or whortleberry. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

blague (bläg), *n.* [F.] Empty, extravagant talk; pretentious lying; humbug.

blain (blän), *n.* [AS. *blegen*.] An inflammatory swelling or sore; a blister or pustule: as, "Botches and *blains* must all his flesh emboss" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," xii. 180).

blam-a-ble (blä'mä-bl), *a.* Deserving of blame.—**blam'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**blam'a-bly**, *adv.*

blame (blām), *v. t.*; *blamed*, *blaming*. [OF. *blasmer* (F. *blâmer*), < LL. *blasphemare*: see *blaspheme*.] To find fault with; censure; also, to lay the blame of (a fault, error, etc.) on a person (colloq.).—**blame**, *n.* Imputation of fault; censure; also, ground for censure; culpability; fault.—**blame'ful**, *a.* Meriting blame; also, imputing blame; censorious.—**blame'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**blame'ful-ness**, *n.*—**blame'less**, *a.* Free from blame; irreproachable; innocent; guiltless.—**blame'less-ly**, *adv.*—**blame'less-ness**, *n.*—**blam-er** (blä'mër), *n.*—**blame'wor'thy**, *a.* Deserving of blame.—**blame'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

blanch (blänch), *v.* [OF. *F. blanchir*, < *blanc*, white: see *blank*.] *I. tr.* To make white, esp. by depriving of color; bleach; whiten; give a white luster to (metals), as by means of acids; cover (sheet-iron) with a thin coating of tin; also, to make pale, as with sickness, fear, cold, etc.; also, to give a fair appearance to; palliate; in *cookery*, to deprive (almonds, etc.) of their skins by immersion in hot water; also, to scald (meat, etc.) by short, rapid boiling.

II. intr. To become white; bleach; turn pale.—**blanch'er**, *n.* **blanch-mange** (blä-mänzh'), *n.* [OF. *F. blanc-manger*, 'white food.'] A jelly-like preparation of milk thickened with isinglass or gelatin, corn-starch, arrowroot, or the like, and flavored.

bland (bland), *a.* [L. *blandus*.] Smooth, suave, or agreeable, as persons or their speech, manner, etc.; soft, gentle, or balmy, as air; mild, as medicines.

blan-dil-o-quence (blän-dil'ö-kwens), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*, < *blandiloquens*, speaking smoothly, < *blandus*, smooth, suave, + *loquens*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Smooth speech; agreeable or flattering language.

blan-dish (blän'dish), *v. t.* [OF. *blandir* (*blandiss-*), < L. *blandiri*, < *blandus*, E. *blend*.] To treat in a caressing or flattering manner; coax; cajole.—**blan'dish-er**, *n.*—**blan'dish-ment**, *n.* Caressing or flattering action or speech; cajolery; also, something that pleases or allures.

bland-ly (blän'dli), *adv.* In a bland manner; suavely; mildly.—**bland'ness**, *n.*

blank (blangk), *a.* [OF. *F. blanc* (fem. *blanche*), white, < OHG. *blanch*, bright, shining.] White or pale; of paper, etc., left white, or free from marks; not written or printed on; not filled out, as a check or ballot; empty or unoccupied; without contents; void or bare; unrelieved or unbroken by ornament or opening, as a wall; lacking some usual or completing feature (as, a *blank* window, door, etc., one having the usual casings, etc., but no opening); void of interest, results, etc.; showing no attention, interest, or emotion, as a person's face or look; vacant in expression; disconcerted or nonplussed; complete, utter, or unmitigated (as, *blank* stupidity); unrimed (applied to verse, esp. to the iambic pentameter commonly adopted in English dramatic and epic poetry).—**blank cartridge**. See under *cartridge*.—**blank**, *n.* A small French coin, orig. of silver; the white spot in the center of a target; anything aimed at; something left blank, or not written on, filled in, etc.; a written or printed form with blank spaces to be filled in; any of these spaces; provisional words printed in italics in a bill before a legislature; a dash put in place of an omitted

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

word or letter; any space from which something is omitted or absent; a void; a mere form without substance; anything insignificant; a lottery ticket which does not win a prize; a piece of metal prepared to be formed into some finished object by a further operation; an unstamped metal disk for a coin.—**blank**, *v. t.* To make white; make blank or void; render void of result, etc.; keep (an opponent) from scoring in a game; disconcert (archaic); also, a euphemistic substitute for *damn*.—**blank**=**book**, *n.* A book of blank leaves for accounts, memoranda, etc.

blanket (blang'ket). [OF. *blankete*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*.] **I. n.** A white or undyed woolen fabric, used for clothing; a large rectangular piece of soft, loosely woven fabric, usually wool, serving as a bed-covering, a covering for a horse, etc.; a similar piece of cloth, etc., for various other uses. **II. a.** Covering or intended to cover a group or class of things, conditions, contingencies, etc.: as, a *blanket mortgage*; a *blanket indictment*.—**blanket**, *v. t.* To cover with or as with a blanket; toss in a blanket, as for punishment; *naut.*, to take the wind out of the sails of (a vessel) by passing to windward of it.—**blanket-ing**, *n.* Material for blankets; also, a supply or quantity of blankets.

blank-ly (blangk'li), *adv.* In a blank manner; vacantly.

—**blank/ness**, *n.*

blank-quette (blān-ket), *n.* [F., dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*.] A stew or fricassee, as of veal or chicken, with a white sauce.

blank-quill-lo (blāng-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blanco*, white.] Any of the food-fishes constituting the genus *Caulolatilus*, esp. *C. microps*, of the West Indies, etc., and *C. princeps*, of the coast of southern California.



Blankquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*).

blare (blār), *v.*; *blared*, *blaring*. [ME. *bleren* = LG. *blaren* = G. *plärren*; prob. imit.]

I. intr. To roar, bellow, or cry (now chiefly prov. Eng.); emit a loud sound as of a trumpet. **II. tr.** To utter with blaring.—**blare**, *n.* A blaring; the sound of a trumpet; any similar sound; also, glare or brilliance of color.

blarney (blār'ni), *n.* [From *Blarney Castle*, near Cork, Ireland; one who kisses the 'Blarney Stone,' in the castle wall, is said to acquire skill in cajoling.] Flattering or wheedling talk; cajolery.—**blar'ney**, *v. t. or i.*; -*neyed*, -*neying*. To ply or beguile with blarney, or use blarney; wheedle.—**blar'ney-er**, *n.*

blasé (blā-zā'), *a.* [F. (fem. *blasée*), pp. of *blaser*, exhaust, satiate.] Satiated with enjoyment; having one's capacity for pleasure or interest blunted or exhausted by experience.

blaspheme (blās-fēm'), *v.*; -*phemed*, -*pheming*. [LL. *blasphemare*, < Gr. *βλάσφημειν*, blaspheme, < *βλάσφημος*, speaking evil.] **I. tr.** To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things); in general, to speak evil of; calumniate. **II. intr.** To utter impious words; talk profanely; also, to utter abusive words.—**blas-phem'er** (-fē'mēr), *n.*—**blas'phe-mous** (-fē-mus), *a.* [LL. *blasphemus*, < Gr. *βλάσφημος*.] Uttering or containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent; also, abusive or defamatory.—**blas'phe-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**blas'phe-mous-ness**, *n.*—**blas'phe-my**, *n.*; pl. -*mies* (-miz). [LL. *blasphemia*, < Gr. *βλάσφημία*, < *βλάσφημος*.] Impious utterance concerning God or sacred things; impious irreverence; evil speaking against anything held sacred.

blast (blāst), *n.* [AS. *blāst* = OHG. *blāst* = Icel. *blāstr*; akin to E. *blaze*² and *blow*³.] A blowing or gust of wind; a forcible stream of air, steam, etc.; the rush of gases outside a great gun upon its discharge, sometimes affecting the operation of neighboring guns; the blowing of a trumpet, etc.; the sound produced by this, or some similar sound; any pernicious or destructive influence on animals or plants; a blight; a curse; the product of a blight; a bud which never blossoms; blasted state or condition; the act of rending rock, etc., or an attempt to do this, by an explosive; the charge of explosive used for this; a smoke of tobacco (Sc.); in *metal*, a current of air forced into a furnace to accelerate combustion; the operation of a blast-furnace with

such a current (as, a furnace is in *blast* when in operation, and out of *blast* when stopped).—**blast**, *v. I. intr.* To puff or breathe hard; blow on a trumpet or the like; boast or brag (Sc.); smoke tobacco (Sc.); become blighted. **II. tr.** To blow forth; proclaim; blow (a trumpet, etc.); confound or stun as by a loud blast; smoke (tobacco: Sc.); blow or breathe on injuriously or destructively; cause to shrivel or wither; arrest in growth; blight; affect with any pernicious influence; ruin or destroy (hopes, happiness, reputation, etc.); strike with the wrath of heaven; curse; rend or attempt to rend (rock, etc.) by an explosive.

—**blast**. Noun termination from Gr. *βλαστός*, sprout, germ, used in biological and other scientific terms, as *archiblast*, *bioblast*, *meroblast*, *neuroblast*.

blast-ed (blās'ted), *p. a.* Affected with a blast or blight, or other destructive influence; withered or shriveled; blighted; also, damned (a euphemism).

blast-te-ma (blas-tē'mā), *n.*; pl. -*mata* (-mə-tā). [NL., < Gr. *βλάστημα*, sprout.] In *biol.*, the formative substance of a germinating ovum; also, the initial point of growth from which an organ or part is developed.

blast-er (blās'tēr), *n.* One who or that which blasts.

blast-fur-nace (blās'tēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which ores are smelted by the aid of a blast of air.

blast-ment (blās'tēmēt), *n.* A blasting; a blast or blight.

blasto-. Form of Gr. *βλαστός*, sprout, germ, used in combination.—**blas-to-cyst** (blas'tō-sist), *n.* In *embryol.*, the germinal vesicle; also, a vesicular blastoderm.—**blas-to-derm** (-dērm), *n.* [+ *-derm*.] In *embryol.*, the primitive membrane or layer of cells which results from the segmentation of the ovum, and which in most metazoans becomes differentiated into the ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm.

—**blas-to-der'mic**, *a.*—**blas'to-disk**, **blas'to-disc** (-disk), *n.* In *embryol.*, a disk-like aggregation of formative protoplasm appearing in an egg after fertilization.—**blas-to-gen'e-sis** (-jen'e-sis), *n.* In *biol.*, reproduction by gemination or budding; also, the theory of the transmission of hereditary characters by germ-plasm.—**blas'to-mere** (-mēr), *n.* [+ *-mere*.] In *embryol.*, any of the cells or segments into which an ovum or egg first divides.—**blas'to-pore** (-pōr), *n.* In *embryol.*, the orifice of an archenteron.—**blas-to-por'ic** (-por'ik), *a.*—**blas'to-sphere** (-sfēr), *n.* In *embryol.*, a blastula; specif., the hollow spherical blastoderm of mammals, formed after gastrulation.

blas-tu-la (blas'tū-lā), *n.*; pl. -*læ* (-lē). [NL., dim. < Gr. *βλαστός*, sprout, germ.] In *embryol.*, an embryo of a metazoan, consisting in typical cases of a sac or hollow sphere formed of a single layer of cells.

blat (blat), *v.*; *blatted*, *blatting*. [Imit.] **I. intr.** To cry as a calf; give forth a harsh sound; talk loudly and senselessly or indiscreetly. [Colloq.] **II. tr.** To utter loudly and indiscreetly; blurt out. [Colloq.]

bla-tant (blā'tant), *a.* [Appar. coined by Spenser: cf. L. *blatire*, babble, and E. *bleat*.] Clamorous; loud-mouthed; noisy; loud; orig. in *blatant beast* (in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a monster with a thousand tongues, symbolizing calumny).—**bla'tan-cy** (-tan-si), *n.*—**bla'tant-ly**, *adv.*

blate (blāt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *blāt*, pale.] Bashful; diffident; backward; dull. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

blath-er (blāth'ēr), *v. i. or t.* [Orig. Sc., < Icel. *bláðhra*.] To talk or utter volubly and foolishly.—**blath'er**, *n.* Voluble, foolish talk.—**blath'er-skite** (-skit), *n.* One given to voluble, empty talk.

blat-ter (blat'ēr), *v.* [Cf. L. *blaterare*, talk foolishly.] **I. tr.** To utter volubly. **II. intr.** To speak or prate volubly; also, to clatter or patter.—**blat'ter**, *n.* A volley of clattering words; a rattling or clattering noise.—**blat'ter-er**, *n.*

blaud (blād), *v. t.* Same as *blad*. [Sc.]

blauw-bok (blou'bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'blue buck.'] A South African antelope (now extinct), *Hippotragus leucophaeus*, with a bluish appearance, and rather large horns; also, any of various small South African antelopes of the genus *Cephalophus*.

blaze¹ (blāz), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *blesi* or D. *bles* = G. *blässe*, blaze on a horse's head.] A white spot on the face of a horse, cow, etc.; a white mark made on a tree, as by removing a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary or a path in a forest; a path or trail indicated by such marks.—

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intū, quīte; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

blaze¹, *v. t.*; *blazed, blazing*. To mark (a tree) with a blaze; indicate (a spot, path, etc.) by blazes.

blaze² (blāz), *v. t.*; *blazed, blazing*. [ME. *blasen*, prob. < Icel. *blāsa* = G. *blasen*, blow, sound, ult. akin to E. *blow*³; in part confused with *blazon*.] To blow, as from a trumpet†; also, to proclaim; publish; make known; also, to blazon†.

blaze³ (blāz), *n.* [AS. *blæse*, torch, flame, = MHG. *blas*, torch.] A torch†; a flame; a flaming fire; a glowing or glaring light; intense brightness; brilliance; a fiery or violent outburst, as of passion; *pl.*, hell (slang).—**blaze**³, *v.*; *blazed, blazing*. **I. intr.** To flame; shine like flame, or with intense brightness; flare (*up*); burst (*out*); fire (*away*), as with a gun. **II. tr.** To cause to blaze; temper (steel) by coating with tallow or oil and then burning off.—**blaz-er** (blā'zēr), *n.* That which blazes; something intensely hot or bright; a bright-colored jacket worn by tennis-players and others.—**blaz'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**blaz'ing=star**¹, *n.* Any of certain American plants with showy flower-clusters, as the liliaceous herb *Alettris farinosa*, the melanthiaceus herb *Chamaelirium luteum*, or the asteraceous herb *Lacinaria squarrosa*.

blazon (blā'zon), *n.* [OF. *blazon*, shield, later armorial bearings, heraldry (F. *blason*).] A heraldic shield; armorial bearings; the heraldic description of armorial bearings; in general, a setting forth; description; display.—**blā'zon**, *v. t.* To describe in heraldic language; depict (heraldic arms, etc.) in due form and color; inscribe with arms or some ornament; embellish; also, to set forth conspicuously or publicly; display; proclaim.—**blā'zon-er**, *n.*—**blā'zon-ment**, *n.* The act of blazoning.—**blā'zon-ry**, *n.* The art of blazoning heraldic arms; armorial bearings; decoration in color, as with heraldic devices; brilliant decoration or display.

-ble. [L. *-bilis* (*-abilis*, *-ibilis*).] A suffix occurring in adjectives of Latin origin, as *noble*, *soluble*, *voluble*, but appearing most often, as a recognized English suffix, in the forms *-able* and *-ible*. See *-able* and *-ible*.

bleach (blēch), *v.* [AS. *blācan* = G. *bleichen* = Icel. *bleikja*; akin to E. *bleak*².] **I. tr.** To make white or whiter, as linen by exposure to sunlight or by chemical agents; deprive of color; make lighter in color; blanch. **II. intr.** To become white; whiten; become pale or colorless.—**bleach**, *n.* The act of bleaching; also, the color given by bleaching; also, any agent or preparation used for bleaching.—**bleach'er**, *n.* One who or that which bleaches; a vessel used in bleaching; an uncovered seat or stand for spectators at outdoor games, as baseball (usually in *pl.*).—**bleach'er-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (*-iz*). A place or establishment where bleaching is carried on.—**bleach'ing=pow'der**, *n.* A powder used for bleaching; esp., chloride of lime.

bleak¹ (blēk), *n.* [ME. *bleke*: cf. *bleak*².] A small cyprinoid fish, *Alburnus lucidus*, of European rivers.

bleak² (blēk), *a.* [Earlier *blake*, < AS. *blāc* = G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr*, pale, orig. 'shining': cf. L. *fulgere*, shine, Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn, also E. *bleach*.] Pale†; bare of vegetation; exposed to cold and wind; desolate; cheerless; raw; cold.—**bleak'y**, *adv.*—**bleak'ness**, *n.*

blear (blēr), *a.* [ME. *blere*; origin uncertain.] Dim from a watery discharge or other superficial affection, as the eyes; dim, misty, or indistinct.—**blear**, *v. t.* To render (the eyes) dim, as with tears, rheum, or inflammation; dim the vision of; blind or deceive; blur, as the face with weeping.—**bleared'ness**, *n.*—**blear'=eye**, *n.* Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the margins of the eyelids.—**blear'=eyed**, *a.* Having blear eyes; affected with blear-eye; dim-sighted; fig., having the mental vision dimmed; dull of perception.—**blear'y**, *a.* Somewhat blear.

bleat (blēt), *v.* [AS. *blētan*.] **I. intr.** To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf; make a similar sound. **II. tr.** To give forth with a bleat; also, to babble or prate.—**bleat**, *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf; any similar sound, as that made by a snipe.—**bleat'er**, *n.*

bleb (bleb), *n.* [Cf. *blob*.] A blister or pustule; a bubble, as in water or glass; a small vesicular body.—**bleb'by**, *a.* Full of blebs.

bled (bled). Preterit and past participle of *bleed*.

blee (blē), *n.* [AS. *blēo*.] Color; complexion; as, "white of *blee*" (Mrs. Browning's "Romaunt of the Page," xx.). [Archaic.]

bleed (blēd), *v.*; *bled, bleeding*. [AS. *blēdan*, < *blōd*, E. *blood*.] **I. intr.** To emit or shed blood; let blood, esp. surgically; exude sap, juice, etc.; leak; run, as color in dyeing; part with money, as under extortion (slang); fig., esp. of the heart, to feel anguish (*for*). **II. tr.** To emit, as blood or sap; shed; let blood from; draw sap, etc., from; extort money from (slang); trim the margin of (a book) so closely as to mutilate the text.—**bleed'er**, *n.* One who or that which bleeds; a person pre-disposed to bleeding.—**bleed'ing=heart**¹, *n.* Any of various plants of the genus *Dicentra* (or *Bikukulla*), esp. *D. spectabilis*, a common garden-plant with racemes of red heart-shaped flowers; also, the wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri* (Eng.); also, the wahoo, *Euonymus atropurpureus* (southern U. S.).



Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).

blem-ish (blem'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *blemir* (blemiss-), *blesmir*, make livid or pale, wound (F. *blēmīr*, grow pale), < *blesme* (F. *blême*), pale, wan; origin uncertain.] To damage or impair; destroy the perfection of; make defective; deface; mar; also, to impair morally; sully; stain.—**blem'ish**, *n.* That which blemishes; a defect, flaw, or imperfection; a moral defect or injury; a blot or stain.—**blem'ish-er**, *n.*—**blem'ish-ment**, *n.*

blench¹ (blench), *v.* [AS. *blencan*, deceive; perhaps akin to E. *blink*.] **I. tr.** To deceive† or cheat†; also, to draw back or flinch from; avoid; also, to disconcert† or foil†. **II. intr.** To start back or aside; shrink; flinch.

blench² (blench), *v. t. or i.* Same as *blanch*.

blench-er (blen'chēr), *n.* One who blenches or flinches.

blend (blend), *v.*; *blended or blent, blending*. [ME. *blenden*, appar. < Icel. *blanda* = AS. *blandan*, mix.] **I. tr.** To mix or mingle; mix thoroughly or intimately; combine so that the things mixed or the line of division cannot be distinguished; mix (different sorts of a commodity) in order to produce a particular kind or quality; confuse†; spoil† or corrupt†. **II. intr.** To become mixed or mingled; unite in a uniform or harmonious whole; pass or shade imperceptibly, as colors into one another.—**blend**, *n.* The act or the result of blending; a mixture or kind produced by blending.

blende (blend), *n.* [G., < *blenden*, blind, deceive.] A native sulphide of zinc, with a non-metallic luster and a color varying from black or brown to yellow or white; sphalerite; also, any of certain other native sulphides (as, manganese-blende, a sulphide of manganese).

blend-er (blen'dēr), *n.* One who or that which blends.

blend-ous (blen'dus), *a.* Of or containing blende.

Blen-heim (blen'em), *n.* [From *Blenheim* Palace, in Oxfordshire, England, built as a public gift to the first Duke of Marlborough after his victory at Blenheim in Bavaria, in 1704.] One of a breed of small spaniels with short head and very long ears, kept as pets.

blen-ni-oid (blen'i-oid), *a.* Resembling a blenny; pertaining to the blennies.

blen-nor-rhe-a, **blen-nor-rhœ-a** (blen-q-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, slime, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] An excessive secretion and discharge of mucus; also, gonorrhea.



Blenny.

blen-n-y (blen'i), *n.*; *pl. blennies* (*-iz*). [L. *blennius*, < Gr. *βλέννος*, blenny, orig. slime.] Any of various fishes of the genus *Blennius* and allied genera, with an elongated tapering body.

blent (blent). Preterit and past participle of *blend*.

bleph-a-ri-tis (blef-a-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the eyelids.—**bleph-a-rit'ic** (-rit'ik), *a.*

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *čh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bles-bok (bles'bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'blaze buck.'] A large South African antelope, *Bubalis* (or *Damaliscus*) *albifrons*, having a blaze or white spot on the face.

bless (bles), *v. t.*; *bles* or *blest*, *blessing*. [AS. *blētsian*, *blēdsian*, consecrate, orig. with blood, < *blōd*, E. blood.] To consecrate by a religious rite, as of prayer; make the sign of the cross over, as for defense against evil; guard or save, as from evil; invoke



Blesbok.

the divine favor or protection for; ask a blessing on; extol as holy or as divinely beneficent; glorify; thank devoutly; bestow divine favor on; bestow happiness or prosperity on; favor, as with some special benefit; congratulate or felicitate (one's self): sometimes used colloquially as a euphemistic substitute for *curse* or *confound*.—**bless-ed** (bles'ed or blest), *p. a.* Consecrated; sacred; holy; divinely or supremely favored; beatified; fortunate or happy: sometimes used colloquially as if for *cursed* or *confounded*, and hence also merely to lend emphasis.—**bless'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**bless'ed-ness**, *n.*—**bless'er**, *n.*—**bless'ing**, *n.* The act or the words of one who blesses; an invocation of divine favor; a benediction; a bestowal of divine favor; a special favor, mercy, or benefit; a boon; a source of happiness or peculiar advantage.—**blest**, *p. a.* Same as *blessed*.

blet (blet), *v. i.*; *bletted*, *bletting*. [F. *blettir*, < *blet*, soft from overripeness.] Of fruits, to become soft internally from incipient decay, as the medlar and persimmon.—**blet**, *n.* A soft spot due to bletting.

bleth-er (blēth'ēr), *v.* and *n.* Same as *blather*.

blet-on-ism (blet'on-izm), *n.* [From *Bleton*, a Frenchman said to have had this faculty.] The alleged faculty of divining the presence of underground waters.—**blet-on-ist**, *n.*

blew¹, **blew**² (blō). Preterit of *blow*², *blow*³.

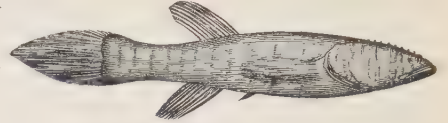
blight (blit), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Some influence, usually hidden or not conspicuous, that blasts or destroys plants, arrests their growth, etc.; a diseased state of plants resulting from this; smut, mildew, or other fungous plant-disease; any insect which blasts or destroys plants; any malignant influence of obscure or mysterious origin; anything which withers hope, blasts prospects, or checks prosperity; also, a blighting or being blighted.—**blight**, *v. t.* To affect with blight; blast; ruin or frustrate.—**blight'er**, *n.* One that blights; a person who causes trouble or makes himself obnoxious (slang, Eng.).—**blight'ing-ly**, *adv.*

blight-y (bli'ti), *n.* [Hind. *vilaiti*, < *vilait*, used in India to signify England, or Europe, < Ar. *wilāyat*, province, government: cf. *vilayet*.] England, or home, esp. as the destination of soldiers when wounded or on furlough; hence, a wound, furlough, or the like, that takes a soldier away from the front. [British army slang.]

blimp (blimp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of small, non-rigid dirigible balloon, such as was used during the World War in searching for and destroying submarines; loosely, any dirigible. [Colloq.]

blind (blind), *a.* [AS. *blind* = D. and G. *blind* = Icel. *blindr* = Goth. *blinds*, blind.] Destitute of the sense of sight; fig., without mental perception; without discernment, understanding, or judgment; not proceeding from or controlled by reason; also, without light; dark; obscure; hard to make out; concealed from sight; secret; without an opening or outlet (as, a *blind* wall or arch); closed at one end (as, a *blind* alley); abortive (as, a *blind* bud); also, of or pertaining to blind persons.—**blind spot**, a circular area on the retina, insensitive to light, at which the optic nerve enters the eye.—**blind tiger**, a place where intoxicating liquors are sold surreptitiously, without a license. [Slang, U. S.]—**blind**, *v. t.* To make blind; render unable to see, as by injuring, dazzling, or bandaging the eyes; deprive

of discernment or judgment; render insensible (to); darken or dim; cover, conceal, or hide.—**blind**, *n.* Something that obstructs vision or keeps out light; a shade or shutter for a window; a blinker for a horse; a cover for masking action or purpose; a hiding-place or ambush, as for a hunter; *blind*, a blindage; in *poker*, a compulsory stake placed in the pool by the age before the cards are dealt.—**blind'age** (-āj), *n.* *Milit.*, a screen or other structure as for protecting men in a trench; also, a mantelet.—**blind'er**, *n.* One who or that which blinds; a blinker for a horse.—**blind' = fish**, *n.* Any of several small

Blind-fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*).

fishes with rudimentary, functionless eyes, found in subterranean streams, as *Amblyopsis spelæus*, of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.—**blind'fold**, *v. t.* [Altered from ME. *blindfellen* (pp. *blindfelled*), 'fell (strike) blind,' by confusion with *fold*.] To strike or make blind; cover or bandage the eyes of, to prevent seeing.—**blind'fold**, *a.* Blindfolded; fig., blinded as to perception or judgment.—**blind'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**blind'ly**, *adv.*—**blind'-man's=buff'**, *n.* A game in which a blindfolded player is buffeted or pushed about until he can catch and identify one of the others, who must then take his place.—**blind'-man's hol'i-day**. The time just before the evening lights are lighted, when it is too dark to work, read, or the like.—**blind'ness**, *n.*—**blind'stitch**, *v. t.* To sew with stitches that do not show on the right side of the work.—**blind'sto'try**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). In arch.,



Blind-story.—Triforium of Lincoln Cathedral, England.

a story without windows or window-like openings; esp., the triforium of a medieval church, possessing no exterior windows.—**blind'worm**, *n.*

A small, snake-like European lizard, *Anguis fragilis*, with minute eyes, popularly supposed to be blind; also, formerly, the adder.

Blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*).

blink (blink), *v.* [= D. and G. *blinken* = Sw. *blinka* = Dan. *blink*.] **I. intr.** To wink, esp. rapidly and repeatedly; look with winking or half-shut eyes; glance with unsteady or dim vision; cast a glance; take a peep; look evasively or with indifference; also, to shine unsteadily or dimly; twinkle. **II. tr.** To cause to blink; also, to see dimly; also, to shut the eyes to; evade; shirk.—**blink**, *n.* A blinking; a glance or glimpse; the twinkling of an eye; a very short time; a gleam; glimmer; also, ice-blink.—**blink-ard** (bling'kård), *n.* One who blinks habitually or who sees imperfectly; fig., one who lacks intellectual perception.—**blink'er**, *n.* One who or that which blinks; also, either of two flaps on a bridle, to prevent a horse from seeing sidewise or backward; a blinker; hence, any obstruction to sight or discernment; also, pl., goggles; also, *sing.*, a device used, as at night, for flashing signals with electric lamps, as in the navy.—**blink'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bliss (blis), *n.* [AS. *bliss*, *blīths*, < *blūthe*, E. *blūthe*.] Blitheness; gladness; lightness of heart; supreme happiness or delight; blessedness; the joy of heaven; also, a cause of great joy or happiness.—**bliss'ful**, *a.* Full of bliss; enjoy-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ing or conferring bliss; supremely joyful.—**bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**bliss'ful-ness**, *n.*

blis-ter (blis'tér), *n.* [ME. *blister*, *blester*, perhaps < OF. *blestre*, *blostre*, clod, lump, swelling.] A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, due to friction, a burn, etc.; any similar swelling or cavity, as an air-bubble in a casting; also, something applied to the skin to raise a blister.—**blis'ter**, *v.* **I. tr.** To raise blisters on. **II. intr.** To develop blisters; become covered with blisters.—**blis'ter=bee'tle**, *n.* Any of various beetles of the family *Meloidæ*, certain species of which, as *Cantharis vesicatoria*, when dried and powdered, are used for raising blisters. See *cantharides*.—**blis'ter=cop'per**, *n.* A form of metallic copper in which gases have produced cavities or blisters.—**blis'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**blis'ter=steel**, *n.* A kind of steel produced by cementation: so called from the blistered appearance of its surface.—**blis'ter-y**, *a.* Full of blisters.

blite (blit), *n.* [L. *blitum*, < Gr. *βλίτον*.] Any of various chenopodiaceous plants, as *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*, sometimes used as a pot-herb, or *Blitum capitatum* ('strawberry-blite'), with red fleshy clusters of fruit.

blithe (blīth or blith), *a.* [AS. *blithe*, kind, pleasant, joyous, = D. *bljde*, joyous, = Icel. *blíðr*, mild, pleasant, = Goth. *bleiths*, kind: cf. *bliss*.] Kind; joyous, merry, or gay; glad; gladsome; cheerful. [Now chiefly prov. or literary.]—**blithe'ful**, *a.* Blithesome. [Archaic.]—**blithe'ly**, *adv.*—**blithe'ness**, *n.*—**blithe'some** (-sum), *a.* Gladsome; cheery; blithe: as, "*blithesome frolics*" (Thomson's "Seasons," Winter, 760). [Now chiefly prov. or literary.]—**blithe'some-ly**, *adv.*—**blithe'some-ness**, *n.*

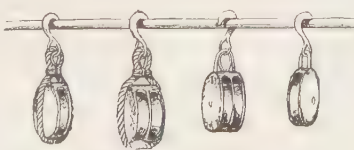
bliz-zard (bliz'zard), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps ult. < *blaze*.] A violent storm of wind with dry, driving, blinding snow and intense cold, esp. frequent on the plains of North America east of the Rocky Mountains.—**bliz'zard-ly**, *a.* Blizzard-like.

bloat (blōt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *blautr*, soft, soaked, wet.] Soft; cured by salting (orig. by steeping in brine) and smoking until half-dried, as herrings (obs. or prov. Eng.); swollen or bloated (archaic).—**bloat**, *v.* **I. tr.** To cure (herrings) as bloaters; also, to render swollen or puffy. **II. intr.** To become swollen or puffy.—**bloat'ed**, *p. a.* Cured as a bloater (as, a *bloated* herring); also, swollen, as with dropsy; having a sodden, puffy appearance, as from drinking or luxurious living; also, pampered; puffed up; also, inflated; overgreat.—**bloat'er**, *n.* A herring slightly salted and partially smoke-dried, but not split open; also, a white-fish, *Argyrosomus prognathus*, of the Great Lakes ('bloater whitefish').

blob (blōb), *n.* [Prob. imit.: cf. *blubber*.] A bubble; a blister; a globule of liquid or viscid substance; a drop; a small, round mass or object.—**blob'by**, *a.* Abounding in blobs; blob-like.

bloc (blōk), *n.* [F.: see *block*.] A block, or number of things or persons taken or acting as a unit; specif., a number of members of a legislative assembly acting as a unit and representing a particular interest (as, the agricultural *bloc* in the U. S. Congress).

block (blōk), *n.* [ME. *block*, appar. < OF. F. *bloc*, block, mass, from Teut. (cf. G. *block*).] A solid mass of wood, stone, or the like, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces; a log of wood; a stump of a tree; a blockhead; a solid mass of wood, etc., used for a particular purpose, as one on which meat is chopped, a slave placed for sale, or a condemned person beheaded; a piece of wood prepared for cutting, or as cut, by an engraver; a mold or piece on which something is shaped or kept in shape; the mold on which a hat is formed; the shape of a hat, or the hat itself; a head, as of wood, for a wig; the wig itself; the human head (slang); a device consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell, to which a hook or the like is attached, used for transmitting power, or changing the direction of motion, by means of ropes or



Single and Double Blocks.

chains passing round the pulleys; a mass of wood, stone, etc., forming an obstruction; an obstacle or hindrance; a blocking or obstructing, or blocked or obstructed state or condition; a stoppage, as of traffic on a road; an animal of a stocky, stout, compact, and well-made form; any compact or connected mass; a large building divided into separate houses, shops, etc.; a connected mass of buildings; a portion of a city, town, etc., inclosed by (usually four) neighboring and intersecting streets; a square; the length of one side of this; a quantity, portion, or section taken as a unit or dealt with at one time; a large number of shares taken together, as in the stock-exchange; one of the short divisions into which a railroad is divided for signaling purposes, as for keeping an interval of space between successive trains.—**block**, *v. t.* [Partly < *block*, *n.*, partly appar. < F. *bloquer*, block up, blockade, < *bloc*.] To form into blocks; fit with blocks; mount on a block; shape or prepare on or with a block; sketch or outline roughly or in a general plan, without details; obstruct (a way, etc.); obstruct the way or course of; prevent passage to or from (a place, etc.); blockade; in *cricket*, etc., to stop (a ball) with the bat, without knocking it to a distance.

block-ade (blo-kād'), *n.* [From *block*, *v.*] The shutting up of a place, esp. a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to prevent ingress or egress; a blockade; any obstruction of passage or progress.—**block-ade**, *v. t.*; *-aded*, *-ading*. To subject to a blockade; prevent ingress to or egress from by warlike means; block up or obstruct.—**block-ad-er** (blo-kā'dér), *n.*

block-age (blok'āj), *n.* The state of being blocked or obstructed; obstruction.

block-book (blok'būk), *n.* A book printed by the old process of block-printing.

block-er (blok'ér), *n.* One who or that which blocks; a tool or machine for some process of blocking.

block-head (blok'hed), *n.* A stupid person; a dolt.

block-house (blok'hous), *n.* Orig., a detached fort blocking passage; later, an edifice constructed chiefly of hewn timber, often with a projecting upper story, having loopholes for musketry and sometimes embrasures for cannon; also, a house built of squared logs.



Blockhouse.

a, a, loopholes for musketry.

block-ish (blok'ish), *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull; wooden.—**block'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**block'ish-ness**, *n.*

block-print-ing (blok'prin'ting), *n.* Printing from carved or engraved blocks of wood, as by the process used for producing books, etc., before the invention of movable types, or by a modern process for decorating calico, etc.

block-tin (blok'tin), *n.* Commercial tin cast into blocks.

block-y (blok'ī), *a.* Marked by blocks or patches of unequally distributed light and shade, as a photograph.

bloke (blōk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A man; a fellow. [Slang.]

biol-ly (blol'ī), *n.* [Cf. *loblolly*.] A nyctaginaceous shrub or small tree, *Pisonia longifolia*, of Florida, the West Indies, etc., bearing oval leaves and bright-red fleshy fruit.

blond (blōnd), *a.* [OF. F. *blond*, masc.; origin unknown.] Light-colored, as golden or light-brown hair; fair-haired and fair-complexioned, as a person; light in hue, as the complexion.—**the blond beast**. [Tr. G. *die blonde Bestie*; in one passage, *die blonde germanische* (Germanic, Teutonic) *Bestie*.] In the writings of the German philosopher Nietzsche (see his "Genealogy of Morals," i. §11, published in 1887), a blond or fair type of man, the early Aryan ancestor of the modern European races during the period of the Aryan descent on the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe, or, more especially, the early Teutonic ancestor (as the Goth or the Vandal) of modern Teutonic peoples, looked upon as a "robber-animal," or beast of prey, "the splendid blond beast roving greedily after prey and victory" (cf. *superman*, Nietzsche's ideal superior being); a natural, non-moral man of prehistoric or primitive times, taken by Nietzsche as the progenitor of the superior races of modern times;

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hence, the type of man, in any age or country, possessing, or credited with possessing, such characteristics (often applied, during the period of the World War, to the modern German, or to the type of German taken as the embodiment of German militarism).—**blond**, *n.* A blond person; also, a kind of silk lace, orig. made of unbleached silk (now commonly *blonde*).—**blonde** (blond), *a.* and *n.* [F.] Fem. of *blond*.—**blond/ness**, *n.*

blood (blud), *n.* [AS. *blōd* = D. *bloed* = G. *blut* = Icel. *blóðh* = Goth. *blōth*, blood.] The fluid that circulates in the arteries and veins or principal vascular system of animals, in man being of a red color and consisting of a pale-yellow plasma containing semisolid corpuscles, some red and some white; the vital fluid as shed from a wound; gore; bloodshed or slaughter; juice or sap, as of plants; the physical nature; temper or state of mind (as, to act in cold blood; there is bad blood, or hostile feeling, between them); also, the blood of a family or race looked upon as a characteristic or distinctive attribute of its members; birth, parentage, kinship, or breed, esp. good birth or breed; lineage; royal lineage (as, a prince of the blood); family, race, or kindred; offspring; also, a spirited or dashing fellow.—**blue blood**. See under *blue*, *a.*—**fresh blood**. See under *fresh*, *a.*—**full blood**. See under *full*, *a.*—**half blood**, relationship through one parent only, as distinguished from *whole blood*, or relationship through both parents.—**blood**, *v. t.* To draw blood from; bleed; stain with blood; give (hounds, etc.) a first taste or sight of blood.—**blood/ed**, *a.* Having blood; of good blood or breed.

blood-feud (blud'fūd), *n.* A feud involving bloodshed or murder.

blood-guilt-y (blud'gil'ti), *a.* Guilty of bloodshed or murder.—**blood-guilt/i-ness**, *n.*

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* The normal temperature (about 98.6° F.) of human blood.

blood-hound (blud'hound), *n.* One of a breed of large, powerful dogs with a very acute sense of smell, used for tracking game, human fugitives, etc.; fig., a relentless pursuer.

blood-i-ly (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner.—**blood/i-ness**, *n.*

blood-less (blud'les), *a.* Lacking blood; pale; spiritless; cold-hearted; also, without bloodshed.—**blood/less-ly**, *adv.*—**blood/less-ness**, *n.*

blood-let-ting (blud'let'ing), *n.* The act of letting blood or bleeding, as by opening a vein, as a remedial measure; phlebotomy.

blood-mon-ey (blud'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to procure or to compensate for the killing of a person.

blood-poi-son-ing (blud'poi'zn-ing), *n.* A morbid condition of the blood due to the presence of toxic matter or micro-organisms; toxemia; septicemia; pyemia.

blood-pres-sure (blud'pres'hūr), *n.* The pressure exerted by the blood against the inner walls of the blood-vessels, varying in different parts of the body, and with exertion, excitement, etc., and under different conditions of health.

blood-red (blud'red'), *a.* Of the deep-red color of blood; also, red with blood.

blood-re-la-tion (blud'rē-lā'shon), *n.* One related by birth; a kinsman. Also **blood/rel'a-tive**.

blood-root (blud'rōt), *n.* An old-world rosaceous plant, *Potentilla tormentilla*, with a reddish root; also, a North American papaveraceous plant, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, with red root and



Bloodhound.

Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

blood-shot (blud'shot), *a.* Of the eyes, red from inflamed blood-vessels.

blood-stone (blud'stōn), *n.* A greenish kind of quartz with small blood-like spots of red jasper scattered through it; heliotrope; also, a kind of hematite.

blood-suck-er (blud'suk'ēr), *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, esp. a leech; fig., an extortioner or sponger.

blood-thirst-y (blud'thēr's'ti), *a.* Eager to shed blood; sanguinary; murderous.—**blood/thirst/i-ly**, *adv.*—**blood/thirst/i-ness**, *n.*

blood-ves-sel (blud'ves'el), *n.* Any of the vessels of the body (arteries, veins, capillaries) through which the blood circulates.

blood-wite (blud'wit), *n.* [AS. *blōdwīte*, 'blood punishment.' In *old Eng. law*, a fine, in addition to the wergild, for the shedding of blood, to be paid to the king or other superior.

blood-wood (blud'wūd), *n.* Any of various trees with a red wood or red sap, as the logwood.

blood-wort (blud'wért), *n.* Any of the plants, with red roots, constituting the family *Hæmodoraceæ*, esp. the red-root, *Gyrotheca tinctoria*, of North America; also, any of various other plants with red roots, leaves, etc., as the blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or the dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, or the hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum*.

blood-y (blud'i), *a.*; compar. *bloodier*, superl. *bloodiest*. [AS. *blōdig*.] Of, like, or stained with blood; bleeding; blood-red; seeking or involving bloodshed; bloodthirsty; sanguinary; also, a vague term of vituperation often used merely for emphasis (low slang, chiefly Eng.: see *bloody*, *adv.*).—**blood/y**, *adv.* [First recorded in the phrase *bloody drunk*, possibly referring to the 17th century *bloods*, or men of fashion.] Exceedingly; very. [Low slang, chiefly Eng.]—**blood/y**, *v. t.*; *bloodied*, *bloodying*. To stain with blood.—**blood/y=mind/ed**, *a.* Bloodthirsty.

bloom¹ (blōm), *n.* [Icel. *blóm* = G. *blume*, flower; akin to E. *blow*.] The flower of a plant; a blossom; flowers collectively; the state of blossoming or flowering; a flourishing or the most flourishing state, as of beauty or vigor; freshness; the rosy hue of the cheek; flush; a powdery deposit or coating, as on the surface of certain fruits; any similar surface coating or appearance; the fluorescence of petroleum, etc.; any of certain minerals (as, cobalt *bloom*, a mineral containing cobalt and arsenic, usually of a rose-red color, and often occurring as a pulverulent incrustation).—**bloom**¹, *v. I. intr.* To produce blooms or blossoms; flower; be in a state of healthful beauty or vigor; flourish; glow with a warm color. **II. tr.** To cause to blossom; also, to impart a bloom or rosy hue to (as, "Barred clouds *bloom* the soft-dying day": Keats's "Ode to Autumn").

bloom² (blōm), *n.* [AS. *blōma*.] A roughly prepared (oblong) mass of wrought-iron, usually made by squeezing or hammering one of the ball-like pasty masses of iron obtained by puddling; any of various other masses of iron or steel, esp. a thick bar of steel obtained by hammering or rolling an ingot.

bloom-er (blō'mér). **I. a.** [Orig. *cap.*] Noting or pertaining to a style of dress for women, advocated about 1850 by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of New York, of which the distinctive features were a short skirt, loose trousers buttoned round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. **II. n.** A bloomer dress or costume; a bloomer hat; *pl.*, loose trousers gathered at the knee, worn by women as part of gymnasium, riding, bathing, or other like dress.

bloom-er-y (blō'mér-i), *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). A bloom-making establishment where the wrought-iron is obtained directly from the ore by a crude primitive process.

bloom-ing (blō'ming), *p. a.* Blossoming; flourishing; glowing as with youthful freshness and vigor: sometimes used as a vague intensive or expletive (slang: as, a *blooming* idiot).—**bloom/ing-ly**, *adv.*

bloom-y (blō'mi), *a.* Blossoming; covered with bloom.

blos-som (blos'om), *n.* [AS. *blōstma*, akin to *blōwan*, E. *blow*.] The flower of a plant, esp. of a plant producing an edible fruit; also, the state of flowering; bloom.—**blos/som**, *v. i.* To put forth blossoms; bloom.—**blos/som-less**, *a.* Without blossoms.—**blos/som-y**, *a.* Full of blossoms.

fat, fate, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

blot¹ (blot), *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A spot or stain, as of ink or mud; a disfiguring stain or mark; a blemish; any black or dark patch; a stain upon character or reputation; a reproach; imputed stain or disgrace; defamation; also, a striking out, obliterating, or erasing, as in a writing. — **blot¹**, *v.*; *blotted*, *blotting*. **I. tr.** To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink or mud; cast a blot upon (reputation, etc.); sully; obliterate with a blot, as writing; cancel; efface; annihilate or destroy; obscure or eclipse; write with blots; cover (paper) with worthless writing (archaic); paint coarsely, or daub; dry with blotting-paper or the like. **II. intr.** To make blots; also, to become blotted or stained.

blot² (blot), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *blot*, Sw. *blott*, bare.] In *backgammon*, an exposed piece liable to be taken or forfeited; the act of exposing the piece; fig., an exposed or weak point, as in an argument or a course of action.

blotch (bloch), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *blot¹* and *botch¹*.] An inflamed eruption or discolored patch on the skin; any large irregular spot or blot; a daub. — **blotch**, *v. t.* To cover or mark with blotches. — **blotch'y**, *a.* Covered with blotches; blotched.

blot-ter (blot'er), *n.* One who or that which blots; something used to absorb superfluous ink, as a piece of blotting-paper; also, a book in which transactions or occurrences, as sales, arrests, etc., are recorded as they take place.

blot-tesque (blo-tesk'), *a.* [See *blot¹* and *-esque*.] Executed with heavy blot-like touches, as painting.

blot-ting-paper (blot'ing-pā'pēr), *n.* A bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb superfluous ink.

blouse (blouz, F. blöz), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A loose upper garment worn by peasants, workmen, and others in France and elsewhere; a loosely fitting outer garment belted in at the waist, worn by the Russians and others; a loosely fitting waist worn by women or children; also, a semifitting coat closing to the neck, worn as part of the undress uniform of the U. S. army. — **blouse**, *v. i.*; *bloused*, *blousing*. To project or hang loosely, as a blouse over the belt. — **bloused**, *a.* Wearing a blouse; also, full or hanging loosely, as a blouse above the belt.

blow¹ (blō), *n.* [ME. *blaw*: cf. D. *blowwen*, G. *bläuen*, beat with a beetle.] A stroke with the fist, a weapon, etc.; a knock, buffet, or thump; any adverse or offensive stroke; a severe shock or misfortune.

blow² (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown*, ppr. *blowing*. [AS. *blōwan* = G. *blühen*; akin to L. *florere*, bloom, *flos*, E. *flower*.] **I. intr.** To flower; blossom; bloom; open out, as a flower. **II. tr.** To cause to bloom. — **blow²**, *n.* A yield of blossoms (as, "a blow of tulips": Addison, in "Tatler," 218); also, the blossoming state; bloom.

blow³ (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown*, ppr. *blowing*. [AS. *blāwan*, blow, = G. *blähen*, blow up, swell; akin to L. *flare*, blow.] **I. intr.** To move in a current, as air or wind; be carried by the wind (as, to *blow over*, to pass over or away, as storm-clouds, or fig., to pass away or be forgotten, as trouble); produce or drive a current of air, as from the mouth or a bellows; puff or pant; sound, as a wind-instrument, under the action of air; spout, as a whale; explode (with *up*); boast (colloq.). **II. tr.** To expel or drive (air, smoke, etc.) as in a current; drive air upon; drive or carry by or as by an air-current; sound by a blast of air; clear or empty by forcing air through; swell or puff (*up* or *out*) with or as with air; form or shape (glass, etc.) by inflation; put out of breath; put (*out*), as a light, by a current of air; force or burst (*out*, *up*, etc.) by explosion; scold (with *up*: colloq.); spend, or spend money on (slang); of flies, to deposit eggs in. — **blow³**, *n.* The act of one who or that which blows; a blowing or blast; a gale of wind; the spouting of a whale; boasting or brag (colloq.); also, the egg of a fly, as deposited on anything; also, in *metal.*, the time during which, or that part of a process in which, a blast is used; the operation of making a quantity of steel in a Bessemer converter, or the quantity of metal involved or made. — **blow'er**, *n.* One who or that which blows; a metal cover for an open fireplace, to aid the draft; a machine for forcing air into a furnace, building, mine, etc.

blow-fish (blō'fish), *n.* Any of various fishes capable of inflating the body; also, the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*.

blow-fly (blō'fī), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-flīz). Any of various true flies which deposit their eggs or larvæ on flesh or in wounds, etc.

blow-gun (blō'gun), *n.* A long pipe or tube through which arrows, etc., are blown by the breath.

blow-hard (blō'hārd), *n.* A boaster; a braggart. [Slang.] **blow-hole** (blō'hōl), *n.* Either of two nostrils or spiracles, or a single one, at the top of the head in whales and other cetaceans, through which they breathe; any hole for the passage or escape of air; a hole in the ice to which whales, etc., come to breathe; in *metal.*, a defect in a casting, due to the imprisonment of a bubble of air or gas.

blow-ing (blō'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which blows; also, a defect in china caused by the development of gas, by the reaction upon one another of the constituents of the glaze, or by a too strong firing.

blown (blōn), *p. a.* Carried or driven by the wind; swollen or puffed up or out; inflated; having the stomach distended by gorging green food, as cattle; put out of breath; fatigued; exhausted; stale, as from exposure to air; flyblown; tainted; unsavory.

blow-out (blō'out), *n.* A sudden or violent escape of air, steam, or the like; a rupture of the casing of an automobile-tire with the consequent bursting of the inner tube; the melting of an electric fuse, usually in a more or less explosive manner; also, a festive celebration (colloq.).

blow-pipe (blō'pip), *n.* A tube through which a stream of air or gas is forced into a flame to concentrate and increase its heating action; also, a device in which two gases (as oxygen and hydrogen) under pressure are made to form a united current at an orifice, where they are kindled, thus producing an extremely hot flame; also, a blow-gun.

blow-torch (blō'tōrch), *n.* A small portable apparatus which gives an extremely hot gasoline-flame intensified by a blast: used in plumbing, etc.

blow-tube (blō'tūb), *n.* A blow-gun; also, a long iron tube used in glass-blowing to blow the semifluid glass into the required shape or size.

blow-y (blō'i), *a.* Windy.

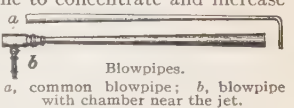
blowze (blouz), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A beggar wench; a fat, red-faced, and coarse-looking or untidy woman (now chiefly prov. Eng.); a blowzy condition (prov. Eng.). — **blowzed**, *a.* Blowzy: as, "I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all *blowzed* and red with walking" (Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," x.). — **blowz'y**, *a.* Red-faced; high-colored; coarse-looking; untidy.

blub-ber (blub'er), *v.* [Prob. imit.] **I. intr.** To bubble; weep, esp. noisily or effusively (used chiefly in sarcasm or ridicule). **II. tr.** To disfigure with weeping; also, to utter with blubbering. — **blub'ber**, *n.* A bubble; also, the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is obtained; also, a medusa; also, the act of blubbering. — **blub'ber-lip**, *n.* A swollen or thick, protruding lip. — **blub'ber-lipped**, *a.* — **blub'ber-y**, *a.* Abounding in or resembling blubber; fat, as a cetacean.

blu-cher (blō'chēr), *n.* [From Field-Marshal von *Blücher* (1742–1819), of the Prussian army.] A kind of strong leather half-boot; also, a shoe in which the vamp is continued up beneath the top, which laps over it from the sides.

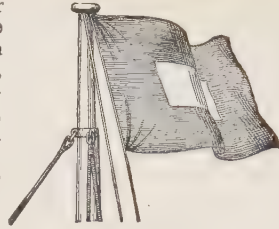
bludg-eon (blu'j'ōn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A short, heavy club or weapon, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other. — **bludg'eon**, *v. t.* To strike or fell with a bludgeon.

blue (blō), *a.*; compar. *bluer*, superl. *bluest*. [OF. *blou*, *blau* (F. *bleu*); from Teut. (cf. OHG. *blāz*, G. *blau*).] Of a color like or approaching that of the clear sky; azure; cerulean; livid, as from cold or a bruise; depressed in spirits; dismal or unpromising (as, a *blue outlook*); strict or rigid, as in morals; of women, learned or pedantic (see *blue-stocking*); also, noting or pertaining to the south pole of a magnet. — **blue baby**, in *pathol.*, an infant affected with congenital cyanosis. — **blue blood**, aristocratic blood: a phrase of Spanish origin, said to refer to the blueness of the veins of people of fairer complexion than those having an admixture of Moorish or Jewish blood. — **blue devils**, low spirits; also,



(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *û*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *ˊ*, primary accent; *ˋ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

delirium tremens.—**blue jay**. See *jay*.—**blue laws**, severe or puritanic laws: from an alleged code said to have been adopted in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven.—**blue mass**, in *phar.*, a preparation of metallic mercury with other ingredients, used for making blue pills.—**blue peter**, *naut.*, a blue flag with a white square in the center, hoisted as a signal for immediate sailing, to recall boats, etc.—**blue pill**, in *phar.*, a pill of blue mass, used as an alternative, cathartic, etc.—**blue ribbon**, a blue ribbon worn as a badge of honor, esp. that worn by members of the Order of the Garter; a member of this order; the greatest distinction or highest place; the first prize; a badge denoting a pledge of abstinence from intoxicating drinks.—**blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper, a compound occurring in large, transparent, deep-blue triclinic crystals: used in calico-printing, fluids for electric batteries, etc.—**blue water**, the deep or open sea.—**blue**, *n.* A blue color; a blue dye or pigment; bluing; something blue, as the sky or the sea; a member of a company, party, army, etc., wearing or having blue as its distinctive color; an athlete representing Cambridge University ('light blue') or Oxford University ('dark blue') in an inter-university contest; a blue-stocking; *pl.*, with *the*, low spirits; despondency.—**into the blue**, into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge: as, to pass *into the blue*. [A French use.]—**blue**, *v. t.*; *blued*, *bluing*. To make blue; tinge with bluing.



Blue Peter.

blue-back (blō'bak), *n.* Any of various fishes with a bluish back, as a salmon of Alaska (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), a trout of Maine (*Salvelinus oquassa*), etc.

blue-bell (blō'bel), *n.* Any of various plants with blue bell-shaped flowers, as the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* ('bluebell of Scotland'), or a liliaceous plant, *Scilla non-scripta*, of England, or, usually in *pl.*, the lungwort, *Mertensia virginica*, of the U. S.

blue-ber-ry (blō'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* -berries (-iz). The edible berry, usually bluish in color, of any of various shrubs of the genus *Vaccinium*, or any of these shrubs (some being locally known as *huckleberries*). Cf. *huckleberry*.

blue-bird (blō'bērd), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Sialia*, comprising small North American passerine song-birds whose prevailing color is blue, esp. *S. sialis*, of the eastern U. S., which appears early in the spring; any of various other birds of which the predominant color is blue.

blue-black (blō'blak'), *a.* Of a bluish-black color; of the darkest shade of blue, almost black.

blue-bon-net (blō'bon'et), *n.* A broad, flat bonnet or cap of blue woolen material, formerly much worn in Scotland; also, a person wearing such a bonnet; a Scotchman; also, a bird, the European blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; also, the cornflower, *Centaurea cyanus*.

blue-book (blō'būk), *n.* A British parliamentary or other official publication, bound in a blue cover; an official register of persons holding U. S. government offices; a blank-book with a blue cover, for replies to questions at an examination, as at certain American colleges; a register or directory of persons prominent socially.

blue-bot-tle (blō'bot'l), *n.* The cornflower, *Centaurea cyanus*; any of various plants with blue flowers; also, any of several species of large flies with blue abdomen.

blue-cap (blō'kap), *n.* Same as *bluebonnet* (in all senses).

blue-coat (blō'kōt), *n.* A person who wears a blue coat, esp. as part of a uniform or livery; often, a policeman.—**blue=coat'ed**, *a.*

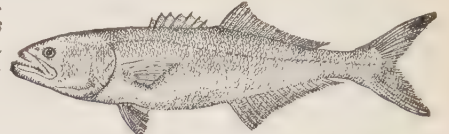
Common Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

blue=curls (blō'kērlz), *n.* Any plant of the menthaceous genus *Trichostema*, which comprises herbs with flowers varying from blue to pink or (rarely) white, and having long, curved filaments; also, the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

blue-eyed (blō'id), *a.* Having eyes with a blue iris.—**blue-eyed grass**, any of numerous plants of the iridaceous genus *Sisyrinchium*, having grass-like leaves and small, usually blue, terminal flowers.

blue-fish (blō'fish), *n.* Any of various bluish or partly blue fishes, esp.

Pomatomus saltatrix, a common food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).

blue-gill (blō'gil), *n.* A large fresh-water sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, of the Mississippi valley, much used for food.

blue-grass (blō'grās), *n.* Any of various grasses with bluish-green stems, esp. species of *Poa*, as *P. pratensis* ('Kentucky blue-grass').

blue-gum (blō'gum), *n.* A tree, *Eucalyptus globulus*, native in Australia. See *eucalyptus*.

blue=hearts (blō'hārts), *n.* A perennial American scrophulariaceous herb, *Buchnera americana*, with deep-purple flowers.

blue'ing, *n.* See *bluing*.

blue=jack (blō'jak), *n.* A small oak, *Quercus cinerea* (or *brevifolia*), of the southern U. S.

blue=jack-et (blō'jak'et), *n.* In the naval service, a sailor, often as distinguished from a marine.

blue-ly (blō'li), *adv.* With a blue color.—**blue'ness**, *n.*

blue=nose (blō'nōz), *n.* A native of Nova Scotia. [Colloq.]

blue=pen-cil (blō'pen'sil), *v. t.* To alter, abridge, or cancel with a pencil that makes a blue mark, as in editing a manuscript.

blue=point (blō'point), *n.* A small-sized oyster suitable for serving raw, orig. one from near Blue Point, on the south shore of Long Island.

blue=print (blō'print), *n.* A print made, as from a mechanical tracing or a photographic negative, on sensitized paper which turns blue on exposure to light and washing in water.

blue=sky (blō'skī') *law*. A law designed to prevent the sale of fraudulent securities.

blue=stock-ing (blō'stok'ing), *n.* A woman who affects literary or intellectual tastes: orig. applied to certain ladies of London who used to meet, about 1750, in plain dress, for literary or intellectual entertainment.—**blue'=stock'ing-ism**, *n.*

blue=stone (blō'stōn), *n.* Blue vitriol; also, a bluish argillaceous sandstone used for building purposes, flagging, etc.

blu-et (blō'et), *n.* [*F. bluet*, *bleuet*, dim. of *bleu*, blue.] Any of various plants with blue flowers, as the cornflower, *Centaurea cyanus*, or, often in *pl.*, any of various species of *houstonia*, esp. *Houstonia caerulea*.

blue-weed (blō'wēd), *n.* A bristly boraginaceous weed, *Echium vulgare*, with showy blue flowers, a native of Europe which has been naturalized in the U. S.

blue=wood (blō'wūd), *n.* A rhamnaceous shrub or small tree, *Condalia obovata*, of western Texas and northern Mexico, often forming dense chaparral.

bluff (bluf), *v.* [Origin unknown.] **I. tr.** To blindfold; in poker, to deceive by a show of confidence in the strength of one's cards; fig., to mislead or daunt by bold pretense.

II. intr. To make a show of strength and confidence in order to mislead.—**bluff**¹, *n.* The act of bluffing; a bold pretense of strong resources, as for the purpose of daunting an opponent.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

bluff² (bluf). [Origin obscure: cf. obs. D. *blaf*, flat, broad, as a face.] **I. a.** Of a ship, nearly vertical in the bows, or presenting a broad, flattened front; presenting a steep, nearly perpendicular front, as a coast; also, pompous or surly; abrupt or blunt; also, rough and hearty; plain and frank. **II. n.** A cliff, headland, etc., with a broad, steep face.—**bluff'ly**, *adv.*—**bluff'ness**, *n.*

blu-ing (blō'ing), *n.* A substance used to give a blue color, or tinge, esp. in laundering.

blu-ish (blō'ish), *a.* Somewhat blue; tending to blue.—**blu'ish-ness**, *n.*

blun-der (blun'dér), *v.* [ME. *blundren*, *blondren*; perhaps akin to *blend*.] **I. tr.** To mix up†, confuse†, or muddle†; do clumsily and wrong; bungle; also, to blurt out. **II. intr.** To move or proceed blindly and clumsily; flounder; also, to make a stupid or gross mistake; bungle.—**blun'der**, *n.* Confusion†; a stupid or gross mistake.

blun-der-buss (blun'dér-bus), *n.* [Corruption of D. *donderbus*, 'thunder box.']

An obsolete short gun with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle, loaded with a number of balls or slugs, and used at a limited range without exact aim; also, a blunderhead.



Blunderbuss. — Armory, Tower of London.

blun-der-er (blun'dér-ér), *n.* One who blunders.

blun-der-head (blun'dér-hed), *n.* A blundering, stupid person.

blun-der-ing (blun'dér-ing), *p. a.* That blunders; bungling; clumsy.—**blun'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

blunge (blunj), *v. t.*; *blunged*, *blunging*. [Origin obscure.] To mix (clay or the like) with water.—**blun'ger**, *n.* A shovel-like device, or a machine, for mixing or blunging clay or the like.

blunt (blunt). [ME.; origin unknown.] **I. a.** Obtuse, thick, or dull, as an angle or point; having an obtuse, thick, or dull edge or point, as a knife or sword; not sharp; dull, as the sight or other faculties; slow in perception or understanding; rude or unrefined (archaic); harsh† or unfeeling†; also, abrupt in manner or speech; unceremonious; plain-spoken. **II. n.** A needle shorter and less sharply pointed than a sharp; also, ready money (slang).—**blunt**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become blunt or less sharp; dull.—**blunt'ly**, *adv.*—**blunt'ness**, *n.*

blur (blér), *v.*; *blurred*, *blurring*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *blear*.] **I. tr.** To obscure or sully as by smearing with ink, etc.; stain or blemish; obscure by making confused in form or outline; render indistinct; dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible to impression. **II. intr.** To make blurs; also, to become blurred.—**blur**, *n.* A smudge or smear, such as that made by brushing writing before it is dry; a blot; a stain; also, a blurred condition; indistinctness.—**blur'ry**, *a.* Full of blurs; indistinct.

blurb (blèrb), *n.* [A made word.] An effusively laudatory statement or announcement concerning a book or other writing or an author, designed to win public favor; any public announcement of similar character. [Colloq.]

blurt (blért), *v. t.* [Appar. imit.] To utter abruptly, impulsively, or inadvertently: usually with *out*.—**blurt**, *n.* A blurting out of something; an abrupt or impulsive utterance.

blush (blush), *v.* [ME. *bluschen*: cf. AS. *blyscan*, glow.] **I. intr.** To shine†; glance†; redden as from embarrassment or shame; feel shame (for, etc.); of the sky, flowers, etc., to become rosy. **II. tr.** To make red; flush; also, to make known by a blush or flush.—**blush**, *n.* A glance or glimpse (as, at first *blush*); also, a reddening, as of the face; a flush; also, a rosy glow or hue.—**blush'er**, *n.*—**blush'ful**, *a.* Given to blushing; rosy.—**blush'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**blush'less**, *a.* Without a blush; unblushing; shameless.

blus-ter (blus'tér), *v.* [Prob. akin to *blast* and *blow*³.] **I. intr.** To blow boisterously, as the wind; roar and be tumultuous; talk in a bullying way; utter loud, empty threats or protests; swagger. **II. tr.** To utter with noise and violence; compel or force by blustering.—**blus'ter**, *n.*

Boisterous noise and violence, as of the wind; a boisterous blast; a noisy commotion; a violent disturbance; noisy, empty menaces or protests; inflated talk; swaggering.—**blus'ter-er**, *n.*—**blus'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**blus'ter-ous**, **blus'ter-y**, *a.* Blustering; tempestuous; bullying; truculent.

bo (bō), *interj.* An exclamation used to startle.

bo-a (bō'ā), *n.* [L. *boa*, *bova*, kind of serpent.] Any of various large, non-venomous tropical serpents of the family *Boidæ*, notable for their power of constriction, as *Boa constrictor*, a common American species; any similar large serpent; also, a long, snake-shaped wrap of silk, feathers, or other material, worn about the neck by women.—**bo'a=con-stric'tor**, *n.* Any large serpent of the boa kind.



Boa (*B. constrictor*).

Bo-a-ner-ges (bō-ā-nér'jēz), *n.* [From the (Aramaic) surname given by Christ to James and John, explained as meaning "sons of thunder" (Mark, iii. 17).] A vociferous preacher or orator.

boar (bōr), *n.* [AS. *bār*.]

The uncastrated male of swine, wild or tame; also, a wild old-world species of swine, *Sus scrofa* ('wild boar'), the supposed original of most of the domestic hogs. See *swine*.



Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*).

board (bōrd), *n.* [AS. *bord*, board, plank, and *bord*, side: two orig. distinct Teut. words.] A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; *pl.*, the stage of a theater; *sing.*, a flat slab or surface of wood or other material used for a specific purpose (as, a blackboard; a bulletin-board; an ironing-board); a tablet or frame on which games are played (as, a checker-board; a chess-board); a kind of thick, stiff paper; pasteboard; a table, esp. to serve food on; food served on a table; daily meals, esp. as provided for pay; the condition of one boarding in another's house; a table at which a council is held; a meeting at such a table; the persons holding the meeting; a body of persons having the management or direction of some business (as, a board of trade; a board of health; a school-board); also, the border or edge of anything (cf. *seaboard*); *naut.*, the side of a ship (cf. *overboard* and *starboard*); also, the course a ship sails on one tack; a leg.—**board on board**, **board and board**, side by side, as ships.—**by the board**, over the ship's side; overboard. Also fig.—**on board**, on a ship, railroad-car, or other conveyance; aboard.—**board**, *v. I. tr.* To cover, close, inclose, lay, or furnish with boards; place (a card) on the board or table in a game; furnish with food, or with food and lodging, esp. for pay; place at board; also, to come up alongside of (a ship), as to attack or to go on board; go on board of or enter (a ship, train, etc.); approach† or accost†. **II. intr.** To take one's meals, or be supplied with food and lodging, in another's house at a fixed price.—**board'er**, *n.* One who boards; esp., one who has his meals, or both meals and lodging, in the house of another for pay.

board-foot (bōrd'fūt), *n.* A unit of measure equal to the cubic contents of a board one foot square and one inch thick (144 cubic inches): used in measuring logs and lumber.

board-ing (bōr'ding), *n.* The act of one that boards; also, boards collectively; a structure of boards, as a fence or floor.—**board-ing-house**, *n.* A house at which board, or a regular service of meals, is furnished, often with lodging.—**board-ing-school**, *n.* A school at which board and lodging are furnished for the pupils.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

board-meas-ure (bōrd'mezh'ūr), *n.* A system of cubic measure in which the unit is the board-foot.

board-rule (bōrd'röl), *n.* A rule or measuring device having scales for finding the cubic contents of a board without calculation.

board-wa-ges (bōrd'wā'jez), *n. pl. or sing.* Money allowed to servants in lieu of board; also, low wages, nominally to pay for board, given to servants during intermission of service, as when the employer is absent; also, board and lodging given for service in lieu of wages in money.

board-walk (bōrd'wāk), *n.* A walk or promenade constructed of boards or planks, esp. one along a beach.

boar-fish (bōr'fish), *n.* Any of various fishes of different genera which have a projecting snout, as a small acanthopterygian fish, *Capros aper*, of the Mediterranean, etc.

boar-hound (bōr'hound), *n.* Any of various kinds of large dogs used orig. for hunting wild boars, esp. a dog of a German breed ('German boarhound') or a great Dane.

boar-ish (bōr'ish), *a.* Boar-like; swinish; brutal.

boast¹ (bōst), *v. t.* [Origin unknown.] To dress or shape (stone, etc.) roughly.

boast² (bōst), *v.* [ME. *bosten*; origin unknown.] **I. intr.** To threaten†; also, to speak vaingloriously or ostentatiously; vaunt; brag; speak with pride (*of*); also, to have possession (*of*). **II. tr.** To threaten†; also, to speak of vaingloriously or ostentatiously; brag of; pride (one's self); also, to exult in possessing; be the proud possessor of.—**boast**², *n.* Loud noise†; also, threatening†; also, vainglorious or ostentatious speech; bragging; also, a cause of boasting; an occasion of pride or exultation.—**boast'er**, *n.*—**boast'ful**, *a.* Given to or characterized by boasting.—**boast'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**boast'ful-ness**, *n.*—**boast'ing-ly**, *adv.*

boat (bōt), *n.* [AS. *bāt* = Icel. *beil*.] A small (open) vessel for traveling on the surface of the water, propelled by oars, sail, motor, or the like; any vessel for navigation; a ship; also, a dish or other object resembling a boat in shape.—**to be in the same boat**, to be in the same (esp. unfortunate) position or circumstances.—**boat**, *v. I. tr.* To place or transport in a boat. **II. intr.** To go in a boat; also, to operate a boat.—**boat'a-ble**, *a.* Navigable by boat.—

boat-age (bō'tāj), *n.* Carriage by boat, or a charge made for it.—**boat'bill**, *n.* A bird of the genus *Cancroma*, of the heron family, which is regarded by many authorities as containing the single species *C. cochlearia*, a tropical American bird having a large, broad bill shaped somewhat like an inverted boat.—**boat'er**, *n.*—**boat'-ful** (-ful), *n.*; *pl. -fuls*.—**boat'-hook**, *n.* A metal hook fixed to a pole, for pulling or pushing a boat.—**boat'-house**, *n.* A house or shed for sheltering boats.—**boat'ing**, *n.* The act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as a means of exercise or amusement.—**boat'-man** (-man), *n.*; *pl. -men*. A man who manages a boat.—**boat'-man-ship**, *n.* The art or skill of a boatman.—**boat-swain** (bōt'swān, naut. bō'sn), *n.* A subordinate officer or warrant-officer on a war-ship, or a seaman on a merchant vessel, in charge of rigging, anchors, cables, etc.; also, a name for various birds, as skuas and tropic-birds.

bob¹ (bob), *n.* [ME. *bobbe*, bunch; origin obscure.] A bunch or cluster, as of flowers or fruit (now Sc. and prov.



Boar-fish (*Capros aper*).



Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*).

Eng.); a small dangling or terminal object, as the weight on a pendulum or a plumb-line; a knob or knot of something, as hair; a knot of worms, rags, or the like, on a string, used in angling; a float for a fishing-line; a short sled (see *bob-sled*); a short jerky motion; a curtsy; a set of changes in bell-ringing; a shilling (slang, Eng.); also, a very young calf (hence *bob veal*, veal too immature for use as food).—**bob**¹, *v.*; *bobbed*, *bobbing*. **I. tr.** To move jerkily; also, to cut short; dock. **II. intr.** To swing, toss, or play loosely or with jerks; make a jerky bow; also, to fish with a bob, as for eels.

bob² (bob), *v. t.*; *bobbed*, *bobbing*. [ME. *bobben*; perhaps imit.] To strike; tap; rap. [Now prov.]—**bob**², *n.* A stroke; a tap; a rap. [Now prov.]

bob³ (bob), *v. t.*; *bobbed*, *bobbing*. [ME. *bobben*, < OF. *bober*.] To delude, trick, or cheat (obs. or prov. Eng.); get by trickery†; mock† or deride†.—**bob**³†, *n.* A trick; a mock; a taunt.

Bob-a-dil (bob'a-dil), *n.* [From *Bobadil*, a boastful character in Ben Jonson's play, "Every Man in His Humour."] A blustering braggart.

bob-ber-y (bob'er-i), *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). [Prob. orig. Anglo-Ind., from Hind.] A hubbub; a disturbance. [Slang, chiefly Eng.]

bob-bin (bob'in), *n.* [F. *bobine*.] A reel or spool for holding thread, as for use in lace-making; a reel, cylinder, or spool upon which yarn or thread is wound, as used in spinning, weaving, machine-sewing, etc.; a reel round which wire is wound in certain electrical devices.

bob-bi-net (bob-i-net' or bob'i-net), *n.* [Orig. *bobbin-net*.] A machine-made cotton netting.

bob-bish (bob'ish), *a.* [Cf. *bob*¹.] In good health and spirits; lively; well; as, "The cows is good, and the boys is *bobbish*" (Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," lvii.). [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

bob-ble (bob'l), *v. i.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Freq. of *bob*¹.] To move with a continual bobbing.—**bob'ble**, *n.* A bobbing movement.

bob-by (bob'i), *n.*; *pl. bobbies* (-iz). [From *Bobby*, for *Robert*, here Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), who improved the police system of London: cf. *peeler*².] A policeman. [Slang, Eng.]

bob-cat (bob'kat), *n.* A lynx, *Lynx rufus*, the common wildcat of the eastern U. S., or some allied species.

bo-bèche (bō-bāsh'), *n.* [F.] A disk or shallow cup of glass, etc., with a central perforation, placed about a candle at the base to catch melted wax, etc.

bob-o-link (bob'o-link), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] A common American passerine song-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; in its fat season much esteemed for food. Also called *reed-bird* and *rice-bird*.

bob-sled (bob'sled), *n.* [See *bob*¹.] A sled formed of two short sleds, one behind the other, with a coupling, plank, etc., between them; either of the short sleds. Similarly **bob=sleigh**.

bob-stay (bob'stā), *n.* Naut., a rope or chain extending from the cut-water to the outer end of the bowsprit.

bob-tail (bob'tāl). **I. n.** A short or docked tail; also, a bobtailed animal. Also fig. **II. a.** Bobtailed; cut short.—**bob'tail**, *v. t.* To cut short the tail of; dock; curtail.—**bob'tailed**, *a.* Having the tail short or docked; curtailed.

bob-white (bob'hwit'), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] The common American quail, *Colinus virginianus*.

boche (bōsh, F. *bosh*). [F.; variously explained, but by many said to be a shortened form of F. *caboche*, head, pate, noddle, < L. *caput*, head.] **I. n.** A term applied colloquially and more or less opprobriously to a German: first brought into general French use during the German invasion of France in 1914. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a boche; characteristic of the boches.—**boch'ism**, *n.*

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* [G. *bockbier*, for *Eimbecker bier*, beer of Eimbeck, or Einbeck, in Prussia.] A strong, dark beer, commonly drunk in the spring. Also called *bock*.



Bobolink.

fat, fâte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

bod-dle (bod'li), *n.* See *bodle*.

bode¹ (bōd). Preterit of *bide*.

bode² (bōd), *n.* [AS. *boda*, < *bēodan*, announce: see *bīd*.] A messenger; a herald. [Archaic.]—**bode**², *v.*; *boded*, *boding*. [AS. *bodian*, announce, proclaim, foretell, < *boda*.] **I. tr.** To foretell or predict (archaic); also, to foretoken or portend; also, to have a presentiment of. **II. intr.** To give presage; promise (*well* or *ill*); augur.—**bode'**^{ful}, *a.* Boding; ominous.

bo-de-ga (bō-dā'gā), *n.* [Sp.] A wine-cellar or wine-shop. **bode-ment** (bōd'ment), *n.* A boding or prediction (as, "This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl Makes all these bode-ments": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," v. 3. 80); also, an omen or presage; also, a foreboding. [Archaic.]

bod-ice (bod'is), *n.* [For *bodies*, pl. of *body*.] Stays† or a corset†; a woman's laced outer garment covering the waist and bust (common in peasant dress); a woman's fitted waist or dress-body.

bod-ied (bod'id), *a.* Having a body.

bod-i-less (bod'i-less), *a.* Having no body; incorporeal.

bod-i-ly (bod'i-li), **I. a.** Of or belonging to the body; corporeal; physical. **II. adv.** With respect to the body; in the flesh; corporeally; also, as a whole; entirely.

bod-ing (bōd'ing), *p. a.* That bodes; presaging; ominous; foreboding.—**bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bod-kin (bod'kin), *n.* [ME. *boydekyn*; origin unknown.] A dagger; a small pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc.; a blunt needle-like instrument for drawing tape, cord, etc., through a loop, hem, or the like; a long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair; a printers' tool for picking out letters in making corrections in type which has been set; also, a third person sitting between two others, as in a carriage, on a seat suited for two only (as, "He's too big to travel *bodkin* between you and me": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xl.).

bod-le (bod'li), *n.* [Said to be < *Bothwell*, name of a mint-master.] An 'old Scotch copper coin, orig. worth one sixth of an English penny; hence, any very small coin. [Sc.]

bod-y (bod'i), *n.*; pl. *bodies* (-iz). [AS. *bodig* = OHG. *botah*, MHG *botech*, body.] The physi-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Bodle of Charles II.—British Museum.

cal structure or material organized substance of man or any animal; the material frame of a human being or an animal; also, the trunk or main mass of a thing; the bulk, or main portion; also, an organized or collective whole; an assemblage of persons or things; a systematic collection; a code, as of laws; also, any material thing; a separate portion of matter; a mass; a kind or form of matter; matter; consistence, density, or substance; substantial quality; also, a human being; a person; also, that part of a dress which covers the trunk, esp. above the waist; in *geom.*, a figure having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; a solid.—**body corporate**, a legally incorporated body of persons; a corporation.—**body politic**, a people as forming a political body under an organized government.—**bod'y**, *v. t.*; *bodied*, *bodying*. To invest with or as with a body; embody; set (forth) in bodily form or outward reality.—**bod'y=cav'i-ty**, *n.* In *zool.*, *anat.*, etc., the general or common cavity of the body, as distinguished from special cavities or those of particular organs.—**bod'y=col'or**, *n.* A pigment possessing body or a high degree of consistence, substance, and covering power; a color rendered opaque by an admixture of white.—**bod'y=guard**, *n.* A personal or private guard, as for a sovereign; a retinue or escort.—**bod'y=s-natch'er**, *n.* One who steals dead bodies, as for use in dissecting.—**bod'y=s-natch'ing**, *n.*

Bō-o-tian (bō-ō'shian), **I. a.** Pertaining to Bœotia, a district of ancient Greece, whose inhabitants were proverbial for dullness; hence, dull; stupid. **II. n.** A native of Bœotia; a stupid person.

Boer (bōr). [D. *boer*, peasant, countryman, = E. *boor*.] **I. n.** A South African Dutch colonist or farmer; an inhabitant of either of the former Dutch republics of South Africa. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Boers: as, the *Boer*

War (a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, or South African Republic, 1880–81; also, esp., a war between Great Britain on the one side and the Transvaal and the Orange Free State on the other, 1899–1902).

bog (bog), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bog*, soft.] A piece of wet, spongy ground, with soil composed mainly of decayed vegetable matter; a moss; a quagmire; a marsh; also, ground of this kind; boggy soil.—**bog**, *v. t. or i.*; *bogged*, *bogging*. To sink or stick in or as in a bog.—**bog'=as'pho-del**, *n.* Either of two melanthiaceous plants, *Abama ossifraga*, of Europe, and *A. americana*, of the U. S., growing in boggy places, and resembling the true asphodel.—**bog'=bean**, *n.* Same as *buck-bean*.—**bog'ber'ry**, *n.* The European cranberry.

bo-gey¹ (bō'gi), *n.* [See *bogy*¹.] A boggy; a bugbear; in *golf*, the score of "Colonel Bogey."—**Colonel Bogey**, in *golf*, an imaginary player with an assigned score against which other players must contend.

bo-gey² (bō'gi), *n.* See *bogie*².

bog-gle¹ (bog'li), *n.* Variant of *bogle*. [Prov. Eng.]

bog-gle² (bog'li), *v.*; -*gled*, -*gling*. [Prob. < *boggle*¹, with sense in part due to *bungle*.] **I. intr.** To start with fright; shy, as a horse; hold back, hesitate, or demur; quibble or equivocate; also, to make clumsy attempts; bungle. **II. tr.** To frighten; embarrass or perplex; also, to bungle or botch.—**bog'gle**², *n.* A bogging; a bungle.—**bog'gler**, *n.*—**bog'gling-ly**, *adv.*

bog-gy (bog'i), *a.*; compar. *boggier*, superl. *boggiest*. Bog-like; marshy; swampy.

bo-gie¹ (bō'gi), *n.* See *bogy*¹.

bo-gie² (bō'gi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A low, strongly built truck or cart; also, a pivoted truck for carrying one end of a locomotive or of a railroad-carriage.

bo-gle (bō'gl), *n.* [Orig. Sc.; prob. from Celtic: cf. *bogy*¹, *bog*².] A boggy or a specter (as, "Glow'ring round wi' prudent cares, Lest *bogles* catch him unawares": Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," 86); also, a bugbear.

bog=oak (bog'ōk), *n.* Oak (or other wood) found preserved in bogs.

bog=or-chis (bog'ōr'kis), *n.* A small old-world orchis, *Malaxis paludosa*, with inconspicuous flowers, growing in boggy places.

bog=ore (bog'ōr), *n.* A variety of limonite found in bogs or water.

bog=trot-ter (bog'trot'ēr), *n.* An Irish peasant.

bo-gus (bō'gus). [Origin obscure.] **I. † n.** An apparatus for coining counterfeit money. **II. a.** Counterfeit; spurious; sham.

bog=wood (bog'wūd), *n.* Bog-oak.

bo-gy¹ (bō'gi), *n.*; pl. -*gies* (-giz). [Cf. *bogle* and *bug*².] A fearsome specter; a hobgoblin; also, a bugbear; any object of dread; specif. [*cap.*], the devil (often called *old Boggy*).

bo-gy² (bō'gi), *n.* See *bogie*².

bo-hea (bō-hē'), *n.* [From the *Wu-yi* Hills, in Fu-kien province, China.] Tea, esp. an inferior black China tea.

Bo-he-mi-a (bō-hē'mi-ā), *n.* A country or region of central Europe; also, Gipsies collectively (formerly thought to come from Bohemia); also, a place where people, esp. artists or writers, lead a free, unconventional life; the community of such persons.—**Bo-he'mi-an**. **I. n.** A native of Bohemia; also, the (Slavic) language of Bohemia; Czech; also, a Gipsy; also [*cap.* or *l. c.*], any person, esp. an artist or a writer, who leads a free, unconventional life. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia; [*cap.* or *l. c.*] pertaining to or characteristic of social Bohemians; free from social restraints; unconventional.—**Bo-he'mi-an-ism**, *n.*

bo-hunk (bō'hungk), *n.* A Bohemian or Czech. See Čapek's "Čechs in America," x. [Slang, U. S.]

boil¹ (boil), *n.* [AS. *bȳle* = G. *beule*.] A painful suppurating inflammatory sore forming a central core, caused by microbic infection; a furuncle.

boil² (boil), *v.* [OF. *bullir* (F. *bouillir*), < L. *bullire*, < *bullā*, bubble.] **I. intr.** To bubble up and emit vapor, as a liquid under the action of heat; undergo cooking or other treatment in liquid so heated; move in commotion or agitation; seethe; be violently agitated or incensed. **II. tr.** To cause (liquid) to boil; cook or treat in a boiling liquid; make by such cooking or treatment.—**boil**², *n.* The act

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *ſ* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

or state of boiling; the condition of being at the boiling-point.—**boil'er**, *n.* One who or that which boils; a vessel for boiling something in; a strong metallic structure in which steam is generated, as for heating purposes or for driving engines; a device in which water is heated; a tank for storing hot water; also, a fowl, vegetable, etc., suitable for boiling.—**boil'er-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). A place, establishment, or apparatus for boiling.—**boil'ing=point**, *n.* The temperature at which a liquid boils: as, the *boiling-point* of water (212° F., 100° C., or 80° R., at the sea-level).

bois (bwo), *n.* [F.: see *bush*'] A wood; a tract of woodland; also, wood or timber.

bois-ter-ous (bois'tér-us), *a.* [ME. *boistrous*, earlier *boistous*; origin unknown.] Coarse† or heavy†; rough; turbulent; tumultuous; rudely vigorous; roughly or noisily exuberant in spirits.—**bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**bois'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

bo-lar (bô'lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bole or clay.

bo-las (bô'lās), *n. pl. or sing.* [Sp., *pl. of bola*, ball.] A weapon of war and the chase, used by South American Indians and others, consisting of balls of stone or metal attached to the ends of a thong or connected thongs: thrown so as to wind about an object aimed at.

bold (böld), *a.* [AS. *bald*, *beald*, = D. *boud*, akin to G. *bald*, soon.] Fearless; courageous; exhibiting or requiring courage; also, audacious or forward; impudent; using or showing freedom or license; also, striking or conspicuous; steep or bluff, as a shore; deep close to the shore, as water; also, confident† or certain†.—**bold=face**, *n.* An impudent person; in *printing*, bold-faced type, such as that used for headings of entries in this dictionary. See *type*.—**bold'=faced**, *a.* Having a bold face; impudent; of type, having thick lines that make a heavy impression.—**bold'ly**, *adv.*—**bold'ness**, *n.*

bole¹ (böl), *n.* [Icel. *bolr*.] The stem or trunk of a tree; something similar to this in shape, as a pillar.

bole² (böl), *n.* [LL. *bolus*, < Gr. *βῶλος*, clod, lump.] Any one of a class of soft, more or less brittle, unctuous clays varying from yellow or red to nearly black and affording pigments.

bole³ (böl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small recess in the wall of a room, for holding articles; also, a small opening in a wall, for letting in light or air. [Sc.]

bo-lec-tion (bō-lek'shən), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *arch.*, a molding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates.

bo-le-ro (bō-lā'rō), *n.*; *pl. -ros* (-rōz). [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, or the music for it; also, a short jacket ending above or at the waist-line.

bo-lide (bō'lid or -lid, or bō'l'id), *n.* [F. *bolide*, < L. *bolis* (*bolid*-), < Gr. *βολις* (*βολιδ*-), missile, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A large, brilliant meteor, esp. one that explodes.

Bo-liv-i-an (bō-liv'i-ān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Bolivia, in South America. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Bolivia.

boll¹ (böl), *n.* [AS. *bolla*, bowl: cf. *bowl*'] A bowl†; also, a rounded seed-vessel or pod of a plant, as of flax or cotton.—**boll**¹, *v. i.* To form into or produce bolls.

boll² (böl), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *bolli*, bowl, = AS. *bolla*, É. *boll*'] A measure for grain, etc., of varying capacity, but generally containing about six bushels. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

Bol-land-ist (bō'lān-dist), *n.* Any of a series of Jesuit editors, beginning with Jean Bolland (1596-1665), engaged in the publication of the "Acta Sanctorum," a well-known collection of lives of the saints.

bol-lard (bō'lārd), *n.* [Perhaps < *bole*'] *Naut.*, a post on which hawsers are made fast.

boll-wee-vil (bō'lwē'vī), *n.* A weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*, that attacks the bolls of cotton.

boll-worm (bō'l'werm), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth,

Heliothis armigera, destructive to the bolls of cotton and to other plants.

bo-lo (bō'lō), *n.*; *pl. -los* (-lōz). [Na-

Bolo.

tive name.] A large, heavy knife resembling a machete, used in the Philippine Islands.

Bo-lo-gna (bō-lō'nā, It. bō-lō'nyā) *sau'sage*. [From *Bologna*, city and province of northern Italy.] A large-sized variety of sausage containing a mixture of meats.

bo-lo-graph (bō'lō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *βολή*, a throw, ray: see *-graph*.] A record made by a bolometer.—**bo-lo-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

bo-lom-e-ter (bō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βολή*, a throw, ray: see *-meter*.] An electrical instrument for measuring minute amounts of radiant heat.—**bo-lo-met-ric** (bō-lō-met'rik), *a.*

Bol-she-vik (bōl'she-vēk, Russ. bol-she-vēk'). [Russ., < *bolsh*, greater, larger, more: with allusion to the majority (Russ. *bolshinstvo*) or larger faction of the party.] **I. n.**; *pl. Bolsheviki* (bōl-she-vē'kē, Russ. bol-she-vē-kē') or *-viks* (-vēks). In Russian politics, orig. (from 1903), a member of the more radical faction (the Bolsheviki) of the Social Democratic party, which demanded the carrying out of the whole socialistic program at once, including control of the means of production by the workers and distribution of the land among the peasants, by means of a revolution which should place the control of the government in the hands of the proletariat (as opposed to the Mensheviks, or less radical faction of the same party, which sought the gradual attainment of socialistic ends through measures suited to the existing conditions, and also as opposed to the Social Revolutionaries, or members of the Social Revolutionary party, the other of the two chief Russian socialistic parties); in later use, a member of the ultraradical communist party in control of Russia after the overthrow, on Nov. 7, 1917, by the former Bolshevik group and new adherents, of the provisional revolutionary government under the moderate socialist Kerenski (the Kerenski government having come into power after the overthrowing of the Czar on March 15, 1917, and the taking over of the government by the Duma group and allied moderate socialist groups); hence [sometimes *l. c.*], a member of an ultraradical party or group in any country whose aims include the control of property and government by the working classes, effected by means of armed revolution or otherwise; one advocating a proposed international order to consist of a federation of national governments throughout the world, under the control of the working classes; in general, an ultraradical socialist; any political ultraradical. **II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of the Bolsheviks or their doctrines or methods.—**Bol'she-vik-ism**, *n.* Same as *Bolshevism*.—**Bol-she-vism** (bōl'she-vizm), *n.* The doctrines, methods, or procedure of the Bolsheviks (see *Bolshevik*, *n.*); [sometimes *l. c.*] the principles or practices of ultraradical socialists or political ultraradicals generally.—**Bol'she-vist** (-vist). **I. n.** A follower or advocate of the doctrines or methods of the Bolsheviks; a Bolshevik; in general [sometimes *l. c.*], an ultraradical socialist; any political ultraradical. **II. a.** Bolshevistic.—**Bol-she-vis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic or suggestive of Bolsheviks or Bolshevism.—**Bol-she-vis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**Bol'she-vize** (-vīz), *v.*; *-vized*, *-vizing*. **I. tr.** To render Bolshevik or Bolshevistic; bring under the influence or domination of Bolsheviks. **II. intr.** To become Bolshevik or Bolshevistic; act like a Bolshevik.—**Bol'she-vi-za'tion** (-vi-zā'shən), *n.*

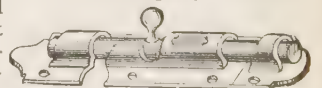
bol-ster (bōl'stēr), *n.* [AS. *bolster* = G. *polster*.] A pillow, esp. a long under-pillow for a bed; something resembling or suggesting this in form or use; a cushion or pad; a supporting piece in a structure or apparatus.—**bol'ster**, *v. t.* To support with or as with a bolster; prop; sustain; also to pad or stuff.—**bol'ster-er**, *n.*

bolt¹ (bölt), *n.* [AS. *bolt*, akin to G. *bolz*, *bolzen*.] An arrow, esp. one for a crossbow or other engine; a shaft of lightning; a strong metal pin, often with a head at one end and with a screw-thread at the other to receive a nut; an appliance



Cotton-bolls.

a, Immature boll; b, mature and opened boll.



Door-bolt.

fat, fate, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

for fastening a door, etc., consisting of a cylindrical or other sliding piece, as of metal, which can be pushed or shot into a socket; the part of a lock which is protruded from and drawn back into the case, as by the action of the key; a fetter†; some object or piece resembling or suggesting a metal bolt; a roll or (whole) piece of cloth; a bundle, as of osiers; also, an act of bolting; a sudden dash, run, or flight; in *U. S. politics*, a breaking away, as from a nominating convention or a party.—**bolt**¹, *v. I. intr.* To move suddenly like a bolt or arrow; dart, dash, or run suddenly away; in *U. S. politics*, to break away, as from a party; refuse to support the policy or candidates of one's party. **II. tr.** To shoot like a bolt; blurt (*out*); swallow hurriedly or without chewing; fasten with a bolt or bolts; fetter† or shackle†; in *U. S. politics*, to break away from; refuse to support.—**bolt**¹, *adv.* Like a bolt or arrow; straight (as, *bolt upright*); suddenly.

bolt² (bôlt), *v. t.* [OF. *buleter* (F. *bluter*), for *bureter*, < *bure*, coarse woolen cloth: see *bureau*.] To sift through a cloth or sieve; hence, to examine or separate as by sifting.—**bolt**² (*-āj*), *n.* The process of bolting; removal of bran or coarser particles from flour by bolting.

bolt³ (bôl'tér), *n.* One who or that which bolts; in *U. S. politics*, one who bolts from a party.

bolt⁴ (bôl'tér), *n.* One who bolts meal, etc.; also, a piece of cloth or a sieve used in sifting.

bolt⁵ (bôl'tér), *n.* [Earlier *boulter*; origin unknown: cf. *bullow*.] A long fishing-line on which a number of hooks are strung.

bolt⁶ (bôl'tér), *v.* See *balter*.

bolt-head (bôl't'hed), *n.* The head of a bolt; in *chem.*, a glass vessel with a long, straight neck and a rounded body; a mattress.

bolt-ing-cloth (bôl'ting-klôth), *n.* Cloth, as of linen or silk, for bolting or sifting meal, etc.

bolt-rope (bôl't'rôp), *n.* A rope or the cordage sewed on the edges of a sail or the like to strengthen it.

bo-lus (bô'lus), *n.*; pl. *boluses*. [LL.: see *bote*².] A round mass of medicine, larger than an ordinary pill, forming a dose; any small rounded mass.

bomb (bom or, chiefly Brit., bum), *n.* [F. *bombe*, < It. *bomba*, bomb, < L. *bombus*, < Gr. *βόμβος*, a booming sound.] A hollow (usually spherical) projectile for a mortar, etc., filled with a bursting charge, and exploded by means of a fuse, by impact, or otherwise; a shell; also, any similar missile or device (as, a dynamite bomb).—**bomb**, *v. t.* To hurl bombs at; drop bombs upon, as from an aeroplane; bombard.

bom-ba-ca-ceous (bom-bā-kā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Bombax*, a silk-cotton genus, ML. *bombax*, cotton: see *bombast*.] Belonging to the *Bombacaceæ*, a family of trees including the silk-cotton trees and the baobab.

bom-bard (bom'bārd or bum'), *n.* [OF. *bombarde*, < L. *bombus*: see *bomb*.] The earliest kind of cannon, orig. for throwing stone balls; a bomb-ketch; a leather jug or bottle for liquor†; a topert†; a former deep-toned musical instrument of the oboe family.—**bom-bard'** (*-bārd'*), *v. t.*

To attack or batter with artillery; attack with bombs; assail vigorously and persistently.—**bom-bard'er**, *n.*—**bom-bar-dier'** (*-bār-dēr'*), *n.* [F.] A soldier in charge of a bombard or cannon; a cannoner; in the British army, a non-commissioned officer in the artillery.—**bom-bard'-ment**, *n.* The act of bombarding; a prolonged attack with artillery; an attack with bombs.

bom-bar-don (bom'bār-dŏn or bom-bār'-), *n.* [It. *bombardone*, akin to E. *bombard*.] A large, deep-toned, valved brass wind-instrument, in tone not unlike an ophicleide.

bom-ba-sine', *n.* See *bombazine*.

bom-bast (bom'bast), *n.* [OF. *bombace*, < ML. *bombax*, cotton, for L. *bombyx*, cotton, silk, silkworm, < Gr. *βόμβυξ*, silk, silkworm.] Cotton†; padding†; inflated or high-sounding language; fustian.—**bom-bas'tic** (*-bas'tik*), *a.*

Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; grandiloquent.—**bom-bas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bom-ba-zine (bom-bā-zēn' or bum-), *n.* [OF. *bombasin*, < L. *bombycinus*, of silk, < *bombyx*, silk: see *bombast*.] A cotton or part-cotton fabric†; a fine twilled fabric with a silk warp and worsted weft, formerly much used (in black) for mourning.

bombed (bomd or bom'bed), *a.* [F. *bombé*, rounded like a bomb.] Rounded; convex: as, "that *bombed* brow" (Brown-ing's "Fifine at the Fair," lx.).

bomb-er (bom'ér), *n.* A thrower of bombs.

bom-bi-nate (bom'bi-nāt), *v. i.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [LL. *bombinatus*, pp. of *bombinare*, < L. *bombus*, a booming or humming sound.] To hum; buzz.—**bom-bi-na'tion** (*-nā'shŏn*), *n.*

bomb-ketch (bom'kech), *n.* [See *bomb*.] A small ketch-rigged vessel carrying a mortar or mortars for bombard-ing.

bomb-plane (bom'plān), *n.* An aeroplane for dropping bombs.

bomb-proof (bom'prôf), *I. a.* Proof against bombs or shells. **II. n.** A bomb-proof structure.

bomb-shell (bom'shel), *n.* A bomb.

bom-by-cid (bom'bi-sid), [NL. *Bombycidæ*, pl., < *Bombyx*, the typical genus, < L. *bombyx*, silkworm: see *bombast*.]

I. n. Any of the *Bombycidæ*, a family of moths containing the silkworm-moths of the genus *Bombyx* and allied genera.

II. a. Belonging to the *Bombycidæ*.

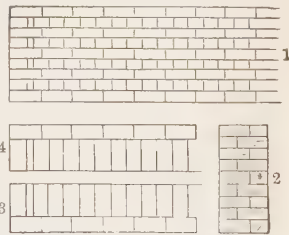
bo-na fi-de (bô'nā fī'dē), [L.] In good faith; in all sincerity; without make-believe or fraud: a phrase often used adjectively (as, a *bona-fide* offer).

bo-nan-za (bô-nan'zā), *n.* [Sp., fair weather, prosperity, < L. *bonus*, good.] A rich mass of ore, as found in mining; hence, any rich source of profit.

bo-na-si (bô-nā-sē'), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] Any of several food-fishes, groupers of the genus *Mycteroperca*, of Florida, the West Indies, etc., esp. *M. bonaci*.

bon-bon (bon'bon, F. bôn'bôn), *n.* [F., 'good-good.'] A sweetmeat or sugar-plum; a piece of confectionery; any dainty or delicacy.—**bon-bon-nière** (F. bôn-bo-nyâr), *n.* [F.] A box or receptacle for bonbons.

bond¹ (bond), *n.* [Var. of *band*¹.] Something that binds; a band; a shackle or fetter; a link or tie; an obligation; an agreement or engagement; a legal instrument, under seal, binding the maker (and usually his heirs, etc.) to a specified course of action; a bondsman or security; the state of dutiable goods on which the duties are unpaid, when stored, under a bond, in charge of the government; an interest-bearing security issued by a government or corporation and based on a capital debt; in *masonry*, etc., the connection of the stones or bricks in a wall, etc., made by overlapping them in order to bind the whole into a compact mass; a particular method of so disposing stones or bricks; also, a stone or brick that binds; a bonder; in *carp.*, the fastening together of two or more pieces of timber; *pl.*, the timbers used for supporting or strengthening the walls of a building, etc.; *sing.*, in *chem.*, a unit of 1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first-course bed; 4, second-course bed.



English Bond.

bond² (bond), [AS. *bonda*, householder, < Icel. *bōndi*, husbandman, < *būa*, dwell.] **I. n.** A peasant; also, a serf. **II. a.** In bondage. [Archaic.]—**bond'** (*-āj*), *n.* Serfdom; involuntary servitude; slavery; subjection.

bond-ed (bon'ded), *p. a.* Subject to or secured by bonds; placed in bond, as goods; designed to hold goods in bond, as a warehouse.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bond-er (bon'dér), *n.* One who or that which bonds; in *masonry*, a stone that extends into or through a wall, to bind it together.

bond-hold-er (bond'hól'dér), *n.* A holder of a bond; esp., one who holds or owns a bond or bonds issued by a government or corporation.

—**bond'hold'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

bond-maid (bond'mād), *n.* [See *bond*².] A female slave.

—**bond'man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl. -men.* A male serf or slave. —**bond'=ser'vant**, *n.* One who serves in bondage. —**bond'=slave**, *n.* One who is in bondage or slavery.

bonds-man (bondz'mān), *n.*; *pl. -men.* One who by bond becomes surety for another; also, a bondman.

bond-stone (bond'stōn), *n.* In *masonry*, a bonder.

bon-duc (bon'duk), *n.* [F., < Ar. *bundug*.] A tropical shrub of the *cæsalpiniaceae* genus *Guilandina*, with hard gray seeds (nicker-nuts), which are used as beads.

bond-wom-an (bond'wūm'an), *n.*; *pl. -women* (-wīm'en). A female slave.

bone¹, born², bourn³ (bōn, prickly pods which inclose the nicker-nuts (shown separately). *bon*, *v. t.* [Origin uncer- tain: cf. *bourn*².] To sight along (an object or objects) to see whether level or in line.

bone² (bōn), *n.* [AS. *bān* = G. *bein*.] Any one of the distinct pieces of which the skeleton or hard framework of the body of vertebrates is composed; a bone or piece of a bone with the meat adhering to it, as an article of food; *pl.*, the bones of the body collectively; the skeleton; the bodily frame; the mortal remains; *sing.*, the skeleton or bony structure considered as one of the components of the body; the hard substance of which bones are composed; any of various similar substances, as ivory, whalebone, etc.; something made of bone, ivory, etc.; *pl.*, dice; also, pieces of bone (or wood), used in pairs, held between the fingers and rattled, esp. by negro minstrels, to produce a kind of music, or to keep time to music; *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), an end-man in a minstrel-troupe, who performs on these; *sing.*, a strip of whalebone or other material used for stiffening a corset, bodice, etc. — **bone², v.**; *boned, boning*. **I. tr.** To free from bones; put whalebone into; manure with ground bone; also, to seize or steal (slang). **II. intr.** To settle (down) to hard work; work or study hard. [Slang.] — **bone=black**, *n.* A black carbonaceous substance obtained by calcining bones in closed vessels, used as a decoloring agent, a pigment, etc. — **boned**, *a.* Having bones; as, big-boned. — **bone=dry**, *a.* Dry as a bone: used esp. with reference to the effect of rigidly enforced prohibition laws. [Colloq.] — **bone'less**, *a.* Without bones. — **bone=oil**, *n.* A fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone.

bone-set (bōn'set), *n.* [From *bone* + *set*; from its supposed medicinal virtue.] The plant thoroughwort.

bon-fire (bon'fir), *n.* [Earlier *bonefire*.] A fire of bones†; any fire built in the open air, as to burn rubbish or to celebrate some event.

bon-go (bong'gō), *n.*; *pl. -gos* (-gōz). [Native name.] A large antelope, *Boocercus eurycerus*, of western Africa, of a chestnut color marked with white, the flesh of which is esteemed as food; also, a similar species, *B. isaaci*, of eastern Africa, regarded by some as a variety of the former.

bon-ho-mie (bon-g'mē, F. *bo-no-mē*), *n.* [F., < *bon-homme*, 'good man.'] Good nature; unaffected affability.

Bon-i-face (bon'i-fās), *n.* [From *Boniface*, the landlord in Farquhar's play, "The Beaux' Stratagem."] [Also *l. c.*] The landlord of an inn or hotel.

bon-i-ness (bō'ni-nes), *n.* Bony quality.

bo-ni-to (bō-nē'tō), *n.*; *pl. -tos* (-tōz). [Sp.] Any of various sea-fishes, esp. of the mackerel family, as *Sarda sarda*, a food-fish of northern Atlantic waters.



Bonito (*Sarda sarda*).

bon mot (bōn mō); *pl. bons mots* (bōn mōz, F. *bōn mō*). [F., 'good word.'] A clever saying; a witticism.

bonne (bon), *n.* [F., fem. of *bon*, good: see *bonny*.] A maid-servant; a child's nurse.

bonne bouche (bon bōsh); *pl. bonnes bouches* (bon bō'shez, F. *bon bōsh*). [F., an agreeable taste in the mouth, lit. 'good mouth.'] A choice morsel, esp. one kept for the last; a titbit.

bon-net (bon'et), *n.* [OF. *bonet* (F. *bonnet*), cap, orig. its material; origin unknown.] A man's or boy's cap (now chiefly Sc.); a woman's or child's outdoor head-covering, commonly fitting down over the hair and often tied on with strings; any of various hoods, covers, or protective devices, as the cowl of a chimney, or the movable covering inclosing the motor, etc., at the fore part of the chassis of an automobile; also, any person or thing serving as a cloak for something underhand; a decoy; *naut.*, an additional piece of canvas laced to the foot (formerly the top) of a jib or other sail. — **bon'net**, *v. t.*; *-neted, -neting*. To put a bonnet on; also, to force the hat down over the eyes of. — **bon-net-piece**, *n.* A gold coin issued by James V. of Scotland: so called from the representation of a bonnet on the king's head.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Bonnet-piece. — British Museum.

bon-net rouge (bō-nā rōzh); *pl. bonnets rouges* (bō-nā rōzh). [F., 'red cap.'] A red liberty-cap, worn by extremists at the time of the French Revolution; hence, a wearer of such a cap; an extreme or radical republican.

bon'nie, *a.* See *bonny*.

bon-ny (bon'i), *a.*; compar. *bonnier*, superl. *bonniest*. [ME. *bonie*, appar. < OF. *F. bon* (fem. *bonne*), < L. *bonus*, good.] Pleasing to the eye; fair; comely; handsome; pretty; plump and healthy; cheerful or gay; excellent or fine. [Now chiefly Sc. and prov. Eng.] — **bon'ni-ly**, *adv.* — **bon'ni-ness**, *n.*

bon-ny-clab-ber (bon'i-klab'ēr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne*, milk, + *claba*, thick.] Sour, thick milk.

bon-spiel (bon'spēl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A curling-match between two clubs, parishes, etc. [Sc.]

bon-te-bok (bon'te-bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'variegated buck.'] A large South African antelope, *Bubalis* (or *Damaliscus*) *pygargus*, of a red color, with a blaze on the face.

bon ton (bōn tōn). [F., 'good tone.'] Good or elegant style; good breeding; fashionable society.

bont-tick (bont'tik), *n.* [D. *bont*, variegated.] A South African tick (acarid), *Amblyomma hebraeum*, with variegated coloring, found on cattle, etc.

bo-nus (bō'nus), *n.*; *pl. bonuses*. [L., good.] Something given or paid over and above what is due; a premium; an extra dividend; also, a bribe. — **bo'nus**, *v. t.*; *-nused, -nusing*. To give a bonus to; promote by the payment of bonuses.

bon vi-vant (bōn vē-vān); *pl. bons vivants* (bōn vē-vānz, F. *bōn vē-vān*). [F. (fem. *bonne vivante*), 'good liver.'] One who lives well or luxuriously; one fond of good living.

bon-y (bō'ni), *a.*; compar. *bonier*, superl. *boniest*. Of or like bone; consisting chiefly of bone; having prominent bones.

bonze (bonz), *n.* [Jap. *bonzo*; from Chinese.] A Buddhist monk, esp. of Japan or China.

boo (bō), *interj.* [Cf. *bo*.] An exclamation used to express contempt, disapprobation, etc., or to frighten. — **boo**, *v.*; *booed, booing*. **I. intr.** To cry 'boo'; hoot. **II. tr.** To cry 'boo' at; hoot.

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect. agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

boo-by (bō'bi), *n.*; pl. *-bies* (-biz). [Prob. < Sp. *bobo*, fool, also the bird booby.] A stupid person; a dunce; the player who has failed most conspicuously, as in progressive euchre; also, any of various gannets, as *Sula leucogastra* of the southern Atlantic coast of the U. S.—**boo-by-hatch**, *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden hood over a small hatch or opening.—**boo-by-ish**, *a.* Booby-like; stupid.—**boo-by-trap**, *n.* Any device used to trap or discomfit unwary persons, as a pail of water so balanced on the top of a partly open door as to upset when the door is opened further, or some apparently harmless object left behind by a retreating enemy (as by the Germans in the World War) to explode with deadly effect when touched.

boo-dle (bō'dl), *n.* [Cf. D. *boedel*, goods, property.] The (whole) lot, pack, or crowd; also, spoils or illicit gains, as from defalcation, from bribes or collusive contracts in the public service, etc.; bribe-money; also, counterfeit money. [Slang, U. S.]—**boo'dle**, *v. i.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. To obtain money dishonestly, as by defalcation, corrupt political bargains, etc. [Slang, U. S.]—**boo'dler**, *n.*

boo-hoo (bō-hō'), *interj.* and *n.* A word imitating the sound of noisy weeping or laughter.—**boo-hoo'**, *v. i.*; *-hooed*, *-hooing*. To cry or weep noisily; shout; hoot.

book (būk), *n.* [AS. *bōc* = G. *buch*, book, = Goth. *bōka*, letter of the alphabet, pl. writing, book.] A writing† or document; a written or printed work of some length, as a treatise or other literary composition, esp. on sheets fastened or bound together; a volume; [cap.] the Bible; [l. c.] a libretto; a division of a literary work, esp. one of the larger divisions; a record of bets, as on a horse-race; any collection of sheets fastened or bound together; a number of sheets of writing-paper bound together and used for making entries, as of commercial transactions; a pile or package of leaves, as of tobacco; a trick at cards, or a number of cards forming a set; in *whist*, six tricks taken by one side.—**Book of Common Prayer**, the service-book of the Anglican churches.—**Book of the Dead**, among the ancient Egyptians, a collection of religious texts, etc., for the guidance of the soul on its journey to the next world, a copy of which, in whole or in part, was placed with the mummy in the tomb.—**to bring to book**, to bring to account.—**without book**, by memory; also, without authority.—**book**, *v. I. tr.* To enter in a book or list; record; register; also, to put down for a place, passage, etc.; issue a ticket to, or obtain one for (a person); also, to engage (a place, passage, etc.) in due manner; also, to enter (a theatrical company, a lecturer, etc.) for an engagement, or for the engagements of a tour. **II. intr.** To register one's name; engage a place, passage, etc.; make an engagement or engagements, as for public exhibition or appearance.

book-bind-er (būk'bin'dēr), *n.* One whose business or work it is to bind books.—**book'bind'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). An establishment for binding books.—**book'bind'-ing**, *n.*

book-case (būk'kās), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

book-end (būk'end), *n.* A support, often ornamental and of considerable weight, for placing at the end of a row of books in order to keep the volumes upright.

book-er (būk'ēr), *n.* One who books, or enters in a book, list, or the like.

book-ie (būk'i), *n.* In horse-racing, a book-maker. [Colloq.] **book-ish** (būk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to books; literary; given to reading or study; also, knowing books only.—**book'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**book'ish-ness**, *n.*

book-keep-er (būk'kē'pēr), *n.* One who keeps account-books, as for a business house.—**book'keep'ing**, *n.* The work or art of keeping account-books or systematic records of pecuniary transactions.

book-land (būk'land), *n.* [AS. *bōcland*.] In old Eng. law, land held by charter or deed, as distinguished from *folkland*, which was held by folkright or customary law. See Stubbs's "Constitutional Hist. of Eng.," v. § 36.

book-less (būk'les), *a.* Without books; unlearned; ignorant.

book-let (būk'let), *n.* A little book; esp., a small unbound, often paper-covered, book of printed matter, as for holiday greetings, advertising purposes, etc.

book-mak-er (būk'mā'kēr), *n.* A maker of books; a compiler; a professional betting man who accepts the bets of others, as on horses in racing.—**book'=mak'ing**, *n.*

book-man (būk'mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man interested or versed in books; a scholar or student; also, one concerned with the publishing or selling of books.

book-mark (būk'mārk), *n.* A ribbon or the like placed between the pages of a book to mark a place; also, a book-plate.

book-mus-lin (būk'muz'lin), *n.* A wiry, sheer muslin, folded in book-like form when in the piece.

book-name (būk'nām), *n.* In *zool.* and *bot.*, a name (other than the scientific name) of an animal or plant, used only in treatises, as when the popular name for a single species is used for all the animals or plants of the same genus, family, or the like.

book-plate (būk'plāt), *n.* A label bearing the owner's name or crest or some other device, for pasting in or on a book.

book-rack (būk'rak), *n.* A rack for supporting an open book; also, a rack for holding a number of books.

book-scor-pi-on (būk'skōr'pi-on), *n.* Any of the minute arachnids, superficially resembling a tailless scorpion, which constitute the order *Pseudoscorpionida*, as *Chelifer cancrroides*, a species found in old books, etc.

book-sell-er (būk'sel'ēr), *n.* One whose business it is to sell books.—**book'sell'ing**, *n.*

book-shelf (būk'shelf), *n.* A shelf for holding books.

book-shop (būk'shop), *n.* A book-store.

book-stack (būk'stak), *n.* A set of book-shelves one above another, as in a library.

book-stall (būk'stāl), *n.* A stall at which books (usually second-hand) are sold.

book-stand (būk'stand), *n.* A book-rack; also, a book-stall.

book-store (būk'stōr), *n.* A store for the sale of books.

book-worm (būk'wērm), *n.* Any insect larva that gnaws books; also, a person closely addicted to reading or study.

boom¹ (bōm), *n.* [D. *boom*, tree, beam: see *beam*.] A long pole or spar used to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, for supporting or guiding the weights to be lifted; an upright spar in water, for marking a channel, etc.; also, a chain or cable or a series of connected floating timbers or the like, serving to obstruct navigation, to confine floating timber, etc.; also, the area thus shut off.—**boom**¹, *v. t.* To extend (a sail) with a boom; shove or guide (a vessel) with a boom or pole; also, to furnish (a river, etc.) with a boom; confine (logs, etc.) with a boom.

boom² (bōm), *v.* [Imit.] **I. intr.** To make a deep, prolonged, resonant sound; make a rumbling, humming, or droning noise; also, to move with a resounding rush or great impetus; also, to progress or flourish vigorously, as business. **II. tr.** To give forth with a booming sound; also, to push or urge (an enterprise, etc.) vigorously by calculated means.—**boom**², *n.* A booming sound; also, a booming rush; also, a sudden, rapid advance in commercial or other progress.—**boom'er**, *n.*

boo-me-rang (bō'mē-rang), *n.* [Native name.] A bent or curved piece of hard wood used as a missile by the native Australians, which can be so thrown as to return to the thrower; fig., something that recoils on the user.

boon¹ (bōn), *n.* [Icel. *bōn*, petition.] A petition; a favor sought or granted; a great privilege; a blessing.

boon² (bōn), *a.* [OF. F. *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good.] Good; favorable† or prosperous; kindly, gracious, or pleasant (poetic); jolly or convivial (as, *boon companions*).

boon-dog-gle (bōn'dog'-gle), *n.* [Made word.] A cord of plaited leather (worn round the neck by Boy Scouts), or a belt, knife-sheath, ax-handle, or other product of simple manual skill; a gimcrack or gadget; also, an instance of boondoggling. [Colloq.]—**boon'dog-gle**, *v. i.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. To engage in boondoggling. [Colloq.]—**boon'dog-gler**, *n.*—**boon'dog-gling**, *n.* The making of boondoggles, esp. (orig. in 1935) as made work for the unemployed; hence, any relief work of little practical value; any work or projects of little or no real value financed by government funds; any useless work. [Colloq.]

boon-ga-ry (bōng'ga-rī), *n.* [Native name.] A small arboreal kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*, of Queensland.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

boor (bör), *n.* [Prob. < LG. *bur* or D. *boer*, peasant, countryman.] A peasant; a rustic; a clownish, rude, or unmannerly person.—**boor'ish**, *a.* Of or like a boor; rustic; clownish; rude; unmannerly.—**boor'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**boor'ish-ness**, *n.*

boose (böz), *etc.* See *booze*, *etc.*

boost (böst), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To lift by shoving up, as from behind; push up; fig., to advance or aid. [Colloq., U. S.]—**boost**, *n.* A boosting; an upward shove or push; an aid or help. [Colloq., U. S.]—**boost'er**, *n.*

boot¹ (böt), *n.* Booty; spoil: as, "September . . . laden with the spoyle Of harvests riches, which he made his boot" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vii. 7. 38). [Archaic.]

boot² (böt), *n.* [AS. *bōt*, advantage, help, amends; akin to E. *better*².] Advantage or profit (now chiefly in 'to boot,' into the bargain, in addition); something given into the bargain, or as an additional consideration (obs. or prov.); avail† or use†; help (archaic); resource† or alternative†.—**boot**², *v. I.† tr.* To give (something) to boot; present (one) with something to boot; help, relieve, or cure. **II. intr.** To be of profit, avail, or use (as, it *boots* not to complain; sometimes with indirect personal object and adverbial modifier, as, it *boots* us little to complain); also, to matter or signify (now prov. Eng.).

boot³ (böt), *n.* [OF. *bote* (F. *botte*); origin unknown.] A covering, usually of leather, for the foot and leg, reaching at least to the middle of the calf, and often to the knee or higher; any shoe or outer foot-covering reaching above the ankle; a protective covering for the foot and part of the leg of a horse; something resembling or suggesting a boot; an instrument of torture for the leg; the external step on each side of a coach†, or an uncovered side seat or outside end compartment of old coaches†; a receptacle or place for baggage at either end of a coach; a protecting apron or cover for the driver's seat of a vehicle.—**boots and saddles**, *milit.*, a trumpet-call which is the first signal for mounted drill and other formations mounted.—**boot**³, *v. I. tr.* To put boots on; torture with the boot; kick, or drive or compel by kicking (slang). **II. intr.** To put on one's boots.—**boot'=black**, *n.* One whose business it is to black or polish boots, etc.—**boot'ed**, *a.* Equipped with boots, as for riding; in *ornith.*, of the tarsus of certain birds, covered with a continuous horny, boot-like sheath.—**boot-ee** (bö-tē'), *n.* A kind of half-boot for women; also, a baby's knitted shoe.

Bo-ō-tes (bō-ō-tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βοώτης*, ox-driver, < *βοῦς*, ox.] In *astron.*, a northern constellation, behind Ursa Major, containing the bright star Arcturus and represented as a man holding a crook (as if driving the Great Bear).

booth (bōth or bōth), *n.* [ME. *bothe*; prob. from Scand.] A temporary structure of boughs, canvas, boards, etc., as for shelter; a stall or light structure for the sale of goods, for exhibition purposes, etc., as at a market, fair, etc.

boot-hose (böt'höz), *n. sing. or pl.* Outside hose worn instead of boots or with boots.

boot-i-kin (böt'i-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *boot*³.] A little boot; also, a kind of soft boot or mitten formerly worn as a cure for the gout; also, an instrument of torture, the boot.

boot-jack (böt'jak), *n.* A device to aid in pulling off boots.

boot-leg (böt'leg), *n.* That part of a boot which covers the leg.—**boot'leg**, *v. t. or i.* To carry (liquor) about secretly, as in a flask concealed in the bootleg, for illicit sale; deal in (liquor) illicitly.—**boot'leg'ger**, *n.*—**boot'leg'ging**, *n.*

boot-less (böt'les), *a.* Without boot, profit, or avail; unavailing; useless; also, without help or remedy†.—**boot'-less-ly**, *adv.*—**boot'less-ness**, *n.*



Torture with the Boot.



Booted Tarsus (Robin).

boots (böts), *n.* A servant, as at a hotel, who blacks or polishes boots, etc.

boot=tree (böt'trē), *n.* An instrument inserted into a boot or shoe to stretch it or preserve its shape.

boo-ty (böt'ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [ME. *botye*, *buty*; akin to F. *butin* and G. *beute*.] Spoil taken, as in war or robbery; plunder; a prize.

booze (böz), *v. i. or t.*; *boozed*, *boozing*. [Var. of *bouse*¹.] To drink deeply, esp. to partial intoxication.—**booze**, *n.* Liquor or drink; also, a drinking-bout; a spree. [Colloq.]

—**booz'er**, *n.*—**booz'y**, *a.* Showing the effects of liquor; somewhat intoxicated.—**booz'i-ly**, *adv.*—**booz'i-ness**, *n.*

bo=peep (bō-pēp'), *n.* [Cf. *bo* and *peep*².] An alternate withdrawing or concealing of the face or person and sudden peeping out again, often employed as an amusement for young children.

bo-ra (bō'rā), *n.* [It., for *borea*, north wind, < L. *boreas*; see *Boreas*.] On the coasts of the Adriatic, a violent, dry, cold wind blowing from a northerly or northeasterly direction.

bo-ra-cic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to borax: as, *boracic acid* (boric acid, H₃BO₃; prepared from borax).

bo-ra-cite (bō'rā-sit), *n.* A mineral, a borate and chloride of magnesium, occurring in translucent to transparent, white or colorless crystals, notable for their pyro-electric properties.

bor-age (bur'āj), *n.* [ML. *borrago*, prob. < *burra*, wool.] A plant, *Borago officinalis*, native of southern Europe, with hairy leaves and stems and blue flowers, used in salads, in flavoring beverages, and sometimes medicinally; also, any of various allied or similar plants.—**bor'age-wort** (-wert), *n.* Any boraginaceous plant.

bo-rag-i-na-ceous (bō-raj i-nā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Borago*, the typical genus, < ML. *borrago*: see *borage*.] Belonging to the *Boraginaceæ*, or borage family of plants, including borage, bugloss, comfrey, heliotrope, forget-me-not, etc.



Borage (*B. officinalis*).

bo-rate (bō'rāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of boric acid.—**bo'-rat-ed** (-rā-ted), *a.* Mixed or treated with boric acid or borax or with both.

bo-rax (bō'raks), *n.* [ML., < Ar. *būraq*, < Pers. *būrah*.] A white crystalline salt of sodium, Na₂B₄O₇, occurring native or prepared artificially: used as a flux, antiseptic, cleansing agent, etc. Cf. *boron*.

Bor-deaux (bōr-dō'), *n.* Wine of many varieties, red (claret) and white (Sauterne, etc.), produced in the region about Bordeaux, in southwestern France; also, any of various dyestuffs that produce a vinous red color.

Bor-deaux (bōr-dō') **mix'ture**. In *hort.*, a fungicide consisting of a mixture of copper sulphate, lime, and water.

bor-der (bōr'dēr). [OF. *bordure*, *bordeure* (F. *bordure*), < ML. *bordatura*, < *bordus*, side, edge, from the Teut. source of AS. *bord*, side: see *board*.] **I. n.** A side, edge, or margin; a boundary; a frontier; the brink or verge; a marginal strip or finish; an edging. **II. a.** Pertaining to a border or frontier.—**bor'der**, *v. I. tr.* To furnish with a border; edge; also, to form a border to; also, to adjoin. **II. intr.** To touch or abut at the border; fig., to verge: with *on* or *upon*.

bor-de-reau (bōrd-rō), *n.*; pl. *-reaux* (-rōz, F. -rō). [F., < *bord*, edge.] A memorandum or note; a detailed list, as of documents.

bor-der-er (bōr'dēr-ēr), *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part of a country, region, or district; also, one who makes borders or bordering.

bor-der-ing (bōr'dēr-ing), *n.* Material for or used as a border; also, a border or edging.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

bor-der-land (bôr'dér-land), *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; hence, an uncertain intermediate district or space.

bor-der-less (bôr'dér-les), *a.* Without a border.

bor-dure (bôr'djûr), *n.* Archaic form of *border*.

bore¹ (bôr), *v.*; *bored, boring.* [AS. *borian* = G. *bohren*; akin to L. *forare, pierce.*] **I. tr.** To pierce (a solid substance) or make (a hole, etc.) with an auger, drill, or other rotated instrument; perforate or penetrate as if with such an instrument; force or make as if by boring, as one's way; also, to trick†. **II. intr.** To make a hole, as with an auger or drill; also, to admit of being pierced with an auger or the like, as a substance; also, to force a way; push forward. — **bore**¹, *n.* A hole made by or as by boring; the cylindrical cavity of a tube, as a gun-barrel; the caliber or internal diameter of a tube.

bore² (bôr), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *bāra*, wave, billow.] A high, abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence.

bore³ (bôr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Ennui† or a fit of ennui†; one who suffers from ennui†; a cause of ennui or annoyance; a dull, tiresome, or uncongenial person. — **bore**³, *v. t.*; *bored, boring.* To weary by tedious iteration, by dullness, or by unwelcome attentions, etc.

bore⁴ (bôr), *n.* Preterit of *bear*¹.

bo-re-al (bôr'ré-əl), *a.* [LL. *borealis*.] Pertaining to Boreas, or the north wind (as, "the Boreal blast": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xxiii.); also, pertaining to the north; northern. Also **bo're-an**.

Bo-re-as (bôr'rē-ās), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Boréas*.] The north wind, as personified or deified by the Greeks and Romans.

bore-cole (bôr'kôl), *n.* [Cf. D. *boerenkool*, 'peasant's cabbage.'] A variety of cabbage; kale.

bore-dom (bôr'dôm), *n.* Bored condition; ennui; also, the quality of being a bore; also, bores collectively.

bor-el (bôr'el), *a.* See *borrel*.

bor-er (bôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which bores; an instrument for boring; any of various mollusks, insects, etc., that bore into wood, etc.; also, the hag (cyclostome).

bo-ric (bôr'rik), *a.* Of or containing boron: as, *boric acid* (any of certain acids containing boron, esp. a white crystalline acid, H_3BO_3 , occurring in nature or prepared from borax).

bo-ride (bôr'rid or -rid), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of boron with a more positive element or radical.

bor-ing (bôr'ing), *n.* The act or process of one who or that which bores or pierces; also, the hole made, or a chip, fragment, etc., produced, by such action or process.

born¹ (bôr'n), *p. a.* [See *borne*.] Brought forth; being as specified by birth or native character (as, a *born poet*); natural or innate (as, *born dignity*).

born² (bôr'n), *v. t.* See *bone*¹.

borne (bôr'n), *past participle of bear*¹, in all uses except, in the passive (when not followed by *by*), in the sense 'brought forth,' where *born* is now used: as, I have *borne* witness; to be *borne* by the tide; she has *borne* a son; a child was *borne* by her; but, a child was *born* yesterday.

bor-né (bôr'nā), *a.* [F., pp. of *borner*, bound, limit, < *borne*, a bound: see *bourn*².] Bounded; limited; contracted; narrow.

bor-ne-ol (bôr'nē-ol or -öl), *n.* [From the island of Borneo.] A substance closely resembling common camphor, found in concrete masses in the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a large tree of Borneo, Sumatra, etc.

born-ite (bôr'nīt), *n.* [From I. von Born (1742–91), Austrian mineralogist.] A native sulphide of copper and iron with a metallic appearance, usually found massive, and constituting a valuable ore of copper.

bor-ron (bôr'ron), *n.* [NL., < ML. *borax*: see *borax*.] Chem. sym., B; at. wt., 11.0. A non-metallic element present in borax, etc., and obtained in either an amorphous or a crystalline form when reduced from its compounds.

bo-ro-sil-i-cate (bôr-rō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a double salt of boric and silicic acids.

bor-ough (bur'ô), *n.* [AS. *burg*, *burh*, castle, fortified place, town, = Icel. *borg*, G. *burg*, castle, = LL. *burgus*,

castle, later town, = F. *bourg*, town; all from Teut., prob. from the source of AS. *beorgan*, protect.] In England, a town with a municipal corporation and with privileges conferred by charter; also, a town that sends representatives to Parliament; in certain States of the U. S., an incorporated municipality smaller than a city; also, one of the five administrative divisions of the (enlarged) city of New York.

— **bor'ough=Eng'lish**, *n.* In *law*, a customary descent of certain estates in England to the youngest son, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest surviving brother. — **bor'ough-mon'ger** (-mung'gér), *n.* One who buys or sells parliamentary seats for boroughs. — **bor'ough-mon'ger-ing**, *n.* and *a.*

bor-rel (bôr'el), *a.* [ME. *borel*, *burel*, appar. < *burel*, woolen cloth, < OF. *burel*: see *bureau*.] Lay or non-clerical (obs. or archaic); unlearned, rough, or rude (archaic or Sc.).

bor-row (bôr'ô), *n.* [AS. *borg*, *borh*, pledge, surety, akin to *beorgan*, protect: see *borough*.] A pledge; bail; a surety (as, St. George to borrow, St. George as surety, or by St. George!); a tithing or frank-pledge; also, a borrowing. [Chiefly archaic or prov.] — **bor'row**, *v.* [AS. *borgian*.]

I. tr. To take or receive (a thing) on pledge given for its return or on the understanding that it (or its equivalent) is to be returned; obtain temporary use of (something belonging to another); get from another or from a foreign source; appropriate or adopt; steal or plagiarize; assume or usurp, as something counterfeit or feigned; also, to be surety for; ransom†; in *arith.*, in subtraction, to take from one denomination to add to the next lower. **II. intr.** To borrow something; in *golf*, when putting across sloping ground, to play the ball a little up the slope to counteract its effect. — **bor'row-a-ble**, *a.* That may be borrowed. — **bor'row-er**, *n.* — **bor'row-ing**, *n.* The act of one who borrows; also, a thing borrowed.

bors-hold-er (bôr'shöl'dér), *n.* [For ME. *borghes alder*, 'head of a borrow (tithing).'] In England, orig., the head or chief of a borrow or tithing; a headborough; later, a petty constable. [Now only hist.]

bort (bôr't), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Material composed of imperfectly crystallized or inferior diamonds, or of fragments obtained in cutting diamonds. — **bort'y**, *a.*

bor-zoi (bôr'zoi), *n.* [Russ.] The Russian wolfhound.

bos-cage (bos'kāj), *n.* [OF. *boscage* (F. *bocage*), < ML. *boscus*: see *bush*¹.] Woodland; a wood; a grove, shrubbery, or thicket; sylvan scenery.

bosch, etc. See *boche*, etc.

bosch-bok (bosh'bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'wood buck.'] A rather small South African antelope, *Tragelaphus sylvaticus*, frequenting forests and bushy regions; also, any of several related species, esp. of the same genus.

bosch-vark (bosh'vark), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'wood pig.'] A species of wild swine, *Potamochoerus charepotamus*, of South Africa.

bosh¹ (bosh), *n.* [Turk., empty, vain.] Utter nonsense; absurd or foolish talk or opinions. [Colloq.]

bosh² (bosh), *n.* [Cf. G. *bösch*, slope.] A trough in which tools or ingots are cooled; *pl.*, the lower portion of a blast-furnace, extending from the widest part to the hearth.

bosk (bosk), *n.* [ME. *bosk*, var. of *busk*, bush: see *bush*¹.] A bush (now prov. Eng.); a thicket; a small wood. — **bos-kage** (bos'kāj), *n.* See *boscage*. — **bos'ket**, **bos'quet** (-ket), *n.* [F. *bosquet*, < It. *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco*, wood: see *bush*¹.] A grove; a thicket. — **bosk'y**, *a.* Abounding in bosks, thickets, or woodland; bushy; wooded; shady. — **bosk'i-ness**, *n.*

bos-om (büz'ôm), [AS. *bōsm* = G. *busen*.] **I. n.** The breast of a human being; the inclosure formed by the



Boschbok (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*).

breast and arms; affectionate embrace; that part of a garment which covers the breast, esp. a part of a shirt of different character from the rest of the garment, as in being made of finer material or in having pleats or the like; the breast as the seat of thought and emotion; inclination† or desire†; something likened to the breast, as a sustaining surface, a hollow interior, the inmost recess, etc. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the bosom; cherished in the bosom; intimate or confidential. — **bos/om**, *v. t.* To take to the bosom; embrace; also, to inclose in the bosom; also, to conceal in the bosom.

bos/quet, *n.* See *bosket*.

boss¹ (bôs or bos). [*D. baas*, master.] **I.** *n.* A master; a foreman or superintendent; a manager; a politician who controls the machinery of his party, as in a particular district; also, the chief or champion (slang). [*U. S.*] **II.** *a.* Master; chief; also, champion or first-rate (slang). [*U. S.*] — **boss**¹, *v. t.* To be master of or over; control; manage; direct. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

boss² (bos or bôs), *n.* [*OF. boce* (*F. bosse*): cf. *botch*¹.] A protuberance or roundish excrescence on the body or on some organ of an animal or plant; hence, any knob-like prominence or mass; a knob-like mass of rock, esp. such an outcrop of eruptive rock; an ornamental protuberance of metal, ivory, etc.; in *arch.*, a knob-like projection of ornamental



Architectural Bosses. — French, 13th century.

A, from collegiate church of Semur-en-Auxois. *B*, from refectory of former priory of St. Martin-des-Champs, Paris. as at the intersection of ribs or groins. — **boss**², *v. t.* To furnish or ornament with bosses; emboss.

boss-ism (bôs'izm), *n.* Control by bosses, esp. political bosses.

boss-y¹ (bôs'i), *a.* Given to acting like a boss; domineering. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

boss-y² (bos'i), *a.* Studded with bosses; swelling in bosses; projecting, as decorative work (as, "bossy sculptures": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 716).

bos-ton (bôs'ton), *n.* [*From Boston*, Mass.] A game at cards, played by four persons with two packs of cards, one dealt and the other cut to determine the trump; the first five tricks taken by a player in this game; also, a dance, a modification of the waltz.

Bos-well (boz'wel), *n.* [*From James Boswell* (1740–95), biographer of Samuel Johnson.] A devoted biographer. — **Bos-well-i-an**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of James Boswell or his biography of Dr. Johnson, which is characterized by great faithfulness and fullness, with minute details of the sayings and doings of its subject. — **Bos'well-ism**, *n.*

bot, bott (bot), *n.*; pl. *bots*, *botts*. [*Origin unknown.*] An insect larva infesting horses, cattle, etc. See *bot-fly*.

bo-tan-ic, **bo-tan-i-cal** (bō-tan'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [*F. botanique*, < *Gr. βοτανικός*, < *βοτάνη*, herb.] Pertaining to plants or to botany. — **bo-tan-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bot-a-nist (bot'a-nist), *n.* [*F. botaniste.*] One versed in botany.

bot-a-nize (bot'a-nīz), *v.*; -nized, -nizing. **I.** *intr.* To seek plants for botanical study; study plants botanically. **II.** *tr.* To explore botanically. — **bot'a-niz-er**, *n.*

bot-a-ny (bot'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [*From botanic.*] The science that treats of plants or the vegetable kingdom; also, a treatise on this science.

botch¹ (boch), *n.* [*OF. boche*, var. of *boce*, *E. boss*².] A swelling on the skin; a boil; an eruptive disease. [*Now only prov. Eng.*]

botch² (boch), *v. t.* [*ME. bocchen*; origin uncertain.] To patch; mend clumsily; bungle; spoil by poor work. — **botch**², *n.* A patch; a clumsy patch; a clumsy or poor piece of work; a bungle. — **botch'er**, *n.* — **botch'er-y**, *n.*

Botching; clumsy work. — **botch'y**, *a.* Botched; poorly made or done. — **botch'i-ly**, *adv.*

bote (bôt), *n.* [*AS. bôt*: see *boot*².] In *old Eng. law*, the repair of buildings, bridges, etc., or an assessment levied for this; also, the right of a tenant to take timber, etc., for repairs, fuel, and other necessary purposes, from off the landlord's estate; also, compensation paid, as for an injury; amends; satisfaction.

bot-fly (bot'fli), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fliz). Any of various dipterous insects of the family *Estridae*, the larvæ of which are parasitic in horses, sheep, cattle, etc.



Horse Bot-fly (*Gasterophilus equi*), about natural size. — *a*, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view.

both (bôth), *a.*

and pron. [*ME. bothe*, *bathe*, prob. from *Scand.*: cf. *Icel. bāðhir* = *G. beide*, akin to *AS. bā*, *Goth. bai*, *L. ambo*, *Gr. ἄμφω*, *Skt. ubha*, both.] The one and the other; the two together or alike. — **both**, *adv.* or *conj.* Together, alike, or equally: used with (commonly before, sometimes after) two (or sometimes more) coordinate words or phrases joined by *and* (as, he is both ready and willing).

both-er (both'er), *v.* [*Appar. < Ir. bodhar*, deaf.] **I.** *tr.* To deafen (*Ir.*); confuse or bewilder by noise (obs. or prov.); harass by clamor, importunities, or anything annoying; pester, worry, or trouble (sometimes used in the imperative in mild imprecation). **II.** *intr.* To cause annoyance or trouble; trouble one's self, as in the effort to do something. — **both'er**, *n.* Annoyance; worry; trouble; also, something that bothers. — **both-er-a-tion** (-g-rā'shən), *n.* Bother; annoyance; vexation: sometimes used interjectionally. — **both'er-er**, *n.* — **both'er-some**, *a.* Causing bother; troublesome.

both-y, **both-ie** (both'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [*Cf. booth.*] A hut or cottage; a structure for lodging laborers, as on a farm. [*Sc.*]

bo-tree (bō'trē), *n.* [*Singhalese bo*, < *Skt. bodhi*, wisdom.] The pipal or sacred fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*, of India, under which the founder of Buddhism is said to have attained the enlightenment which constituted him the Buddha.

bot-ry-oid, **bot-ry-oi-dal** (bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oi'dəl), *a.* [*Gr. βοτρυοειδής*, < *βότρυς*, bunch of grapes, + *ειδός*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. — **bot-ry-oi'dal-ly**, *adv.*



Botryoid Structure (Chalcedony).

bot-ry-ose (bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [*Gr. βότρυς*: see *botryoid*.] In *bot.*, botryoid; clustered; racemose.

bots (bots), *n. pl.*, **bott** (bot), *n.* See *bot*.

bot-tine (bo-tēn'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *botte*, boot.] A half-boot; a woman's boot or shoe; also, a boot-like appliance to correct distortion of the legs.

bot-tle¹ (bot'l), *n.* [*OF. botel*, dim. of *botte*, bundle.] A bundle, esp. of hay. [*Now chiefly prov. Eng.*]

bot-tle² (bot'l), *n.* [*OF. botele* (*F. bouteille*), < *ML. buticula*, dim. of *butis*, vessel, *E. butt*³.] A vessel, now commonly of glass, with a neck or mouth that may be closed with a stopper, for holding liquids; the amount of liquid held by such a vessel; with the, strong drink. — **bot'tle**², *v. t.*; -tled, -tling. To put into bottles; fig., to store or shut (up). — **bot'tle-brush**, *n.* A brush for cleaning bottles, with bristles radiating from a central stem; also, any of various plants, as the mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*, or the field horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*, or any shrub of the Australian genus *Callistemon*. — **bot'tle-ful** (-fūl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. — **bot'tle-green**, *n.* A dark-green color. — **bot'tle-head**, *n.* A bottlenose whale. — **bot'tle-hold'er**, *n.* A pugilist's attendant at a prize-fight. — **bot'tle-imp**, *n.* Same as *Cartesian devil*. See *Cartesian*. — **bot'tle-nose**, *n.* A swollen or inflamed nose, as from intemperate drinking; also, any of various cetaceans, as *Hyperoodon rostratus*, a member of the sperm-whale family, or a black-

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

whale; also, the puffin.—**bot'tler**, *n.*—**bot'tle=tree**, *n.* Any Australian tree of the genus *Sterculia*, as *S. rupestris*: so called from the globular, bottle-like expansion of the trunk.

bot-tom (bot'om). [AS. *botm* = G. *boden*.] **I. n.** The lowest or undermost part; the foot, base, or foundation; the underlying ground, as beneath water; low land adjacent to a river; grounds or sediment; the part of the body on which one sits; the seat of a chair; power of endurance; the part of a ship below the wales; also, a ship; also, a nucleus on which to wind thread†, or the thread so wound†. **II. a.** Lowest; undermost; underlying; fundamental.—**bot'tom**, *v.* **I. tr.** To furnish with a bottom; also, to base or found (*on* or *upon*); also, to get to the bottom of; fathom; also, to wind, as thread, on something†. **II. intr.** To be based; rest; also, to reach the bottom.—**bot'tomed**, *a.* Having a bottom: as, a flat-bottomed boat.—**bot'tom-less**, *a.* Without a bottom; baseless; fathomless; immeasurably deep.—**the bottomless pit**, hell. See Rev. ix. 1; xx. 1–3.—**bot'tom-most**, *a. superl.* Lowest.—**bot'tom-ry**, *n.* A contract, of the nature of a mortgage, by which the owner of a ship borrows money to make a voyage, pledging the ship as security for the money.



Bottle-tree (*Sterculia rupestris*).

botts (bots), *n. pl.* See *bot*.

bot-u-li-form (bot'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [L. *botulus*, sausage: see -form.] In *bot.*, sausage-shaped.

bot-u-lin, **bot-u-line** (bot'ū-lin), *n.* [L. *botulus*, sausage.] The toxin causing botulism.

bot-u-li-nus (bot'ū-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *botulus*, sausage.] The bacterium *Bacillus botulinus*, which forms the toxin causing botulism.

bot-u-lism (bot'ū-lizm), *n.* [L. *botulus*, sausage.] A form of poisoning produced by eating spoiled food (as sausages, canned meats and vegetables, etc.), and due to a toxin formed by the bacterium *Bacillus botulinus*. Also (NL.) **bot-ulis'mus** (-liz'mus).

bou-clé (bō-clā), [F., pp. of *boucler*, curl.] **I. a.** Of fabrics, having small curly loops over the surface, formed by drawing up threads at intervals in weaving. **II. n.** A bouclé fabric (usually of wool).

bou-doir (bō'dwōr), *n.* [F., 'place to sulk in,' < *bouder*, pout, sulk.] A lady's retiring-room or private sitting-room.

bouf-fant (bō'font, F. bō-fān), *a.* [F. (fem. *bouffante*), ppr. of *bouffer*, swell, puff.] Puffed out; full, as sleeves or draperies.

bou-gain-vil-læ-a (bō'gān-vil-lē'ā, commonly -vil'ē-ā), *n.* [NL.; named from L. A. de *Bougainville* (1729–1811), French navigator.] Any plant of the nyctaginaceous South American genus *Bougainvillea*, comprising shrubs with small flowers subtended by large colored bracts (red, purple, etc.), species of which are cultivated for ornament. Also **bou'gain-vil-le'a**.

bough (bou), *n.* [AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, shoulder, bough, = D. *boeg*, LG. *bug*, Icel. *bōgr*, shoulder, bow of a ship (cf. *bow*³), = G. *bug*, shoulder; akin to Gr. *πῆχυς*, Skt. *bāhu*, forearm.] A branch of a tree, esp. one of the larger or main branches; also, the gallows (archaic).—**boughed**, *a.* Having boughs; shaded with boughs.—**bough'pot**, *n.* A pot or other vessel for holding boughs or flowers for ornament; also, a flower-pot; also, a bouquet.

bought¹ (bout), *n.* [Prob. var. of *bight*, under the influence of *bow*¹.] A bend or curve; a turn or loop, as in a rope; a coil (as, "The dragon-boughts . . . Began to move, see the twine, and curl": Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," 229); a fold, as of cloth. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

bought² (bót). Preterit and past participle of *buy*.—**bought-en** (bót'n), *p. a.* Bought or purchased, esp. as opposed to *home-made*. [Prov. or poetic.]

bough-y (bou'í), *a.* Abounding in boughs.

bou-gie (bō'jí, F. bō-zhē), *n.* [F., < *Bougie*, town in Algeria from which wax was obtained.] A wax candle; also, a slender, flexible instrument for dilating or opening passages of the body; also, a pencil of medicated paraffin or other readily melting substance for introduction into the body.

bou-illa-baisse (bō-yā-bās), *n.* [F.; from Provençal.] A kind of stew or chowder made of fish and vegetables.

bou-illi (bō-yē), *n.* [F., pp. of *bouillir*, boil, = E. *boil*².] Boiled or stewed meat.

bou-illon (bō'lyōn, F. bō-yōñ), *n.* [F., < *bouillir*: see *bouilli*.] A clear, thin broth made by boiling meat, etc., long and slowly.

boul-der (bōl'dēr), *n.* [Short for *boulder-stone*, ME. *bulder ston*: cf. Sw. *bullersten*.] A detached and rounded or worn mass of rock, esp. one of some size; a large, detached rock rounded by the action of weather, water, etc.—**boul'der**, *v. t.* To make into boulders; also, to wear smooth, as an emery-wheel, by abrading with flint pebbles.—**boul'der-clay**, *n.* A stiff, tenacious, unglaciated clay, often containing boulders, deposited during the glacial epoch.—**boul'der-y**, *a.* Characterized by the presence of boulders.

boule¹ (bōl), *n.* See *bouille* and *buhl*.

Bou-le² (bō'lē), *n.* [Gr. *βουλῆ*, will, counsel, legislative council in ancient Greece, < *βούλεσθαι*, will, wish.] The legislative assembly of modern Greece.

bou-le-vard (bō'lē-vārd, F. bōl-vār), *n.* [F. *boulevard*, OF. *boulvert*, *bolverc*, *boluwercc*; from Teut., from the same source as E. *bulwark*.] A public walk or street on the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad, handsome avenue of a city.—**boule-var-dier** (F. bōl-vār-dyā), *n.* [F.] One who frequents the boulevards.

boule-verse-ment (bōl-vers-mōñ), *n.* [F., < *bouleverser*, overturn.] A turning upside down or upsetting; subversion; complete disorder.

bouille, **boule¹** (bōl), *n.* Better (French) forms of *buhl*.

boul-ter (bōl'tēr), *n.* See *bolter*³.

boun (boun), *a.* [ME. *boun*, *bun*, < Icel. *būinn*, pp. of *būa*, make ready, dwell: cf. *bound*⁴.] Ready; prepared; ready or intending to go; bound; going to, or on the point of. [Now only prov.].—**boun**, *v.* [ME. *bounen*, < *boun*.] **I. tr.** To make ready; prepare. [Archaic or prov.] **II. intr.** To get ready; also, to betake one's self to a place; set out; go. [Archaic or prov.]

bounce (bouns), *v.*; *bounced*, *bouncing*. [ME. *bunsen*: cf. D. *bonzen*, bounce, knock, LG. *bunsen*, knock.] **I. tr.** To beat, knock, or bang (now only prov. Eng.); bully or scold (colloq.); cause to bound or rebound, as a ball; also, to eject or discharge summarily (slang, U. S.). **II. intr.** To knock loudly, as at a door; make an explosive noise; also, to bluster, brag, or exaggerate; also, to strike and rebound; bound; also, to come or go suddenly or uncere-moniously.—**bounce**, *n.* A heavy or noisy blow; a loud noise, as of an explosion; also, bluster or boasting; a boast; a boastful falsehood; a lie; also, a rebound or bound; a spring or leap; also, expulsion or discharge (slang, U. S.).—**bounce**, *adv.* With a bounce; suddenly.—**bounce'a-ble**, *a.* That may be bounced, as a ball; also, inclined to bluster, brag, or exaggerate.—**boun'cer**, *n.* One who or that which bounces; a blusterer, boaster, or liar; a bare-faced lie; something big of its kind; a large, strong, vigorous person; one employed in a place of public resort to eject disorderly or obnoxious persons (slang, U. S.).—**boun'cing**, *p. a.* That bounces; blustering or boastful; exaggerated or excessive; big; stout, strong, or vigorous.

bound¹ (bound), *n.* [OF. *badne* (F. *borne*), < ML. *bodina*, earlier *butina*, bound, limit.] A limiting line, or boundary; that which limits, confines, or restrains; *pl.*, territory on or near a boundary; also, an area included within boundaries.—**bound¹**, *v.* **I. tr.** To limit as by bounds; also, to form the boundary or limit of; also, to name the boundaries of (as, to *bound* the State of Maine). **II. intr.** To have its boundary (*on*); abut.

bound² (bound), *v.* [F. *bondir*, leap, orig. resound, perhaps ult. < L. *bombus*, booming sound.] **I. intr.** To leap or spring; move by leaps or springs; also, to rebound, as a ball. **II. tr.** To cause to bound.—**bound²**, *n.* A leap or spring upward or onward; also, a rebound.

- bound**³ (bound). Preterit and past participle of *bind*.—**bound**³, *p. a.* Made fast by or as by a band or bond; tied; in bonds; secured within a cover, as a book; costive, as a person; constrained or obliged; under obligation, legally or morally; destined or sure (as, it is *bound* to happen); determined or resolved (as, he is *bound* to go).—**bound up in**, inseparably connected with; also, having the affections centered in.
- bound**⁴ (bound), *a.* [Later form of *boun*, *a.*, prob. regarded also as pp. of *bind*.] Ready or intending to go; having set out; directing one's course.
- boun-da-ry** (boun'da-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [From *bound*¹, *n.*] Something that indicates bounds or limits; a limiting line, or bound.
- bound-ed** (boun'ded), *p. a.* Having bounds or limits; having its bounds or limits marked; limited; circumscribed; narrow.—**bound'ed-ness**, *n.*
- bound-en** (boun'dn), *p. a.* [See *bind*.] Bound; obliged; beholden; also, obligatory. [Archaic.]
- bound-er** (boun'dér), *n.* An obtrusive, ill-bred person; a vulgar upstart. [Colloq., orig. Eng.]
- bound-less** (bound'les), *a.* Without bounds; unlimited.—**bound'less-ly**, *adv.*—**bound'less-ness**, *n.*
- boun-te-ous** (boun'te-us), *a.* [ME. *bountevous*, < OF. *bontif*, < *bonte*: see *bounty*.] Beneficently liberal; generous; bountiful.—**boun'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**boun'te-ous-ness**, *n.*
- boun-ti-ful** (boun'ti-fül), *a.* Characterized by bounty; liberal or generous; abundant or ample.—**boun'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**boun'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*
- boun-ty** (boun'ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *bonte* (F. *bonté*), < L. *bonitas*, < *bonus*, good.] Goodness; also, beneficent liberality; generosity; munificence; also, a benevolent gift; a gratuity; also, a premium or reward, esp. one offered by a government.—**boun'ty=jump'er**, *n.* In *U. S. hist.*, one who, during the Civil War, enlisted as a soldier for the sake of the bounty offered, and then deserted.
- bou-quet** (bö-kä'), *n.* [F., bouquet, bunch, clump of trees, OF. *boquet*, *bosquet*, little wood, dim. of *bosc*, wood: see *bush*¹.] A bunch of flowers; a nosegay; also, a bunch of various herbs for seasoning in cookery; also, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones, a piece or flight of fireworks, etc.; also, the characteristic perfume of wines, etc.
- Bour-bon** (bör'bön), *n.* [From the seignior of *Bourbon*, with castle at Bourbon-l'Archambault, in central France.] A member of the last royal family of France, or of any of its branches, as the former royal family of Spain; hence, an extreme conservative, or one devoted to ideas suited only to past conditions, as in U. S. politics (applied esp. to certain Southern Democrats); also [*l. c.*], a kind of whisky, orig. the corn-whisky made in Bourbon County, Kentucky.—**Bour'bon-ism**, *n.* Adherence to the Bourbons; also, extreme conservatism, as in U. S. politics.—**Bour'bon-ist**, *n.*
- bour-don** (bör'dön), *n.* [F.: see *burden*².] The drone of a bagpipe; an invariable bass, as of a bagpipe; a low ground-melody.
- bou-rette** (bö-ret'), *n.* [Cf. F. *bourrette*, coarse silk.] A woolen fabric with small knots or lumps at intervals over the surface, due to irregularities in the yarn.
- bourg** (börg, F. bör), *n.* [F.: see *borough*.] A town; as, "Ye think the rustic cackle of your *bourg* The murmur of the world!" (Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 276).
- bour-geois**¹ (bër-jois'), *n.* [Said to be named from *Bourgeois*, a French type-founder.] A printing-type (9 pcint) of a size between brevier and long primer. See *type*.
- bour-geois**² (bör-zhwo). [F. *bourgeois* (fem. *bourgeoise*), OF. *bourgeis*, citizen: see *burgess*.] **I. n.** In France and elsewhere, a member of the middle (esp. the mercantile) class of the people. **II. a.** Middle-class; common; wanting in refinement or elegance.—**bour-geoi-sie** (bör-zhwo-zē), *n.* [F.] The bourgeois class.
- bour-geon** (bër'jon), *n.* and *v.* See *urgeon*.
- ourn**¹, **bourne**¹ (börn), *n.* [Var. of *burn*¹.] A small stream; a brook; a burn.
- ourn**², **bourne**² (börn or börn), *n.* [F. *borne*, for OF. *bodne*: see *bound*¹.] A bound or limit (as, "The undiscovered country from whose *bourne* No traveller returns": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 79); hence, a goal; also, a realm† or domain†.
- ourn**³, **bourne**³ (börn), *v. t.* See *bone*¹.
- bourse** (börs), *n.* [F., < ML. *bursa*, purse: see *bursa*.] An exchange where merchants transact business with one another; a stock-exchange, as that of Paris.
- bouse**¹ (böz or bouz), *v. i.* or *t.*; *boused*, *bousing*. [ME. *bousen*: cf. MD. *busen*, drink, *bruisse*, large drinking-vessel.] To drink, esp. to excess. Cf. *booze*.—**bouse**¹, *n.* Liquor or drink; also, a drinking-bout; a carouse. [Colloq.]
- bouse**², **bowse** (bous), *v. t.*; *boused* or *bowsed*, *bousing* or *bousing*. [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, to haul with tackle.
- bou-stro-phe-don** (bö-strō-fē'don or bou-), *n.* [Gr. *βου-στροφῆδον*, adv., with turning like that of oxen in plowing, < *βούς*, ox, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] An ancient method of writing in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right.
- bous-y** (bö'zi or bou'zi), *a.* Intoxicated; boozy.
- bout** (bout), *n.* [Var. of *bought*¹.] A bend or loop; also, a turn at work or any action; a contest or set-to; a spell or fit of anything.
- bou-ton-nière** (bö-to-nyär), *n.* [F., buttonhole, < *bouton*, button.] A buttonhole bouquet.
- bouts-ri-més** (bö-rē-mä), *n. pl.* [F., 'ends rimed.'] Rimming words given out as line-endings to be filled out into verse.
- bou-var-di-a** (bö-vär'di-ä), *n.* [NL.; named from Dr. Charles Boward, physician to Louis XIII. of France.] Any plant of the rubiaceae genus *Bowardia*, chiefly of tropical America, with corymbs of red, pink, yellow, or white flowers, well known in cultivation.
- bo-vid** (bö'vid), *a.* [NL. *Bovidæ*, pl., < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] Of or pertaining to the *Bovidæ*, or ox family, comprising the hollow-horned ruminants, as oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes.
- bo-vine** (bö'vīn or -vin). [LL. *bovinus*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] **I. a.** Of the ox kind; ox-like; hence, stolid; dull. **II. n.** A bovine animal.
- bow**¹ (bou), *v.* [AS. *būgan* = G. *biegen*, bend; prob. akin to L. *fugere*, Gr. *φύγειν*, flee, Skt. *bhuj-*, bend.] **I. intr.** To bend or stoop; bend the head or body, as in respect or worship; incline the head in salutation; yield or submit. **II. tr.** To cause to bend; incline; express by an inclination of the head; usher (*out*, etc.) with a bow; cause to stoop, sink, or yield.—**bow**¹, *n.* An inclination of the head or body, as in respect or in salutation.
- bow**² (bö), *n.* [AS. *boga* = G. *bogen*; akin to E. *bow*¹.] A bend or curve; something curved or arc-shaped (as, a rainbow; an ox-bow; a saddle-bow); a weapon consisting of a strip of elastic wood or other material bent by a string stretched between its ends, used for shooting arrows; a Bowman or archer; an implement, orig. curved but now almost straight, with horsehairs stretched upon it, for playing a violin or the like; a single stroke of such an implement; a ring-like part, as a key-handle or one of the two hoops of a pair of scissors fitted for the fingers; also, a looped knot, as of ribbon; a bow-knot.—**bow**², *v. I. tr.* To bend or bring into a curved form; curve; also, to play or perform with a bow. **II. intr. To be curved; also, to use a bow on a stringed instrument.**
- bow**³ (bou), *n.* [From LG. or Scand., orig. meaning 'shoulder,' = E. *bough*.] The forward part of a ship, beginning where the sides trend inward, and terminating where they close or unite in the stem (often in *pl.*); any similar forward end or part, as of an airship; also, the bow-oar.—**bow'=chas'er** (-chä'sér), *n.* A gun at the bow of a ship, for firing at vessels pursued.
- bow-com-pass** (bö'kum'pas), *n.* Any of various forms of compasses for drawing small circles, arcs, etc., as one having the legs joined by a bow-shaped piece.
- Bowd-ler-ism** (boud'lér-izm), *n.* [From Thomas Bowdler, who in 1818 published an expurgated edition of Shakspeare.] The practice of omitting from an author's edited works

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, ælect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

words or passages considered indelicate or offensive.—**Bowd'ler-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To expurgate (a book, etc.).

bow-el (bou'el), *n.* [OF. *boel* (F. *boyau*), < L. *botellus*, dim. of *botulus*, sausage.] An intestine; usually *pl.*, the parts of the alimentary canal below the stomach; the intestines or entrails; also, inward or interior parts; also, feelings of pity or compassion; also, offspring.—**bow'el**, *v. t.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling. To disembowel.

bow-er¹ (bou'ér), *n.* One who or that which bows, bends, etc.

bow-er² (bō'ér), *n.* A bow-maker†; a player with the bow on a violin, etc.

bow-er³ (bou'ér), *n.* An anchor carried at a ship's bow.

bow-er⁴ (bou'ér), *n.* [G. *bauer*, peasant.] In *euchre*, the knave of trumps ('right bower') or the other knave of the same color ('left bower'): the highest cards in the game, unless the joker (often called the 'best bower') is used.

bow-er⁵ (bou'ér), *n.* [AS. *būr*, akin to *būan*, dwell.] A dwelling, esp. a rustic abode (poetic); a chamber, esp. a lady's private chamber (poetic); an arbor; a leafy shelter or recess.—**bow'er**⁶, *v. t.* To embower.

—**bow'er=bird**, *n.* Any of various Australian oscine birds, as *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*, which build bower-like structures, used, not as nests, but as places of resort to attract the females, and often decorated with feathers, shells, etc.—**bow'er=maid'en**, *n.* A maid or woman in waiting on a lady.



Bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*).

Also **bow'er=wom'an**; *pl.* -women (-wim'en). [Archaic.] **bow-er-y**¹ (bou'ér-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). [D. *bouwerij*, < *bouwer*, farmer.] Among the Dutch settlers of New York, a farm or country-seat: as, "He had his little bowerie, or retreat in the country" (Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," iv. 4).

bow-er-y² (bou'ér-i), *a.* Bower-like; embowering; shady.

bow-fin (bō'fin), *n.* A North American fresh-water ganoid fish, *Amia calva*.



Bowfin.

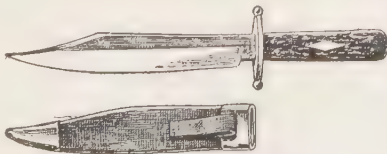
bow=grace (bou'grās), *n.* A fender, as of junk, for protecting a ship's bows from floating ice, etc.

bow=hand (bō'hand), *n.* In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow, usually the left hand; in *music*, the hand that draws the bow; the right hand.

bow=head (bō'hed), *n.* The right whale, *Balæna mysticetus*, of arctic seas.

bow-ie (bou'i), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small barrel or cask with the head taken off; a tub; also, a wooden vessel for milk, porridge, etc. [Sc.]

bow-ie=knife (bō'i-nif or bō'-), *n.*; *pl.* -knives (-nīvz). [From James Bowie (1796–1836), American pioneer, whose knife became famous.] A heavy sheath-knife having a long, single-edged blade with a straight back which slopes concavely toward the edge from a place near the point; hence, any large sheath-knife.



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

bow=knot (bō'not), *n.* A looped slip-knot, usually with two loops and two ends.

bowl¹ (bōl), *n.* [Var. of *boll*¹ (AS. *bolla*).] A vessel of greater width than depth, usually hemispherical or nearly so, for holding liquids, etc.; such a vessel used to drink from; a large drinking-cup or goblet; drink or drinking; the contents of a bowl; a rounded hollow part, as of a spoon or tobacco-pipe; any bowl-shaped formation or structure; an edifice with a bowl-like interior, as for athletic contests, etc. (as, the Yale Bowl).

bowl² (bōl), *n.* [OF. F. *boule*, ball, < L. *bullā*, bubble.] A ball† or globe†; one of the biased or weighted balls used in the game of bowls; one of the balls, having little or no bias, used in playing ninepins or tenpins; the disk sometimes used in playing skittles; also, a cast or delivery of the ball in bowling. See *bowls*.—**bowl**², *v. i.* *intr.* To play with bowls or at bowling; roll a bowl; move along smoothly and rapidly, as a carriage; in *cricket*, to deliver the ball to be played by the batsman. *II. tr.* To cause (a ball, hoop, etc.) to roll; carry or convey as in a wheeled vehicle; pelt with or as with bowls; knock or strike (*over* or *down*) as by the ball in bowling; in *cricket*, to deliver (the ball) to be played by the batsman; also, to put (*off*, *out*, etc.) by bowling.

bowl-der (bōl'dér), etc. See *boulder*, etc.

bow=leg (bō'leg), *n.* Outward curvature of the legs, causing a separation of the knees when the ankles are in contact; a leg so curved.—**bow=legged** (-legd or -leg'ed), *a.*

bow-ler (bō'lér), *n.* One who bowls; also, a derby hat (Eng.).

bow-line (bō'lin or -līn), *n.* [ME. *bouline*: cf. D. *boeglijn*, Sw. *boglina*, Dan. *bowline*, and E. *bow*³.] *Naut.*, a rope leading forward, fastened to the leech of a square sail to steady the weather edge and keep it forward when sailing close-hauled; also, a kind of knot used in making a loop ('bowline-knot').

bowling (bō'ling), *n.* The sport of playing at bowls; the game played; esp., in the U. S. and Canada, tenpins, now chiefly as played on a bowling-alley ('American bowling').

—**bowling=al'ley**, *n.* A long inclosure for playing at bowls, etc.; a covered place with a long, narrow planked inclosure, for playing at tenpins, etc.—**bowling=green**ⁿ, *n.* A level piece of greensward kept smooth for bowling.

bowls (bōlz), *n.* [See *bowl*².]

A game, common in Great Britain, in which the players roll biased or weighted balls along the sward in an effort to bring them as near as possible to a stationary ball called the *jack*; sometimes, skittles, ninepins, or ('American bowls') tenpins.

bow-man¹ (bō'man), *n.*; *pl.* -men. One who shoots with a bow; an archer; a soldier armed with a bow.

bow-man² (bou'man), *n.*; *pl.* -men. The oarsman who sits nearest the bow of a boat; the bow-oar.

bow'n (boun), *a.* and *v.* See *boun*.

bow=net (bō'net), *n.* A kind of wickerwork trap for catching lobsters, etc.

bow=oar (bou'ôr), *n.* In *rowing*, the foremost oar or oarsman, in the bow of the boat.

bow=pen (bō'pen), *n.* A bow-compass with a pen at the end of one leg. Similarly **bow=pen=cil**.

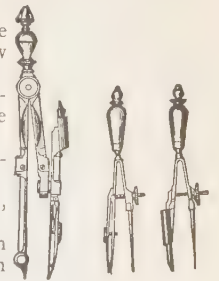
bow=pot (bou'pot), *n.* See *bough-pot*.

bowse¹, **bowse**². See *bouse*¹, *bouse*².

bow-shot (bō'shot), *n.* A shot from a bow; also, the distance over which a bow sends an arrow.



Bowman, 15th century.



Bow-pens.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; †, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; †, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bow-sprit (bō'sprit or bou'-), *n.* [ME. *bouspret*: cf. D. *boegspriet*, LG. *boogspriet*, Sw. *bogspröt*, bowsprit, and E. *bow*³ and *sprit*.] *Naut.*, a large spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel: used for extending the forward sail or sails.

bow-string (bō'string), *n.* The string of a bow; also, a string used, as by the Turks, for strangling offenders.—**bow-string**, *v. t.* To strangle with a bowstring.

bow-win-dow (bō'win'dō), *n.* A rounded bay-window.

bow-wow (bou'wou'). [Imit.] **I. interj.** A word representing the bark of a dog. **II. n.** The bark of a dog; also (pron. bou'wou), a dog.—**bow-wow**, *v. i.* To bark.

bow-yer (bō'yér), *n.* A maker or seller of bows; also, an archer.

box¹ (boks), *n.* [AS. *box*, < L. *buxus* = Gr. *πίξος*.] An evergreen shrub or small tree of the genus *Buxus*, esp. *B. sempervirens*, much used for ornamental borders, hedges, etc., and yielding a hard, durable wood; the wood itself (see *boxwood*); also, any of various other shrubs or trees, esp. species of eucalyptus.

box² (boks), *n.* [AS. *box*, < L. *buxus*, box-tree (see *box*¹), perhaps through L. *buxum*, boxwood, something made of boxwood: cf. also ML. *buxis*, box, for L. *pyxis*, E. *pyx*.] A case or receptacle, as of metal, wood, or pasteboard, in many forms and sizes; a chest; the quantity contained in a box; also, a case or package containing a present or presents, as at Christmas; that which is contained in such a case; a present or gift (see *Christmas box*, under *Christmas*); also, a compartment or inclosure, as one for the separate accommodation of persons; a seated compartment in a theater, etc.; a small shelter (as, a sentry-box); a small house, as for use while following some sport (as, a shooting-box); the driver's seat on a coach; a space in a newspaper, etc., set off as by inclosing lines, in which news or other matter is featured, summarized, or the like; in *mach.*, an inclosing, protecting, or hollow part; a casing; a chamber; a bush; a socket; in *baseball*, the space where the pitcher stands to deliver the ball; also, that for the batter.—**box**², *v. t.* To put into a box; inclose or confine as in a box; furnish with a box; form into a box or the shape of a box; *naut.*, to veer (a sailing-vessel) round on her heel by manipulating the sails, etc. (often with *off*); *boxhaul*.—**to box the compass**, *naut.*, to name the points of the compass in their order; fig., to go or turn completely around.

box³ (boks), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A blow, as with the hand or fist, esp. on the ear.—**box**³, *v. i. tr.* To strike (esp. the ear) with the hand or fist. **II. intr.** To fight with the fists (bare or gloved); spar.

box-bed (boks'bed'), *n.* A bed boarded in and roofed over so as to resemble a box; also, a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

box-ber-ry (boks'ber'i), *n.* The checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*; also, the partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

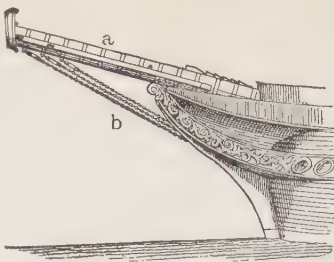
box-calf (boks'käf'), *n.* A chrome-tanned calfskin with square markings produced by graining.

box-car (boks'kär), *n.* An inclosed and covered freight-car.

box-coat (boks'köt), *n.* A coachman's overcoat; an overcoat with a cape; an outer coat with a straight, unfitted back.

box-el-der (boks'el'dér), *n.* A North American maple, *Acer negundo*, cultivated for shade.

box-er¹ (bok'sër), *n.* One who packs or puts up things in boxes.



a, Bowsprit; b, Bobstays.



Box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

box-er² (bok'sër), *n.* One who boxes; a pugilist; [*cap.*] a member of a Chinese association, "The Righteousness, Harmony, and Fists Society," which in 1900 rose up against foreigners and native Christians, in the northern provinces of China, and besieged the legations at Peking for two months, until the uprising was suppressed by foreign military forces.

box-ful (boks'fúl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. A quantity sufficient to fill a box.

box-haul (boks'hâl), *v. t. Naut.*, to veer (a ship) round on her heel by bracing the head-yards flat aback, with other manipulations.

box-ing¹ (bok'sing), *n.* The act of one who boxes something; a putting into or furnishing with a box; also, material for boxes or casings; also, a structure or work of boxes; a box-like inclosure; a casing; also, the giving of a box or present, as at Christmas (hence *Boxing Day*, in England, the first week-day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes or presents are given to employees, postmen, etc.).

box-ing² (bok'sing), *n.* The act or art of fighting with the fists; sparring.—**box-ing-glove**, *n.* A padded glove worn in boxing.

box-kite (boks'kit'), *n.* A kite consisting of a light frame in the form of a rectangular parallelepiped, covered with cloth or the like with the exception of the ends and a space about the middle.

box-of-fice (boks'of'is), *n.* In a theater, the office in which tickets are sold.

box-oys-ter (boks'ois'tér), *n.* An oyster of large size and superior quality: orig. shipped to market in boxes instead of barrels.

box-plait, **box-pleat** (boks'plât, -plêt), *n.* A double plait, with the material folded under at each side.—**box'=plait**, **box'=pleat**, *v. t.* To arrange in box-plaits.

box-stew (boks'stū), *n.* A stew made of large select oysters, orig. of box-oysters.

box-thorn (boks'thörn), *n.* Any of the deciduous or evergreen plants constituting the solanaceous genus *Lycium*, species of which are cultivated for their ornamental foliage, flowers, and berries.

box-wood (boks'wüd), *n.* The hard, fine-grained, compact wood of the box (genus *Buxus*), much used for wood-engravers' blocks, musical and mathematical instruments, etc.; the tree or shrub itself; also, any of various shrubs or trees with a hard, compact wood, as *Cornus florida*, the flowering dogwood of the U. S.

boy (boi), *n.* [ME. *boy*, *boi*; prob. from LG.] A male child; a lad; also, a familiar term for a man of any age; also, a male servant, esp. a native male servant in India, China, etc.—**Boy Scout**, one of an organization of boys (Boy Scouts), founded in England in 1908 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, to develop in its members manly character, self-reliance, and usefulness to others, esp. through a training in the duties of a scout; hence, a member of any similar society elsewhere.

boy-ar (boi'är or bō-yär'), *n.* [Russ.] A member of a former order or class of the Russian aristocracy; also, one of a privileged class in Rumania.

boy-au (bwo-yō), *n.*; pl. *boyaux* (-yōz, F. -yō). [F., lit. 'bowel,' 'gut': see *bowel*.] In *fort.*, a connecting trench; a passageway between parallel trenches or other parts of a trench system; also, a branch or small gallery of a mine.

boy-cott (boi'kot), *v. t.* [From Captain *Boycott*, the first victim (1880), agent of an Irish landlord.] To combine in abstaining from or preventing dealings with (a person, business house, etc.) as a means of intimidation or coercion; abstain from buying or using (commercial products, etc.).—**boy'cott**, *n.* A process of boycotting.—**boy'-cott-er**, *n.*

boy-hood (boi'húd), *n.* The state or period of being a boy; also, boys collectively.

boy-ish (boi'ish), *a.* Of, like, or befitting a boy.—**boy'-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**boy'ish-ness**, *n.*

brab-ble (brab'l), *v. i.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Cf. *babble* and *brawl*.] To dispute noisily; wrangle; brawl. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]—**brab'ble**, *n.*—**brab'ble-ment**, *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, çlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ð, then; y, you;

brac-cate (brak'ät), *a.* [*L. braccatus*, wearing breeches, < *braccæ*, breeches.] In *ornith.*, having the feet covered with feathers.

brace (bräs), *n.* [OF. *brace*, the two arms (as outstretched or embracing), < *L. braccia*, pl. of *brachium*, arm.] The part of a suit of armor which covers the arms; a state of defense; something that holds parts together or in place, as a clasp or clamp; *pl.*, suspenders; *sing.*, an appliance for supporting a weak back, round shoulders, etc.; a device for producing or regulating tension in a drum; the character { or } for connecting written or printed lines, staves in music, etc.; also, two things taken together; a pair or couple; also, anything that imparts rigidity or steadiness; in *mech.*, a device for holding and turning tools for boring or drilling; a bit-stock; *naut.*, on a square-rigged ship, a rope by which a yard is swung about and secured horizontally; in *arch.*, *building*, etc., a piece of timber, metal, etc., as across an angle, for strengthening or supporting a framework or the like.—**brace**, *v.*; *braced*, *bracing*. **I. tr.** To furnish, fasten, or strengthen with or as with a brace; encompass, clasp, or gird; make tight, as the skin of a drum; increase the tension of; give firmness to; bring to greater vigor, etc. (often with *up*); fix firmly; make steady; connect (lines, etc.) with a brace, in writing or printing; *naut.*, to move or turn by means of braces. **II. intr.** To acquire vigor; rouse one's strength or energy: often with *up*. [Colloq.]



Braccate. — Foot of Snow-owl.



Hand-brace with Bit.

brace-let (bräs'let), *n.* [OF. *F. bracelet*, dim. of OF. *bracel*, < *L. brachiale*, armlet, < *brachium*, arm.] An ornamental band or circlet for the wrist or arm; also, a handcuff (colloq.). — **brace/let-ed**, *a.*



Ancient Bracelets.

bra-cer (brä'ser), *n.* One who or that which braces; a tonic or stimulating drink.

brach (brach or brak), *n.* [ME. *braches*, pl., < OF. *braches*, pl. of *brachet*; from Teut.] A kind of hound that hunts by scent; in later use, a bitch of the hound kind.

brach-et (brach'et), *n.* See *bratchet*.

bra-chi-a (brä'ki-ä or brak'i-), *n.* Plural of *brachium*.

bra-chi-al (brä'ki-äl or brak'i-), *a.* [*L. brachialis*.] Belonging to the arm, esp. the upper arm or brachium; arm-like, as an appendage.

bra-chi-ate (brä'ki-ät or brak'i-), *a.* [*L. brachiatus*.] In *zool.*, having brachia or arm-like appendages, as a crinoid; in *bot.*, having widely spreading branches in alternate pairs, or decussate.

brach-i-o-pod (brak'i-ō-pod), *n.* [NL. *Brachiopoda*, pl., < Gr. *βραχίον*, arm, + *πούς* (ποδ-), foot.] One of the *Brachiopoda*, a class of mollusk-like animals with a pair of brachial appendages, one on each side of the mouth.

bra-chi-um (brä'ki-um or brak'i-), *n.*; pl. *brachia* (-ä). [*L.*, prop. *brachium*, = Gr. *βραχίον*, arm.] The upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the corresponding part of any fore limb, as in the wing of a bird; also, an arm-like part, appendage, or process.

brachy-. Form of Gr. *βραχύς*, short, used in combination.

brach-y-cat-a-lec-tic (brak'i-kat-ä-lek'tik). [Gr. *βραχυκατάλεκτος*, < *βραχύς*, short, + *καταλέγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*: **I. a.** Wanting the last foot of the last didipody. **II. n.** A brachycatalectic verse.

brach-y-ce-phal-ic (brak'i-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Short-headed; having a breadth of skull at least four-fifths as great as the length from front to back: opposed to *dolichocephalic*. Also **brach-y-ceph'a-lous** (-set'ä-lus). — **brach-y-ceph'a-ly**, *n.*

bra-chy-g-ra-phy (bra-kig'grä-fī), *n.* [See *brachy-* and *-graphy*.] Shorthand; stenography.

bra-chyl-o-gy (bra-kil'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [Gr. *βραχυλογία*: see *brachy-* and *-logy*.] Brevity of diction; conciseness; also, a condensed expression.

bra-chyp-ter-ous (bra-kip'te-rus), *a.* [Gr. *βραχίπτερος*: see *brachy-* and *-pterus*.] Short-winged; brevipennate.

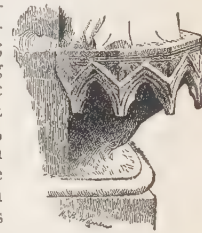
brach-y-u-ran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* [NL. *Brachyura*, pl., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **I. a.** Belonging or pertaining to the *Brachyura*, a group of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans with short tails, consisting of the common crabs. **II. n.** A brachyuran crustacean. — **brach-y-u'rous** (-ū'rus), *a.* Short-tailed, as the crabs: opposed to *macrurous*.

bra-cing (brä'sing), *n.* The act of one who or that which braces; also, a brace, or braces collectively. — **bra'cing**, *p. a.* That braces; strengthening; invigorating. — **bra'cing-ly**, *adv.* — **bra'cing-ness**, *n.*

brack¹ (brak), *n.* [= *break*.] A break, breach, or gap; a flaw. [Now prov.]

brack² (brak), *a.* [D. *brak*.] Salt; brackish. [Now prov.] **brack-en** (brak'en), *n.* [ME. *braken*; prob. from Scand. (cf. Sw. *bräken*).] A large fern or brake, esp. *Pteris aquilina*; also, such ferns collectively.

brack-et (brak'et), *n.* [Earlier *bragget*: cf. Sp. *bragueta*, ult. < *L. braccæ*, breeches.] A projection from the face of a wall, to support a statue, pier, etc.; a corbel; a shelf-like support to be attached to a wall; any projecting support, as for a shelf; a projecting fixture for gas or electricity; one of two marks, [], used in writing or printing to inclose parenthetic matter, interpolations, etc.; also, a brace for connecting lines. — **brack'et**, *v. t.*; *-eted*, *-eting*. To support with a bracket; inclose in brackets; couple with a brace; associate or mention together. — **brack-et-ing**, *n.* A series of brackets or bracket-like supports.



Bracket for Statue. — Cathedral of Rheims, France; 13th century.

brack-ish (brak'ish), *a.* [See *brack*².] Slightly salt, as water; having a saltish or briny flavor. Also fig. — **brack'ish-ness**, *n.*

bract (brakt), *n.* [*L. bractea*, thin plate of metal.] In *bot.*, a small leaf-like part, esp. at the base of a pedicel or a flower.

— **brac-te-al** (brak'tē-äl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a bract. — **brac-te-ate** (-ät), *a.* Having bracts. Also **bract'ed**. — **brac-te-o-late** (-ō-lät), *a.* Having bracteoles. — **brac-te-ole** (-ōl), *n.* [*L. bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*.] In *bot.*, a small or secondary bract, as on a pedicel. Also **bract'let**.



Bracts of Marl-b. of flower.

brad (brad), *n.* [ME. *brad*, *brod*: cf. Icel. *broddr*, spike.] A thin, flat, usually small, nail of uniform thickness, but tapering in width, having instead of a head a slight projection at the top on one side; also, a wire nail with a small deep head; also, a gold: *a.*, *a.* of pedicel; small, flat wedge-shaped piece of tin-plate or the like, as for holding glass in a sash. — **brad'=awl**, *n.* An awl for making holes for brads, etc.

brady-. Form of Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, used in combination. — **brad-y-car-di-a** (brad-i-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *καρδία*, heart).] Abnormally slow heart-action. — **brad-y-pep'sia** (-pep'siä), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *πέπτεω*, cook, digest).] Slow digestion. — **brad-yp-nœ'a** (-ip-nē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe).] Slow or labored breathing.

brad-y-pod (brad'i-pod), *n.* [Gr. *βραδύπους* (-ποδ-), slow-footed: see *brady-* and *-pod*.] Any animal of the sloth family (*Bradypodidae*).

brae (brä), *n.* [Icel. *brä* = AS. *bræw*, eyelid.] A slope; a declivity; a hillside; as, "Maxwellton braes are bonnie Where early fa's the dew" (Wm. Douglas's "Annie Laurie"). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

brag (brag), *v.*; *bragged*, *bragging*. [ME. *braggen*; origin uncertain; related F. forms are appar. later.] **I. intr.** To blare, as a trumpet; also, to speak vaingloriously; boast (*of* or *about*); vaunt. **II. tr.** To boast of; vaunt; also, to challenge or defy (now Sc. and north. Eng.). — **brag**, *n.* [ME.] A boast or vaunt; bragging; also, a thing to brag of; also, a braggart; also, a game of cards resembling poker.

brag-ga-do-cio (brag-ə-dō'shiō), *n.*; *pl.* -cios (-shiōz). [From *Braggadocio*, a braggart in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."] A braggart; also, empty brag.

brag-gart (brag'ärt). [Cf. obs. *F. bragard*, boastful.] **I.** *n.* One given to bragging; a vainglorious boaster. **II.** *a.* Bragging; boastful. — **brag'gart-ism**, *n.*

brag-ger (brag'ēr), *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

brah-ma¹ (brā'mā, often brā'mā), *n.* [From *Brahmaputra*, river in northeastern India.] One of a breed of large domestic fowls, of Asiatic origin, with feathered legs and small wings and tail.

Brah-ma² (brā'mā), *n.* [Skt. *brāhma*, neut., worship, prayer, the impersonal divinity, *brahmā*, masc., worshiper, priest, the divinity as personified.] In *Hindu religion*, the highest object of philosophic adoration; the impersonal and absolute divinity; later, the divinity personified, or conceived as a god, combined as Creator into a trinity with Vishnu as Preserver and Siva as Destroyer. Cf. *Trimurti*.

— **Brah'man**, **Brah'min** (-mān, -min), *n.*; *pl.* -mans, -mins. [Skt. *brāhmana*.] A member of the highest, or sacerdotal, caste among the Hindus. — **brah'ma-na** (-mā-nā), *n.* [Skt. *brāhmana*.] [Also *cap.*] In *Sanskrit lit.*, one of a class of prose writings, concerned chiefly with dogma and ritual, forming a part of the Vedic literature. — **Brah-man'ic**, **Brah-min'ic** (-man'ik, -min'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmins or to Brahmanism. Also **Brah-man'i-cal**, **Brah-min'i-cal**. — **Brah-man-ism**, **Brah-min-ism**, *n.* The religion or doctrines of the Brahmins; the social system of the Hindus, with the Brahmins as the highest caste. — **Brah-man-y**, **Brah-min-y**, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmins; regarded as sacred by the Hindus (as, the *Brahmany* kite, a kite-like bird of prey, *Haliastur indus*, of India, etc.).

braid¹ (brād), *v. t.* [AS. *bregdan*, move quickly, move to and fro, weave, = OS. *bregdan*, OHG. *brettan*, Icel. *bregdha*, all orig. 'move quickly.'] To move quickly or suddenly; jerk†, snatch†, or fling†; also, to weave together strips or strands of; plait; also, to form by weaving; also, to trim (garments, etc.) with braid; also, to confine (the hair) with a band or fillet (archaic or poetic). — **to braid St. Catharine's tresses**, of a woman, to remain unmarried; be an old maid. — **braid**¹, *n.* A sudden movement; a start† or jerk†; a braided length, or plait, of hair, etc.; a woven band or strip, as of wool, silk, or cotton for trimming or binding garments, etc., or of linen thread for forming into lace patterns, or of straw or other fiber for making hats; a band or fillet for confining the hair (archaic or poetic: as, "The maiden's jet-black hair . . . Forth streaming from a braid of pearl," Tennyson's "Day-Dream," 82).

braid² (brād), *a.* Scotch form of broad.

braid-er (brā'dēr), *n.* One who or that which braids; a sewing-machine attachment for use in stitching braid on anything. — **braid'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which braids; also, braided work; trimming consisting of braid.

brail (brāl), *n.* [OF. *brail*, cincture, orig. for holding up the breeches, < L. *bracæ*, breeches.] *Naut.*, one of the ropes sometimes fitted to a sail, by which it may be gathered up into a bunch, as against the mast and gaff, preparatory to or instead of furling. — **brail**, *v. t.* To gather or haul in (a sail) by means of brails: usually with *up*.

braille (brāl, F. brä-y'), *n.* [From Louis Braille (1809-52), the (French) inventor.] A system of writing or printing for the blind, in which combinations of tangible dots or points are used to represent letters, etc.

brain (brān), *n.* [AS. *brægen* = LG. *brāgen* = D. *brein*.] The soft, convoluted mass of grayish and whitish nerve substance which fills the cranium of man and other vertebrates (sometimes in *pl.*); this organ considered as the center of sensation, and the seat of thought, memory, etc. (often in *pl.*); intellectual power

(often in *pl.*); in many invertebrates, a part of the nervous system more or less corresponding to the brain of vertebrates. —

brain, *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; also, to understand†; also, to furnish with a brain. —

brained, *a.* Having a brain: as, mad-brained.

— **brain'=fag**, *n.* Mental exhaustion, as from overwork. —

brain'=fe'ver, *n.* Inflammation of the brain; encephalitis; also, any acute cerebral affection accompanied by fever. —

brain'-less, *a.* Without a brain; also, witless; stupid. —

brain'less-ness, *n.* — **brain'-pan**, *n.* The skull or cranium.

[Archaic.] — **brain'sick**, *a.* Crazy; mad. — **brain'sick-ly**, *adv.* — **brain'sick-ness**, *n.* — **brain'=storm**, *n.* A sudden, violent, but temporary attack of mental disturbance. —

brain'=work, *n.* Work requiring special use of the brain, as distinguished from ordinary manual or mechanical work; intellectual labor. — **brain'=work'er**, *n.* One who does brain-work, as a professional man, a teacher, a writer, or the like. — **brain'y**, *a.* Having brains; intelligent; clever.

braise (brāz), *v. t.*; *braised*, *braising*. [F. *braiser*, < *braise*, hot charcoal, live coals; from Teut.] To cook (meat) long and slowly in a deep, covered pan. — **braise**, *n.* Braised meat. — **brais'er**, *n.* A pan or vessel for use in braising.

braize¹ (brāz), *n.* Same as breeze².

braize² (brāz), *etc.* Same as *braise*, *etc.*

brake¹ (brāk), *n.* [ME. *brake*; prob. from LG., akin to E. *break*.] A tool or machine for breaking up flax or hemp, to separate the fiber; a machine for kneading or rolling dough; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a basket-makers' tool for stripping the bark from willow wands; the handle or lever of a pump; a frame for holding a horse's foot while being shod; any mechanical device for arresting the motion of a wheel or a vehicle by means of friction; a kind of carriage (see *break*, *n.*). — **brake**², *v.*; *braked*, *braking*. **I.** *tr.* To use a brake on; break up (flax, etc.) with a brake; arrest the motion of (a wheel, etc.) as by a brake; also, to furnish with brakes. **II.** *intr.* To attend to a brake; act as brake-man.

brake³ (brāk), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *brake*, bushes.] A place overgrown with bushes, shrubs, or brambles, or with cane; a thicket: as, "So thick entwined, As one continued *brake*, the undergrowth Of shrubs and tangling bushes" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 175).

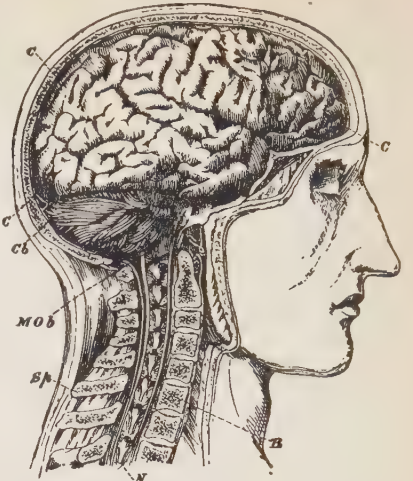
brake⁴ (brāk), *n.* [ME. *brake*: cf. *bracken*.] Any large or coarse fern, esp. *Pteris aquilina* (*Pteridium aquilinum*) or some allied species.

brake-age (brāk'āj), *n.* The action of a brake, as in stopping a vehicle; also, brakes collectively.

brake-man (brāk'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -men. A man who operates brakes, as on a railroad-car. Also (Eng.) **brakes'man**.

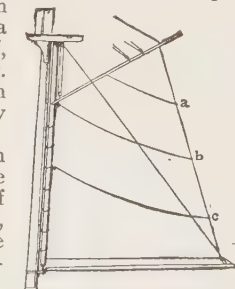
brak-y (brā'ki), *a.* Of the nature of a brake or thicket; overgrown with bushes, shrubs, etc.

Bram-ah (brām'ā or brā'mā) **lock**. [From J. Bramah (1748-1814), English inventor.] A form of lock whose chief characteristic is a series of notched sliding pieces which are moved by the key. — **Bram'ah press**. The hydraulic press.



Side view of Human Brain and upper part of Spinal Cord.

C, C, cerebrum, or brain proper, showing the convoluted surface of the right cerebral hemisphere; Cb, cerebellum, or little brain, showing the striated surface of its right half; MOB, medulla oblongata; N, the spinal cord with beginnings of the spinal nerves; B, body of sixth cervical vertebra; S, its spinous process.



Sail set, showing Brails. — a, peak-brail; b, throat-brail; c, lower brail.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnīte; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

bram-ble (bram'bl), *n.* [AS. *brēmel*; akin to E. *broom*.] Any plant of the rosaceous genus *Rubus*, as the blackberry; also, any rough, prickly shrub.—**bram'bled**, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.—**bram'bling**, *n.* An old-world finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*, closely related to and resembling the chaffinch, but larger.—**bram'bly**, *a.* Full of or resembling brambles.



Brambling.

bran (bran), *n.* [OF. *bran*, *brēn* (F. *bran*); origin uncertain.] The ground husk of wheat or other grain, separated from flour or meal by bolting.

bran-card (brang'kård), *n.* [F., shaft, litter, akin to *branche*, branch.] A litter or stretcher for carrying wounded or sick persons.—**bran-car-dier** (F. *brän-kär-dyā*), *n.* [F.] A stretcher-bearer.

branch (brānch). [OF. F. *branche*, < LL. *branca*, paw, claw.] **I. n.** An arm-like part diverging from a main stem or axis, as of a tree or any ramifying system; a limb, offshoot, or ramification; an extension; a division or department; a local operating division of a business house, a library, or the like; a line of family descent; a tributary stream. **II. a.** Forming a branch; of or pertaining to a branch.—**branch**, *v. i.* **I. intr.** To put forth branches; spread in branches, or ramify; issue or diverge as a branch from a main stem, etc. (with *from*, *out*, *off*, etc.). **II. tr.** To divide as into branches; also, to adorn with branches or sprays, as in needlework.—**branch'age** (-āj), *n.* Branches collectively.—**branched**, *a.* Having branches: as, many-branched.—**branch'er**, *n.* A young hawk or other bird when it first leaves the nest and takes to the branches of trees.—**branch'er-y**, *n.* Branches collectively.

bran-chi-a (brang'ki-ä), *n.* [LL.] Occasional singular of *branchiæ*.

bran-chi-a² (brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βράγχια*.] Same as *branchiæ*.

bran-chi-æ (brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *βράγχια*, pl., gills (*βράγχιον*, sing., fin).] The respiratory organs or gills of fishes, etc.; also, the gill-like organs of other animals.—**bran'chi-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling *branchiæ* or gills.—**bran'chi-ate**, **bran'chi-at-ed** (-ät, -ä-ted), *a.* Having *branchiæ*.—**bran-chif'er-ous** (-ki'f'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing or having *branchiæ*.

bran-chi-o-pod (brang'ki-ō-pod), *n.* [NL. *Branchiopoda*, pl., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] One of the *Branchiopoda*, a group of crustaceans having *branchiæ* or gills on the feet.

bran-chi-os-te-gous (brang-ki-os'tē-gus), *a.* [Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *στέγειν*, cover.] Having or forming a membranous covering over the gills.

branch-less (brānch'les), *a.* Without branches.

branch-let (brānch'let), *n.* A little branch.

branch-y (brān'chi), *a.* Abounding in branches; branching; ramifying.

brand (brand), *n.* [AS. *brand*, *brond*, = D. and G. *brand* = Icel. *brandr*; from the Teut. verb represented by E. *burn*.²] A burning or partly burned piece of wood; a sword (archaic); a mark made by burning with a hot iron, as on a convicted criminal, or on cattle to identify them; any mark of infamy, or stigma; a mark made by burning or otherwise to indicate kind, grade, make, etc.; kind, grade, or make, as indicated by a brand, stamp, trade-mark, or the like; an iron for branding; in *bot.*, a fungous disease in which the leaves and stems of plants appear as if burned, or any fungus producing such a disease.—**brand**, *v. t.*

To mark with a hot iron or otherwise; mark or stamp indelibly; often, to mark with infamy; stigmatize.

bran-den-burg (bran'den-bērg), *n.* [From *Brandenburg*, in Germany.] An ornament of braid with loops, for fastening a garment; a frog.

brand-er (bran'dēr), *n.* One who or that which brands.

brand-goose (brand'gös), *n.* Same as *brant*².

bran-died (bran'did), *p. a.* Prepared with brandy.

brand-i-ron (brand'i'ēr'n), *n.* A gridiron, andiron, or trivet (now only prov.); also, an iron for branding.

bran-dish (bran'dish), *v. t.* [OF. F. *brandir* (*brandiss-*), < *brand*, sword; from Teut.: cf. *brand*.] To shake or wave (a weapon, etc.); flourish.—**bran'dish**, *n.* A wave or flourish, as of a weapon.—**bran'dish-er**, *n.*

brand-ling (brand'ling), *n.* A small earthworm, *Allolobophora foetida*, used as bait by anglers; also, a young salmon, or parr.

brand-new (brand'nū'), *a.* New, as metal fresh from the fire; quite new.

bran-dy (bran'di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [Earlier *brandy-wine*, < D. *brandewijn*, 'burnt (or distilled) wine.'] Properly, an ardent spirit distilled from wine; also, some similar liquor, as from the fermented juice of the apple, peach, etc.—**bran'dy**, *v. t.*; *-died*, *-dying*. To mix, flavor, or preserve with brandy; supply or refresh with brandy.—**bran'dy-paw'nee** (-pā'nē), *n.* [Hind. *pānī*, water.] Brandy and water, as a beverage. [Anglo-Ind.]—**bran'dy-smash'**, *n.* Brandy with crushed ice and sprigs of mint.—**bran'dy-snap**, *n.* A gingersnap made with or without brandy.

bran-gle (brang'gl), *v. i.* [Cf. *wrangle* and *brawl*.²] To dispute contentiously; wrangle: as, "Thus wrangled, *brangled*, jangled they a month" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," i.). [Archaic or prov. Eng.]—**bran'gle**, *n.*

branks (brangk), *n. pl.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of bridle formerly used in Scotland and England to punish a scold; also, a kind of bridle for horses and cows (Sc.).



Branks.

brank-ur-sine (brangk-ēr'sin), *n.* [ML. *branca ursina*, 'bear's claw.'] The bear's-breech, or acanthus plant.

bran-new (bran'nū'), *a.* Same as *brand-new*.

bran-ny (bran'ni), *a.* Of, containing, or resembling bran.

brant¹ (brant), *a.* Same as *brent*¹. [North. Eng.]

brant² (brant), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *brandgás*, Dan. *brandgaas*, 'brand goose,' applied to various wild-fowl, appar. with reference to the coloring.] Any of several species of small, dark-colored geese of the genus *Bernicla*, esp. *B. brenta*, breeding in high northern latitudes and migrating south in the autumn. Also **brant** =

goose; pl. *-geese*. **brash**¹ (brash), *v.* [Origin obscure; perhaps from several sources.] **I. tr.** To assault or attack; also, to stir vigorously; churn. [Now prov.] **II. intr.** To move vigorously or hastily; rush headlong; dash. [Prov.]—**brash**¹, *n.* An assault; an attack of illness; a rash or eruption; a watery eructation from a disordered stomach; a burst of wind, rain, etc.; a rush or dash. [Now prov.]—**brash**¹, *a.* Headlong; hasty; rash. [Prov. or colloq.]



Brant-goose (*Bernicla brenta*).

brash² (brash). [Origin obscure.] **I. a.** Brittle: used esp. of timber. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] **II. n.** Broken or refuse boughs, twigs, etc. (prov. Eng.); loose fragments of rock; small fragments of ice drifted together.—**brash'y**, *a.* Broken, fragmentary, crumbly.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bra-sier¹, **bra-sier**² (bră'zhēr). See **brazier**¹, **brazier**².

bras-i-lin (brăz'i-lin), *n.* See **brasilin**.

brass (brās). [AS. *bræs*.] **I. n.** A durable, malleable, and ductile yellow alloy, consisting essentially of copper and zinc; anything made of it, as a memorial tablet, etc.; a brass musical instrument, or such instruments collectively in a band or orchestra; brass, copper, or bronze coin; money (colloq.); effrontery or impudence (colloq.); in *mach.*, a bearing, bush, or the like. **II. a.** Made of brass; brazen; brassy; also, using musical instruments made of brass (as, a brass band).



Memorial Brass of Eleanor Bohun (died 1399), in Westminster Abbey.

brass-sage (brās'āj), *n.* [F., < *brasser*, stir (melted metal).] A charge for coining money. Cf. *seigniorage*.

brass-sard (brās'ārd or brās-sārd'), *n.* [F., < *bras*, arm.]

A piece of armor for the arm; also, a band worn about the arm above the elbow as a badge, as by ambulance-corps men on the battlefield.



Brassard.

brasse-rie (brās-rē), *n.* [F., < *brasser*, brew, stir.] A

brewery; also, a beer-garden or a beer-saloon.

bras-si-ca-ceous (brās-i-kā'shius), *a.* [L. *brassica*, cabbage.] Allied to or resembling the cabbage; belonging to the *Brassicaceæ*, a family of plants including the cabbage, turnip, radish, mustard, cress, etc.

bras-si-ère (brās-i-ār', F. brās-syār), *n.* [F., < *bras*, arm.] A short stiffened or boned waist or bust-support worn by women.

brass-wind (brās'wind), *n.* See **wind**², *n.*

brass-y (brās'y). **I. a.**; compar. *brassier*, superl. *brassiest*. Of or like brass; also, brazen or impudent. **II. n.**; pl. *-ies* (-iz). In *golf*, a wooden club with a brass sole. — **brass'i-ly**, *adv.* — **brass'i-ness**, *n.*

brat (brat), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A child: now used only in contempt.

bratch-et (brach'et), *n.* [OF. *brachet*: see *brach*.] A brach (as, "Attentive as the bratchet's bay From the dark covert drove the prey": Scott's "Marmion," ii., *Introd.*); also, a little brat or child (in contemptuous or familiar use).

brat-tice (brat'is), *n.* [OF. *bresches* (F. *bretèche*), parapet, gallery, balcony; perhaps from Teut. (cf. G. *brett*, board).] A wooden breastwork, parapet, or gallery erected on the battlement of a fortress; also, a partition forming an air-passage, or a lining, as of planks, in a mine. — **brat'tice**, *v. t.*; -*ticed*, -*ticing*. To provide with a brattice; line with planks or bratticing. — **brat'ti-cing**, *n.* A wooden breast-work or parapet with its appurtenances; also, a piece of ornamental openwork, as over a shrine; also, brattice-work in a mine.

brat-tle (brat'l), *v. i.*; -*ttled*, -*ttling*. [Imit.] To make a loud, clattering noise; clatter; move with a clatter. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.] — **brat'tle**, *n.* A loud, clattering noise; a noisy rush (as, "Thou need na start awa sae hasty, Wi' bickering brattle!" Burns's "To a Mouse"). [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]

braun-ite (broun'it), *n.* [From M. *Braun*, of Gotha.] A native siliceous oxide of manganese, occurring in tetragonal crystals of brownish-black color.

bra-va (bră'vā), *interj.* and *n.* [It.] Feminine form corresponding to **bravo**¹.

bra-va-do (bră-vā'dō or bră-vā'dō), *n.*; pl. *-does* or *-dōs* (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada*, *bravata*, < It. *bravata*, < *bravare*, brave, defy, < *bravo*, E. *brave*, *a.*] Ostentatious boldness; swaggering defiance; a bold show of indifference. — **bra-va'do**, *v. i.*; -*doed*, -*doing*. To act or talk with bravado.

brave (brāv). [F. *brave*, < It. *bravo*, brave, bold, fine; origin uncertain.] **I. a.**; compar. *braver*, superl. *bravest*. Having or showing courage or fortitude; unswayed by

fear; courageous; valiant; also, making a fine appearance; gay; gallant; splendid; also, excellent or fine (archaic). **II. n.** A brave person; a North American Indian warrior; a bravo or bully (obs. or archaic); a bold threat or defiance (archaic). — **brave**, *v. t.*; *braved*, *braving*. To meet or face with courage; dare; defy; also, to make fine. — **brave'ly**, *adv.* — **brave'ness**, *n.* — **brav-er-y** (bră'vér-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). Brave spirit or conduct; courage; valor; also, brave appearance; splendor; finery; an ornament (obs. or archaic).

bravo¹ (bră'vō). [It., prop. adj. (fem. *brava*): see *brave*.] **I. interj.** Fine! excellent! **II. n.**; pl. *-vos* (-vōz). A cry of 'bravo'!

bravo² (bră'vō), *n.*; pl. *-voes* or *-vos* (-vōz). [It., < *bravo*, adj.: see *brave*.] A daring villain; a murderous bully; a professional assassin.

bra-vu-ra (bră-vō'rā), *n.* [It.] Display of daring; show of brilliant performance; dash; in *music*, a florid passage or piece, requiring great skill and spirit in the performer.

braw (brā), *a.* [= *brave*.] Brave; fine: as, "a braw new coat" (Burns's "Brigs of Ayr," 81). [Sc.]

brawl¹ (brāl), *n.* [F. *branle*, < *branler*, shake, swing.] A kind of dance.

brawl² (brāl), *v.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To quarrel noisily and indecently; wrangle; also, to be clamorous or noisy; also, to make a loud, babbling noise (as, "Now the late dimpling current began to *brawl* around them": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," ii. 4). **II. tr.** To wrangle about; also, to utter clamorously; also, to drive, force, etc., by *brawling*. — **brawl**², *n.* A noisy, turbulent quarrel; a squabble; also, clamor. — **brawl'er**, *n.* — **brawl'ing-ly**, *adv.*

brawn (brân), *n.* [OF. *braon*; from Teut. (cf. G. *braten*, roast meat).] The flesh of animals as food; boar's or swine's flesh, esp. boiled and pickled; also, muscular tissue, esp. when firm and well developed; hence, muscular strength. — **brawn'y**, *a.*; compar. *brawnier*, superl. *brawniest*. Muscular; strong. — **brawn'i-ness**, *n.*

brax-y (brak'si), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fatal infectious disease of sheep, resembling anthrax; a sheep affected with this disease; its flesh; also, any of various other diseases of sheep.

bray¹ (brā), *v. t.* [OF. *breier* (F. *broyer*); prob. from Teut., and akin to E. *break*.] To pound or crush fine, as with an instrument; triturate.

bray² (brā), *v.* [OF. F. *braire*; prob. ult. imit.] **I. intr.** To utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass; make any loud, harsh sound. **II. tr.** To utter or emit with a loud, harsh sound. — **bray**², *n.* The cry of an ass; any loud, harsh sound.

bray-er¹ (brā'ēr), *n.* One who or that which brays or triturates; in *printing*, an instrument employed for spreading ink.

bray-er² (brā'ēr), *n.* One who or that which brays like an ass.

braise¹ (brāz), *v. t.*; *brazed*, *brazing*. [AS. *brasian*, < *bræs*, E. *brass*.] To make of brass; cover or adorn with brass; make brass-like.

braise² (brāz), *v. t.*; *brazed*, *brazing*. [F. *braser*, < *braise*, live coals: see *braise*.] To solder with a solder of high melting-point; esp., to unite (pieces of brass, steel, etc.) by intensely heating the parts to be joined and applying zinc or an alloy of copper and zinc.

bra-zen (bră'zn), *a.* [AS. *bræsen*.] Of or as of brass; like brass, as in sound, color, strength, impenetrability, etc.; fig., shameless or impudent. — **brazen age**, one of the mythological ages of mankind, a period of war and violence. See *ages in mythology*, under *age*, *n.* — **brazen sea**, a large vessel of brass in Solomon's temple, for the priests to wash in before performing the service of the temple (also called *molten sea*). See 2 Kings, xxv. 13, also 1 Kings, vii. 23-26 and 2 Chron. iv. 2-5. — **bra'zen**, *v. t.* To face with brazen boldness or effrontery (usually with *out*); also, to make brazen or bold. — **bra'zen-faced**, *a.* Openly shameless; impudent. — **bra'zen-ly**, *adv.* — **bra'zen-ness**, *n.*

bra-zier¹ (bră'zhēr), *n.* [ME. *brasier*.] One who works in brass.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôný, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

bra-zier² (brā'zhēr), *n.* [F. *brasier*, < *braise*, live coals.]

A metal receptacle for holding burning charcoal or other fuel, as for heating a room.

bra-zil (brā-zil'), *n.* [ME. *brasile* = OF. *bresil* = Sp. and Pg. *brasil* = It. *brasile*; origin unknown.]

Orig., a hard East Indian dyewood yielding a red color, from the tree *Biancaea sappan* (see *sapan-wood*); later, a dyewood from various tropical American trees of the genus *Caesalpinia* (esp. *C. echinata*) and allied genera, yielding reds and purples.

Bra-zil-ian (brā-zil'ian). [From *Brazil*, orig. (Pg.) *terra de brasil*, 'land of brazil (dyewood)'.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Brazil or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Brazil.

braz-i-lin (brāz'i-lin), *n.* [From *brazil*.] In chem., a coloring principle from brazil (dyewood) from trees of the genus *Caesalpinia*, crystallizing in yellow crystals.

Bra-zil-nut (brā-zil'nut), *n.* The triangular edible seed of the tree *Bertholletia excelsa*, of Brazil and other countries.

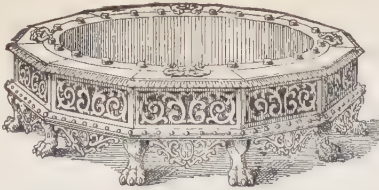
bra-zil-wood (brā-zil'wūd), *n.* Same as *brazil*.

breach (brēch), *n.* [Partly < AS.

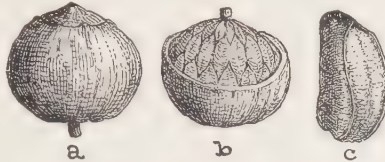
brýce, < *brecan*, *a*, fruit; *b*, same with portion of shell removed; *c*, a single seed or nut on larger scale.

E. break, partly < OF. *brecche* (F. *brèche*), from the same ult. (Teut.) source.] The act or the result of breaking; a break or rupture; a rift, fissure, or gap; a gap made in a fortification; a wound; infraction or violation, as of the peace, of faith or trust, or of a promise to marry; severance of friendly relations; an irruption, inroad, or assault; the breaking of waves; the dashing of surf; the springing of a whale from the water.—**breach**, *v. I. tr.* To make a breach or opening in. **II. intr.** Of a whale, to spring from the water.—**breach'y**, *a.* Apt to break fences, as cattle.

bread (bred), *n.* [AS. *brēad* = D. *brood* = G. *brot* = Icel. *brauðh.*] A kind of food made of flour or meal, milk or water, etc., made into a dough or batter, with or without yeast or the like, and baked; hence, food; sustenance; livelihood.—**bread and butter**, bread spread with butter; commonly taken as the type of plain, wholesome food, the staple of diet of young people (as school-girls, or 'bread-and-butter misses'), or as representing the material essentials of life.—**bread line**, a line of needy persons assembled to receive bread and sometimes other food given gratuitously as a form of charity.—**bread**, *v. t.* In cookery, to cover or dress with bread-crumbs.—**bread'=bas'ket**, *n.* A basket for holding or carrying bread; a tray for holding bread at table; also, the stomach (slang).—**bread'=crumb**, *n.* A crumb of bread; also, the soft part of bread, as distinguished from the crust.—**bread'fruit**, *n.* A large, round starchy fruit yielded by a moraceous tree, *Artocarpus communis*, of the Pacific islands, etc., much used, baked or roasted, for food; the tree bearing this fruit; also, some similar fruit, as the jack.—**bread'less**, *a.* Without bread; foodless.—**bread'=nut**, *n.* The nut of a moraceous tree, *Brosimum alicastrum*, of Jamaica and Central America, which is roasted or boiled for use as food.—**bread'=root**, *n.* The edible farinaceous root of *Psoralea esculenta*, a fabaceous plant of central North America.—**bread'=stick**, *n.* A long, slender, cylindrical piece of bread-dough baked until



Bronze Brazier. — Spanish; 17th century.



Brazil-nut.



Branch of Breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus communis*).

dry and crisp.—**bread'stuff**, *n.* Grain, flour, or meal for making bread.

breadth (bredth), *n.* [Earlier *brede*, < AS. *brædu*, < *brād*, E. *broad*.] Measure from side to side; extent across; width; a piece, as of cloth, of definite or full width; an extent as measured by its breadth; also, broad extent or scope; largeness; freedom from narrowness; in *art*, broad or general effect due to subordination of details or non-essentials.—**breadth'wise**, **breadth'ways**, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

bread-win-ner (bred'win'ēr), *n.* One who earns his bread or living; one who earns a living for those dependent on him; also, a means of earning a living.—**bread'win'ing**, *n.*

break (brāk), *v.*; pret. *broke* (archaic *brake*), pp. *broken* (sometimes *broke*), ppr. *breaking*. [AS. *brecan* = D. and LG. *brecen* = G. *brecen* = Goth. *brīkan*, break; akin to L. *frangere*, break.] **I. tr.** To divide into parts violently, as by a blow or pull; reduce to pieces or fragments (often with *up*); shatter; crush; burst; disrupt (a bond, fetter, etc.); infringe or violate (a law, contract, promise, etc.); dissolve or annul (a connection or engagement: often with *off*); disperse (a household, meeting, etc.: usually with *up*); make a rupture or opening in the surface of; crack; bruise or abrade; dig or plow up (ground); destroy the unity or continuity of; make a gap in; discontinue abruptly; interrupt or suspend (one's fast, a blockade, etc.); disturb (sleep, silence, etc.); destroy the regularity or arrangement of (as, to *break* step; to *break* ranks); interrupt the uniformity or sameness of; relieve (monotony, dullness, etc.); cause (a line, a thrown ball, etc.) to change direction abruptly; destroy the completeness of (a set or other whole), as by taking out a part; sever or remove (a part) as by a blow or pull (with *away*, *off*, etc.); force (*in*, *down*, *open*, etc.) by violence; make (a hole, passage, way, etc.) by or as by forcing away obstructions; lay open (an inclosure); make a way through; penetrate; enter (a house, etc.) burglariously (obs. or archaic); make one's way out of (jail, cover, etc.); go beyond (a bound, etc.); exceed (a record); disclose or divulge (news, etc.), esp. with caution or delicacy; utter (a jest, a sigh, etc.); open, or begin; disable or destroy by or as by shattering or crushing; ruin financially, or make bankrupt; degrade or cashier (an officer); impair or weaken in strength, spirit, force, or effect; train to obedience or discipline; tame; accustom or habituate, as to a method of procedure (often with *in*); train away from a habit or practice (with *off*); in *elect.*, to render (a circuit) incomplete and so stop the flow of the current, or to stop the flow of (a current) by so doing. **II. intr.** To become broken; become separated into parts or fragments, esp. suddenly and violently; burst or fall apart; part and disperse; crack; burst open, as a boil; become suddenly discontinuous or interrupted; leave (*off*) abruptly; become detached (with *off*, etc.); sever relations (*with*); break ranks or fall into disorder, as a band of soldiers; change suddenly, as in sound, movement, or direction; free one's self or escape suddenly, as from restraint (often with *away*); force a way (*in*, *through*, etc.); burst (*in*, *forth*, *from*, *out*, etc.); come suddenly, as into notice; dawn, as the day; give way or fail as under strain (often with *down*); become bankrupt; of plants, to bud, also to flower too soon.—**break**, *n.* A breaking; a fracture, rupture, or shattering; an opening made by breaking; a gap; an interruption of continuity; a suspension or stoppage; a severance of relations; an abrupt or marked change, as in sound or direction; a breaking forth or away, as from restraint; a sudden emergence; dawn (of day); a sequence of successful shots, as in billiards; an unlucky remark, or a breach of propriety, etiquette, or the like (colloq., U. S.); a large, high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette; in *elect.*, the rendering of a circuit incomplete; the discontinuance of the current when a circuit is rendered incomplete.—**break'a-ble**, *a.* That may be broken.—**break-age** (brā'kāj), *n.* The act of breaking; a break; damage or loss by breaking; allowance made for this; *navul.*, the leaving of empty space in stowing a ship's hold.—**break'a-way**, *n.* A breaking away; a start, as of competitors in a contest; a stampede of sheep, cattle, etc. (Australia); an animal which breaks away from a herd or

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *û*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

flock (Australia).—**break/bone fe'ver**. Same as *dengue*.
—**break/down**, *n.* A breaking down; a collapse; also, a noisy, lively dance; also, an analysis, as of a total.

break-er¹ (brä'kér), *n.* One who or that which breaks; a structure in which coal is broken into sizes for the market; a wave that breaks or dashes into foam; a device for opening an electric circuit.

break-er² (brä'kér), *n.* [Sp. *barrica*, cask.] A small water-cask for use in a boat.

break-fast (brek'fast), *n.* [ME. *brekefast*, *brekfast*.] The first meal of the day, with which the fast of the night is broken; a morning meal.—**break/fast**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To take breakfast. **II.** *tr.* To supply with breakfast; entertain at breakfast.—**break/fast-er**, *n.*—**break/fast-less**, *a.* Without breakfast.

break-neck (bräk'nek). **I.** *a.* Endangering the neck or life; headlong; precipitous. **II.** *n.* A breakneck fall; a dangerous business.

break-up (bräk'up), *n.* A breaking up; disintegration; disruption; dispersal.

break-wa-ter (bräk'wä'tér), *n.* Any barrier built or serving to break the force of waves, as before a harbor.

bream¹ (brēm), *n.*; pl. *breams* or (esp. collectively) *bream*. [OF. *bresme* (F. *breme*); from Teut.] Any of various fresh-water cyprinoid fishes of the genus *Abramis*, as *A. brama* of Europe, with compressed, rather deep body; also, any of various sparoid marine fishes, the sea-brems (see *sea-bream*); also, any of various fresh-water sunfishes of the genus *Eupomotis* and allied genera.

bream² (brēm), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain: cf. D. *brem*, broom, furze.] To clean (a ship's bottom) by applying burning furze, reeds, etc., to soften the pitch and loosen adherent matter.

breast (brest), *n.* [AS. *brēost*, akin to G. *brust*.] Either of the two soft protuberances on the thorax in females, containing the milk-secreting organs; the analogous rudimentary organ in males; also, the front of the thorax in either sex; the bosom; the chest; the bosom as the seat of thoughts and feelings; also, any surface or part resembling or likened to the human breast; the portion of a wall between a window and the floor; the portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment; the face at which the working is going on in a mine.—**to make a clean breast of**, to make full confession of.—**breast**, *v. t.* To meet or oppose with the breast; face; advance against; stem.—**breast/bone**, *n.* The sternum.—**breast/ed**, *a.* Having a breast: as, broad-breasted.—**breast=high'**, *a.* and *adv.* As high as the breast.

breast-hook (brest'hük), *n.* One of the strong knee-shaped timbers set across the stem of a ship to strengthen the junction of the bows.

breast-ing (brest'ing), *n.* The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns.

breast-pin (brest'pin), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the throat; a brooch.

breast-plate (brest'plät), *n.* A piece of armor for the breast; also, a plate which receives the butt-end of a boring-tool and against which the breast is set in working; also, the under shell of a tortoise; also, a square ornament worn on the breast by the Jewish



Breastplate, steel ornamented with gilding; 16th century.

breast-plow (brest'plou), *n.* A kind of spade propelled by pressure of the breast on a cross-bar, for cutting turf.

breast-rail (brest'räl), *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or parapet; a railing in front of a ship's quarter-deck.

breast-sum-mer (brest'sum'ér), *n.* A summer or beam placed horizontally over a large opening, as a shop-window, to support the superstructure.

breast-wall (brest'wäl), *n.* A retaining wall.

breast=wheel (brest'hwël), *n.* A water-wheel to which the water is admitted at or near the level of the axle.

breast-work (brest'wërk), *n.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up; also, a parapet, as of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* [AS. *bræth*, odor, exhalation, akin to G. *brodem*, exhalation, vapor, steam.] Odor; vapor; an odorous exhalation, or the air impregnated by it; the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; respiration, esp. as necessary to life; power of breathing freely (as, out of *breath*); time to breathe; pause or respite; a single respiration; the brief time required for it; an instant; an utterance; a whisper; a light current of air; in *phonetics*, voiceless expiration of air, producing a hiss, puff, or the like.—**under one's breath**, in a low voice or a whisper.

breath-a-ble (brē'thā-bl), *a.* That may be breathed; respirable.

breathe (brēth), *v.*; *breathed*, *breathing*. [ME. *brethen*, < *breth*, E. *breath*.] **I.** *intr.* To pass off in vapor; exhale an odor; be redolent (of); exhale air from the lungs; inhale and exhale air, or respire; live or exist; pause, as for breath; take rest; emit audible breath or sound; whisper, speak, sing, etc.; blow lightly, as air. **II.** *tr.* To exhale, or emit by expiration; inject by breathing, or infuse; inhale and exhale in respiration; give utterance to; whisper; express or manifest (as, language *breathing* the eloquence of truth); allow to rest, as to recover breath; exercise briskly; put out of breath; tire or exhaust; blow into, or cause to sound by the breath; open and bleed (a vein); in *phonetics*, to utter with the breath and not with the voice.

breathed (breth), *a.* Having breath: as, sweet-breathed.
breath-er (brē'thēr), *n.* One who or that which breathes; a pause, as for breath; something, as exercise, that stimulates breathing, or that exhausts the breath (colloq.).

breath-ing (brē'thing), *n.* The act of one who or that which breathes; respiration; a single breath; the short time required for it; a pause, as for breath; physical exercise, as stimulating breathing; utterance or words; aspiration or longing; gentle blowing, as of wind; in *gram.*, aspiration; pronunciation with reference to the use or the omission of an *h*-sound, or a sign to indicate this (as, the rough or the smooth *breathing* in Greek, ' or ', indicating respectively the *h*-sound or its absence).

breath-less (breth'les), *a.* Without breath; also, out of breath; panting; also, with the breath held, as in suspense.
—**breath/less-ly**, *adv.*—**breath/less-ness**, *n.*

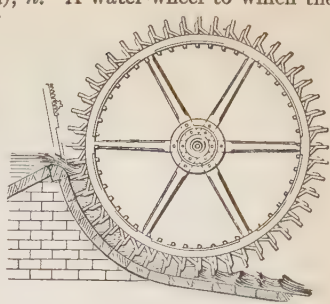
breath-y (breth'i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of breath; of vocal sounds, esp. singing, characterized by a conspicuous use of the breath; in *phonetics*, uttered with breath.

brec-cia (brech'ä), *n.* [It.; from Teut., and akin to E. *break*.] In *geol.*, rock composed of angular fragments of older rocks cemented together.—**brec-ci-at-ed** (brech'i-ä-ted), *a.* Having the form of breccia.
—**brec-ci-a'tion** (-ä'shən), *n.* Brecciated formation.

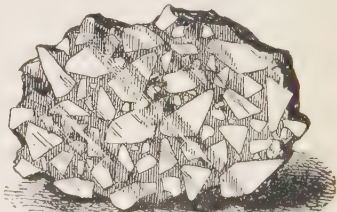
bred (bred). Preterit and past participle of *breed*.

brede (brēd), *n.* [Var. of *braid*.] A braid or plait; anything interwoven; embroidery. [Archaic.]
bree (brē), *n.* [Cf. AS. *brīw*, pottage.] Broth; liquor; juice. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

breech (brēch), *n.* [AS. *brēc*, pl., akin to D. *broek*, Icel. *brök*: cf. L. *bracæ*, breeches (from Celtic).] A garment for the hips and thighs; breechest; also, the lower part



Breast-wheel.



Breccia. — Polished surface.

fat, fāte, fār, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

of the trunk of the body behind; the posteriors or buttocks; also, the hinder or lower part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or barrel.—**breech** (brēch or brich), *v. t.* To clothe with breeches; whip on the breech; furnish (a gun) with a breech; secure (a gun) with a breeching.—**breech'=block** (brēch'-), *n.* A movable piece of metal which closes the breech end of the barrel in certain firearms.—**breech'=cloth**, **breech'=clout**, *n.* A cloth worn about the breech, as by uncivilized peoples.

breech-es (brich'ez, also brē'chez), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *breech* (itself orig. pl.).] A bifurcated garment worn by men (and by women for riding, etc.), covering the hips and thighs; also, trousers (colloq.).—**Breeches Bible**. See under *Bible*.

—**breech'es=buoy**, *n.* A life-saving device consisting of a belt-like buoy from which hangs a support for the body resembling a pair of breeches, which travels on a rope, and is used to carry persons ashore from a wreck.

breech-ing (brē'ching or brich'ing), *n.* A whipping on the breech; the part of a harness which passes around a horse's breech; a rope securing the cascabel of a gun to a ship's side, for checking the recoil; the breech of a gun, or its mechanism.

breech-less (brēch'les), *a.* Without breeches.

breech=load-er (brēch'lō'dér), *n.* A firearm, as a rifle, loaded at the breech. Cf. *muzzle-loader*.—**breech'=load'ing**, *a.* Of firearms, receiving the charge or load at the breech.

breech=plug (brēch'plug), *n.* A plug for closing the breech of a gun.

breed (brēd), *v.*; *bred*, *breeding*. [AS. *brēdan*, < *brōd*, E. *brood*.] **I. tr.** To produce (offspring); procreate; hence, to engender or cause (as, dirt *breeds* disease); also, to be the native place or the source of; also, to bring up, rear, or train; also, to procure by the mating of parents; raise (live stock, etc.). **II. intr.** To produce offspring; also, to be engendered or produced; grow; develop; also, to procure the birth of young, as in raising stock.—**breed**, *n.* The progeny or race from particular parents or stock; race; lineage; strain; in domestic animals (or cultivated plants), a group or variety distinguished by particular characteristics, developed and maintained in existence through the agency of man; hence, kind or sort (as, "This courtesy is not of the right *breed*": Shakspere's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 327); also, a brood†.—**breed'er**, *n.*—**breed'ing**, *n.* The act of a person or thing that breeds; nurture or training; the results of training as shown in behavior and manners; manners, esp. good manners.

breeks (brēks), *n. pl.* Sc. and north. Eng. form of *breeches*.

breeze (brēz), *n.* See *breeze*¹.

breeze¹ (brēz), *n.* [AS. *briosa*.] A gadfly or horse-fly.

breeze² (brēz), *n.* [Prob. < F. *braise*, live coals, cinders.] Cinders; dust of charcoal, coke, or coal.

breeze³ (brēz), *n.* [F. *brise* = Sp. *brisa* = Pg. *briza*: cf. *bise*.] A northeast wind†; also, a wind or current of air, esp. a light or moderate one; also, a disturbance or quarrel (colloq.).—**breeze**³, *v. i.*; *breezed*, *breezing*. To blow gently, as a breeze; rise on the breeze, as a noise; become stronger, as a wind (with *up*); also, to run or move briskly (colloq.).—**breeze'less**, *a.* Without a breeze.—**breeze'y**, *a.*; compar. *breezier*, superl. *breeziest*. Abounding in breezes; windy; fig., airy; fresh; sprightly.—**breez'i-ly**, *adv.*—**breez'i-ness**, *n.*

breg-ma (brég'mā), *n.* [Gr. *bréyma*, front of the head.] In *craniol.*, the point of junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull.—**breg-mat'ic** (-mat'ik), *a.*

bre-hon (brē'hon), *n.* [OIr. *brihiem*.] One of a class of judges in ancient Ireland.—**brehon law**, the ancient system of law of Ireland, not entirely superseded by English law among the native Irish until about 1650.

bre-loque (brē-lok), *n.* [F.] A trinket or small object worn suspended from a chain, ribbon, etc.

breme, **brim**¹ (brēm, brim), *a.* [ME. *breme*, *brim*, < AS. *brēme*, famous.] Famous†; fine†; bright†; clear† or loud†; fierce†; sharp, violent, or stormy, as weather, etc. (as, "The same to him glad summer or the winter *breme*": Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," ii. 7); bleak or wind-swept, as a place; keen or eager, as a person. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

brant¹ (brēnt), *a.* [AS. *brant*, lofty.] Steep; sheer; of the brow, smooth or unwrinkled (as, "Your bonnie brow was *brant*": Burns's "John Anderson My Jo"). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

brant², **brēnt=goose** (brēnt, brēnt'gōs), *n.* Same as *brant*². **brer** (brur), *n.* A dialectal contraction of the word *brother* in use among the negroes of the southern U. S.: as, *brer* Fox, *brer* Rabbit, etc.

brere (brēr), *n.* Same as *brier*¹. See Shelley's "Adonais," xviii. [Prov. or poetic.]

bre-st=summer (brēst'sum'ēr), *n.* See *breast-summer*.

bré-telle (brē-tel'), *n.* [F., strap, suspender.] In *dress-making*, one of a pair of suspender-like ornamental bands extending over the shoulders from front to back.

breth-ren (brēth'ren), *n.* Plural of *brother*: now usually denoting spiritual brotherhood. See *brother* and *Dunker*.

Bret-on (brēt'ŋn, F. brē-tōn). [F.: see *Briton*.] **I. n.** A native of Brittany, a former province in northwestern France; also, the language of Brittany, a dialect of Celtic. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to Brittany, the Bretons, or their language; Armorican.

breve (brēv), *n.* [Var. of *brief*.] A writ, as one issued by a court of law; also, a mark placed over a vowel to show that it is short, as in *û*; in *music*, the longest modern note (rarely used), equivalent to two semibreves or whole-notes.

bre-vet (brē-vet', also, chiefly Brit., brev'et). [OF., dim. of *brief*: see *brief*.] **I. n.** A patent conferring a privilege or rank; esp., a commission promoting a military officer to a higher rank without increase of pay. **II. a.** Conferred or appointed by brevet.—**bre-vet'**, *v. t.*; *-vetted*, *-vetting* (or, for pron. brev'et, *-eted*, *-eting*). To appoint or promote by brevet.—**bre-vet'cy** (-sī), *n.* Brevet rank.

bre-vi-a-ry (brē-vi-ā-rī), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *brevarium*, abridgment, prop. neut. of *brevariarius*, abridged, < *brevis*, short.] A summary†; a compendium†; a book of daily offices of the Roman Catholic Church, to be read by those in major orders; any similar book used in some other church.

bre-vier (brē-vēr'), *n.* [Said to be < G. *brevier*, breviary (as printed in this type).] A printing-type (8 point) of a size between minion and bourgeois. See *type*.

brev-i-ped (brev'i-ped), *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, + *pes* (ped-), foot.] Having short feet or legs, as a bird.

brev-i-pen-nate (brev-i-pen'at), *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, + *penna*, feather.] Having short wings.

brev-i-ros-tral, **brev-i-ros-trate** (brev-i-ros'tral, -trāt), *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a short beak or bill.

brev-i-ty (brev'i-ti), *n.* [L. *brevitas*, < *brevis*, short.] Shortness; briefness; also, conciseness.

brew (brō), *v.* [AS. *brōwan* = D. *brouwen* = G. *brauen* = Icel. *brugga*, brew.] **I. tr.** To make (beer, ale, etc.) from malt, etc., by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; prepare (any beverage) by due process; also, to concoct or contrive; bring about. **II. intr.** To be in preparation; be forming or gathering.—**brew**, *n.* That which is brewed; a brewing.—**brew'age** (-āj), *n.* The process of brewing; also, that which has been brewed; a brewing.—**brew'er**, *n.* One who brews; a maker of malt liquors.—**brewers' grains**, the residue left from the grain in the manufacture of beer, used for feeding live stock.—**brew'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). An establishment for brewing malt liquors.—**brew'house**, *n.* A brewery.—**brew'ing**, *n.* The act of one who brews; the making of malt liquors; also, a quantity brewed at once.

brew-is (brō'is), *n.* [OF. *broez*, *broet* (F. *brouet*), dim. of *bro*, < OHG. *brod*, = E. *broth*.] Broth; also, bread soaked in broth, gravy, hot milk, or the like. [Now chiefly prov.]

brew-ster (brō'stēr), *n.* [ME. *brewester*.] A brewer (orig. female). [Obs. or Sc. and north. Eng.]



Breeches-buoy.

bri-ar¹, bri-ar² (brī'är), etc. See *brier¹, brier²*, etc.

Bri-a-re-an (brī-ä'rē-an), *a.* Of or like Briareus, a giant of Greek mythology having a hundred hands; many-handed.

brib-a-ble (brī'bā-bl), *a.* That may be bribed.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [ME.: cf. OF. *bribe*, *brimbe*, piece of bread given to a beggar, *briber*, *brimber*, beg.] Something given or promised to (formerly, exacted by) a person, esp. an official, to influence improperly his judgment or conduct; hence, anything given or serving to persuade or induce; an allurement.—**bribe**, *v.*; *bribed*, *bribing*. **I. tr.** To steal; extort; also, to give or promise a bribe to; influence or corrupt by a bribe; also, to obtain by bribery (archaic). **II. intr.** To give bribes; practise bribery.—**brib-er** (brī'bēr), *n.*—**brib'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). Robbery; the act or practice of giving or accepting bribes; the exaction of a bribe (archaic).

bric-à-brac (brīk'ä-brak), *n.* [F.] Miscellaneous articles of antiquarian interest, decorative value, etc., esp. such as are used for ornament about a room.

brick (brīk), *n.* [OF. *brique*, *bricque* (F. *brique*), brick; prob. from Teut., and perhaps akin to E. *break*.] A block of clay, usually rectangular, hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.; such blocks collectively, or the material; hence, a similar block of other material, for building, etc. (usually with a qualifying term: as, a concrete *brick*); any similar block (as, a *brick* of ice-cream); also, a good fellow, or a person of genuine good qualities (colloq.).—**brick**, *v. t.* To lay, line, wall, or build with brick.—**brick/bat**, *n.* A piece of broken brick.—**brick/-kiln**, *v.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; also, a pile of bricks for burning, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.—**brick/-lay'er**, *n.* One whose occupation it is to lay bricks, as in building.—**brick/-lay'ing**, *n.*

brick-le (brīk'l), *a.* [ME. *brekyl*, < AS. *brecan*, E. *break*.] Easily broken; fragile; brittle. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]

brick-mak-er (brīk'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make bricks.—**brick/mak'ing**, *n.*

brick-red (brīk'red'), *n.* A yellowish or brownish red.

brick-tea (brīk'tē'), *n.* Tea molded into a brick-like mass.

brick-wise (brīk'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of arrangement of bricks in a wall.

brick-work (brīk'wērk), *n.* Work made of bricks.

brick-y (brīk'i), *a.* Consisting of or made of bricks; abounding in bricks; brick-like; brick-red.

brick-yard (brīk'yārd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

bri-cole (brī-kōl' or brīk'ol), *n.* [F. *bricole* = It. *briccola* = ML. *bricola*, catapult; origin uncertain.] A kind of catapult; in *billiards*, a shot by which the cue-ball is made to strike the cushion first.

bri-dal (brī'dal), [AS. *brýdealo*, 'bride ale.'] **I. n.** A wedding-feast; a wedding. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding.—**bri'dal-ly**, *adv.*—**bri'dal=wreath'**, *n.* A roseaceous shrub, *Spiræa hypericifolia*, bearing long sprays of small white flowers, much cultivated for ornament; also, a saxifragaceous shrub, *Francoa ramosa*, a native of Chile, with dense racemes of white flowers.

bride¹ (brīd), *n.* [F., *bride*, string, tie.] In lace, a stitch or thread connecting parts of the pattern.

bride² (brīd), *n.* [AS. *brýd* = G. *bräut*.] A woman newly married, or about to be married.—**bride'=cake**, *n.* A cake served in honor of the bride at a wedding.—**bride'-groom**, *n.* [AS. *brýdguma* (*guma*, man).] A man newly married, or about to be married.—**brides'maid**, *n.* A young unmarried woman who attends the bride at a wedding.—**brides'man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man who attends the bride and groom at a wedding.

bride-well (brīd'wel), *n.* [From a former penal workhouse near St. Bride's (Bridget's) Well, in London.] A house of correction for vagrants and disorderly persons; a jail. [Eng.]

bridge¹ (brīj), *n.* [AS. *brycg* = G. *brücke*.] A structure spanning a river, chasm, road, or the like, and affording passage; any structure or part similar in form or use; the ridge or upper line of the nose; a piece raising the strings of a musical instrument above the sounding-board; a ridge or wall-like projection of fire-brick or the like, at either end of the hearth in a metallurgical furnace; *naut.*, a raised

platform from side to side of a ship above the rail, for the officer in charge; in *dentistry*, a mounting for artificial teeth, secured to adjoining teeth; in *billiards*, a notched piece of wood with a long handle, sometimes used to support a cue; in *elect.*, an apparatus for measuring electrical resistance.—**bridge¹**, *v. t.*; *bridged*, *bridging*. To make a bridge over; span; also, to make (a way) by a bridge.

bridge² (brīj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A card-game resembling whist, in which the dealer or his partner (the dummy) declares the trump, and the dealer plays both his own and his partner's hand.—**auction bridge**, a variety of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of declaring the trump.

—**contract bridge**, a modification of auction bridge.

bridge-board (brīj'bōrd), *n.* A notched board at the side of a wooden stair, supporting the treads and risers.

bridge-head (brīj'hēd), *n.* In *fort.*, a defensive work covering or protecting the end of a bridge toward the enemy.

bridge-less (brīj'les), *a.* Without a bridge; not bridged.

bridge-tow-er (brīj'tou'ēr), *n.* A tower for the defense of a bridge, sometimes erected on the bridge, with the road passing through an archway in its lower story, sometimes separate from the bridge and defending the approach to it; also, a tower or raised structure on a bridge, for the support of cables, etc.

bridge-ward (brīj'wārd), *n.* The principal ward of a key.

bridge-work (brīj'wērk), *n.* The fitting in of artificial teeth with bridges.

bridg-ing (brīj'ing), *n.* In *arch.*, a piece or an arrangement of pieces fixed between timbers to keep them in place.

bri-dle (brī'dl), *n.* [AS. *brīdel* = D. *breidel*.] The part of the harness of a horse, etc., about the head, consisting usually of headstall, bit, and reins, and used to restrain and guide the animal; anything that restrains or curbs; any of various devices or parts resembling a horse's bridle in form or use; also, a bridling, or drawing up the head, as in disdain.—**bri'dle**, *v.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. **I. tr.** To put a bridle on; control as with a bridle; curb. **II. intr.** To hold up the head in the manner of a spirited horse under a strong rein; draw up the head and draw in the chin as in disdain or resentment.—**bri'dle-less**, *a.* Without a bridle; unbridled.—**bri'dle-path**, *n.* A path adapted for riding on horseback.—**bri'dler**, *n.*—**bri'dle-wise**, *a.* Trained to obey the action of the bridle or reins, as a horse.

bri-doon (brī-dōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon*, < *bride*, bridle.] A light snaffle or bit and a rein, used in certain military bridles in addition to the principal bit and its reins; also, a kind of simple snaffle.

Brie (brē) **cheese**. [From *Brie*, district east of Paris, France.] A kind of soft, salted, white cream-cheese.

brief (brēf). [OF. *brief*, *bref* (F. *bref*), < L. *brevis*, short, *breve*, a summary, ML. letter, brief.] **I. a.** Short, esp. in duration; lasting or occupying but a short time; concise or succinct; abrupt or curt. **II. n.** A short or concise writing or statement; a summary; a papal letter less formal than a bull, sealed with the Pope's signet-ring or stamped with the device borne on this ring; in *law*, a writ; also, a memorandum of points of fact or of law for use in conducting a case; in England, an abstract of the facts of a case drawn up by a solicitor for the instruction of the barrister who acts in court.—**in brief**, in a brief form or statement; in few words; in short.—**brief**, *adv.* In or after a brief time; also, in brief. [Obs. or poetic.]—**brief**, *v. t.* To summarize; make a brief of; also, to furnish with a brief; hence, to retain as counsel in a suit.—**brief'-case**, *n.* A flat, rectangular, expansible leather case, often with two or more



Bridge-tower. — Prague, Bohemia.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

lengthwise compartments, which opens along one edge, where it is closed by a flap strapped down or locked on one side, and which has a handle attached on the top of the flap: used by lawyers for carrying briefs, etc., and others for documents, manuscripts, etc.—**brief/less**, *a.* Having no brief, as a barrister without clients.—**brief/ly**, *adv.*—**brief/ness**, *n.*

bri-er¹ (brī'ēr), *n.* [AS. *brēr*, *brær*.] A prickly plant or shrub, esp. the sweetbrier or the greenbrier.

bri-er² (brī'ēr), *n.* [F. *bruyère*, heath; from Celtic.] The white heath, *Erica arborea*, of France and Corsica, whose woody root is used for making tobacco-pipes; also, a pipe made of this woody root.—**bri'er-root**, *n.*—**bri'er-wood**, *n.*

bri-er-y (brī'ēr-i), *a.* Full of briars; thorny.

brig¹ (brig), *n.* Sc. and north. Eng. form of *bridge*¹.

brig² (brig), *n.* [Short for *brigantine*.] A two-masted vessel square-rigged on both masts; also, the prison on a war-squad.—**hermaphrodite brig**. See under *hermaphrodite*.

brigade (brī-gād'), *n.* [F. *brigade*, < It. *brigata*, troop, < *brigare*, strive, contend, < *briga*, strife.] A large body of troops; esp., a unit of organization in an army, varying in different countries, but commonly consisting of two or more regiments; hence, any body of individuals organized for a special purpose (as, a fire-brigade).—**brigade'**, *v. t.*; -gaded, -gading. To form into a brigade.

brig-a-dier (brī-gā-dēr'), *n.* [F.] An officer in command of a brigade; a brigadier-general.—**brig-a-dier'=gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. -als. An officer in command of a brigade or engaged in other duties, in the U. S. ranking next below a major-general.

brig-and (brī-g'and), *n.* [OF. F. *brigand*, < It. *brigante*, < *brigare*: see *brigade*.] An irregular foot-soldier†; also, a plundering marauder; a bandit; esp., one of a gang of robbers in mountain or forest regions.—**brig'and-age** (-an-dāj), *n.* The practice of brigands; plundering; organized spoliation.

brig-an-dine (brī-g'an-dēn), *n.* [OF. *brigandine*, < *brigand*, foot-soldier.] A defensive coat of linen, leather, etc., reinforced by plates of steel.

brig-and-ish (brī-g'an-dish), *a.* Like or suggestive of a brigand.—**brig'and-ism**, *n.* Brigandage.

brig-an-tine (brī-g'an-tēn), *n.* [F. *brigantine*, < It. *brigantino*, < *brigante*, E. *brigand*.] A two-masted vessel in which the foremast is square-rigged and the mainmast bears a fore-and-aft mainsail and square topsails; also, commonly, a hermaphrodite brig.

bright (brīt). [AS. *brȳht*, *beorht*, = OHG. *beraht* = Icel. *bjartr* = Goth. *bairhts*, bright: cf. Skt. *bhrāj*-, shine.] *I. a.* Radiating or reflecting light; luminous; shining; filled with light; vivid or brilliant, as color; clear or translucent, as liquids; manifest to the mind†; radiant or splendid (as, *bright* beauty); illustrious or glorious, as a period; quick-witted or intelligent, as a person; clever or witty, as a remark; animated, lively, or cheerful, as a person; characterized by happiness or gladness (as, *bright* days); favorable or auspicious (as, *bright* prospects). *II. n.* Brightness; splendor. [Archaic.]—**bright**, *adv.* In a bright manner.—**bright'en**, *v. i. or t.* To become or make bright or brighter.—**bright'en-er**, *n.*—**bright/ly**, *adv.*—**bright/ness**, *n.*

Bright's (brīts) **dis-ease'**. [From R. Bright, English physician, who described it in 1827.] Kidney disease, attended with albuminuria.

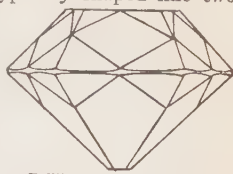
bright-some (brīt'sum), *a.* Bright. [Archaic.]

Brig-it-tine (brī'i-tin or -tēn), *n.* A member of an order of nuns and monks founded by St. Brigitta (or Bridget) of Sweden about 1346: a few houses of nuns of this order still exist, including one in England.

brill (bril), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A European flatfish, *Bothus* (or *Rhombus*) *lævis*, allied to the turbot.

bril-liant (bril'yant). [F. *brillant*, ppr. of *briller*, < It. *brillare*, shine, sparkle, < L. *beryllus*, E. *beryl*.] *I. a.* Shining brightly; sparkling; glittering; lustrous; vivid or

intense, as color; splendid or distinguished, as an assemblage; striking or illustrious, as an achievement; characterized by or showing unusual mental keenness or cleverness; extremely favorable, as prospects. *II. n.* A diamond (or other gem) of a particular cut, typically shaped like two pyramids united at their bases, the top one cut off near the base and the bottom one close to the apex, with many facets on the slopes; also, a cotton fabric with a woven figure; also, a printing-type (about 3½ point), the smallest of the regular sizes (see *type*).—**bril'-liance**, **bril'/lian-cy**, *n.*



Brilliant. — The Regent, or Pitt, Diamond; size of the original.

bril-lian-tine (bril-yān-tēn'), *n.* [F. *brillantine*.] A dress-fabric resembling alpaca; also, a toilet preparation for the hair.

bril-liant-ly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner.—**bril'/liant-ness**, *n.*

brim¹ (brim), *a.* See *breme*.

brim² (brim), *n.* [ME. *brimme*: cf. G. *bräme*, Icel. *barmr*, brim, also AS. *brim*, surf, sea.] The edge or margin of the land bordering a body of water; the edge of the water (archaic); the upper edge of a cup, basin, or anything of similar shape; the rim; a projecting edge about something (as, the *brim* of a hat); the brink† or verge†; in general, edge† or margin†.—**brim**², *v.*; *brimmed*, *brimming*. *I. tr.* To fill to the brim. *II. intr.* To be full to the brim; run (over).—**brim'-full**, *a.* Full to the brim; completely full. Also **brim'ful**.—**brim'less**, *a.* Without a brim, as a hat.—**brimmed**, *a.* Having a brim.—**brim'mer**, *n.* A cup or the like full to the brim.—**brim'ming-ly**, *adv.*

brim-stone (brim'stōn), *n.* [ME. *brinston*, < *brinnen*, burn, + *ston*, stone.] Sulphur; also, a virago.—**brim'-ston-y**, *a.* Of, like, or containing brimstone.

brin (brin), *n.* [F., blade, shoot.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brin-ded (brin'ded), *a.* [Earlier *brended*, prob. for *branded*, as if 'marked by branding.'] Of a gray or tawny color, with dark streaks or spots: as, "Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd" (Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 1. 1).

brin-dle (brin'dl). [Prob. < *brindled*.] *I. a.* Brindled. *II. n.* A brindled coloring; also, a brindled animal.

brin-dled (brin'dld), *a.* [Var. of *brinded*.] Brinded; streaked; variegated.

brine (brin), *n.* [AS. *brīne* = MD. *brine*.] Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt; also, the water of the sea; the sea or ocean; also, tears (poetic).—**brine**, *v. t.*; *brined*, *brining*. To treat with or steep in brine.

bring (bring), *v.*; *brought*, *bringing*. [AS. *bringan* = D. *brenge* = G. *bringen* = Goth. *briggan*, bring.] *I. tr.* To cause to come with one's self; take along to the place or person sought; convey or conduct; fetch; lead or induce; in general, to cause to come, as to a recipient or possessor, to the mind or knowledge, into a particular position or state, to a particular opinion or decision, or into existence, view, action, or effect (used in many phrases, as with *about*, *forth*, *on*, *out*, etc.). *II. intr.* With *up*, to come to a stop or halt.—**bring'er**, *n.*

brin-ish (brī'nish), *a.* Like brine; briny.

brink (bringk), *n.* [ME.; prob. from Scand. (cf. Dan. *brink*).] The edge or margin of a steep place or of land bordering water; the verge or extreme edge of anything; the brim of a vessel†; in general, edge† or margin†.

brin-y (brī'ni), *a.* Of or like brine; salt.

brī-o (brē'ō), *n.* [It.] Animation; spirit.

brī-o-che (brē'osh), *n.* [F.] A kind of light raised bun or cake.

brī-o-lette (brē-ō-let'), *n.* [F.] A pear-shaped diamond having its entire surface cut with triangular facets.

brī-o-ny (brī'ō-ni), *n.* See *briony*.

brī-quette, **brī-quet** (brī-ke't'), *n.* [F. *brique*, dim. of *brique*, brick.] A molded block of compacted coal-dust for fuel; also, a similar block of some other material.

brisk (brisk), *a.* [Origin uncertain: cf. W. *brysg*, quick.] Quick and active; lively; smart; vigorous; spirited; sprightly; of liquors, effervescing; sharp.—**brisk**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become brisk; liven (*up*). Also **brisk'en**.

bris-ket (bris'ket), *n.* [ME. *brusket*: cf. OF. *bruschet*, *brichet* (F. *brechet*.)] The breast of an animal, or the part of the breast lying next to the ribs.

brisk-ly (brisk'li), *adv.* In a brisk manner; quickly; actively; smartly.—**brisk/ness**, *n.*

bris-tle (bris'tl), *n.* [ME. *bristil*, < AS. *byrst* = G. *borste* = Icel. *burst*, bristle.] One of the short, stiff, coarse hairs of certain animals, esp. hogs, used extensively in making brushes, etc.; any similar short, stiff hair or hair-like appendage.—**bris'tle**, *v.*; -*led*, -*ling*. **I. intr.** To stand or rise stiffly, like bristles; also, to erect the bristles, as an irritated animal (sometimes with *up*, and often *fig.*, of persons); also, to be thickly set with something suggestive of bristles; be rough; also, to be visibly roused or stirred (*with*). **II. tr.** To erect like bristles; also, to furnish with a bristle or bristles; make bristly.—**bris'tled**, *a.* Having bristles; bristly.—**bris'tle-tail**, *n.* Any of various wingless insects of the order *Thysanura*, having long, bristle-like caudal appendages.—**bris'tly** (bris'tli), *a.* Covered with bristles; rough with bristle-like hairs, etc.; also, resembling bristles.—**bris'tli-ness**, *n.*

Bris-tol (bris'tol) **board**. [From *Bristol*, city in southwestern England.] A fine, smooth kind of pasteboard, sometimes glazed.—**Bris'tol brick**. Bath brick.—**Bris'tol di'a-mond**, **Bris'tol stone**. A rock-crystal from near Bristol, England.

brit, britt (brit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young herring of the common kind; also, the young of various other marine fishes.

Bri-tan-ni-a (bri-tan'f-ä), *n.* [L., < *Britanni* (later *Britones*), the ancient Britons.] Britain, or Great Britain, or, in a broader sense, the British Empire; a feminine personification of either.—**Britannia metal**, a white alloy of tin, copper, and antimony, usually with small amounts of zinc, etc.—**Bri-tan'nic**, *a.* [L. *Britannicus*.] British.

Brit-i-cism (brit'i-sizm), *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the British rather than to English-speaking people generally.

Brit-ish (brit'ish), [AS. *Bryttisc*, < *Bryttas*, *Brettas*, pl., Britons; from Celtic.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons; also, of or pertaining to the whole island of Britain (more fully called Great Britain), or, in a broader sense, the British Empire, or the inhabitants. **II. n.** The British people, taken collectively; also, the ancient British tongue.—**Brit'ish-er**, *n.* A British subject. [Colloq.]

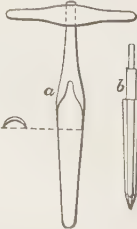
Brit-on (brit'on), *n.* [OF. *Breton* (usually, as in F., meaning a Breton: see *Breton*), < L. *Brito(n)*, *Britto(n)*, one of the people inhabiting Britain; from Celtic (cf. *British*).] One of the Celtic people which in early times occupied the southern part of the island of Britain; also, a native or inhabitant of Britain, or Great Britain, or, in a broader sense, of the British Empire.—**North Briton**, a Scot.

brits-ka, britz-ka (brits'kä), *n.* [Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, freight-wagon.] An open carriage with a calash-top and space for reclining.

brit-tle (brit'l), *a.* [ME. *britel*, < AS. *brēotan*, break.] Breaking readily, with a comparatively smooth fracture, as glass; fragile; fig., perishable; insecure, unstable, or changeable (archaic or prov.).—**brit'tle-ly**, *adv.*—**brit'tle-ness**, *n.*—**brit'tle-star**, *n.* Any of several ophiuroids: so called from their fragility.

britz'ka, britzs'ka, *n.* See *britska*.

broach (bröch), *n.* [OF. F. *broche*, < ML. *broca*, *brocca*, sharp stake or instrument: cf. L. *broccus*, *broccus*, projecting, as teeth.] Any of various pointed instruments; a spear; a spit for roasting meat; any of various tools or drills for boring or widening holes; a reamer; a gimlet for tapping casks; a tool for dressing stone; also, a brooch.—**broach**, *v.* **I. tr.** To pierce as with a spit; tap (a cask, etc.); draw (liquor, etc.) as by tapping; break into for the purpose of taking out something; mention or suggest (a subject) for the first time; dress (stone) with a broach. **II. intr.** *Naut.*, with *to*, of a ship, to veer to windward, esp. so as to be broadside to the wind.—**broach'er**, *n.*



Broaches for Boring.—*a*, for wood; *b*, for metal.

broad (brôd), *a.* [AS. *brād* = D. *breed* = G. *breit* = Icel. *breidhr* = Goth. *brāids*, broad.] Of great breadth; wide; of great extent; large; of extensive range or scope (as, *broad* principles); not limited or narrow (as, *broad* views); liberal (as, the *Broad-church* party in the Church of England); main or general (as, the *broad* outlines of a subject); unrestricted or full (as, *broad* daylight); unrestrained (as, *broad* farce); characterized by full, strong utterance (as, *broad* Scotch); plain or clear, as language; plain-spoken, as a person; indelicate or indecent, as a story; in *art*, marked by breadth.—**broad seal**, a great or official seal, as of a state.—**broad**, *n.* The broad part of a thing; also, an expanse of water formed by a river overflowing low, flat land (Eng.).

broad-ar-row (brôd'ar'ô), *n.* A mark of the shape of a broad arrow-head, placed upon British government stores.

broad-ax (brôd'aks), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as a battle-ax, or an ax for hewing timber.

broad-bill (brôd'bil), *n.* Any of various birds with a broad bill, as the scaup, shoveler, and spoonbill.—**broad'=-billed**, *a.*

broad-brim (brôd'brim), *n.* A hat with a broad brim, as that worn by Quakers; hence [*cap.*], a Friend or Quaker (colloq.).—**broad'=-brimmed**, *a.*

broad-cast (brôd'kást), **I. a.** Cast abroad or all over an area, as seed sown thus (rather than in drills or rows); performed by casting abroad (as, *broadcast* sowing); fig., widely spread or disseminated (as, *broadcast* discontent); also, specif., sent broadcast, or to an indefinite number of receiving stations or instruments in various directions, as radio messages, speeches, music, etc.; also, pertaining to such sending.

II. adv. So as to be cast abroad over an area (as, seed sown *broadcast*); fig., so as to be spread or disseminated widely; also, specif., so as to reach an indefinite number of radio receiving stations or instruments in various directions.—**broad'cast**, *n.* The method of sowing by scattering seed broadcast; also, the broadcasting of radio messages, speeches, etc.—**broad'cast**, *v.*; -*casted* or -*cast*, -*casting*. **I. tr.** To cast or scatter abroad over an area, as seed in sowing; fig., to spread or disseminate widely (as, to *broadcast* seditious principles); also, specif., to send (messages, speeches, music, etc.) broadcast by radio. **II. intr.** To scatter or disseminate something broadcast, specif. radio messages, speeches, etc.—**broad'cast'er**, *n.* One who or that which broadcasts; an apparatus for broadcasting radio messages, speeches, etc.—**broad'cast'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which broadcasts; specif., the sending of radio messages, speeches, etc., broadcast.

broad-cloth (brôd'klôth), *n.* A fine woolen cloth (orig. very wide) with a finished surface.

broad-en (brôdn), *v. i. or t.* To become or make broad; widen.

broad-ish (brôd'ish), *a.* Somewhat broad.

broad-ly (brôd'li), *adv.* In a broad manner.

broad-mind-ed (brôd'min'ded), *a.* Characterized by mental breadth; free from prejudice or bigotry; liberal; tolerant.—**broad'=-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

broad-ness (brôd'nes), *n.* The state or character of being broad.

broad-piece (brôd'pēs), *n.* An old English gold coin worth 20 shillings, first issued in 1619 by James I.: so called after the introduction, in 1663, of the guinea, which was narrower and thicker.

broad-sheet (brôd'shēt), *n.* A large sheet of paper forming a single page, or printed on one side only.

broad-side (brôd'sid), *n.* The whole side of a ship above the water-line, from the bow to the quarter; any broad surface or side, as of a house, etc.; all the guns that can be fired to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge; any comprehensive attack; also, a sheet of paper, esp. of large size, printed on one side only, as for distribution.—**broad'side**, *adv.* With the side turned (*to* or *on*).

broad-sword (brôd'sôrd), *n.* A sword with a broad, flat cutting blade.

broad-tail (brôd'tāl), *n.* The skin or fur of the young of the Persian breed of sheep, killed when a few days old, before the wool has had time to develop beyond a flat, wavy state, in which it resembles *moiré silk*.



Broad-arrow.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, flect, agóny, intō, únite; (obscured) erránt, operá, ardént, actór, natúre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

broad-way (brôd'wā), *n.* A broad road or highway, often [cap.] the proper name of a street, as in New York City.

broad-wise, broad-ways (brôd'wiz, -wāz), *adv.* Breadthwise.

brob (brob), *n.* [Cf. *brad*.] A wedge-shaped spike driven in beside an abutting timber to keep it from slipping.

Brob-ding-nag-i-an (brob-ding-nag'i-an). **I.** *a.* Of or befitting the region of Brobdingnag, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," where everything was of enormous size; enormous; gigantic. **II.** *n.* A giant; a gigantic person.

brocade (brô-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado* = It. *broccato*, < ML. *brocare*, interweave with gold or silver, < *broca*: see *broach*.] A silk fabric with a woven, often elaborate pattern, orig. formed by interweaving threads of gold or silver; a similar fabric of wool or other material. — **bro-cade'**, *v. t.*; -caded, -cading. To weave with a design or figure. — **bro-cad'ed** (-kād'ed), *p. a.* Woven or wrought into a brocade.

bro-cage (brô'kāj), *n.* See *brokerage*.

broc-ard (brok'ård or brô'kård), *n.* [F.; so called from Burchard, bishop of Worms (died 1025), compiler of ecclesiastical canons.] A legal or other maxim; a canon.

bro-ca-tel, bro-ca-telle (brô-kā-tel' or brok-ā-), *n.* [F. *brocatelle*, < It. *broccatello*, dim. of *broccato*, = E. *brocade*.] An inferior kind of brocade, made of silk and wool, silk and cotton, wool, or cotton, used chiefly for upholstery; also, an ornamental marble with variegated coloring, from Italy, Spain, and elsewhere.

broc-co-li (brok'ō-li), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, sprout.] A variety of cabbage resembling the cauliflower.

bro-ché (brô-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *brocher*, weave with a pattern, stitch, < ML. *brocare*: see *brocade*.] Woven with a pattern; brocaded; also, stitched (but not bound), as a pamphlet.

bro-chette (brô-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *broche*, spit: see *broach*.] A skewer, for use in cookery.

bro-chure (brô-shör', F. *bro-shür*), *n.* [F., < *brocher*, stitch: see *broché*.] A pamphlet.

brock (brok), *n.* [AS. *broc*; from Celtic.] A European badger. [Obs. or prov.]

Brock-en (brok'en) **spec'ter**. See *specter of the Brocken*, under *specter*.

brock-et (brok'et), *n.* [OF. *brocart*, < *broque*, var. of *broche*, broach, tine.] The male red deer in the second year, with the first growth of straight, spike-like horns; also, any of various small South and Central American deer of the genus *Mazama*, with straight, unbranched horns.

bro-gan (brô'gān), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brōgan*, < *brōg*, E. *brogue*.] A coarse, stout shoe.

brogue¹ (brōg), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brōg*.] A rude shoe, commonly of untanned hide, worn, esp. formerly, in Ireland and Scotland; also, any coarse, stout shoe; in recent use, a strongly made, comfortable type of ordinary shoe, often with decorative perforations on the vamp and foxing.

brogue² (brōg), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dialectal, esp. Irish, mode of pronunciation; an Irish accent in the pronunciation of English.

broi-der (broi'dér), *v. t.* [OF. *brouder*, *brodsder* (F. *broder*); appar. from Teut.] To embroider; fig., to adorn (as, "The violet, Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay Broider'd the ground": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 702). [Archaic.] — **broi'der-y**, *n.* Embroidery; embroidered work. [Archaic.]

broil¹ (broil), *v.* [OF. F. *brouiller*, mix up, disorder, embroil; origin uncertain.] **I.** *tr.* To mix confusedly; confuse;

disturb; involve in discord or broils; embroil. **II.** *intr.* To engage in a broil; quarrel; fight. — **broil**¹, *n.* A state of confusion and discord or strife; an angry quarrel or struggle; a disturbance; a tumult.

broil² (broil), *v.* [OF. *bruiller*, *bruller*, *brusler* (F. *brûler*), burn.] **I.** *tr.* To cook by exposure to a clear fire, as on a gridiron; grill; also, to scorch; make very hot. **II.** *intr.* To be exposed to great or distressing heat; also, to burn with impatience, etc. — **broil**², *n.* A broiling; also, something broiled. — **broil'er**, *n.* One who or that which broils; a device for broiling meat, etc.; a fowl for broiling; a very hot day (colloq.). — **broil'ing**, *p. a.* Scorching; very hot. — **broil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bro-kage (brô'kāj), *n.* Brokerage.

broke¹ (brök), *p.* Preterit and past participle of *break*.

broke² (brök), *v. i.*; *broked, broking*. [See *broker*.] To act as a broker.

brok-en (brô'kn), *p. a.* [See *break*.] That has been subjected to breaking; violently separated into parts; in pieces or fragments; burst; infringed or violated; interrupted or disconnected; uneven or irregular; fragmentary or incomplete; changing direction abruptly, as a line; imperfectly spoken, as language; destroyed, overwhelmed, or ruined; weakened in strength, spirit, etc.; reduced to submission; tamed; outlawed (Sc.). — **broken wind**, in *vet. science*, heaves. — **brok'en-down'**, *a.* Shattered or collapsed; ruined; having given way, as in health. — **brok'en-heart'ed**, *a.* Crushed by grief. — **brok'en-ly**, *adv.* — **brok'en-ness**, *n.* — **brok'en-wind'ed**, *a.* Affected with heaves, as a horse; breathing with spasmodic efforts.

bro-ker (brô'kér), *n.* [AF. *brocour*, OF. *brokeor*, orig. broacher (of casks), tapster (hence retailer); akin to E. *broach*.] A middleman or agent; one who buys and sells stocks, bonds, etc., or other property, on commission; a pawnbroker; a pandar. — **bro'ker-age** (-āj), *n.* The business, service, or commission of a broker.

bro-mal (brô'māl), *n.* [From *brom(ine)* + *al(cohol)*: cf. *chloral*.] A colorless, oily liquid, CBr₃COH, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol: used in medicine.

bro-mate (brô'māt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of bromic acid. — **bro'mate**, *v. t.*; -mated, -mating. To combine with bromine.

brome-grass (brôm'grās), *n.* [NL. *Bromus* (see def.), < Gr. *βρόμος*, kind of oats.] Any grass of the genus *Bromus*, as chess.

bro-me-li-a-ceous (brô-mē-li-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Bromelia*, the typical genus; named from Olaf Bromel (1639-1705), Swedish botanist.] Belonging to the *Bromeliaceæ*, a family of plants, mostly of tropical America, including the pineapple.

bro-mic (brô'mik), *a.* Of or containing bromine: as, *bromic acid*, HBrO₃.

bro-mide, bro-mid (brô'mid or -mid, -mid), *n.* A compound of bromine with an element or radical; a salt of hydrobromic acid (HBr), esp. any of certain salts (as potassium bromide, strontium bromide, etc.) that act as cerebral and cardiac depressants and are much used in medicine as sedatives and hypnotics; also, a person who is stupidly conventional in thought and speech, or given to uttering tedious platitudes (colloq.: cf. *sulphite*). — **bro-mid-ic** (brô-mid'ik), *a.* Pertaining or proper to or being a bromide. [Colloq.]

bro-mine, bro-min (brô'min), *n.* [Gr. *βρωμιος*, stench.] Chem. sym., Br; at. wt., 79.92; sp. gr., 3.19. An element, a dark reddish fuming liquid, resembling chlorine and iodine in chemical properties. — **bro'min-ism, bro'mism**, *n.* A morbid condition due to excessive use of bromides. — **bro'mo-form** (-mô-fôrm), *n.* In *chem.*, a colorless liquid, CHBr₃, analogous to chloroform: used in medicine. — **bro-mo-gel'a-tin** (-jel'a-tin), *a.* In *photog.*, formed from or prepared with certain bromides together with silver nitrate and gelatin, as the sensitive emulsions used for making dry plates; pertaining to such emulsions. — **bro'mol** (-mol or -möl), *n.* A white crystalline substance, a bromine derivative of phenol, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

bron-chi (brong'kī), *n.* Plural of *bronchus*.

bron-chi-a (brong'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, pl., < *βρόγχος*, windpipe.] In *anat.*, the ramifications of the

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*: *o*, F. *cloche*; *û*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bronchi or two main branches of the trachea. — **bron'chi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the bronchia or the bronchi. — **bronchial tubes**, the bronchi, or the bronchi and their ramifications. **bron-chi-tis** (brong-kí'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bronchial membrane. — **bron-chit'ic** (-kít'ik), *a.* **bron-cho** (brong'kō), etc. See *bronco*, etc.

broncho-. Form of Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe, in combination: sometimes used also to represent *bronchia*. — **bron-cho-cele** (brong'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. βρογχοκήλη: see -cele.] Goiter. — **bron'cho-pneu-mo'ni-a**, *n.* In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bronchia and lungs: a form of pneumonia. — **bron'cho-tome** (-tōm), *n.* [+ -tome.] A cutting instrument for use in bronchotomy. — **bron-chot-o-my** (brong-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [+ -tomy.] Surgical incision into the windpipe.

bron-chus (brong'kus), *n.*; pl. -chi (-kí). [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe.] In *anat.*, either of the two main branches of the trachea; also, any of the ramifications of these branches.

bron-co (brong'kō), *n.*; pl. -cos (-kōz). [Sp., rough, rude.] A pony or mustang of the western U. S., esp. one that is not broken, or is only imperfectly broken. — **bron'co-bust'er**, *n.* One who breaks broncos to the saddle. [Western U. S.] — **bron'co=grass**, *n.* A Mediterranean brome-grass, *Bromus maximus gussoni*, introduced into California.

bronto-. Form of Gr. βροντή, thunder, used in combination. — **bron-to-graph** (brong'tō-gráf), *n.* [+ -graph.] A brontometer, or the tracing or record produced by it. — **bron-tom'e-ter** (-tom'e-tér), *n.* [+ -meter.] An instrument for recording the phenomena of thunder-storms. — **bron-to-sau'rus** (-sá'rus), *n.* [NL.: see -saur, -saurus.] Any of the dinosaurs of the American genus *Brontosaurus*, which attained a length of 60 feet or over.

bronze (bronz), *n.* [F., < It. bronzo, said to be < L. Brundisium (It. Brindisi), town in southeastern Italy.] **I. n.** A durable brown alloy, consisting essentially of copper and tin; any of various similar alloys, as one of copper and aluminium; something made of bronze, as a statue or other work of art; a lustrous metallic brown coloring substance; a lustrous brown color; impudencē. **II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or like bronze; of the color of bronze. — **bronze age**, the age in the history of mankind (between the stone and iron ages) marked by the use of bronze implements. See *ages in archæology*, under *age*, *n.* — **bronze**, *v.*; *bronzed*, *bronzing*. **I. tr.** To give the appearance or color of bronze to; make brown, as by exposure to the sun; also, to make hard or unfeeling. **II. intr.** To take on a bronze color. — **bronz'ite** (-it), *n.* A mineral consisting of a ferriferous silicate of magnesium, which is often characterized by a bronze-like luster.

brooch (bröch or bröch), *n.* [Var. of *broach*.] A clasp or ornament for the dress, having a pin at the back for passing through the clothing and a catch for securing the point of the pin. — **brooch**, *v. t.* To adorn as with a brooch.

brood (bröd), *n.* [AS. brōd = D. broed = G. brut: cf. *breed*.] A family of offspring or young; a number of young creatures produced or hatched at one time; a hatch, as of birds; also, breed or kind. — **brood**, *v. I. intr.* To sit as a bird over eggs to be hatched; rest fixedly; meditate with morbid persistence (*on* or *over*). **II. tr.** To sit as a bird over (eggs or young); incubate; cherish, as a bird her young; dwell persistently or moodily in thought on. — **brood'er**, *n.* — **brood'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **brood'=mare**, *n.* A mare kept for breeding. — **brood'y**, *a.* Inclined to brood.

brook¹ (brük), *v. t.* [AS. brūcan = G. brauchen, use; akin to L. *frui*, enjoy.] To use; possess; also, to bear, suffer, or tolerate (now only in negative constructions: as, "Your son, sir, insulted me in a manner which my honour could not brook." Sheridan's "Rivals," v. 3).

brook² (brük), *n.* [AS. brōc, stream, = G. bruch, marsh.] A natural stream of water, smaller than a river, flowing through a glen or through woods, meadows, etc. — **brook'let**, *n.* A small brook.

brook-lime (brük'lim), *n.* [ME. brokelemke, < broke, brook, + AS. hleomoc, a kind of plant.] An old-world scrophulariaceae plant, *Veronica beccabunga*, with small racemose flowers, growing on the edge of brooks, etc.; an allied species, *V. americana*, of America; also, the water-cress, *Roripa nasturtium*.

brook=trout (brük'trout), *n.* A fish, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, the common speckled trout of eastern North America.



Brook-trout.

brook-weed (brük'wēd), *n.* Either of two primulaceous plants, *Samo-lus valerandi*, of the Old World, and *S. floribundus*, of North America, both bearing small white flowers.

brook-y (brük'i), *a.* Abounding in brooks.

broom (bröm), *n.* [AS.

bröm; akin to E. *bramble*.] Any of the shrubby fabaceous plants of the genus *Cytisus*, esp. *C.* (or *Genista*) *scoparius*, common in western Europe, which grows on uncultivated ground and has long, slender branches bearing yellow flowers; any of various allied or other plants of the genera *Genista*, *Spartium*, etc.; also, a sweeping implement having a brush of twigs or plant-stems attached to a stick or handle, orig. made with twigs of the broom-plant; a besom. — **broom**, *v. t.* To sweep, or sweep away, as with a broom. — **broom'=corn**, *n.* A kind of sorghum with long, stiff panicles, used for making brooms. — **broom'=rape**, *n.* Any of various parasitic plants, esp. of the genus *Orobanche*, living on the roots of broom and other plants. — **broom'stick**, *n.* The long stick forming the handle of a broom. — **broom'y**, *a.* Abounding in broom; broom-like.



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

broose (bröz), *n.* [Origin unknown.] At country weddings, a race by the young men, from the place of the marriage ceremony to the bridegroom's house. [Sc.]

brose (bröz), *n.* [= *brewis*.] A dish made by pouring boiling water, milk, or the like on oatmeal or other meal. [Sc.]

broth (bröth), *n.* [AS. *broth* = OHG. *brod* = Icel. *brodh*; from the root of E. *brew*: cf. *brewis*.] The liquor from boiled meat, etc.; thin soup. — **a broth of a boy**, the essence of what a boy should be; a first-rate fellow. [Ir.]

broth-el (broth'el), *n.* [ME.

brothel, worthless person (< AS. *brēothan*, ruin), confused with *bordel* (< OF. *bordel*), brothel.] A worthless or depraved man; a lewd woman; also, a house of prostitution or ill fame.

broth-er (bruθ'hēr). [AS. *brōthor* = D. *broeder* = G. *bruder* = Icel. *bróðhir* = Goth. *brōthar*; akin to L. *frater*, brother, Gr. *φράτηρ*, clansman, Skt. *bhrātar*, brother.] **I. n.**; pl. *brothers* or *brethren* (breθ'n'ren). A male relative, a son of the same parents or parent; a male member of a religious order; a member of a religious congregation of laymen, or a lay member of a community having priests; a member of any of various Christian organizations or sects using the plural form 'Brethren' in their titles; a male fellow-member of a church, or of any society, profession, or the

Broom-rape. — Flowering plant of *Orobanche minor*, parasitic on the root of white clover; a, a flower.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

like; a fellow or associate; a fellow-countryman, fellow-man, etc. **II. a.** Being a brother; related by brotherhood. —**broth'er**, *v. t.* To treat or address as a brother; admit to or join in brotherhood. —**broth'er-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The condition of a brother; a relation as between brothers; also, an association of persons joined as brothers; a fraternity; any group considered as brothers. —**broth'er-in-law**, *n.*; pl. *brothers-in-law*. One's husband's or wife's brother; one's sister's husband. —**Broth'er Jon'-a-than**. A name for the U. S. government or people. —**broth'er-less**, *a.* Without a brother. —**broth'er-ly**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a brother. —**broth'er-li-ness**, *n.* —**broth'er-ly**, *adv.*

brough-am (brō'am, brō'am, or bröm), *n.* [From Lord Brougham (1778–1868), British statesman.] A four-wheeled close carriage for two or four persons.

brought (brôt). Preterit and past participle of *bring*.

brow (brou), *n.* [AS. *brū*, akin to Icel. *brún*, Gr. *ὀφρύς*, Skt. *bhrū*, eyebrow.] The ridge or prominence over the eye, or the hair growing upon it; *pl.* or *sing.*, the forehead; *sing.*, the countenance; also, the edge of a steep place; the upper part of a slope. —**brow**, *v. t.* To form the brow of (a slope, etc.). —**brow=ant'ler**, *n.* The first or lowest tine of a stag's horn.

brow-beat (brou'bēt), *v. t.*; pret. *-beat*, pp. *-beaten*, ppr. *-beating*. [From *brow* + *beat*.] To intimidate by overbearing looks, words, etc.; bully. —**brow-beat'er**, *n.*

browed (broud), *a.* Having a brow or brows: as, low-browed.

brown (broun), *a.* [AS. *brūn* = D. *bruin* = G. *braun* = F. *brun*.] Of a dark or dusky color, inclining to red or yellow; having a brownish skin; sunburned or tanned; noting or pertaining to the Malay race. —**brown Bess**, the flintlock musket formerly used in the British army: probably so called from the brown walnut stock. —**brown betty**, a baked pudding made of layers of apples cut up and bread (or cake) in crumbs or small pieces, with sugar, bits of butter, spice, etc. —**brown bread**, any bread made of flour darker in color than the bolted wheat flour; esp., Graham bread; also, a dark-brown baked or steamed bread made of Indian meal and rye meal (or Graham or wheat flour), sweetened with molasses. —**brown coal**, lignite. —**brown study**, a fit of deep abstraction. —**brown sugar**, unrefined or partially refined sugar, as distinguished from 'white' or refined sugar. —**brown**, *n.* A brown color, pigment, or dye; something of a brown color. —**brown**, *v. i.* or *t.* To become or make brown.

Brown-i-an (broun'i-ān), *a.* Pertaining to some person bearing the name of Brown; Brunonian. —**Brownian movement**, a rapid oscillatory motion often observed in very minute particles suspended in water or other liquid: first noticed (in 1827) by Robert Brown, a British botanist.

brown-ie (brou'ni), *n.* A little brown goblin, esp. one supposed to help secretly in household work. [Orig. Sc.]

brown-ing (brou'ning), *n.* A preparation, as of sugar, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring sauces, etc., brown.

brown-ish (brou'nish), *a.* Somewhat brown; tending to brown.

Brown-ism (broun'izm), *n.* The ecclesiastical system and doctrine advocated by Robert Browne (about 1550–about 1633), the English Puritan; Independency or Congregationalism. —**Brown'ist**, *n.*

brown-ness (broun'nes), *n.* Brown coloration.

brown-stone (broun'stōn), *n.* A reddish-brown variety of sandstone, extensively used as a building material.

brown-tailed (broun'tāld), *a.* Having a brown tail or posterior extremity: as, the *brown-tailed* moth (a moth, *Euproctis chrysorrhæa*, having white wings and, in the female, a brown-tipped abdomen: in the larval stage very destructive to trees).

browse (brouz), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *broust* (F. *broust*), young shoot, from Teut.] Tender shoots of shrubs or other plants, such as cattle eat; green food for cattle, deer, etc.; also, the act of browsing. —**browse**, *v.*; *browsed*, *browsing*. [Cf. OF. *brouster* (F. *brouster*).] **I. tr.** Of cattle, deer, etc., to

crop and eat (tender shoots of shrubs, etc.); also, to pasture on; graze. **II. intr.** To feed on tender shoots of shrubs, etc.; also, to graze. Also fig., as of reading here and there at pleasure. —**brows'er**, *n.*

bru-cine, **bru-cin** (brō'sin), *n.* [From James Bruce (1730–94), Scottish explorer of Africa.] A bitter, poisonous alkaloid obtained from the nux vomica tree, *Strychnos nuxvomica*, and from other species of the same genus, resembling strychnine in action but less powerful.

bru-cite (brō'sit), *n.* [From A. Bruce, American mineralogist.] A mineral consisting of magnesium hydroxide, usually found in thin foliated plates of white or greenish color and pearly luster.

Bru-in (brō'in), *n.* [MD. *bruin* = E. *brown*.] A name for the bear, orig. in the medieval epic of "Reynard the Fox"; [*l. c.*] a bear.

bruise (brōz), *v.*; *bruised*, *bruising*. [Partly < AS. *brýsan*, crush, bruise, partly < OF. *bruissier*, *brisier* (F. *briser*), break.] **I. tr.** To injure by a blow or by pressure without laceration; contuse; also, to batter or dent; also, to crush fine or bray; fig., to crush, disable, or oppress. **II. intr.** To fight with the fists; box. —**bruise**, *n.* An injury due to bruising; a contusion. —**bruise'er**, *n.* One who or that which bruises; a pugilist; a bully.

bruit (brôt), *n.* [OF. F. *bruit*, < *bruire*, make a noise.] Noise or din (archaic); report or rumor; fame; (F., pron. *brwè*) in *pathol.*, any sound heard within the body in auscultation. —**bruit**, *v. t.* To noise abroad; report; rumor; spread the fame of.

Bru-maire (brü-mär), *n.* [F. *brumaire*, < *brume*, fog: see *brume*.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the second month of the year, extending from Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.

bru-mal (brō'mäl), *a.* [L. *brumalis*, < *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] Belonging to winter; wintry.

brume (bröm), *n.* [F. *brume*, fog, < L. *bruma*, winter, winter solstice, lit. 'shortest day,' < *brevis*, short.] Fog; mist: as, "drifting *brume*" (Longfellow's "Saga of King Olaf," xix.).

brum-ma-gem (brum'a-jem). [For *Birmingham*, manufacturing city in England.] **I. a.** Of a cheap, showy make or kind; sham. [Colloq.] **II. n.** Any cheaply made, showy article; a sham. [Colloq.]

bru-mous (brō'mus), *a.* [See *brume*.] Foggy.

bru-net (brō-net'), [F., dim. of *brun*, brown; from Teut.: cf. *brown*.] In *anthropol.*: **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a dark type; having brown or dark skin, hair, and eyes. **II. n.** A person of the brunet type.

bru-nette (brō-net'), [F., fem. of *brunet*: see *brunet*.] **I. a.** Dark or brownish; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes; brown-haired. **II. n.** A girl or woman of dark complexion, hair, and eyes.

Bru-no-ni-an (brō-nō'ni-ān), *a.* [ML. *Bruno(n)*, Brown (proper name).] Pertaining to some person or thing bearing the name of Brown, as, in the U. S., to Brown University, at Providence, R. I.

brunt (brunt), *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A sharp blow; an onset; or attack; the shock or force of an attack, etc.; the main stress, force, or violence.

brush¹ (brush), *n.* [OF. *broche*, *broce*, *brouce*; origin uncertain: cf. *brush*².] A dense growth of bushes, shrubs, etc.; underwood; scrub; a thicket; also, lopped or broken branches; brushwood.

brush² (brush), *n.* [OF. *brouisse*, *brosse* (F. *brosse*); prob. from Teut. (cf. G. *borste*, bristle).] An instrument of various forms, consisting of bristles, hair, or the like, set in or attached to a handle or stock, used for removing dirt or dust, polishing, smoothing, applying moisture or paint, etc.; also, something resembling or suggesting this, as the bushy tail of an animal, esp. of the fox; an agricultural contrivance made of small trees, etc., used instead of a harrow for drawing over the ground to cover grain, etc., after sowing; one of the pieces of carbon, copper, or the like, in a dynamo or motor, which are in contact with the commutator and connect it with the outside circuit or external current; a kind of electric discharge accompanied by diverging rays of pale-blue light; also, the art or skill of a painter of pictures; a painter; also, a brushing, or an application of a brush; a graze or abrasion, as on a horse's leg; also, a swift passage,

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *clôche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

as a quick ride across country; also, a hostile collision; a brief but smart encounter.—**brush**², *v. I. tr.* To pass a brush over, as for removing dirt or smoothing the surface; brighten, polish, or improve by or as by the use of a brush (with *up*); wet or paint lightly with a brush (with *over*); strike or graze lightly, as in passing; injure by grazing; pass (a brush, etc.) over something; move or sweep away or along with or as with a brush; apply with or as with a brush. **II. intr.** To use a brush; refresh or revive one's acquaintance with some subject (with *up*); pass over or touch against something lightly like a brush; move quickly or in haste; make off or be gone with a rush.—**brush'er**, *n.* —**brush'-tongued**, *a.* Having the tongue set with long papillae, as certain parrots.

brush-tur-key (brush'tér'ki), *n.* A large gallinaceous bird, *Talegalla lathamii*, of eastern Australia; also, any of various allied birds of New Guinea, etc.



Brush-turkey (*Talegalla lathamii*).

brush-wheel (brush'hwel), *n.* A toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, cloth, or the like, attached to the circumference; also, a circular rotary brush used for polishing or cleaning.

brush-wood (brush'wúd), *n.* Densely growing bushes, shrubs, etc.; brush; also, broken or lopped branches.

brush-y¹ (brush'i), *a.* Overgrown with or consisting of brush or brushwood.

brush-y² (brush'i), *a.* Resembling a brush (of bristles, etc.); shaggy.

brusk, etc. See *brusque*, etc.

brusque (brusk or brusk), *a.* [F., < It. *brusco*.] Tart, as wine; abrupt in manner; rudely offhand or blunt.—**brusque**, *v. t.*; *brusqued*, *brusquing*. To treat in a brusque manner.—**brusque'ly**, *adv.*—**brusque'ness**, *n.*—**brus-querie** (F. brús-ké-ré), *n.* [F.] Brusque quality; abruptness of manner.

Brus-sels (brus'elz) **car'pet**. [From *Brussels*, city in Belgium.] A kind of carpet, orig. made in Brussels, having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colors, which are raised in loops to form the pattern, the loops being left uncut, or (in the 'imperial Brussels carpet') cut only in the portions forming the pattern.

Brus-sels (brus'elz) **sprouts**. A kind of cabbage originating in Belgium, having small edible heads or sprouts along the stalk, which resemble miniature cabbages.

brut (brüt), *a.* [F., < L. *brutus*: see *brute*.] Rough, as an uncut diamond; raw; crude; of champagne, containing little or no liqueur (for sweetening); not sweet.

bru-tal (bró'tal), *a.* [ML. *brutalis*.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; irrational or unreasoning; rude, coarse, or unrefined; inhuman, savage, or cruel; gross or sensual.

—**bru-tal'i-ty** (-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -**ties** (-tiz). Brutal state, quality, or character; brutal conduct; also, a brutal act.—**bru'-tal-ize**, *v.*; -**ized**, -**izing**. **I. tr.** To make brutal; also, to treat as a brute or in a brutal manner. **II. intr.** To become brutal; live like a brute.—**bru'tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zá'shən), *n.*—**bru'tal-ly**, *adv.*

brute (brót). [L. *brutus*, heavy, dull, stupid, irrational.] **I. a.** Not possessing reason or understanding (as, *brute* beasts); of, pertaining to, or characteristic of animals as distinguished from man; dull or stupid; unintelligent or uninformed; lacking sensibility or refined feeling; rough



Brussels Sprouts.

or rude; crude or unpolished; savage or cruel; gross or sensual; also, not endowed or associated with sense or sensation; senseless; unconscious; merely material. **II. n.** A brute creature; an animal as distinguished from man, esp. one of the larger quadrupeds; the animal nature in man; a person resembling an animal in want of intelligence or in some other quality, as cruelty or sensuality; often, a general term of opprobrium.—**brute'hood** (-hüd), *n.* The character or condition of a brute.

bru-ti-fy (bró'ti-fi), *v. t.*; -**fied**, -**fying**. [See -*fy*.] To make brute-like; brutalize.

brut-ing (bró'ting), *n.* [From *brut*.] The process of cutting or shaping diamonds by rubbing one against another.

brut-ish (bró'tish), *a.* Of or pertaining to brutes or lower animals; brute-like; irrational; stupid; uncultured; savage; unfeeling; sensual.—**brut'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**brut'ish-ness**, *n.*

brut-ism (bró'tizm), *n.* The condition or behavior of a brute.

bry-ol-o-gy (brí-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον*, moss: see -*logy*.] The part of botany that treats of mosses.—**bry-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.*—**bry-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

bry-o-ni-a (brí-ō'ni-ā), *n.* [L., *bryony*, < Gr. *βρυονία*, < *βρύειν*, swell.] In *phar.*, the root of species of bryony (*Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*): an active hydragogue cathartic.—**bry'o-nin** (-ō'nin), *n.* In *chem.*, a white, amorphous, very bitter substance obtained from the root of bryony.—**bry'o-ny**, *n.* Any plant of the old-world cucurbitaceous genus *Bryonia*, comprising vines or climbers with acrid juice and emetic and purgative properties, as *B. dioica*, the common British species, with red berries, and *B. alba*, with black berries.

bry-o-phyte (brí-ō-fit), *n.* [NL. *Bryophyta*, pl., < Gr. *βρύον*, moss, + *φυτόν*, plant.] Any of the *Bryophyta*, a primary division or group of plants comprising the true mosses and liverworts.—**bry-o-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

bry-o-zo-ön (brí-ō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. -*zoa* (-zō'ā). [NL., < Gr. *βρύον*, moss, + *ζῶον*, animal.] A polyzoön or sea-moss.—**bry-o-zo'an**, *a.* and *n.*

bub (bub), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *brother*.] A childish term for a brother, also used in familiar address to any boy. Cf. *sis*.

bu-ba-line (bū'bā-lin), *a.* [L. *bubalinus*, < *bubalus*, buffalo, African antelope: see *buffalo*.] Pertaining to or resembling the buffalo; specif., belonging or pertaining to a genus (*Bubalis*) of antelopes, including the bubalis, hartebeest, blesbok, etc.

bu-ba-lis (bū'bā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βούβαλις*.] A large antelope, *Bubalis bubalis*, of northern Africa, Arabia, etc. Cf. *bubaline*.

bub-ble (bub'li), *v.*; -**bled**, -**bling**. [Cf. *bubble* (recorded earlier), also MLG. *bubbeln*, D. *bobbelen*, Dan. *boble*, bubble; all ult. imit.] **I. intr.** To emit slight explosive sounds caused by the formation and bursting of vesicles or globules of air or gas, as boiling water, etc.; make any similar sound, as a gurgle; form bubbles; rise in bubbles, as gas through a liquid, or water from a spring; arise or issue like bubbles; of a person, to be in a state of animation, gaiety, excitement, etc. **II. tr.** To cause to bubble; emit with the sound or in the form of bubbles; also, to delude with bubbles or fraudulent schemes; cheat or deceive.—**bub'ble**, *n.* A thin vesicle of water or other liquid inflated with air or gas; a small globule of air or gas in or rising through a liquid; the vesicle of air left in a spirit-level; a globule of air or gas, or a globular vacuum, in a solid substance cooled from fusion, as glass; one of the hollow glass beads formerly used for testing the strength of spirits or liquors; also, anything wanting firmness, permanence, substance, or reality (as, "A soldier . . . Seeking the *bubble* reputation Even in the cannon's mouth": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 7. 152); a false show; a vain project; sometimes, a delusive commercial scheme; a financial fraud; also, a dupe or gull; also, the act, process, or sound of bubbling.—**bubble** and **squeak**, beef and cabbage fried together.—**bub'bling-ly**, *adv.*—**bub'bly**, *a.* Full of bubbles.

bub-by (bub'i), *n.* Same as *bub*.

bu-bo (bū'bō), *n.*; pl. -*boes* (-bōz). [ML. *bubo*(n-), < Gr. *βουβών*, groin, swelling in the groin.] An inflammatory

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; fñ, then; y, you;

swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. when in the groin.—**bu-bon-ic** (bū-bon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bubo; accompanied by or affected with buboes. Cf. *plague*.—**bu-bon/o-cele** (-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βουβωνοκήλη*: see *-cele*.] In *pathol.*, an inguinal hernia, esp. one in which the protrusion of the intestine is limited to the region of the groin.

buc-cal (buk'al), *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek, mouth.] Of or pertaining to the cheek; pertaining to the sides of the mouth or to the mouth; oral.

buc-ca-neer (buk-ā-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier*, < *boucan*, frame for curing meat on; from Carib.] Orig., one who cured meat on a particular kind of frame (first used of French settlers in Haiti); later, one of the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America; in general, any freebooter or pirate.—**buc-ca-neer'**, *v. i.* To act as a buccaneer.—**buc-ca-neer'-ish**, *a.* Buccaneer-like.

buc-ci-nal (buk'si-nəl), *a.* [L. *buccina*, prop. *bucina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] Shaped or sounding like a horn or trumpet; trumpet-like.

buc-ci-na-tor (buk'si-nā-tōr), *n.* [L., trumpeter, < *buc-cinare*, blow a trumpet, < *buccina*: see *buccinal*.] In *anat.*, a thin, flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication and in blowing wind-instruments.—**buc'ci-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-ri), *a.*

buc-cen-taur (bū-sen'tār), *n.* [It. *bucentoro*, *bucintoro*, said to be for *buzino d' oro*, 'bark of gold.'] The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate on Ascension Day performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, by dropping a ring into the sea.

Bu-ceph-a-lus (bū-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βουκέφαλος*, ox-headed, < *βovs*, ox, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, any riding-horse (humorous).

bu-chu (bū'kü), *n.* [S. Afr.] The medicinal aromatic leaves of several shrubby South African plants (genus *Barosma*).

buck¹ (buk), *n.* [AS. *bucca*, he-goat, *buc*, male deer, = D. *bok* = G. *bock*.] A he-goat; the male of the deer, esp. of the fallow-deer; the male of the antelope, the rabbit, or the hare; any goat or antelope (South Africa); also, a gay or dashing fellow; a dandy or fop; a male person, as an American Indian or a negro (colloq.: often used attributively, as, a *buck* Indian; a *buck* negro; also, in recent army use, a *buck* private).—**buck**¹, *v. i. tr.* To strike with the head or horns; butt; also, to attempt to master or control, as a balking animal or a difficult affair (colloq.); dress (*up*: colloq.); brace (*up*: colloq.); in *football*, to charge into (the line of opponents) with the ball. **II. intr.** To butt; make obstinate opposition or resistance (colloq.); dress or tidy one's self (*up*: colloq.); pluck (*up*) courage (colloq.).

buck² (buk), *v.* [Appar. < *buck*¹.] **I. intr.** Of a horse or mule, to spring into the air, arching the back, and coming down with the fore legs perfectly stiff. **II. tr.** To throw or attempt to throw (a rider) by bucking.—**buck**², *n.* The act of bucking; the effort of a horse or mule to throw its rider by bucking.

buck³ (buk), *v. t.* [ME. *bouken*; prob. from Teut. (cf. G. *beuchen*).] To steep, boil, or wash in lye or suds; clean by beating in water; wash. [Now chiefly prov.].—**buck**³, *n.* Lye or suds in which to buck cloth, clothes, etc.; also, the quantity of cloth, clothes, etc., bucked at one time. [Archaic or prov.]

buck⁴ (buk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *būc*, belly.] The body of a cart or wagon. [Prov. Eng.]

buck⁵ (buk), *n.* A sawbuck; also, a kind of leather-covered frame used by gymnasts in vaulting exercises.

buck⁶ (buk), *v. t.* [Cf. MD. and MLG. *boken*, beat.] To pulverize or break into small pieces, as ore.

buck⁷ (buk), *n.* [Cf. *buck*¹.] In certain card-games, an article, as a penknife, passed from one player to another, as to indicate whose turn it is to deal or to ante for all the

players; in poker, an article placed in a jack-pot and taken by the winner, serving to remind him that when the deal passes to him he must order another jack-pot.—**to pass the buck**, to pass a burden, as of responsibility or blame, to another. [Slang.]

buck=bas-ket (buk'bās'ket), *n.* A basket in which clothes are taken to be bucked or washed. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iii. 5. 90.

buck=bean (buk'bēn), *n.* A plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, with white or pink flowers, growing in bogs.

buck-ber-ry (buk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). A huckleberry, *Gaylussacia ursina*, of the southern U. S.: so called because deer feed on it.

buck-board (buk'bōrd), *n.* [Cf. *buck*¹.] A four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board or frame is used in place of body and springs.

buck-eeen (buk-ēn'), *n.* [See *-een*.] In Ireland, a young man of the poorer gentry or aristocracy, having no profession and trying to play the buck or dandy.

buck-er (buk'ēr), *n.* A horse that bucks.

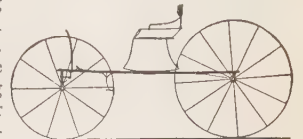
buck-et (buk'et), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *buket*, pail, tub.]

A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well; a pail or other vessel of wood, leather, metal, etc., for holding or carrying water, coal, etc.; also, anything resembling or suggesting this; one of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel into which the water falls in turning the wheel; a float-board of a paddle-wheel; a scoop of a dredging-machine; one of the scoops or cups attached to the endless chain or belt in certain forms of conveyors or elevators; the piston of a lifting-pump; a socket or rest for a whip, lance, etc.; also, as much as a bucket holds; esp., half a bushel; in *rowing*, the act of bucketing.—**buck'et**, *v.*; *-eted*, *-eting*. **I. tr.** To draw up or carry (water, etc.) in buckets; also, to pour buckets of water upon (something); also, to cheat or swindle (slang); also, to ride (a horse) hard; hence, to drive forward hurriedly (colloq.); also, to handle (orders, etc.) as in a bucket-shop, or irregularly or fraudulently in the manner of a bucketeer. **II. intr.** To use a bucket, as in drawing water; also, to move fast (colloq.); also, to conduct a bucket-shop; act as a bucketeer; also, in *rowing*, to hurry the forward swing of the body in preparation for a stroke.—**buck-et-eeer'** (-ēr'), *n.* One who conducts a bucket-shop; a broker who handles his customers' orders or property irregularly or fraudulently.—**buck-et-eeer'**, *v. i.* To act as a bucketeer; conduct a bucket-shop.—**buck'et-ful** (-fūl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*.—**buck'et-shop**, *n.* An establishment conducted nominally for transacting a stock-exchange or similar business, but really for making bets on the rise and fall of the prices of stocks, grain, oil, etc., with no actual buying or selling; also, an establishment operating ostensibly for the transaction of a legitimate stock-exchange or similar business, but actually making a practice clandestinely of speculating on its own account against its customers' purchases and sales (or taking the other side of their trades), or of otherwise handling their orders or property irregularly or fraudulently.

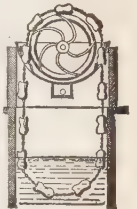
buck-eye (buk'i), *n.* Any of various trees or shrubs (genus *Esculus*) allied to the horse-chestnut, as *A. glabra* ('Ohio buckeye'), a large tree with an ill-smelling bark; [*cap.*] an inhabitant of Ohio, the 'Buckeye State,' where such trees abound (colloq.).

buck-horn (buk'hōrn), *n.* The substance of the horns of bucks or deer, used for making knife-handles, etc.

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting bucks, etc.: similar to the staghound, but smaller.



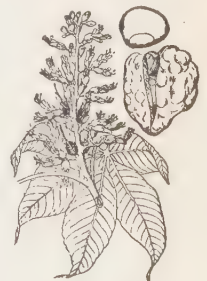
Buckboard.



Buckets of a Bucket-wheel, for raising water.



Bucking Bronco.



Flowering Branch of Ohio Buckeye, with nut and dehiscing fruit.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

buck-ie (buk'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The spiral shell of a mollusk, esp. of the whelk; also, a perverse or refractory person. [Sc.]

buck-ish (buk'ish), *a.* Like a buck or gay young fellow.—**buck-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**buck-ish-ness**, *n.*

buck-jump (buk'jump), *n.* A leap like that of a buck or a bucking horse or mule.—**buck'=jump'er**, *n.*—**buck'=jump'ing**, *n.*

buck-le (buk'l), *n.* [OF. *bucle*, *boucle*, buckle, boss of a shield, F. *boucle*, buckle, ring, curl, < L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, cheek, mouth.] A clasp consisting of a rectangular or curved rim with one or more movable tongues, used for fastening together two loose ends, as of a belt or strap; any similar contrivance used for such a purpose; an ornament, as of metal, beads, etc., of similar appearance; also, a bend, bulge, or kink, as in a saw-blade; a curl of hair†; the condition of being curled, as of hair†.—**buck'le**, *v.*; *-led*, *-ling*.

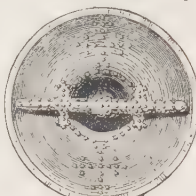
I. tr. To fasten with a buckle; prepare for action; apply (one's self) vigorously to something; unite in marriage (chiefly prov.); also, to bend, bow, or warp; curl (the hair)†.

II. intr. To apply one's self vigorously; grapple or contend (now prov.); marry (chiefly prov.); also, to bend, bow, or warp; submit or give way (now prov.).

buck-ler (buk'ler), *n.* [OF. *boucler* (F. *bouclier*), shield, orig. one with a boss, < *boucle*, boss: see *buckle*.] A small, usually round shield, generally clasped by the hand only, but sometimes



Exterior.



Interior.

Buckler, beginning of 16th century.

strapped to the arm; any means of defense; a protection; *navet*, a piece of wood or metal fitted to stop the hawse-holes or similar openings in a ship; in *zoöl.*, a plate or protective covering on parts of the body of various animals.—**buck'ler**, *v. t.* To protect by or as a buckler; shield; protect.

buck-o (buk'ō), *n.*; *pl. -oes (-ōz)*. [Cf. *buck¹*.] A blusterer or bully; one who domineers roughly or brutally over subordinates.

buck-ra (buk'rā), *n.* [Prob. W. Afr.] A white man: used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern U. S.

buck-ram (buk'ram), [OF. *boquerant* (F. *bougran*); origin uncertain.] **I. n.** A fine linen or cotton fabric†; a coarse linen or cotton fabric sized with glue or gum, used for stiffening garments, binding books, etc.; also, a stiff, formal, or haughty manner; stiffness. **II. a.** Made of buckram; like buckram; stiff, formal, or haughty.—**buck'ram**, *v. t.*; *-rased*, *-raming*. To stiffen with or as with buckram; make stiff (as, "his buckramed habit of clerical decorum": Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," xx.).

buck-saw (buk'sā), *n.* A saw consisting of a blade set across an upright frame or bow, used with both hands in cutting wood on a sawbuck or sawhorse.

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* A large size of leaden shot used in shooting deer, etc.

buck-skin (buk'skin), *n.* The skin of a buck or deer; a kind of strong, soft leather of a yellowish or grayish color, orig. prepared from deerskins, but now usually from sheepskins; *pl.*, breeches made of this; *sing.*, a person dressed in it, esp. [cap.] an American soldier in the Revolutionary War.

buck-thorn (buk'thörn), *n.* Any of the trees or shrubs (sometimes thorny) constituting the genus *Rhamnus*, as *R. cathartica*, a shrub whose berries were formerly much used in medicine and yield a coloring matter, and *R. purshiana*, a tree yielding cascara sagrada; also, a tree or shrub of the sapotaceous genus *Bumelia*, esp. *B. lycioides*, a tree common in the southern U. S.

buck-tooth (buk'tōth), *n.* A projecting tooth.

buck-wheat (buk'hwet), *n.* [Cf. AS. *bōc*, beech, also D. *boekweit*, G. *buckweizen*, buckwheat, lit. 'beech wheat,' from its beechnut-shaped seed.] An herb, *Fagopyrum*

fagopyrum, cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are used as a food for animals, and made into a flour used for making pancakes, etc.; also, the seeds or the flour.

bu-col-ic (bū-kol'ik), [L. *bu-colicus*, < Gr. *βουκολικός*, < *βουκόλος*, herdsman, < *βοῦς*, ox.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to herdsmen or shepherds; pastoral; also, rustic, rural, or agricultural (humorous). **II. n.** A pastoral poem (chiefly in *pl.*: as, the "Bucolics," L. *Bucolica*, of Virgil, also called "Eclogues"); also, a writer of pastorals; also, a countryman or farmer (humorous).—**bu-col'i-cal**, *a.* Bucolic.—**bu-col'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bu-crane (bū-krān'), *n.* [F. *bucrane*, < L. *bucranium*, < Gr. *βουκράνιον*, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *κρανίον*, skull.] An ornament, often sculptured, representing the skull of an ox. Also **bu-cra'ni-um** (-krā'ni-um); *pl. -nia* (-ni-ā).

bud¹ (bud), *n.* [Reduced form of *brother*.] A familiar term for *brother*: also used as a familiar name for any small boy or any man, regardless of his actual name. [Colloq., U. S.]

bud² (bud), *n.* [ME. *budde*; origin uncertain.] An undeveloped or rudimentary stem or branch of a plant; a small axillary or terminal protuberance on a plant, containing rudimentary foliage ('leaf-bud'), the rudimentary inflorescence ('flower-bud'), or both ('mixed bud'); loosely, a leaf or flower not wholly expanded; in some cryptogamous plants, a body produced asexually which becomes detached and develops into a new plant; in certain animals of low organization, a prominence which develops into a new individual, sometimes permanently attached to the parent organism and sometimes becoming detached; a gemma; in general, some similar part or organ (as, a tactile bud or a gustatory bud: see under *tactile* and *gustatory*); fig., anything in an immature or undeveloped state; a child or young person; a young lady just introduced into society; also, the state of budding, or putting forth buds.—**bud²**, *v.*; *budded*, *budding*. **I. intr.** To put forth or produce buds, as a plant; issue or push out, as a bud; fig., to begin to grow or develop; also, of birds, to eat buds. **II. tr.** To cause to bud; also, to put forth as buds; produce by means of buds or gemmæ which develop into new individuals; also, in *hort.*, to ingraft by inserting a bud of one plant into the stem of another.

Bud-dha (būd'ā), *n.* [Skt., 'wise, enlightened.'] 'The Enlightened One,' a title applied esp. to a great religious teacher, variously known as Siddhartha, Gautama (Gotama), or Sakyamuni, who flourished in India about the 6th century B.C., regarded by his followers as the latest of a series of teachers (Buddhas) possessing perfect enlightenment and wisdom.—**Bud-dhism** (būd'izm), *n.* The religious system founded by Buddha, which regards life as an evil, and the attainment of nirvana as the supreme felicity.—**Bud'dhist**. **I. n.** A follower of Buddha. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.—**Bud-dhis'tic**, *a.*

bud-dle (bud'l), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A device for separating the metalliferous portion of an ore from the earthy or valueless part by means of running water.—**bud-dle**, *v. t.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. To treat (ore) in a buddle.

bud-dy, **bud-die** (bud'i), *n.*; *pl. buddies* (-iz). [From *bud¹*.] A familiar term for *brother*; also, a comrade or mate. [Colloq., U. S.]



Buckwheat. — a, flower; b, ovary; c, fruit; d, section of same, showing embryo.



Bucrane, from frieze of Temple of Vespasian, Rome.



Horticultural Budding.

fat, fate, für, fall, ask, fare; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pull; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, elect, agony, into, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

Bude (būd) **burn'er**. [From *Bude*, town in Cornwall, England, near the home of the inventor, Sir G. Gurney (1793-1875).] A device for giving a powerful light, consisting essentially of two or more concentric Argand burners.—**Bude light**. A brilliant light produced by directing a current of oxygen into the interior of the flame of an Argand burner.

budge¹ (buj), *v. i. or t.*; *budged, budging*. [F. *bouger*, ult. < L. *bullire*, E. *boil*².] To stir; move: usually with a negative.

budge² (buj). [ME. *boge*, earlier *bugee*; origin uncertain.] **I. n.** Lambskin dressed with the wool outward, formerly much used as a fur for trimming. **II. a.** Trimmed or adorned with budge; also, solemn or pompous (now only prov. Eng.).

budg-et (buj'et), *n.* [OF. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, bag: see *bulge*.] A bag, pouch, or wallet (now chiefly prov.); the contents of a bag or wallet; a collection, stock, or store (sometimes used as a title for newspapers, etc., denoting a supply of news or the like); also, in Great Britain, the annual financial statement made by the chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, containing an estimate of the income and expenditure for the following year, and financial proposals based on this estimate; hence, any similar financial statement, estimate, or proposal.—**budg'et**, *v. i.*; *-eted, -eting*. To provide (for) in a financial budget.—**budg'et-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to a budget.—**budg-et-eer**¹ (-ēr'), *n.* One who makes up a budget.

bud-less (bud'les), *a.* Without buds.

bud-let (bud'let), *n.* A little bud; a secondary bud springing from a parent bud.

bud-worm (bud'werm), *n.* Any of various moth larvæ destructive to buds, as that of the noctuid moth *Chloridea virescens*, which attacks the tobacco-plant.

buff¹ (buf). [Appar. for earlier *buffle*, < F. *buffle*, buffalo.] **I. n.** A buffalo; a kind of thick leather orig. and properly made of buffalo-skin but later also of other skins, having a fuzzy surface, and used for making belts, pouches, etc., and formerly in place of light armor ('buff-leather'); hence, military attire; a buff-coat; also, the bare skin (colloq.); also, a buff-stick or buff-wheel; also, the color of the leather, a pinkish yellow; in *med.*, the buffy coat. **II. a.** Made of buff-leather; also, pinkish-yellow.—**buff**¹, *v. t.* To impart to (something) a fuzzy surface like that of buff-leather; also, to polish with a buff.

buff² (buf), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *buffe*, a blow.] A blow, esp. with the hand; a box, cuff, or slap; a buffet; a stroke. Cf. *blindman's-buff*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng. and Sc.].—**buff**², *v. t.* To strike, cuff, or buffet (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, to resist or deaden the shock of, as a buffer does.

buff-fa-lo (buf'a-lō), *n.*; pl. *buffaloes* (-lōz) or (esp. collectively) *buffalo*. [Sp. *bufalo* = F. *buffle*, < LL. *bufalus*, L. *bubalus*, < Gr. *βούβαλος*, buffalo, African antelope.] Any of several mammals of the ox kind, as *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus bubalus*, an old-world species, orig. from India, valued as a draft-animal, and *Bos caffer* or *Bubalus caffer* ('Cape buffalo'), a South African species, and *Bos* (or *Bison*) *americanus* or *Bos bison*, the American bison; also, a buffalo-robe; also, a buffalo-fish.

—**buff'fa-lo**, *v. i.*; *-loed, -loing*. To render completely at a loss or helpless as by some sudden and disconcerting ac-

tion. [Slang.]—**buff'fa-lo-ber'ry**, *n.* The edible red or yellowish berry of either of two shrubs, *Lepargyrea argentea* and *L. canadensis*, of the oleaster family, of the U. S. and Canada; also, either of these shrubs.—**buff'fa-lo-bug**, *n.* The carpet-beetle.—**buff'fa-lo-bush**, *n.* The buffalo-berry (shrub).—**buff'fa-lo-fish**, *n.* Any of several large North American fresh-water fishes of the subfamily *Ictiobinae* of the sucker family (*Catostomidae*), esp. those of the genus *Ictiobus*. See *carp-sucker*.—**buff'fa-lo-moth**, *n.* The carpet-beetle.—**buff'fa-lo-nut**, *n.* The oily drupaceous fruit of the North American santalaceous shrub *Pyrularia pubera*; also, the shrub.—**buff'fa-lo-robe**, *n.* The skin of an American bison, prepared with the hair on, used as a lap-robe.

buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n.* A thick coat of buff-leather, worn esp. by soldiers; also, one who wears a buff-coat; a soldier.

buff-er¹ (buf'ēr), *n.* One who or that which buffs or polishes.

buff-er² (buf'ēr), *n.* An apparatus, as at the end of a railroad-car, for deadening the force of a concussion; anything serving to deaden or sustain a shock, or to neutralize or come between opposing forces (hence, *buffer state*, a smaller state lying between more or less opposed or hostile larger states).

buff-er³ (buf'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A chap or fellow: used esp. of elderly persons, generally with a slight degree of contempt. [Slang or colloq.]

buff-fet¹ (buf'et), *n.* [OF. *buffet*, dim. of *buffe*, a blow: see *buff*².] A blow, as with the fist; a box; a cuff; an adverse stroke.—**buff'fet**¹, *v.*; *-feted, -feting*. **I. tr.** To strike as with the fist; beat; contend against as with blows. **II. intr.** To deal blows; fight; struggle.

buff-fet² (bō-fā', also buf'et, F. *bü-fä*), *n.* [F. *buffet*; origin unknown.] A sideboard or cabinet for holding china, plate, etc.; also, a counter, bar, or the like, for lunch or refreshments; also, the space set apart for refreshments in public places.—**buff-fet-car** (bō-fā'kär, also buf'et-), *n.* A railroad-car with a small compartment equipped for preparing light meals for serving to passengers.

buff-fet-er (buf'et-ēr), *n.* One who buffets.

buff-file (buf'fī), *n.* [F., = E. *buffalo*.] A buffalo; also, a North American duck, *Bucephala albeola*, the male of which has a remarkable fullness of feathers on the head.—**buff'-file-head**, *n.* A blockhead or fool; a stupid fellow; also, the buffle (duck).

buff-fo (bōf'fō), *n.*; pl. *-fi* (-fē). [It.] A comic actor or opera-singer.

buff-foon (bu-fōn'), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, < It. *buffone*, jester, < *buffa*, a jest.] One who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, etc.; a clown; a jester; hence, one given to coarse or undignified joking.—**buff-foon'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The practice of a buffoon; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks; low or rude jesting.—**buff-foon'ish**, *a.* Of or like a buffoon.

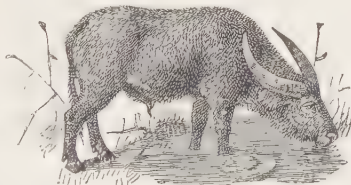
buff-stick (buf'stik), *n.* A small stick covered with leather or the like, used in polishing.

buff-wheel (buf'hwēl), *n.* A wheel for polishing metal, etc., commonly one covered with leather and bearing a polishing-powder.

buff-y (buf'i), *a.* Buff-colored; approaching buff in color.—**buffy coat**, the buff-colored layer on the upper surface of a blood-clot, due to the settling of the red blood-corpuscles from delayed coagulation.

bug¹ (bug), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Any of various insects, arachnids, or the like, esp. of the crawling kind; often, a bedbug; in *entom.*, a heteropterous insect.

bug² (bug), *n.* [ME. *bugge*: cf. W. *bug*, boggy, ghost, bugbear.] An object of terror, usually imaginary; a bugbear;



Common (Indian) Buffalo (*Bos bubalus*).



Cape Buffalo (*Bos caffer*).



Buffle.

a hobgoblin: as, "bugs to fearen babes withall" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 12. 25). [Now chiefly prov.]

bug-a-boo (bug'ā-bō), *n.* [Cf. *bug*² and *boo*, *interj.*] A bugbear; a bogey.

bug-bane (bug'bān), *n.* Any of various tall, erect herbs of the ranunculaceae genus *Cimicifuga*, as *C. foetida* of Europe and *C. racemosa* of North America, bearing elongated racemes of white flowers which are supposed to drive away bugs or insects.

bug-bear (bug'bār), *n.* [See *bug*².] An imaginary being supposed to devour naughty children†; anything arousing terror, esp. groundless terror.

bug-ger (bug'ēr), *n.* [F. *bougre*, < ML. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, a heretic; certain Bulgarian heretics being charged with this crime.] One guilty of the crime of bestiality or sodomy: in vulgar language often used abusively or playfully without reference to its meaning. — **bug-ger-y**, *n.* The crime of bestiality or sodomy.

bug-gy¹ (bug'ī), *a.* Infested with bugs.

bug-gy² (bug'ī), *n.*; pl. *buggies* (-iz). [Origin obscure: cf. *bogie*².] In England, a light two-wheeled vehicle without a top or hood; in India, a similar vehicle having a hood; in the U. S., a light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a top.



American Buggy.

bu-gle¹ (bū'gl), *n.* [F. *bugle*, < LL. *bugula*, kind of plant.] Any plant of the menthaceous genus *Ajuga*, esp. *A. reptans*, a low blue-flowered herb.

bu-gle² (bū'gl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tubular glass bead, usually black, used for ornamenting women's apparel.

bu-gle³ (bū'gl), *n.* [OF. *bugle*, < L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, ox.] A wild ox†; a young bull (obs. or prov. Eng.); a hunting-horn, made orig. of the horn of a wild ox; a military wind-instrument of brass or copper, resembling a trumpet but shorter, being curved, and sometimes furnished with keys or valves. — **bu'gle**³, *v.*; *bugled*, *bugling*. **I. intr.** To sound a bugle. **II. tr.** To sound forth as a bugle does; also, to call by bugle. — **bu'gle-horn**, *n.* A bugle or hunting-horn. — **bu'gler**, *n.* One who plays, or gives signals with, a bugle. — **bu'glet**, *n.* A small bugle.

bu-gle-weed (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* A plant of the menthaceous genus *Lycopus*, esp. *L. virginicus*, an herb with medicinal properties; also, the bugle (genus *Ajuga*).

bu-gloss (bū'glos), *n.* [F. *buglosse*, < L. *buglossa*, < Gr. *βοῦγλωσσο*, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Any of various boraginaceous plants, as *Anchusa officinalis*, an old-world medicinal herb with rough leaves, and *Lycopsis arvensis*, a bristly, blue-flowered herb.

bug-seed (bug'sēd), *n.* An annual chenopodiaceous herb, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, of northern temperate regions: so called from the flat, oval shape of its seeds.

buhl (böl), *n.* [An erroneous form of F. *bouille* or *boule*, < A. C. Boule or Boule (1642-1732), French cabinet-maker.]

Work made by inlaying wood with metal, tortoise-shell, ivory, etc., in elaborate patterns; furniture, etc., thus inlaid. — **buhl** = work, *n.*

buhr, **buhr-stone** (bēr, bēr'stōn). See *bu*¹, *burstone*.

buik (būk), *n.* Scotch form of *book*.

build (bild), *v.*; *built* (archaic *buildd*), *building*. [AS. *byldan* (in pp. *gebyld*), < *bold*, dwelling, house.] **I. tr.** To construct or erect, as a house; form by uniting materials into a regular structure; hence, to form by art in any way; fashion; make; also, to establish by gradual means; also, to raise as on a support or foundation; rear; found; base.

II. intr. To erect a dwelling or other edifice; practise the art or follow the business of a builder; make nests or the like, as birds, etc.; hence, to construct, rear, or establish anything; also, to base one's confidence, opinions, etc. (on); rely (on); also, to become built. — **build**, *n.* Style or manner of construction; form; make. — **build'er**, *n.* One who or that which builds; one who, as an employer of carpenters, masons, etc., directs or controls the building of houses or other structures. — **build'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which builds; the art of building houses or other structures; also, that which is built, esp. for use as a dwelling, barn, factory, store, etc.

bulb (bulb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, < Gr. *βολβός*.] A large sphe-roidal leaf-bud, usually subterranean, in which the stem is reduced to a flat disk, rooting from the under side, and bearing above closely appressed fleshy leaves, in the form of broad, concentric coatings, as in the onion ('tunicated bulb'), or in the form of narrow, thick, imbricated scales, as in the lily ('scaly bulb'); less properly, a corm inclosed within the dry sheathing bases of a few leaves, as in the crocus ('solid bulb'); loosely, any of various rhizomes, tubers, or tuberous roots; also, a plant growing from a bulb; also, any protuberance, expansion, or object resembling a bulb, as the medulla oblongata ('bulb of the spinal cord'), the expansion of the tube of a thermometer, the glass case of an incandescent electric lamp, etc. — **bul-ba-ceous** (bul-bā'-shius), *a.* [L. *bulbaceus*.] Bulbous. — **bul'bar** (-bār), *a.* Pertaining to a bulb, esp. to the medulla oblongata. — **bulbed**, *a.* Having a bulb or bulbs. — **bul-bif'er-ous** (-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Producing bulbs. — **bul'bi-form** (-bi-fōrm), *a.* Bulb-shaped. — **bul'bil** (-bil), *n.* In bot., a little bulb; esp., a small aerial bulb or bud with fleshy scales, growing in the axils of leaves, as in the tiger-lily, or taking the place of flower-buds, as in the common onion. — **bulb'less**, *a.* Without bulbs. — **bulb'let**, *n.* A little bulb; a bulbil. — **bul'bose** (-bōs), *a.* Bulbous. — **bul'bous**, *a.* [L. *bulbosus*.] Having, or growing from, bulbs; pertaining to or of the nature of a bulb; bulb-shaped.

bul-bul (būl'būl), *n.* [Pers.] An Asiatic song-bird, a kind of nightingale, much referred to in poetry.

bul-bule (būl'būl), *n.* [LL. *bulbulus*.] A little bulb

Bul-gar (bul'gär), *n.* One of an ancient Finnic race, living along the Volga, the Don, etc.; one of a people, now partly Slavic in blood and wholly so in language, derived from this race and forming the bulk of the population of Bulgaria, a country in southeastern Europe. — **Bul-ga'ri-an** (-gä'ri-än). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Bulgars or Bulgaria. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Bulgaria; esp., a Slavic Bulgar; also, the language of the Slavic Bulgars.

bulge (bulj), *n.* [OF. *boulge*, also *bouge*, < L. *bulga*, bag; from Celtic.] A bag† or wallet†; also, a rounded protuberance; a swelling; a hump; also, the bilge, or bottom of a ship's hull; also, the swirl made by a salmon rising to the surface; also, the advantage (slang: as, to get, or have, the bulge on one). — **bulge**, *v.*; *bulged*, *bulging*. **I. tr.** To make protuberant; also, to bilge (a ship)†. **II. intr.** To form a protuberance; swell out; bend outward; also, of a ship, to bilge†. — **bul'ger**, *n.* One who or that which bulges; in golf, a club with a convex face. — **bul'gy**, *a.* Bulging; swollen. — **bul'gi-ness**, *n.*

bu-lim-i-a (bū-lim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βολιμια*, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *λιμός*, hunger.] In *pathol.*, morbidly voracious appetite; a disease marked by constant and insatiable hunger. — **bu-lim'ic**, *a.*

bulk¹ (bulk), *n.* [ME. *bolke*, heap; prob. from Scand. (cf. Icel. *bülki*, heap, cargo).] A heap or pile; cargo, etc., lying loose, and not inclosed in bags, boxes, etc.; also, the body or mass of anything; a mass, esp. a large mass; the main body or greater part of anything; also, magnitude in three dimensions; volume; esp., great size or volume; also, the trunk of the body†; a body, esp. one of large size. — **bulk**¹, *v.* **I. intr.** To be of bulk or size; be of weight or importance; also, to increase in bulk; grow large; swell. **II. tr.** To pile in heaps; put into a bulk or mass; swell or stuff out; also, to ascertain the bulk of.

bulk² (bulk), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *balk* (a beam).] A structure, as a stall, projecting from the front of a building. — **bulk'head**, *n.* The head or roof of a bulk or projecting



Buhl. — Commode executed by Boule, in the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris.

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

structure; the structure itself; a box-like structure on a roof, floor, etc., covering the head of a staircase or other opening; a horizontal or inclined door leading from the outside of a house to the cellar; also, one of the upright partitions dividing a ship into water-tight compartments to prevent sinking, etc.; a resisting partition or wall.—**bulk/head**^{ed}, *a.* Furnished with or divided off by bulkheads.

bulk-y (bul'ki), *a.*; compar. *bulkier*, superl. *bulkiest*. Of great bulk or size; large; massive; hence, unwieldy or clumsy.—**bulk-i-ly**, *adv.*—**bulk-i-ness**, *n.*

bull¹ (bül). [ME. *bule*, *bole* (cf. Icel. *bolí*); appar. from an unrecorded AS. form implied in the dim. *bulluc*, E. *bullock*.] *I. n.* The male of a bovine animal, esp. of the domestic species *Bos taurus*; the male of various other animals, as the elephant, whale, etc.; a policeman or detective (slang); in the stock-exchange, etc., one who endeavors to effect, or operates in the expectation of, a rise in the price of stock, etc. (cf. *bear*², *n.*); [*cap.*] the zodiacal constellation or sign Taurus. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to a bull; also, male; in the stock-exchange, etc., pertaining to the bulls; marked by a rise in price.—**Bull Moose**, in *U. S. politics*, a member of the Progressive party (or 'Bull Moose party').—**bull**¹, *v. t.* In the stock-exchange, etc., to endeavor to raise the price of (stocks, etc.); operate in for a rise in price.

bull² (bül), *n.* [ML. *bulla*, seal, writing furnished with a seal, document: see *bulla*.] A bulla or seal; a formal papal document having a bulla or leaden seal attached; an official letter or edict.

bull³ (bül), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A ludicrous blunder in language, involving a contradiction in terms: commonly regarded as esp. characteristic of the Irish, and often called *Irish bull*.

bul-la (bul'ä or bül'ä), *n.*; pl. *bullæ* (-ë). [L. *bulla*, bubble, round object, ML. seal, document.] A boss, knob, or stud; a locket-like ornament worn by children in ancient Rome; any ornament of rounded form, esp. if suspended; a seal attached to an official document, as a papal bull; in *pathol.*, a vesicle or elevation of the epidermis containing a watery fluid; in *anat.*, an inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear.



Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

bul-lace (bül'äs), *n.* [ME. *bolace*: cf. OF. *beloce*, wild plum.] An old-world species of plum, *Prunus insititia*.

bul-la-ri-um (bu-lä'-ri-um or bü-), *n.*; pl. *-ria* (-ri-ä). [ML., < *bulla*: see *bull*².] A collection of papal bulls.

bul-late (bul'ät or bül'-), *a.* [L. *bullatus*, < *bulla*: see *bulla*.] Having blister-like projections or elevations, as a leaf; blistered or puckered.

bull-bait-ing (bül'bä'ting), *n.* The action or practice of baiting bulls with dogs: a sport formerly popular in England, but now prohibited.

bull-bri-er (bül'bri'ër), *n.* A smilacaceous plant, *Smilax pseudo-china*, with tuberous rootstocks.

bull-dog (bül'dog), *I. n.* A large-headed, short-haired, heavily-built variety of dog, of comparatively small size but very muscular and courageous, formerly used for bull-baiting; also, a pistol; in recent use, a short-barreled revolver of large caliber. *II. a.* Like or characteristic of a bulldog: as, *bulldog* courage or tenacity.



Bulldog.

bul-doze (bül'döz), *v. t.*; —*dozed*, —*dozing*. [Origin uncertain.] To flog severely; also, to coerce or intimidate, as by violence or threats. [Colloq.]—**bull'-doz-er**, *n.* One who bulldozes; also, a revolver. [Colloq.]

bul-let (bül'et), *n.* [F. *boulette*, also *boulet*, dim. of *boule*,

ball: see *bowl*².] A small, round ball; a cannon-ball; a round, conical, or otherwise shaped piece of metal (commonly lead) used as a projectile or missile for small arms.—**bul'let-head**, *n.* A round head; a person having such a head; a thick-headed or stupid, obstinate person (colloq.).—**bul'let-head**^{ed}, *a.*

bul-le-tin (bül'e-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *bulletino*, < *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla*, *bolla*, < ML. *bulla*, writing, document: see *bull*².] A brief account or statement, as of news or events, issued for the information of the public, esp. by authority; also, a periodical publication, as of a learned society (sometimes used as the name of a newspaper).—**bul'le-tin**, *v. t.*; —*tin*ed, —*ting*. To make known by a bulletin.

bul-let-proof (bül'et-pröf), *a.* Proof against bullets: as, *bullet-proof* armor.

bull-fight (bül'fit), *n.* A combat between men and a bull or bulls in an inclosed arena: a popular sport among Spaniards and peoples of Spanish origin.—

bull'=fight'er, *n.*—**bull'=fight'ing**, *n.*

bull-finch¹ (bül'-finch), *n.* A European fringilline bird, *Pyrhula vulgaris*, with a short, stout bill, valued as a cage-bird; any of various allied or similar birds.



Bullfinch (*Pyrhula vulgaris*).

bull-finch² (bül'-finch), *n.* [Possibly for *bull fence* (as if for confining bulls).] A hedge high enough to impede hunters.

bull-frog (bül'frog), *n.* A large frog, *Rana catesbiana*, producing a sound likened to the bellowing of a bull.



Bullfrog.

bull-head (bül'hed), *n.* Any of various fishes with a large or broad head, esp. the horn-pout (see *pout*¹); also, the golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*; also, a stupid fellow.—**bull'=head**^{ed}, *a.* Having a large or broad head like that of a bull; also, stupid; obstinate; stupidly aggressive.—**bull'=head**^{ed-ness}, *n.*

bul-li-on (bül'yön), *n.* [AF. *bullion*, mint, appar. < OF. *bouillon*, a boiling (< ML. *bullio*(-n-), < L. *bullire*, boil), in part confused with OF. *bullion*, debased metal.] A mint; gold or silver in the mass; uncoined or unmanufactured gold or silver in the form of bars or ingots; coin, plate, etc., considered only with reference to metallic value; solid gold or silver; impure gold or silver; also, a cord-like trimming made of twisted gold or silver wire, or a trimming of cord covered with gold or silver thread ('bullion-fringe'), used to ornament uniforms, etc.—**bul'li-on-ism**, *n.* The doctrine or system of an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with a convertible paper currency.—**bul'li-on-ist**, *n.*

bul'li-rag, *v. t.* See *bullyrag*.

bull-ish (bül'ish), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull; in the stock-exchange, etc., aiming at or tending to a rise in price.

bull-neck (bül'nek), *n.* A thick neck like that of a bull.—**bull'=necked**, *a.*

bull-net-tle (bül'net'l), *n.* A silvery-leaved solanaceous weed, *Solanum elaeagnifolium*, usually bearing prickles.

bul-lock (bül'ök), *n.* [AS. *bulluc*: see *bull*¹.] Orig., a young bull; now, an ox or castrated bull.—**bul'lock's-heart**, *n.* The custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*, or its fruit.

bull-pen (bül'pen), *n.* A pen for a bull or bulls; also, an inclosure or place in which persons, as prisoners or suspects, are temporarily confined (colloq.).

bull-pout (bül'pout), *n.* A horn-pout. See *pout*¹.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ä*, F. *bonbon*; *ˆ*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bull-roar-er (bŭl'rōr'ēr), *n.* A long, thin, narrow piece of wood attached at one end to a string, by means of which it is whirled rapidly in the air, causing a roaring sound.

bull's-eye (bŭl'ī), *n.* The central division of a target, or a shot that hits it; a round, hard lump of candy; a thick disk or lens-like piece of glass inserted in a deck or the like to admit light; a plano-convex lens; a small lantern fitted with a convex lens to concentrate the light; a small circular opening or window; *naut.*, an oval or circular wooden block having a groove around it and a hole in the center through which to reeve a rope.

bull-ter-ri-er (bŭl'ter'ī-ēr), *n.* One of a breed of dogs produced by crossing the bulldog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage of the former and the activity of the latter.

bull-trout (bŭl'trout), *n.* Any of certain fishes of the salmon kind, as the salmon-trout, *Salmo trutta*; also, a large trout, *Salvelinus malma*, of the Pacific slope.



Nautical Bull's-eye.

bul-ly¹ (bŭl'ī). [Origin uncertain: cf. D. *boel*, lover, brother, G. *buhle*, lover.] **I. n.**; pl. *bullies* (-iz). A sweetheart, of either sex; of men, a good friend or fine fellow; a brother, mate, or companion (prov. Eng.); also, a blustering, overbearing fellow; a swaggerer; esp., a coward who tyrannizes over the weak; also, a hired ruffian; also, a degraded fellow who protects prostitutes and lives on their gains. **II. a.** Good, worthy, or excellent; fine, capital, or first-rate; also, resembling or befitting a bully or ruffian. — **bul'ly**¹, *v.*; -*lied*, -*lying*. **I. tr.** To act the bully toward; treat overbearingly; overawe; intimidate. **II. intr.** To act the bully; bluster; be overbearing.

bul-ly² (bŭl'ī), *n.* [F. *bouilli*, boiled meat, prop. pp. of *bouillir*, boil.] Canned or pickled beef. Also called *bully beef*.

bul-ly-rag, **bal-ly-rag** (bŭl'ī-rag, bal'ī-), *v. t.*; -*ragged*, -*ragging*. [Origin uncertain: cf. *bully*¹ and *rag*³.] To bully; badger; tease; revile; abuse. [Prov. or slang.]

bul-ly-tree (bŭl'ī-trē), *n.* [Cf. *balata*.] Any of various sapotaceous trees of tropical America, as *Mimusops balata*, of Guiana, which yields the gum *balata*.

bul-rush (bŭl'rush), *n.* [ME. *bulrysche*.] Any of various large rushes or rush-like plants, as *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall perennial from which mats, bottoms of chairs, etc., are made; any of various rushes of the genus *Juncus*; in Biblical use, the papyrus, *Cyperus papyrus*.

bul-tow (bŭl'tō), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *bolter*³.] A trawl (line); a bolter; a mode of fishing by stringing a number of hooks on one line.

bul-wark (bŭl'wārk), *n.* [ME. *bulwerk*; from Teut. (cf. D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, Dan. *bulværk*), appar. orig. 'bole (tree-trunk) work': cf. *boulevard*.] A defensive mound of earth or other material carried round a place; a rampart; a mole or breakwater; a confining wall or embankment, as of a river; any powerful defense or safeguard; *naut.*, a solid part of a ship's side extending like a fence above the level of the deck (usually in *pl.*). — **bul'wark**, *v. t.* To provide with bulwarks; also, to serve as a bulwark to.

bum¹ (bum), *v. i.*; *bummed*, *bumming*. [Imit.] To make a humming sound; hum; buzz: as, "Let the busy, grumbling hive *Bum* owe their treasure" (Burns's "To William Simpson," 96). [Now chiefly prov.] — **bum**¹, *n.*

bum² (bum), *v. i.*; *bummed*, *bumming*. [Origin obscure.] To drink; sponge on others, as for drink (slang); lead the life of a drunken loafer (slang); go on a spree or debauch (slang); loaf (slang). — **bum**², **I. n.** One who 'bums'; a drunken loafer; a loafer; also, the act of bumming; a drunken spree. [Slang.] **II. a.** Of poor quality; inferior; very unsatisfactory. [Slang.]

bum³ (bum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The buttocks. [Now vulgar.]

bum-bail-iff (bum'bā'lif), *n.* [Cf. *bum*³.] A bailiff or under-bailiff employed in serving writs, making arrests, etc.: used in contempt.

bum-ble (bum'bl), *v. i.*; -*bled*, -*bling*. [Freq. of *bum*¹.] To hum; buzz. [Now prov.]

bum-ble-bee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* [See *bumble*.] Any of various large, hairy social bees of the genus *Bombus*.

bum-ble-pup-py (bum'bl-pup'ī), *n.* [Cf. obs. or prov. *bumble*, to bungle, blunder.] The game of whist played unscientifically.

bum-boat (bum'bōt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A boat used in peddling provisions, fresh vegetables and fruit, and small wares, among vessels lying in port or off shore. — **bum'boat-man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. -*men*.

bum-kin (bum'kin), *n.* See *bumpkin*¹.

bum-mer (bum'ēr), *n.* [See *bum*².] A 'bum' or loafer. [Slang.]

bump (bump), *v.* [Imit.] **I. tr.** To cause to come into more or less violent contact, as one heavy body with another; hurt (one's head, etc.) by striking it against something; strike the posteriors of (a person) against a wall, etc.; also, to strike heavily against (something); in English boat-racing, to overtake and touch (a boat ahead); also, to kill or murder (often with *off*: slang). **II. intr.** To come heavily into collision; go or move with a jolt or jolts. — **bump**, *n.* A dull, heavy impact or blow; a jolt; also, a swelling or protuberance, as from a collision or blow; popularly, one of the natural protuberances on the skull associated by phrenologists with faculties of the mind; in English boat-racing, the striking of one boat by the prow of another boat following it; in *aeronautics*, a rapidly rising current of air which when encountered by an aeroplane gives it a more or less dangerous jolt or upward thrust (cf. *air-hole*). — **bump'er**, **I. n.** One who or that which bumps; something used to prevent bumping; a buffer; a cup or glass filled to the brim, as for drinking a toast; something unusually large of its kind (colloq.); a marine fish, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*, with a compressed body, common in the West Indies, etc. **II. a.** Brimming; abundant; very large. [Colloq.]

bump-kin¹, **bum-kin** (bump'kin, bum'ī-), *n.* [Appar. < *boom*¹ + *-kin*.] *Naut.*, a beam or spar projecting outward from the bow, side, or stern of a ship to extend a sail, secure blocks, or the like.

bump-kin² (bump'kin), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *bumpkin*¹.] An awkward, ignorant rustic; a country lout: as, "The more bashful country *bumpkins* hung sheepishly back" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," *Sleepy Hollow*).

bump-tious (bump'shus), *a.* [Prob. < *bump*.] Offensively self-assertive; arrogant and domineering or quarrelsome. — **bump'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **bump'tious-ness**, *n.*

bumpy (bum'pi), *a.* Having bumps or protuberances; also, causing bumps or jolts; in *aeronautics*, characterized by bumps or the like, as the air or the weather.

bun¹ (bun), *n.* [ME. *bunne*; origin uncertain.] A kind of cake or bread-roll, variously shaped, usually only slightly sweetened, and sometimes containing spice, dried currants, citron, etc.

bun² (bun), *n.* [Origin unknown: cf. *bunny*.] A name for the squirrel or the rabbit.

bunch (bunch), *n.* [ME. *bunche*: origin uncertain.] A lump, protuberance, or hump; also, a cluster of things growing or held together; a collected mass; an assemblage, company, or lot (chiefly colloq.). — **bunch**, *v.* **I. intr.** To form a bunch; swell out; cluster. **II. tr.** To form into a bunch; gather into bunches; assemble in an aggregate. — **bunch'=ber'ry**, *n.* A dwarf species of cornel, *Cornus canadensis*, bearing dense clusters of bright-red berries. — **bunch'er**, *n.* A person or thing that bunches; an attachment to a mower for bunching the clover, grass, etc., as fast as it is cut. — **bunch'=flow'er**, *n.* A melanthiaceous plant, *Melanthium virginicum*, of the U. S., bearing grass-like leaves and a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other plant of the same genus. — **bunch'=grass**, *n.* Any of various grasses of the western U. S., usually growing in distinct clumps, as *Poa buckleyana*, an erect perennial grass of mountain slopes, etc. — **bunch'y**, *a.* Bulging or protuberant; full of protuberances; in or like a bunch; having bunches. — **bunch'i-ness**, *n.*



Bumblebee, natural size.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ōnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

bun-co (bung'kō), etc. See *bunko*, etc.

bun-combe, bun-kum (bung'kum), *n.* [From a Congressional representative's phrase, "talking for *Buncombe*" (county of North Carolina).] Speech-making intended merely to please political constituents; insincere talk; claptrap; humbug.

bund¹ (bund), *n.* [Hind. *band*.] In India, China, Japan, etc., an embankment; an embanked quay; an embankment forming a promenade and carriageway along a water-front.

bund² (bunt), *n.* [G., < *binden*, bind.] In German usage, a league, society, or association.

bun-der (bun'dér), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *bandar*.] In India, etc., a landing-place; a pier; a harbor.

Bun-des-rat, Bun-des-rath (bun'des-rät), *n.* [G., < *bund*, league, + *rat*, *rath*, council.] The federal council of the former German Empire (previously to 1918), which was composed of members appointed to represent the various states, and exercised legislative functions in conjunction with the Reichstag; also, the federal council of Switzerland, composed of seven members chosen by the legislature and vested with the chief executive authority.

bun-dle (bun'dl), *n.* [ME. *bundel* = D. *bundel* = G. *bündel*; from the Teut. verb represented by E. *bind*.] A number of things bound or fastened together; a parcel or package; a roll; a collected mass of anything; a number of things considered together; a quantity of paper consisting of two reams; in *bot.*, an aggregation of strands of specialized tissue (as, a vascular *bundle*, an aggregation of conducting tissue traversing the body of a plant, and typically consisting of a woody portion or xylem and a bast portion or phloëm).

—**bun'dle**, *v.*; —*dled*, —*dling*. **I. tr.** To tie in a bundle; make up into a bundle; wrap (*up*) warmly; also, to send (*off*, *out*, etc.) unceremoniously. **II. intr.** To depart hurriedly; also, to sleep or lie in the same bed without undressing (a former custom of men and women, esp. sweethearts, in Wales and New England; see Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," iii. 7). —**bun'dler**, *n.*

bung (bung), *n.* [ME. *bunge*; perhaps ult. < L. *pungere*, prick, pierce.] A large stopper, esp. one for closing the hole in the side of a cask through which it is filled; also, a bung-hole. —**bung**, *v. t.* To stop with a bung; also, to shut or close, as by a blow (slang: as, to *bung* up one's eyes); bruise, exhaust, etc., by hard blows or strenuous effort (slang); also, to shut up in or as in a cask: in all senses commonly followed by *up*.

bun-ga-low (bung'ga-lō), *n.* [Hind. *banglā*, lit. 'of Bengal.'] In India, etc., a one-story house with a low-peaked roof and a veranda; in the U. S., etc., a cottage of more or less similar appearance, commonly of one story, or a story and a half, esp. for country or sea-side residence.

bung-hole

(bung'hōl), *n.* The hole in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung.

bun-gle (bung'gl), *v.*; —*gled*, —*gling*. [Origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To do, make, or mend clumsily or unskillfully; spoil by unskillful workmanship. **II. intr.** To work or act clumsily or unskillfully. —**bun'gle**, *n.* A clumsy or unskillful performance or piece of work. —**bun'gler**, *n.* —**bun'gle-some** (-sum), *a.* Bungling; clumsy; unskillful. —**bun'-gling-ly**, *adv.*

bun-ion, bun-yon (bun'yon), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a synovial bursa, esp. of the great toe.

bunk¹ (bungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *bank*¹.] A raised recess, case, or frame serving for a bed, as in a ship or a sleeping-car, often one of two or more arranged one above another; any sleeping-place; also, a piece of timber across a sled, car, or truck, for sustaining the weight of logs (U. S.); also, a car or truck used in logging (U. S.). —**bunk**¹, *v. I. intr.*

To occupy a bunk; sleep, esp. in rough quarters. **II. tr.** To place (logs) on bunks. [U. S.]

bunk² (bungk), *n.* [Abbr. of *bunkum*: see *buncombe*.] Claptrap; humbug; mere pretense. [Slang.] —**bunk**², *v. t.* To humbug; delude. [Slang.]

bunk-er (bung'kér), *n.* [Cf. *bunk*¹.] A chest, a seat formed by a chest, or a settle (Sc.); a large bin or receptacle for coal, esp. on board ship; in *golf*, a sandy hollow or other rough place on the course, often artificial. —**bunk'er**, *v. t.* To load (coal) into a steamer's bunkers for its own use; in *golf*, to drive (a ball) into a bunker.

bunk-ie (bung'ki), *n.* [See *bunk*¹.] A berth-mate; a comrade. [Colloq., U. S.]

bun-ko (bung'kō), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *banco*, bank (for money dealings, etc.).] A swindle in which a person is lured to some place and there fleeced at a game or otherwise victimized; a confidence game; any swindle. [Slang, U. S.] —**bun'ko**, *v. t.*; —*-koed*, —*-koing*. To victimize by a bunko. [Slang, U. S.] —**bun'ko=game**, *n.* A bunko. [Slang, U. S.] —**bun'ko=joint**, *n.* A house or rendezvous to which victims are lured and in which they are swindled. [Slang, U. S.] —**bun'ko=man** (-man), *n.*; pl. —*men*. A man who practises the bunko swindle. [Slang, U. S.] —**bun'ko=steer'er**, *n.* One who lures victims to a rendezvous in a bunko. [Slang, U. S.]

bun-kum (bung'kum), *n.* See *buncombe*.

bunk-y (bung'ki), *n.* See *bunkie*.

bunn (bun), *n.* See *bun*¹.

bun-ny (bun'i), *n.*; pl. *bunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *bun*².] A familiar name for the rabbit or the squirrel.

Bun-sen (bun'sen, G. *bün'zen*) **burn'er**. A type of gas-burner invented by a German chemist, R. W. Bunsen (1811–99), with which a very hot, practically non-luminous flame is obtained by allowing air to enter at the base and mix with the gas.

bunt¹ (bunt), *v. t. or i.* [Cf. *butt*¹.] To strike with the head or horns, as a goat does; push; in *baseball*, to block (the ball) with the bat so that it goes to the ground and rolls only a short distance. —**bunt**¹, *n.* A push or shove, as with the head; in *baseball*, an act of bunting; a bunted ball.

bunt² (bunt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.]

The bagging part of a fishing-net or the like; also, the middle part of a square sail. —**bunt**², *v. i.* To swell out *a, a*, openings to admit air.

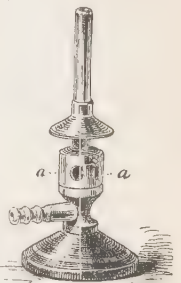
bunt³ (bunt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A disease of wheat which destroys the kernels, due to the fungus *Tilletia tritici*; also, the fungus itself. —**bunt'ed**, *a.* Of wheat, affected with bunt.

bun-ting¹ (bun'ting), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of various fringilline birds of the genus *Emberiza* and other genera, as *E. miliaria*, a common European species, and *Plectrophanes nivalis*, the snow-bunting; any of various non-fringilline birds, as the bobolink.

bun-ting² (bun'ting), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A light woolen fabric of a plain, loose weave, used esp. for flags, gala draperies, etc.; flags, draperies, etc., of this fabric.

bunt-line (bunt'lin or -lin), *n.* [See *bunt*².] *Naut.*, one of the ropes attached to the foot of a square sail to haul it up to the yard for furling.

bun-ya-bun-ya (bun'yä-bun'yä), *n.* [Native Australian.] A large pinaceous tree, *Araucaria bidwillii*, of Australia, having a



Bunsen Burner.



Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ü*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

strong, durable wood, and bearing edible seeds about two inches long.

bun-yip (bun'yip), *n.* [Native Australian.] A fabulous animal of native Australian tradition, usually described as of amphibious character and large size; hence, an impostor; a humbug. [Australia.]

bun-yon (bun'yon), *n.* See *bunion*.

buoy (boi or bōi), *n.* [MD. *boeye* (D. *boei*), buoy, fetter, or OF. *boyee*, *bouee* (F. *bouée*), buoy, = OF. *boie*, *buie*, bond, fetter, < L. *boia*, collar.] An upright spar, sheet-iron can, or other floating device, fixed in a certain place to indicate the position of a rock or other object beneath the water, or to mark a channel or the like; also, a buoyant object used to keep a person afloat.—**buoy**, *v.* **I. tr.** To furnish or mark with a buoy or buoys; also, to support by or as by a buoy; keep afloat in a fluid; bear up or sustain, as hope or courage does; also, to bring afloat (a sunken ship, etc.); raise or elevate (the heart or spirits).



Automatic Bell-buoy.

II. intr. To float; rise by reason of lightness.—**buoy-age** (-āj), *n.* The providing of buoys; also, a system of buoys.

—**buoy-an-cy**, *n.* The quality of being buoyant; the power to float or rise in a fluid; relative lightness; also, the power of supporting a body so that it floats; the upward pressure exerted upon a body by the fluid in which it is immersed (equivalent to the weight of the fluid which the body displaces); also, tendency to rise, as in the price of stocks; also, elasticity of spirit; cheerfulness; hopefulness.—**center of buoyancy**. See under *center*², *n.* —**buoy'ant**, *a.* Having the quality of floating or rising in a fluid; also, capable of keeping another body afloat, as a fluid; fig., tending to keep up or rise; also, not easily depressed; cheerful; hopeful; also, cheering or invigorating.—**buoy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

bur¹, burr¹ (bēr), *n.* [ME. *burre* = Dan. *borre*.] A rough or prickly seed-vessel, receptacle, husk, or flower-head, as of the chestnut and burdock; an herb bearing such burs, esp. the burdock; something that adheres like a bur; something producing a choking sensation in the throat; a rough ridge, edge, protuberance, or area, as that left on metal after cutting, drilling, etc. (commonly spelled *burr*); any of various tools and mechanical devices, as a triangular chisel, a small circular saw, or a dentist's drill with a knob-like or expanded head (commonly spelled *burr*); also, burstone (commonly spelled *buhr* or *burr*).—**bur¹, burr¹**, *v. t.;* *burred, burring.* To extract burs and other extraneous matter from (wool).

bur² (bēr), *n.* and *v.* See *burr*².

bur-ran (bō-rān'), *n.* [Russ.] A violent storm of wind on the steppes of Russia and Siberia, esp. one accompanied by driving snow and intense cold.

bur-ble (bēr'bl), *v. i.;* *-bled, -bling.* [ME.; ult. imit.] To bubble; rise or flow with bubbles or with a sound as of bubbling; gurggle; purr.

bur-bot (bēr'bot), *n.;* *pl. burbots* or (esp. collectively) *burbot*. [OF. *borbote*, *barbote*, appar. < L. *barba*, beard.] A fresh-water fish, *Lota maculosa*, of North America, with an elongated body, a depressed head, and two barbels on the nose and one on the chin; also, a similar European species, *Lota lota*.



Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

bur-den¹ (bēr'dn), *n.* [AS. *byrthen*; from the root of E. *bear*¹.] That which is borne or carried; a load; a responsibility or obligation; something borne with labor or difficulty; anything grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; a heavy lot or fate; an encumbrance; a load considered as a measure of quantity; the carrying capacity of a ship; the weight of a ship's cargo; also, the carrying of loads (as, a beast of *bur-den*).—**burden of proof**, in *law*, the obligation resting upon one of the parties to an action to establish an

alleged fact by proof.—**bur'den¹**, *v. t.* To put a burden or load on; load; oppress; encumber.

bur-den² (bēr'dn), *n.* [ME. *burdown*, < OF. (also F.) *bourdon*, a humming, the drone of a bagpipe; origin uncertain. Later E. senses show association with *burden*¹.] The bass or accompaniment in music; the refrain or recurring chorus of a song; fig., something often repeated or much dwelt upon; the principal idea; the gist.

bur-den-some (bēr'dn-sum), *a.* Weighing like a heavy burden; heavy or hard to bear; oppressive; onerous.—**bur'den-some-ly**, *adv.*—**bur'den-some-ness**, *n.*

bur-dock (bēr'dok), *n.* A plant of the asteraceous genus *Arctium*, esp. *A. lappa*, a coarse, broad-leaved weed with prickly heads or burs which stick to the clothing.

bu-reau (bū'rō), *n.;* *pl. -reaus* or *-reaux* (-rōz). [F. *bureau*, desk, office, OF. *burel*, cloth-covered table, kind of woolen cloth, dim. of *bure*, coarse woolen cloth, perhaps < L. *burrus*, red.] A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; a chest of drawers for holding clothing, etc., often surmounted by a mirror; an office for transacting business, giving out information, etc.; a department of government, or a subdivision of such a department, for the transaction of public business.

bu-reau-cra-cy (bū-rō'krā-si, also bū-rok'rā-), *n.;* *pl. -cies* (-siz). [See *-cracy*.] Government by bureaus; the concentration of power in administrative bureaus; a body of officials administering government bureaus: usually implying excessive formalism, red tape, or pretentious officialism.

—**bu'reau-crat** (-rō'krat), *n.* [See *-crat*.] A member of a bureaucracy; an official of a bureau, esp. one given to excessive formalism.—**bu-reau-crat'ic**, *a.*—**bu-reau-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bu-reau'crat-ism** (-rō'krā-tizm), *n.* Government by bureaus; bureaucracy.—**bu-reau'crat-ist**, *n.* An advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

bu-rette (bū-ret'), *n.* [F., cruet, dim. of *buire*, vessel for wine, etc.] In *chem.*, a graduated glass tube, commonly having a stop-cock at the bottom, used for accurately measuring, or measuring out, small quantities of liquid.

burg (bērg), *n.* [AS.: see *borough*.] A fortress or fortified town of early and medieval times; also, a town or city (colloq., U. S.).—**burg'age** (-āj), *n.* In *law*, in England, a tenure whereby burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent; in Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding.

bur-gall (bēr'gāl), *n.* See *bergall*.

bur-ga-net (bēr'ga-net), *n.* See *burgonet*.

bur-gee (bēr'jē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A three-cornered or swallow-tailed pennant used as a distinguishing flag on merchant ships and yachts; also, a kind of small coal.

bur-geon (bēr'jon), *n.* [ME. *burjon*, < OF. *burjon* (F. *bourgeon*); origin unknown.] A bud or sprout.—**bur'geon**, *v.* [OF. *burjuner* (F. *bourgeonner*).] **I. intr.** To bud; sprout; grow forth. **II. tr.** To put forth as buds.

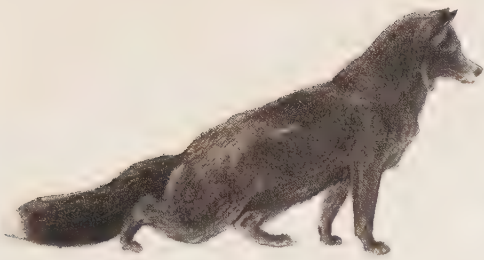
bur-gess (bēr'jes), *n.* [OF. *burgeis* (F. *bourgeois*), < ML. *burgensis*, < LL. *burgus*: see *borough*.] An inhabitant, esp. a citizen or freeman, of an English borough; a representative of a borough, corporate town, or university in the British Parliament; a representative in the popular branch of the colonial legislature of Virginia; a member of the lower house in the colonial legislature of Maryland; a magistrate or a member of the governing body of an English borough (now obs.) or of a borough in the U. S.—**bur'gess-ship**, *n.*

burg-grave (bērg'grāv), *n.* See *burgrave*.

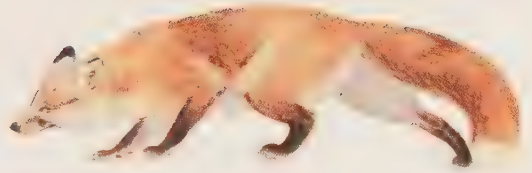
burgh (bur'ō), *n.* [Var. of *borough*.] A borough: now applied only to chartered towns in Scotland.—**burgh-al** (bēr'gāl), *a.* Pertaining to a burgh.—**burgh-er** (bēr'gēr), *n.* [= D. *burger* = G. *bürger*.] An inhabitant of a borough; a citizen; in South Africa, a citizen of one of the former Dutch republics.

bur-glar (bēr'glār), *n.* [AL. *burglator* (later *burgulator*), for *burgator*, < LL. *burgus*, castle: see *borough*, and cf. AS. *burh-bryce*, a breaking into a castle or dwelling.] One who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony; one guilty of burglary.—**bur-gla'ri-ous** (-glā'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to or involving burglary.—**bur-gla'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;



Black Fox (melanistic form of *Vulpes (Canis) fulvus*)
Winter pelage



Red Fox (*Vulpes (Canis) fulvus*)
Winter pelage



Fur-seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*)
Summer pelage



Russian Sable (*Mustela zibellina*)
Winter pelage



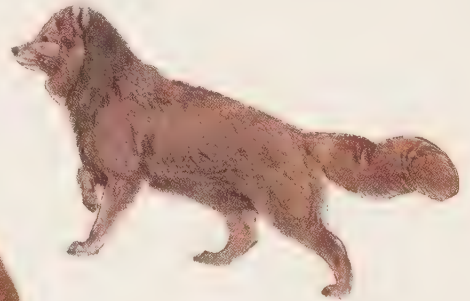
Canadian Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)
Winter pelage



Astrakhan Lamb (variety of *Ovis aries*)
Spring pelage



Ermine (*Putorius ermineus*)
Winter pelage



Blue Fox (*Vulpes (Canis) lagopus*)
Summer pelage



Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)
Winter pelage



Sea-otter
(*Enhydra marina*)
Summer pelage



Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*)
Summer pelage



Mink (*Putorius vison*)
Summer pelage

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

adv.—**bur'glar-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To commit burglary upon.—**bur'glar-y**, *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). The crime of breaking into the house of another at night with felonious intent: sometimes extended by statute to cover the breaking and entering of any of various buildings, by night or day.

bur-gle (bér'gl), *v. i. or t.*; -gled, -gling. [Back-formation from *burglar*.] To commit burglary, or commit burglary upon. [Collog.]

bur-go-mas-ter (bér'gō-mās'tēr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester*, 'town master': cf. G. *bürgermeister*.] The chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, nearly corresponding to a mayor in England and the U. S.; also, a large, whitish gull, *Larus glaucus*, of the arctic regions.



Burgomaster-gull.

bur-go-net (bér'gō-net), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A steel cap or helmet, in two forms, one without and the other with a vizor.

bur-goo (bér'gō or bér-gō'), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A thick oatmeal gruel, esp. as used by seamen; also, a kind of thick, highly seasoned soup, or a picnic or feast at which it is served (local, U. S.).



Spanish Burgonet, 16th century.

bur-grave, burg-grave (bér'-grāv, bér'g'-), *n.* [G. *burggraf*, 'castle (or town) count.'] Formerly, in some European countries, the hereditary governor of a castle or town.

Bur-gun-dy (bér'gun-di), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] Wine, of many varieties, red and white, mostly still, full, and dry, produced in Burgundy, in eastern France; some similar wine made elsewhere.

bur-i-al (ber'i-āl), *n.* [AS. *byrgels*, tomb, < *byrgan*, bury.] A grave† or tomb†; also, the act of burying; interment; sepulture.—**bur'i-al-ground**, *n.* A burying-ground; a graveyard or cemetery.

bur-i-er (ber'i-ēr), *n.* One who or that which buries.

bu-rin (bū'rin), *n.* [F.; prob. from Teut., and akin to E. *bore*¹.] An engravers' tool of tempered steel, used for cutting furrows; the style of execution of an engraver; also, a similar tool used by marble-workers.—**bur'in-ist**, *n.* An engraver.



Engravers' Burins.

bu-ri-on (bū'ri-ŋn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small fringilline bird, *Carpodacus frontalis*, of the southwestern U. S.

burke (bérk), *v. t.*; *burked*, *burking*. [From W. *Burke*, hanged at Edinburgh in 1829 for murders of this kind.] To suffocate in order to sell the body for dissection; murder so as to leave no or few marks of violence; hence, to smother or suppress; get rid of by some indirect means.

burl (bér), *n.* [OF. *bourle*, dim. of *bourre*, hair or wool.] A small knot or lump in wool, thread, or cloth; also, a knot in wood.—**burl**, *v. t.* To remove burls from; pick out knots, etc., from (cloth) in finishing.

bur-lap (bér'lap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse fabric of jute, hemp, or the like, used for sacking or wrappings, and, in finer grades, for upholstery, wall-coverings, etc.

bur-lesque (bér-lesk'), [F. *burlesque*, < It. *burlesco*, < *burla*, jest, mockery.] *I. a.* Odd† or grotesque†; of the nature of derisive imitation; tending to excite laughter by extravagant representation, or by ludicrous contrast,

as when a serious subject is treated ridiculously or a trifling one with mock solemnity; also, of or pertaining to the kind of theatrical entertainment known as 'burlesque' (as, a *burlesque* show; a *burlesque* theater). *II. n.* Burlesque imitation or representation; also, a burlesque literary or dramatic composition; a dramatic travesty with more or less music; theatrical entertainment consisting of such travesties or musical farces, with individual performances or 'acts' of singing, dancing, etc. (cf. *variety*); also, a gross perversion; a mockery.—**bur-lesque'**, *v.*; -lesqued, -lesquing. *I. tr.* To imitate grotesquely; ridicule by burlesque; caricature; travesty. *II. intr.* To use burlesque.—**bur-lesque'ly**, *adv.*—**bur-les'quer** (-les'kēr), *n.*

bur-ley (bér'li), *n.* [Appar. < *Burley*, proper name.] An American variety of tobacco grown esp. in Kentucky and southern Ohio.

bur-ly (bér'li), *a.*; compar. *burlier*, superl. *burliest*. [ME. *burli*, *borlich*; origin uncertain.] Stately†, noble†, or goodly†; also, great in bodily size, stout, or sturdy (as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade . . . the hero of the country round": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow); also, bluff or brusque (archaic).—**bur'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**bur'li-ness**, *n.*

bur-mar-i-gold (bér'mar'i-göld), *n.* Any of various herbs of the asteraceous genus *Bidens*, esp. those with conspicuous yellow flowers.

Bur-mese (bér-mēs' or -mēz'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Burma, a province of eastern British India. *II. n.*; pl. -mese. A native of Burma; also, the language of Burma.

burn¹ (bérn), *n.* [AS. *burna*, *burne*, akin to G. *born*, *brunnen*, spring.] A brook or rivulet: as, "Tumbling brown, the burn comes down, And roars frae bank to brae" (Burns's "Winter"). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

burn² (bérn), *v.*; *burned* or *burnt*, *burning*. [AS. *beornan*, intr., *bærnan*, tr.; akin to G. *brennen*, Icel. *brinna*, *brenna*, Goth. *brinnan*, *brannjan*, burn.] *I. intr.* Of fire, to be active or aglow; of a furnace, etc., to contain fire; of fuel, etc., to be on fire, or in process of consumption by fire; fig., to be fierce or vehement, as passion; to be inflamed with passion, desire, etc., as a person; experience ardent desire; also, to be or become very hot; feel excess of heat; be affected with a sensation of heat; in certain games, of a person, to be very near a concealed object which is sought; hence, to be nearly right in a guess; also, to flame, or give light, as a candle, lamp, or the sun; glow like fire; also, to undergo destruction, injury, or change from exposure to fire or heat; become charred, singed, scorched, etc.; become discolored by the effect of fire or heat, as the skin on exposure to the sun; suffer death by fire; also, to make a way (*into*) by or as by burning; in *chem.*, to undergo combustion; oxidize. *II. tr.* To consume or destroy by fire; set on fire, or consign to the flames; make a burnt-offering of; put to death by fire; keep alight, as a candle or lamp; inflame with passion, desire, etc.; expose to the action of fire or heat (as, to *burn* clay); produce or make by means of fire; injure or change by fire or heat; char, singe, scorch, etc.; change the color of by fire or heat; wound or hurt by contact with fire or with something very hot; cauterize, as a wound; brand with a hot iron; produce an effect or a sensation like that of fire or heat on (something); in *chem.*, to cause to undergo combustion; oxidize.—**burn²**, *n.* The act or effect of burning; a wound or hurt caused by burning; a mark made by burning; a burnt place; also, a disease of plants; brand.—**burn'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being burned.—**burn'er**, *n.* One who or that which burns; a lamp for heating a painted surface so that the paint may be removed; that part of a lamp, gas-fixture, etc., from which the flame issues or in which it is produced.

bur-net (bér'net), *n.* [OF. *burnet*, *brunet*, dim. of *brun*, brown.] A plant of the genus *Sanguisorba*, esp. *S. sanguisorba*, an erect herb whose leaves are used for salad.

bur-nett-ize (bér'nett-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [From Sir W. Burnett, the patentee (1837).] To impregnate (timber, canvas, etc.) with a solution of zinc chloride, in order to prevent decay.

burn-ing (bér'ning), *p. a.* That burns; glowing; raging; ardent; vehement; very hot; shining; scorching.—**burn'-ing-bush'**, *n.* Any of various plants, esp. the strawberry-bush, *Euonymus americanus*, or the wahoo, *E. atropur-*

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pureus.—**burn'ing-glass**, *n.* A lens used to produce heat or ignite substances by bringing the direct rays of the sun to a focus.—**burn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bur-nish (bēr'nish), *v. t.* [OF. *burnir* (*burniss-*), *brunir*, make brown, burnish, < *brun*, brown.] To make (metal) smooth and bright; polish (a surface) by friction; cause to glow or be resplendent.—**bur'nish**, *n.* Polish; luster.—**bur'nish-er**, *n.*

bur-nous (bēr-nōs' or bēr'nōs), *n.* [F., < Ar. *burnus*.] A hooded mantle or cloak of a coarse woolen fabric, worn by Moors and Arabs.

burn-sides (bēr'n'sīdz), *n. pl.* [From A.E. *Burnside* (1824–81), American general.] A style of beard consisting of side-whiskers and a mustache, the chin being clean-shaven.

burnt (bērnt), *p. a.* Affected by, or as by, burning.—**burnt'-of'-fer-ing**, *n.* An offering burnt upon an altar in sacrifice to a deity. See Lev. vi. 9.

burr¹ (bēr), *n. and v.* See *burr*¹.

burr² (bēr), *n.* [Imit.] A guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter *r*, esp. characteristic of the speech of Northumberland, England; any rough or dialectal pronunciation; also, a whirring noise.—**burr**², *v. i. intr.* To pronounce the letter *r* with a burr; speak roughly, indistinctly, or inarticulately; also, to make a whirring sound. **II. tr.** To pronounce (the letter *r*) with a burr.

bur-reed (bēr'rēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sparganium*, whose species have ribbon-like leaves and bur-like heads of fruit.

bur-ro (būr'ō or bur'ō), *n.*; *pl. burros* (-ōz). [Sp.] A donkey.

bur-row (bur'ō), *n.* [ME. *borow*: cf. AS. *beorg*, *beorh*, shelter.] A hole in the ground made by an animal, as a rabbit or a fox, for refuge and habitation; any similar habitation or place of retreat.—**bur'row**, *v. i. intr.* To make a burrow for habitation; work a way into or under something; lodge in or as in a burrow; hide one's self. **II. tr.** To make a burrow or burrows in; construct by burrowing; hide (one's self) in or as in a burrow.—**bur'row-er**, *n.*

burr-stone (bēr'stōn), *n.* See *burstone*.

bur-ry¹ (bēr'i), *a.* Full of burrs; burr-like; prickly.

bur-ry² (bēr'i), *a.* Characterized by a burr, as speech.

bur-sa (bēr'sā), *n.*; *pl. -sæ* (-sē). [ML., bag, purse, < Gr. *bûrsa*, skin, hide.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a pouch, sac, or vesicle; *a. sac* containing synovia, placed between parts moving on each other, to facilitate motion, as between a tendon and a bone ('synovial bursa').—**bur'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bursa or bursae.

bur-sar (bēr'sār), *n.* [ML. *bursarius*, < *bursa*, purse: see *bursa*.] A treasurer, esp. of a college; also, a student who receives an allowance from a college endowment fund (Sc.).—**bur-sa'-ri-al** (-sā'-ri-āl), *a.*—**bur'sar-ship**, *n.*—**bur'sa-ry** (-sā-ri), *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-riz). [ML. *bursaria*.] A treasury, esp. of a college; also, an allowance given to a student from a college endowment fund (Sc.).

bursch-en-schaft (būrsh'en-shāft), *n.*; *pl. -schaften* (-shāft'-ten). [G., < *bursch*, student.] Any of certain associations of students at the German universities, formed orig. to foster patriotism and Christian conduct and to promote liberal ideas, but later becoming purely social fraternities; also, an organization formed by affiliation of these.

burse (bērs), *n.* [ML. *bursa*, purse: see *bursa*, and cf. *bourse*.] A purse; an exchange; or bourse; a fund to provide allowances for students, or an allowance so provided; *eccles.*, a case or receptacle for the corporal.

bur-si-form (bēr'si-fōrm), *a.* [ML. *bursa*, bag, purse: see *-form*.] Pouch-shaped; saccate.

bur-si-tis (bēr-si'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a bursa.

burst (bērst), *v.*; *burst* (also, chiefly prov., *bursted*), *burst-ing*. [AS. *berstan* = G. *bersten*.] **I. intr.** To break or be broken suddenly, as with tension or with expansion of contents; fly to pieces; explode; break open; fly open suddenly, as a door; be extremely full, as if ready to break open; break or give way, or be on the verge of giving way, from violent pain or emotion; make a sudden display of activity, emotion, etc. (as, to *burst* into speech or tears); issue forth suddenly and forcibly from or as from confinement; become visible, audible, evident, etc., suddenly and

clearly; spring forth, as a plant; force a way or passage; come or go suddenly and violently. **II. tr.** To cause to burst; break suddenly and violently; shatter; disrupt; cause or suffer the rupture of (as, to *burst* a blood-vessel); force open, as a door.—**burst**, *n.* The act of bursting, or the resulting state; a sudden disruption; an explosion; a sudden display of activity or energy; a sudden and violent issuing forth; an outburst; a sudden opening to sight or view; a sudden expression or manifestation of emotion, etc.; a spree (colloq.).—**burst'er**, *n.*—**burst'ing-charge**, *n.* In *ordnance*, the charge of explosive required for bursting a shell or the like.

bur-stone, **burr-stone** (bēr'stōn), *n.* Any of various cellular siliceous rocks used for making millstones; also, a millstone of such material.

bur-then (bēr'thēn). Var. of *burden*¹, *n.* and *v.*, and hence (less correctly) of *burden*². [Archaic.]-**bur'then-some**, *etc.* Var. of *burdensome*, *etc.* [Archaic.]

bur-ton (bēr'tōn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, any of various kinds of tackle used for setting up rigging, raising sails, etc.

bur-weed (bēr'wed), *n.* Any of various plants having a bur-like fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, etc.

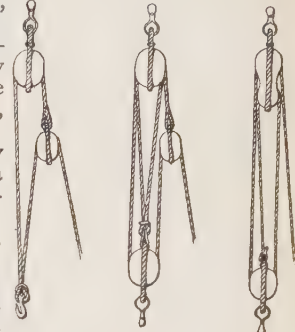
bur-y (ber'i), *v. t.*; *buried*, *burying*. [AS. *byrgan*, prob. akin to *beorgan*, protect: cf. *borough*.] To deposit in a grave or tomb, as a dead body; inter; entomb; consign

(a corpse) to any final resting-place, as the sea; in general, to put under ground; cover up with earth or other material; cover over so as to conceal from sight; also, to plunge or sink in anything, so as to conceal from view (as, he *buried* the knife in his enemy's breast); fig., to consign to oblivion, abandon, or forget (as, they *buried* their differences); consign to obscurity or retirement (as, to *bury* one's self in solitude or in a monastery); absorb or engross (as, to *bury* one's self in one's work).—**to bury the hatchet**. See under *hatchet*.—**bur'y-ing-ground**, *n.* A plot of ground appropriated to the burial of the dead; a graveyard; a cemetery.

bus (bus), *n.*; *pl. buses*, also *busses*. [Abbr. of *omnibus*.] An omnibus (vehicle); also, a waiter's assistant, or a man or boy employed as a helper in a restaurant; also, an aeroplane. [Colloq.]

bus-by (buz'bi), *n.*; *pl. -bies* (-biz). [Origin unknown.] A tall fur hat with a bag hanging from the top over the right side, worn by hussars, etc., in the British army.

bush¹ (būsh), *n.* [ME. *busch*, *busk*, = D. *bosch* = G. *busch* = OF. *bosc*, *F. bois*, = It. *bosco*, < ML. *boscus*, *boscus*, a wood: origin uncertain.] A shrub, esp. a low one with many branches, which usually arise from or near the ground; a small cluster of shrubs appearing as a single plant; also, something resembling or suggesting this, as a thick, shaggy head of hair; also, a branch, esp. of ivy, hung out as a vintner's sign or as the sign of a tavern; any tavern sign; the tavern itself; also, in the British colonies, uncleared or untilled country, esp. that more or less covered with trees, brushwood, or shrubby vegetation; by extension, the country as opposed to the towns.—**bush league**, a minor league of baseball clubs or teams, as of those belonging and playing in small towns, in distinction from the major or principal leagues. [Colloq.]—**bush leaguer**, a baseball player belonging to a bush league team. [Colloq.]—**bush**¹, *v. i. tr.* To place or conceal in a bush or thicket; cover with bushes; protect with bushes set round about; support with bushes; mark the course of (a road) by setting up bushes; use a harrow constructed with bushes on (land, etc.); cover (seeds) with such a harrow. **II. intr.** To be or become bushy; branch or spread as or like a bush: as,



Burtons.



Busby.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, întō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

"She stood, Half spied, so thick the roses *bushing* round About her glow'd" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 426).

bush¹ (bush), *n.* [Cf. *D. bus*, box, bush of a wheel.] A lining of metal or the like let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction, erosion, etc.; a metal lining, usually detachable, used as a bearing.—**bush**², *v. t.* To furnish with a bush; line with metal.

bush-buck (bush'buk), *n.* Same as *boschbok*.

bush-clover (bush'klô'vër), *n.* Any plant of the fabaceous genus *Lespedeza*, allied to the clover, often of an erect or ascending habit.

bush-dog (bush'dog), *n.* The potto, *Perodicticus potto*.

bushed (bush't), *a.* Lost in the bush; hence, bewildered; at a loss.

bush-el¹ (bush'el), *n.* [OF. *boissiel* (F. *boisseau*), dim. < ML. *buxta*, for *buxis*, box: see *box*².] A dry measure containing 4 pecks, equivalent in the U. S. (and formerly in England) to 2,150.42 cubic inches ('Winchester bushel'), and in Great Britain to 2,218.192 cubic inches ('imperial bushel'); a vessel of this capacity; also, an indefinitely large quantity (colloq.).

bush-el² (bush'el), *v. t. or i.*; -*eled* or -*elled*, -*eling* or -*elling*. [Origin uncertain.] In *tailoring*, to alter or repair (a garment). [U. S.]-**bush/el-er**, **bush/el-ler**, *n.* One who bushels garments; a tailor's assistant who does altering or repairing. [U. S.] Also **bush/el-man** (-mān); pl. -*men*.

bush-er (bush'ër), *n.* A bush leaguer (see under *bush*¹, *n.*). [Colloq.]

bush-ham-mer (bush'ham'ër), *n.* [Cf. G. *bosshammer*.] A hammer having a face studded with pyramidal points or the like for dressing stone.

bu-shi-do (bô'shê-dô), *n.* [Jap., 'military knight way.'] The code of moral principles which the knights and warriors of feudal Japan were required to put into practice in all the circumstances and relations of life; knightly spirit and conduct; chivalry.

bush-i-ness (bush'i-nes), *n.* Bushy state or form.

bush-ing (bush'ing), *n.* [See *bush*².] A lining of metal or the like, used to protect an orifice or to serve as a bearing; a bush.

Bush-man (bush'mān), *n.*; pl. -*men*. One of an aboriginal tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, similar but inferior to the Hottentots; [*l. c.*] a settler in the Australian bush; one acquainted with the bush.

bush-mas-ter (bush'mās'tër), *n.* A large venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus*, of tropical South America.

bush-ran-ger (bush'rān'jër), *n.* One who ranges in the bush or woods; esp., in Australia, a criminal, often an escaped convict, leading a predatory life in the bush.—**bush-ran'ging**, *n.*

bush-whack-er (bush'hwak'ër), *n.* One accustomed to go about among bushes; hence, a Confederate guerrilla in the American Civil War (a term used by the Federal forces); any guerrilla; also, a scythe for cutting bushes.—**bush-whack'ing**, *n.*

bush-y (bush'i), *a.*; compar. *bushier*, superl. *bushiest*. Full of or overgrown with bushes; also, resembling a bush; thick and spreading like a bush.

bush-ied (biz'id). Preterit and past participle of *busy*.

bush-ily (biz'i-li), *adv.* In a busy manner.

busi-ness (biz'nes), *n.* [Cf. *busyness*.] The state of being busy† (see *busyness*); anxiety† or care†; also, that with which one is busy or occupied; a matter of special concern at a particular time; a particular mission, charge, purpose, etc.; something to be done or attended to; an affair in which one has the right to act or interfere, or the right itself (colloq.); any matter, affair, or thing (chiefly colloq.: as, this is a bad *business*; tired of the whole *business*); also, a matter of habitual concern or interest; one's occupation, profession, or trade; also, action which requires time, attention, and labor; serious employment as opposed to a pastime (as, *business* before pleasure); also, dealings or intercourse generally; esp., commercial dealings; mercantile pursuits collectively; trade; commercial transactions or engagements; also, a commercial enterprise or establishment; *theat.*, action as opposed to dialogue, esp. incidental action intended for realistic effect.—**busi'ness-like**, *a.* Suitable for, befitting, or conforming to the methods

of business or trade; methodical; systematic.—**busi'ness-like-ness**, *n.*

busk¹ (busk), *v. t.* [Icel. *būask*, refl. of *būa*, make ready.] To prepare; get ready; equip; dress. [Now chiefly Sc.]

busk² (busk), *n.* [F. *busc*: origin uncertain.] A strip of wood, steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material placed in the front of a corset to keep it in form; also, the whole corset (now prov.).

bus-kin (bus'kin), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *bouzequin*, *brosequin*, F. *brodequin*: cf. MD. *broseken*, Sp. *borcegui*, It. *borzacchino*.] A half-boot, or outer covering for the foot and leg reaching to the calf or higher; specif., the cothurnus of ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors, sometimes taken as a symbol of tragedy (cf. *sock*); pl., *eccles.*, the stockings belonging to a bishop's canonicals; also, a bishop's sandals.—**bus'-kined**, *a.* Wearing buskins; esp., wearing the buskins of tragedy; hence, of or pertaining to tragedy; tragic; lofty or elevated, as language.



Ancient Buskins.

buss (bus), *v. t. or i.* [Origin uncertain; prob. imit.] To kiss. [Archaic or prov.]-**buss**, *n.* A kiss. [Archaic or prov.]

bust¹ (bust), *n.* [F. *buste*, < It. *busto*.] The chest or breast; the bosom; also, the human head, shoulders, and breast, sometimes with the upper arms, as represented in sculpture.

bust² (bust), *v. and n.* Prov. or vulgar form of *burst*.

bust-tard (bus'tård), *n.* [OF. *bistarde*, < L. *avis tarda*, 'slow bird.'] Any of various old-world birds (family *Otididae*) allied to both the cranes and the plovers, as *Otis tarda* ('great bustard'), a large bird of Europe and Africa.

bust-ed¹ (bus'ted), *a.* Having a bust (as, full-busted); also, adorned with busts.

bust-ed² (bus'ted), *p. a.* [See *bust*².] Broken; ruined; bankrupt. [Slang.]

bust-er (bus'tër), *n.* One who or that which 'busts,' or bursts, breaks, etc. (as, a trust-buster; a bronco-buster); something very big, striking, or remarkable of its kind; a big, dashing fellow; a term applied to a small boy. [Slang.]



Great Bustard.

bus-tic (bus'tik), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A sapotaceous tree, *Dipholis salicifolia*, of southern Florida and the West Indies, having a heavy, hard, close-grained wood.

bus-tle¹ (bus'tl), *v.*; -*led*, -*ling*. [Cf. Icel. *bustla*, splash about, bustle.] **I. intr.** To move or act with a great show of energy; stir about energetically; be in a busy commotion. **II. tr.** To cause to bustle; force, drive, etc., by bustling.—**bus'tle**¹, *n.* Activity with great show of energy; stir; commotion; also, a conflict, scuffle, or fray (archaic).

bus-tle² (bus'tl), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *bustle*¹.] A pad, cushion, or wire framework worn by women on the back part of the body below the waist, to expand and support the skirt.

bus-tler (bus'lër), *n.* One who bustles, or makes a great show of energy.—**bus'tling**, *p. a.* That bustles; marked by activity or bustle; stirring.—**bus'tling-ly**, *adv.*

bus-y (biz'i), *a.*; compar. *busier*, superl. *busiest*. [AS. *bisig* = D. *bezig* = LG. *besig*.] Actively or attentively engaged; closely occupied; not at leisure; also, having much business; constantly or habitually occupied; in constant motion or activity; also, full of or indicating activity or business (as, a *busy* season; a *busy* street); pursued or carried on energetically (as, a *busy* trade); also, active in that which does not concern one; officious; meddling; prying.—**bus'y**, *v. t.*; *busied*, *busying*. [AS. *bisgian*.] To employ

with constant attention; keep engaged; make or keep busy. —**bus'y-bod'y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies (-iz)*. One who officiously or impertinently concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddler. —**bus'y-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being busy.

but (but). [AS. *būtan*, outside, < *be*, by, + *ūtan*, outside, < *ūt*, out.] **I. adv.** Outside; in or to an outer room (Sc.); only or merely (as, he is *but* a boy; we can *but* try). **II. prep.** Outside of; in or to the outer room of (Sc.); without, or with no (Sc.); also, with the exception of (as, no one replied *but* me [or 'but I', with replied understood: in which case *but* is a conjunction]); except; save. **III. conj.** Excepting, except, or save (as, right *but* for one thing; anywhere *but* in America; no one replied *but* I: cf. *but*, *prep.*); except that (followed by a clause, often with *that* expressed: as, nothing would do *but*, or *but that*, I should come in); were it not (*that*: as, I should come in *but that* it is impossible); if not, or unless (archaic: as, *but* he be dead he will hear); without the circumstance that, or that not (as, it never rains *but* it pours); that (esp. after *doubt*, *deny*, etc., with a negative, which neutralizes the negative force of *but*, and often with *that* also, in which case *but* is unnecessary); also, adversatively, and yet; yet on the contrary; nevertheless. Used in various idiomatic constructions, due chiefly to ellipsis: as, I cannot [choose] *but* hope; not [meaning to imply anything else] *but* that I was willing; not a man *but* [one who] knows; he did all *but* succeed (hence, he all *but* succeeded); I don't know *but* that (or, colloq., *but* what: see *what*, *conj.*) you are right. —**but**, *n.* The outer room (kitchen) of a cottage (Sc.: cf. *ben*¹, *n.*); also, the word 'but' as introducing an objection; hence, an objection.

bu-tane (bū'tān), *n.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] In chem., either of two gaseous isomeric hydrocarbons, C₄H₁₀, of the methane series.

butch-er (büch'ér), *n.* [OF. *bochier* (F. *boucher*), < *boc*, *buc*, he-goat; from Teut., and akin to E. *buck*¹.] One who slaughters large domesticated animals, or dresses their flesh, for food or for market; one who deals in meat; also, one guilty of indiscriminate or brutal slaughter of men; a brutal murderer; an executioner or torturer; also, an unskilful worker or performer (colloq.). —**butch'er**, *v. t.* To slaughter (animals) or dress (meat) for food or for market; also, to murder indiscriminately or brutally; also, to treat bunglingly, or spoil by bad work (colloq.). —**butch'er-bird**, *n.* Any of various shrieks of the genus *Lanius*, which impale their excess prey upon thorns. —**butch'er-er**, *n.* —**butch'er-ly**, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a butcher. —**butch'er=meat**, *n.* The flesh of animals, such as oxen, sheep, pigs, etc., slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from poultry, game, fish, etc. —**butch'er's=broom'**, *n.* A shrubby convallariaceous evergreen, *Ruscus aculeatus*, of England: used for making brooms. —**butch'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies (-iz)*. [OF. F. *boucherie*.] A slaughter-house or butcher's shop; also, the trade or business of a butcher; the act of butchering animals for food; hence, brutal slaughter; carnage.



Butcher-bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

but-ler (but'lér), *n.* [OF. *butiller*, < ML. *buticularius*, < *buticula*: see *bottle*².] A man-servant having charge of the wines and liquors in a household; the head male servant of a household, who keeps the plate, etc.; also, an official of high rank nominally connected with the supply of wine for the royal table. —**but'ler-ship**, *n.* —**but'ler-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies (-iz)*. A butler's room or pantry; a buttery.

butt¹ (but), *v.* [OF. *bouter*, *bouter*, strike, thrust, abut, touch; from Teut.] **I. tr.** To strike, thrust, or push, esp. with the head or horns. **II. intr.** To strike or push, as with head or horns; also, to pitch forward; also, to jut or project. —**butt**¹, *n.* A thrust or push with the head or horns.

butt² (but), *n.* [OF. *but*, goal, mark, *bout*, end, extremity, < *buter*, *bouter*: see *butt*¹. With later E. senses cf. F. *piéd bot*, clubfoot, D. *bot*, blunt, G. *butt*, Dan. *but*, short and thick, stumpy.] A mark or target for archery practice; an erection on which this is placed; a mound or embankment to receive shots fired in rifle or gunnery practice or experiments; *pl.*, a range for archery, rifle, or gunnery practice; *sing.*, an end, aim, or object; an object of ridicule, scorn, or abuse; a goal, bound, or limit; also, the end or extremity of anything, esp. the thicker, larger, or blunt end, as of a musket, fishing-rod, whip-handle, arrow, etc.; the trunk of a tree, esp. just above the root; the base of a leafstalk; a buttock or the buttocks (colloq.); also, the end of a plank, timber, or plate, which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom; the joint between two such pieces; a joint where two ends meet squarely; a hinge for a door or the like, secured to the butting parts instead of the adjacent sides; also, the thicker or hinder part of a hide or skin; the thick leather made from this. —**butt**², *v.* **I. tr.** To fix or mark the bounds or limits off; also, to place (a timber, etc.) with its end against something; join (planks, etc.) end to end; also, to cut off the rough ends of (boards, logs, etc.). **II. intr.** To join at the end; abut; be contiguous; fit together end to end.

butt³ (but), *n.* [OF. *botte*, *bote* (F. *botte*), = It. *botte*, < ML. *butta*, *buttis*, vessel, cask.] A large cask, esp. for wine or ale; also, a measure of capacity equivalent to two hogsheds; also, any cask or barrel.

butte (bü), *n.* [F. *butte*, hill, OF. *bute*, mound bearing a butt to shoot at, fem. of *but*: see *butt*².] A conspicuous isolated hill or mountain rising abruptly. [Western U. S. and Canada.]

butt-ed (bü'ted), *a.* Having a butt: as, a thick-butted whip.

butt=end (bü'tend'), *n.* The butt, extremity, or thicker end of a thing; fig., the concluding part.

butt'er¹ (bü'tér), *n.* One who or that which butts.

but'ter² (bü'tér), *n.* [AS. *butere*, < L. *butyrum*, < Gr. *βοτρυρρον*; origin uncertain.] The fatty portion of milk, separating as a soft whitish or yellowish solid when milk or cream is agitated or churned; also, any of various substances of similar consistence, as various metallic chlorides, and certain vegetable oils solid at ordinary temperatures; also, a preparation of fruit, as apples, reduced to a thick consistence by long stewing; also, gross flattery (colloq.). —**but'ter**², *v. t.* To spread with butter; put butter on or in; also, to flatter grossly (colloq.). —**but'ter=and=eggs'**, *n.* Any of certain plants whose flowers are of two shades of yellow, as the toad-flax, *Linaria linaria*. —**but'ter-ball**, *n.* The buffle (duck). —**but'ter=bean**, *n.* A kind of snap-bean or string-bean with a tender yellowish pod. —**but'ter=bur**, *n.* An asteraceous plant, *Petasites petasites*, with large, soft leaves which are said to have been used for wrapping up butter. —**but'ter=cup**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris* or *R. bulbosus*, with yellow cup-shaped flowers. —**but'ter=fin'** —**gered**, *a.* Apt to let things slip or fall through the fingers; failing to catch or stop a ball, as in baseball. [Colloq.] —**but'ter=fin'gers**, *n.* A butter-fingered person. [Colloq.] —**but'ter=fish**, *n.* Any of various fishes with a smooth, unctuous surface, as *Poronotus triacanthus*, a small silvery food-fish of the Atlantic coast of America.



Buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).



Butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; 7H, then; y, you;

but-ter-fly (but'ér-flī), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-flīz). [AS. *butter-flēoge* = D. *botervlieg* = G. *butterfliege*, 'butter fly'; perhaps orig. used of a butter-colored (yellow) species.] Any of a group (sometimes classed as the suborder *Rhopalocera*) of lepidoptera, comprising diurnal species with large wings, clubbed antennae, and (often) conspicuous colors or markings (cf. *moth*); fig., a pretty, fragile creature; a showily dressed, trifling, or giddy person; also, the guide for the reins on the front of a hansom.—**but-ter-fly=fish**, *n.* Any of various fishes suggestive of a butterfly, as the ocellated blenny, *Blennius ocellaris*, or any of the tropical marine fishes constituting the family *Chaetodontidae*, most of which are remarkable for their brilliant coloring.

—**but-ter-fly=valve**, *n.* A kind of double clack-valve, in which there are two lid-like semicircular pieces hinged to a common crosspiece; also, a valve in a pipe, consisting of a disk which turns on one of its diameters.—**but-ter-fly=weed**, *n.* Either of two North American milkweeds, *Asclepias tuberosa* and *A. decumbens*, bearing orange-colored flowers.

but-ter-ine (but'ér-ēn), *n.* An artificial butter; oleomargarin.

but-ter-is (but'ér-is), *n.* [Cf. F. *boutoir*, butteris.] A steel instrument for paring the hoofs of horses.

but-ter-less (but'ér-les), *a.* Without butter.

but-ter-milk (but'ér-milk), *n.* [= D. *botermelk* = G. *buttermilch*.] The more or less acidulous liquid remaining after the butter has been separated from milk.

but-ter-nut (but'ér-nut), *n.* The edible oily nut of an American tree, *Juglans cinerea*, of the walnut family; also, the tree itself; also, the souari-nut; also, the brown color of homespun uniforms worn by Confederate soldiers in the American Civil War.

but-ter-scotch (but'ér-skoch), *n.* A kind of taffy made with butter.

but-ter-weed (but'ér-wēd), *n.* The horseweed, *Leptilon canadense*; also, a ragwort, *Senecio lobatus*.

but-ter-wort (but'ér-wért), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pinguicula*, comprising small herbs whose leaves secrete a viscid substance in which small insects are caught.

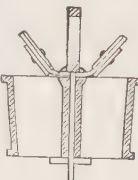
but-ter-y¹ (but'ér-i), *a.* Of the nature of, resembling, or containing butter; smeared with butter; also, given to gross flattery (colloq.); also, butter-fingered (colloq.).

but-ter-y² (but'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [OF. *boterie* (cf. *boutier*, butler), < *bote*, *botte*, cask; see *butt*³.] A room or apartment in which the wines, liquors, and provisions of a household are kept; a pantry; in some English colleges, a place where liquors, fruit, etc., are kept for disposal to students.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n.* A joint Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) formed by two pieces of wood or metal united end to end so that they come exactly against each other, without overlapping.

but-tock (but'qk), *n.* [Appar. < *butt*².] Either of the two protuberances which form the rump; *pl.*, the rump; *sing.* or *pl.*, the convex aftermost portion of a ship's body above the water-line.

but-ton (but'n), *n.* [OF. *butun*, *boton* (F. *bouton*), akin to *buter*, *bouter*, thrust: see *butt*¹.] A small knob or stud attached to another body; a knob, stud, or disk for attaching to a garment, etc., used generally for securing one part to another by passing through a buttonhole or a loop, but often merely for ornament; any of various objects of similar shape, function, etc., as the knob fixed to the point of a foil, or the knob or disk pressed to ring an electric bell; a knob on the cap of a Chinese official, indicating by its material or color his rank; a bud or other protuberant part of a plant; a young or undeveloped mushroom; an elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw fixed through its center, used to fasten a door, window, etc.; in *assaying*, etc., a globule or mass of metal lying at the bottom of a



Butterfly-valve.

Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

crucible or cupel after fusion.—**but-ton**, *v.* **I.** *tr.* To furnish or adorn with a button or buttons; also, to fasten or close with a button or buttons; in *fencing*, to touch with the button of the foil. **II.** *intr.* To be capable of being buttoned; also, of cauliflowers, etc., to come to a head prematurely.—**but-ton-ball**, *n.* The buttonwood or plane-tree.—**but-ton-bush**, *n.* A North American rubiaceous shrub, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, with globular flower-heads.

—**but-toned**, *a.* Furnished, adorned, or fastened with buttons: as, brass-buttoned uniforms.—**but-ton-er**, *n.*—**but-ton-hole**, *n.* The hole or slit through which a button is passed: commonly worked over the edge with a stitch ('buttonhole stitch') in which the individual stitches are laid side by side, each being linked at the edge with the one before it.—**but-ton-hole**, *v. t.*; *-holed*, *-holing*. To sew with the buttonhole stitch; also, to seize by the buttonhole, button, etc., and detain in conversation.—**but-ton-hol'er** (-hō'lér), *n.*—**but-ton-hook**, *n.* A small hook for pulling the buttons of shoes, gloves, etc., through the buttonholes.

—**but-ton-less**, *a.* Without buttons.—**but-ton-mold**, *n.* A shaped piece of wood or other material for covering with cloth, crochet-work, etc., to form a button.—**but-ton**, *n.* A page: in allusion to the buttons on his uniform. [Colloq.]—**but-ton-tree**, *n.* A tropical combretaceous tree or shrub, *Conocarpus erecta*, with heavy, hard, compact wood and button-like fruits; also, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*.—**but-ton-wood**, *n.* A tall, massive plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, yielding a useful timber (so called from its small pendulous fruit); also, the button-tree, *Conocarpus erecta*.—**but-ton-y**, *a.* Button-like; also, having many buttons.

but-tress (but'res), *n.* [OF. *bouterez*, pl. of *bouteret*, adj. and *n.* (applied to arches and pillars), < *bouter*, thrust, abut: see *butt*¹.] A structure built against

a wall or building for the purpose of giving it stability; something resembling such a structure in use or appearance; a prop or support.—**fly-ing buttress**, in *arch.*, a structure of masonry, usually in the form of an inclined straight piece supported on a segment of an arch and springing from a solid mass of masonry, which abuts against a part of a structure to be buttressed.—**but-tress**, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; hence, to prop up; also, to conceal by a buttress (as, "Beside the portal doors, *Buttress'd* from moonlight, stands he": Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," ix.).

butt-shaft (but'shäft), *n.* A blunt or barbell arrow.

butt-weld (but'weld), *n.* A weld formed by joining the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at a white heat; a welded butt-joint.

bu-tyl (bü'til), *n.* [From *but*(ylic) + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a univalent hydrocarbon radical of the formula C_4H_9 .—**bu-ty-lene** (-ti-lēn), *n.* In *chem.*, any of three gaseous isomeric hydrocarbons, of the formula C_4H_8 , belonging to the ethylene series.

bu-ty-ra-ceous (bü-ti-rā'shius), *a.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] Of the nature of, resembling, or containing butter.—**bu-ty-rate** (-rät), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt or ester of butyric acid.—**bu-tyr-ic** (bü-tir'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from butter: as, butyric acid (either of two isomeric acids, esp. the one, a rancid liquid, present in butter, etc., as an ester and sometimes free).—**bu-ty-rin** (bü-ti-rin), *n.* In *chem.*, a yellowish liquid fat present in butter, and formed from glycerin and butyric acid.—**bu-ty-rom'e-ter** (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of fatty matter in milk.

bux-a-ceous (buk-sā'shius), *a.* [L. *buxus*, box: see *box*¹.] Belonging to the *Buxaceæ*, or box family of plants.

bux-om (buk'som), *a.* [ME. *buxum*, *buhsum*, < AS. *būgan*, bend, bow, with *-sum*, E. *-some*¹.] Obedient, tractable, or submissive (archaic); flexible† or pliant†; yielding to



Church of St. Denis, at St. Denis, France.

a, a, buttresses; b, b, flying buttresses.

pressure†; also, blithe, lively, or gay (archaic); healthy and cheerful; plump and comely.—**buy'om-ly**, *adv.*—**buy'om-ness**, *n.*

buy (bī), *v.*; *bought*, *buying*. [AS. *bycgan* = OS. *buggean* = Goth. *buggan*.] **I. tr.** To acquire the possession of, or the right to, by paying an equivalent, esp. in money; purchase; hence, to acquire or procure by any kind of equivalent, as by a sacrifice; also, to pay the penalty off; also, to redeem or ransom (now only fig. in theological use); also, to win over by money or other consideration; hire or bribe; also, of things, to be sufficient to purchase or procure; serve as an equivalent in procuring. **II. intr.** To make a purchase or purchases.—**buy**, *n.* A buying; also, something bought or to be bought; a purchase; a bargain. [Colloq.]—**buy'a-ble**, *a.* That may be bought.—**buy'er**, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser; one employed, as in a mercantile house, to make purchases of goods.

buzz¹ (buz), *v.* [Imit.] **I. intr.** To make a continuous humming sound such as that of bees; fly or hover with or as with such a sound; fig., to move about busily; also, to speak in a low humming tone; make an indistinct murmuring sound, as a number of people talking together; be filled with such a sound, as a place; be uttered with a murmur, as words. **II. tr.** To utter or express by buzzing; tell in a murmur or whisper; spread with busy talk; also, to cause to buzz.—**buzz**¹, *n.* A continuous humming sound such as that of bees; also, a confused humming sound, as of a number of people busily engaged in conversation; the sound of bustling activity; hence, a state of activity or excitement; also, a report or rumor.

buzz² (buz), *v. t.* [Cf. *booze*, *bouse*¹.] To finish to the last drop the contents of (a bottle, etc.). [Eng.]

buz-zard¹ (buz'zārd), *n.* [OF. *busart* (F. *busard*), < *buse*, buzzard, < L. *buteo*, kind of hawk.] Any of various more or less heavily built diurnal birds of prey of the hawk family, of the genus *Buteo* and allied genera, as *B. vulgaris*, a rather sluggish European species; also, any of various other birds of prey, as the turkey-buzzard.

buz-zard² (buz'zārd), *n.* Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer; a moth; a butterfly. [Prov. Eng.]

buzz-er (buz'ēr), *n.* One who or that which buzzes; a device, esp. an electrical one, for making a buzzing noise as a signal; also, a talebearer†.

buzz=saw (buz'sā), *n.* A circular saw.

buzz=wig (buz'wig), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A large, bushy wig; a person wearing such a wig; a person of consequence.

by (bī). [AS. *bī*, *be*, = G. *bei*, by, near; perhaps akin to L. *ambi*-, Gr. *ἀμφι*, about, Skt. *abhi*, to.] **I. prep.** Beside or near; along beside, over, or through; toward (in naming points of the compass: as, east *by* south); before (in adjuration); through the act of; through the means, use, or efficacy of; combined with in multiplication or relative dimensions (as, five *by* four feet); in the measure of (as, eggs *by* the dozen); to the extent of (as, larger *by* half); according to (as, to work *by* rule); in relation to (now chiefly with *deal*, *do*, etc.); separately with (as, two *by* two); of time, during (as, *by* day; *by* night); not later than (as, *by* six o'clock). **II. adv.** Near, or at hand (as, near *by*); past, in place or time (as, days gone *by*); aside or away (as, to put or lay a thing *by*).—**by and by**, one by one; in succession; also, straightway† or at once; also, before long; after a while.—**by and large**, *nauf.*, to the wind and off it; fig., in every way or aspect (as, to take a matter *by and large*).—**by, bye**. **I. a.** Situated to one side or in an out-of-the-way place; hence, being aside from the main point, subject, course, procedure, etc.; secondary; incidental; private or secret. **II. n.** (In sporting use commonly spelled *bye*.) That which is aside from the main course or consideration; also, the condition of being odd instead of paired; in *golf*, the holes of a stipulated course remaining to be played after the match is finished; in *cricket*, a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman and missed by the wicket-keeper.—**by the by**, by the side (rather than the main) way or course†;

also, aside from the main point, subject, etc.; incidentally speaking.

by=bid-der (bī'bid'ēr), *n.* A person employed at an auction to bid in order to raise the prices.

by=blow (bī'blō), *n.* A side blow; an indirect, incidental, or accidental blow; also, an illegitimate child.

by=by, bye=bye (bī'bī'), *interj.* A childish or colloquial form for *good-by*: as, "Well, you are going to be in a passion, I see, and I shall only interrupt you—so, *bye-bye*" (Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iii. 1).

bye (bī), *a.* and *n.* See *by*.

by=elec-tion (bī'ē-lek'shōn), *n.* A special election, not held at the time of a general election, as one to fill a vacancy in the British Parliament.

by=end (bī'end), *n.* A secondary or incidental aim or object; esp., a private end, or secret purpose or design.

by=gone (bī'gōn). **I. a.** Past; former; departed; out of date. **II. n.** That which is past; *pl.*, past occurrences, offenses, etc.; *sing.*, past time; the past.

by=law (bī'lā), *n.* A law made by a municipality or by a rural community for the regulation of affairs within its authority; also, a standing rule, as of a corporation or society, made for the regulation of its internal organization and conduct; also, a secondary or accessory law.

by=name (bī'nām), *n.* A secondary name or appellation; a cognomen or surname; a nickname.

by=pass (bī'pās), *n.* A secondary pipe or other channel connected with a main passage as for conducting a fluid around an obstruction; in *elect.*, a shunt.

by=past (bī'pāst), *a.* Bygone; past; as, "*by-past* perils" (Shakspere's "Lover's Complaint," 158).

by=path (bī'pāth), *n.* A side path; a byway.

by=place (bī'plās), *n.* An out-of-the-way or retired place, spot, or situation.

by=play (bī'plā), *n.* Action carried on aside while the main action proceeds, esp. on the stage; something apart from the main purpose; a diversion.

by=prod-uct (bī'prod'ukt), *n.* A secondary or incidental product, as in a process of manufacture.

byre (bir), *n.* [AS. *býre*, akin to *būr*, E. *bower*⁵.] A cow-house: as, "From *byre* or field the kine were brought" (Wordsworth's "Prelude," viii. 21).

byr-la-dy (bī-lā'dī), *interj.* Contraction of *by our Lady*, used as an oath or expletive. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

byr-nie (bēr'ni), *n.* [Var. of ME. *brynne*, < Icel. *brynja*.] A coat of mail; a hauberk.

by=road (bī'rōd), *n.* A side road; a road other than the main or usual road.

By=ron-ic (bī-rōn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Byron (1788–1824), the English poet; possessing the characteristics of Byron or his poetry.—**By=ron-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**By=ron-ism** (bī'rōn-izm), *n.* The characteristics of Byron or his poetry; imitation of Byron.

bys=sa-ceous (bi-sā'shius), *a.* [L. *byssus*: see *byssus*.] In *bot.*, consisting of fine threads or filaments.

bys=sal (bis'al), *a.* In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk.

bys=sif-er-ous (bi-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] In *zool.*, having a byssus.

bys=sine (bis'in), *a.* [L. *byssinus*.] Of or like byssus or fine linen.

bys=sus (bis'us), *n.*; *pl.* *byssi* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *βύσσοις*.] Among the ancients, orig., a fine yellowish flax, or the linen made from it, as the Egyptian mummy-cloth; later, also, cotton or silk; in *zool.*, a collection of silky filaments (secreted by a gland of the foot) by which certain mollusks attach themselves to rocks.

by=stand-er (bī'stan'dēr), *n.* One who stands by or near; one who is present without taking part; a chance spectator.

by=street (bī'strēt), *n.* A side street; a street other than a main thoroughfare.

by=talk (bī'tāk), *n.* Talk aside; incidental talk; small talk; gossip.

by=way (bī'wā), *n.* A way other than the highway; a by-road; an unfrequented, secluded, or obscure way.



Rough-legged Buzzard
(*Archibuteo lagopus*).



Mollusk
(*Pinna flabellum*), with
Byssus (a).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; TH, then; y, you;

by-word (bī'wérđ), *n.* [AS. *bīword*.] A proverb or proverbial saying; also, a person or thing that becomes proverbial as a type; esp., an object of derision or contempt; also, a nickname, esp. one of scorn.

by-work (bī'wérk), *n.* Work done in addition to one's regular work, as in intervals of leisure.

By-zan-tian (bi-zan'shian), *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to Byzantium; Byzantine. **II. n.** A Byzantine.

Byz-an-tine (biz'an-tin or bi-zan'tin, or -tin), *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Byzantium, an ancient city, afterward Constantinople, which became the capital of the Eastern Empire (see under *eastern*, *a.*); noting or pertaining to the Eastern Empire after the fall of the Western Empire in A.D. 476; in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to a style developed from the classical under the Eastern or Byzantine Empire, characterized by the round arch, the cross, the circle, the dome supported on pendentives, and rich mosaic decoration. **II. n.**

A native or inhabitant of Byzantium or Constantinople, esp. as the capital of the Byzantine Empire. — **Byz-an-tin-esque** (biz'an-tin-esk' or bi-zan-), *a.* In the Byzantine style. — **Byz-an-tin-ism** (biz'an-tin-izm or bi-zan'-), *n.* The spirit, principles, and methods of the Byzantines, esp. with reference to literature and art; the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics, as in painting or sculpture.



Byzantine Architecture. — Church of St. Theodore, Athens.

C

C, c (sē); pl. *C's, c's* (sēz). A consonant, the 3d letter of the English alphabet.

ca' (kā), *v.* Sc. form of *call* (esp. in the sense 'to drive'). — **to ca' canny**, to drive carefully; fig., to go cautiously; proceed in a leisurely manner. The phrase *ca' canny* is often used substantively to mean 'cautious procedure' or 'leisurely action,' and specif. 'deliberate restriction of production on the part of workers.' [Sc.]

Caa-ba (kā'bā or kā'a-bā), *n.* See *Kaaba*.

caa-ing-whale (kā'ing-hwāl), *n.* [Sc. *caa*, *ca'*, for *call*, *v.*, drive (because the animals may be driven like cattle).] Any of various dolphin-like cetaceans of the genus *Globicephalus*, esp. *G. melas*, of the northern Atlantic, which is gregarious in habit and sometimes reaches a length of 20 feet; a black-whale.

cab¹ (kab), *n.* [Short for *cabriolet*.] Any of various one-horse vehicles for public hire, as one (the hansom) with two wheels and a seat for the driver behind, or one with four wheels and a seat for the driver in front; any of certain motor vehicles for public hire; also, the hooded part of a locomotive.

cab² (kab), *n.* [Heb. *qab*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, equal to about two quarts.

ca-bal (kā-bal'), *n.* [F. *cabale*, < ML. *cabbala*: see *cabala*.] Secret artifices of a few persons united in some design; a conjoint intrigue; also, a secret meeting, as of intriguers (archaic); also, a body of persons united in some close design or intrigue; a junto. — **ca-bal'**, *v. i.*; -*balled*, -*balling*. To form a cabal; intrigue.

cab-a-la (kab'a-lā), *n.* [ML. *cabbala*, < Heb. *qabbālāh*, received or traditional doctrine.] Among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians, a system of esoteric theosophy, based on a mystical interpretation of the Scriptures, at first handed down by oral tradition; hence, any occult or secret doctrine or science. — **cab'a-lism**, *n.* The system of the Jewish cabala; occult or mystic doctrine. — **cab'a-list**, *n.* One versed in the cabala or other secret doctrine; a mystic. — **cab-a-lis'tic**, **cab-a-lis'ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to the cabalists; mystic; occult. — **cab-a-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ca-bal-ler (kā-bal'ér), *n.* One who cabals.

ca-bal-le-ro (kā-bāl-yā'ró), *n.*; pl. -*ros* (Sp. -rōs). [Sp., = E. *cavalier*.] A horseman; a knight or gentleman.

cab-al-line (kab'a-lin), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, < *caballus*, horse.] Of or pertaining to a horse or horses: as, the *caballine* spring (the spring Hippocrene, produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus).

ca-bane (kā-bān), *n.* [F., lit. 'cabin': see *cabin*.] In *aéronautics*, a mast-like structure on the top of an *aéroplane*, to which overhead bracing wires are attached.

cab-a-ret (kab'a-ret, F. kā-bā-rā), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A tavern, as in France; also, a restaurant providing musical or other entertainment; also, the entertainment; also, a small table, stand, or tray with a set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like.

cab-as (kab'ā, F. kā-bā), *n.* [F., basket, bag; from Provençal.] A bag of plaited straw or the like, or of silk, leather, or other material, carried by women to hold small purchases, articles for work, etc.

cab-bage¹ (kab'āj), *v. t. or i.*; -*bagged*, -*bagging*. [Cf. F. *cabasser*, put into a basket, purloin, < *cabas*: see *cabas*.] To purloin or steal; esp., of a tailor, to appropriate (part of a customer's cloth) when making garments. — **cab'bage¹**, *n.* Something purloined, as cloth by a tailor when making garments.

cab-bage² (kab'āj), *n.* [OF. *caboce* (F. *caboche*), head, < L. *caput*, head.] Any of various cultivated varieties of the cruciferous plant *Brassica oleracea*, esp. one of the ordinary varieties with short stem and leaves formed into a compact, edible head, but in a wider sense including also such plants as the cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale, etc.; the head of the ordinary cabbage; any of various similar plants; also, the terminal bud of certain palms. — **cabbages and kings**, miscellaneous subjects, as of conversation or discussion: in allusion to the lines, "The time has come," the Walrus said, "To talk of many things: Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—Of cabbages—and kings," in "Through the Looking-Glass," iv., by C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"). — **cab'bage²**, *v. i.*; -*bagged*, -*bagging*. To form a head like a cabbage. — **cab'bage-rose**, *n.* A rose, *Rosa centifolia*, with a large, round, compact flower. — **cab'bage-tree**, *n.* Any of several palm-trees with large terminal leaf-buds which are eaten like cabbage, as *Livistona australis* or *L. inermis* of Australasia, *Indes palmetto* of the southern U. S., or *Oreodoxa oleracea* of the West Indies; also, any of certain other trees and plants, as the Australasian loranthaceous tree *Nuytsia floribunda* or the tropical American fabaceous tree *Vouacapoua americana*.

cab-ba-la (kab'a-lā), etc. See *cabala*, etc.

cab-by (kab'ī), *n.*; pl. *cabbies* (-iz). A cabman. [Colloq.]

ca-ber (kā'bér), *n.* [Gael. *cabar*.] A pole or beam, esp. one used for tossing as a trial of strength in the Highland exercise or game called 'tossing the caber.' [Sc.]

cab-in (kab'in), *n.* [OF. F. *cabane*, < ML. *capanna*; origin uncertain.] A temporary shelter, as a soldier's tent; a small, rude house; a hut; a cell, as of an anchorite; any small room or inclosed space; an apartment or room in a boat or ship, as for officers or passengers; in a man-of-war, the apartment used by the commanding officer or the officer commanding the squadron; in a passenger-ship, a section comprising state-rooms, saloon, etc., allotted to the use of the higher class passengers (cf. *steerage*); one of two or more such sections, distinguished as 'first cabin,' 'second cabin,' etc., according to the grade of accommodations. — **cab'in**, *v. t.* To confine as in a cabin. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 4. 24. **II. intr.** To live in a cabin. — **cab'in-boy**, *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *čh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cab-i-net (kab'i-net). [Appar. dim. of *cabin*, with some senses from F. *cabinet*, < It. *cabinetto*, *gabinetto*, < ML. *capanna*; cf. *cabin*.] **I. n.** A little cabin; a small room (archaic); a private room, esp. one in which a sovereign confers with his ministers, etc.; the council of a sovereign or executive; the body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; a case with compartments for holding various objects; a piece of furniture with shelves or drawers, commonly closed in, often with glass, as for holding or displaying objects of interest. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private room; private; also, pertaining to a political cabinet; also, of such value, beauty, or size as to be fitted for a private chamber, or for keeping in a cabinet or case (as, a *cabinet* organ, a small, portable reed-organ; a *cabinet* photograph, one about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size).—**cab'i-net-mak'er**, *n.* One who makes fine furniture, etc.—**cab'i-net-mak'ing**, *n.*—**cab'i-net-wood**, *n.* Wood suitable for cabinet-work.—**cab'i-net-work**, *n.* Cabinet-makers' work; the making of fine furniture, etc., or the product made.

ca-ble (kă'bl), *n.* [OF. *cable* (F. *câble*), < ML. *capulum*, halter, < L. *capere*, take.] A thick, strong rope of hemp, jute, or other fiber, esp. one 10 inches or more in circumference; a thick wire rope; the rope or chain used to hold a vessel at anchor; an insulated bundle of wires used as an electrical conductor, as in submarine telegraphy; an electrical conductor composed of a number of separately insulated wires, as for supplying different circuits; also, a cablegram.—**ca'ble**, *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. **I. tr.** To furnish with a cable or cables; fasten with or as with a cable; also, to transmit or communicate by submarine telegraph-cable. **II. intr.** To send a message by submarine telegraph-cable.—**ca'ble-car**, *n.* A car used on a cable-railroad.—**ca'ble-gram**, *n.* [See *-gram*.] A message sent by a submarine telegraph-cable.—**ca'ble-laid**, *a.* Of a rope, made by laying three plain-laid ropes together with a left-handed twist.—**ca'ble-rail'road**, *n.* A railroad on which the cars are moved by gripping an endless cable traveling under the roadway. Also **ca'ble-road'**.—**ca'ble's-length**, *n.* A nautical unit of length, approximately equivalent to either 100 or 120 fathoms.—**ca'blet**, *n.* A small cable, esp. a cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference.—**ca'ble-way**, *n.* A conveying apparatus in which a wire cable supports or conveys the moving load.



Cable-laid Rope.

cab-man (kab'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A cab-driver.

ca-bob (kă-bob'), *n.* [Ar. *kabāb*.] An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of meat seasoned and roasted on a skewer: now only in *pl*.

ca-boched', *a.* See *caboshed*.

ca-bo-chon (kă-bo-shôn), *n.* [F., < *caboche*, head: see *cabbage*.] A precious stone of convex rounded form, which has been polished but not cut into facets.

ca-boo-dle (kă-bô'dl), *n.* [Cf. *boodle*.] The (whole) lot, pack, or crowd. [Slang, U. S.]

ca-boose (kă-bôs'), *n.* [D. *kabuis*, *komhuis*; perhaps akin to E. *cabin*.] A cook-room on the deck of a merchant ship; also, a car used by brakemen, workmen, etc., on a freight-train or construction-train (U. S.).

ca-boshed, **ca-boched** (kă-bosh't'), *a.* [F. *caboche*, head: see *cabbage*.] In *her.*, of the head of an animal, borne full-faced and with no part of the neck showing.

cab-o-tage (kab'ô-tāj), *n.* [F., < *caboter*, sail along the coast.] Coastwise navigation.

ca-bril-la (kă-brêl'yā or kă-bril'ā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cabra*, goat.] Any of various serranoid food-fishes, as the grouper, *Epinephelus maculatus*, of the West Indies, etc., or the rock-bass, *Paralabrax clathratus*, of the coast of California.

cab-ri-ole (kab'ri-ôl), *n.* [F.: see *capriole*.] A caper or leap; also, a gracefully curving form of leg, often terminating in an animal's paw or some other ornamental finish, used for chairs and other articles of furniture, and seen esp. in the work of Chippendale and later makers.

cab-ri-o-let (kab'ri-ô-lā'), *n.* [F., < *capriole*, a leap, =



Stag's Head Caboshed.

E. *capriole*.] Orig., a light, hooded one-horse carriage with two wheels and a single seat; now, any of various one-seated or two-seated, two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicles; a cab; also, a type of automobile somewhat like a coupé, having a folding top.

ca-ca-o (kă-kă'ô or -kă'ô), *n.* [Sp.; from Mexican.] A small evergreen sterclaceous tree, *Theobroma cacao*, a native of tropical America, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in making cocoa, chocolate, etc.; also, the seeds of this tree.—**ca-ca'o-but'ter**, *n.* A fatty substance expressed from the seeds of the cacao, used in making soaps, cosmetics, etc.



Fruiting Branch of Cacao.

cach-a-lot (kash'a-lot), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] The sperm-whale.

cache (kash), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide, ult. < L. *cogere*, collect: see *cogent*.] A hiding-place, esp. one in the ground or under a cairn for hiding a store of provisions, etc.; also, the store of provisions, etc., so hidden.—**cache**, *v. t.*; *cached*, *caching*. To put in a cache; conceal.

ca-chec-tic (ka-kek'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cachexia.

cache-pot (kash'pot, F. kâsh-pô), *n.* [F., 'hide-pot.'] An ornamental receptacle for a flower-pot.

ca-chet (kă-shā), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*.] A seal, as on a letter (see *lettre de cachet*); hence, a distinguishing mark or character; also, in *phar.*, a hollow wafer for inclosing an ill-tasting medicine.

ca-chex-i-a (ka-kek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καχεξία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔξις*, habit, < *ἔχειν*, have.] General bodily ill health and malnutrition, due to chronic disease, as malaria, cancer, etc. Also **ca-chex'y**.

cach-in-nate (kak'i-nāt), *v. i.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [L. *cachinnatus*, pp. of *cachinnare*; imit.] To laugh loudly or immoderately.—**cach-in-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter.—**cach'in-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-ri), *a.*

cach-o-long (kash'ô-long), *n.* [Kalmuck.] A variety of opal, usually of a milky white color.

ca-chot (kă-shō), *n.* [F., < *cache*: see *cache*.] A dungeon cell, usually subterranean.

ca-chou (ka-shō'), *n.* [F., < Malay *kāchu*, catechu.] Catechu; also, a pill or pastille for sweetening the breath.

ca-chu-cha (kă-chō'chā), *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance; also, the music for it.

ca-cique (kă-sēk'), *n.* [Sp.; from Haitian.] A native chief in the West Indies, Mexico, etc.

cack-le (kak'l), *v.*; *-led*, *-ling*. [ME. *kakelen* = D. *kakelen* = G. *kakeln*; imit.] **I. intr.** To utter a shrill, broken sound or cry, as a hen after laying an egg or a goose when excited or alarmed; also, to laugh brokenly; giggle; chuckle; also, to prate or chatter. **II. tr.** To utter with or express by cackling.—**cack'le**, *n.* The act or sound of cackling; idle talk; silly prattle.—**cack'ler**, *n.*

caco, **cac-**. Forms of Gr. *κακός*, bad, used in combination. **cac-o-de-mon**, **cac-o-dē-mon** (kak-ô-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *κακοδαίμων*, < *κακός*, bad, + *δαίμων*, spirit.] An evil spirit; a devil; as, "Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave the world, Thou *cacodemon*!" (Shakspeare's "Richard III.," i. 3. 144). Cf. *agathodemon*.

cac-o-dor-ous (kak-ô'dor-us), *a.* [See *caco*.] Having a bad odor; malodorous.

cac-o-dyl (kak'ô-dil), *n.* [Gr. *κακώδης*, ill-smelling, < *κακός*, bad, + *δύειν*, smell: see *-yl*.] In *chem.*, an arsenical radical, As(CH₃)₂; also, a poisonous, ill-smelling liquid, As₂(CH₃)₄, which takes fire on exposure to air.—**cac-o-dyl'ic**, *a.*

cac-o-ē-py (kak'ô-e-pi or ka-kô'e-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κακοέπεια*, faulty language, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔπος*, word.] Bad pronunciation: opposed to *orthoëpy*.

cac-o-ē-thes (kak-ô-ē'thēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κακῶθης*, < *κακός*, bad, + *ῥθος*, habit.] A bad habit; a morbid propensity, or mania, as for talking (L. *cacoëthes loquendi*) or for writing (L. *cacoëthes scribendi*).

cac-o-gen-ic (kak-ô-jen'ik), *a.* [See *caco*.] Same as *dysgenic*.

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, çlect, agôný, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ca-cog-ra-phy (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [See *caco-* and *-graphy*.] Bad handwriting (opposed to *calligraphy*); also, bad spelling (opposed to *orthography*).—**ca-cog'ra-pher**, *n.*—**ca-c-o-graph-ic**, **ca-c-o-graph-i-cal** (kak-ō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.*

ca-col-o-gy (ka-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *caco-* and *-logy*.] Bad choice of words; faulty diction; also, bad pronunciation.

cac-o-mix-l, **cac-o-mis-tle** (kak'ō-mik-sl, -mis-l), *n.* [Mex.] A carnivorous animal, *Bassariscus astutus*, of Mexico and the southwestern U. S., resembling the racoon but slenderer and with a sharper snout and longer tail.



Cacomixl.

ca-coph-o-nist (ka-kof'ō-nist), *n.* [From *cacophony*.] A composer or a lover of music marked by dissonances.

ca-coph-o-nous (ka-kof'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *κακόφωνος*, < *κακός*, bad, + *φωνή*, sound.] Ill-sounding; harsh-sounding; discordant.—**ca-coph'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*—**ca-coph'o-ny**, *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [Gr. *κακοφωνία*, < *κακόφωνος*.] The quality of being cacophonous; harsh sound; an arrangement of words which produces an inharmonious combination of sounds; dissonance; a discord.

ca-c-ta-ceous (kak-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Cactaceæ*, or cactus family of plants.

ca-c-toid (kak'toid), *a.* Resembling the cactus.

ca-c-tus (kak'tus), *n.*; pl. *-tuses*, *L. -ti* (-ti). [L., < Gr. *κάκτος*, kind of prickly plant.] Any of various fleshy-stemmed plants of the family *Cactaceæ*, usually leafless and spiny, and often producing showy flowers, chiefly natives of the hot and dry regions of America.

ca-cu-mi-nal (ka-kū'mi-nal), *a.* [L. *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), top.] Pertaining to the top or apex, as of a plant or a bodily organ; in *pho-netics*, same as *cerebral*.

cad (kad), *n.* [Prob. short for *caddie*.] A messenger or assistant (Eng.); the conductor of an omnibus; a hanger-on about a college, ready to do services for the students (Eng.); a vulgar, ill-bred fellow; one who falls short of his pretensions to good breeding.



Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

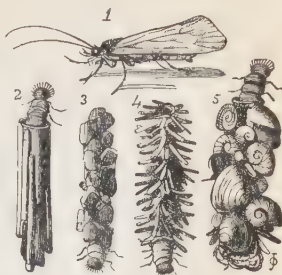
ca-das-ter, **ca-das-tre** (ka-das'tēr), *n.* [F. *cadastre*, prob. ult. < L. *caput*, head.] A register of the real property of a region, with the extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation.—**ca-das'tral**, *a.*—**ca-d-as-tra-tion** (kad-as-trā'shən), *n.* The making of a cadaster.

ca-dav'er (ka-dav'ēr or -dā'vēr), *n.* [L., < *cadere*, fall.] A dead body, esp. of a human being; a corpse.—**ca-dav'er-ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dead body.—**ca-dav'er-ous**, *a.* Corpse-like; wan; ghastly.—**ca-dav'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ca-dav'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

cad-dice¹, **cad-dice²** (kad'is), etc. See *caddis¹*, *caddis²*, etc. **cad-die** (kad'i), *n.* [F. *cadet*: see *cadet*.] A cadet (Sc.); a lad (Sc.); an errand-boy or messenger (Sc.); a golf-player's attendant, employed to carry the clubs during the game.—**cad'die-bag**, *n.* A bag for golf-clubs, etc.

cad-dis¹ (kad'is), *n.* [OF. *cadaz*; origin unknown.] Wool, cotton-wool, or any similar fibrous matter; lint; woolen yarn; woolen braid. [Obs. or prov.]

cad-dis² (kad'is), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The larva of the caddis-fly: used as bait in fishing.—**cad'dis-fly**, *n.* Any of various insects with four membranous, more or less hairy wings, considered as belonging to the neuropters or as constituting a separate order, the trichopterous insects: a term usually applied to the adult insect in contradistinction to the caddis-worm.



Caddis-fly and Worms.

cad-dis-worm (kad'is-wēr-m), *n.* Same as *caddis²*. **cad-dy¹** (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). See *caddie*.

cad-dy² (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [= *catty²*.] A small box, can, or chest, esp. one for holding tea.

cade¹ (kād), *n.* [F., < L. *cadus*, < Gr. *κάδος*, jar.] A barrel, cask, or keg; also, a former measure for herrings or sprats, containing 500 (or 720) of the former or 1,000 of the latter.

cade² (kād), *n.* [F.; from Provençal.] A species of juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean region, whose wood on destructive distillation yields an empyreumatic oily liquid ('oil of cade') used in the treatment of skin affections.

cade³ (kād), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pet lamb. Also **cade'-lamb**.

ca-dence (kā'dens), *n.* [ML. *cadentia*, < L. *cadens*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall.] A falling or sinking; also, a fall of the voice, as in speaking; the general modulation of the voice; also, rhythmic flow, as of verses or periods; rhythm; the beat of any rhythmical movement; *mil-it.*, rate of stepping in marching (as, a *cadence* of 120 steps per minute); in *music*, a sequence of chords expressing conclusion, finality, or repose, occurring at the end of a phrase, etc.; the concluding part of a melody or harmony; also, a *cadenza*.—**ca'dence**, *v. t.*; -*denced*, -*dencing*. To render in cadence.—**ca'den-cy**, *n.* Cadence; also, the descent of a younger branch from the main line of a family; the state of a cadet or younger son.—**ca'dent**, *a.* [L. *cadens* (*cadent-*), ppr.] Falling (archaic); also, having cadence.—**ca-den-tial** (kā-den'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cadence.

ca-den-za (ka-den'tsä), *n.* [It., < ML. *cadentia*, E. *cadence*.] In *music*, an elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced near the end of an aria or concerto or as a connective between divisions of a movement.

ca-det (ka-det'), *n.* [F. *cadet*, ult. < L. *caput*, head.] A younger son or brother; the youngest son; a gentleman, usually a younger son, who entered the army to prepare for a subsequent commission; a junior or a younger assistant in some service or profession; a student in a military or naval school; also, a young man who secures women for purposes of prostitution, or who prostitutes a woman and lives on what she earns as a prostitute.—**ca-det'cy** (-si), **ca-det'-ship**, *n.*

cadge (kaj), *v. t. or i.*; *cadged*, *cadging*. [Origin uncertain.] To hawk or peddle; also, to beg; sponge. [Colloq. or prov.]—**cadg'er**, *n.*

ca-di (kā'di), *n.* [Ar. *qādī*, judge: cf. *alcalde*.] A judge in a Moslem community, whose decisions are based on Mohammedan canon law.

Cad-me-an (kad-mē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Cadmus, the legendary founder of Thebes, to whom the introduction of the Greek alphabet is attributed.—**Cadmean victory**, a victory in which the victor suffers as much as the vanquished.

cad-mi-um (kad'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cadmia*, < Gr. *καδμεία*, calamin (with which cadmium is usually associated).] Chem. sym., Cd; at. wt., 112.40; sp. gr., 8.55 to 8.67. A white, ductile metallic element resembling tin in appearance: used in the manufacture of certain alloys.—**cad'mic**, *a.*

cadre (kâdr), *n.* [F., frame, < L. *quadrum*, a square.] A framework; *milit.*, the permanently organized skeleton of a regiment, consisting of the officers, etc., about which the rank and file may be assembled at short notice; also, the officers of a military unit.

ca-du-ce-us (kă-dû'sē-us), *n.*; pl. -*cei* (-sē-i). [L., = Gr. *κηρύκειον*, < *κηρύξ*, herald.] The staff carried by an ancient Greek or Roman herald; esp., the wand borne by the god Hermes, or Mercury, as herald or messenger of the gods, now conventionally represented as a staff with two serpents twined about it and two wings at the top; also, a representation of this kind used as an emblem of the medical profession (as a symbol of Æsculapius, or Asclepius, the god of medicine, who was worshipped under the form of a serpent, and who is commonly represented with a staff having a single serpent coiled about it).—**ca-du'ce-an**, *a.*



ca-du-ci-ty (kă-dû'si-ti), *n.* [See *caducous*.] Tendency to fall; frailty; esp., the infirmity of old age; senility.

ca-du-cous (kă-dû'kus), *a.* [L. *caducus*, < *cadere*, Caduceus. fall.] Tending to fall; subject to shedding; deciduous; dropping off very early, as leaves; also, fleeting or transitory.

cæ-cal (sē'kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the cæcum.—**cæ'cal-ly**, *adv.*

cæ-cil-ian (sē-sil'ian), *n.* [L. *cæcilia*, kind of lizard, < *cæcus*, blind.] Any animal of the order *Gymnophiona*, which comprises blind, or nearly blind, limbless, worm-like amphibians of tropical countries.

cæ-cum (sē'kum), *n.*; pl. *cæca* (-kă). [L., neut. of *cæcus*, blind.] In *anat.*, a cul-de-sac; esp., the one at the beginning of the human large intestine, bearing the vermiform appendix.

cæ-no-gen-e-sis (sē-nō-jen'e-sis or sen-ō-), etc. See *cenogenesis*, etc.

Cæ-no-zo-ic (sē-nō-zō'ik or sen-ō-), *a.* and *n.* See *Cenozoic*.
cæs-al-pin-i-a-ceous (sēs'al-pin-i-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Cæsalpinia*, the typical genus; named from Andrea *Cesalpini* (1519-1603), Italian botanist.] Belonging to the *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, a family of plants including the cassia or senna plants, honey-locust, Judas-tree, bonduc, carob, copaiba trees, logwood, tamarind, etc.

Cæs-sar (sē'sar), *n.* [L., family surname of Caius Julius Cæsar: cf. *czar*, *kaiser*.] A title of the Roman emperors from Augustus to Hadrian, and later of the heir presumptive; in general, an emperor.—**Cæs-sa-re-an**, **Cæs-sa-ri-an** (sē-zā'rē-an, -ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars.—**Cæsarean operation** or **section**, in *surg.*, the operation by which a fetus is taken from the uterus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus: said to have been performed at the birth of Julius Cæsar.—**Cæs'sar-ism**, *n.* Absolute government; imperialism.—**Cæs'sar-ist**, *n.*

cæ-si-ous (sē'zi-us), *a.* [L. *cæsius*.] Bluish-gray.

cæs-si-um (sēs'zi-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *cæsius*, E. *cæsius*.] Chem. sym., Cs; at. wt., 132.81; sp. gr., 1.8. A rare metallic element showing bluish lines in the spectrum.

cæs-pi-tose (sēs'pi-tōs), etc. See *cespitose*, etc.

cæs-su-ra, **cæ-su-ra** (sē-zū'ră), *n.*; pl. -*ras*, L. -*ră* (-ră). [L. *cæsura*, < *cædere*, cut.] In *Greek* and *Latin pros.*, a division made by the ending of a word within a foot (or sometimes at the end of a foot), esp. in certain recognized places near the middle of a verse; in *Eng. pros.*, a break, esp. a sense pause, usually occurring near the middle of a verse; in *music*, a pause or break at the end of a phrase or other rhythmic division.—**cæs-su'ral**, **cæ-su'ral**, *a.*

ca-fard (kă-făr), *n.* [F., canting hypocrite, humbug, tell-tale, sneak, cockroach, cafard; origin obscure.] A condition of extreme morbid depression with indifference to or repugnance for surroundings and duties and a feeling of insurmountable fatigue, esp. among soldiers; also, one suffering from this condition. [Colloq.]

ca-fé (kă-fă'), *n.* [F., = E. *coffee*.] Coffee; also, a coffee-house; a restaurant; also, a bar-room.—**café au lait** (kă-fă ô lâ). [F.] Coffee with milk; also, a deep brownish cream-color.—**café chantant** (shăñ-tăn). [F., 'singing café.'] A café in which musical entertainment is provided.—**café noir** (nwor). [F.] Black coffee (without milk or cream).

caf-e-te-ri-a (kaf'e-tē-rē'ă, often kaf-ē-tē'ri-ă), *n.* [Sp. *cafeteria*.] A kind of restaurant in which the patrons wait on themselves, carrying the food, as served out to them, to small tables where it is eaten.

caf-fe-ic (ka-fē'ik), *a.* [NL. *caffea*, *coffea*, coffee.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee: as, *caffeic acid* (a yellowish crystalline organic acid obtained from coffee).—

caf-fe-ine (kaf'ē-in or -ēn), *n.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid obtained from coffee, tea, and other sources: used in medicine as a stimulant, diuretic, etc.—**caf-fe-in-ism**, *n.* The morbid state caused by excessive use of caffeine or of substances containing it.—**caf'fe-ol** (-ol or -öl), *n.* An aromatic oil developed in coffee by roasting.—**caf-fe-tan-nic** (kaf-e-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin: as, *caffetannic acid* (a tannin-like substance obtained from coffee).

Caf-fre (kaf'ēr), *n.* See *Kafir*.

caf-tan (kaf'tan), *n.* [Turk. *qaf-tân*.] A long garment having long sleeves and confined at the waist by a girdle, worn under a coat in Turkey, Egypt, etc.—**caf'taned**, *a.*

cage (kāj), *n.* [OF. F. *cage*, < L. *cavea*, inclosure, < *cavus*, hollow.] A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or other animals, made with openwork of wires, bars, etc.; also, a prison or place of confinement for malefactors; a lockup; fig., anything that confines or imprisons; also, something suggestive of a cage in structure or purpose; an inclosing, confining, or protecting framework; a baseball catcher's mask; the car or inclosed platform of an elevator.—**cage**, *v. t.*; *caged*, *caging*. To confine in or as in a cage.—**cage'ling**, *n.* A caged bird.

Ca-got (kă-gō), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] One of a people, of remote but unknown origin, inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees, who were, until the French Revolution, political and social outcasts, but have since been practically absorbed in the general peasantry; hence, an outcast; a pariah.

ca-hier (kă-yă), *n.* [F.: see *quière*².] A number of sheets of paper or leaves of a book placed together, as for binding; also, a report of the proceedings of any body, as a legislature.

ca-hin-ca-root (kă-hing'kă-rôt), *n.* [From Brazilian name.] The root of any of certain shrubs of the tropical American rubiaceous genus *Chiococca*, as that of *C. racemosa*, used as a purgative, diuretic, etc., or that of *C. anguifuga*, used as an antidote against the venom of snakes.

ca-hoot (kă-hôt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *cahute*, hut, cabin.] Partnership or league: used in *sing.* or *pl.*, and commonly after *in*. [Slang. U. S.]

cai-man (kă'man), *n.* See *cayman*.

Cain (kân), *n.* [From *Cain*, who slew his brother Abel: see Gen. iv. 1-15.] One who slays his brother or a brother man; a fratricide; a murderer.

Cai-no-zo-ic (kî-nō-zō'ik), *a.* and *n.* See *Cenozoic*.

ca-ique (kă-ēk'), *n.* [F., < Turk. *kâik*.] A kind of long, narrow skiff or rowboat used on the Bosphorus; also, a Levantine sailing-vessel.



Caïque.

caird (kârd),

n. [Gael. *ceard*.] A traveling tinker; a tramp or vagrant; a gipsy. [Sc.]

cairn (kârn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*.] Any of certain monumental piles of stones erected by early inhabitants of Great Britain (as, "On many a *cairn's* grey pyramid, Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid": Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iii. 29); also, a heap of stones set up as a landmark, etc.—**cairned**, *a.* Having a cairn.

cairn-gorm (kârn'gôrm), *n.* [From *Cairngorm* ('blue cairn'), mountain in Scotland.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, used in jewelry, etc.
cais-son (kă'son), *n.* [F. *caisson*, earlier *casson*, < It. *cassone*, aug. of *cassa*, < L. *capsa*, box: see *case*².] A wooden chest containing bombs or explosives, used as a mine; an ammunition-chest; an ammunition-wagon; a water-tight box or casing in which masonry is built and is sunk to the bottom of rivers, etc.; a structure in which men can work on river bottoms, etc., consisting essentially of

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, âsk, färe; net, më, hér; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviăry, flect, agöny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errănt, operă, ardënt, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; 7H, then; y, you;

an air-tight box or chamber with an open bottom, the water being kept out by the high air-pressure maintained within; a float or boat-like structure used as a flood-gate for a dock or the like; a camel (buoyant water-tight structure) for raising ships, etc.; a sunken panel in a ceiling.—**caisson disease**, a disease marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms, developed in coming from an atmosphere of high pressure, as in a caisson, to air of ordinary pressure.

cattiff (kă'tif). [OF. *cattif*, < L. *captivus*, E. *captive*.] I. a. Captive†; also, wretched†; also, base; despicable; mean. II. n. A captive†; also, a wretched person†; also, a base, despicable person; a wretch; one who is mean and wicked.

cay-u-put (kaj'ē-put), n. See *cajuput*.

ca-jole (kə-jōl'), v. t.; -joled, -joling. [F. *cajoler*; origin uncertain.] To beguile by flattery or fair words; wheedle; coax.—**ca-jole-ment**, n. Cajoling; cajolery.—**ca-jol'er** (-jō'lēr), n.—**ca-jol'er-y**, n.; pl. -ies (-iz). The act of cajoling; delusive wheedling.—**ca-jol'ing-ly**, adv.

ca-jon (kā-hōn'), n. [Sp. *cajón*, aug. of *caja*, < L. *capsa*, box: see *case*.] A narrow cañon or gorge with vertical sides. [Southwestern U. S.]

cay-u-put (kaj'ū-put), n. [Malay *kāyū*, tree, + *pūti*, white.] Any of various trees of the myrtaceous genus *Melaleuca*, esp. *M. leucadendron*, native in the Malay Archipelago, yielding an aromatic oil used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and sudorific.

cake (kāk), n. [ME. *cake*, *kake*, prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Dan. *kage*, cake, akin to D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*.] A mass of dough or batter baked or otherwise cooked in a definite form; a flat, comparatively thin mass of bread, esp. unleavened bread; an oat-cake (Sc.); a pancake or griddle-cake; a kind of sweet bread enriched with various ingredients and made in masses (large or small) of various forms, or one of these masses (as, sponge-cake; fruit-cake; a loaf-cake; a layer-cake); a shaped or molded mass of other food (as, a fish-cake; a meat-cake); a shaped or concreted mass, esp. a flat one, of any material, as tobacco, soap, wax, ice, etc.—**cakes and ale**, dainties; good things and enjoyments of life. See Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," ii. 3. 124.—**cake**, v. t. or i.; *caked*, *caking*. To form or become formed into a cake or compact mass.—**cake'walk**, n. A promenade or march, of American negro origin, in which couples walk, to musical accompaniment, in competition before judges and an audience, the most graceful, eccentric, or fantastic performers receiving cakes as prizes.—**cake'walk**, v. i. To walk in or as in a cakewalk.—**cake'walk'er**, n.—**cak-y** (kă'ki), a. Cake-like.

Cal-a-bar (kal'ā-bār') bean. [From Calabar, region on the west coast of Africa.] The violently poisonous seed of a fabaceous African climbing plant, *Physostigma venenosum*, used as a remedy in diseases of the eye and in tetanus, neuralgia, rheumatic diseases, etc.

cal-a-bash (kal'ā-bash), n. [F. *calabasse*, < Sp. *calabaza*, gourd, pumpkin; perhaps ult. from Pers.] Any of various gourds, esp. the fruit of the bottle-gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris* (or *lagenaria*); any of the plants bearing them; also, the fruit of a bignonaceous tree, *Crescentia cujete*, of tropical America, or the tree itself; also, the dried hollow shell of the calabash (in either sense) used as a vessel or otherwise; a bottle, kettle, tobacco-pipe bowl, or the like, made from the shell of a calabash.

cal-a-ba-zil-la (kal'ā-bā-sēl'yā), n. [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *calabaza*: see *calabash*.] A wild squash, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, of Mexico and the southwestern U. S., with a fruit whose pulp while unripe is used as a substitute for soap, and with an exceedingly large root which is macerated for use as a medicinal remedy.

cal-a-boose (kal'ā-bōs'), n. [Sp. *calabozo*.] A prison; a jail or lockup. [U. S.]

ca-la-di-um (kā-lā'di-um), n. [NL.; from Malay.] A plant of the araceous genus *Caladium*, of Asia and the Pa-

cific islands, as *C. colocasia*, the taro, well known also in cultivation as a large-leaved foliage-plant (often called *elephant's ear*); also, any of various cultivated species of the South American araceous genus *Cyrtospadix*, with large, handsomely variegated leaves.



Caladium (*C. colocasia*).

cal-a-man-co

(kal'ā-mang'kō),

n. [Origin uncertain: cf. Sp. *calamaco*, D. *kalamink*, G. *kalmank*.] A glossy woolen fabric checkered or brocaded in the warp so that the pattern shows on one side only.

cal-a-man-der (kal'ā-man'dēr), n. [Origin uncertain.] The hard wood of a tree, *Diospyros quexita*, of Ceylon and India, used for cabinet-work.

cal-a-ma-ry (kal'ā-mā-ri), n.; pl. -ries (-riz). [L. *calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, < *calamus*, reed, pen.] A squid, esp. of the genus *Loligo* and related genera, with a pen-shaped internal skeleton; also, the skeleton.



Calamary, Pen, or Skeleton of a Squid (*Loligo*).

cal-a-min, **cal-a-mine** (kal'ā-min, -min or -mīn), n. [F. *calamine*, < ML. *calamina*, appar. for L. *cadmia*: see *cadmium*.] Native hydrous silicate of zinc; sometimes, native zinc carbonate.—**cal'a-min**, **cal'a-mine**, v. t.; -mined, -mining. To coat (pottery) with calamin.

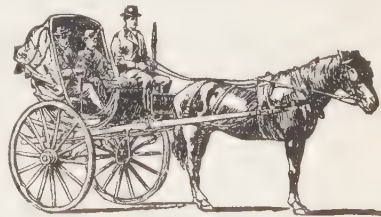
cal-a-mint (kal'ā-mint), n. [LL. *calaminthe*, < Gr. *καλαμίνθη*.] Any plant of the menthaceous genus *Clinopodium*, some of whose species are used for herb-teas.

cal-am-i-tous (kā-lam'i-tus), a. [L. *calamitosus*.] Fraught with or involving calamity; disastrous.—**ca-lam'i-tous-ly**, adv.—**ca-lam'i-tous-ness**, n.

cal-am-i-ty (kā-lam'i-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *calamitas*; perhaps connected with *incolumis*, unharmed.] A great (often a public) misfortune; a disaster; also, grievous affliction; adversity.

cal-a-mus (kal'ā-mus), n.; pl. -mi (-mī). [L., < Gr. *κάλαμος*, reed; cf. *holm*.] A reed† or canef; the sweet-flag, *Acorus calamus*, or its aromatic root; any palm of the genus *Calamus*, yielding ratan, canes, etc. (cf. *ratan* and *Molacca cane*); also, the quill of a feather.

cal-lash (kā-lash'), n. [F. *calèche*; from Slavic.] A light, low-wheeled carriage, either with or without a folding top, sometimes (as in Canada) having a seat on the splash-board for the driver; the folding top ('calash-top') of such a vehicle; also, a kind of hood formerly worn by women.



Calash.

cal-a-thus (kal'ā-

thus), n.; pl. -thi

(-thī). [L., < Gr. *κάλαθος*.] In class. antiq., a vase-

shaped basket; esp., one in which women kept their work:

often employed as a symbol of maidenhood.

cal-ca-ne-um (kal-kā'nē-um), n.; pl. -nea (-nē-ā). [L., heel, < *calx*, heel.] In anat., in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel; also, the corresponding bone in other vertebrates.—**cal-ca-ne-al**, a.

cal-car (kal'kār), n.; pl. *calcaria* (kal-kā'ri-ā). [L., < *calx*, heel.] In bot., zool., etc., a spur, or spur-like process.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; †, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

—**cal/ca-rate** (kə-rāt), *a.* Furnished with a calcar or calcaria; spurred.

cal-ca-re-ous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [Earlier, more correctly, *calcarious*, < *L. calcarius*, < *calx*, lime.] Of, containing, or like calcium carbonate; chalky. — **cal-ca-re-ous-ness**, *n.*

cal-ce-ate (kal'sē-āt), *a.* [*L. calceatus*, pp. of *calceare*, to shoe, < *calceus*, a shoe, < *calx*, heel.] Shod; wearing shoes: used esp. of certain religious orders (cf. *discalceate*). Also **calced** (kalst).

cal-ce-i-form (kal'sē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe: see *-form*.] Having the form of a shoe or slipper, as the labellum of certain orchids.

cal-ce-o-la-ri-a (kal'sē-ō-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. calceolus*, slipper, dim. of *calceus*: see *Calcarate Foot of Pheasant*.] Any plant of the violaceous genus

Calceolaria, comprising herbs and shrubs, chiefly tropical American, with inconspicuous white or greenish flowers; also, commonly, a plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Jovellana* (or *Calceolaria*), native chiefly in South America, species of which are much cultivated for their slipper-like flowers, usually yellow or purple and handsomely spotted with darker color.

cal-ces (kal'sēz), *n.* Latin plural of *calx*.

cal-cic (kal'sik), *a.* [*L. calx (calc-)*, lime.] Pertaining to or containing lime or calcium. — **cal-cic/o-lous** (-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [See *-colous*.] Inhabiting calcareous soil. — **cal-cif'er-ous** (-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Containing calcium carbonate. — **cal-cif'ic**, *a.* [See *-fic*.] Forming salts of calcium, esp. calcium carbonate; calcifying or calcified.

— **cal'ci-fi-ca'tion** (-si-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The process of calcifying; also, a calcified formation. — **cal'ci-form**, *a.* [See *-form*.] Having the form of chalk or lime. — **cal'ci-fy** (-fi), *v. t. or i.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To make or become calcareous or bony; harden by the deposit of calcium salts. — **cal-cig'er-ous** (-sij'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-gerous*.] Producing or containing salts of calcium.

cal-ci-mine (kal'si-mīn or -mīn), *n.* [*L. calx (calc-)*, lime: cf. *kalsomine*.] A white or tinted wash for walls, ceilings, etc. — **cal'ci-mine**, *v. t.*; *-mined*, *-mining*. To wash or cover with calimine.

cal-ci-na-tion (kal-si-nā'shən), *n.* The process of calcining; also, a product formed by calcining. — **cal-ci-na-to-ry** (kal'si-nā-tō-ri or kal-sin'ā-), *a.*

cal-cine (kal-sīn' or kal'sin), *v. t. or i.*; *-cined*, *-cining*. [*ML. calcinare*, < *L. calx*, lime.] To convert or be converted into calx by heat; burn to a friable substance; roast; oxidize. — **cal-cin-er** (kal-sī'nēr or kal'si-), *n.*

cal-cite (kal'sit), *n.* [*L. calx (calc-)*, lime.] Native calcium carbonate. — **cal-cit'ic** (-sit'ik), *a.*

cal-ci-um (kal'si-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. calx*, lime.] Chem. sym., Ca; at. wt., 40.07; sp. gr., about 1.57. A silver-white ductile metal, occurring combined in limestone, chalk, etc. — **calcium carbide**, a crystalline compound of calcium and carbon, CaC_2 , which reacts with water to form acetylene gas. — **calcium carbonate**, a crystalline compound, $CaCO_3$, occurring in nature as calcite, etc. — **calcium light**, a brilliant white light produced by heating lime to incandescence in an oxyhydrogen or other hot flame. Cf. *limelight*.

calc-sin-ter (kalk'sin'tēr), *n.* [*G. kalksinter*, 'lime sinter'.] Travertin. — **calc'=spar**, *n.* Any crystallized and cleavable variety of calcite. — **calc'=tuff**, **calc'=tu'fa**, *n.* Calcareous tufa. See *tufa*.

cal-cu-la-ble (kal'kū-lā-bl), *a.* That may be calculated.

cal-cu-late (kal'kū-lāt), *v.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [*LL. calculatus*, pp. of *calcularē*, < *L. calculus*, pebble, counter: see *calculus*.] **I. tr.** To ascertain by mathematical methods; compute; reckon; also, to plan, devise, or think out; also, to make suitable, adapt, or fit for a purpose (chiefly in *pp.*); also, to intend or purpose (local, U. S.); also, to think or guess (local, U. S.). **II. intr.** To make a computation; reckon; also, to count or rely (*on* or *upon*). — **cal-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [*LL. calculatio(n-)*.] The act or result of calculating; computation; a reckoning; an estimate based on the various facts and circumstances in a case; a forecast. — **cal'cu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to calculation; given to calculating. — **cal'cu-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), *n.*



cal-cu-lous (kal'kū-lus), *a.* Hard like a pebble; gritty; in *pathol.*, pertaining to, caused by, or affected with a calculus or calculi.

cal-cu-lus (kal'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-luses*, *L. -li* (-li). [*L.*, pebble, stone used in counting, reckoning, dim. of *calx*, small stone, lime.] A pebble; in *pathol.*, a morbid concretion formed in the gall-bladder, kidneys, and other parts of the body; in *math.*, a method of calculation, esp. a highly systematic method of treating problems by means of some peculiar system of algebraic notation (as, differential calculus, which investigates differentials and their relations; integral calculus, which deals with the finding and the properties of integrals, etc.; infinitesimal calculus, or simply 'the calculus,' the differential calculus and the integral calculus considered together).

cal-da-ri-um (kal-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *-ria* (-ri-ā). [*L.*, prop. neut. of *caldarius*: see *caldron*.] An apartment of the ancient Roman thermæ, in which water was heated to the highest temperature.

cal-de-ra (kal-dā'rā), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *L. caldaria*, kettle, prop. fem. of *caldarius*: see *caldron*.] A large bowl-like cavity or crater produced by violent volcanic action, as when the upper part of a cone is blown off; a volcanic crater which has been enlarged by subterranean disruptive forces.

cal-dron (kāl'drən), *n.* [*OF. caudron*, < *L. caldarius*, serving to heat, < *caldus*, *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot.] A large kettle or boiler.

Cal-e-do-ni-a (kal-ē-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [*L.*] Scotland. [Chiefly poetic.] — **Cal-e-dō-ni-an**, *a.* and *n.*

cal-e-fa-cient (kal-ē-fā'shənt), [*L. calefaciens* (-ent-), ppr. of *calefacere*, make hot, < *calere*, be hot, + *facere*, make.] **I. a.** Heating; warming. **II. n.** A substance which produces a sensation of heat when applied to the body, as mustard. — **cal-e-fac'tion** (-fak'shən), *n.* [*L. calefactio(n-)*.] The act of heating; heated state. — **cal-e-fac'tive**, **cal-e-fac'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to heat.

cal-lem-bour (kāl-loñ-bör), *n.* [*F.*] A pun.

cal-en-dar (kal'ēn-dār), *n.* [*L. calendarium*, account-book, < *calendæ*, calends.] Any of various systems of reckoning time, esp. with reference to the beginning, length, and divisions of the year (as, the Julian calendar; the Gregorian calendar; the Jewish calendar: see the adjectives); a tabular or other arrangement of the days of each month and week in a year, sometimes combined with astronomical or other data; an almanac; any arrangement or contrivance for reckoning days, months, etc.; a guide† or example†; a list or register, esp. one arranged chronologically. — **calendar of the first French republic**, a calendar introduced in France Oct. 5, 1793, and reckoned from Sept. 22, 1792, by which the year was divided into 12 months of 30 days each, with 5 or 6 extra days called *sansculottides*: the names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviôse, Ventôse, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor. — **cal'en-dar**, *v. t.* To enter in a calendar; register. — **cal'en-dar-er**, *n.* — **cal-en-da'ri-al** (-dā'ri-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a calendar.

Cal-en-der¹ (kal'ēn-dēr), *n.* [*Pers. qalandar*.] [Also *l. c.*] One of an order of mendicant dervishes founded in the 14th century.

cal-en-der² (kal'ēn-dēr), *n.* [*F. calandre*, < *ML. celendra*, < *L. cylindrus*, *E. cylinder*.] A machine in which cloth, paper, or the like is smoothed, glazed, etc., by pressing between revolving cylinders. — **cal'en-der**², *v. t.* To press or finish in a calender. — **cal'en-der-er**, *n.*

cal-ends, **kal-ends** (kal'ēndz), *n. pl.* [*L. calendæ*, *kalendæ*.] The first day of the month in the Roman calendar. — **on the Greek calends**, on a day that will never arrive (since the Greeks had no calends); never.

cal-en-du-la (kāl-len'dū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las*. [*NL.*, < *L. calendæ*, calends; so called as flowering almost every month of the year.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Calendula*, esp. *C. officinalis*, a common marigold; also, the dried florets of this plant, used in medicine as a vulnerary, etc.

cal-en-ture (kal'ēn-tūr), *n.* [*F.*, < *Sp. calentura*, < *L. calere*, be hot.] A violent fever with delirium, affecting persons in the tropics, esp. on shipboard: as, "In this voyage . . . I was continually sick, being thrown into a violent

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, élect, agōny, intō, únite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ₪n, then; y, you;

calenture by the excessive heat of the climate" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 2).

ca-les-cent (kə-les'ent), *a.* [*L. calescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *calere*, grow hot, < *calere*, be hot.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **ca-les'cence**, *n.*

calf¹ (kăf or kâf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kävz or kâvz). [*ME.*: cf. *Icel. kalfi*.] The fleshy hinder part of the human leg below the knee.

calf² (kăf or kâf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kävz or kâvz). [*AS. cealf* = *G. kalb*.] The young of the cow or of other bovine animals; the young of certain other animals, as the elephant, seal, and whale; a small island lying near a large one; a mass of ice detached from a glacier, iceberg, or floe; an awkward, silly, or meek or cowardly boy or man (colloq.); calfskin leather. — **golden calf**. See under *golden*, *a.* — **calf=love**, *n.* Transitory affection or passion of a boy or a girl for a person of the opposite sex. — **calf'skin**, *n.* The skin or hide of a calf, or leather made from it.

Cal-i-ban (kal'i-ban), *n.* [From *Caliban*, "a savage and deformed slave" in Shakspeare's play, "The Tempest." A man of low, bestial nature.

cal-i-ber, **cal-i-bre** (kal'i-bër), *n.* [*F. calibre*; origin uncertain.] The diameter of something of circular section, esp. that of the inside of a tube, as of the bore of a gun; sometimes, the diameter of the bore of a gun taken as a unit in stating its length (as, a fifty *caliber* 14-inch gun); in fig. use, degree of capacity or ability; personal character; degree of merit or importance; quality. — **cal'i-bered**, **cal'i-bred** (-bërd), *a.* Having a caliber: as, large-calibered guns. — **cal'i-ber-rule**, *n.* Same as *caliper-rule*.

cal-i-brate (kal'i-brät), *v. t.*; -brated, -brating. [*Cf. F. calibrer*.] To ascertain the caliber of (the bore of a thermometer-tube, etc.); determine, check, or rectify the graduation of (a thermometer or other instrument, or any graduated scale).

— **cal-i-bra'tion** (-brä'shən), *n.* — **cal'i-bra-tor**, *n.*

cal-i-ces (kal'i-sēz), *n.* Plural of *calix*.

ca-li-che (kă-lē'chă), *n.* [*Amer. Sp.* use of *Sp. caliche*, pebble, flake of lime, < *L. calx*, lime.] Any of various mineral deposits, as native Chile saltpeter, containing from 48 to 75% of nitrate of sodium, or a calcareous deposit in Arizona, etc., sometimes yielding gold.

cal-i-cle (kal'i-kl), *n.* [*L. caliculus*, dim. of *calix*, cup.] A cup-like depression or formation, as in corals.

cal-i-co (kal'i-kō). [From *Calicut*, city in southwestern India.] *I. n.* pl. *-coes* or *-cos* (-kōz). Orig., cotton cloth imported from India; now, white cotton cloth (Eng.); printed cotton cloth (U. S.). *II. a.* Made of calico; resembling printed calico, as a horse or other animal marked with patches of different colors. — **cal'i-co=bass'** (-bäs'), *n.* A valuable fresh-water food-fish, *Pomozys sparoides*, of the eastern and central parts of the U. S. Cf. *crappie*. — **cal'i-co=bush**, *n.* The mountain-laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*. See *laurel*.

ca-lic-u-lar (ka-lik'ū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to a calicle; cup-like. — **ca-lic'u-late** (-lăt), *a.* Having calicles.

cal-iff, **cal-liph** (kă'lif or kal'if), *n.* [*OF. F. calife*, < *Ar. khalifah*, < *khalafa*, succeed.] Successor (of Mohammed): a title of the head of a Moslem state. — **cal-i-fate**, **cal-i-phate** (kă'li-făt or kal'i-), *n.* The office or government of a calif.

cal-i-for-nite (kal-i-fôr'nit), *n.* [From *California*.] A mineral, a compact variety of vesuvianite, of an olive-green to grass-green color, resembling certain kinds of jade.

ca-lig-i-nous (kă-lif'i-nus), *a.* [*L. caliginosus*, < *caligo*, mist.] Misty; dim; dark. — **ca-lig-i-nos'i-ty** (-nos'i-ti), *n.*

cal-i-pash (kal'i-pash or kal-i-pash'), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *carapace*, *calipee*.] That part of a turtle next to the upper shield, consisting of a greenish gelatinous substance.

cal-i-pee (kal'i-pē or kal-i-pē'), *n.* [*Cf. calipash*.] That part of a turtle next to the lower shield, consisting of a yellowish gelatinous substance.

cal-i-per (kal'i-për), *n.* [*Cor-*

ruption of *caliber*.] Usually *pl.*, an instrument, commonly having two legs and resembling a pair of compasses, for measuring outside and inside diameters, the thickness of objects, etc. — **cal'i-per**, *v. t.* To measure with calipers. — **cal'i-per-rule**, *n.* A rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot, used as calipers for measuring outside diameters.



Caliper-rule.

cal'iph, etc. See *calif*, etc.

cal-i-sa-ya (kal-i-să'yă), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The medicinal bark of the tree *Cinchona calisaya*. See *cinchona*.

cal-is-then'ic, etc. See *calisthenic*, etc.

cal-i-ver (kal'i-vër), *n.* [= *caliber*.] A former hand-fire-arm, lighter than a musket, fired without the use of a rest or support.

ca-lix (kă'liks), *n.*; pl. *calices* (kal'i-sēz). [*L.*, cup; cf. *chalice* and *calyx*.] A cup-like part or organ; also, a calyx.

calk¹, **caulk** (kāk), *v. t.* [*OF. calquier*, < *L. calcare*, tread, press, < *calx*, heel.] To fill the seams of (a ship, etc.) with oakum, etc., to prevent leaking; fill or close the seams or crevices of (a tank, window, boiler, etc.) in order to make water-tight, air-tight, steam-tight, or the like; also, to fill or close (a seam, joint, etc.).

calk² (kalk), *v. t.* [*F. calquer*, < *It. calcare*, < *L. calcare*: see *calk*¹.] To copy or transfer by tracing.

calk³ (kāk), *n.* [*Appar.* < *calkin*.] A projection on a horseshoe to prevent slipping; also, a similar device on the heel or sole of a shoe (U. S.). — **calk**³, *v. t.* To fit with calks; also, to injure with a calk.



Horseshoe-calks, *a. a.*

calk-er¹, **caulk-er** (kă'kër), *n.* One who calks ships, etc.

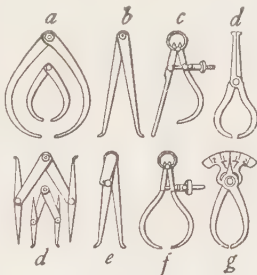
calk-er² (kă'kër), *n.* A calk. [*Sc.* and prov. Eng.]

calk-in (kă'kin), *n.* [*Cf. OF. calcaïn*, heel, < *L. calcaneum*, < *calx*, heel.] A calk on a horseshoe.

call (kâl), *v.* [*AS. ceallian* = *Icel. kalla*.] *I. tr.* To utter in a loud voice; read over (a roll or list) in a loud tone; announce or proclaim; attract the attention of by loudly uttering something; rouse from sleep as by a call; attract or lure (wild birds, etc.) by a particular cry or sound; command or request to come; summon; call for (as, the next case was then *called*); demand payment or fulfilment of (a loan, etc.); invoke, or appeal to (as, "I *call* heaven and earth to witness against you": Deut. iv. 26); convoke or convene, as a meeting or assembly; summon to an office, duty, etc.; invite to a pasture; also, to name; designate as something specified; reckon or consider (as, to *call* a thing a success); apply abusive names to (now prov.); also, to drive (an animal, vehicle, etc.: *Sc.*); in *poker*, to require (a player) to show his hand, after equaling his bet; in *baseball*, to terminate (a game) because of darkness, rain, or the like (said of the umpire). *II. intr.* To speak loudly, as to attract attention; shout; cry; also, to make a demand; also, to make a short visit; stop at a place on some errand or business; also, to drive a horse, vehicle, etc. (*Sc.*); in *poker*, to demand a showing of hands. — **call**, *n.* The act of calling; a roll-call; a cry or shout; the cry of a bird or other animal; an instrument for imitating this and attracting or luring the animal; a note blown on a horn to encourage the hounds; a summons or bidding; a request or invitation, as to become pastor of a church; a summons or signal sounded upon a bugle, etc.; a whistle, etc., for sounding a signal; vocation† or occupation†; a demand or claim; the privilege of buying a certain amount of stock, etc., at a specified price, within a fixed time, as in the stock-exchange, etc.; a need or occasion; a short visit; a stop at a place on some business; in *poker*, a demand for the showing of hands.

cal-la (kal'ă), *n.* [*L.*, kind of plant.] An araceous plant, *Calla palustris*, of cold marshes of Europe and North America, with heart-shaped leaves, an open white spathe, and red berries; also, a plant of the allied genus *Aroides* (or *Richardia*), native in Africa, esp. *A. æthiopicum*, which has a large white spathe inclosing a yellow spadix, and is familiar in cultivation ('*calla lily*').

call-a-ble (kă'la-bl), *a.* That may be called; subject to call or summons; subject to payment on demand, as



Calipers.

a., outside calipers; *b.*, inside calipers; *c.*, keyhole calipers; *d.*, double calipers; *e.*, lock-joint calipers; *f.*, spring-adjusting calipers; *g.*, register calipers.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *ch*, *Sc.* loch; *n*, *F.* bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

money loaned; subject to redemption upon notice, as a bond.

cal-lant (kál'ánt), *n.* [Flem. and D. *kalant* = F. *chaland*, customer.] A lad; a boy. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

call-er¹ (ká'ler), *n.* One that calls.

cal-ler² (ká'ler), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Fresh, as fish, vegetables, etc.; fresh and cool (as, "the *caller* air": Burns's "Holy Fair," 4). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

cal-let (kal'et), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A prostitute; a drab; a scold. [Obs. or prov.]

calli- A form of Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, used in combination. Cf. *cali-*.

cal-li-graph (kal'i-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγράφος*, a calligrapher, < *καλός*, beautiful, + *γράφειν*, write.] A calligrapher; also, a specimen of beautiful penmanship. — **cal'li-graph**, *v. t.* To write or transcribe beautifully. — **cal-lig-ra-pher** (ka-lig'ra-fér), *n.* One who does beautiful handwriting; a fine penman; a transcriber of manuscripts. — **cal-li-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to calligraphy. — **cal-lig'ra-phant**, *n.* A calligrapher. — **cal-lig'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful handwriting; fine penmanship; in general, handwriting; penmanship.

call-ing (ká'ling), *n.* The act of one that calls; summons; invitation; convocation; vocation, profession, or trade; a name† or appellation†.

Cal-li-o-pe (ka-li'ô-pé), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Καλλιόπη*, < *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὤψ*, voice.] The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry; [L. c.] a harsh musical instrument consisting of a series of steam-whistles played by keys.

cal'li-pash, cal'li-pee. See *calipash, calipee*.

cal'li-per, *n.* and *v.* See *caliper*.

cal-lis-then-ic (kal-is-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *σθένος*, strength.] Serving to promote bodily grace and strength, as muscular exercises. — **cal-lis-then'ics**, *n.* As *pl.*, callisthenic exercises; light gymnastics; as *sing.*, the practice or art of callisthenic exercises.

cal-li-thum-pi-an (kal-i-thum'pi-án), [A humorous formation < *calli-* + *thump*.] *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to a noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc., usually given as a mock serenade. [U. S.] *II. n.* A callithumpian concert; a charivari; also, one who takes part in it. [U. S.]

call-loan (kál'lôn), *n.* A loan repayable on demand.

cal-los-i-ty (ka-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Callous condition; also, a callous part.

cal-lous (kal'us), *a.* [L. *callosus*, < *callum*, *callus*, hard skin.] Hard, as skin; indurated, as portions of the skin exposed to friction; fig., hardened in mind, feelings, etc.; unfeeling. — **cal-loused** (kal'ust), *a.* Made callous; hardened. — **cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

cal-low (kal'ô), *a.* [AS. *calu*, prob. < L. *calvus*, bald.] Bald†; also, unfledged; fig., immature or inexperienced. — **cal'low-ness**, *n.*

cal-lus (kal'us), *n.*; pl. *calluses* or *calli* (-i). [L.] A hardened or thickened portion of the skin; a callosity; a hard excrescence on a plant; the substance or tissue which forms over the wounds of plants, protecting the inner tissues and causing healing; a new growth of osseous matter at the ends of a fractured bone, serving to unite them.

calm (käm). [OF. F. *calme*, prob. (as if orig. 'heat of the day,' hence 'time for resting, quiet') < LL. *cauma*, < Gr. *καύμα*, burning heat, < *καίειν*, burn.] *I. n.* Freedom from motion or disturbance; stillness; absence of wind; hence, freedom from agitation, excitement, or passion; tranquillity; serenity. *II. a.* Without motion; still; not windy; hence, tranquil; free from excitement or passion. — **calm**, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become calm. — **cal-ma-tive** (kal-mā-tiv or kām-ā-). *I. a.* That calms; sedative. *II. n.* A calmative agent. — **calm'ly**, *adv.* — **calm'ness**, *n.* — **calm'y**, *a.* Calm: as, "A still *And calm* bay" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 12. 30). [Poetic.]

calo- A form of Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, used in combination. Cf. *cali-*.

cal-o-mel (kal'ô-mel), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *μέλας*, black; various explanations are given.] Mercurous chloride, Hg₂Cl₂, a white, tasteless solid used in medicine as a mercurial, a purgative, etc.

cal-o-res-cence (kal'ô-res'ens), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat: see

-escence.] The change of non-luminous heat-rays into light-rays.

cal-or-ic (ka-lor'ik). [F. *calorique*, < L. *calor*, 'heat: see *calory*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to heat; of engines, driven by heated air. *II. n.* A supposed imponderable fluid to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat. — **cal-o-ri-ci-ty** (kal'ô-ris'i-ti), *n.* The faculty in animals of generating and maintaining a uniform or nearly uniform body-temperature.

cal'o-rie, *n.* See *calory*.

cal-o-rif-ic (kal'ô-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *calorificus*, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make.] Producing heat; also, pertaining to heat. — **cal-or-i-fi-ca-tion** (ka-lor'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The production of heat, esp. animal heat. — **cal-o-rif'ics**, *n.* The science of heat.

cal-o-rim-e-ter (kal'ô-rim'e-tér), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat: see *-meter*.] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by or present in a body. — **cal'o-ri-met'ric**, **cal'o-ri-met'ri-cal** (-ri-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the calorimeter or calorimetry. — **cal'o-ri-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cal-o-rim'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The art of using the calorimeter; the quantitative measurement of heat.

cal-o-ry, cal-o-rie (kal'ô-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [F. *calorie*, < L. *calor*, heat, < *calere*, be hot.] In *physics*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water one degree centigrade, esp. from 0° to 1° ('large calory'); also, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a gram of water one degree centigrade, esp. from 0° to 1° ('small calory'); in *physiol.*, a unit corresponding to the large calory, used to express the fuel or energy value of food; also, a quantity of food capable of producing such a unit of energy.

cal-lotte (ka-lot'), *n.* [F., < *cale*, cap: cf. *caul*.] A plain skullcap, as that worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics; also, anything having the form of a small cap.

cal-o-type (kal'ô-tip), *n.* [See *calo-* and *-type*.] An old process of producing a photograph by exposing a sensitized paper in the camera; also, the picture so made. — **cal'o-typ-ist**, *n.*

cal-o-yer (kal'ô-yèr), *n.* [F., < LGr. *καλόγηρος*, < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *γῆρας*, old age.] A monk of the Greek Church.

cal-pac (kal'pak), *n.* [Turki *qalpāq*.] A kind of cap of sheepskin or other material worn by Turks and others.

cal-te-tep-on (kal-te-tep'on), *n.* [Mex.] A venomous lizard, *Heloderma horridum*, of Mexico. See *Gila monster*.

cal-trop, cal-trap (kal'trôp, -trăp), *n.* [AS. *coltræppe*, *calcatrippe*, spiny plant, appar. < L. *calx*, heel, + ML. *trappa*, trap.] Any of various plants having spiny heads or fruit, as the star-thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa* (also called *caltrop*); also, an iron ball with four projecting spikes so disposed that when the ball is placed on the ground one of them always points upward, used to obstruct the passage of cavalry, etc.; also, a four-armed sponge-spicule.



Caltrop.

ca-lum-ba (ka-lum'bă), *n.* [Prob. from native African name.] The root of *Jateorhiza palmata*, an African plant cultivated also in the East Indies: used in medicine as a tonic, etc.

cal-u-met (kal'û-met), *n.* [F., < L. *calamus*, reed.] A long, ornamented tobacco-pipe used by the North American Indians on ceremonial occasions, esp. in token of peace: as, "Smoke the *calumet* together, And as brothers live henceforward!" (Longfellow's "Hiawatha," i. 132).

cal-um-ni-ate (ka-lum'-ni-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *calumniatus*, pp. of *calumniari*, < *calumnia*: see *calumny*.] To assail with calumny; make malicious false statements



Calumet.

fat, *fâte*, *fâr*, *fâll*, *âsk*, *fâre*; *net*, *mê*, *hêr*; *pin*, *pîne*; *not*, *nôte*, *môve*, *nôr*; *up*, *lûte*, *pûll*; *oi*, *oil*; *ou*, *out*; (lightened) *aviâry*, *êlect*, *agôny*, *intô*, *ûnite*; (obscured) *errant*, *operâ*, *ardent*, *actôr*, *natûre*; *ch*, *chîp*; *g*, *go*; *th*, *thin*; *th*, *then*; *y*, *you*;

concerning; slander; traduce. — **ca-lum-ni-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of calumniating; slander; also, a calumny. — **ca-lum-ni-a-tor**, *n.* — **ca-lum-ni-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Calumnious.

ca-lum-ni-ous (kā-lum-ni-us), *a.* [LL. *calumniosus*.] Of the nature of, involving, or using calumny; slanderous; defamatory. — **ca-lum-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cal-um-ny (kal'um-ni), *n.*; pl. -*nies* (-niz). [L. *calumnia*, < *calvi*, intrigue against.] Malicious false statement tending to defame; slander; also, a slanderous report.

cal-va-ri-a (kal-vā-rī-ā), *n.* [L.] Same as *calvarium*.

cal-va-ri-um (kal-vā-rī-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *calvaria*, skull: see *Calvary*.] In *anat.*, the upper domed part of the cranium, covering the brain. — **cal-va-rī-al**, **cal-va-rī-an**, *a.*

Cal-va-ry (kal'vā-rī), *n.*; pl. -*ries* (-riz). [L. *calvaria*, skull (< *calvus*, bald), used to render the Aramaic name, lit. 'skull,' whence E. *Golgotha*.] Golgotha, the place where Christ was crucified (Luke, xiii. 33); [L. *c.*] a sculptured representation of the Crucifixion, erected in the open air or in a church or chapel; also, a series of representations, as in a chapel, of scenes from the passion of Christ.

calve (kāv or kāv), *v.*; *calved*, *calving*. [AS. *cealfian*, < *cealf*, calf.] **I. intr.** To give birth to a calf; of a glacier, iceberg, etc., to give off a detached piece. **II. tr.** To give birth to (a calf); bring forth; give off.

Cal-vin-ism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the French Protestant theologian John Calvin (1509–64) and his followers, or of later theologians and religious bodies accepting his teachings with various modifications; also, adherence to these doctrines. — **Cal'vin-ist**, *n.* An adherent of Calvinism. — **Cal-vin-is'tic**, *a.*

cal-vi-ti-es (kal-vish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., < *calvus*, bald.] In *pathol.*, baldness.

calx (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calxes*, L. *calces* (kal'sēz). [L., small stone, lime.] Lime; also, the oxide or ashy substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been thoroughly roasted or burned; also, refuse glass for remelting.

cal-y-ces (kal'i-sēz), *n.* Latin plural of *calyx*.

cal-y-ci-form (ka-lis'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx: see *-form*.] In *bot.*, having the form of a calyx.

cal-y-cine (kal'i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a calyx. Also **cal-y-ci-nal** (ka-lis'i-nāl).

cal-y-cle (kal'i-kl), *n.* [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*, calyx.] In *bot.*, a set of bracts resembling an outer calyx. — **cal-lyc-u-lar** (ka-lik'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a calycle. — **cal-lyc'u-late**, **cal-lyc'u-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Having a calycle.

Cal-y-do-ni-an (kal-i-dō'nī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calydon, an ancient city of Ætolia, in northern Greece: as, the *Calydonian* hunt (in Greek legend, the pursuit, by Meleager and a band of heroes, of a savage boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon, the boar being slain by Meleager).

ca-lyp-tra (ka-lip'trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλύπτρα*, veil, < *καλύπτειν*, cover: see *hall*.] In *bot.*, a hood-like part connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants; also, the hood which caps the spore-case in true mosses.

ca-lyx (kā'liks), *n.*; pl. *calyces*, L. *calyces* (kal'i-sēz). [L., < Gr. *καλύξ*, covering, husk, calyx, < *καλύπτειν*, cover.] In *bot.*, the external, usually green, envelop of a flower; the sepals; in *anat.* and *zool.*, a cup-like part.

cam (kam), *n.* [Cf. D. and Dan. *kam*, G. *kamm*, comb, crest, cog, etc.] A device for converting regular rotary mo-

tion into irregular rotary or reciprocating motion, etc., commonly consisting of an oval, heart-shaped, or other specially shaped flat piece, an eccentric wheel, or the like, fastened on and revolving with a shaft, and engaging with other mechanism.

ca-ma-i-eu (kā-mā-yē), *n.* [F. *cameïeu*.] A cameo; also, a method of painting in monochrome, or a monochrome painting.

ca-mail (ka-māl'), *n.* [F., < Pr. *capmalh*, < *cap* (< L. *caput*), head, + *malha*, = E. *mail*.] A piece of chain-mail

for protecting the neck and shoulders, esp. one attached to the edge of the basinet or some other head-piece.

— **ca-mailed'**, *a.*

ca-ma-ra-de-rie

(kā-mā-rād-rē), *n.*

[F.] Comradeship;

friendly fellowship.

cam-a-ri-la (kam-

ā-ril'ā, Sp. *kā-mā-*

rēl'yā), *n.* [Sp.,

dim. of *cámara*, chamber.]

A body of private advisers; a

cabal; a clique.

cam-ass, **cam-as** (kam'as), *n.*

[N. Amer. Ind.] Any of

various plants of the liliaceous genus *Quamasia*, esp. *Q.*

quamash, a species of western North America, with sweet,

edible bulbs.

cam-ber (kam'bēr), *v. t. or i.*

[F. *cambrier*, < L. *camerare*,

< *camera*, arch.] To arch slightly; bend or curve upward

in the middle. — **cam'ber**, *n.*

A slight arching or convexity

above, as of a ship's deck; also, a slightly arching piece of

timber; in *aëronautics*, the convexity of a plane.

cam-bist (kam'bist), *n.*

[F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista*, <

ambio, < ML. *cambium*, exchange.] One versed in the

science of monetary exchange; a dealer in bills of exchange;

also, a manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures

of different countries, with their equivalents. — **cam'bist-ry**,

n. The science or practice of the cambist.

cam-bi-um (kam'bi-um), *n.*

[ML., exchange, < L. *cam-*

bire, exchange, barter: cf. *change*.] In *bot.*, a layer of soft

cellular tissue or meristem between the bark and wood (or

phloem and xylem) in trees and shrubs, from which new

bark and new wood originate; also, phellogen, an analogo-

us tissue from which cork arises ('cork cambium').

Cam-bri-a (kam'bri-ā), *n.*

[Chiefly poetic.] — **Cam'bri-an**. **I. a.**

Pertaining to Cam-

bria, or Wales; also, noting or pertaining to a geological

period or a system of rocks preceding the Silurian and con-

stituting the earliest principal division of the Paleozoic.

II. n. A Welshman; in *geol.*, the Cambrian period or system.

cam-bric (kām'brik), *n.*

[Flem. *Kameryk*, for F. *Cambrai*,

town in northern France.] A fine, thin linen or cotton

fabric. — **cambric tea**, a mixture of hot water and milk,

with sugar and, sometimes, a little tea.

came¹ (kām). Preterit of *come*.

came² (kām), *n.* [Origin uncertain.]

A slender grooved

bar of lead for hold-

ing together the

pieces of glass in

windows of lattice-

work or stained

glass.

cam-el (kam'el), *n.*

[L. *camelus*, < Gr.

κάμηλος; from Semit-

ic.] Either of two

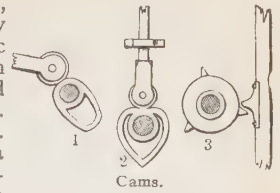
large old-world

ruminant quadru-

peds of the genus

Camelus, *C. drome-*

darius (the Arabian



1. Elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching-machines. 2. The heart-cam, much used in cotton-machinery to produce a regular ascent and descent. 3. Form of cam much used in iron-works for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.



Camails, 14th century.



Floral Calyces.

a, a, a, trisepalous calyx; b, gamosepalous calyx; c, c, bilabiate calyx.



Bactrian Camel.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ¨, primary accent; ¨, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

camel, or dromedary) with one hump and *C. bactrianus* (the Bactrian camel) with two humps, used as beasts of burden; also, a buoyant water-tight structure placed under, or at the side of, a ship or other object to raise it in the water.—**camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, used for making cloth, shawls, paint-brushes (the so-called camel's-hair brushes now being commonly made of squirrel's hair), etc.; cloth made of this hair, or of some substitute, usually having long, flattened hairs here and there over the surface.—**to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel**. See under *gnat*.—**cam-el-eer'** (ĕr'), *n.* A camel-driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel.

ca-mel-lia (ka-mel'iă, also ka-mĕ'liă), *n.* [NL.; named from G. J. Kamel, Moravian Jesuit missionary.] A plant, *Thea* (or *Camellia*) *japonica*, native in Asia, with glossy evergreen leaves and white or pink waxy rose-like flowers, familiar in cultivation.

ca-mel-o-pard (ka-mĕl'ô-părd or kam'ĕ-lô-), *n.* [LL. *camelopardus*, L. *camelopardalis*, < Gr. *καμηλοπάρις*, < *κάμηλος*, camel, + *πάρις*, pard.] A giraffe; [cap.] in *astron.*, the northern constellation Camelopardalis.

cam-el-ry (kam'el-ri), *n.* Soldiers mounted on camels.

Ca-mem-bert (kă-môn-bâr) **cheese**. [From *Camembert*, village in Normandy, France.] A rich, soft, yellowish variety of cream-cheese.

Ca-me-næ (ka-mĕ'nĕ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Camena*, akin to *carmen*, song.] In *Rom. myth.*, prophetic nymphs, in later times often identified with the Greek Muses.

cam-e-o (kam'ĕ-ō), *n.*; pl. -os (-ōz). [It. *cammeo* = F. *camaïeu*; origin uncertain.] An engraving in relief upon a gem, stone, etc., esp. when differently colored layers of the stone are utilized to produce a background of one hue and a design of another; a gem, stone, etc., so engraved; also, the art of engraving small figures in relief.

cam-er-a (kam'ĕ-ră), *n.*; pl. *cameras*, L. *cameræ* (-rĕ). [L., arch, vault, ML. chamber, treasury: cf. *chamber*.] An arched roof; a vault; also, a chamber; also, a camera obscura; esp., in *photog.*, a box-like device in which photographic plates, etc., are exposed, the image being formed by means of a lens.—**camera lucida** (lū'si-dă). [NL., 'light chamber.'] An instrument, as one consisting of a prismatic piece of glass, by which the image of an external object is made to appear as if on a sheet of paper, etc., upon which it may be traced.—**camera obscura** (ob-skū'ră). [NL., 'dark chamber.'] A darkened box-like device in which images of external objects, received through an aperture, as with a convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colors on a surface arranged to receive them: used for sketching, exhibition purposes, etc.

cam-er-al (kam'ĕ-răl), *a.* [G. *kameral*, < ML. *cameralis*, < *camera*, chamber, treasury: see *camera*.] Pertaining to public finances or revenue.—**cam'er-al-ist**, *n.* One versed in public finance.—**cam'er-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**cam'er-al-is'tics**, *n.* The science of public finance.

cam-er-a-man (kam'ĕ-ră-măn), *n.*; pl. -men. A man who operates a photographic camera, esp. a moving-picture camera.

cam-er-a-plane (kam'ĕ-ră-plăn), *n.* An aeroplane equipped with apparatus for taking photographs.

cam-er-lin-go (kam'ĕr-ling'gō), *n.* [It.] The Pope's chamberlain, chosen from among the cardinals and having charge of the secular interests of the papacy.

Cam-er-o-ni-an (kam'ĕ-rō'ni-an), *n.* One of the Scotch Calvinistic sect of followers of Richard Cameron (died 1680),



Camellia.

a Scotch Presbyterian minister and a leader of the Covenanters.

cam-ion (kam'ïon, F. kă-myôn), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A strongly built cart or wagon for transporting heavy loads; a truck, as for carrying military supplies.

cam-i-sade (kam-i-săd'), *n.* [F., < It. *camiciata*, < *camicia*, shirt, = E. *chemise*.] *Milit.*, a night attack: so called because orig. the soldiers wore shirts over their armor as a means of recognition. Also **cam-i-sa'do** (-să'dō). [Obs. or archaic.]

ca-mise (kă-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīc*.] A loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

cam-i-sole (kam'i-söl), *n.* [F., < It. *camiciola*, dim. of *camicia*: see *camisade*.] A woman's dressing-sack; also, an ornamental underbodice, worn under a thin outer bodice.

cam-let (kam'let), *n.* [F. *camelot*, prob. < Ar. *khamlat*, < *khaml*, nap.] A rich fabric, apparently orig. made of goat's hair, formerly in use; also, a durable waterproof cloth used for cloaks, etc.

cam-o-mile, **cham-o-mile** (kam'ô-mil), *n.* [OF. F. *camomille*, < L. *chamomilla*, *chamæmilon*, < Gr. *χαμαίμηλον*, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *μήλον*, apple.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Anthemis*, esp. *A. nobilis* (the common camomile of Europe and of gardens elsewhere), an herb with strongly scented foliage and flowers that are used medicinally for their tonic and stomachic properties; also, any of various allied plants, as *Matricaria chamomilla* ('German camomile').



Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

Ca-mor-ra (kă-mor'ă), *n.*

[It.] A Neapolitan secret society, first publicly known about 1820, which developed into a powerful political organization, and has been associated with blackmail, robbery, etc.; hence [l. c.], some similar society or group.—**Ca-mor'rist**, *n.* The practices of the Camorra.—**Ca-mor'rist**, *n.*

cam-ou-flage (kam'ô-flăzh, F. kă-mô-flăzh), *n.* [F., < It. *camuffare*, muffle up, disguise.] The act of disguising, or giving a false appearance; the result of this, or the means of effecting it; disguise; deception; false pretense; esp., *milit.*, the act, art, result, or means of disguising things, or of giving them a false appearance, so as to deceive the enemy, as by painting or screening objects so that they are lost to view in the general background, or by making up objects so that they have a false appearance of fortifications, guns, roads, or the like.—**cam'ou-flage**, *v.*; -*flaged*, -*flaging*. **I. tr.** To disguise; conceal under a false semblance; also, to create a false appearance of. **II. intr.** To practise camouflage; wear a disguise.—**cam-ou-fleur** (kam'ô-flĕr, F. kă-mô-flĕr), *n.* [F., < *camoufler*.] One who practises camouflage.

camp (kamp), *n.* [F., < It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, plain, field.] A place where an army or other body of persons is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter; the tents, etc., collectively, or the persons sheltered; a body of troops, etc., camping and moving together; a temporary shelter used while fishing, hunting, etc.; an encamping, or camping out.—**camp**, *v.* **I. tr.** To lodge in a camp; shelter. **II. intr.** To establish a camp; sojourn in a camp; take up temporary quarters; live temporarily in a tent or tents or in rude places of shelter, as for pleasure (often with *out*).

cam-paign (kam-păn'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, < It. *campagna*, < ML. *campania*, < L. *campus*, plain.] Level, open country; the military operations of an army in the field during one season or enterprise; any course of aggressive operations, as to influence voters in an election.—**cam-paign'**, *v. i.* To serve in or go on a campaign.—**cam-paign'er**, *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mĕ, hĕr; pin, pînc; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviăry, ŕelect, agôny, întô, ũnite; (obscured) errănt, operă, ardĕnt, actŕ, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

cam-pa-ne-ro (kam-pā-nā'rō), *n.*; *campana*, < ML. *campana*, bell.] A South American bell-bird, esp. *Chasmorhynchus niverus*.

cam-pan-i-form (kam-pan'i-fōrm), *a.* [ML. *campana*, bell: see *-form*.] Bell-shaped.

cam-pa-ni-le (kām-pā-nē'lā), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-lē). [It., < ML. *campana*, bell.] A bell-tower (often a detached structure).

cam-pa-nol-o-gy (kam-pā-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [ML. *campana*, bell: see *-logy*.] The study of bells; the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc. — **cam-pa-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

cam-pan-u-la (kam-pan'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las*. [ML., dim. of *campana*, bell.] Any plant of the genus *Campanula*, as the harebell or the canterbury-bell; a bell-flower. — **cam-pan-u-la'ceous** (-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Campanulaceæ*, or campanula family of plants.

cam-pan-u-late (kam-pan'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *campanulatus*, < ML. *campanula*: see *campanula*.] Bell-shaped, as a corolla.

Camp-bell-ite (kam'bel-it or kam'el-), *n.* [From Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), founder of the body.] A member of the body of Christians known as Disciples of Christ. See under *disciple*, *n.*

camp=chair (kam'chār), *n.* A light folding chair.

Camp-pea-chy (kam-pē'chi) **wood**. [From *Campeachy* (*Campeche*), state of Mexico.] Logwood.

camp-er (kam'pēr), *n.* One who camps; one who sojourns in a camp.

cam-pes-tral (kam-pes'trāl), *a.* [L. *campester*, < *campus*, field.] Pertaining to or growing in the fields. Also **cam-pes'tri-an**, **cam-pes'trine** (-trin).

camp-fire (kam'fir), *n.* A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking; also, a social gathering or reunion of soldiers or former soldiers.

camp=fol-low-er (kam'fol'fō-ēr), *n.* One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc.

cam-phene (kam'fēn or kam-fēn'), *n.* [From *camphor*.] A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, present in certain plants.

cam-phine (kam'fēn or kam-fēn'), *n.* [From *camphor*.] A purified oil of turpentine, formerly burned in lamps.

cam-phire (kam'fir), *n.* [Old form of *camphor*.] Camphor (obs. or prov.); in the Bible (Authorized Version, Cant. i. 14), the henna-plant.

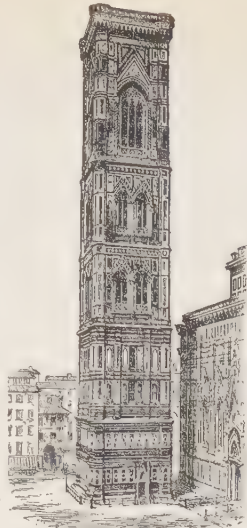
cam-phol (kam'fōl or -fōl), *n.* [From *camphor*.] Same as *borneol*.

cam-phol'ic (-fōl'ik), *a.*

cam-phor (kam'fōr), *n.* [F. *camphre*, < ML. *camphora*, < Ar. *kāfūr*.] A whitish, translucent, crystalline, aromatic substance, obtained chiefly from the tree *Cinnamomum camphora* (see *camphor-tree*), used in medicine, in the manufacture of celluloid, etc.; also, any of various similar substances. — **cam-pho-ra'ceous** (-fō-rā'shius), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling camphor. — **cam'pho-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. To impregnate with camphor. — **cam'pho-rate**, *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of camphoric acid. — **cam-phor'ic** (-fō'ik), *a.* Of, containing, or derived from camphor: as, *camphoric acid* (a dibasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of camphor). — **cam'phor-ous**, *a.* Camphor-like. — **cam'phor-tree**, *n.* A lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*, of Japan, China, etc., yielding the camphor of commerce; also, any of various similar trees, as *Dryobalanops aromatica* of Borneo, etc., which yields borneol.

cam-pim-e-ter (kam-pim'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *campus*, field: see *-meter*.] An apparatus for measuring range of color-sensitivity of the retina, and other visual properties.

cam-pi-on (kam'pi-ōn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of certain plants of the pink family, as *Lychnis coronaria*, a cultivated plant with crimson flowers ('rose-campion').



Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

camp-meet-ing (kamp'mē'ting), *n.* A religious meeting, usually lasting for some days, held in an encampment formed for the purpose.

camp=stool (kamp'stöl), *n.* A light folding seat.

cam-pus (kam'pus), *n.* [L., field.] The grounds or yard of an American college or other school.

cam-py-lot-ro-pous (kam-pi-lot'rō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *καμπύλος*, curved, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having the nucellus and its integuments so curved that the micropyle is brought near the hilum: said of an ovule or seed.

cam-wood (kam'wūd), *n.* [Prob. from native African name.] Same as *barwood*.

can¹ (kan), *v.*; pres. 1 *can*, 2 *canst*, 3 *can*, pl. *can*; pret. *could*. [AS. *cann*, *can*, 1st and 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. (pret. *cūthe*) of *cunnan* = G. *können* = Icel. *kunna*, know, be able, = Goth. *kunnan*, know: cf. *ken* and *know*.] **A.**† *tr.* or *intr.* To know; also, to be able to do. **B.** *auxiliary*. Know how to; am (is, are, etc.) able to; have the ability, power, right, qualifications, or means to; am liable to; may; as, he *can* speak French; I *can* hear; we *can* soon tell; you *can* scarcely refuse; it *can* (or *may*) be done.

can² (kan), *n.* [AS. *canne* = G. *kanne*, *can*, pot, mug.] A vessel for holding water, milk, oil, etc., now commonly one of tin or other metal; a drinking-vessel; a tin or other vessel in which food or the like is sealed up for keeping; an ash-can, or depth bomb (colloq.). — **can**², *v. t.*; *canned*, *canning*. To put or preserve in a can; also, to expel or dismiss, as from employment (slang).

Ca-na-an (kā'nān), *n.* The region, included in modern Palestine, lying between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, the land promised by God to Abraham (Gen. xii.); fig., any land of promise; heaven. — **Ca'naan-ite** (-it), *n.* A descendant of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen. x.); one of the inhabitants of the land of Canaan before the Hebrews. — **Ca'naan-it-ish** (-ī-tish), *a.*

ca-ñā-da (kā-nyā'dā), *n.* [Sp.] A deep, narrow valley.

Can-a-da (kan'a-dā) **bal'sam**. See *balsam*. — **Can'a-da**

goose. The common wild goose, *Bernicla* (*Bran-ta*) *canadensis*, of North America. — **Can'a-da** **grouse**¹, *n.* — **Can'a-da** **hemp**. See *Indian hemp*, under *hemp*. — **Can'a-da** **rob'in**. The cedar-bird.



Canada Goose.

Ca-na-di-an (kā-nā'di-ān), *I. a.*

Of or pertaining to Canada. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Canada.

ca-na-i-gre (kā-nā'gēr), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A species of dock, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, of the southwestern U. S., whose root yields tannin.

ca-naille (kā-nā'y'), *n.* [F., < It. *canaglia*, < L. *canis*, dog.] Riffraff; the rabble.

can-a-kin (kan'a-kin), *n.* See *cannikin*.

ca-nal (kā-nāl'), *n.* [F. *canal*, < L. *canalis*, pipe, groove, channel.] A pipe† or tube†; a tubular passage or cavity, as in an animal or plant body; a duct; a channel† or watercourse†; a long, narrow arm of the sea penetrating far inland (as, *Lynn Canal*, in Alaska); an artificial waterway for navigation, irrigation, etc.; a groove or furrow. — **canal rays**. See under *ray*³, *n.* — **canals of Mars**, certain long, narrow dark lines on the surface of the planet Mars, formerly thought to be canals, but now supposed by some to be due to vegetation. — **ca-nal'**, *v. t.*; -nalled, -nalling. To make a canal through; furnish with canals. — **ca-nal'age** (-āj), *n.* The



Canaigre, with its fruit.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; †, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book

construction of canals; canals as a means of transportation; a charge for the use of a canal.—**ca-nal'boat**, *n.* A comparatively long and narrow boat used on canals and commonly moved by traction.

can-a-lic-u-lus (kan-ā-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [*L.*, dim. of *canalis*: see *canal*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a small canal or tubular passage, as in bone; a small channel, groove, or furrow.—**can-a-lic'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*—**can-a-lic'u-late**, **can-a-lic'u-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.*

can-al-ize (kā-nāl'iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make a canal or canals through; also, to convert into a canal.—**ca-nal'i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

can-al-ler, **can-al-er** (kā-nāl'ēr), *n.* One employed on a canal-boat or engaged in the business of canal transportation; also, a canal-boat.

can-a-pé (kan-ā-pā', *F.* kā-nā-pā), *n.* [*F.*, = *E.* *canopy*.] A thin piece of fried or toasted bread covered with a fish, game, cheese, or other seasoned preparation and served hot.

ca-nard (kā-nārd', *F.* kā-nār), *n.* [*F.*, lit. 'duck'.] A fabricated story or report circulated as true; a hoax.

Can-a-rese, **Kan-a-rese** (kan-ā-rēs' or -rēs'), *n.* A Dravidian language spoken in the districts of North and South Canara, or Kanara, in southwestern India.

ca-na-ry (kā-nā'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). Wine of the Canary Islands; a lively kind of dance; a canary-bird; also, the color of the bird, a light, clear yellow.—**ca-na'ry**, *v. i.* To dance the canary (dance). See Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," iii. 1. 12.—**ca-na'ry=bird**, *n.* A well-known cage-bird, a kind of finch, *Serinus canarius* (or *Carduelis canaria*), native in the Canary Islands, and orig. of a brownish or greenish color, but through modification in the domesticated state now usually of a light, clear yellow.—

ca-na'ry=grass, *n.* Any of various grasses of the genus *Phalaris*, as *P. canariensis*, native in the Canary Islands, which yields a seed used as food for cage-birds, or *P. arundinacea* ('reed canary-grass'), a widely diffused species of the northern hemisphere, which is used as fodder.—**ca-na'ry=seed**, *n.* The seed of the canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used as food for canaries and other cage-birds.

ca-nas-ter (kā-nas'tēr), *n.* [*Sp.* *canastro*, *canasta*, basket, < *L.* *canistrum*, *E.* *canister*.] A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken: so called from the rush baskets in which it was formerly imported.

can-can (kan'kan, *F.* kân-kân), *n.* [*F.*] A disorderly form of quadrille marked by extravagant leaping and kicking, which came into vogue about 1830 at the public balls of Paris; loosely, an indecorous dance.

can-cel (kan'sel), *v. t.*; *-celed* or *-celled*, *-celing* or *-celling*. [*OF.* *F.* *canceller*, < *L.* *cancellare* (pp. *cancellatus*), < *cancelli*, pl., bars, lattice.] To deface or obliterate, as writing, by drawing a line or lines over; strike out; efface or wipe out; annul or make void; suppress or omit, as some portion of a printed work; in *math.*, to eliminate by striking out (a factor common to both terms of a fraction, equivalent quantities on opposite sides of an equation, etc.); balance and eliminate (an equivalent opposed quantity); in general, to neutralize or counterbalance; compensate for.—**can'cel**, *n.* A canceling; also, a canceled part.—**can'cel-a-ble**, **can'cel-la-ble**, *a.* That may be canceled.—**can'cel-er**, **can'cel-ler**, *n.*—**can'cel-late**, **can'cel-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.*

[*L.* *cancellatus*, pp.] Marked with crossing lines, like lattice-work; reticulated; also, of spongy or porous structure, as bone.—**can'cel-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [*L.* *cancellatio*(*n*).] The act or an act of canceling; also,



Canary-grass (*Phalaris canariensis*).—1, the plant; 2, the spike-like inflorescence; 3, empty glumes; 4, flowering glumes inclosing the flower.



Cancellate Structure of Bone.—Upper part of femur, in section.

something canceled; also, cancellate arrangement.—**can'-cel-lous**, *a.* Cancellate.

can-cer (kan'sēr), *n.* [*L.* *cancer* (*cancer*), a crab, the Crab, also the tumor: cf. *Gr.* *karkinos*, *Skt.* *karkata*, crab.] [*cap.*] The Crab, a zodiacal constellation; also, the fourth sign of the zodiac (see *zodiac*); [*L. c.*] in *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor, esp. one originating in the epithelium and tending to recur after excision; fig., an evil likened to a malignant, corrosive sore.—**can'cer**, *v. t.* To eat into like a cancer; make (a way) slowly and persistently, as a cancer does.—**can'cer-ate** (-sē-rāt), *v. i.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*L.* *canceratus*, cancerous.] To become cancerous.—**can-cer-a'tion** (-sē-rā'shən), *n.*—**can'cer-ous**, *a.* Cancer-like; affected with cancer.—**can'cer-root**, *n.* Any of several orobanchaceous plants parasitic upon the roots of trees, as the beech-drops, etc.

can-cri-form (kang'kri-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *cancer* (*cancer*): see *cancer* and *-form*.] Crab-like; also, cancerous.

can-cri-nite (kang'kri-nīt), *n.* [From Count Cancrin (1774-1845), Russian minister of finance.] A silicate and carbonate mineral containing sodium, calcium, and aluminium, occurring in various volcanic rocks and often bright yellow in color.

can-cri-zans (kang'kri-zanz), *a.* [*ML.*, ppr. of *cancrizare*, go backward like a crab, < *L.* *cancer*: see *cancer*.] Going or moving backward, like a crab; in *music*, designating a canon in which the theme or subject is repeated backward instead of forward.

can-croid (kang'kroid), [*L.* *cancer* (*can-r*): see *cancer* and *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a crab; in *pathol.*, resembling a cancer, as certain tumors. *II. n.* In *pathol.*, a form of cancer of the skin.

can-de-la-brum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *-bra* (-brā) or *-brums*. [*L.*, < *candela*, candle.] Orig., a candlestick or lamp-stand used by the Romans; now, an ornamental branched candlestick. Also **can-de-la'bra** (properly *pl.*, but taken as *sing.*); pl. *-bras* (-brāz).

can-dent (kan'dent), *a.* [*L.* *candens* (*candent*), ppr. of *candere*, shine.] Glowing with heat; at a white heat; white.

can-des-cent (kan-des'ent), *a.* [*L.* *candescens* (*-ent*), ppr. of *candescere*, begin to glow, < *candere*, shine.] Glowing; incandescent.—**can-des'cence**, *n.*—**can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

can-did (kan'did), *a.* [*L.* *candidus*, white, fair, clear, sincere, candid, < *candere*, shine.] White; also, clear or pure; also, frank; outspoken; open and sincere; also, honest; impartial.

can-di-date (kan'di-dāt), *n.* [*L.* *candidatus*, clad in white, as a Roman candidate for office, < *candidus*, white: see *candid*.] One who seeks an appointment, honor, etc.; one who is selected by others as a contestant for an office or the like; an aspirant.—**can'di-da-cy** (-dā-si), **can'-di-da-ture** (-tūr), *n.*

can-did-ly (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; frankly; fairly.—**can'did-ness**, *n.*

can-died (kan'did), *p. a.* Crystallized, as sugar; also, impregnated or incrustated with or as with sugar; fig., honeyed or sweet.

Can-di-ot, **Can-di-ote** (kan'di-ot, -ōt). [See *-ot* and *-ote*.] *I. n.* A native or inhabitant of Candia, or Crete; a Cretan. *II. a.* Cretan.

can-dle (kan'dl), *n.* [*AS.* *candel*, < *L.* *candela*, < *candere*, shine.] A stick of tallow, wax, or the like, inclosing a wick, burned to give light, and sometimes (in a fixed size and of special composition, etc.) used as a standard of illuminating power; also, something like or likened to this, as a pastille for burning in a sick-room.—**to hold a candle to**, to approach in excellence, merit, etc.; bear comparison with: used in negative expressions.—**can'dle**, *v. t.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. To examine, as eggs for freshness, by holding between the eye and a lighted candle or any light.—**can'dle-ber'ry**, *n.* The candlenut; also, the wax-myrtle (genus *Myrica*), or its berry.—**can'dle-coal**, *n.* Same as *cannel-*



Candelabrum, time of Napoleon I.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

coal.—**can'dle-fish**, *n.* An edible fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, of the northwest-coast of America, allied to the smelt, with flesh so oily that when the fish is dried and supplied with a wick it may be used as a candle.—**can'dle-foot**, *n.* The illumination of a standard candle at a distance of one foot: used as a unit.—**can'dle-light**, *n.* The light of a candle; hence, artificial light; also, the time during or at which candles are lighted.—**Can'dle-mas** (-mas), *n.* [AS. *candelmasse*: see *-mas*.] An ecclesiastical festival in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the Temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary, celebrated by lighted candles; also, the day on which it is held, Feb. 2 (cf. *ground-hog day*).—**can'dle-nut**, *n.* The oily fruit or nut of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Aleurites moluccana*, of the South Sea Islands, etc., the kernels of which, when strung together, are used as candles by the natives; also, the tree itself.—**can'dle-pow'er**, *n.* The illuminating power of a standard candle: used as a unit of measurement.—**can'dler**, *n.*—**can'dle-stick**, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle in the position for burning.—**can'dle-wood**, *n.* Any resinous wood used for torches, or as a substitute for candles; any of various trees or shrubs yielding such wood.



Candle-fish.

can-dor (kan'dŏr), *n.* [L., < *candere*, shine.] Whiteness†; also, purity, as of character or mind†; also, frankness, as of speech; sincerity; honesty.

can-dour (kan'dŏr), *n.* British preferred form of *candor*.

can-dy (kan'di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [F. *candi*, candied, < Ar. and Pers. *qand*, sugar; prob. from Skt.] A sweet, dry confection of many varieties, made of sugar, or of molasses, honey, etc., often with the addition of chocolate, fruit, nuts, or other ingredients; also, a single piece of such a confection; a bonbon.—**can'dy**, *v.*; *-died*, *-dying*. **I. tr.** To reduce (sugar, etc.) to a crystalline form, as by boiling down; also, to impregnate or incrust with sugar, etc., as by boiling in a sugary solution; fig., to incrust with any crystalline matter (as, "The cold brook, *Candied* with ice": Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," iv. 3. 226); also, to make sweet, palatable, or agreeable, as to *candy* one's words; to *candy* an unpleasant task; give a pleasing aspect to. **II. intr.** To crystallize; become incrust with sugar: as, the jelly has *candied* at the surface.—**can'dy-pull**, *n.* A gathering, as of young people, for the purpose of making molasses candy: so called from the 'pulling,' or drawing out, of the semisolid candy after boiling, in order to work it into the desired condition. [U. S.]

can-dy-tuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [From *Candy*, for *Candia* (Crete).] A plant of the brassicaceous genus *Iberis*, esp. *I. umbellata*, a cultivated annual with tufted flowers, orig. from the island of Candia.

cane (kān), *n.* [OF. *cane* (F. *canne*), < L. *canna*, < Gr. *kávva*, reed; cf. Heb. *qāneh*.] A long, hollow or pithy, jointed woody stem, as that of bamboo, certain palms, etc.; such stems as a material; also, a plant having such a stem; the sugar-cane; any of various tall, woody, bamboo-like grasses, esp. of the genus *Arundinaria*, as *A. macrosperma* ('large cane') and *A. tecta* ('small cane'), of the southern U. S.; also, the stem of a bamboo, etc., used as a walking-stick or as a rod for chastising; hence, any walking-stick; also, a slender cylindrical stick or rod of various substances, as sealing-wax or glass.—**cane**, *v. t.*; *caned*, *caning*. To beat or chastise with a cane; also, to furnish or make with cane.—**cane'-a-brake**, *n.* A thicket of canes.

Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*).—*a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

can-el-la (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [ML., *cinna-* mon, < L. *canna*, E. *cane*.] The cinna-

mon-like bark of a West Indian tree, *Canella winterana*: used as a condiment and in medicine.—**can-el-la-ceous** (kan-e-lä'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Canellaceæ*, a family of trees including the genus *Canella*.

ca-neph-o-ra (ka-nef'ŏ-rä), *n.*; pl. *-ræ* (-rē). [L., also *canephoros*, < Gr. *κανηφόρος*, < *κάνεον*, basket, + *φέρειν*, bear.] In ancient Greece, one of the maidens who bore upon their heads baskets containing the materials for sacrifice in certain religious festivals; in *arch.*, a representation of one of these; also, a caryatid having a basket-like cushion upon the head.

can-er (kā'nēr), *n.* One who canes something, as chairs.

ca-nes-cent (ka-nes'ent), *a.* [L. *canescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *canescere*, grow white, < *canus*, white.] Growing white; whitish; hoary; gray.—**ca-nes'-cence**, *n.*

cane-sug-ar (kān'shŭg'är), *n.* Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane; saccharose.

cangue (kang), *n.* [F., prob. < Pg. *canga*, yoke.] A kind of portable pillory worn about the neck by Chinese criminals.

Ca-nic-u-la (ka-nik'ŭ-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *canis*, dog.] The dog-star, Sirius.—**ca-nic'-u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the dog-star or its rising (as, the *canicular* days, the dog-days); pertaining to the dog-days.—**can-i-cule** (kan'i-kŭl), *n.* [F.] The dog-days.

can-i-kin, *n.* See *cannikin*.

ca-nine (kā'nin or kā-nin'), *n.* [L. *caninus*, < *canis*, dog.]

I. a. Of or like a dog; pertaining to or characteristic of dogs: as, *canine* madness (hydrophobia); *canine* teeth (the four pointed teeth, esp. prominent in dogs, situated one on each side of each jaw, next to the incisors). **II. n.** A dog; any animal of the dog family (*Canidae*); also, a canine tooth.—**ca-nin-i-ty** (ka-nin'i-ti), *n.* Canine nature; also, the canine race; also, kindness to dogs.

can-ions (kan'yonz), *n. pl.* [Sp. *cañón*, tube: see *cañon*.] Ornamental rolls formerly worn round the lower ends of the legs of breeches.

Ca-nis Ma-jor (kā'nis mā'jŏr). [L., 'greater dog.'] The Great Dog, a southern constellation following Orion, and containing Sirius, the dog-star, the brightest of the fixed stars.—**Ca-nis Mi-nor** (mī'nŏr). [L., 'lesser dog.'] The Little Dog, a constellation south of Gemini and separated from Canis Major by the Milky Way, and containing the bright star Procyon.

can-is-ter (kan'is-tēr), *n.* [L. *canistrum*, < Gr. *κάνιστρον*, basket, < *kávva*, reed.] A basket (obs. or archaic: as, "White lilies in full *canisters* they bring," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Pastorals," ii. 61); also, a box, usually of metal, for holding tea, coffee, etc.; also, the case of case-shot; hence, case-shot ('cánister-shot').

can-kine (kang'kēr), *n.* [OF. *cancre*, < L. *cancer*, E. *cancer*.] A gangrenous or ulcerous sore, esp. in the mouth; any of various diseases of plants producing slow decay; a disease affecting horses' feet; a canker-worm; fig., anything that corrodes, corrupts, consumes slowly, or irritates; also, the dogrose (obs. or prov.).—**can'-ker**, *v. I. tr.* To infect with canker; to corrupt; consume slowly; irritate or fret. **II. intr.** To become infected with or as with canker; become malignant.—**can'-kered**, *p. a.* Affected with canker; ulcerated; eaten by a canker-worm; fig., morally corrupt; depraved; also, malignant; ill-natured.—**can'-ker-ous**, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling canker; causing canker.—**can'-ker-rash**, *n.* A variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat.—**can'-ker-root**, *n.* Any of various plants with astringent or bitter roots, as the gold-thread.—**can'-ker-worm**, *n.* Any of various insect larvae injurious to plants; esp., in the U. S., the larva of either of two geometrid moths, *Paleacrita vernata* ('spring canker-worm') and *Alsophila pometaria* ('fall canker-worm'), injurious to trees.—**can'-ker-y**, *a.* Cankered.



Canephora, from the frieze of the Parthenon, at Athens.

can-na (kan'ā), *n.* [L., reed: see *cane*.] Any plant of the tropical genus *Canna* (family *Cannaceæ*), various species of which are cultivated for their large, handsome leaves and showy flowers.

can-nab-ic (ka-nab'ik), *a.* [L. *cannabis*, < Gr. *κάνναβις*, hemp.] Of or pertaining to hemp.—

can-na-bin (kan'ā-bin), *n.* A poisonous resin extracted from Indian hemp (see under *hemp*).—**can'na-bism**, *n.* The morbid effects due to excessive use of Indian hemp.

canned (kand), *p. a.* Put up or preserved in a can; preserved on a phonographic record, as music (slang); in general, specially prepared in advance (slang).

can-nel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* [Appar. for candle-coal.] A compact coal burning readily with a bright flame.—**can'nel-oid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling canal-coal.

canne-lon (kân-lôn), *n.* [F., a channeled mold.] In *cooking*, a hollow roll of puff-paste; also, a roll of minced and seasoned meat or the like, baked or fried.

can-ne-lure (kan'ē-lūr), *n.* [F., < *canneler*, to groove, channel.] A groove or channel in a surface.—**can'ne-lured**, *a.*

can-ner (kan'er), *n.* One who cans meat, fish, fruit, or the like, for preservation.—**can'ner-y**, *n.*; pl. *canneries* (-iz). An establishment for canning meat, fish, fruit, or the like.

can-ni-bal (kan'i-bal), [Sp. *Canibal*, for *Caribal*, < *Caribe*, Carib.] **I. n.** A human being, esp. a savage, that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that eats its own kind. **II. a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals; given to cannibalism.—**can-ni-bal'ic** (-bal'ik), *a.*—**can'ni-bal-ism**, *n.* The practice of eating one's own kind.—**can'ni-bal-is'tic**, *a.*

can-nie (kan'i), *a.* and *adv.* See *canny*.

can-ni-kin (kan'i-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *can*².] A little can; a cup.

can-nily (kan'i-li), *adv.* In a canny manner.—**can'ni-ness**, *n.*

can-non (kan'on), *n.*; pl. *cannons* or (esp. collectively) *cannon*. [OF. F. *canon*, < It. *cannone*, aug. of *canna*, tube, < L. *canna*: see *cane*.] A mounted gun for throwing heavy balls, etc., by the force of gunpowder; a piece of ordnance or artillery; a gun, howitzer, or mortar; also, a hollow cylinder fitted over a shaft and capable of revolving independently; the cannon-bone; the metal loop of a bell by which it is hung; the part of a bit that is let into the horse's mouth; a smooth round bit; also, in *billiards*, a carom (chiefly Eng.).

—**can'non**, *v. i.* To discharge cannon; also, to make a carom in billiards (chiefly Eng.); strike and rebound; collide violently.—**can-non-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* A continued discharge of cannon, esp. during an attack.—**can-non-ade'**, *v. t.* or *i.*; *-aded*, *-ading*. To attack with or discharge cannon.—

can'non-ball, *n.* A missile, usually round and made of iron or steel, designed to be fired from a cannon.—**can'non-bone**, *n.* In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone extending from the tarsal or carpal joint to the fetlock-joint.—**can'noned**, *a.* Provided with cannon.—**can'non-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* An artilleryman.—**can'non-fod'der**, *n.* [Tr. G. *kanonenfutter*, for the source of which see entry *kanonenfutter*.] Food for cannon; common soldiers as the material used up in war.—**can'non-ry**, *n.* Cannonading; also, artillery.—**can'non-shot**, *n.* The shooting of a cannon; a ball or shot for a cannon; the range of a cannon.

can-not (kan'ot). A common form of *can not*.



Canna (C. indica).—*a*, foliage; *b*, flower; *c*, fruit, dehiscent.

can-nu-la (kan'ū-lā), *n.* [L., dim. of *canna*: see *cane*.] In *surg.*, a small tube of metal or the like for introduction into the body, as for drawing off fluid.—**can'nu-lar**, *a.* Tubular.—**can'nu-late**, **can'nu-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Hollow or tubular: as, a *cannulated* needle (a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire, thread, etc., to pass through its entire length).

can-ny (kan'i), *a.*; compar. *cannier*, superl. *canniest*. [Appar. < *can*¹.] Knowing or sagacious; shrewd or astute; skilled or expert; having supernatural power†; safe to deal or meddle with (chiefly with a negative); frugal or thrifty; careful or cautious; quiet or gentle; snug or cozy; pleasing or comely; good or worthy. [Chiefly Sc.].—**can'ny**, *adv.* In a canny manner; carefully; warily; gently. [Sc.].—**to ca' canny**. See under *ca*¹.

ca-noe (kā-nō'), *n.* [Sp. *canoa*; prob. from Carib.] Among primitive peoples, a boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, or made of birch-bark, skins, etc., and propelled by a paddle or paddles; hence, any light boat propelled by paddle.—**ca-noe'**, *v. i.*; *-noed*, *-noeing*. To paddle a canoe; go in a canoe.—**ca-noe'ist**, *n.* One who paddles a canoe; one skilled in canoeing.



War-canoe of Alaska Indians.

can-on¹ (kan'on), *n.* [L., rule, canon, < Gr. *κανών*, straight rod, rule, standard.] An ecclesiastical rule or law enacted by a council or other competent authority; the body of ecclesiastical law ('canon law'); any rule or law; a fundamental principle; a standard or criterion; the books of the Bible recognized by the Christian church as genuine and inspired; any recognized set of sacred books; that part of the mass between the Sanctus and the Lord's Prayer; a catalogue or list, as of the saints acknowledged by the church; a large size of printing-type (48 point); the cannon of a bell; in *music*, a kind of composition in which the different participants begin the same melody one after another at regular intervals, either at the same or at a different pitch.

can-on² (kan'on), *n.* [OF. *canone* (F. *chanoine*), < LL. *canonicus*, *n.*, earlier adj.: see *canonic*.] *Eccles.*, one of a body of dignitaries or prebendaries attached to a cathedral or a collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or a collegiate church; also, one of the members ('canons regular') of certain Roman Catholic religious orders, as the order called 'Canons Regular of St. Augustine' ('Augustinian Canons,' 'Austin Canons,' or 'Black Canons') or that of the Premonstratensians ('White Canons').

ca-ñon (kan'yon, Sp. *kā-nyōn'*), *n.* [Sp. *cañón*, tube, = E. *cannon*.] A deep valley with precipitous sides. [U. S.] **can-on-ess** (kan'on-es), *n.* [Fem. of *canon*².] *Eccles.*, a member of a community of women living under a rule, but not under a vow; a member of a female chapter.

can-non-ic (kā-non'ik), *a.* [L. *canonicus*, < Gr. *κανονικός*, < *κανών*, rule, E. *canon*¹.] Pertaining to a canon or rule; canonical.—**ca-non'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to, established by, or conforming to a canon or canons; authorized, recognized, or accepted.—**canonical hours**, *eccles.*, certain periods of the day set apart for prayer and devotion, namely, matins (with lauds), prime, terce, sext, nones, vespers, and complin.—**ca-non'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ca-non'i-cal-ness**, *n.*—**ca-non'i-cals**, *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon for the clergy when officiating; prescribed official costume.

ca-non-i-cate (kā-non'i-kāt), *n.* [LL. *canonicus*, E. *canon*².] The office or dignity of a canon; a canonry.

can-o-ni-ci-ty (kan-q-nis'i-ti), *n.* Canonical character.

can-on-ist (kan'on-ist), *n.* One versed in canon law. See *canon*¹.—**can-on-is'tic**, **can-on-is'ti-cal**, *a.*

can-on-ize (kan'on-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [ML. *canonizare* (pp. *-atus*).] To make canonical; include in the canon law; admit into the canon, as of Scripture; also, to place in the canon or catalogue of the saints; declare to be a saint; hence, to glorify.—**can'on-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shqn), *n.* **can'on law**. See *canon*¹.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

can-on-ry (kan'ŋn-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The office or benefice of a canon.

Also **can'on-ship**.

Ca-no-pic (ka-nō'pik), *a.* Of or from Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt, as a kind of vase used to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies; hence applied also to vases used elsewhere to hold the ashes of the dead.

can-o-py (kan'ō-pi), *n.*; pl. *-pies* (-piz). [OF. *canape* (F. *canapé*), < L. *conopeum*, < Gr. *κωνωπίον*, mosquito-net, < *κωνωψ*, gnat, mosquito.] A covering suspended or supported over a throne, bed, etc., or held over an exalted person, sacred object, etc.; hence, an overhanging protection or shelter; often, the sky; in *arch.*, an ornamental roof-like projection or covering. — **can'-o-py**, *v. t.*; *-pied*, *-pying*. To cover with or as with a canopy.

ca-no-rous (ka-nō'rus), *a.* [L. *canorus*, < *canor*, song, melody, < *canere*, sing.] Melodious; musical. — **ca-no'-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-no'-rous-ness**, *n.*

cant¹ (kant), *n.* [Prob. < OF. *cant*, < ML. *cantus*, corner, side.] A nook† or corner†; a salient angle; also, an oblique line or surface, as one formed by cutting off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique or slanting face of anything; also, a slanting or tilted position; an inclination; also, a sudden movement tending to tilt a thing; also, a sudden pitch or toss. — **cant**¹, *v. I. tr.* To bevel; also, to put in an oblique position; tilt; turn over; also, to throw with a sudden jerk. **II. intr. To take or have an inclined position; tilt; turn.**

cant² (kant), *v.* [Prob. < L. *cantare*, sing, declaim in a singing tone, < *canere*, sing.] **I. intr.** To speak in the whining or singsong tone of a beggar; beg; also, to talk in a special jargon, as that of thieves or gypsies; also, to use the phraseology peculiar to a particular school, party, profession, etc.; also, to affect religious phraseology, esp. in a pharisaical or hypocritical manner; sham goodness or piety. **II. tr.** To utter or say in a whining tone, in some conventional phraseology, or in hypocritical phrases. — **cant**², *n.* Whining or singsong speech, as of beggars; the special language or jargon spoken by thieves, gypsies, etc.; the phraseology peculiar to a particular class, party, profession, etc. (with disparaging implication); a pet or stock phrase (archaic); insincere conventionality in speech, esp. conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high ideals; affected or insincere use of religious phraseology; an insincere assumption of goodness or piety (as, "Nor in the church with hypocritic face Supplied with *cant* the lack of Christian grace": Whittier's "Daniel Neall").

can't (kānt or kant). Contraction of *cannot*.

can-ta-bi-le (kān-tā'bē-lā). [It., < LL. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, < L. *cantare*, sing.] **In music: I. a.** Song-like and flowing in style. **II. n.** Cantabile style; a cantabile passage or piece.

Can-ta-brig-i-an (kan-tā-brij'i-ən). [ML. *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Cambridge, England, or Cambridge University. **II. n.** A native or in-



Etruscan Canopic Vases.



Architectural Canopy. — Portal of the church of St. Père-sous-Vézelay, France.

habitant of Cambridge; a member or graduate of Cambridge University.

can-ta-liv-er (kan'tā-liv-ēr), *n.* See *cantilever*.

can-ta-loup, **can-ta-loupe** (kan'tā-lōp or -lōp), *n.* [F. *cantaloup*; from *Cantalupo*, a former estate of the Pope near Rome.] A small, ribbed, delicately flavored variety of muskmelon.

can-tan-ker-ous (kan-tang'kē-rus), *a.* [Cf. ME. *contek*, contention, strife.] Ill-naturedly perverse or contrary, as in disposition; cross-grained: as, "There's not a more bitter *cantankerous* toad in all Christendom!" (Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," ii. 1). — **can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **can-tan'ker-ous-ness**, *n.*

can-tar (kan-tār'), *n.* See *kantar*.

can-ta-ta (kan-tā'tā), *n.*; pl. *-tas*. [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing.] Orig., a metrical narrative set to recitative, or alternate recitative and air, usually for a single voice, accompanied by one or more instruments; now, a choral composition, either sacred and resembling a short oratorio, or secular, as a lyric drama set to music but not to be acted.

can-ta-trice (F. kân-tā-trēs, It. kân-tā-trē'chā), *n.*; pl. F. *-trices* (-trēs), It. *-trici* (-trē'chē). [F. and It., < L. *cantatrix*.] A female singer.

can-teen (kan-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, cellar, wine-cellar.] A place in a military camp, reservation, etc., for the sale, under military control, of liquors, provisions, etc., to enlisted men; any place, as in a city, where food and the like are furnished to soldiers, sailors, or others (esp. in governmental service), either for a price or without charge; also, a small vessel or flask, as of tin, used by soldiers and others for carrying water or liquor for drinking; also, a box or chest containing table utensils, etc., used by army officers and others. — **can-teen'er**, *n.*

can-ter¹ (kan'tēr), *n.* [Abbr. of *Canterbury gallop* (as of pilgrims to Canterbury, England).] An easy gallop. — **can'ter**¹, *v. i. or t.* To go or ride at a canter.

can-ter² (kan'tēr), *n.* One who uses or talks cant.

can-ter-bur-y (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [From *Canterbury*, city in southeastern England.] A stand with divisions for holding music, papers, etc.

can-ter-bur-y-bell (kan'tēr-ber-i-bel'), *n.* A plant, *Campanula trachelium*, with bell-shaped flowers (so named because found about Canterbury, England); also, some other species of *Campanula*, esp. *C. medium*, much cultivated for its showy flowers.

can-ter-er (kan'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which canters.

can-thar-i-des (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n.* pl. [L., pl. of *cantharis*, < Gr. *κάνθαρις*, a blistering fly.] The blister-beetles of the genus *Cantharis*, dried and used in medicine, esp. externally for raising blisters and as a stimulant.

— **can-thar'i-dism**, *n.* A morbid state due to the use of cantharides.

— **can-thar'i-dize**, *v. t.*; *-dized*, *-dizing*. To treat with cantharides.



Cant-hook.

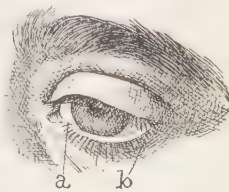
cant-hook (kant'hūk), *n.* A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the lower end, used for grasping and canting or turning over logs, etc.

can-thus (kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *-thi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κάνθος*.] In *anat.*, the angle or corner on each side of the eye, formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids.

can-ti-cle (kant'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, song, < *canere*, sing.] A little song; a song; one of the non-metrical hymns or chants, chiefly from the Bible, used in church services; pl. [cap.], the book of the Old Testament called "The Song of Solomon."



Canterbury-bell (*Campanula medium*).



a, Inner Canthus; b, Outer Canthus.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

can-ti-lev-er (kan'ti-lev-ér or -lè-vér), *n.* [Perhaps from *cantilever*.] A large bracket, usually ornamental, for supporting a balcony, cornice, or the like; also, either of two bracket-like arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form the span of a bridge ('cantilever bridge') when united.

can-til-late (kan'ti-lât), *v. t. or i.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. cantillatus*, pp. of *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, sing.] To recite in musical tones; chant or intone, as in Jewish synagogues. — **can-til-la'-tion** (-lâ'shqn), *n.*

can-tile (kan'ti), *n.* [OF. *cantel*, dim. of *cant*, corner, *E. cantl*.] A corner; a piece; a portion; the hind bow of a saddle. — **cant'let**, *n.* A small cantle; a bit.

can-to (kan'tō), *n.*; pl. -tos (-tōz). [It., < *L. cantus*, song.] One of the main or larger divisions of a long poem (as Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Scott's "Marmion," or Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"); in *music*, the part to which the melody is assigned; the soprano part.

can-ton (kan'ton or kan-ton'), *n.* [F., < *It. cantone*, aug. of *canto*, < *ML. cantus*, corner, *E. cantl*.] A nook† or corner†; a corner† or angle†; a square division occupying an upper corner of an escutcheon, etc.; a division, part, or portion of anything; a small territorial district, esp. one of the states of the Swiss confederation. — **can'ton**, *v. t.* To divide into parts or portions; divide into cantons or territorial districts; also (pron. kan-ton' or kan-tōn'), to allot quarters to (soldiers, etc.). — **can'ton-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a canton.

Can-ton-ese (kan-tōn-ēs' or -ēz'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Canton, China, its inhabitants, or their dialect. *II. n.*; pl. -ese. A native or inhabitant of Canton; the Chinese dialect spoken in Canton.

Can-ton (kan'ton) **flan'nel**. See *flannel*.

can-ton-ment (kan'ton-ment, kan-ton', or kan-tōn'-), *n.* The act of cantoning; also, the place allotted to a regiment or body of soldiers for quarters; esp., a camp (usually of large size and with wooden buildings) where men are trained for military service; *pl.*, military quarters.

can-tor (kan'tor), *n.* [*L.*, singer, < *canere*, sing.] A precentor.

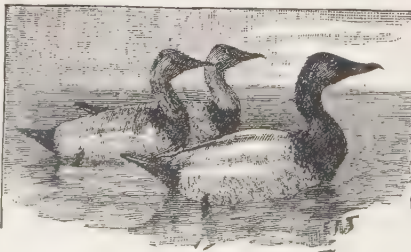
can-trip (kan'trip), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A charm; a spell; a trick. [Chiefly Sc.]

cant-y (kân'ti), *a.* [ME. *cant*, bold.] Cheerful (as, "Oft have ye heard my *canty* strains": Burns's "Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson," 62); also, lively; brisk. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

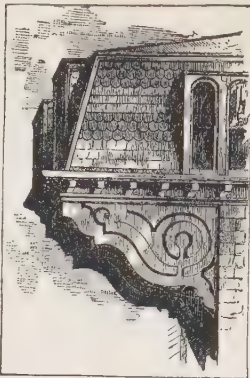
Ca-nuck (ka-nuk'), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A Canadian. [Colloq.]

can-vas (kan'vas), *n.* [OF. *F. canevas*, < *L. cannabis*, hemp.] A closely woven, heavy cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc.; sail-cloth, or sails collectively; a piece of canvas for a particular purpose, as to receive an oil-painting; an oil-painting; also, any of various other fabrics, of linen, cotton, wool, silk, etc., of a distinct, open weave, used for an embroidery surface, for dress-material, etc. —

can'vas-back, *n.* A North American wild duck, *Aythya (Aythya) valis-neria*, with a whitish back: esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.



Canvasbacks.



Cantilevers.



Canton of an Escutcheon.

can-vas (kan'vas), *v.* [From *canvas*.] *I. tr.* To toss in or as in canvas, for sport or punishment†; buffet†; criticize severely†; discuss or debate; examine carefully; investigate by inquiry; also, to apply to or address (persons), or traverse (a district), in soliciting votes, subscriptions, orders, etc. *II. intr.* To engage in discussion or debate; also, to go about soliciting votes, orders, etc. — **can'vass**, *n.* The act of canvassing; an investigation by inquiry; a soliciting of votes, orders, etc. — **can'vass-er**, *n.*

can-y (kā'ni), *a.* Made of cane; cane-like.

can-yon (kan'yqn), *n.* See *cañon*.

can-zo-ne (kân-tsō'nā), *n.*; pl. -ni (-nē). [It., < *L. cantio* (*n*-), song: see *chanson*.] A form of lyric poem, of Provençal origin, developed esp. by the Italians.

can-zo-net (kan-zō-net'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*: see *canzone*.] A short song, esp. one of light and airy character. Also **can-zo-nette'**.

caout-chouc (kō'chuk or kou'-), *n.* [F.; of S. Amer. origin.] The gummy coagulated juice of certain tropical plants; india-rubber.

cap (kap), *n.* [AS. *cæppe*, < *ML. cappa*, *capa*, cap, hooded cloak, cape; origin uncertain.] A covering for the head, esp. one fitting closely and made of softer material than a hat, and having little or no brim; a special head-dress denoting rank, occupation, etc.; also, any object, part, or piece resembling a cap for the head in shape, use, or position; a cap-like covering or top; a percussion-cap; in general, the topmost part; fig., the acme; also, a name given (with distinctive qualifications) to several large sizes of writing-paper (cf. *foolscap*). — **cap of maintenance**, a kind of cap of state or official dignity formerly worn by high personages, and still carried before the sovereign and certain mayors in England, and also represented in heraldry. — **to set one's cap at or for**, to seek to win (a man) as a husband. — **cap**, *v.*; *capped*, *capping*. *I. tr.* To provide or cover with or as with a cap; also, to serve as a cap, covering, or top to; overlie; also, to complete; surpass; follow up with something as good or better; also, to salute by doffing the cap. *II. intr.* To uncover the head in respect.

ca-pa-bil-i-ty (kā-pā-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The quality of being capable; capacity; ability; quality of admitting of certain treatment; also, a property or faculty capable of being developed or put to use (usually in *pl.*).

ca-pa-ble (kā-pā-bl), *a.* [F. *capable*, < *LL. capabilis*, < *L. capere*, take, hold.] Able to be a container (*of*)†; capacious† or comprehensive†; open to the influence (*of*); admitting (*of*); having the power or possibility (with *of* or formerly an infinitive); able, efficient, or competent. — **ca'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ca'pa-bly**, *adv.*

ca-pa-cious (ka-pā'shus), *a.* [*L. capax* (*capac*-), < *capere*, take, hold.] Able to hold or contain; also, capable of holding much; spacious; also, qualified or adapted for the reception (*of*: archaic). — **ca-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

ca-pa-ci-tate (ka-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. To endow with capacity or powers; make capable; qualify. — **ca-pa-ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shqn), *n.*

ca-pa-ci-tive (ka-pas'i-tiv), *a.* In *elect.*, pertaining to capacity: as, a *capacitive* coupler (a coupler which joins circuits by means of a condenser).

ca-pa-ci-ty (ka-pas'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [F. *capacité*, < *L. capacitas*, < *capax*: see *capacious*.] The power of receiving or containing; cubic contents; volume; also, power of receiving impressions, knowledge, etc.; receptivity; mental ability; also, power, ability, or possibility of doing something; also, quality of admitting of certain treatment; also, legal qualification; also, position, character, or relation (as, in the *capacity* of legal adviser); specif., in *elect.*, capability; esp., the ability of a conductor, condenser, or the like, to hold charges of electricity; the ratio of the charge of a conductor or the like to its potential.

cap-a-pie (kap-a-pē'), *adv.* [OF. *cap a pie* (*L. caput*, head; *ad*, to; *pes*, foot).] From head to foot: as, "A figure like your father, Armed . . . *cap-a-pe*" (Shakespeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 200).

ca-par-i-son (ka-par'i-son), *n.* [OF. *capparasson* (F. *caparaçon*), < Sp. *caparazón*, < *ML. capa*, *E. cape*†.] A covering, usually ornamented, laid over the saddle or har-

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ness of a horse, etc.; hence, dress, equipment, or outfit.—**cap-par'i-son**, *v. t.* To cover with a caparison; hence, to dress finely; deck.

cape¹ (kāp), *n.* [OF. F. *cap*, < Pr. *cap* or It. *capo*, < L. *caput*, head.] A piece of land jutting into the sea or some other body of water: as, the Cape of Good Hope (often called *the Cape*).—**Cape glove**, a cape-skin glove.

cape² (kāp), *n.* [F. *cape*, < ML. *capa*: see *cap*.] A sleeveless garment fitting round the neck and falling loosely over the shoulders: worn separately or attached to a coat, etc.—**caped**, *a.*

cap-e-lin (kap'e-lin), *n.* See *caplin*.

ca-pell-meis-ter (kā-pel'mis'tēr), *n.* See *kapellmeister*.

ca-per¹ (kā'pēr), *v. i.* [Prob. < *capriole*.] To leap or skip about in a sprightly manner; prance.—**ca-per**¹, *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; a capricious action; a prank.

ca-per² (kā'pēr), *n.* [L. *capparis*, < Gr. *κάπ-παρίς*.] A shrub, *Capparis spinosa*, of Mediterranean regions, or its flower-bud, which is pickled and used as a condiment.

ca-per³ (kā'pēr), *n.* [D. *kaper*, < *kapen*, seize.] A privateer; also, its captain. [Obs. or hist.]

cap-er-cail-lie, **cap-er-cail-zie** (kap-ēr-kāl'yī, -yī or -zi), *n.* [Gael. *capull-coille*.] The wood-grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, a large gallinaceous bird of northern Europe.

cap-er-er (kā'pēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which capers.

cap-er-some (kā'pēr-sum), *a.* Given to capering.

cape-skin (kāp'skin), *n.* A heavy, durable glove-skin from goats of the Cape district of South Africa; also, glove-skin of similar appearance from various sheep or lambs, made by special tanning processes.

cap-ful (kap'fūl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. As much as a cap will hold.—**capful of wind**, *naut.*, a light gust of wind: as, "I warrant you were frightened, weren't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful of wind*?" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 1).

ca-pi-as (kā'pi-as), *n.* [L., 'take thou.'] In law, a writ commanding an officer to take a person specified into custody. The term includes various writs specially named, for enforcing attendance in court, for imprisoning after judgment until a claim is satisfied, etc.

cap-i-ba-ra, **cap-y-ba-ra** (kap-i-bā'rā), *n.*; pl. *-ras*. [Pg. *capibara*; from Brazilian name.] A South American rodent,



War-horse with Caparison.



Caper (*Capparis spinosa*).



Capercailie.

Hydrochaerus capibara, 3 or 4 feet long, living along the banks of rivers.

cap-il-la-ceous (kap-i-lā'shius), *a.* [L. *capillaceus*, < *capillus*, hair.] Hair-like; capillary.

cap-il-lar-i-ty (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillary action; capillary attraction or repulsion.



Capibara.

cap-il-la-ry (kap'i-lā-ri). [L. *capillaris*, < *capillus*, hair.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to hair; resembling a hair; very slender; having a very small bore; pertaining to or occurring in or as in a tube of fine bore (as, *capillary action*, the elevation or depression of the surface of liquids in fine tubes, etc., due to the forces of cohesion and adhesion; *capillary attraction* or *repulsion*, the apparent attraction or repulsion between a liquid and a tube, etc., observed in such phenomena); in *anat.*, pertaining to a capillary or capillaries. *II. n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A tube with a very small bore; in *anat.*, one of the minute blood-vessels between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins.

cap-i-tal¹ (kap'i-tāl), *n.* [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] The head, or uppermost part, of a column, pillar, etc.

cap-i-tal² (kap'i-tāl). [OF. F. *capital*, < L. *capitalis*, pertaining to the head or to life, chief (as *n.*, ML. *capitale*, wealth, stock), < *caput*, head.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the head or top; involving the loss of the head or life, as punishment; punishable by death, as a crime; fatal or serious, as an error; of letters, of the large size regularly used at the head or beginning of a sentence, or as the first letter of a proper name; of a city, town, etc., chief, esp. as being the official seat of government of a country, state, etc.; of a war-ship, of the highest grade or class; in general, principal; highly important; excellent or first-rate; also, of or pertaining to capital (as, *capital stock*). *II. n.* A capital letter; also, the city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, etc.; also, any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth; an accumulated stock of such wealth; the wealth, whether in money or property, owned or employed in business by an individual, firm, corporation, etc.; fig., resources; any source of profit or advantage.



Medieval Capital, 13th century.—Abbey of Vézelay, France.

cap'i-tal-ism, *n.* Possession of capital; the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, or the resulting power or influence; a system favoring such concentration of wealth.—**cap'i-tal-ist**, *n.* One who has capital; esp., a person who has an extensive capital employed in business enterprises.—**cap'i-tal-is'tic**, *a.*—**cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* The act of capitalizing; also, the capital stock of a corporation.—**cap'i-tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To write or print in capital letters, or with an initial capital; also, to convert into or use as capital; convert (a periodical payment, etc.) into an equivalent capital or lump sum; also, to fix the capital of (a corporation) at a certain sum for the purpose of issuing shares of stock accordingly.—**cap'i-tal-ly**, *adv.*

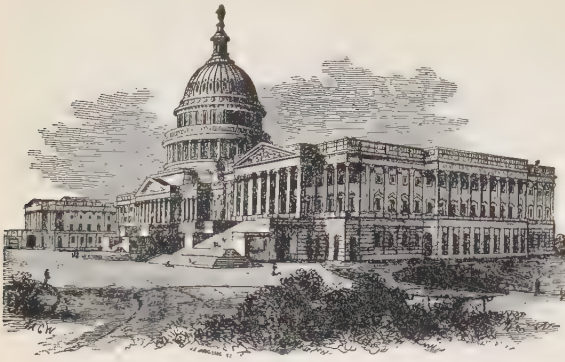
cap-i-tate (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus*, < *caput*, head.] Having or forming a head; headed.

cap-i-ta-tion (kap-i-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *capitatio*(-n), < L. *caput*, head.] A numbering or assessing by the head; a poll-tax; a fee or payment of a uniform amount for each person.

Cap-i-tol (kap'i-tōl), *n.* [L. *Capitolium*, < *caput*, head.] The ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on a summit of the Capitoline Hill; the hill itself; a similar Roman edifice, as in ancient provincial cities; in the U. S., the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington (see cut on following page); also [often *l. c.*], a state-house.—**Cap'i-to-line** (-tō-lin), *a.* [L. *Capitolinus*.] Of or pertaining to the

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Capitol at Rome, the hill on which it stood, or the god Jupiter (of whose worship the Capitol was the seat).



Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C.

cap-it-u-lar (ka-pit'ū-lār). [ML. *capitularis*, < L. *capitulum*: see *capitulum*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to an ecclesiastical or other chapter; in *anat.* and *bot.*, pertaining to or forming a capitulum. **II. n.** A member of an ecclesiastical chapter; also, an act passed in a chapter; also, a Frankish capitulary.

cap-it-u-la-ry (ka-pit'ū-lā-ri). [ML. *capitularius*, < L. *capitulum*: see *capitulum*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to a chapter. **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A member of a chapter; also, an ordinance or law of a Frankish sovereign (usually in *pl.*).

cap-it-u-late (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [ML. *capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, < L. *capitulum*: see *capitulum*.] To draw up a writing under heads or in chapters; arrange terms; make terms of surrender; surrender on stipulated terms. **-cap-it-u-la-tion** (-lā'shon), *n.* The act of capitulating; a statement of the heads of a subject; summary; enumeration; a making of terms; an agreement made, as the pledge sworn to by an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire before his coronation; a surrendering upon stipulated terms, or the instrument containing the terms.

-Capitulation Day, the anniversary (Aug. 13) of the capitulation of Manila to the American troops in 1898, observed as a holiday in the Philippines. **-cap-it-u-la-tor**, *n.* **cap-it-u-lum** (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [L., small head, capital of column, chapter, dim. of *caput*, head.] In *anat.*, the head of a bone; in *bot.*, a close head of sessile flowers; a flower-head.

cap-lin, cap-e-lin (kap'lin, -ē-lin), *n.* [F. *capelan*, *caplan*.] A small food-fish, *Mallo-tus villosus*, allied to the smelt: much used as bait for cod.



Caplin.

cap-no-man-cy (kap'nō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of smoke.

ca-pon (kā'pon), *n.* [AS. *capūn*, < L. *capo(n)*.] A cock castrated to improve the flesh for use as food.

cap-o-nier (kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *caponnière*, < It. *caponiera* or Sp. *caponera*, lit. 'coop for capons.'] In *fort.*, a work or covered passage in or across a ditch.

cap-o-ral (kāp-ō-rāl' or kap'ō-rāl'), *n.* [F., lit. 'corporal'; said to be so called because superior to the common (French) soldier's or canteen tobacco.] A kind of tobacco.

cap-pot (ka-pōt'), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] In *piquet*, a winning of all the tricks. **-ca-pōt'**, *v. t.*; *-potted*, *-potting*. In *piquet*, to win all the tricks from.

cap-po-tas-to (kā-pō-tās'tō), *n.* [It.] A device attached to fretted musical instruments, as the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once.

ca-pote (ka-pōt'), *n.* [F., < ML. *capa*, E. *cape*.] A long cloak with a hood; also, a close, cap-like bonnet worn by women and children.

cap-pa-ri-da-ceous (kap'ā-ri-dā'shius), *a.* [L. *capparis*: see *caper*.] Belonging to the *Capparidaceæ*, or caper family of plants.

capped (kapt), *a.* Wearing or having a cap: as, white-capped.

cap-per (kap'ēr), *n.* One who or that which caps; also, a stool-pigeon, as for gamblers (slang); a by-bidder at an auction (slang). **-cap'ping**, *n.* The act of one who or that which caps; also, that with which something is capped.

cap-re-o-late (kap'rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *capreolus*, tendril.] In *bot.*, having tendrils.

cap-ric (kap'rik), *a.* [L. *caper*, goat.] In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a fatty acid found in butter, coconut-oil, etc., and having a faint goat-like odor.

ca-pric-cio (ka-prich'io, It. *kā-prēt'chō*), *n.*; pl. *capriccios* (-iōz), It. *capricci* (-chē). [It., appar. < *capro*, < L. *caper*, goat.] A caper; a prank; a caprice; a musical composition in a free, irregular style. **-ca-pric-cio-so** (kā-prēt-chō'sō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, capricious; fantastic in style.

ca-price (ka-prēs'), *n.* [F. *caprice*, < It. *capriccio*: see *capriccio*.] A sudden change of mind without apparent or adequate motive; a whim; also, mere fancy; susceptibility to varying or freakish impulses; freakishness; also, a fantastic production; in *music*, a capriccio. **-ca-pri'-cious** (-prish'us), *a.* [F. *capricieux*, < It. *capriccioso*.] Subject to, led by, or indicative of caprice or fancy; whimsical; changeable; freakish. **-ca-pri'-cious-ly**, *adv.* **-ca-pri'-cious-ness**, *n.*

Cap-ri-corn (kap'ri-kōrn), *n.* [L. *Capricornus*, < *caper*, goat, + *cornu*, horn.] A zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, represented by a figure with the fore part of a goat and the hind part of a fish, or sometimes as a goat; also, the tenth sign of the zodiac. See *zodiac*. Also (L.) **Cap-ri-corn'-nus** (-kōr'nus).

cap-ri-fi-ca-tion (kap'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*(n-), < *caprificare*, ripen by The Constellation Capricorn, pictured according to ancient descriptions.

caprificare, < *capri-ficus*: see *caprifig*.] A process of ripening cultivated figs by a cross-pollination brought about by an insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which inhabits the caprifig.

cap-ri-fi-gus (kap'ri-fi-gus), *n.* [L. *caprificus*, < *caper*, goat, + *figus*, fig.] The uncultivated form of the common fig, *Ficus carica*.

cap-ri-fo-li-a-ceous (kap'ri-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [ML. *caprifolium*, honeysuckle, < L. *caper*, goat, + *folium*, leaf.] Belonging to the *Caprifoliaceæ*, a family of plants including the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, snowberry, etc.

cap-ri-form (kap'ri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *caper*, goat: see *-form*.] Goat-like.

cap-ri-ole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* [F. *capriole* (now *cabriole*), < It. *capriola*, < L. *caper*, goat.] A caper or leap; an upward spring made by a horse with all four feet and without advancing. **-cap'ri-ole**, *v. i.*; *-oled*, *-oling*. To execute a capriole.

ca-pro-ic (ka-prō'ik), *a.* [Cf. *capric*.] In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a fatty acid found accompanying capric acid, and occurring as a clear, colorless oil with a faintly rancid odor.

cap-si-cum (kap'si-kum), *n.* [NL., < L. *capsa*, box, E. *case*.] Any plant of the solanaceous genus *Capsicum*, as *C. annuum*, the common pepper of the garden, in many varieties, with hot, pungent seeds inclosed in a podded or bell-shaped pericarp which also (except in the so-called 'sweet peppers') is of extreme pungency; also, the fruit of these plants, or some preparation of it, used as a condiment (see *cayenne*) and in medicine.

cap-size (kap-siz'), *v. i.* or *t.*; *-sized*, *-sizing*. [Origin unknown.] To upset or overturn, as a boat. **-cap-si'-zal**, *cap-size'*, *n.*



The Constellation Capricorn, pictured according to ancient descriptions.



Capsicum (*C. annuum*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; an, then; y, you;

cap-stan (kap'stān), *n.* [F. and Pr. *cabestan*, prob. < L. *capistrare*, tie with a halter, < *capistrum*, halter, < *capere*, hold.] A device resembling a windlass but having a vertical axis, commonly turned by a bar or lever, and serving to wind a cable, as for raising weights (as an anchor).

cap-stone (kap'stōn), *n.* A capping or finishing stone of a structure.

cap-su-lar (kap'sū-lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a capsule. Also **cap'su-la-ry** (-lā-ri).

cap-su-late, **cap-su-lat-ed** (kap'sū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Inclosed in or formed into a capsule. — **cap-su-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* Inclosure in a capsule.

cap-sule (kap'sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, box, E. *case*².] A small case, envelop, or covering; a thin metal covering for the mouth of a corked bottle; a gelatinous case inclosing a dose of medicine; in *anat.* and *zool.*, a membranous sac or integument; in *bot.*, a dry dehiscent fruit or seed-vessel, composed of two or more carpels; also, the perca of mosses; in *chem.*, a small shallow vessel, as of porcelain.

cap-tain (kap'tān), *n.* [OF. F. *capitaine*, < ML. *capitaneus*, < L. *caput*, head.] One who is at the head of or in authority over others; a chief or leader; a military leader; an officer in the army ranking below a major and above a lieutenant, and usually in command of a company, troop, or battery; an officer in the navy ranking below a rear-admiral and above a commander, and usually in command of a war-ship; the commander or master of a merchant ship or other vessel; the leader of a racing crew, baseball team, or the like. — **cap'tain**, *v. t.* To lead or command as captain. — **cap'tain-cy** (-sī), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The rank, post, or leadership of a captain. — **cap'tain-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *-als*. The commander-in-chief of a military force. — **cap'tain-ship**, *n.* The office, authority, or skill of a captain.

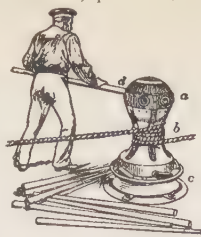
cap-ta-tion (kap-tā'shōn), *n.* [L. *captatio*(-n-), < *captare*, strive to take: see *catch*.] The use of artful endeavors, appeals, etc., to secure or accomplish something.

cap-tion (kap'shōn), *n.* [L. *captio*(-n-), < *capere*, take.] A taking or seizing (now rare); caviling†; that part of a legal document which states time, place, etc., of execution or performance; also, a heading or title, as of a chapter or article.

cap-tious (kap'shūs), *a.* [L. *captiosus*, < *captio*(-n-): see *caption*.] Apt to insnare or perplex, as in argument; also, apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects; faultfinding; proceeding from a faultfinding or caviling disposition; also, capacious†. — **cap'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cap'tious-ness**, *n.*

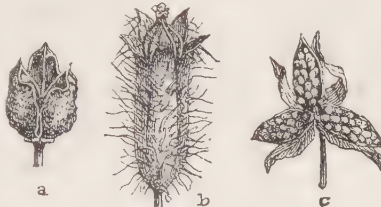
cap-ti-vate (kap'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; *-vated*, *-vating*. [LL. *captivatus*, pp. of *captivare*, < L. *captivus*: see *captive*.] To capture†; subjugate†; overpower and hold as by beauty or excellence; enchant; charm. — **cap'ti-vat-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cap-ti-va'tion** (-vā'shōn), *n.* The act of captivating, or the state of being captivated. — **cap'ti-va-tor**, *n.*

cap-tive (kap'tiv), *a.* [L. *captivus*, < *capere*, take.] Made or held prisoner, as in war; kept in confinement or restraint; also, enslaved as by love or other passion; captivated; also, of or pertaining to a captive. — **captive balloon**, a balloon held in a particular station by means of a rope or cable, as for observation purposes. — **cap'tive**, *n.* A prisoner; also, one who is enslaved by love, beauty, etc. — **cap-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The state or period of being captive: as, the Babylonian captivity of the Jews (see *Babylonian*, *a.*).



Capstan.

a, capstan-head; *b*, bar-rel; *c*, pawl-rim and pawls; *d*, capstan-bar.



Capsules, after dehiscence.

a, asphodel; *b*, prickly poppy; *c*, violet.

cap-tor (kap'tōr), *n.* [L., < *capere*, take.] One who takes or captures. — **cap'tress**, *n.* A female captor.

cap-ture (kap'tūr), *n.* [L. *captura*, < *capere*, take.] The act of taking as by force or stratagem; also, that which is so taken; a prize. — **cap'ture**, *v. t.*; *-tured*, *-turing*. To take by force or stratagem; win. — **cap'tur-er**, *n.*

ca-puche (ka-pōsh'), *n.* [F. *capuche*, *capuce*, < It. *capuccio*, hood, cowl, < ML. *capa*, E. *cape*².] A hood or cowl; esp., the long, pointed cowl of the Capuchins.

Cap-u-chin (kap'ū-chin or kap'ū-shēn'), *n.* [F. *capuchin*, now *capucin*, < It. *cappuccino*, < *cappuccio*: see *capuche*.] One of an order of Franciscan friars, a reformed branch of the Observants, wearing a long, pointed cowl; [*l. c.*] a hooded cloak for women; a variety of pigeon with a hood-like tuft of feathers on the back of the head; a tropical American monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, so called from the cowl-like appearance of the hair of the head, or any monkey of the same genus.

Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*).

cap-ut mor-tu-um (kā'put mōr'tū-um), [L., 'dead head.'] In old chemistry, the residuum of chemicals after distillation or sublimation; fig., any worthless residue.

cap-y-ba-ra (kap-i-bā'rā), *n.* See *capibara*.

car (kār), *n.* [OF. *car*, *char* (F. *char*), < L. *carrus*, kind of two-wheeled vehicle for carrying loads; from Celtic.] A wheeled vehicle in many varieties, often one with two wheels; a chariot, as of war or triumph; a vehicle of state or solemnity; an automobile; a vehicle running on rails; the part of a balloon, elevator, or the like, for carrying the passengers, etc.

ca-ra-ba-o (kā-rā-bā'ō), *n.*; pl. *-os* (-ōz). [Philippine Sp.] In the Philippine Islands, the water-buffalo.

car-a-bi-neer, **car-a-bi-nier** (kar'a-bi-nēr'), *n.* [F. *carabinier* (= It. *carabiniere*), < *carabine*: see *carbine*, and cf. *carbineer*.] A soldier, usually of the cavalry, armed with the carbine.



Carabao.

car-a-cal (kar'a-kal), *n.* [F. *caracal*, < Turk. *qarah*, black, + *gulaq*, ear.] A small feline animal, *Lynx caracal*, of Asia and Africa, of a reddish-brown color, and having a tuft of long black hair at the tip of each ear.



Caracal.

ca-ra-ca-ra (kā-rā-kā'rā), *n.* [S. Amer. name; imit. of its cry.] Any of certain culture-like birds of the falcon family (subfamily *Polyborinæ*) of the warmer parts of America.

car-ack, **car-rack** (kar'āk), *n.* [OF. *carrake* (F. *caraque*), < ML. *carraca*; origin uncertain.] A large, armed merchant vessel, esp. Spanish or Portuguese, of former times.

car-a-cole (kar'a-kōl), *n.* [F. *caracole*, < Sp. *caracol*, snail, winding staircase, wheeling movement.] A spiral staircase;

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *čh*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

also, a half-turn executed by a horseman in riding.—**car'-a-cole**, *v. i.*; *-coled*, *-coling*. To execute caracoles; wheel; prance: as, "Now caracol'd the steeds in air" (Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," ii. 19).

car-a-cul (kar'a-köl or -kul), *n.* [Russ.] The skin of the very young of certain Asiatic or Russian sheep, dressed as a fur, resembling astrakhan, but with a flatter, looser curl. **ca-rafe**, **ca-raffe** (ka-räf'), *n.* [F. *carafe*, < It. *caraffa*; prob. from Ar.] A glass water-bottle.

car'a-geen, **car'a-gheen**, *n.* See *carrageen*.

car-am-bo-la (kar-am-bō'lā), *n.* [Pg.] The acid fruit of a small East Indian tree, *Averrhoa carambola*; also, the tree itself.

car-am-bole (kar'am-böl), *n.* and *v.* See *carom*.

car-a-mel (kar'a-mel), *n.* [F. *caramel*, < Sp. *caramelo*.] Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring food, etc.; also, a kind of candy, commonly in small blocks, made from sugar, butter, milk, etc.—**car'a-mel**, *v. t.* or *i.* To caramelize.—**car'a-mel-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* or *i.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [= F. *caraméliser*.] To convert or to be converted into caramel.—**car'a-mel-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shön), *n.*

car-an-goid (ka-rang'goid), *a.* [NL. *Caranx*, the typical genus (cf. Sp. *carangue*, a West Indian flatfish): see *-oid*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Carangidae*, a family of fishes including the cavally, pompano, pilot-fish, etc.

car-a-pace (kar'a-pās), *n.* [F., < Sp. *carapacho*.] The shell of a turtle, etc., esp. the upper shell. Also **car'a-pax** (-paks).

car-at (kar'at), *n.* [F. *carat*, < It. *carato*, < Ar. *qirāt*, < Gr. *κεράτιον*, carob bean, carat, dim. of *képas*, horn.] A twenty-fourth part (used in expressing the fineness of gold, pure gold being 24 carats fine); also, a unit of weight for precious stones (equal to about 3 grains troy).

car-a-van (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), *n.* [F. *caravane*, < Pers. *kārwān*.] A company of merchants or others travel-

ing together, as for safety, esp. over deserts, etc., in Asia or Africa; any similar band of travelers; also, a large covered vehicle for passengers or goods; a van; a house on wheels.

car-a-van-sa-ry

(kar-a-van'sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz).

[Pers. *kārwān-sarāi*: cf. *serāi*.]

In the East, a kind of inn for the accommodation of caravans; hence, any large inn or hotel. Also **car-a-van'se-rai** (-se-ri).

car-a-vel (kar'a-vel), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *caravela*, ult. < Gr.

κάραβος, kind of light ship.] A kind of small ship formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese; also, a Turkish man-of-war.

car-a-way (kar'a-wā), *n.* [Ar. *karawīyā*: cf. L. *careum*, Gr. *κάρων*.]

An apiaceous plant, *Carum carui*, bearing aromatic seed-like fruit ('caraway-seeds') used in cookery and medicine and yielding a volatile oil; also, the fruit or seeds.

car-ba-mate (kär'bā-māt), *n.* In chem., a salt of carbamic acid.

car-bam-ic (kär-bam'ik), *a.* [From *carbonic* + *amide*.] In chem., noting or pertaining to an organic acid, CONH_2OH , not occurring in the free state, but known in the form of salts, esp. that of ammonium.

car-ba-mide (kär'bā-mid or -mid), *n.* [From *carbon* + *amide*.] In chem., urea.

car-bido (kär'bid or -bid), *n.* In chem., a compound of carbon with a more electropositive element or radical.

car-bine (kär'bin), *n.* [F. *carabine* (= It. *carabina*), orig. a small harquebus, < *carabin*, a mounted soldier armed with this weapon: origin uncertain.] A short rifle (or, formerly, musket) adapted for cavalry.—**car-bi-neer'** (-bi-nēr'), *n.* [Cf. *carabineer*.] A soldier armed with a carbine.

carbo- Form of *carbon* used in combination.

car-bo-hy-drate (kär-bō-hi'drät), *n.* [See *carbo-*.] In chem., any of a class of carbon compounds, including starch, sugar, and cellulose, which contain twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms.

car-bo-late (kär'bō-lät), *n.* In chem., a salt of carbolic acid.—**car'bō-lat-ed** (-lät-ted), *a.* Containing carbolic acid.

car-bol-ic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [L. *carbo*, coal, + *oleum*, oil.] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal: as, *carbolic acid* ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, obtained from the heavy oil of coal-tar: used as a disinfectant, antiseptic, etc.).—**car'bō-lize** (-bō-liz), *v. t.*; *-lized*, *-lizing*. To treat with carbolic acid.

car-bon (kär'bön), *n.* [F. *carbone*, < L. *carbo(n)*, coal, charcoal.] Chem. sym., C; at. wt., 12.005. A widely distributed element which forms organic compounds in combination with hydrogen, oxygen, etc., and which occurs in a pure state as the diamond and as graphite, and in an impure state as charcoal; also, a rod or plate composed in part of carbon, used in arc-lamps, batteries, etc.—**carbon dioxide**, a heavy gas, CO_2 , present in the atmosphere and formed during respiration: used in the manufacture of effervescent drinks, as soda-water, etc.—**carbon monoxide**, a colorless, odorless, very poisonous gas, CO, which burns with a pale-blue flame, and is formed when carbon burns with an insufficient supply of air.—**carbon process**, a method of making photographic prints by the use of a pigment, such as carbon, contained in sensitized gelatin.—**car-bo-na'-ceous** (-bō-nä'shius), *a.* Of, like, or containing carbon.

car-bo-na-do¹ (kär-bō-nä'dō), *n.*; pl. *-does* or *-dos* (-dōz). [Sp. *carbonada*, < L. *carbo(n)*, coal.] A piece of meat or the like scored and broiled.—**car-bo-na'-do**¹, *v. t.*; *-doed*, *-doing*. To score and broil; also, to slash or hack.

car-bo-na-do² (kär-bō-nä'dō), *n.*; pl. *-does* (-dōz). [Pg., < *carbone*, carbon.] An opaque, dark-colored, massive form of diamond, found chiefly in Brazil, and used for drills; black diamond.

Car-bo-na-ro (kär-bō-nä'rō), *n.*; pl. *-ri* (-rē). [It., 'charcoal-burner'.] A member of a former secret political society of revolutionary aims in Italy and France, originating in southern Italy early in the 19th century as a movement against the French rule: usually in pl.—**Car-bo-na'-rism**, *n.*

car-bo-nate (kär'bō-nāt), *n.* In chem., a salt of carbonic acid.—**car'bō-nate**, *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. To form into a carbonate; charge or impregnate with carbonic-acid gas (carbon dioxide).—**car'bō-na'tion** (-nä'shön), *n.*

car-bon-ic (kär-bōn'ik), *a.* Of or containing carbon: as, *carbonic acid* (an acid, H_2CO_3 , whose salts are carbonates; also, carbon dioxide); *carbonic-acid gas* (carbon dioxide).

car-bo-nif-er-ous (kär-bō-ni'ē-rus). [L. *carbo(n)*, coal, + *ferre*, bear.] *I. a.* Coal-bearing; [*cap.*] noting or pertaining to a geological period or a system of rocks preceding the Permian. *II. n.* [*cap.*] The Carboniferous period or system.

car-bon-ite (kär'bō-nit), *n.* An explosive used in blasting, containing nitroglycerin and various other substances, such as powdered wood and sodium nitrate.

car-bon-ize (kär'bō-niz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To convert into carbon, as by partial combustion; cover with carbon; combine with carbon.—**car'bōn-i-za'tion** (-bō-ni-zä'shön), *n.*—**car'bōn-iz-er** (-bō-ni-zēr), *n.*

car-bon-pa-per (kär'bōn-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper faced with a preparation of carbon or other material, used between two sheets of plain paper in order to reproduce upon the lower sheet that which may be written upon the upper.

car-bon-yl (kär'bō-nil), *n.* [From *carbon* + *-yl*.] In chem., a bivalent radical, CO, composed of one atom of carbon and one of oxygen.—**carbonyl chloride**, in chem., a gas, COCl_2 , formed by the action of light on a mixture of carbon monoxide and chlorine.—**car-bon-yl'ic**, *a.*



Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.



Caravel, 15th century.

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔH, then; y, you;

car-bo-run-dum (kär-bq-run'dum), *n.* [From *carbon* + *corundum*.] Silicon carbide, SiC, an important abrasive produced in the electric furnace. [Proprietary name.]

car-box-yl (kär-bok'sil), *n.* [From *carb(on)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a univalent radical or group containing carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen (COOH), present in organic acids. — **car-box-yl-a'tion** (-bok-si-lä'shön), *n.* The introduction of a carboxyl group into a compound. — **car-box-yl'ic**, *a.*

car-boy (kär'boi), *n.* [Pers. *qarābah*, large flagon.] A large globular glass bottle, esp. one protected by basketwork or a wooden box, as for containing acids.

car-bun-cle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* [OF. *carbuncle*, < L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo(n-)*, (live) coal.] Formerly, a red gem, as a ruby or garnet; now, a garnet cut in a convex rounded form without facets; also, a painful circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to spread (somewhat like a boil, but more serious in its effects); also, an inflamed spot or pimple, as on the nose, due to intemperance. — **car'-bun-cled**, *a.* Set with carbuncles; afflicted with a carbuncle; spotted or pimpled; red or glowing like a carbuncle. — **car-bun'cu-lar** (-bung'kü-lär), *a.* Of or like a carbuncle; characterized by carbuncles; inflamed.

car-bu-rate (kär'bū-rät), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [See *carburet*.] To impregnate or mix with hydrocarbons, as the air in an internal-combustion engine. — **car-bu-ra'tion** (-rä'shön), *n.*

car-bu-ret (kär'bū-ret), *n.* [From *carbon*.] In *chem.*, a carbide. — **car'bu-ret**, *v. t.*; -reted or -retted, -retting or -retting. To combine with carbon; impregnate or mix with hydrocarbons. — **car'bu-ret-ant**, *n.* A hydrocarbon used for carbureting. — **car'bu-ret-er**, *car'bu-ret-or*, *n.* Any of various devices for impregnating air or gas with hydrocarbons: used for making an explosive mixture in an internal-combustion engine, or for adding hydrocarbons to a non-luminous gas in making illuminating gas. — **car-bu-re'tion** (-re'shön), *n.* The act of carbureting; the process of impregnating air with volatile hydrocarbons in an internal-combustion engine.

car-bu-rize (kär'bū-riz), *v. t.*; -rized, -rizing. [F. *carbure*, a carbide, < *carbone*, E. *carbon*.] To combine with carbon. — **car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zä'shön), *n.* — **car'bu-riz-er** (-ri-zér), *n.*

car-ca-jou (kär'kä-zhö or -jö), *n.* [Canadian F.; of Indian origin.] The wolverene (animal).

car-ca-net (kär'kä-net), *n.* [OF. *carcanet* (F. *carcan*); from Teut.] An ornamental collar or necklace, as of gold or jewels (archaic: see Tennyson's "Last Tournament," 6); also, a similar ornamental circlet or band worn on the head (obs. or hist.: as, "his high-crowned grey hat . . . encircled by a *carcanet* of large balas rubies," Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," v.).

car-cass, **car-case** (kär'kas), *n.* [AF. *carcois* (OF. *charcois*), also F. *carcas* (< It. *carassa*); ult. origin uncertain.] The dead body of an animal or (now only in contempt) of a human being; a living body (now chiefly in contempt or ridicule); anything from which the vital principle is gone; the decaying remains of anything (as, "a very dangerous flat . . . where the *carcases* of many a tall ship lie buried": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iii. 1. 6); an unfinished framework or skeleton, as of a house or ship; an iron case containing combustibles, used as a missile, and intended to set fire to buildings, etc.

car-cel (kär-sel' or kär'sel), *n.* [From B. G. *Carcel*: see *Carcel lamp*.] A French unit of illuminating power, based on the light emitted by a standard Carcel lamp.

Car-cel (kär-sel' or kär'sel) **lamp**. [From B. G. *Carcel*, (French) inventor (1800) of the lamp.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork: used in lighthouses, etc., and (in a standard form) for testing illuminating power.

car-ci-no-ma (kär-si-nö'mä), *n.*; pl. -mas or -mata (-mä-tä). [L., < Gr. *καρκίνωμα*, < *καρκινών*, affect with cancer, <

καρκίος, crab, cancer.] In *pathol.*, a malignant tumor that spreads and often recurs after excision; a cancer. — **car-ci-nom'a-tous** (-nom'a-tus), *a.*

card¹ (kär'd), *n.* [OF. F. *carte*, < L. *charta*: see *chart*.] A chart†, map†, or plan†; the circular piece of paper, etc., on which the 32 points indicating direction are marked in a compass; one of a set of pieces of cardboard printed with spots, figures, etc., used in playing various games; a playing-card; *pl.*, a game or games played with such a set; card-playing; *sing.*, a piece of stiff paper or thin pasteboard, usually rectangular, for various uses; a small sheet of stiff paper for bearing a note, message, etc. (as, a postal *card*); a piece of thin cardboard or heavy paper bearing an invitation, or serving as a ticket or the like; a piece of cardboard with more or less elaborate ornamentation, bearing complimentary greetings (as, a Christmas *card*); a piece of thin cardboard bearing the name, or the name and address, of the person presenting it, used in making a call ('visiting-card'), announcing the nature and place of the person's business ('business card'), etc.; a short published notice or advertisement, as in a newspaper; a program of the events at races, etc.; a person of some indicated characteristic (slang: as, a queer *card*); also, a thin, flat piece or sheet, as of gingerbread. — **card**¹, *v. t.* To provide with a card; also, to fasten on a card.

card² (kär'd), *n.* [OF. F. *carde*, teazel, wool-card, < L. *carduus*, thistle.] A wire-toothed brush or some similar implement, as used in disentangling and combing out fibers of wool, flax, etc., preparatory to spinning; also, a kind of currycomb. — **card**², *v. t.* To dress (wool, etc.) with a card; also, to mix†.

car-da-mom (kär'dä-möm), *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, < Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, < *κάρδαμον*, cress, + *ἄμωμον*, kind of spice-plant.] The aromatic seed-capsule of various zingiberaceous plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, native in the East Indies and elsewhere, used as a spice or condiment and in medicine; also, any of the plants.

card-board (kär'd'börd), *n.* A thin, fine pasteboard.

card-case (kär'd'käs), *n.* A small pocket-case for holding visiting-cards, etc.

card-cat-a-logue (kär'd'kat'a-log), *n.* A catalogue in which each entry is made on a separate card, the cards being arranged in order, alphabetically or otherwise, in boxes or drawers.

card-er (kär'dér), *n.* One who or that which cards wool, etc.; a machine for carding.

car-di-ac (kär'di-ak). [L. *cardiacus*, < Gr. *καρδιακός*, < *καρδία*, heart.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the heart; also, stimulating the heart, as a drug; invigorating; also, pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach. **II. n.** A cardiac remedy; a cordial. — **car-di'a-cal** (-di'ä-käl), *a.* Cardiac.

car-di-al-gia (kär'di-al'jiä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Heartburn.

car-di-gan (kär'di-gan), *n.* [From the seventh Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868).] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket. Also **car'di-gan jack'et**.

car-di-nal (kär'di-näl). [L. *cardinalis*, < *cardo*, hinge, critical point.] **I. a.** Pertaining to a hinge (of a bivalve shell); also, of prime importance; chief, principal, or fundamental (as, the *cardinal* virtues, see *virtue*; the four *cardinal* points of the compass, the north, south, east, and west points; the *cardinal* numbers, *one, two, three*, etc., as opposed to the *ordinal*); also, cardinal-red. **II. n.** One of the seventy members of the Sacred College of the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next to the Pope, and wearing a red hat and cassock; a cardinal-red color; a woman's short, hooded cloak (orig. red)†; a cardinal-bird; mulled red wine; also, a cardinal number. — **car'di-nal-ate** (-ät), *n.*



Carboy.



Cardinal's Hat used heraldically as part of the armorial achievement of a cardinal.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *ˊ*, primary accent; *ˈ*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

The office or rank of a cardinal. — **car'di-nal=bird**, *n.* An American song-bird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, with brilliant red plumage and a crested head; any of various similar birds. — **car'di-nal-flow'er**, *n.* A North American plant, *Lobelia cardinalis*, with showy red flowers. — **car'di-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **car'di-nal-red'**, *a.* Of a deep, rich red (darker than that of a cardinal's dress). — **car'di-nal-ship**, *n.*



cardio-. Form of Gr. *καρδία*, heart, used in combination. — **car-di-o-gram** (kär'di-ō-gram), *n.* [+ *Cardinal-bird* (*Cardinalis virginianus*).]

A tracing made by the cardiograph. — **car'di-o-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] An instrument for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. — **car'di-o-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.*

car-di-oid (kär'di-oid), *n.* [Gr. *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped: see *cardio-* and *-oid*.] A somewhat heart-shaped mathematical curve, being the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.

car-di-ol-o-gy (kär-di-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *cardio-* and *-logy*.] The science of the heart.

car-di-tis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, heart.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscles of the heart.

car-doon (kär-dōn'), *n.* [F. *cardon*, < L. *carduus*, thistle.] A perennial plant, *Cynara cardunculus*, native in Mediterranean regions, related to the artichoke and eaten as a vegetable.

care (kär), *n.* [AS. *caru*, *cearu*, = Goth. *kara*.] Grief† or distress†; also, anxiety, concern, or solicitude; also, serious attention; heed; caution; also, watchful oversight; charge; also, an object of concern or attention. — **care**, *v. i.*; *cared*, *caring*. [AS. *carian*, *cearian*.] To be concerned or solicitous; have thought or regard; also, to be concerned so as to feel or express objection (with a negative: as, I don't care if I do); also, to be inclined (*to*); have an inclination or liking (*for*); have a fondness or affection (*for*); also, to make provision or look out (*for*).

car-reen (kär-rēn'), *n.* [F. *carine*, now *carène*, < L. *carina*, keel.] The position of a ship when laid over on one side; also, a careening. — **car-reen'**, *v. i. tr.* To cause (a ship) to lie over on one side for repairing or the like; clean or repair (a ship in such a position); also, to cause (a ship) to heel over. **II. intr.** To careen a ship; also, to lean to one side, as a ship. — **car-reen'ago** (-āj), *n.* A place or a charge for careening a ship.

car-reer (kär-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière*, < L. *carrus*, E. *car*.] A race-course†; a path† or way†; a charge at full speed†; a course, esp. a swift one; (full) speed; general course of action or procedure, as of a person through life or in some profession or office, esp. a conspicuous course; a course of life or employment offering possibilities of advancement or fame. — **car-reer'**, *v. i.* To run or move rapidly along. — **car-reer'er**, *n.*

care-free (kär'frē'), *a.* Free from care; without anxiety or worry.

care-ful (kär'fūl), *a.* [AS. *carful*.] Full of care, trouble, or anxiety (archaic); attended with trouble or anxiety (archaic); also, full of care or concern for something; solicitously mindful (*of*); also, heedful; painstaking; watchful; cautious; also, performed with care, heed, or caution. — **care'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **care'ful-ness**, *n.*

care-less (kär'les), *a.* [AS. *carlēas*.] Free from care or anxiety (archaic); also, having no care or concern; unconcerned; not caring or troubling; also, not taking due care; heedless; thoughtless; negligent; inaccurate; also, marked by lack of care; unconsidered or unstudied; done heedlessly or negligently; due to lack of proper care; also, uncared-for†. — **care'less-ly**, *adv.* — **care'less-ness**, *n.*

car-er (kär'ēr), *n.* One who cares.

ca-ress (kär-res'), *n.* [F. *caresse*, < It. *carezza*, < L. *carus*, dear.] An act of endearment; an expression of affection by touch. — **ca-ress'**, *v. t.* To bestow caresses on; fondle;

fig., to treat with favor. — **ca-ress'ant**, **ca-res'sive** (-res'iv), *a.* Caressing. — **ca-ress'er**, *n.* — **ca-ress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

car-et (kär'et or kār'et), *n.* [L., 'there is lacking.'] A mark (Λ) made in written or printed matter to show the place of something to be inserted.

care-tak-er (kär'tā'kēr), *n.* One who takes care of a thing, place, or person; a person put in charge of anything.

care-worn (kär'wōrn), *a.* Showing marks of care or anxiety.

car-go (kär'gō), *n.*; pl. *-goes* or *-gos* (-gōz). [Sp., < *cargar*, load, = E. *charge*, *v.*] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; load.

car-goose (kär'gös), *n.*; pl. *-geese* (-gēs). [Cf. prov. Eng. *car*, *carr*, pool, marsh.] The crested grebe (bird), *Podiceps cristatus*.

Car-ib (kär'ib), *n.* [Sp. *Caribe*: cf. *cannibal*.] A member of an Indian people of northeastern South America, formerly dominant through the Lesser Antilles; also, their language.

— **Car-ib-be-an** (kär-i-bē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, or the Lesser Antilles, or the sea between the Lesser Antilles and South and Central America ('Caribbean Sea').

ca-ri-be (kär-rē'bā), *n.* [Sp., *cannibal*, orig. *Carib*.]

A voracious South American freshwater fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, also, any of various allied fishes.

car-i-bou (kär'i-bō), *n.*; pl. *-bous* or (esp. collectively) *-bou*. [Canadian F.; of Indian origin.]

Any of several North American species or varieties of reindeer.

car-i-ca-ture (kär'i-kā-tūr), *n.* [F., < It. *caricatura*,

< *caricare*, load, overload, exaggerate, = E. *charge*, *v.*]

A representation, pictorial or descriptive, ludicrously exaggerating the peculiarities or defects of per-

sons or things; also, the art or process of making such representations; also, any mere travesty. — **car'i-ca-ture**, *v. t.*; *-tured*, *-turing*. To represent in caricature. — **car'i-i-ca-tur-ist**, *n.* One who makes caricatures.

ca-ri-es (kär'i-ēz), *n.* [L.] Decay, as of bone or teeth, or of plant tissue.

car-il-lon (kär'il-lōn), *n.* [F., chime of (orig. four) bells, < L. *quattuor*, four.]

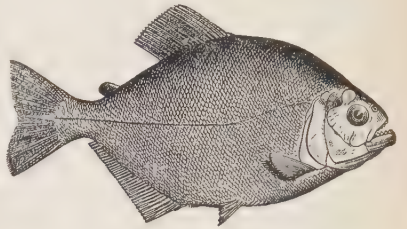
A set of stationary bells arranged for playing melodies, sounded by manual action or by machinery; also, a melody played on such bells; also, a musical instrument, or an attachment to one, to imitate a peal of bells.

ca-ri-na (kär-i-nā), *n.*; pl. *-næ* (-nē). [L., keel.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, a keel-like part or ridge. — **ca-ri'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a carina. — **car-i-nate** (kär'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *carinatus*.] Formed with a carina; keel-like. Also **car'i-nat-ed**. — **car-i-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.* A carinate or keel-like formation.

car-i-ole, **car-ri-ole** (kär'i-ōl), *n.* [F. *carriole*, < It. *carriuola*, < L. *carrus*, E. *car*.] A small open carriage; also, a covered cart.

ca-ri-ous (kär'i-us), *a.* [L. *cariosus*.] Affected with caries, as teeth; decayed. — **ca-ri-os'i-ty** (-os'i-ti), **ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

cark (kärk), *v.* [OF. *carquier*, *cargier*, also *chargier*: see *charge*.] **I. tr.** To load†; oppress, trouble, or worry (archaic or prov.). **II. intr.** To have care or anxiety; worry; fret. [Archaic or prov.] — **cark**, *n.* A load†; also, care, trouble, or worry (archaic or prov.: as, "At night



Caribe (*Serrasalmo piraya*).



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardgnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

the swart mechanic comes to drown his *cark* and care, Quaffing ale from pewter tankards," Longfellow's "Nuremberg").

carl (kär'l), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *karl*, Sw. and Dan. *karl*, man, akin to E. *churl*.] A man; a fellow; a rustic; a churl. [Archaic or Sc. and north. Eng.]-**carl'-hemp**, *n.* [So called because, from its greater coarseness and robustness, it was supposed to be the male plant.] The female or pistillate plant of hemp, which is harvested after the male or staminate plant. Cf. *fimble*.

car-lin, **car-line**¹ (kär'lin), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *kerling*, woman, esp. old woman, and E. *carl*.] An old woman (as, "that auld capricious *carlin*, Nature"; Burns's "To James Smith," 13); a hag. [Archaic or Sc. and north. Eng.]

car-line² (kär'lin), *n.* [F.] A thistle-like plant of the European composite genus *Carlina*, as *C. vulgaris*, the common species, whose involucre scales are so hygroscopic as to serve for a natural weather-glass.

car-line³, **car-ling** (kär'lin, -ling), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Icel. *kerling*.] In a ship, one of the fore-and-aft timbers which form part of the deck framework.

Car-list (kär'list), *n.* A supporter of the claims of Don Carlos (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV. of Spain, or of his successors, to the Spanish throne; also, formerly, one of the partizans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder branch of the Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists*. - **Car'list**, *n.*

car-lot† (kär'lŏt), *n.* [Dim. of *carl*.] A countryman. See Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iii. 5. 108.

Car-lo-vin-gi-an (kär-lŏ-vin'ji-ən), *a.* Carolingian.

Car-ma-gnole (kär-mä-nyol), *n.* [F., orig. a kind of coat introduced into Paris by the revolutionists from Marseilles in 1792, later the dance and song; from *Carmagnola*, town in northwestern Italy.] A dance and song popular during the French Revolution.

car-man (kär'män), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who drives a car; one of the crew of a street-car or the like.

Car-mel-ite (kär'mel-it), *n.* A mendicant friar or a nun of a religious order founded at Mt. Carmel, Syria, in the 12th century; a white friar.

car-min-a-tive (kär-min'a-tiv), [F. *carminatif*, < L. *carminare* (pp. -atus), card (wool).] **I. a.** Expelling wind from the body; relieving flatulence. **II. n.** A carminative medicine.

car-mine (kär'min or -mĭn), [F. *carmin* = Sp. *carmin*, ult. < Ar. *qirmiz*, E. *kermes*.] **I. n.** The coloring matter or principle of cochineal; also, a crimson pigment obtained from cochineal; also, a light crimson color. **II. a.** Of the color called carmine. - **car-min'ic** (-min'ik), *a.*

car-nage (kär'näj), *n.* [F. *carnage*, < It. *carnaggio*, < L. *caro* (carn-), flesh.] The flesh of slain animals; also, dead bodies, as of men slain in battle (archaic); also, the slaughter of a great number, as in battle; butchery; massacre.

car-nal (kär'nəl), *a.* [LL. *carnalis*, < L. *caro* (carn-), flesh.] Pertaining to the flesh; fleshly; bodily; sensual; also, not spiritual; worldly; also, flesh-eating. - **car-nal'i-ty** (-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Fleshliness; sensuality; worldliness; also, a carnal thing, deed, etc. - **car'nal-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make carnal.

car-nall-ite (kär'nəl-it), *n.* [From R. von Carnall (1804-74), Prussian mining official.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, occurring in transparent, deliquescent crystals, and forming a valuable source of potassium.

car-nal-ly (kär'nəl-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner.

car-nas-si-al (kär-nas'i-əl), [F. *carnassier*, flesh-eating, < L. *caro* (carn-), flesh.] **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to teeth adapted for cutting and tearing flesh, esp. the last upper premolar or the first lower molar teeth in a typically carnivorous dentition. **II. n.** A carnassial tooth.

car-na-tion (kär-nä'shon), *n.* [F. *carnation*, < L. *caro* (carn-), flesh.] Flesh-color; pink; sometimes, red; also, any of numerous cultivated varieties of the clove-pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, with fragrant flowers of various colors.

car-na-u-ba (kär-nä-ŏ'bä), *n.* [Brazilian Pg.] The Brazilian wax-palm.

car-ne-lian (kär-nē'li-ən), *n.* [Var. (due to association with L. *caro*, carn-, flesh) of earlier *cornelian*, *corneline*, < OF. *corneline* (F. *cornaline*), appar. < L. *cornu*, horn.] A red or reddish variety of chalcedony: used in jewelry, etc.

car-ne-ous (kär'nē-us), *a.* [LL. *carneus*, < L. *caro* (carn-), flesh.] Fleishy; also, flesh-colored.

car-ni-fy (kär'ni-fi), *v. t. or i.*; -fied, -fying. [L. *caro* (carn-), flesh: see -fy.] To turn into or form flesh; make or become flesh-like. - **car'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kä'shon), *n.*

car-ni-val (kär'ni-val), *n.* [It. *carnevale*, prob. < L. *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *levare*, lighten, take away.] The season immediately preceding Lent, observed in Italy and elsewhere with merrymaking and revelry; the festivity of this season; in general, a large, usually public merrymaking, festivity, or entertainment; revelry.

car-ni-vore (kär'ni-vör), *n.* [F. *carnivore*, flesh-eating, < L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] A flesh-eating animal or plant; esp., one of the *Carnivora*, an order of mammals, chiefly flesh-eating, including the cats, dogs, bears, seals, etc.

car-niv-o-rous (kär-niv'ŏ-rus), *a.* [L. *carnivorus*, < *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *vorare*, devour.] Flesh-eating, as certain animals; pertaining to the carnivores (mammals); of plants, digesting animal matter (insects). - **car-niv'ŏ-rous-ly**, *adv.* - **car-niv'ŏ-rous-ness**, *n.*

car-nose (kär'nös or kär-nös'), *a.* [L. *carnosus*, < *caro* (carn-), flesh.] Fleishy; pulpy. - **car-nos'i-ty** (-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Fleshiness; also, a fleshy growth.

Car-no-tite (kär'nŏ-tit), *n.* [From A. Carnot (born 1839), French inspector-general of mines.] A mineral, a yellow, earthy hydrous vanadate containing uranium, potassium, radioactive substances, etc., occurring in Colorado, and used as a source of radium.

car-ob (kar'ŏb), *n.* [F. *carobe*, now *caroube*, < Ar. *khar-rābah*.] The fruit of a cæsalpiniaceous tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, of the Mediterranean regions, a long pod containing hard seeds in a sweet pulp, used for feeding animals and sometimes eaten by man; the locust-bean; St. John's bread; also, the tree. **car-roche** (kä-rŏch' or -rŏsh'), *n.* [F. (obs.) *carroche* (now *carrosse*), through It. < L. *carrus*, E. *car*.] An old form of coach or carriage of a stately kind.

car-ol (kar'ŏl), *n.* [OF. *carole*; origin uncertain.] A kind of dance; a song, esp. of joy; a Christmas song. - **car'ol**, *v. t. or i.*; -oled or -olled, -oling or -olling. To sing, esp. in a lively or joyous manner; warble. - **car'ol-er**, **car'ol-ler**, *n.*

Car-o-li-na (kar-ŏ-lī'nä) **all'spice**. - **Car-o-li'na pink**. The pinkroot, *Spigelia marilandica*.

Car-o-line (kar'ŏ-lin or -lin), *a.* [ML. *Carolinus*, < *Carolus*, Charles.] Of or pertaining to some person named Charles, esp. Charles the Great (Charlemagne), or Charles I. or Charles II. of England.

Car-o-lin-gi-an (kar-ŏ-lin'ji-ən), *a.* [ML. *Carolingi*, pl., the Carolingian dynasty, < OHG. *Karlīng*, patronymic deriv. < *Karl*, Charles (Charles Martel, or perhaps Charlemagne).] Belonging to the Frankish dynasty which succeeded the Merovingian dynasty in 751, and which reigned in France until 987 and in Germany until 911.

Car-o-lin-i-an (kar-ŏ-lin'i-ən). [In part, < ML. *Carolinus* (see *Caroline*); in part, < *Carolina* (North and South), named from Charles (ML. *Carolus*) II. of England.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to some person named Charles, as Charles the Great (Charlemagne); also, of or pertaining to the two States of North and South Carolina or either one of them. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of either North or South Carolina.

car-o-lus (kar'ŏ-lus), *n.*; pl. *-luses*, L. *-li* (-li). [ML. *Carolus*, Charles.] Any of various coins issued under monarchs



Branch of Carob-tree, with flower and fruit.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n̄*, F. *bonbon*; ^ˈ, primary accent; ^ˈ, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

named Charles, esp. an English gold coin struck in the reign of Charles I., orig. worth 20 shillings, but later 23 shillings.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Carolus of Charles I., in the British Museum.

car-om (kar'om), *n.* [Earlier *carambole*, < F. *carambole*, < Sp. *carambola*; origin uncertain.] In *billiards*, a shot in which the ball struck with the cue is made to hit two balls in succession. — **car'om**, *v. i.* To make a carom; also, to strike and rebound.

ca-rot-id (ka-rot'id). [Gr. *καρωτίδες*, pl., < *κάρος*, stupor (thought to be caused by compression of these arteries).] In *anat.*: **I. n.** Either of the two great arteries, one on each side of the neck, which carry blood to the head. **II. a.** Pertaining to the carotids. — **ca-rot'i-dal**, *a.*

ca-rotte (ka-rot'), *n.* [F., 'carrot.'] A cylindrical roll of tobacco, esp. of perique.

ca-rou-sal (ka-rou'zál), *n.* Carousing; a carouse.

ca-rouse (ka-rouz'), *n.* [F. (obs.) *carous* (now *carrouse*), < G. *kar aus*, 'quite out.'] A full draft of liquor; also, a drinking-bout; a revel or orgy of drinking. — **ca-rouse'**, *v. i.*; — *roused*, — *rousing*. To engage in a carouse; drink deeply.

car-ou-sel (kar-ö-zel'), *n.* See *carrousel*.

ca-rous-er (ka-rou'zér), *n.* One who carouses.

carp¹ (kärp), *v. i.* [Prob. < Icel. *karpa*, boast, but affected in sense by L. *carpere*, pick, carp at.] To talk; also, to find fault; cavil ill-naturedly (*at*).

carp² (kärp), *n.*; pl. *carps* or (esp. collectively) *carp*. [OF. F. *carpe*, < LL. *carpa*; origin unknown.] A fresh-water fish, *Cyprinus carpio* (family *Cyprinidae*), with a compressed body, commonly bred in ponds; also, any of various other fishes of the same family, or of certain fishes of other families.



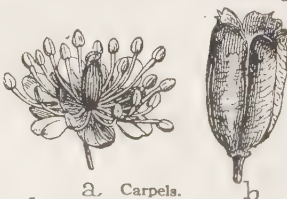
— **carp**. Noun termi- Mirror-carp, a variety of *Cyprinus carpio* with only a few large scales.

car-pal (kär'pal), *a.* [NL. *carpalis*.] Pertaining to the carpus. — **carpal joint**, in *anat.*, a joint of the carpus; specif., in man, the joint between the radius and the carpus; also, a corresponding joint in other vertebrates.

car-pa-le (kär-pä'le), *n.*; pl. *-lia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *carpalis*, E. *carpal*.] In *anat.*, any bone of the carpus, esp. one of the distal row articulating directly with the metacarpal bones.

car-pel (kär'pel), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a simple pistil, or a single member of a compound pistil; regarded as a modified leaf. — **car'pel-la-ry** (-pe-lä-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a carpel. — **car'pel-late** (-pe-lät), *a.* Having carpels.

car-pen-ter (kär'pen-tér), *n.* [OF. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier*), < LL. *carpentarius*, wagon-maker, < L. *carpentum*, wagon.] An artificer who works in wood; one who executes the woodwork of houses, ships, etc.; also, an officer whose duty it is



a, flower with simple pistil; b, tricarpeal fruit.

to keep a ship's woodwork in repair. — **car'pen-ter**, *v. i.* or *t.* To do carpenter's work, or make by carpentry. — **car'pen-ter-bee**, *n.* Any of various solitary bees of the genus *Xylocopa* and allied genera that make their nests in wood, boring tunnels divided by partitions into small compartments in which to deposit their eggs. — **car'pen-try**, *n.* The art or the work of a carpenter.

carp-er (kär'pér), *n.* One who carps.

car-pet (kär'pet), *n.* [OF. *carpite*, < ML. *carpita*, kind of thick woolen cloth, < L. *carpere*, pick, card (wool).]

A heavy woolen fabric used for covering tables, etc.; also, a heavy fabric, commonly of wool, for covering floors, stairs, etc.; a covering of this material; fig., any covering resembling or suggesting a carpet (as, a *carpet* of turf or flowers). — **on the carpet**, on the table-cloth or table, as, for consideration or investigation; under discussion. — **car'pet**, *v. t.*; — *peted*, — *peting*. To cover or furnish with or as with a carpet. — **car'pet-bag**, *n.* A traveling-bag, properly one made of carpeting. — **car'pet-bag'ger**, *n.* One who travels with (only) a carpet-bag; applied in contempt, after the American Civil War, to Northerners who went to the South to seek political or other advantages made possible by the disorganized condition of political affairs. — **car'pet-bee'**, *n.* A small beetle, *Anthrenus scrophulariae*, whose larvae are destructive to carpets and other woolen fabrics. Also **car'pet-bug**. — **car'pet-ing**, *n.* Material for carpets; carpets in general. — **car'pet-knight**, *n.* [Orig., prob., a knight dubbed while kneeling on the carpet before the sovereign's chair, rather than on the battle-field.] A knight or soldier accustomed to carpeted abodes and peaceful ease rather than to the hardships of the field: as, "His square-turn'd joints, and strength of limb, Show'd him no *carpet knight* so trim, But in close fight a champion grim" (Scott's "Marmion," i. 5). — **car'pet-less**, *a.* Without a carpet. — **car'pet-weed**, *n.* A North American prostrate weed, *Mollugo verticillata*, which forms mats over the ground.

carp-ing (kär'ping), *p. a.* That carps; faultfinding. — **carp'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

car-pin-te-ro (kär-pin-tä'rō), *n.*; pl. *-ros* (-rōz). [Sp., 'carpenter.'] Any of various woodpeckers of the western United States.

car-po-. Form of Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, used in combination. — **car-po-gen-ic** (kär-pō-jen'ik), *a.* [+ *-genic*.] Fruit-producing. — **car'po-lite** (-lit), *n.* [+ *-lite*.] A fossil fruit. — **car-pol'o-gy** (-pol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The part of botany that relates to fruits. — **car-po-log'i-cal** (-loj'i-kal), *a.* — **car-pol'o-gist**, *n.* — **car-poph'a-gous** (-pof'-a-gus), *a.* [+ *-phagous*.] Fruit-eating. — **car'po-phore** (-fōr), *n.* [+ *-phore*.] In *bot.*, a slender prolongation of the floral axis, bearing the carpels of some compound fruits, as in the geranium and in many umbelliferous plants; also, less properly, any stipe supporting an ovary.

— **carpous**. Adjective termination from Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, used in botanical terms, as *apocarpous*, *caulocarpous*, *trichocarpous*.

carp-suck-er

(kärp'suk'-ér), *n.* Any of several North American carp-like fresh-water fishes of the genus *Carpinodes* (sub-family *Ictiobinae*). Also called *buffalo-fish*.



Carp-sucker.



Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), with a piece of wood bored by the bee, showing grubs and food deposited in the cells, and with cells on a larger scale.



Carpophore (with carpels) of an umbelliferous plant.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviłary, ělect, agōny, intō, ũnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

car-pus (kär'pus), *n.*; pl. *-pi* (-pī). [NL., < Gr. *καρπός*, wrist.] In *anat.*, the proximal portion or segment of the hand; the wrist; the wrist-bones collectively; the collection of bones between the radius and the metacarpus.

car-rack (kar'āk), *n.* See *carack*.

car-ra-geen, car-ra-gheen (kar'a-gēn), *n.* [From *Carra-gheen*, or *Carrigeen*, in southern Ireland.] A seaweed, *Chondrus crispus*, of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, abounding in a nutritious mucilage and hence used (by boiling) in making blanchmange, soups, etc.; Irish moss.

car-riage (kar'āj), *n.* [OF. *cariage*, < *carrier*: see *carry*.] The act of carrying; conveyance; commercial transportation, or its cost; also, a means of carrying; a wheeled vehicle for conveying persons; a wheeled passenger-vehicle drawn by horses, esp. one designed with a view to comfort and elegance; a wheeled support, as for a cannon; a part, as of a machine, designed for carrying something; also, that which is carried†; also, execution or management; also, a carrying by assault; capture; also, manner of carrying or holding; bearing or mien; behavior (archaic).—**car'riage-a-ble**, *a.* Portable; also, passable by carriages, as a road.—**car'riage-way**, *n.* A way or road for the passage of carriages.

car-rick-bend (kar'ik-bend'), *n.* [Cf. *carack*.] *Naut.*, a kind of knot for joining cables or hawsers.—**car'rick-bitt'**, *n.* *Naut.*, one of the bitts which support the windlass.

car-ried (kar'id), *p. a.* Carried away in mind, as by some feeling or thought; transported with emotion; rapt in thought; abstracted. [Chiefly Sc.]

car-ri-er (kar'i-ēr), *n.* One who or that which carries; a person or an association of persons that undertakes to convey goods or persons for hire (as, a common *carrier*, one that undertakes to convey goods or persons for hire as a public calling, inviting the employment of the public generally); a carrier-pigeon; in *mach.*, a mechanism by which something is carried or moved; in *chem.*, a catalytic agent which brings about a transfer of an element or group of atoms from one compound to another.—**car'ri-er-pi'geon**, *n.* A pigeon trained to fly home from great distances and thus transport written messages; a homing pigeon; also, one of a breed of pigeons characterized by a huge wattle at the base of the beak.

car-ri-ole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* See *cariole*.

car-ri-on (kar'i-ŋn), *n.* [OF. *caroine* (also *charoigne*, F. *charogne*), < L. *caro*, flesh.] A dead body†; a living body or person (in contempt: obs. or archaic); dead and putrefying flesh.

—**car'ri-on=crow**, *n.* Any of various crows, as the common European crow, *Corvus corone*; also, the black vulture, *Catharista atrata*, of the southern U. S., etc.



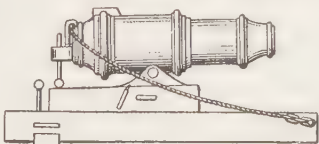
Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

car-roc-cio (kär-rot'chō), *n.*; pl. *carrocci* (-chē). [It., < L. *carrus*, E. *car*.] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages.

car-rom (kar'ŋm), *n.* and *v.* See *carom*.

car-ro-ma-ta (kär-rō-mä'tä), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] In the Philippines, a light, two-wheeled covered vehicle, usually drawn by a single horse.

car-ro-nade (kar-ŋ-nād'), *n.* [From *Carron*, in Stirlingshire, Scotland, where it was first cast.] A short piece of ordnance of large caliber, formerly in use, esp. in ships.



Carronade.

car-ron-oil (kar'ŋn-oil'), *n.* [From its use at the *Carron* iron-works in Scotland: see *carronade*.] A liniment composed of equal parts of lime-water and linseed-oil, used as an application for burns and scalds.

car-rot (kar'ŋt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, < L. *carota*.] A plant of the apiaceous genus *Daucus*, esp. *D. carota*, in its wild form a

widespread, familiar weed, and in cultivation valued for its

yellowish-red edible root; also, the

root, much used as a vegetable. —

car'rot-y, *a.* Carrot-like; yellow-

ish-red; having yellowish-red hair.

car-rou-sel (kar-ŋ-zel'), *n.* [F., < It. *carosello*; origin uncertain.] A merry-go-round.

car'ru-cate, *n.* See *carucate*.

car-ry (kar'i), *v.*; *-ried, -rying*. [OF.

carier (also *charier*, F. *charrier*), <

ML. *carricare*, convey by wagon, <

L. *carrus*: see *car*.] *I. tr.* To con-

vey from one place to another, as in

a car or cart; transport (a thing)

while bearing it up; transfer in any

manner; take or bring; conduct or

lead; conduct, prosecute, or main-

tain (with *on*); put into operation or effect, as a plan or

scheme (with *through* or *out*); impel or drive; lead or

impel mentally; influence greatly or affect beyond reason

(with *away*); extend or continue in a given direction or

to a certain point; take by force, as from an enemy;

capture; gain possession or control of; win; secure the

election of (a candidate) or the adoption of (a motion or

bill); also, to bear up or support (something) while moving

it; bear the weight, burden, etc., of; sustain; keep on hand

or in stock; have as an attribute, property, etc.; have as a

consequence, or involve; hold or contain; hold (the body,

head, etc.) in a certain manner; behave or comport (one's

self); *milit.*, to hold (a rifle, etc.) in a vertical position against

the right shoulder with the arm hanging to its full length near

the body. *II. intr.* To act as a bearer or conductor; have

or exert propelling force; bear the head in a particular

manner, as a horse; behave†; be transmitted, propelled, or

sustained. — **to carry on**, to continue or persevere in a course,

as of conduct; prosecute a purpose to the desired end; also,

to conduct one's self in a frolicsome, wild, or improper manner

(colloq.). — **car'ry**, *n.*; pl. *carries* (-iz). A carrying; also,

land separating navigable waters, over which a canoe or

boat must be carried; a portage; range, as of a gun; the

distance traversed by a golf-ball before it alights; *milit.*,

the position assumed at the command to carry arms.

car-ry-all (kar'i-āl), *n.* [In part, an altered form of *cariole*;

in part, < *carry* + *all*.] A light, covered, four-wheeled one-

horse carriage, with two seats; also, a large, long omnibus-

like vehicle used for picnic-parties, etc.

car-ry-o-ver (kar'i-ŋ-vēr), *n.* Something carried over to a

new period, account, or the like, as a stock of grain.

car-se (kärs), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Low, fertile land, usually

along the side of a stream. [Sc.]

cart (kärt), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *kartr*, cart, = AS. *cræt*,

chariot.] A chariot† or cart; a heavy two-wheeled vehicle,

commonly without springs, for the conveyance of heavy

goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, used for

pleasure or business; also, any small vehicle moved by hand.

—**cart, v. t.** To convey in or as in a cart. — **cart'age** (-āj),

n. The act or the cost of carting.

carte¹ (kärt), *n.* In *fencing*, same as *quarte*.

carte² (kärt), *n.* [F.: see *card*¹.] A card; a bill of fare;

a map or chart. — **à la carte**. See entry *à la carte*. — **carte**

blanche (blānsh). [F., 'blank card.'] A signed paper left

blank for the person to whom it is given to fill in his own

conditions; hence, unqualified authority in a particular

matter; full discretionary power. — **carte-de-vi-site** (-dē-

vē-zēt), *n.*; pl. *cartes* (F. *kärt*). [F. *carte de visite*, visiting-

card.] A photographic portrait mounted on a small card.

car-tel (kär'tel), *n.* [F., < It. *cartello*, dim. < L. *charta*,

paper: see *chart*.] A written agreement between nations,

esp. when at war, for the exchange of prisoners or for some

other purpose; a letter of defiance or challenge; a written or

printed paper or card; also, in continental European use, a

combination or combine; a syndicate or trust.

car-te-er (kär'tēr), *n.* One who drives a cart.

Car-te-sian (kär-tē'zian), *a.* Pertaining to the French

philosopher and mathematician René Descartes (1596–1650),

or to his doctrines. — **Cartesian devil**, a philosophical toy

consisting of a hollow figure filled with air in the upper part



Carrot (*Daucus carota*). — Flowering branch, with fruit (a).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*;

¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

and water in the lower, and often fashioned in the form of a devil, which is made to fall and rise in a vessel or cylinder of water because of changes in pressure produced by manipulating a sheet of rubber or the like stretched over the top of the vessel, pressure on the rubber causing more water to enter the lower part of the figure and to compress the air within, thereby causing the figure to sink.—**Car-te'sian-ism**, *n.*

cart-ful (kär't'fül), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. As much as a cart will hold.

Car-tha-gin-i-an (kär-thä-jin'i-an). [*L. Carthaginiensis*, < *Carthago*, Carthage.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

cart-horse (kär't'hôrs), *n.* A horse used to draw a cart, esp. for heavy work.

Car-thu-sian (kär-thū'zian). [Said to be from the name of a place near which the first monastery of the order was built.] *I. a.* Belonging to an austere monastic order founded by St. Bruno in 1086 near Grenoble, France. *II. n.* A member of the Carthusian order.

car-ti-lage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [*F. cartilage*, < *L. cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), gristle.] A firm, elastic, flexible substance of a translucent whitish color, consisting of connective tissue, and forming parts of the skeleton of vertebrates (in embryos and the very young, the greater part); gristle; also, a part or structure composed of cartilage.—**car'ti-lage=bone**, *n.* A bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage: distinguished from *membrane-bone*.—**car-ti-lag'i-nous** (-laj'i-nus), *a.* [*L. cartilaginosus*.] Of, containing, or resembling cartilage; gristly; in *zool.*, having the skeleton composed mostly of cartilage, as certain fishes.

Car-tist (kär'tist), *n.* [*Sp. and Pg. cartista*, < *carta*, charter, < *L. charta*: see *chart*.] A supporter of the constitution, as in Spain.

car-tog-ra-phy (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*ML. carta*, map, chart: see *chart* and *-graphy*.] The drawing or making of charts or maps.—**car-tog'ra-pher**, *n.*—**car-to-graph-ic**, **car-to-graph-i-cal** (kär-tō-graf'ik, -i-kəl), *a.*

car-to-man-cy (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [*ML. carta*, card: see *chart* and *-mancy*.] Divination by means of playing-cards.

car-ton (kär'ton), *n.* [*F.*: see *cartoon*.] A kind of thin pasteboard; a box made of it; also, a white disk within the bull's-eye of a target; a shot which strikes this.

car-toon (kär-tōn'), *n.* [*F. carton*, < *It. cartone*, pasteboard, cartoon, aug. of *carta*, < *L. charta*, paper: see *chart*.] A drawing, commonly on strong paper, of the same size as a proposed decoration or pattern in fresco, mosaic, tapestry, etc., for which it is intended to serve as a model to be transferred or copied; also, a more or less sketchy picture, as in a newspaper or periodical, illustrating symbolically or in caricature some subject of current interest, often in a partisan spirit.—**car-toon'**, *v. t.* To make a cartoon or preliminary sketch of; also, to represent by a cartoon, as in approbation or ridicule.—**car-toon'ist**, *n.* One who draws cartoons.

car-touche, **car-touch** (kär-tōsh'), *n.* [*F. cartouche*, < *It. cartoccio*, < *carta*, < *L. charta*, paper: see *chart*.] A cartridge; a box for cartridges; the case containing the inflammable materials in certain fireworks; a scroll-shaped ornament; an ornamental tablet; an oval or oblong figure, as on ancient Egyptian monuments, inclosing characters expressing royal names, etc.

car-tridge (kär'trij), *n.* [Corruption of *cartouche*.] A case of pasteboard, metal, or the like, for holding a complete charge of powder, and often also the bullet or the shot, for a firearm; a case containing any explosive charge, as for blasting; also, a roll of unexposed films for a camera.—**blank cartridge**, a cartridge containing powder only, without ball or



Cartouche of Cleopatra.

Cartouche of Rameses II.



Center-fire Cartridge.

A, metallic case of copper or brass; B, bullet; R, primer; F, fulminate; P, powder.

shot.—**car'tridge=pa'per**, *n.* A thick, strong paper used orig. for making cartridges, and later as drawing-paper; also, a kind of wall-paper.

car-tu-la-ry (kär'tū-lā-ri), *n.* See *chartulary*.

cart-way (kär'twā), *n.* A way along which carts, etc., may pass.

cart-wright (kär't'rit), *n.* A cart-maker.

car-u-cate, **car-ru-cate** (kar'ō-kāt), *n.* [*ML. carucata*, *car-rucata*, < *carruca*, plow, *L. coach*, < *L. carrus*, *E. car*.] Formerly, in England, a measure of land and a unit for assessment, often about 100 acres, but varying according to the nature of the soil, etc. Cf. *hide* and *plowland*.

car-un-cle (kar'ung-kł), *n.* [*L. caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence, as on the head of a bird; a fowl's comb; in *bot.*, a protuberance at or surrounding the hilum of a seed.—**ca-run-cu-lar** (ka-rung'-kū-lār), *a.* Of or like a caruncle.—**ca-run'cu-late**, **ca-run'cu-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* Having a caruncle.



Caruncle. — Carunculate seed, entire and cut longitudinally.

carve (kärv), *v.*; *carved* (archaic pp. also *carven*), *carving*. [*AS. ceorfan*, cut, = *G. kerben*, notch; prob. akin to *Gr. γράφειν*, mark, write.] *I. tr.* To cut; fashion (stone, wood, etc.) or produce (an image, etc.) by cutting; adorn by or as by cutting figures, etc., in or on; cut into slices or pieces, as meat. *II. intr.* To cut; cut figures in stone, wood, etc.; cut up meat at table.

car-vel (kär'vel), *n.* Same as *caravel*.—**car'vel=built**, *a.* Of a ship or boat, built with the planks flush, not overlapping. Cf. *clinker-built*.

carv-en (kär'vn), *p. a.* Carved; fashioned or ornamented by carving: as, "the *carven* cedarn doors" (Tennyson's "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," 115). [Archaic.]

carv-er (kär'ver), *n.* One who or that which carves; a carving-knife.

carv-ing (kär'ving), *n.* The act or art of one who carves; also, carved work; a carved design.—**carv'ing-knife**, *n.* A knife for carving meat, as at table.

car-y-at-id (kar-i-at'id), *n.*

[*L. Caryatides*, pl., < *Gr. Καρυάτιδες*, lit. 'women of Caryæ' (town in Greece).] In *arch.*, a figure of a woman used like a supporting column. Cf. *Caryatids*.—**car-y-at'i-dal** (-i-dəl), *a.*—**car-y-at'i-des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*] *Caryatids*.



Caryatids. — Porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

caryo-, etc. See *karyo-*, etc.

car-y-o-phyll-la-ceous (kar'i-ō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [*NL. caryophyllus* (as in *Dianthus caryophyllus*, the clove-pink), < *Gr. καρπόφυλλον*, clove-tree, < *κάρπον*, nut, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Belonging to the *Caryophyllaceæ* (better *Silenaceæ*: see *silenaceous*), or pink family of plants; pink-like; having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx, as in the pink.

Caryophyllaceous Flower (*Dianthus*).

car-y-op-sis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.*; pl. *-opses* (-op'sēz) or *-opsides* (-op'si-dēz). [*Gr. κάρπον*, nut, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] In *bot.*, a small, one-celled, one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit with the pericarp adherent to the seed-coat, as in wheat.

Ca-sa-ba (ka-sā'bā) **mel'on**. [From *Kassaba*, town near Smyrna, Asia Minor.] A kind of winter muskmelon.

cas-a-reep (kas'ā-rēp), *n.* See *cassareep*.

ca-sa-va (ka-sā'vā), *n.* See *cassava*.

cas-a-bel (kas'ā-bel), *n.* [*Sp.*, little bell, knob at the end of a cannon.] A projection at the rear of the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon; also, the rear part of the breech.

cas-cade (kas-kād'), *n.* [*F. cascade*, < *It. cascata*, < *cascare*, fall.] A fall of water over a precipice or other declivity; a waterfall smaller than a cataract; also, an arrangement of lace, etc., in folds falling one over another in a zigzag fashion.

fat fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, clect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

—**cas-cade'**, *v. i.*; —*caded*, —*cading*. To fall in or like a cascade.

cas-ca-ra (kas'kə-rā, commonly kas-kar'ā), *n.* Shortened form of *cascara sagrada*. — **cas'ca-ra buck'thorn**. A buck-thorn, *Rhamnus purshiana*, of the Pacific coast of the U. S., yielding cascara sagrada.

cas-ca-ra sa-gra-da (kas'kə-rā sà-grā'dā), [*Sp. cascara sagrada*, 'sacred bark.']. The bark of a buckthorn, *Rhamnus purshiana*, of the Pacific coast of the U. S., used as a cathartic or laxative.

cas-ca-ril-la (kas-kə-ril'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *cascara*, bark.]. The bitter aromatic bark of a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton eluteria*, used as a tonic; also, the shrub itself.

case¹ (kās), *n.* [*OF. F. cas*, < *L. casus*, < *cadere*, fall.]. That which befalls or happens; an instance of the occurrence or existence of something; an instance of disease or other condition requiring medical or surgical treatment, or the patient exhibiting it; a person viewed as an instance of some peculiarity (colloq.: as, a hard case; he's a case); also, the actual state of things (as, that is not the case); situation, condition, or plight (as, in good case, well off); also, a state of things involving a question for discussion or decision; a suit or action at law; a cause; the presentation of facts or evidence on which a party to litigation relies for success (also fig.); also, a question of moral conduct concerning which conscience is in doubt ('a case of conscience'); in *gram.*, one of the set of forms of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, in inflected languages, that express the various relations in which it may stand to other words in a sentence; a particular relation of this kind, whether expressed by a distinct form or not; the distinction of such relations as a grammatical principle. — **case law**, law established by judicial decision in particular cases. — **case system**, an inductive method of teaching law based upon the study of reported cases rather than of textbooks and commentaries. — **in any case**, in any event; at all events; anyhow.

case² (kās), *n.* [*OF. casse*, < *L. capsula*, box, receptacle, < *capere*, hold.]. A thing for containing or inclosing something; a receptacle; a box, sheath, or outer covering; a book-cover made separately from the book it is to inclose; an inclosing frame or framework, as of a door; the skin or hide; a box with its contents; a quantity contained in a box; a set (as, a case of teeth); in *printing*, a tray, as of wood, divided into compartments for holding types for the use of the compositor (usually arranged in a set of two, the 'upper case' for capitals, etc., and the 'lower case' for small letters, etc.). — **case**², *v. t.*; *cased*, *casing*. To put or inclose in a case; incase.

cas-e-ate (kā'sē-āt), *v. i.*; —*ated*, —*ating*. [*L. caseus*, cheese.]. To become like cheese: said esp. of animal tissue. — **cas-e-a'tion** (kā'shōn), *n.*

cas-e-bay (kās'bā), *n.* In *carp.*, any division of a roof (except that adjoining the end-wall or gable) comprising two principal rafters with the purlins, etc., between them; a corresponding division of a floor, comprising two girders and the intervening joists, etc.

cas-e-bot-tle (kās'bot'l), *n.* A bottle, often square in form, fitting into a case with others; also, a bottle inclosed in a protecting case.

cas-e-hard-en (kās'hār'dn), *v. t.* To harden (iron or steel) on the surface by converting the exterior portions into steel or a harder form of steel; fig., to render insensible to external impressions or influences.

cas-e-in (kā'sē-in), *n.* [*L. caseus*, cheese.]. A proteid precipitated from milk, as by rennet, and forming the basis of cheese. — **cas-e-in'o-gen** (cā-jen), *n.* [*See -gen*]. The principal proteid of milk, which in the presence of rennet is converted into casein.

cas-e-knife (kās'nif), *n.* A knife carried in a case; also, a table-knife.

cas-e-mate (kās'māt), *n.* [*F. casemate*, < *It. casamatta*;



Cascarilla-plant. — a, male flower; b, female flower; c, fruit.

origin uncertain.] A vault or chamber, esp. in the thickness of a rampart, with embrasures for artillery; a shell-proof vault; an armored inclosure surrounding guns in a war-ship. — **cas'e-mat-ed** (mā-ted), *a.* Furnished with a casemate or casemates; strongly fortified.

cas'e-ment (kās'ment), *n.* [*Prob. < case*².] A window-sash opening by swinging on hinges, which are generally attached to the upright side of its frame; a window with such sashes; any window (poetic: as, "A casement high and triple-arch'd . . . And diamonded with panes of quaint device," Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," xxiv.); also, a casing or covering. — **cas'e-ment-ed**, *a.* Having casements.

cas-e-oso (kā'sē-ōs), *n.* [*From casein*]. In *physiol. chem.*, any of various soluble products formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and caseinogen.

cas-e-ous (kā'sē-us), *a.* [*L. caseus*, cheese.]. Of or like cheese; cheesy: as, caseous degeneration (in *pathol.*, a morbid process in which tissues are converted into a thick, cheese-like mass).

cas-ern, cas-erne (kā-zēr'n), *n.* [*F. caserne*; origin uncertain.] A lodging for soldiers in a garrison town; a barrack.

cas-e-shot (kās'shot), *n.* A collection of small projectiles in a case, to be fired from a cannon; also, a shrapnel.

cas-e-worm (kās'wērm), *n.* A caddis-worm: so called from the case which it constructs to protect its body.

cash¹ (kash), *n.*; pl. *cash*. [*E. Ind. (Dravidian)*.] Any of various coins of small value of India, China, etc.; esp., a Chinese alloyed copper coin worth about one fifteenth of a U. S. cent.

cash² (kash), *n.* [*F. casse*, < *It. cassa*, < *L. capsula*, box: see *case*².] A money-box; money, esp. ready money; money, or an equivalent, as a check, paid at the time of making a purchase. — **cash**², *v. t.* To give or obtain cash for (a check, etc.). — **cash'=book**, *n.* A book in which to record money received and paid out. — **cash'=box**, *n.* A box for holding cash.

cas-shew (kā-shō'), *n.* [*For acajou*.] A tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, native in tropical America, which bears a small, edible, kidney-shaped nut ('cashew-nut') on an edible, fleshy receptacle of the shape and size of a pear ('cashew-apple'), and which has a medicinal bark that yields the gum acajou ('cashew-gum').

cash-ier¹ (kash-ēr'), *v. t.* [*D. casseren*, < *F. casser*, break, discharge, annul, < *L. quassare*, shake, break, and *LL. cassare*, annul.]. To discharge or disband, as troops; dismiss from a position of command or trust, esp. with ignominy; discard or reject.

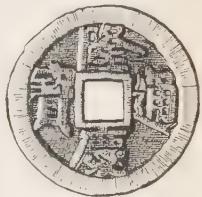
cash-ier² (kash-ēr'), *n.* [*F. caissier*, < *caisse*, cash-box, = *casse*, *E. cash*².] Cashew. — **cash-ier**, *n.* One who has charge of cash or money; one who superintends monetary transactions, as in a bank. — **cashier's check**, a check drawn by a bank upon its own funds and signed by its cashier.

cash-mere (kash'mēr), *n.* [*From Cashmere (Kashmir)*, native state in northern India.]. The fine, soft under-wool of a breed of goats of Kashmir and Tibet; a costly kind of shawl woven in characteristic patterns and colors, made of this wool (usually called 'Cashmere shawl,' or 'India shawl'); a fine, soft woolen dress-fabric with a twilled face; a knitted woolen fabric for underwear and hosiery.

cas-shoo (kā-shō'), *n.* [*Cf. cachou*]. Same as *catechu*.

cash-reg-is-ter (kash'rej'is-tēr), *n.* A cash-box with a mechanism for recording sums deposited, indicating amounts of purchases, etc.

cas-ing (kā'sing), *n.* The act of covering or fitting with a case; also, a case or covering; also, material for incasing. **ca-si-no** (kā-sē'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). [*It.*, dim. of *casa*, house, < *L. casa*, cottage.]. A small country-house or lodge; a building or apartment for meetings, amusements,



Chinese Cash, 16th century.



1, Cashew-nut.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

etc.; a club-house; also, a kind of card-game in which the ten of diamonds ('big casino') and the two of spades ('little casino') have special counting value (also spelled *cassino*).

cask (kask), *n.* [Appar. < Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask (for wine, etc.), = F. *casque*, helmet.] A barrel-shaped vessel made of staves, and of varying size, for holding liquids, etc., often one larger and stronger than an ordinary barrel; the quantity such a vessel holds; also, a casket†; also, a casquet.

cas-ket (kask'ket), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small chest or box, as for jewels; also, a coffin (U. S.).—**cas'ket**, *v. t.*; -keted, -keting. To put or inclose in a casket.

Cas-lon (kaz'lŏn), *n.* In printing, an old-style type modeled after the types of the English type-founder William Caslon (1692–1766). See *type*.

casque (kask), *n.* [F.: see *cask*.] A helmet.—**casqued**, *a.* Wearing a casque.

Cas-sa'ba mel'on. See *Casaba melon*.

Cas-san-dra (ka-san'drā), *n.* [From the prophetess *Cassandra*, of ancient Troy, who was fated never to be believed.] One who prophesies or warns in vain of coming evil.

cas-sa-reep (kas'a-rēp), *n.* [Carib.] The inspissated juice of the root of the bitter cassava, the chief ingredient in the West Indian dish pepper-pot.

cas-sa-tion (ka-sā'shŏn), *n.* [F., < *casser*, annul: see *cashier*†.] Annulment; reversal.—**Court of Cassation**, in France, the highest court of appeal.

cas-sa-va (ka-sā'vā), *n.* [F. *cassave*, < Sp. *cassabe*; from Haitian.] Any of several tropical euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Manihot*, as *M. manihot* ('bitter cassava'), much cultivated for its starchy tuberous roots, which yield important food-products; also, a nutritious starch obtained from the roots, the source of tapioca.



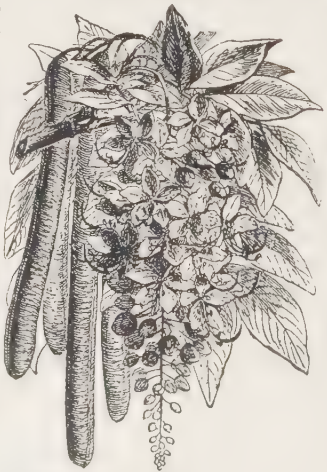
cas-se-role (kas'e-rŏl), *n.* [F., < Branch of Bitter Cassava. *casse*, pan.] A stew-pan; a dish in which food is cooked and served; a dish-like mold of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, served with a filling of meat, vegetables, etc.; a small dish with a handle, used in chemical laboratories.



Laboratory Casserole.

cas-sette (ka-set'), *n.* [F., < It. *cassetta*, dim. of *casca*, box: see *cash*².] A casket; in *photog.*, a plate-holder of a camera.

cas-sia (kash'iā), *n.* [L. *cassia*, *casia*, < Gr. *καρία*; from Semitic.] A variety of cinnamon from the tree *Cinnamomum cassia*, of southern China ('cassia-bark'); the tree itself; also, any of the *caesalpinhiaceae* herbs, shrubs, and trees constituting the genus *Cassia*, as *C. fistula*, an ornamental tropical tree with long cylindrical pods ('cassia-pods') whose pulp ('cassia-pulp') is a mild laxative, and *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, the two officinal species which yield the drug senna; also, cassia-pods or cassia-pulp.—**cas'sia-buds**, *n. pl.* The buds of the *cassia* *Cinnamomum cassia*: used as a spice.



Cassia.—Flowers and Pods of *Cassia fistula*.

cas-si-mere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* [= *cashmere*.] A plain or twilled woolen cloth, used esp. for men's wear.

cas-si'no, *n.* See *casino*.

cas-si-o-ber-ry (kas'i-ŏ-ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* -berries (-iz). [From N. Amer. Indian name.] The fruit of any of

certain plants, as the caprifoliaceous shrub *Viburnum obovatum* and the aquifoliaceous shrub or small tree *Ilex vomitoria* (the yapon), both of the southern U. S.; also, any of these plants.

Cas-si-o-pe-ia's (kas'i-ŏ-pē'yāz) **Chair.** [From *Cassiopeia*, of classical mythology, wife of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and mother of Andromeda: placed among the stars after death.] In *astron.*, a group of stars forming the most conspicuous part of the constellation Cassiopeia and supposed to resemble a chair.

cas-sit-e-rite (ka-sit'e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κασιτέρος*, tin.] Native dioxide of tin, the chief source of the metal.

cas-sock (kas'ŏk), *n.* [F. *casaque*, < It. *casacca*; origin uncertain.] Any of various long outer garments formerly worn by soldiers, horsemen, and others; also, a long, close-fitting garment worn by ecclesiastics and others engaged in church functions; a shorter, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown; also, the clerical office, esp. in the Church of England; also, a clergyman.—**cas'socked**, *a.* Wearing a cassock.

cas-so-wa-ry (kas'ŏ-wā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). [Malay *kasu-wāri*.] Any of several large, three-toed, flightless ratite birds constituting the genus *Casuarius*, of Australasian regions, resembling the ostrich but smaller.

cast (kást), *v.*; *cast*, *casting*. [ME. *casten*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. and Sw. *kasta*, Dan. *kaste*, *cast*.] **I. tr.** To throw; fling or hurl (often with *away*, *off*, *out*, etc.); direct, as the eye or glance; cause (light, etc.) to fall upon something or in a certain direction; cover by throwing on mortar, etc.†; throw out, as a fishing-line, anchor, etc.; also, to throw down; throw (a beast) on its back or side; throw to the ground, as in wrestling; defeat in a lawsuit; convict†; condemn†; Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*). also, to throw off or away; part with, or lose; shed or drop, as hair, fruit, etc., esp. prematurely; bring forth (young), esp. abortively; send off (a swarm), as bees do; throw or set aside; discard or reject; dismiss or disband; throw forth, as from within; emit or eject; vomit; throw up (earth, etc.), as with a shovel; also, to put or place, esp. hastily or forcibly; deposit, as a vote; bestow or confer; also, to dispose or arrange; allot (the parts), or the parts of (a play), to the actors; assign a part to (an actor); also, to form (molten metal, etc.) into a particular shape by pouring into a mold, or produce (an object or article) by such a process; stereotype or electotype; also, to compute or calculate; add, as a column of figures; calculate astrologically, as a horoscope; forecast; also, to ponder or consider; contrive, devise, or plan; also, to turn or twist; warp; bring (a boat) round; tip (a scale or balance: archaic); also, to let go or let loose, as a vessel from a mooring (with *loose*, *off*, etc.). **II. intr.** To throw; receive form in a mold; calculate or add; conjecture or forecast; consider; plan or scheme; look about one mentally, as for an excuse (usually with *about*); search this way and that, as for a lost scent in hunting (often with *about*); warp, as timber; *naut.*, to turn, esp. so as to get the head of the boat away from the wind; tack; also, to loosen a vessel from a mooring (with *off*).—**cast**, *n.* The act of casting; that which is cast; the distance to which a thing may be cast or thrown; a throw of dice; a stroke of fortune; fortune or lot; a lift on one's way in a conveyance; also, disposition or arrangement; the assignment of the parts of a play to the actors; the actors to whom the parts in a play are assigned; also, the act of casting or founding; the quantity of metal cast at one time; something shaped in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state; a casting; a reproduction or copy, as of a statue, made in a mold; an impression or mold made from a thing; hence, mold or stamp; form or appearance; sort, kind, or style; also, bent or tendency; also, a permanent twist or turn (as, to



fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; ōi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

have a *cast* in one's eye); a warp; also, a slight tinge of some color; hue; shade; also, a dash or trace; a small amount; also, computation or calculation; addition; also, a conjecture or forecast.

Cas-ta-lia (kas-tā'liä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κασταλία.] A spring on Mount Parnassus, Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses and regarded as a source of inspiration. — **Cas-ta'-lian**, *a.*

cas-ta-net (kas'tā-net or kas-ta-net'), *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, dim. of *caña*, < L. *castanea*, chestnut.]

A pair, or one of a pair, of shells of ivory or hard wood held in the palm of the hand and struck together as an accompaniment to music and dancing.

cast-a-way (kást'a-wā'), *I. a.* Thrown away; rejected; cast adrift. *II. n.* One who or that which has been cast away; a shipwrecked person; an outcast.

caste (kást), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *casta*, breed, race, < L. *castus*, pure, E. *chaste*.] Any of the several hereditary social classes into which the Hindus are divided (see *Brahman*, *Kshatriya*, *Vaisya*, and *Sudra*); the system or basis of this division; also, some similar hereditary class; any class distinctly separated from others by differences of rank, wealth, profession, or the like (as, "Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere": Tennyson's "Lady Clara Vere de Vere"); any rigid system of social distinctions; also, position or rank conferred by the social system of the Hindus or some similar system (as, to lose *caste*).

cas-tel-lan (kas'tē-lan), *n.* [OF. *castelain* (also *chastelain*, F. *châtelain*), < ML. *castellanus*, < L. *castellum*: see *castle*.] The governor of a castle. — **cas'tel-la-ny** (lā-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). The office or jurisdiction of a castellan; the territory belonging to a castle.

cas-tel-lat-ed (kas'tē-lā-ted), *a.* [ML. *castellatus*, < L. *castellum*: see *castle*.] Built like a castle, as with turrets and battlements; also, furnished with castles, as a region. — **cas-tel-la'tion** (lā'shōn), *n.*

cast-er (kás'tēr), *n.* One who or that which casts; a bottle or cruet for holding a condiment, or a stand containing a set of such bottles for table use (commonly spelled *caster*); a small wheel on a swivel, set under a piece of furniture, etc., to facilitate moving it (commonly *caster*).

cas-ti-gate (kas'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, < *castus*, pure, + *agere*, drive, do.] To censure, chasten, or punish in order to correct; criticize severely; emend (a text). — **cas-ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shōn), *n.* The act of castigating. — **cas-ti-ga-to-ry**, *n.* — **cas'ti-ga-to-ry** (-gā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to castigate; corrective; punitive.

Cas-tile (kas-tēl') **soap.** [From *Castile*, in Spain.] A hard soap made with olive-oil and soda.

Cas-til-ian (kas-til'ian). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Castile, a former kingdom in central Spain: as, *Castilian* Spanish (the accepted standard form of the Spanish language in literature and in cultivated use). *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Castile; also, Castilian Spanish.

cast-ing (kás'ting), *n.* The act or process of one who or that which casts; also, that which is cast; any article which has been cast in a mold. — **cast'ing**, *p. a.* That casts; esp., that tips or turns the scale, or decides (as, the *casting* vote, the vote cast by the presiding officer to decide a question when the votes of an assembly or council are equally divided).

cast-i-ron (kást'i'ern). *I. n.* A hard, brittle, impure form of iron obtained by remelting pig-iron with limestone, etc., and running it into molds; also, pig-iron. *II. a.* Made of cast-iron; fig., resembling cast-iron; inflexible or unyielding.

cas-tle (kás'l), *n.* [OF. *castel* (also *chastel*, F. *château*), < L. *castellum*, fortress, castle, dim. of *castrum*, fortified place, *castra*, pl., camp.] A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortified residence, as of a prince in feudal times; hence, a large and

stately residence, as of a great noble or a person of great wealth; also, a tower, esp. one for defense; also, a chessman (the rook) fashioned like a castle or tower. — **castle in Spain**, or **castle in the air**, a visionary project; an impracticable scheme; a day-dream. — **cas'tle**, *v.*; -tled, -tling. *I. tr.* To place or inclose in or as in a castle; in *chess*, to move (the king) in castling (see *castle*, *v. i.*). *II. intr.* In *chess*, to move the king two squares and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over; of the king, to be moved in this manner. — **cas'tled**, *a.*

Having a castle or castles; also, built like a castle (as, "the *castled* house": M. Arnold's "Youth of Man"); castelled.

cast-off (kást'ōf), *I. a.*

Rejected; discarded. *II. n.* The act of casting off; also, a person or thing that has been cast off.

cas-tor¹ (kas'tōr), *n.* [L., < Gr. κάστωρ.] A beaver; also, a beaver hat, or some similar hat; also, a heavy woolen cloth for overcoats, etc.; also, a soft-finished glove-leather, usually gray in color.

cas-tor² (kas'tōr), *n.* [L. *castoreum*, < *castor*, beaver, E. *castor*¹.] A brownish unctuous substance with a strong, penetrating odor, secreted by certain glands in the groin of the beaver, formerly of high repute in medicine, but now used chiefly in perfumery.

cas-tor³ (kas'tōr), *n.* See *caster*.

cas-tor-bean (kas'tōr-bēn'), *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

cas-to-re-um (kas-tō'rē-um), *n.* [L.] Same as *castor*².

Cas-tor-oil (kas'tōr-oil'), *n.* [Cf. *castor*².] A viscid oil obtained from the castor-bean, used as a cathartic, etc. — **castor-oil plant**, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*, native in India but widely naturalized, yielding the castor-bean and castor-oil: sometimes cultivated as a foliage-plant.

cas-tra-me-ta-tion (kas'trā-mē-tā'shōn), *n.* [F. *castrametation*, < L. *castra*, camp, + *metari*, measure, lay out.] The laying out of camps.

cas-trate (kas'trāt), *v. t.*; -trated, -trating. [L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare*.] To deprive of the testicles; emasculate; also, to mutilate (a book or the like) by removing a leaf or leaves; expurgate. — **cas-tra'tion** (-trā'shōn), *n.*

cas-u-al (kash'ü-äl). [OF. F. *casuel*, < LL. *casualis*, < L. *casus*, chance, E. *case*¹.] *I. a.* Happening by chance; accidental; fortuitous; also, occurring or coming irregularly; occasional; incidental; uncertain; indefinite; also, precarious; also, without design or premeditation; unpremeditated; offhand; also, without plan or method; careless; also, concerned with what is occasional and not regular (as, a *casual* laborer, one who does odd jobs; a *casual* ward in a hospital). *II. n.* Something casual; a soldier who for the time being is separated from his regiment or other body, as one who has been wounded or is absent on fur-



Castle of Coucy, near Laon, Aisne, France, 13th century. (This castle, a famous historic relic, but useless in modern warfare, was blown up by the Germans in March, 1917, during their retreat.)

a, fosse; b, gate; c, guard-rooms with sleeping-apartments; d, inner courtyard; e, covered buildings for defenders; f, apartments for family; g, grand staircase leading to them; h, great hall; i, donjon or keep; k, postern leading from donjon; l, m, n, o, chief towers flanking outer walls.



Castor-bean. — a, fruit of castor-oil plant; b, seed (castor-bean); c, section of same.



Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).

(variable) ð as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

lough; a casual laborer; one who receives occasional relief at a workhouse or the like.—**cas'u-al-ism**, *n.* A state of things in which chance prevails; also, the doctrine that all things exist or are governed by chance or accident.—**cas'u-al-ist**, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.—**cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.*—**cas'u-al-ness**, *n.*—**cas'u-al-ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Chance or accident; contingency; also, a mishap, an unfortunate chance or accident, esp. one involving bodily injury or death; *milit.*, the loss of a man through any cause, as death, wounds, capture, or desertion.—**cas-u-a-ri-na** (kas'ū-ā-rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *casuarinus*, casowary; from a fancied resemblance to the feathers of the bird.] Any tree or shrub of the genus *Casuarina*, native chiefly in Australia, with characteristic long, jointed, whip-like green branches bearing whorls of small scales at the nodes.

cas-u-ist (kazh'ū-ist), *n.* [F. *casuiste*, < L. *casus*, E. *case*¹.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience or conduct; hence, an oversubtle or disingenuous reasoner upon such matters.—**cas-u-is'tic**, **cas-u-is'ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; hence, sophistical.—**cas-u-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cas-u-is'tics**, *n.* Casuistry.—**cas-u-ist-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). The science or art of the casuist; the application of general ethical principles to particular cases of conscience or conduct; hence, oversubtle or quibbling reasoning or teaching upon such matters.

ca-sus bel-li (kā'sus bel'i). [L.] Occasion of war; a ground or reason for declaring war.

cat (kat), *n.* [AS. *catt*, *catte*, akin to G. *katze*, F. *chat*, LL. *cattus*.] A common domesticated carnivorous quadruped, *Felis domestica*; any animal of the family *Felidae*, including also the lion, tiger, leopard, etc.; also, any of various similar animals, as the polecat; also, a spiteful woman (colloq.); a catfish; a double tripod, with six feet; a tackle for hoisting an anchor to the cat-head; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the tapering piece of wood used in the game of tip-cat, or the game itself; a boys' game of ball; a first rough coat of plaster.—**cats and dogs**, worthless stocks or other securities. [Colloq.]—**cat**, *v.*; *catted*, *catting*. **I. tr.** To hoist (an anchor) to the cat-head; also, to flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails. **II. intr.** To fish for catfish. [Colloq., U. S.]

cata-, **cat-**. [Gr. *κατα-*, also (before a vowel) *κατ-*, (before an aspirate) *καθ-*, repr. *κατά*, prep., down, through, against, according to.] A prefix meaning 'down,' 'against,' 'back,' occurring orig. in words from the Greek, but used also in modern words (English and other) formed after the Greek type.

ca-tab-a-sis (ka-tab'ā-sis), *n.*; pl. -ases (-ā-sēz). [LL., < Gr. *κατάβασις*, < *καταβαίνειν*, go down, < *κατά*, down, + *βαίνειν*, go.] A going down. Cf. *anabasis*.

ca-tab-o-lism (ka-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing down, < *καταβάλλειν*, throw down, < *κατά*, down, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *biol.*, descending or destructive metabolism: opposed to *anabolism*. See *metabolism*.—**cat-a-bol-ic** (kat-ā-bol'ik), *a.*

cat-a-caustic (kat-ā-kās'tik), *a.* [See *cata-*.] In *math.* and *optics*, noting a caustic surface or curve formed by reflection of light. Cf. *diacaustic*.

cat-a-chre-sis (kat-ā-kre'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κατάχρησις*, < *καταχρήσθαι*, misuse, < *κατά*, against, + *χρῆσθαι*, use.] Misuse or strained use of words, as in an inconsistent metaphor; misuse of word-elements, as in a perverted word-form.—**cat-a-chres'tic** (-kres'tik), *a.* [Gr. *καταχρηστικός*.] Pertaining to or involving catachresis.—**cat-a-chres'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat-a-cli-nal (kat-ā-kli'nāl), *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *geol.*, descending with the dip, as a valley.

cat-a-clysm (kat'ā-klizm), *n.* [L. *cataclysmos*, < Gr. *κατακλυσμός*, < *κατακλύειν*, inundate, < *κατά*, down, + *κλύειν*, wash.] An extensive overflowing of water; a deluge; a flood; also, a sudden and violent physical action producing changes in the earth's surface; fig., any violent upheaval, esp. one of a social or political nature.—**cat-a-clys'mal** (-kliz'māl), *a.* Cataclysmic.—**cat-a-clys'mic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from a cataclysm; of the nature of, or having the effect of, a cataclysm.—**cat-a-clys'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat-a-comb (kat'ā-kōm), *n.* [It. *catacomba*, < LL. *cata-*

cumbas; origin uncertain.] A subterranean burial-place, esp. one consisting of galleries with excavated recesses for tombs: usually in *pl.*

cat-a-cous-tics (kat-ā-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [See *cata-*.] The science of reflected sound. Cf. *acoustics*.

cat-a-di-op'tric (kat'ā-di-op'trik), *a.* [See *cata-*.] Involving both reflection and refraction of light. Cf. *dioptric*.—**cat'a-di-op'trics**, *n.* A branch of optics embracing catadioptric phenomena.

ca-tad-ro-mous (ka-tad'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] Of fishes, going down a river to the sea to spawn. Cf. *anadromous*.

cat-a-falque (kat'ā-falk), *n.* [F., < It. *catafalco*; akin to E. *scaffold*.] A raised structure on which the body of a deceased personage lies or is carried in state; a similar structure used at services for the dead when the remains are not present.

Ca-tai-an't (ka-tā'an), *n.* A native of Cathay (China): used as a vague term of reproach (see Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 1. 148).

Cat-a-lan (kat'ā-lan). **I. a.** Pertaining to Catalonia, formerly a province, now a division comprising several provinces, in northeastern Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

II. n. A native or inhabitant of Catalonia; also, the (Romance) dialect spoken in Catalonia, etc., closely related to Provençal.

cat-a-lec-tic (kat'ā-lek'tik), *a.* [LL. *catalectic*, < Gr. *καταληκτικός*, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off, < *κατά*, down, + *λήγειν*, stop, cease.] In *pros.*, lacking part of the last foot, as a verse.

cat-a-lep-sy (kat'ā-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *κατάληψις*, seizure, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] In *pathol.*, a morbid bodily condition marked by suspension of sensation and consciousness, with muscular rigidity.

—**cat-a-lep'tic**. [Gr. *καταληπτικός*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with catalepsy. **II. n.** A person subject to catalepsy.—**cat-a-lep'ti-form** (-ti-fōrm), *a.* Resembling catalepsy.

cat-a-lo (kat'ā-lō), *n.*; pl. -loes (-lōz). [From *cat(ile)* + (*buff*)*alo*.] A hybrid between domesticated cattle and the American buffalo.

cat'a-log, **cat'a-log-er**, etc. See *catalogue*, etc.

cat-a-logue (kat'ā-log), *n.* [F., < LL. *catalogus*, < Gr. *κατάλογος*, < *καταλέγειν*, reckon, enroll, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, pick, reckon, tell.] A list or register; esp., a list arranged in alphabetical or other methodical order, with brief particulars concerning the names, articles, etc., listed.

—**ca-ta-logue rai-son-né** (kā-tā-log rā-zo-nā). [F., 'reasoned catalogue.'] A catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classified according to subject, usually with notes or comments.—**cat'a-logue**, *v. t.*; *-logued*, *-loguing*. To make a catalogue of; enter in a catalogue.—**cat'a-lo-guer** (-log-er), **cat'a-lo-guist** (-log-ist), *n.*

ca-tal-pa (kā-tal'pā), *n.* [NL.; from N. Amer. Ind.] Any tree of the bignonaceous genus *Catalpa*, of America and Asia, as *C. speciosa*, of the U. S., having large cordate leaves and terminal panicles of bell-shaped flowers: much cultivated for ornament and shade.

ca-tal-y-sis (ka-tal'i-sis), *n.*; pl. -yses (-i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κατάλυσις*, < *καταλύνειν*, dissolve, < *κατά*, down, + *λύνειν*, loose.] Dissolution; also, in *chem.*, the causing or accelerating of a chemical change by the addition of a substance (catalytic agent) which is not permanently affected by the reaction.—**cat-a-lyt-ic** (kat-ā-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κατα-*



Catacomb. — Tomb of St. Cornelius, Catacombs of St. Calixtus, Rome; 3d century.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, úsk, fâre; net, mē, hêr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, unite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardênt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

λυτικός.] Pertaining to or causing catalysis. — **cat'a-ly-za'tor** (-li-zā'tŏr), *n.* In catalysis, the substance which causes the chemical change; a catalytic agent. — **cat'a-lyze** (-liz), *v. t.*; *-lyzed, -lyzing.* To act upon by catalysis. — **cat'a-lyz-er**, *n.* A catalyzator.

cat-a-ma-ran (kat'a-mā-ran'), *n.* [E. Ind. (Dravidian).] A float or raft, usually of several logs or pieces of wood lashed together; also, any craft with twin parallel hulls; also, a quarrelsome woman (colloq.).

cat-a-me-ni-a (kat'a-mē-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καταμήνια, neut. pl. of καταμήνιος, monthly, < κατά, according to, + μήν, month.] Same as *menses*. — **cat-a-me'ni-al**, *a.*

cat-a-mount (kat'a-mount), *n.* [Short for *catamountain*.] A wild animal of the cat family; esp., in America, the cougar, also the lynx.

cat-a-moun-tain (kat'a-moun'tān), *n.* [Orig. *cat of the mountain*.] A wild animal of the cat family, as the European wildcat, or the leopard or panther.

cat-a-phon-ic (kat'a-fon'ik), *a.* [Gr. κατά, against, + φωνή, sound.] Pertaining to reflected sound. — **cat-a-phon'ics**, *n.* Catacoustics.

cat-a-pho-re-sis (kat'a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καταφέρειν, carry down, < κατά, down, + φέρειν, freq. of φέρειν, bear.] In *med.*, the causing of medicinal substances to pass through or into living tissues in the direction of flow of a positive electric current. — **cat'a-pho-ret'ic** (-ret'ik), *a.*

cat-a-phract (kat'a-frakt), *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, coat of mail, *cataphractus*, mailed, < Gr. καταφράκτης, *n.*, κατάφρακτος, *a.*, < καταφράσσειν, cover with mail, < κατά, down, + φράσσειν, fence in.] An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal, etc., attached to a garment of leather or other material, often covering the whole body; also, a soldier wearing this (as, "Before him and behind, Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1619).

cat-a-plasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* [L. *cataplasma*, < Gr. κατάπλασμα, < καταπλάσσειν, plaster over, < κατά, down, + πλάσσειν, form.] In *med.*, a poultice.

cat-a-pult (kat'a-pult), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, < Gr. καταπέλτης, prob. < κατά, down, + πάλλιν, swing, throw.] An ancient military engine for throwing darts, stones, etc.; also, a small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, usually with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing stones, peas, etc. — **cat'a-pult**, *v. t.* To hurl as from a catapult.

cat-a-ract (kat'a-rakt), *n.* [L. *cataracta*, < Gr. καταράκτης, < καταράσσειν, dash down, < κατά, down, + ἄρασσειν, dash.] A descent of water over a steeply sloping surface; a waterfall, esp. one of considerable size; hence, any furious rush or downpour of water; also, a flood-gate (as, the *cataracts* of heaven); also, a waterspout; in *pathol.*, an opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or of its capsule, or of both, producing more or less impairment of vision.

ca-tarrh (kă-tār'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, < Gr. κατάρρως, < καταρρέειν, flow down, < κατά, down, + ῥέειν, flow.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the respiratory tract, accompanied by exaggerated secretions. — **ca-tar'rh-al** (-tār'al), *a.*

ca-tas-ta-sis (ka-tas'tā-sis), *n.*; *pl. -tases* (-tā-sēz). [NL., < Gr. κατάστασις, appointment, settlement, condition, < καθίσταται, set down, < κατά, down, + ἵσταναι, cause to stand.] The part of a drama, preceding the catastrophe, in which the action is at its height; also, in *rhet.*, that part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which the orator sets forth the subject to be discussed.

ca-tas-tro-phe (kă-tas'trō-fē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. καταστροφή, < καταστρέφειν, overturn, < κατά, down, + στρέφειν, turn.] A turn or change introducing the close or conclusion of a drama; the group of actions constituting such a conclusion; the dénouement; also, a final event or conclusion, usually an unfortunate one; a disastrous end; any great calamity; also, a sudden, violent disturbance, esp. of the earth's surface; a cataclysm. — **cat-as-troph-ic** (kat-as'trof'ik), *a.* — **ca-tas'tro-phism**, *n.* The doctrine that certain vast geological changes in the earth's history were caused by catastrophes rather than gradual evolutionary processes. — **ca-tas'tro-phist**, *n.*

Ca-taw-ba (kă-tā'bă), *n.* [From the *Catawba* River, in N. and S. Carolina.] A reddish grape of the U. S., or a light wine made from it.

cat-bird (kat'bĕrd), *n.* A North American song-bird, *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*, allied to the mocking-bird, having a call resembling the mewing of a cat; in Australia, any of several bowerbirds which produce cat-like cries.



Cat-block.

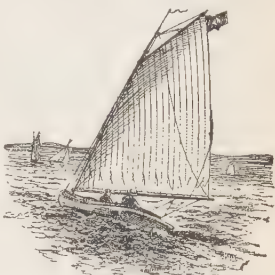
cat=block (kat'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy block with a large hook, used in hoisting an anchor to the cat-head.

Catbird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*).

cat-boat (kat'bōt), *n.* A boat with one mast, which is set well forward, and a sail extended by gaff and boom.

cat=bri-er (kat'bri'ēr), *n.* Any of various species of smilax, as the greenbrier, *Smilax rotundifolia*.

cat-call (kat'kāl), *n.* A cry like that of a cat, or an instrument for producing a similar sound, used to express disapproval, as of a theatrical performance: as, "The *cat-call* has struck a damp into generals, and frightened heroes off the stage" (Addison, in "Spectator," 361). — **cat'call**, *v. i. or t.* To sound catcalls, or assail with catcalls.



Catboat.

catch (kach), *v.*; *caught, catching.* [OF. *cachier* (also *chacier*, F. *chasser*), < L. *captare*, strive to take, freq. of *capere*, take.] **I. tr.** To chase† or drive†; capture, esp. after pursuit; take captive; insnare, entrap, or deceive; gain possession of; overtake, as something in motion; be in time to reach (a train, boat, etc.); come upon suddenly; surprise or detect, as in some action; reach (a person) with a blow; hit (as, the missile *caught* him on the head); intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, as a ball); take advantage of (an opportunity, etc.); check, as one's breath; get, receive, incur, or contract (as, to *catch* a cold); lay hold of; grasp, seize, or snatch; grip or entangle (as, "a ram *caught* in a thicket by his horns": Gen. xxii. 13); fasten with or as with a catch; seize upon by attraction or impression (as, to *catch* the eye or the attention); captivate or charm; seize or apprehend by the senses or intellect (as, to *catch* a speaker's words; to *catch* a person's meaning).

II. intr. To overtake something moving (with *up*); act as catcher in a baseball game; take hold; become entangled or fastened; grasp or snatch (*at*); spread or be communicated. — **catch**, *n.* The act of catching; also, one who catches; anything that catches, as a device for fastening something or for checking motion; also, that which is caught, as a quantity of fish; anything worth catching; an acquisition; a matrimonial prize; a fragment, as of a song; in *music*, a round, esp. one in which the words are so arranged as to produce ludicrous effects. — **catch-a-ble**, *a.* That may be caught. — **catch=all**, *n.* A bag, basket, or other receptacle for odds and ends. — **catch=ba'sin**, *n.* A receptacle at an opening into a sewer to retain matter that would not pass readily through the sewer. — **catch'=crop**, *n.* A minor crop occupying the soil between the times of two principal crops, or growing between the rows of another crop. — **catch'=crop'ping**, *n.* — **catch'er**, *n.* One who or that which catches; in *baseball*, the player who stands behind the bat or home base to catch the pitched ball. — **catch'fly**, *n.*; *pl. -flies* (-fliz). Any of various plants, esp. of the genus *Silene*, having a viscid secretion on stem and calyx in which small insects are sometimes caught. — **catch'ing**, *p. a.* Infectious; also, attractive; captivating. — **catch'ment**, *n.* The act of catching; drainage. — **catch'pen'ny**. **I. n.;**

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *û*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pl. -pennies (-iz). Anything of little value or use, made merely for quick sale. **II. a.** Made merely to sell, regardless of permanent value or use.

catch-poll (kach'pól), *n.* [= OF. *chacepol* (ML. *chacipollus*), 'chase-fowl.'] A petty officer of justice, esp. one who makes arrests for debt; a bumbailiff.

catch-up, ketch-up (kach'up, ketch'up), *n.* [Malay *kéchap*.] Any of several sauces or condiments used with meat, fish, etc.: as, mushroom *catchup*; tomato *catchup*; walnut *catchup* (made with the unripe nuts).

catch-weight (kach'wät), *n.* In sports, the chance or optional weight of a contestant, as contrasted with a weight fixed by agreement, etc.

catch-word (kach'wörd), *n.* A word formerly inserted at the lower right-hand corner of a page, below the last line, being the same as the first word of the following page; an actor's cue; any word so placed or used as to attract attention; a word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect, as by a political or other party.

catch-y (kach'i), *a.* That catches; deceptive; attractive or taking; also, readily caught up, as a tune; also, occurring in snatches; fitful.

cate (kät), *n.* [Earlier *acate*, < OF. *acat*, < *acater* (F. *acheter*), buy, < ML. *accaptare*, acquire, < L. *ad*, to, + *capere*: see *catch*.] An article of food, orig. one that was bought rather than of home production; a choice viand; a delicacy; a dainty: usually in *pl.*: as, "All *cates* and dainties shall be stored there Quickly on this feast-night" (Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," xx). [Archaic.]

cat-e-chet-ic (kat'ê-ket'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κατηχητικός*, < *κατηχέειν*: see *catechize*.] Pertaining to teaching by question and answer, as by a catechism; pertaining to or in accordance with the catechism of a church. Also **cat-e-chet'i-cal**. — **cat-e-chet'ics**, *n.* The art of catechetic instruction.

cat-e-chin (kat'ê-chin), *n.* [From *catechu*.] In *chem.*, a white crystalline principle contained in catechu.

cat-e-chise (kat'ê-kiz), etc. See *catechize*, etc.

cat-e-chism (kat'ê-kizm), *n.* [LL. *catechismus*, < Gr. *κατηχίσμ*: see *catechize*.] Catechetic instruction; also, an elementary book containing a summary of the principles of the Christian religion, esp. as maintained by a particular church, in the form of questions and answers; hence, a similar book of instruction in other subjects; also, a series of formal questions put to candidates, etc. — **cat-e-chis'mal** (-kiz'mäl), *a.*

cat-e-chist (kat'ê-kist), *n.* One who catechizes. — **cat-e-chis'tic**, **cat-e-chis'ti-cal**, *a.* — **cat-e-chis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat-e-chize (kat'ê-kiz), *v. t.*; -chized, -chizing. [LL. *catechizare*, < Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, for *κατηχέειν*, resound, teach orally, < *κατά*, down, + *ἡχέειν*, sound.] To instruct orally by means of questions and answers, esp. in Christian doctrine; instruct by means of a catechism; also, to question with reference to belief; also, to question closely; call to account. — **cat'e-chi-za'tion** (-ki-zä'shön), *n.* — **cat'e-chiz-er** (-ki-zér), *n.*

cat-e-chu (kat'ê-chö), *n.* [NL., < Malay *kāchu*.] Any of several astringent substances obtained from various tropical plants, esp. from the wood of two East Indian species of acacia, *Acacia catechu* and *A. suma*, used in medicine, dyeing, tanning, etc.; cutch. — **cat-e-chu'ic**, *a.*

cat-e-chu-men (kat'ê-kü'men), *n.* [LL. *catechumenus*, < Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *κατηχέειν*: see *catechize*.] One under instruction in the rudiments of Christianity, as in the early church; a neophyte. — **cat-e-chu'me-nal** (-mē-näl), *a.*

cat-e-gor-e-mat-ic (kat'ê-gor-ê-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κατηγορημα*, a predicate, < *κατηγορεῖν*: see *category*.] In *logic*, of a word, capable of being used by itself as a complete term, as a noun or an adjective.

cat-e-gor-i-cal (kat'ê-gor'i-käl), *a.* [Gr. *κατηγορικὸς*, accusatory, affirmative, categorical, < *κατηγορεῖν*: see *category*.] Positive, as a proposition or statement; unqualified or unconditional; explicit; also, of or pertaining to a category. — **categorical syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism consisting only of categorical propositions, or such as do not involve a condition or hypothesis. — **cat-e-gor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cat-e-gor'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

cat-e-go-ry (kat'ê-gō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). [LL. *cate-*

goria, < Gr. *κατηγορία*, < *κατηγορεῖν*, accuse, assert, predicate, < *κατά*, against, + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak, < *ἀγορά*, assembly.] In *logic* and *metaph.*, one of the highest notions or forms involved in thought; hence, in general, any general or comprehensive division in classification; a class.

cat-e-lec-trode (kat'ê-lek'tröd), *n.* [See *cata-*.] In *elect.*, the cathode.

ca-te-na (ka-tē'nä), *n.*; *pl.* -næ (-nē). [L., chain.] A chain or connected series, esp. of extracts from the writings of the fathers of the church. — **cat-e-na-ri-an** (kat'ê-nä'ri-an), *a.* Catenary. — **cat'e-na-ry** (-nä-ri). [L. *catenarius*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or resembling a chain. **II. n.; *pl.* -ries (-riz). In *math.*, the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces; esp., the curve ('common catenary') assumed approximately by a heavy cord or chain hanging freely from two points not in the same vertical line.**

cat-e-nate (kat'ê-nät), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, < *catena*, chain.] To link together; form into a connected series. — **cat-e-na'tion** (-nä'shön), *n.*

ca-ten-u-late (ka-ten'ü-lät), *a.* The cord, *a, c, b*, hangs in a portion of the common catenary. [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, chain.] Chain-like in form or appearance.

ca-ter¹ (kät'ér), *v. i.* [From obs. *cater*, earlier *acatour*, buyer of provisions, < OF. *acateor*, buyer: see *cate*.] To purvey food (*for*); also, to provide requisites (*for*); supply means of gratification (*to*).

ca-ter² (kät'ér or kat'ér), *n.* [F. *quatre*, four: see *quatre*.] Four; the four at cards or dice (obs. or archaic).

cat-er-an (kat'ê-rän), *n.* [Gael.: cf. *kern*³.] An irregular soldier or marauder of the Scottish Highlands; a freebooter.

ca-ter-cor-nered (kät'ér-kör'nér or kat'ér-), *a.* [Cf. *cater*².] Diagonal; placed or running diagonally. [Colloq.]

ca-ter-cous-in (kät'ér-kuz'n), *n.* [Cf. *cater*².] One related by or as by consinship; an intimate friend. See Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," ii. 2. 139.

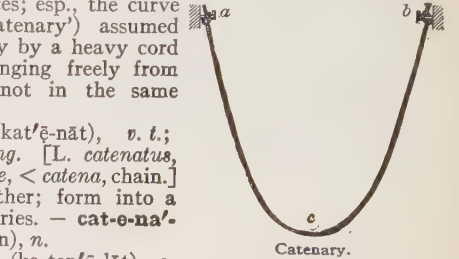
ca-ter-er (kät'ér-ér), *n.* One who caters; esp., a purveyor of food or provisions, as for entertainments, etc. — **ca'ter-ess**, *n.* A female caterer.

cat-er-pil-lar (kat'ér-pil-är). [Cf. OF. *chatepelose*, caterpillar, lit. 'hairy cat.'] **I. n.** The worm-like larva of a butterfly or a moth; also, the similar larva of certain other insects, as the saw-flies; fig., one who preys on others; an extortioner; also, specif., a kind of self-propelled tractor used esp. for drawing heavy loads over rough or soft ground, being provided at each side with a device consisting of a series of broad, flat plates or specially shaped pieces joined side by side in an endless chain or belt about a combination of wheels, the chain or belt, which rests on the ground, being driven by one of the wheels and forming a sort of endless track, laid down in front and taken up behind, on which the machine runs (called in full *caterpillar tractor*: a proprietary name, registered in the U. S. Patent Office) (see *tank*, and cf. *pedrail*). **II. a.** Pertaining to or resembling a caterpillar; also, specif., of the nature of or pertaining to the kind of tractor called a caterpillar (see above); drawn by or mounted on such a tractor or tractors (as, a *caterpillar* plow; *caterpillar* artillery).

cat-er-waul (kat'ér-wäl), *v. i.* [Cf. *waul*.] To cry as cats in rutting time; hence, to utter a similar sound; howl or screech. — **cat'er-waul**, *n.*

cat-fall (kat'fäl), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope or tackle for hoisting an anchor to the cat-head.

cat-fish (kat'fish), *n.* Any of numerous fishes having some fancied resemblance to a cat; esp., one of the



Catenary.



Catfish (*Amiurus melas*).

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nör; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, elect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

fishes, chiefly of fresh waters, and characterized by long barbels, which constitute the large family *Siluridae*, many of which are used for food.

cat-foot-ed (kat'füt'ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a cat; digitigrade, with sharp, retractile claws; also, soft-footed; noiseless, quiet, or stealthy.

cat-gut (kat'gut), *n.* The intestines of sheep or other animals, dried and twisted, used as strings for musical instruments, etc.; hence, a violin, or stringed instruments collectively; also, the goat's-rue, *Cracca virginiana*, which has long, slender, tough roots.

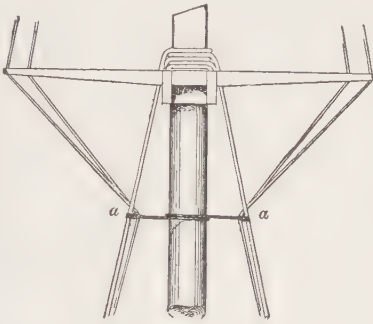
cath-. Form of *cata-* by combination with following *h*.

cat-hammed (kat'hamd), *a.* Having hams or thighs like those of a cat: said of certain horses and cattle.

cath-a-rine=wheel (kath'a-rin-hwël), *n.* [From St. Catharine of Alexandria, who was condemned to torture on the wheel.] A figure of a wheel with projecting spikes (see etym.); also, a firework which revolves like a wheel while burning; a pinwheel; also, a circular window with radiating divisions; also, in *embroidery*, a wheel-like combination of stitches radiating from a central point, serving to fill a round space or hole.

Cath-a-rist (kath'a-rist), *n.* [ML. *Catharistæ*, pl., < Gr. *καθάρσις*, pure.] A member of any of various sects aiming at or professing a superior purity; a puritan. — **Cath'a-rism**, *n.* — **Cath-a-rist'ic**, *a.*

cat-harp-ings, cat-harp-ins (kat'här'pingz, -pinz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *harpings*.] *Naut.*, the short ropes or iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so as to facilitate the horizontal movements of the yards.



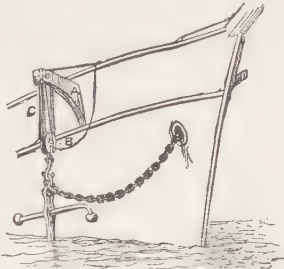
Cat-harpings, *a, a'*.

ca-thar-sis (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάθαρσις*, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, < *καθάρσις*, pure.] In *med.*, purgation.

— **ca-thar'tic**. [Gr. *καθαρτικός*.] In *med.*: *I. a.* Evacuating the bowels; purgative: as, *cathartic acid* (the active purgative principle of senna). *II. n.* A purgative.

Ca-thay (ka-thä'), *n.* [From Tatar.] An old name for China.

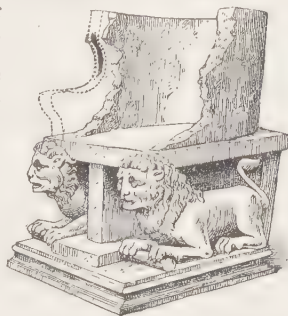
cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a projecting timber or beam near the bow of a ship, to which the anchor is hoisted after having been raised to the water's edge. — **cat'head**, *v. t.* To hoist (an anchor) to the cat-head.



A, Cat-head; B, Cat-block; C, Cat-fall.

ca-the-dra (ka-thē'drā or kath'ē-), *n.*; pl. *-dræ* (-drē). [L., < Gr. *καθῆδρα*, < *κατά*, down, + *ἕσθαι*, sit: see *sit*, and cf. *chair*.] The seat or throne of a bishop in the principal church of his diocese; also, an official chair, as of a professor in a university.

ca-the-dral (ka-thē'dral). [ML. *cathedratis*, < L. *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a bishop's seat or throne; also, pertaining to or emanating from a chair of office or authority; authoritative. *II. n.* The prin-



Ancient Cathedra in the Cathedral of Augsburg, Germany.

cipal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's throne; sometimes, in non-episcopal denominations, any of various important churches.

— **ca-the'draled**, *a.* Having a cathedral; also, cathedral-like.

cath-e-drat-ic (kath-ē-drat'ik), *a.* [ML. *cathedraticus*.] Of or pertaining to the bishop's cathedra or the episcopal see; also, pronounced *ex cathedra*; authoritative.

cath'e-rine=wheel, *n.* See *catharine-wheel*.

cath-e-ter (kath'e-tēr), *n.*

[L., < Gr. *καθέρω*, < *καθίεναι*, send down, < *κατά*, down, + *ίέναι*, send.]

In *med.*, any of various instruments for introducing into canals or passages of the body, esp. a tubular instrument for passing into the bladder through the urethra to draw off urine. — **cath'e-ter-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To introduce a catheter into.

cath-e-tom-e-ter (kath-e-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular: see *-meter*.]

An instrument for measuring vertical distances, esp. small differences of level.

cath-ode (kath'od), *n.* [Gr. *κάθοδος*, way down, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁδός*, way.] The negative pole of a battery or other electric source; that terminal at which the current leaves an electrolytic cell or the like: opposed to *anode*. —

cathode rays. See under *ray*, *n.* — **ca-thod-ic** (kathod'ik), *a.* — **ca-thod'o-graph** (-ō-grāf), *n.* [See *-graph*.] A photograph taken with Röntgen rays. — **cath-o-dog'raphy** (-ō-dog'ra-fi), *n.*

cat-hole (kat'höl), *n.* *Naut.*, either of two holes at the stern of a ship, through which hawsers may be passed.

cath-o-lic (kath'ō-lik). [L. *catholicus*, < Gr. *καθολικός*, universal, < *κατά*, according to, + *ὅλος*, whole.] *I. a.* Universal in extent; embracing all; also, touching the interests or sympathies of all; also, having sympathies with all; broad-minded; liberal; *eccles.*, of or pertaining to the whole Christian body or church; [*cap.*] noting or pertaining to the Western Church; also, noting or pertaining to the Church of Rome (often 'Roman Catholic'); also, among Anglicans, noting or pertaining to the Christian body held to represent the ancient undivided Christian church, comprising the Anglican Church, along with the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church (cf. *Anglo-Catholic*). *II. n.* [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church, esp. of the Church of Rome. — **Old Catholics**. See under *old*, *a.* — **ca-thol-i-cal-ly** (ka-thol'i-kāl-i), *adv.* — **ca-thol'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.*

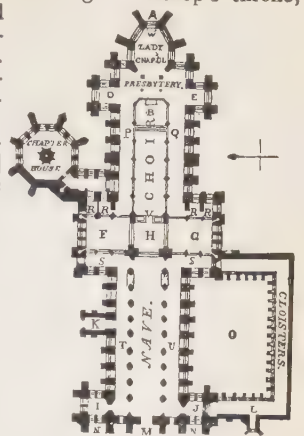
[Usually *cap.*] The faith, system, and practice of a Catholic church, esp. of the Church of Rome. — **ca-th-o-li-ci-ty** (-lis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being catholic; universality; broad-mindedness; also [usually *cap.*], catholicism. — **ca-thol'i-cize** (-siz), *v. t.* or *i.*; -cized, -cizing. To make or become catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic. — **ca-th-o-li-cy**, *adv.*

ca-thol-i-con (ka-thol'i-kŏn), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *καθολικόν*, neut. of *καθολικός*: see *catholic*.] A universal remedy; a panacea. Also fig.

cath-o-scope (kath'ō-skōp), *n.* [See *cathode* and *-scope*.] An instrument for exhibiting the optical effects of the Röntgen rays.

Cat-i-line (kat'i-lin), *n.* [From the Roman conspirator *Catiline* (died 62 B.C.), who was publicly assailed by Cicero in a series of famous orations, and driven from Rome.] A thoroughly base political conspirator.

cat-i-on (kat'i-ŏn or kat'i-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κατιόν*, ppr. neut. of *κατιέναι*, go down, < *κατά*, down, + *ίέναι*, go.] The product liberated at the cathode during electrolysis; an electropositive ion.



Plan of Wells Cathedral, England.

A, apse; B, altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps; D, E, eastern or lesser transept; F, G, western or greater transept; H, central tower; I, J, western towers; K, north porch; L, library; M, principal or western doorway; N, N', western side-doors; O, cloister-yard; P, Q, north and south aisles of choir; R, K, chapels; S, S', aisles of transept; T, U, north and south aisles of nave; V, rood-screen or organ-loft; W, altar of Lady chapel.

cat-kin (kat'kin), *n.* [MD. *katteken*, 'little cat.'] In bot., an ament, as of the willow or birch.

cat-ling (kat'ling), *n.* A little cat; a kitten; also, catgut; a catgut string.

cat-mint (kat'mint), *n.* A plant, *Nepeta cataria*, of the mint family, with strongly scented leaves of which cats are fond.

cat-nap (kat'nap), *n.* A short, light nap or doze.

cat-nip (kat'nip), *n.* [From *cat* + obs. or prov. *nep*, *nip*, < L. *nepeta*, catmint.] Same as *catmint*. [U. S.]

cat-o'-moun-tain (kat-q-moun'tān), *n.* Same as *catamountain*.

cat-o'-nine=tails (kat-q-nin'tālz), *n.* An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders.

cat-top-tric (ka-top'trik), *a.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικός*, *Birch* *catkins of* *κατοπτρον*, mirror, < *κατά*, against, + *ὀπ*, male; *b*, *b*, female. see: see *optic*.] Pertaining to the reflection of light, as from mirrors. Also **ca-top'tri-cal**.—**ca-top'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ca-top'trics**, *n.* That branch of optics which deals with the reflection of light. Cf. *dioptrics*.

cat-tos-to-mid (ka-tos'tō-mid), [NL. *Catostomidae*, pl., < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **I. n.** Any of the *Catostomidae*, a family of fresh-water cyprinoid fishes comprising the true suckers. **II. a.** Pertaining to the catostomids; belonging to the *Catostomidae*.—**ca-tos'to-moid**. **I. a.** Resembling a catostomid; belonging to the *Catostomidae* (see *catostomid*). **II. n.** A catostomid.

cat-rig (kat'rig), *n.* *Naut.*, the rig of a catboat; a rig like that of a catboat.—**cat'=rigged**, *a.* Rigged like a catboat.

cat's=claw (kats'klā), *n.* Any of various plants, as, in the U. S., any of certain mimosaceous shrubs, or, in England, the kidney-vetch.

cat's=cra-dle (kats'krā'dl), *n.* A child's game played with a string looped over the fingers of both hands.

cat's=eye (kats'i), *n.* Any of certain gems exhibiting a chatoyant luster, as a variety of chrysoberyl (the oriental or precious cat's-eye) or of chalcedony.

cat-skin (kat'skin), *n.* The skin or furry pelt of the cat.

cat's=paw, **cats=paw** (kats'pā), *n.* The paw of a cat; also, a person used by another to serve his purposes (in allusion to the story of the monkey which used the paw of a cat to draw roasted chestnuts out of the fire); a tool; *naut.*, a light breeze which ruffles the surface of the water over a comparatively small area; also, a kind of hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

cat's=tail (kats'tāl), *n.* Any of several plants with parts suggesting the tail of a cat, as the cat-tail or certain species of horsetail; also, timothy-grass (Eng.).

cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or bat used in certain games, as tip-cat.

cat-sup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

cat-tail (kat'tāl), *n.* A tall, reed-like marsh-plant, *Typha latifolia*, with flowers in long, dense cylindrical spikes; reed-mace; also, any of several other plants of the same genus; also, an ament or catkin.

cat'ta-lo, *n.* See *catalo*.

cat-tish (kat'fish), *a.* Cat-like; feline; catty.

cat-tle (kat'tl), *n.* [OF. *catel*, < ML. *capitale*, for *capitale*, wealth, stock: see *capital*.] Property or goods; also, a chattel; also, live stock, now usually of the bovine kind; also, an opprobrious term for human beings.—**cat'tle-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One engaged in rearing or tending cattle.

cat-ty¹ (kat'ti), *a.* Cat-like; quietly or slyly malicious; spiteful.

cat-ty² (kat'ti), *n.*; pl. *catties* (-iz). [Malay *kāti*.] In China

and elsewhere in the East, a weight equal to about 1½ pounds avoirdupois.

cat-ty=cor=nered (kat'ti-kôr'nêrd), *a.* Same as *catèr-cornered*.

cat-whisk-er (kat'hwis'kêr), *n.* See *crystal detector*.

Cau-ca-sian (kā-kash'an, -kā'shan, or -kā'zhan). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Europe and Asia, extending from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea; also, noting or pertaining to the so-called 'white' race, embracing the chief peoples of Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa, so named because the native peoples of the Caucasus were considered typical. **II. n.** A native of the Caucasus; also, a member of the Caucasian race.—**Cau-cas'ic** (-kas'ik or -kā'sik), *a.*

cau-cus (kā'kus), *n.*; pl. *-cuses*. [Prob. from N. Amer. Ind.] In the U. S., a meeting of the local members of a political party to nominate candidates, elect delegates to a convention, etc., or of the members of a legislative body who belong to the same party to determine upon action in that body; also preliminary meeting of similar character; in England, a committee or organization within a political party exercising a certain control over its affairs or action.—**cau'cus**, *v. i.*; *-cused*, *-cusing*. To hold a caucus.

cau-dad (kā'dad), *adv.* [L. *cauda*, tail: see *-ad*.] In anat., toward the tail: opposed to *cephalad*.

cau-dal (kā'dāl), *a.* [NL. *caudalis*, < L. *cauda*, tail.] Of, at, or near the tail; tail-like.—**cau'dal-ly**, *adv.*

cau-date (kā'dāt), *a.* [NL. *caudatus*, < L. *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail or tail-like appendage. Also **cau'dat-ed** (-dā-ted).—**cau-da'tion** (-dā'shōn), *n.* Caudate condition.

cau-dex (kā'deks), *n.*; pl. *-dexes* or *-dices* (-di-sēz). [L., tree-trunk: see *codez*.] In bot., the axis of a plant, including both stem and root; a stem bearing the remains or scars of leafstalks, as that of a tree-fern; the woody or thickened persistent base of a herbaceous perennial.

cau-di-cle (kā'di-kl), *n.* [NL. *caudicula*, dim. < L. *caudex*: see *caudex*.] In bot., the slender, stalk-like appendage of the masses of pollen in orchidaceous plants.

cau-dle (kā'dl), *n.* [OF. *caudel*, < L. *calidus*, hot.] A kind of warm drink for the sick, as of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, spices, etc.

caught (kāt). Preterit and past participle of *catch*.

caul (kāl), *n.* [OF. F. *cale*, kind of cap.] A woman's netted head-dress; the back of a woman's cap; also, any investing membrane; now, the great omentum; also, the amnion; esp., a part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth, superstitiously supposed to bring good luck and to be an infallible preservative against drowning.

cauld (kāld), *a.* and *n.* Scotch form of *cold*.

caul-dron (kāl'drōn), *n.* See *caldron*.

cau-les-cent (kā-les'sent), *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] In bot., having an obvious stem rising above the ground.

cau-li-cle (kā'li-kl), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, stalk.] In bot., a small or rudimentary stem.

cau-li-flow-er (kā'li-flou'êr), *n.* [Earlier *cole-flory*: modified form (after E. *cole* or L. *caulis* and E. *flower*) < F. *chou fleuri* (now *chou-fleur*), 'flowered cabbage': see *chou*.] A plant of the cabbage family, a cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea* whose inflorescence forms a compact, fleshy head; also, the head, much esteemed as a vegetable.—**cauliflower ear**, an (external) ear which has become misshapen from injury, as from battering blows.

cau-li-form (kā'li-fōrm), *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk, stem: see *-form*.] In bot., having the form of a stem; stem-like.

cau-line (kā'lin), *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] In bot., of or pertaining to a stem; esp., pertaining to or arising from the upper part of a stem.

cau-lis (kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *caules* (-lēz). [L., stalk, stem.] In bot., the stalk or stem of a plant, esp. of a herbaceous plant.

caulk (kāk), etc. See *caulk*¹, etc.

cau-lo-car-pous (kā-lō-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. *καυλός*, stalk, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., bearing fruit repeatedly upon the same stem.

cau-lome (kā'lōm), *n.* [Gr. *καυλός*, stalk, + *-ome* as in *rhizome*.] In bot., the axis or stem of a plant, or a structure morphologically corresponding to it.—**cau-lo'mic** (-lō'mik), *a.*

caus-a-ble (kā'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being caused.



Catkins of Birch. *a*, male; *b*, *b*, female.



Cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*).

a, the spike, with male flowers above and female ones below; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a female flower.

fat, fate, für, fäll, ask, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, elect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actor, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔ, then; y, you;

cau-sal (kă'zəl), *a.* [LL. *causalis*.] Of, constituting, or implying a cause; in *gram.*, expressing a cause, as a conjunction. — **cau-sal'i-ty** (-zəl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Causal quality or agency; also, the relation of cause and effect; in *phren.*, the faculty of tracing effects to their causes. — **cau-sal-ly**, *adv.*

cau-sa-tion (kă-ză'shən), *n.* [ML. *causatio(n)*-, < *causare*, to cause, < L. *causa*, E. *cause*.] The action of causing; the operation of a cause. — **cau'sa-tive** (-zə-tiv), *i. a.* Acting as a cause; productive (*of*); in *gram.*, expressing causation, as certain verbs (as *fell*, 'cause to fall'). *ii. n.* In *gram.*, a causative word or form. — **cau'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cau'sa-tive-ness**, **cau-sa-tiv'i-ty** (-tiv'i-ti), *n.*

cause (kâz), *n.* [OF. F. *cause*, < L. *causa*.] That which produces an effect; the group of circumstances which must precede and which invariably result in an effect; also, the end or purpose for which a thing is done or produced (now only in 'final cause'); also, the ground of any action or result; an occasion, reason, or motive; sake† or interest; good or sufficient reason (as, to complain without *cause*); also, a ground of legal action; the matter over which a person goes to law (also *fig.*); also, a case for judicial decision; hence, any subject of discussion or debate; also, that side of a question which a person or party supports; an object as pursued by a body of persons advocating it; a public movement. — **cause**, *v. t.*; *caused*, *causing*. To be the cause of; produce; effect; occasion; impel or induce. — **cause'less**, *a.* Having no cause; not due to any cause; without just cause; groundless. — **cause'less-ly**, *adv.* — **caus'er**, *n.*

cause-rie (kôz-rē), *n.* [F., < *causer*, talk, < L. *causari*, plead, < *causa*, E. *cause*.] A talk or chat; an informal discourse or written article.

cau-seuse (kô-zéz), *n.* [F., fem. of *causeur*, talkative, a talker, < *causer*, talk.] A small sofa for two persons.

cause-way (kâz-wā), *n.* [For *causeway*: see *causey*.] A raised road or path, as across low or wet ground; also, a highway or paved way. — **cause'way**, *v. t.* To provide with a causeway; also, to pave, as a road or street, with cobbles or pebbles.

cau-sey (kă'zi), *n.* [OF. *caucie* (also *chaucie*, F. *chaussée*), < ML. *calcicata*, paved road, appar. < L. *calx*, small stone, lime.] A causeway.

caus-tic (kăs'tik), [L. *causticus*, < Gr. *καυστικός*, < *καίω*, burn.] *i. a.* Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying animal tissue (as, *caustic* soda, sodium hydroxide; *caustic* potash, potassium hydroxide); *fig.*, severely critical or sarcastic; in *math.* and *optics*, noting a surface to which all the light-rays emanating from a single point and reflected by a curved surface (as a concave mirror) are tangent; noting a curve formed by a plane section of such a surface; noting an analogous surface or curve resulting from refraction. *ii. n.* A caustic substance (as, lunar *caustic*, silver nitrate); in *math.* and *optics*, a caustic surface or curve. — **caus'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **caus-ti'ci-ty** (-tis'i-ti), *n.* Caustic quality; corrosiveness; pungent taste; severe sarcasm.

cau-tel (kă'tel), *n.* [OF. *cautele* (F. *cautèle*), < L. *cautela*, < *cavere*: see *caution*.] Caution or wariness; a precaution; also, a warning or direction; also, subtlety, craftiness, or wiliness. [Obs. or archaic.] — **cau'te-lous**, *a.* Cautious or wary; also, crafty or wily. [Obs. or archaic.]

cau-ter (kă'tēr), *n.* [LL. *cauter*, < Gr. *καυτήρ*, branding-iron, < *καίω*, burn.] A surgical instrument for burning or cauterizing. — **cau'ter-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To burn with a hot instrument, or with fire or a caustic, esp. for curative purposes; treat with a cautery. — **cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-i-ză'shən), *n.* — **cau'ter-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [L. *cauterium*, < Gr. *καυτήριον*, dim. of *καυτήρ*.] An instrument or a caustic substance used to burn or cauterize; also, the process of searing with a hot iron ('actual cautery') or with a caustic ('potential cautery').

cau-tion (kă'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *caution*, < L. *cautio(n)*-, < *cavere* (pp. *cautus*), be on one's guard, take heed: see *show*.] A warning, as against danger or evil; anything serving as a warning; something exciting alarm or astonishment (colloq.); also, prudence in regard to danger or evil; wariness; circumspectness; also, a precaution†; also, security or bail, or the person who becomes security (now chiefly Sc.). — **cau'tion**, *v. t.* To give a caution or warning to; warn;

urge to take heed. — **cau'tion-a-ry** (-ă-ri), *a.* Of the nature of or containing a caution or warning; also, pertaining to or of the nature of a pledge or security (now chiefly Sc.). — **cau'tion-er**, *n.*

cau-tious (kă'shus), *a.* [From *caution*.] Having or showing caution or prudence in regard to danger or evil; wary; circumspect. — **cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

cav-al-cade (kav-ă-kăd'), *n.* [F., < It. *cavalcata*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] A procession of persons on horseback or in horse-drawn carriages. — **cav-al-cade'**, *v. i.*; -caded, -cading. To ride in a cavalcade.

cav-a-li-er (kav-ă-lēr'), [F., < It. *cavaliere*, < ML. *caballarius*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] *i. n.* A horseman, esp. a mounted soldier; a knight; one having the spirit or bearing of a knight; a courtly gentleman; a gallant; a gay or swaggering fellow; a man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing; [*cap.*] an adherent of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament. *ii. a.* Knightly† or gallant†; also, offhand or unceremonious; also, haughty, disdainful, or supercilious; also [*cap.*], of or pertaining to the Cavaliers. — **cav-a-li-er'**, *v. i.* To play the cavalier; be haughty or domineering.

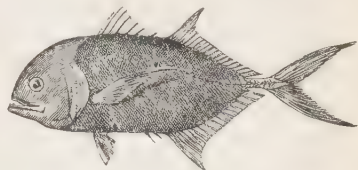
ca-va-lie-re ser-ven-te (kă-vă-lyă'ră ser-ven'tă). [It., 'serving cavalier.'] A man who devotes himself to attending upon a lady, esp. a married lady, as her professed cavalier or gallant.

cav-a-li-er-ism (kav-ă-lēr'izm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers, esp. of the adherents of Charles I.; also, an expression characteristic of the Cavalier party.

cav-a-li-er-ly (kav-ă-lēr'li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner. — **cav-a-li-er'ness**, *n.*

ca-val-la (kă-val'ă), *n.* Same as *cavally*.

ca-val-ly (kă-val'i), *n.*; pl. *cavallies* (-iz). [Sp. *caballa*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] Any of various carangoid fishes of the genus *Carangus*, esp. *C. hippos*, a food-fish of both coasts of tropical America, on the Atlantic coast found north to Cape Cod; also, the cero (fish).



Cavally (*Carangus hippos*).

cav-al-ry (kav'ă-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [F. *cavalerie*, < It. *cavalleria*, < *cavaliere*: see *cavalier*.] Horsemanship, esp. of a knight†; mounted soldiers collectively; that part of a military force composed of troops that serve on horseback; horsemen, horses, etc., collectively. — **cav'al-ry-man** (-mən), *n.*; pl. *-men*.

ca-vate (kă'văt), *a.* [L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare*, hollow out, < *cavus*, hollow.] Hollowed out, as a class of prehistoric dwellings.

ca-va-ti-na (kă-vă-tē'nă), *n.*; pl. *-ne* (-nă). [It.] In *music*, a simple song or melody, properly one without a second part and a repeat; an air.

cave (kāv), *n.* [OF. F. *cave*, < L. *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow in the earth, esp. one opening more or less horizontally into a hill, mountain, etc.; a cavern; a den; also, any cavity†; also, in *Eng. politics*, a secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party on some special question (applied orig. in the phrase 'cave of Adullam,' to a body of seceders from the Liberal party in 1866: see *Adullamite*). — **cave**, *v.*; *caved*, *caving*. *i. tr.* To hollow out; also, to cause to fall (*in*). *ii. intr.* To dwell in a cave; also, to fall or sink (*in*), as ground; *fig.*, to give (*in*), yield, or submit (colloq.).

ca-ve-at (kă'vē-at), *n.* [L., 'let him beware.'] A legal notice to some officer to suspend a certain proceeding until the notifier is given a hearing; in U. S. patent laws, a description of an invention filed to prevent the issuance of a patent for the same invention to another without notice; in general, a warning or caution. — **ca've-a-tor** (-ă-tōr), *n.* One who enters a caveat.

cave-dwell-er (kă'v-dwel'ēr), *n.* One of a prehistoric race dwelling in caves.

cav-el, **kev-el** (kav'el, kev'el), *n.* [OF. *keville* (also *cheville*, F. *cheville*), pin, peg, < L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.] *Naut.*, a wooden cleat or the like to which sheets or other ropes are belayed.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ş* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cave-man (kāv'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A cave-dweller: often taken as the type of the primitive or natural man unaffected in character or habits by civilization.

cav-en-dish (kav'ēn-dish), *n.* [From *Cavendish*, proper name.] Tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into cakes.

cav-ern (kav'ern), *n.* [OF. F. *caverne*, < L. *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow.] A cave, esp. a large cave; also, any cavity†.

—**cav'ern**, *v. t.* To put or inclose in or as in a cavern; also, to hollow out in the form of a cavern.—**cav'er-nous**, *a.* [L. *cavernosus*.] Containing caverns; of or like a cavern; also, full of or containing small cavities or interstices; having a porous texture.—**cav'er-nous-ly**, *adv.*

cav-es-son (kav'e-son), *n.* [F. *caveçon*, < It. *cavezzone*, < L. *caput*, head.] A kind of stiff nose-band, as of iron or leather, put upon the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to aid in breaking him; also, a halter with such a nose-band.

ca-vet-to (kā-vet'tō), *n.*; pl. *cavettos* (-tōz), It. *cavetti* (-tē). [It., dim. < *cavo*, < L. *cavus*, hollow.] In arch., a concave molding, as in a cornice, with the curve usually a quarter-circle.

cav-i-ar, **cav-i-are** (kav-i-ār' or kav'i-ār), *n.* [F. *caviar*, < It. *caviaro*, now *caviale*; perhaps from Tatar.] The roe of sturgeon and other large fish, salted and prepared for use as a relish; fig., something beyond the popular taste (as, "For the play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general: but it was . . . an excellent play": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 457).

cav-i-corn (kav'i-kōrn), [L. *cavus*, hollow, + *cornu*, horn.] *I. a.* Hollow-horned, as one group of ruminants. *II. n.* A hollow-horned ruminant.

cav-il (kav'il), *v.*; -*iled* or -*illed*, -*iling* or -*illing*. [L. *cavillari*, < *cavilla*, a jeering.] *I. intr.* To raise captious and frivolous objections; carp. *II. tr.* To cavil at.—**cav'il**, *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; also, the raising of such objections; carping criticism.—**cav'il-er**, **cav'il-ler**, *n.*—**cav'il-ing-ly**, **cav'il-ling-ly**, *adv.*

cav-i-ta-tion (kav-i-tā'shən), *n.* The formation of a cavity or vacuum around a propeller or a fan when it revolves beyond a certain speed, resulting in loss of efficiency.

cav-i-ty (kav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). [F. *cavité*, < LL. *cavitas*, < L. *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow place; a hollow.

ca-vò-ri-li-vo (kā'vō-rē-lī'vō), *n.*; pl. -*vos* (-vōz). [It., 'hollow relief.' In *sculp.*, relief in which the highest portions are level with the general surface.

ca-vort (kā-vōrt'), *v. i.* [Cf. *curvet*.] To prance or caper about. [Colloq., U. S.]

ca-ry (kā'vi), *n.*; pl. -*ries* (-viz). [S. Amer.] Any of various short-tailed South American rodents constituting the genus *Cavia* (including the domesticated guinea-pig) or the family *Cavidae*; any of several allied rodents.

caw (kā), *v. i.* [Imit.] Of a crow, raven, etc., to utter its characteristic cry; hence, to utter a similar sound.—**caw**, *n.*

Cax-ton (kak'stən), *n.* Any of the books printed by William Caxton (about 1422–91), the first English printer, all of which are printed in black-letter; also, a kind of printing-type in imitation of the black-letter used by Caxton.

cay (kā), *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, shoal, islet: see *key*² and *quay*.] A reef or low island; a key.

cay-enne (kī-en' or kā-), *n.* [From *Cayenne*, in French Guiana.] A hot, biting condiment composed of the ground pods and seeds of species of capsicum; red pepper.

cay-man (kā'man), *n.*; pl. *-mans*. [Prob. from Carib.] Any of several tropical American alligators constituting the genus *Caiman*.

cay-use (kī-ūs'), *n.* [From the *Cayuse* Indians of Oregon.] An Indian pony. [Western U. S.]

ca-zique (kā-zēk'), *n.* See *cacique*.

cease (sēs), *v.*; *ceased*, *ceasing*. [OF. F. *cesser*, < L. *cessare*, freq. of *cedere*, go, yield: see *cede*.] *I. intr.* To leave off; desist (*from*); also, to come to an end. *II. tr.* To leave off; desist from; also, to put an end or stop to (something other than one's own action)†.—**cease**, *n.* Cessation.—**cease'less**, *a.* Without stop or pause; unending; incessant.—**cease'less-ly**, *adv.*—**cease'less-ness**, *n.*



A Device of William Caxton.

ce-cal (sē'kal), etc. See *cæcal*, etc.

ce-ci-ty (sē'si-ti), *n.* [L. *cæcitas*, < *cæcus*, blind.] Blindness. [Now rare.]

ce-cro-pi-a (sē-kro'pī-ä), *n.* [NL.; from *Cecrops*, legendary king of Attica.] A large silkworm-moth, *Samia cecropia*, of the eastern U. S., whose larva feeds on many trees.

ce-cum (sē'kum), *n.* See *cæcum*.

ce-dar (sē'dār), *n.* [OF. *cedre* (F. *cèdre*), < L. *cedrus*, < Gr. *κέδρος*.] Any of the old-world pineaceous trees constituting the genus *Cedrus*, as *C. libani* ('cedar of Lebanon'), a stately tree native in Asia Minor, etc.; any of various junipers, as *Juniperus virginiana* ('red cedar'), an American tree with a fragrant reddish wood used for making lead pencils, etc.; any of various other pineaceous trees, as *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, a species of the swamps of the eastern U. S., and *Thuja occidentalis*, the arbor-vitæ (both called 'white cedar'); any of various non-pineaceous tropical trees, as *Cedrela odorata* ('Spanish cedar'), a timber-tree whose wood is used for cigar-boxes; also, the wood of any such tree.—**ce'dar-bird**, *n.* A waxwing, *Ampelis cedrorum*, of North America.—**ce'dared**, *a.* Furnished with cedars.—**ce'darn** (-därn), *a.* Of or pertaining to cedars (as, "*cedarn* alleys": Milton's "Comus," 990); also, made of cedar-wood (as, "*a cedarn cabinet*": Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 136). [Poetic.]



Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*).

cede (sēd), *v. t.*; *ceded*, *ceding*. [L. *cedere* (pp. *cessus*), go, withdraw, yield, grant.] To yield or formally resign and surrender to another; make over, as by treaty.

ce-dil-la (sē-dil'ä), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, now *zedilla*, the mark (orig. a *z* written after *c*), < L. *zeta*, < Gr. *ζῆτα*, the letter *z*.] A mark placed under *c* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, as in *façade*, to show that it has the sound of *s*.

ce-drine (sē'drin), *a.* [L. *cedrinus*.] Of or like cedar.

ced-u-la (sēd'ū-lä, Sp. thā'dō-lä), *n.* [Sp. *cedula*, = E. *schedule*.] In Spanish countries, any of various orders, certificates, or the like; any of certain securities issued by South and Central American governments; in the Philippine Islands, a personal registration tax certificate, or the tax itself.

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. F. *ciel*, sky, heaven, canopy, < L. *cælum*, sky, heaven.] To overlay (the interior upper surface or side walls of a building or room) with wood, plaster, etc.†; esp., to cover the inner side of the roof of (a building or room), as with plaster; provide with a ceiling; *naul.*, to line (the inside of a ship's frame), as with planks.—**ceil'er**, *n.*—**ceil'ing**, *n.* The act of one who ceils; also, the overhead interior lining of a room; the surface of a room opposite the floor; *naul.*, the lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame; in *aëronautics*, the maximum altitude to which a particular aircraft can rise.

cel-a-don (sēl'a-don), *n.* [From *Celadon*, the sentimental hero of Honoré d'Urfé's romance, "Astrée" (1610).] A pale-green color, much used in porcelain: as, "Porcelain leaves . . . with spots and stains Of violet and of crimson dye . . . And beautiful with *celadon*" (Longfellow's "Kér-amos," 324).

cel-an-dine (sēl'an-din), *n.* [OF. *celidoine*, < L. *chelidonia*, < Gr. *χελιδών*, swallow.] A papaveraceous plant, *Chelidonium majus* ('greatercelandine'), with yellow flowers; also, a ranunculaceous plant, *Ficaria verna* ('lessercelandine'), also bearing yellow flowers.

cel-as-tra-ceous (sēl-as-trā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Celastrus*, the staff-tree genus, < Gr. *κήλαστρος*, kind of evergreen.] Belonging to the *Celastraceæ*, a family of plants including the staff-trees, climbing bittersweet, spindle-tree, strawberry-bush, etc.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

-cele. Noun termination from Gr. *κήλη*, tumor, used in pathological terms, as *bubonoccele*, *cystoccele*, *laparoccele*.

cel-e-brant (sel'ē-brant), *n.* One who celebrates, as the officiating priest in the celebration of the eucharist.

cel-e-brate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.*; *-brated*, *-brating*. [*L. celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare*, < *celeber*, frequented, famous.] **I. tr.** To perform with appropriate rites and ceremonies; solemnize; also, to observe (a day, etc.) or commemorate (an event) with ceremonies or festivities; also, to sound the praises of; extol; also, to make known publicly; proclaim. **II. intr.** To perform a religious ceremony; also, to observe a festival or commemorate an event with ceremonies or festivities. — **cel'e-brat-ed**, *p. a.* Famous; renowned; well-known. — **cel-e-brat'ion** (-brā'shən), *n.* [*L. celebratio(n)-*.] The act of celebrating; that which is done to celebrate anything. — **cel'e-bra-tor**, *n.*

ce-leb-ri-ty (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. celebritas*, < *celeber*: see *celebrate*.] The state of being celebrated, extolled, or talked about; fame; renown; also, a celebrated person.

ce-lor-i-ac (sē-ler'i-ak), *n.* [See *celery*.] A variety of celery producing an edible turnip-like root.

ce-lor-i-ty (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* [*L. celeritas*, < *celer*, swift.] Swift-ness; speed.

cel-o-ry (sel'ē-ri), *n.* [*F. celeri*, < *LL. selinon*, < *Gr. σέλινον*, parsley.] A plant, *Apium graveolens*, of the parsley family, whose blanched leafstalks are extensively used raw for salad, and cooked as a vegetable, in soups, etc.

ce-les-ta (sē-les'tā), *n.* [*F. cèlesta*, < *L. cælestis*, heavenly: see *celestial*.] A musical instrument with a keyboard, the tones of which are produced by blows of hammers upon steel plates.

ce-les-tial (sē-les'ti-āl), [*OF. celestial*, < *L. cælestis*, < *cælum*, sky, heaven.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven (as, the *celestial* equator, see *equator*; the *celestial* sphere, see *sphere*, *n.*); also, of or pertaining to the spiritual or invisible heaven; heavenly; divine; also [*cap.*], noting or pertaining to the former Chinese Empire (considered as ruled by a divinely appointed dynasty) or the Chinese. **II. n.** An inhabitant of heaven; [*cap.*] a native of China; a Chinese. — **ce-les-ti-āl'i-ty** (-ti-āl'i-ti), *n.* — **ce-les'ti-āl-ly**, *adv.*

Cel-es-tine¹ (sel'es-tin), *n.* A monk of a branch of the Benedictine order, named from the founder, who became Pope under the title of Celestine V.

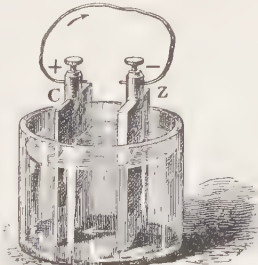
cel-es-tine² (sel'es-tin), *n.* Same as *celestite*.

cel-es-tite (sel'es-tit), *n.* [*L. cælestis*, heavenly (in allusion to the delicate blue color of some specimens): see *celestial*.] A mineral consisting of strontium sulphate, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, usually white in color, but sometimes delicate blue.

ce-li-ac, cœ-li-ac (sē'li-ak), *a.* [*L. cæliacus*, < *Gr. κοιλιακός*, < *κοίλα*, belly, < *κοῖλος*, hollow.] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen.

cel-i-bate (sel'i-bāt), [*L. cælibatus*, < *cælebs*, unmarried.] **I. n.** Single life (archaic); one who remains single or unmarried, esp. for religious reasons. **II. a.** Unmarried. — **cel'i-ba-cy** (-bā-si), *n.*

cell (sel), *n.* [*L. cella*, room, chamber, hut, store-room.] A small apartment, as in a convent or a prison; a small or mean place of abode, as a hermitage; a monastery or nunnery, usually of small size, dependent on a larger religious house; any small compartment, bounded area, receptacle, case, or the like; a minute cavity or interstice, as in animal or plant tissue; in *elect.*, a device which generates electricity and which forms the whole or a part of a voltaic battery, consisting in one of its simplest forms of two plates, each of a different metal, placed in a jar containing a dilute acid ('voltaic cell'); a device for producing electrolysis, consisting essentially of the electrolyte, its container, and the elec-



Simple Voltaic Cell. — C, copper plate; Z, zinc plate.

trodes ('electrolytic cell'); in *biol.*, a small mass of protoplasm, usually having a nucleus and often a bounding wall ('cell-wall'), constituting in itself an entire organism, or entering or capable of entering into the structure of one.

cel-la (sel'ā), *n.*; pl. *cellæ* (-ē). [*L.*: see *cell*.] In *arch.*, the inclosed part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, as distinct from the porticoes and other external structures.

cel-lar (sel'ār), *n.* [*OF. celier* (*F. cellier*), < *L. cellarium*, pantry, < *cella*: see *cell*.] A room or set of rooms for the storage of provisions, etc., now always either wholly or partly underground, and usually beneath a building; hence, an underground room or story; often, a wine-cellar, or a store or stock of wines. — **cel'lar**, *v. t.* To place or store in a cellar. — **cel'lar-age** (-āj), *n.* Cellar space; cellars collectively; also, charges for storage in a cellar. — **cel'lar-er**, *n.* One in charge of a cellar and provisions, as the steward of a monastery; a cellarman. — **cel-lar-et'**, *n.* A cabinet for wine-bottles, etc. Also **cel-lar-ette'** (-et'). — **cel'lar-man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man in charge of or employed in a cellar, esp. a wine-cellar; also, a wine-merchant.

cel-late, cel-lat-ed (sel'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Celled.

cell-di-vi-sion (sel'di-viz'h'qn), *n.* In *biol.*, the division of a cell in the process of reproduction or growth. Cf. *mitosis*, *amitosis*, and *segmentation*.

celled (seld), *a.* Having a cell or cells.

cel-lo, 'cel-lo (chel'ō), *n.*; pl. *cellos*, 'cellos (-ōz). Shortened form of *violoncello*. — **cel'list**, 'cel'list, *n.*

cel-lo-phane (sel'ō-fān), *n.* [From *cell(ulose)*¹ + *Gr. φάινω*, show.] A transparent, paper-like product of viscose, impervious to moisture, germs, etc., used as a wrapping for candy, tobacco, drugs, etc. [Proprietary name.]

cel-lu-lar (sel'ū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cellules or cells, esp. minute compartments or cavities, as in animal or plant tissue. — **cel-lu-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*

cel-lu-late, cel-lu-lat-ed (sel'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Having cellular structure. — **cel-lu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* Cell-formation.

cel-lule (sel'ūl), *n.* [*L. cellula*, dim. of *cella*.] A little cell.

cel-lu-li-tis (sel'ū-li'tis), *n.* [*NL.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular tissue.

cel-lu-loid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* [From *cellulose*¹.] A substance consisting essentially of soluble guncotton and camphor, usually highly inflammable, variously used as a substitute for ivory, vulcanite, etc. [Proprietary name.]

cel-lu-lose¹ (sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. cellula*: see *cellule*.] An inert substance, a carbohydrate, the chief constituent of the cell-walls of plants, and forming an essential part of wood, cotton, hemp, paper, etc.; also, a light material, as of corn-stalk pith, which swells rapidly in water, and has been used at the back of the armor of war-ships to prevent water from entering shot-holes. — **cellulose nitrate**, any of various nitrates produced when cellulose is treated with nitric acid or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. Cf. *guncotton*.

cel-lu-lose², **cel-lu-lous** (sel'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*L. cellula*: see *cellule*.] Abounding in or consisting of cellules or cells.

ce-lom (sē'lqm), *n.* See *cælom*.

Cel-si-us (sel'sē-ūs) **ther-mom'e-ter**. [From Anders *Celsius* (1701-44), Swedish astronomer, who introduced it.] The centigrade thermometer. See *centigrade*.

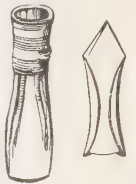
celt¹ (selt), *n.* [*LL. celtis*, chisel.] In *archæol.*, an implement resembling a chisel or ax-blade.

Celt² (selt), *n.* [*L. Celtæ*, pl., < *Gr. Κελτοί*.] A member of an Indo-European people now represented chiefly by the Irish, Gaels, Welsh, and Bretons. — **Cel'tic**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language. **II. n.** The group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton. — **Cel'ti-cism** (-ti-sizm), *n.* Celtic spirit or practice; a Celtic idiom or mode of expression. — **Cel'ti-cize**, *v. t.*; *-cized*, *-cizing*. To render Celtic.

cel-ti-um (sel'shi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. Celtæ*, the Celts.] In *chem.*, a supposed new rare element.

Cel-to- (sel'tō-). Form of *Celt* used in combination, as in *Celto-Roman* (both Celtic and Roman), *Celto-Slavic*, *Celto-Teutonic*.

ce-ment (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* [*OF. F. ciment*, < *L. cæmentum*, rough stone, < *cædere*, cut.] Any of various



Celts.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

substances which are soft when first prepared but after a time become hard or stone-like, used for joining stones, making floors, etc.; esp., a material of this kind (the ordinary variety, often called 'hydraulic cement') commonly made by burning a mixture of clay and limestone, used for making concrete for foundations or the like, covering floors, etc. (see *Portland cement*); hence, any of various substances, as glue, used for making other substances cohere; fig., anything that binds or unites; in *anat.*, the substance which forms the outer crust of a tooth from where the enamel terminates to the apex of the root.—**ce-ment** (sē-ment'), *v. I. tr.* To unite by or as by cement; also, to coat or cover with cement. **II. intr.** To become cemented; stick or cohere.—**cem-en-ta-tion** (sem-en-tā'shən), *n.* The act, process, or result of cementing; in *metal.*, etc., the heating of two substances in contact in order to effect some change in one of them; esp., the formation of steel by heating iron in powdered charcoal.—**ce-ment'er**, *n.*—**ce-ment'-gun**, *n.* A machine by which a mixture of cement and sand, or other cementitious materials, is forced through a hose to a nozzle, where water, brought through a separate hose, is added, the combined materials being driven forcibly from the nozzle: used in constructing buildings, piling, etc., repairing and rebuilding masonry structures, lining irrigation-ditches and reservoirs, protecting the roofs of mines and tunnels, lining steel ladles, and for other purposes. [Proprietary name.]—**cem-en-ti'tious** (-tish'us), *a.* Of the nature of cement.

cem-e-ter-y (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [LL. *cæmeterium*, < Gr. κοιμητήριον, < κοιμάω, put to sleep.] A burial-ground, esp. one not attached to a church.—**cem-ete-ri-al** (-tē-ri-āl), *a.*

cen-a-cle (sen'ā-kl), *n.* [L. *cenaculum*, < *cena*, dinner, supper.] A dining-room; esp., the "upper room" in which the Last Supper was eaten (Mark, xiv. 15; Luke, xxii. 12). **cen-drē** (son-drā), *a.* [F. (fem. *cendrée*), < *cendre*, ash, cinder.] Ash-colored; having a grayish tinge, as certain shades of blond hair.

ce-nēs-the-sia (sē-nēs-thē'zi-ā), etc. See *cænæsthesia*, etc.

cen-o-bite, **cæn-o-bite** (sen'ō-bit or sē'nō-), *n.* [LL. *cænobita*, < *cænobium*, < Gr. κοινόβιον, convent, neut. of κοινός, living in community, < κοινός, common, + βίος, life.] One of a religious order living in a convent or community.—**cen-o-bit'ic**, **cæn-o-bit'ic** (-bit'ik), *a.*—**cen'o-bit-ism**, **cæn'o-bit-ism** (-bi-tizm); *n.* The state, system, or practices of cenobites.—**cen'o-by**, **cæn'o-by** (-bi), *n.*; pl. *-bies* (-biz). [LL. *cænobium*.] A conventual establishment; a religious community.

ce-nog-a-my, **cæ-nog-a-my** (sē-nog'ā-mi), *n.* [Gr. κοινός, common, + γάμος, marriage.] The practice of having husbands or wives in common, as among some primitive tribes.

ce-no-gen-e-sis (sē-nō-jen'ē-sis or sen-ō-), *n.* [Gr. καινός, new, + γένεσις, genesis.] In *biol.*, that development of an individual which does not repeat the phylogeny of its race, stock, or group: opposed to *palingenesis*.—**ce'no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*

cen-o-taph (sen'ō-tāf), *n.* [L. *cenotaphium*, < Gr. κενόταφιον, < κενός, empty, + τάφος, tomb.] A sepulchral monument erected in memory of a deceased person whose body is elsewhere.—**cen-o-taph'ic** (-tāf'ik), *a.*

Ce-no-zo-ic (sē-nō-zō'ik or sen-ō-), [Gr. καινός, new, + ζῶν, life.] **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to a geological era or a group of rocks whose fossils represent recent forms of life. Cf. *Paleozoic*, *Mesozoic*. **II. n.** The Cenozoic era or group.

cense (sens), *v. t.*; *censed*, *censing*. [For *incense*¹, *v.*] To burn incense before or about; perfume with incense.—**cen'ser**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *censier*, for *encensier*.] A vessel in which incense is burned.

cen-sor (sen'sqr), *n.* [L., < *censere*, tax, rate, judge, think.] Either of two ancient Roman officials who kept the register or census of the citizens, and also supervised manners and morals; hence, any one who exercises supervision of manners and morals; esp., an official charged with examining books, plays, news accounts, etc., and empowered to prohibit them or suppress parts if deemed objectionable on moral, political, military, or other grounds; also, one who

censures; an adverse critic; one given to faultfinding.—**cen'sor**, *v. t.* To examine, pass upon, or revise as a censor does; esp., to suppress parts of (letters, press despatches, etc.) before permitting them to be transmitted to their destination, as for military reasons in time of war.—**cen-so-ri-al** (-sō-ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a censor.—**cen-so-ri-ous**, *a.* [L. *censorius*.] Addicted to censure; severely critical; faultfinding; carping.—**cen-so-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**cen-so-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*—**cen'sor-ship**, *n.*

cen-sur-a-ble (sen'shūr-ā-bl), *a.* Worthy of censure.—**cen'sur-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

cen-sure (sen'shūr), *n.* [L. *censura*, < *censere*: see *censor*.] Judgment; judicial sentence; a criticizing, esp. adversely; expression of disapproval; condemnation; a hostile criticism; *eccles.*, a penalty, imposed upon an offender, as a public rebuke or a suspension from office.—**cen'sure**, *v.*; *-sured*, *-suring*. **I. tr.** To judge; sentence judicially; criticize, esp. adversely; pass adverse judgment on; express disapprobation of; find fault with; condemn; *eccles.*, to discipline by public rebuke, etc. **II. intr.** To give censure, adverse criticism, or blame.—**cen'sur-er**, *n.*

cen-sus (sen'sus), *n.*; pl. *-suses*. [L., < *censere*: see *censor*.] In ancient Rome, the registration of citizens and their property, for purposes of taxation; in modern times, an official enumeration of inhabitants, with details as to age, sex, pursuits, etc.—**cen'sus**, *v. t.*; *-sused*, *-susing*. To take a census of; enumerate in a census.

cent (sent), *n.* [F. *cent*, < L. *centum*, hundred.] The hundredth part of the U. S. dollar, or a copper coin of this value; also, the hundredth part of monetary units elsewhere.

cen-tal (sen'tal), *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois.

cen-tare (sen'tār), *n.* Same as *centiare*.

cen-taur (sen'tār), *n.* [L. *Centaurus*, < Gr. Κένταυρος, one of a savage race in Thessaly; origin uncertain.] In *Gr. myth.*, one of a race of monsters having the head, trunk, and arms of a man, and the body and legs of a horse; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the southern constellation Centaurus.—**cen'taur-ess**, *n.* A female centaur.—**cen-tau-rom'a-chy** (-tā-rom'ā-ki), *n.*; pl. *-chies* (-kiz). [L. *Centauromachia*, < Gr. Κενταυρομαχία: see *-macy*.] A combat or battle with centaurs.

cen-tau-ry (sen'tā-ri), *n.*

[ML. *centauria*, L. *centaurium*, < Gr. κενταύριον, < Κένταυρος, centaur (here the centaur Chiron, reputed discoverer of the plant's medicinal virtues).] Either of two gentianaceous herbs, *Chlora perfoliata* and *Erythræa centaurium*, with medicinal properties; any plant of the genus *Erythræa*; also, any of certain other plants, as those of the gentianaceous genus *Sabbatia* ('American centaury').

cen-ta-vo (sen-tā'vō), *n.*; pl. *-vos* (-vōz). [Amer. Sp., < L. *centum*, hundred.] A small coin or minor monetary unit equal to the hundredth part of a particular monetary unit, esp. of a peso, as in Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Cuba, etc.

cen-te-na-ri-an (sen-te-nā'ri-ān). [L. *centenarius*: see *centenary*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having lived a hundred years. **II. n.** One who has reached the age of a hundred.

cen-te-na-ry (sen'te-nā-ri). [L. *centenarius*, of or containing a hundred, < *centeni*, a hundred each, < *centum*, hundred.] **I. a.** Pertaining to a hundred or a period of a hundred years; recurring once in every hundred years. **II. n.; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A period of a hundred years; also, a hundredth anniversary; a centennial celebration.**

cen-ten-ni-al (sen-ten'i-āl). [ML. *centennis*, < L. *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, year.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, or marking



Centaur. — Capitoline Museum, Rome.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agony, intō, ſnite; (obscured) erānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

the completion of, a hundred years; pertaining to a hundredth anniversary; also, lasting a hundred years; a hundred years old. **II. n.** A hundredth anniversary, or its celebration.—**cen-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*—**cen-ten'ni-um** (-um), *n.*; *pl.* -*ni-ums* or -*nia* (-ä). [*NL.*] A period of a hundred years; a century.

cen-ter¹, **cen-tre¹** (sen'tēr), *n.* [*F. cintre*, *ult.* < *L. cinctura*, girdle.] Same as *centering*.

cen-ter², **cen-tre²** (sen'tēr), *n.* [*OF. F. centre*, < *L. centrum*, < *Gr. κέντρον*, sharp point, center, < *κεντέω*, prick.] A point within a circle or sphere equally distant from all points of the circumference or surface; the middle point, place, or part of anything; the middle point of the earth; the earth as the supposed middle point of the universe; a person or thing, or a group, as of troops, occupying the middle position; [usually *cap.*] in continental Europe, that part of a legislative assembly which sits in the center of the chamber, a position customarily assigned to representatives holding views intermediate between those of the conservatives or Right and the liberals or Left; a party holding such views; [*l. c.*] a point, pivot, axis, etc., round which anything rotates or revolves; a point toward which concentration, or from which diffusion, takes place; a principal point, place, or object; in *football*, etc., the middle player in the forward line; in *mech.*, the point on either spindle of a lathe, upon which the work to be turned is placed (as, the live *center*, on the live spindle; the dead *center*, on the dead spindle: see *spindle*).—**center of buoyancy**, a point in a ship or other floating body, corresponding to the center of gravity of the water it displaces.

—**center of gravity**, that point of a body (or system of bodies) from which it could be suspended or on which it could be supported and be in equilibrium in any position.

—**cen'ter³**, **cen'tre³**, *v.*; -*tered* or -*tred*, -*tering* or -*tring*. **I. tr.** To place in or on a center; collect at a center, or concentrate; determine or mark the center of; adjust, shape, or modify (an object, part, etc.) so that its axis or the like is in a central or normal position. **II. intr.** To be at or come to a center; concentrate.—**cen'ter-bit**, *n.* A carpenter's bit with a sharp, projecting central point and two cutting wings, used for boring holes.—**cen'ter-board**, *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden or metal slab pivoted or arranged so that it can be lowered through a fore-and-aft slot (having above it a vertical water-tight casing) in the bottom of a sail-boat, in order to increase the draft and so prevent a drifting to leeward.

cen-ter-ing, **cen-tring** (sen'tēr-ing, -tring), *n.* [See *center¹*.] A temporary timber framing for supporting an arch or vault during its erection.

cen-ter-piece (sen'tēr-pēs), *n.* A piece in or for the center of something; esp., an ornamental piece of silver, glass, or the like, or of embroidery, lace, or like material, for the center of a dining-table.

cen-tes-i-mal (sen'tes'i-mäl), [*L. centesimus*, < *centum*, hundred.] **I. a.** Hundredth; pertaining to division into hundredths. **II. n.** A hundredth.—**cen-tes'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-tes-i-mate (sen'tes'i-mät), *v. t.*; -*mated*, -*mating*. [*L. centesimatus*, *pp.* of *centesimare*, < *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*, and *cf. decimate*.] To take one in every hundred of (soldiers, etc.) for punishment, as for mutiny.—**cen-tes-i-ma'tion** (-mä'shən), *n.*

cen-tes-i-mo (chen'tez'ē-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -*mi* (-mē). [*It.*, < *L. centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] An Italian copper coin and monetary unit, the hundredth part of a lira.

cent-ge-ner (sent'jē-nēr), *n.* [*L. centum*, hundred, + *genus* (*gener*), kind.] One hundred or any considerable number of representatives of a race, variety, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants, considered as a type or true sample of the whole.

centi-. Form of *L. centum*, hundred, used in combination, sometimes in the sense of 'one hundredth,' as in terms of the metric system.

cen-ti-are (sen'ti-är), *n.* [*F.*: see *centi-*.] In the *metric system*, a surface measure equal to one hundredth of an are, or one square meter.

cen-ti-grade (sen'ti-grād), *a.* [*F.*, < *L. centum*, hundred, + *gradus*, step, degree.] Divided into 100 degrees, as a scale; specif., noting or pertaining to a thermometer which

reckons 100 degrees from the melting-point of ice, or zero, to the boiling-point of water, or 100° (abbreviated *C.*).

cen-ti-gram, **cen-ti-gramme** (sen'ti-gram), *n.* [*F. centigramme*: see *centi-*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of weight equal to one hundredth of a gram, or 0.1543 grain.

cen-ti-li-ter, **cen-ti-li-tre** (sen'ti-lē-tēr), *n.* [*F. centilitre*: see *centi-*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to one hundredth of a liter, 0.6102 cubic inch, or 0.338 U. S. fluid ounce.

cen-time (son-tēm), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] In the French coinage system, the hundredth part of a franc.

cen-ti-me-ter, **cen-ti-me-tre** (sen'ti-mē-tēr), *n.* [*F. centimètre*: see *centi-*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to one hundredth of a meter, or 0.3937 inch.—**centimeter-gram-second system**, a system of units employed in physical science, in which the centimeter, gram, and second are taken as the fundamental units of length, mass, and time: commonly abbreviated *c. g. s. system*.

cen-ti-pede, **cen-ti-ped** (sen'ti-pēd, -ped), *n.* [*L. centipeda*, < *centum*, hundred, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] Any myriapod of the order or group *Chilopoda*, containing both harmless and poisonous species, characterized by a single pair of legs for each segment of the body. *Cf. millepede*.

cen-ti-ster (sen'ti-stēr), *n.* [*F. centistère*: see *centi-*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of volume equal to one hundredth of a stère.

cen-ner (sent'nēr), *n.* [*G.*, < *L. centenarius*: see *centenary*.] A weight in various European countries corresponding to the hundredweight, in several cases fixed at 50 kilograms, or 110.23 pounds avoirdupois.

cen-to (sen'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -*tos* (-tōz). [*L.*, patch-work.] A literary or musical composition made up of bits from various sources.

cen-trad (sen'trad), *adv.* [*L. centrum*, center: see *-ad*.] In *anal.*, toward the center.

cen-tral (sen'tral), *a.* [*L. centralis*, < *centrum*, center.] Of, pertaining to, or forming the center; in, at, or near the center; also, constituting that from which other related things proceed or upon which they depend; hence, principal; chief; dominant.

—**central nervous system**. See *nervous system*.—**Central Powers**, in the World War, Germany and Austria-Hungary, often with their allies Turkey and Bulgaria, as opposed to the Allies (Great Britain, France, etc.). *Cf. ally*, *n.*, and see *World War*, under *world*.—**central time**. See *standard time*, under *standard*. *a.*—**cen'tral**, *n.* The central office of a telephone system, in which connections are made between different lines.

—**cen'tral-ism**, *n.* Centralization, or a centralizing system; the principle of centralization, esp. in government.—**cen'tral-ist**, *n.*—**cen-tral-is'tic**, *a.*—**cen-tral'i-ty** (-tral'i-ti), *n.* Central position or character.

—**cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* The act of centralizing, or the fact of being centralized; in *politics*, the concentration of administrative power in a central government.—**cen'tral-ize** (-iz), *v.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. **I. tr.** To draw to or toward a center; bring under one control, esp. in government. **II. intr.** To come together at a center.—**cen'tral-iz-er**, *n.*—**cen'tral-ly**, *adv.*—**cen'tral-ness**, *n.*

cen-tre¹, **cen-tre²** (sen'tēr). British preferred form of *center¹*, *center²*.

cen-tric (sen'trik), *a.* [*Gr. κεντρικός*, < *κέντρον*, center.] Pertaining to or situated at the center; central; in *physiol.*, pertaining to or originating at a nerve-center. Also **cen'tri-cal**.—**cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cen'tri'ci-ty** (-tris'i-ti), *n.* Centric state.

cen-trif-u-gal (sen'trif'ū-gäl). [*NL. centrifugus*, < *L. centrum*, center, + *fugere*, flee.] **I. a.** Proceeding or directed outward from the center (as, *centrifugal force*, the supposed force tending to cause a body moving around a center to fly away from that center, being really the inertia



Obverse.



Reverse.

Centime of Napoleon III., in the British Museum.



Centipede.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *û*, *F. bonbon*; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˊ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of the body; the supposed force equal and opposite to centripetal force; *centrifugal* action, action which causes substances, objects, etc., to fly away from a central part or structure, as when a substance is placed in a revolving drum); pertaining to or operating by centrifugal action (as, a *centrifugal* machine, any of various devices for separating substances of different specific gravity, drying cloth, or the like, consisting essentially of a revolving structure, as a perforated drum); in *bot.*, tending outward or developing from the center outward (as, a *centrifugal* inflorescence, a determinate inflorescence: so called because the flowers expand or develop successively from the center or apex of the cluster to the circumference or base): opposed to *centripetal*. **II.** *n.* A centrifugal machine; the drum-like part of such a machine; also, sugar freed from liquids by a centrifugal machine. — **cen-trif'u-gal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To subject to centrifugal action, esp. in a centrifugal machine. — **cen-trif'u-gal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **cen-trif'u-gal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-trip'e-tal (sen-trip'e-tāl), *a.* [NL. *centripetus*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *petere*, seek.] Proceeding or directed toward the center (as, *centripetal* force, a force directed toward the center of a circle or curve, acting on a body which is moving in the circle or curve; *centripetal* action); operating by centripetal action; in *bot.*, tending inward or developing from without toward the center (as, a *centripetal* inflorescence, an indeterminate inflorescence: so called because the flowers expand or develop successively from the circumference or base of the cluster to the center or apex): opposed to *centrifugal*. — **cen-trip'e-tal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-trip'e-tence, *n.* Centripetal action or movement.

cen-trist (sen'trist), *n.* In continental Europe, a member of a political party of the Center.

centro-. Form of Gr. *κέντρον*, or L. *centrum*, center, used in combination. — **cen-tro-bar-ic** (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [+ Gr. *βάρος*, weight.] Pertaining to the center of gravity. — **cen-tro-some** (-sōm), *n.* [+ -some³.] In *biol.*, a minute protoplasmic body regarded by some as the active center of cell-division in mitosis. Cf. *centrosphere*. — **cen-tro-sphere** (-sfēr), *n.* In *biol.*, the mass of protoplasm surrounding a centrosome; the central portion of an aster, containing the centrosome.

cen-trum (sen'trum), *n.*; pl. -trums or -tra (-trā). [L.: see *center*².] A center; in *anat.*, the body of a vertebra.

cen-tum-vir (sen-tum'ver), *n.*; pl. -viri (-vi-rī) or -virs. [L. *centumviri*, pl., < *centum*, hundred, + *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] In ancient Rome, one of a body of one hundred judges (actually 105, 3 from each of the 35 tribes) appointed to decide common causes among the people. — **cen-tum'-vi-ral** (-vi-rāl), *a.* — **cen-tum'vi-rate** (-rāt), *n.* The office of centumvir; the body of centumvirs.

cen-tu-ple (sen'tū-pl), *a.* [LL. *centuplus*, < L. *centum*, hundred, + -plus: see *double*.] A hundred times as great; hundredfold. — **cen'tu-ple**, *v. t.*; -pled, -pling. To make a hundred times as great.

cen-tu-pli-cate (sen-tū-pli-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *centuplicatus*, pp. of *centuplicare*, < *centuplex*, hundredfold, < *centum*, hundred, + -plex: see *duplex*.] To make a hundred times as great; centuple. — **cen-tu'pli-cate** (-kāt). **I.** *a.* Hundredfold; centuple. **II.** *n.* A hundred-fold number or quantity. — **cen-tu-pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*

cen-tu-ply (sen'tū-pli), *adv.* In centuple measure or quantity.

cen-tu-ri-al (sen-tū'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a century.

cen-tu-ried (sen'tū-rid), *a.* That has lasted for a century or for centuries; centuries old.

cen-tu-ri-on (sen-tū'ri-on), *n.* [L. *centurio*(n-), < *centuria*: see *century*.] The commander of a Roman military century.

cen-tu-ry (sen'tū-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [L. *centuria*, < *centum*, hundred.] A hundred of something; a period of one hundred years; one of the successive periods of one hundred years reckoned forward or backward from a recognized chronological epoch, esp. from the assumed date of the birth of Christ (as, the 1st *century* of the Christian era, up to the close of the year 100; the 19th *century*, beginning with 1801 and ending with 1900; the 4th *century* before Christ, extending from 301 B.C. backward through 400 B.C.,

both included); a subdivision, probably orig. consisting of one hundred men, in the ancient Roman army; one of the divisions of the ancient Roman people formed with reference to voting, each division having one vote. — **cen'tu-ry-plant**, *n.* A Mexican species of agave, *Agave americana*, cultivated for ornament: popularly supposed not to blossom until a century old.

ceorl (keorl), *n.* [AS.: see *churl*.] In old English times, a freeman of the lowest rank; a churl.

ceph-a-lad (sef'a-lad), *adv.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see -ad.] In *anat.*, toward the head: opposed to *caudad*.

ceph-a-lal-gia (sef'a-lal'jiä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Headache. — **ceph-a-lal'gic**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with headache. **II.** *n.* A remedy for headache.

ceph-a-late (sef'a-lät), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a head, as a mollusk.

ce-phal-ic (se-fal'ik), *a.* [L. *cephalicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλικός*, < *κεφαλή*, head.] Of or pertaining to the head; situated or directed toward the head; of the nature of a head. — **cephalic index**, in *craniom.*, the ratio of the greatest breadth of skull to the greatest length from front to back, multiplied by 100.

ceph-a-li-za-tion (sef'a-li-zä'shən), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] In *biol.*, a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important organs or parts in or near the head, indicating progress toward higher development.

cephalo-. Form of Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, used in combination.

— **ceph-a-lo-gen-e-sis** (sef'a-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* The genesis or development of the head or brain. — **ceph'a-lo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.* — **ceph-a-lom'e-ter** (-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [+ -meter.] An instrument for measuring the head or skull; a craniometer. — **ceph-a-lom'e-try**, *n.*

ceph-a-lo-pod (sef'a-lō-pod), [NL. *Cephalopoda*, pl., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πούς* (ποδ-), foot.] **I.** *n.* Any of the *Cephalopoda*, the most highly organized class of mollusks, including the cuttlefish, squid, octopus, etc., the members of which have tentacles attached to the head. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to the cephalopods; belonging to the *Cephalopoda*. — **ceph-a-lop'o-dous** (-lop'ō-dus), *a.*

ceph-a-lo-tho-rax (sef'a-lō-thō'raks), *n.* [See *cephalo-*.] In *zool.*, the anterior part of the body in certain arachnids and crustaceans, consisting of the coalesced head and thorax.

ceph-a-lous (sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a head; cephalate.

ce-ra-ceous (sē-rä'shius), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Of the nature of wax; waxy.

ce-ram-ic (se-ram'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κεραμικός*, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery.] Pertaining to pottery, or earthenware, porcelain, etc., or to their manufacture. — **ce-ram'ics**, *n.* The art of making pottery, or earthenware, porcelain, etc.; also (as *pl.*), pieces or specimens of earthenware, porcelain, etc. — **cer-a-mist** (ser'a-mist), *n.* One versed in ceramics.

ce-rar-gy-rite (se-rär'ji-rit), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ἄργυρος*, silver.] Native chloride of silver, a white, yellowish, or grayish mineral, darkening on exposure to light, presenting somewhat the appearance of horn, and forming an important ore of silver; horn-silver.

ce-ras-tes (se-ras'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κέρας*, < *κέρας*, horn.] Any of the venomous serpents of the genus *Cerastes*, of northern Africa and parts of Asia, as *C. cornutus*, which has a horny process over each eye; the horned viper.



Century-plant.

Cerastes (*C. cornutus*).

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ce-rate (sĕ'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, prop. neut. of *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, cover with wax, < *cera*, wax.] An unctuous (often medicated) preparation for external application, consisting of lard or oil mixed with wax, rosin, or the like, esp. one which has a firmer consistence than a typical ointment and does not melt when in contact with the skin. — **ce'rat-ed** (-rāt-ed), *a.* [L. *ceratus*, pp.] Covered with wax; waxed.

cer-a-tin (ser'ā-tin), *n.* [Gr. *kéras* (κερατ-), horn.] An albuminous substance forming the chief constituent of horn, hair, feathers, etc.

cer-a-ti-tis (ser'ā-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kéras* (κερατ-), horn.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cornea.

cerato-, cerat-. Forms of Gr. *kéras* (κερατ-), horn, used in combination.

ce-rat-o-dus (se-rāt'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kéras* (κερατ-), horn, + *odous*, tooth.] A fish of the extinct dipnoous genus *Ceratodus*, or of the closely related existent genus *Neoceratodus*, as *N. forsteri*, the barramunda of Australia: so called from the horn-like ridges of the teeth.

cer-a-to-fi-brous (ser'h-tō-fi'brus), *a.* [See *cerato-*.] Consisting of horny fibers.

cer-a-toid (ser'ā-toid), *a.* [Gr. *κερατοειδής*, < *kéras* (κερατ-), horn, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling horn; horny; also, shaped like a horn.

ce-rau-no-graph (se-rā'nō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνός*, thunderbolt: see *graph*.] An instrument for recording electrical disturbances in the atmosphere due to thunderstorms or lightning.

Cer-be-rus (sĕr'bĕ-rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Kérberos*.] In *class. myth.*, a dog, usually represented as having three heads, which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions; hence, a watchful and formidable or surly keeper or guard. — **Cer-be're-an** (-bĕ'rĕ-an), *a.*

cer-ca-ri-a (sĕr-kā'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *-riæ* (-ri-ē). [NL., < Gr. *kérkos*, tail.] In *zool.*, a larval stage of trematode worms, characterized by an oval or discoidal body terminated by a tail-like appendage. — **cer-ca'ri-an**, *a.* and *n.*



Cerberus. — Antique bronze.

cere (sĕr), *n.* [L. *cera* = Gr. *κηρός*, wax.] A membrane of waxy appearance at the base of the upper mandible of certain birds, esp. birds of prey and parrots, in which the nostrils open. — **cere**, *v. t.*; *cered*, *cer-ing*. [L. *cerare*, < *cera*.] To cover or coat with wax†; also, to wrap in or as in a cerecloth; also, to wrap or spread like a cerecloth (poetic: as, "Let the silent years Be closed and *cered* over their memory," Shelley's "Julian and Maddalo," 614).

ce-re-al (sĕ'rĕ-āl). [L. *Cerealis*, pertaining to Ceres, goddess of agriculture, and hence to grain.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to grain or the plants producing it. **II. n.** Any gramineous plant yielding an edible farinaceous grain, as wheat, rye, oats, rice, maize, etc.; also, the grain itself, or some preparation of it.

Ce-re-a-li-a (sĕ-rĕ-ā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *Cerealis*: see *cereal*.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Ceres.

ce-re-al-ist (sĕ'rĕ-āl-ist), *n.* One versed in the subject of cereals.

cer-e-bel-lum (ser-ĕ-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *-bellums*, L. *-bella* (-ā). [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain.] A dorsal portion of the brain, concerned with the coordination of movements, in man lying at the back of and below the cerebrum and consisting of two lateral lobes and a central lobe. — **cer-e-bel'lar** (-bel'ār), *a.*

cer-e-bral (ser'ĕ-brāl). [NL. *cerebralis*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the cerebrum or the brain; also, especially given to thinking; also, in *phonetics*, noting certain consonants, as in Sanskrit, pronounced by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and placing its under surface against the roof of the mouth. **II. n.** In *phonetics*, a cerebral consonant. — **cer'e-bral-ism**, *n.* The theory that all mental operations arise from the activity of the brain.

cer-e-brate (ser'ĕ-brāt), *v.*; *-brated*, *-brating*. [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] **I. intr.** To use the cerebrum or brain; experience brain-action. **II. tr.** To perform by brain-action.

— **cer-e-bra'tion** (-brā'shən), *n.* The action (conscious or unconscious) of the cerebrum or brain.

cer-e-bric (ser'ĕ-brik), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Pertaining to or derived from the brain.

cer-e-bri-tis (ser-ĕ-bri'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebrum.

cerebro-. Form of L. *cerebrum*, brain, used in combination.

cer-e-bro-spi-nal (ser'ĕ-brō-spi'nāl), *a.* [See *cerebro-*.] Pertaining to or affecting both the brain and the spinal cord. — **cerebrospinal fever**, or **epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, in *pathol.*, a dangerous, infectious, but non-contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, and often by small red or purplish spots on the skin. — **cerebrospinal nervous system**. See *nervous system*.

cer-e-brum (ser'ĕ-brum), *n.*; pl. *-brums*, L. *-bra* (-brā). [L., brain.] The anterior and upper part of the brain, consisting of two hemispheres separated by a deep fissure and connected below by a broad band of fibers, and concerned with voluntary and conscious processes; also, more broadly, these two hemispheres together with other adjacent parts; the prosencephalon; the prosencephalon, thalamencephalon, and mesencephalon together.

cere-cloth (sĕr'klōth), *n.* [Earlier *cered cloth*: see *cere*, *v.*] Waxed cloth, or a waxed cloth, used esp. for wrapping the dead.

cered (sĕrd), *a.* Of birds, having a cere.

cere-less (sĕr'les), *a.* Of birds, having no cere.

cere-ment (sĕr'ment), *n.* [See *cere*, *v.*] A cerecloth; any cloth for wrapping the dead: usually in *pl.*: as, "Tell Why thy canonized bones . . . Have burst their *cerements*" (Shakspere's "Hamlet," i. 4. 48).

cer-e-mo-ni-al (ser-ĕ-mō'ni-āl). [LL. *cærimonialis*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, marked by, or of the nature of ceremonies or ceremony; ritual; formal. **II. n.** A system of ceremonies, rites, or formalities prescribed for or observed on any particular occasion; a rite or ceremony; a formality, as of etiquette; the observance of ceremony; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the order for rites and ceremonies, or a book containing it. — **cer-e-mo'ni-al-ism**, *n.* Ceremonies collectively; adherence to or fondness for ceremonies, as in religion. — **cer-e-mo'ni-al-ist**, *n.* One adhering to or fond of ceremonies. — **cer-e-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **cer-e-mo'ni-al-ness**, *n.* **cer-e-mo-ni-ous** (ser-ĕ-mō'ni-us), *a.* [LL. *cærimoniosus*.] Pertaining to, marked by, or consisting of ceremony; formal (as, "The Puritans . . . rejected with contempt the *ceremonious* homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul": Macaulay's "Essays," Milton); carefully observant of ceremony, as persons; formally or elaborately polite. — **cer-e-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cer-e-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

cer-e-mo-ny (ser'ĕ-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [L. *cærimonia*, sacredness, reverence, sacred rite.] A formal religious or sacred observance; a solemn rite; also, any formal act or observance; an empty form (in disparagement); a usage of politeness or civility; also, formal observances or usages collectively; ceremonial observance; strict adherence to conventional forms; formality; also, a ceremonial symbol†; also, an ornament.

Ce-res (sĕ'rĕz), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italian goddess of agriculture, under whose name the Romans adopted the worship of the Greek goddess Demeter. See *Demeter*.

ce-re-us (sĕ'rĕ-us), *n.* [L., wax candle, < *cera*, wax.] Any plant of the cactaceous genus *Cereus*, of the warmer parts



Ceres. — Wall-painting from Pompeii, in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

of America, as *C. giganteus*, sometimes growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, or *C. grandiflorus* ('night-blooming cereus'), bearing fragrant flowers opening at night.

ce-ri-a (sĕ'ri-ă), *n.* In chem., cerium oxide: used in small percentages in incandescent mantles for gas-burners.

Ce-ri-a-li-a (sĕ'ri-ă'li-ă), *n. pl.* See *Cerealia*.

ce-ric (sĕ'rik), *a.* Of or containing cerium. See *cerous*.

ce-rif-er-ous (sĕ'rif'ĕ-rus), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax, + *ferre*, bear.] Producing wax.

cer-iph (ser'if), *n.* See *serif*.

ce-rise (sĕ'rĕz'), *n.* [F.: see *cherry*.] A clear, bright red color with a pinkish tinge.

ce-rite (sĕ'rit), *n.* A native hydrous silicate of cerium and other metals.

ce-ri-um (sĕ'ri-um), *n.* [NL.; from the asteroid *Ceres*.] Chem. sym., Ce; at. wt., 140.25; sp. gr., 6.7. A steel-gray, ductile metallic element, found only in combination.

cer-nu-ous (sĕ'r'nŭ-us), *a.* [L. *cernuus*, stooping.] Drooping or bowing downward, as a flower or bud.

ce-ro (sĕ'rō), *n.*; *pl. -ros* (-rōz). [Sp. *sierra*, saw.] Either of two large fishes of the mackerel family, *Scomberomorus cavalla* and *S. regalis*.

cero- Form of Gr. *κηρός*, wax, used in combination.—

ce-rog-ra-phy (sĕ'rog'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κηρογραφία*: see *-graphy*.] The art of writing or engraving on wax; also, encaustic painting.—**ce-ro-graph-ic** (sĕ'rō-grăf'ik), *a.*—

ce-rog-ra-phist, *n.*—**ce-ro-plas'tic** (-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *κηροπλαστικός* (*πλάσσειν*, form).] Of or pertaining to modeling in wax; also, modeled in wax.—**ce-ro-type** (-tip), *n.* [+ *-type*.] A process of engraving in which the design or the like is cut on a wax-coated metal plate, from which a printing surface is subsequently produced by stereotyping or by electrolysis.

ce-rous (sĕ'rus), *a.* Containing cerium (in larger proportion than a corresponding ceric compound).

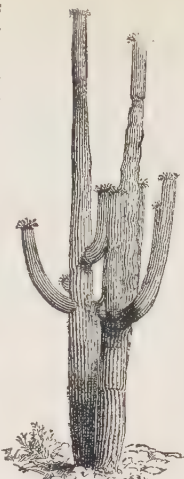
-cerous. Adjective termination from Gr. *κέρας*, horn, as in *decacerous*.

cer-tain (sĕr'tān), *a.* [OF. F. *certain*, < L. *certus*, fixed, certain, pp. of *cernere*, separate, distinguish, decide, akin to Gr. *κρίνειν*: see *crisis*, *critic*.] Fixed, settled, or determined (as, a day *certain*); exact or precise (archaic); definite or particular, but not named or specified (as, a *certain* person; *certain* persons: sometimes used pronominally, as, *certain* of them); also, that may be depended on; trustworthy; unflinching; unerring; inevitable; also, established as true or sure; unquestionable; indisputable; also, having no doubt; confident; assured; also, sure (with an infinitive: as, *certain* to happen).—**cer-tain-ly**, *adv.* With certainty; without doubt; without fail.—**cer-tain-ness**, *n.*—**cer-tain-ty** (-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). The state of being certain; also, something certain; an assured fact.

cer-tes (sĕr'tez), *adv.* [OF. F. *certes*, < L. *certus*: see *certain*.] Certainly; verily; in truth: as, "*Certes*, Madame, ye have great cause of plaint" (Spenser's "*Faerie Queene*," i. 7. 52). [Archaic.]

cer-ti-fi-a-ble (sĕr'ti-fi-ă-bl), *a.* Capable of being certified.

cer-tif-i-cate (sĕr'tif-i-kăt), *n.* [ML. *certificatum*, neut. of *certificatus*, pp. of *certificare*: see *certify*.] A writing or paper certifying to the truth of something, or to status, qualifications, privileges, etc.; a document making formal certification; hence, anything that certifies, attests, or warrants.—**certificate of deposit**, a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has received from the person named a specified sum of money as a deposit: it is a negotiable instrument.—**gold or silver certificate**, a certificate, issued by the U. S. government and circulating as money, bearing a statement that gold or silver to a specified amount has been deposited in the Treasury for its redemption.—**cer-**



Cereus (*C. giganteus*), the Giant Cactus.

tif-i-cate (-kăt), *v. t.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. To attest by a certificate; also, to furnish with or authorize by a certificate.

cer-ti-fi-ca-tion (sĕr'ti-fi-kă'shŏn), *n.* [ML. *certificatio*(*n*-), < *certificare*: see *certify*.] The act of certifying, or the state of being certified; attestation; assurance; formal notice; also, that which certifies.—**cer-tif-i-ca-to-ry** (-tif-i-kă-tō-ri), *a.* Giving certification.

cer-tify (sĕr'ti-fi), *v.*; -*fied*, -*fying*. [OF. F. *certifier*, < ML. *certificare*, < L. *certus*, certain, + *facere*, make.] **I. tr.** To guarantee as certain; give certain or reliable information of; vouch for; also, to testify to or vouch for in writing; specif., of a bank (or one of its officials), to mark (a check drawn upon it) as guaranteed to be good; also, to assure or inform (a person) with certainty. **II. intr.** To give warrant or assurance; testify (*to*); vouch (*for*).—**cer-ti-fi-er** (-fi-ĕr), *n.*

cer-ti-o-ra-ri (sĕr'ti-ō-ră'ri), *n.* [L., 'to be informed' (lit. 'made more certain').] In law, a writ issuing from a superior court to call up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court for trial or review in the superior one.

cer-ti-tude (sĕr'ti-tūd), *n.* [LL. *certitudo*.] Certainty.

ce-ru-le-an (sĕ'rō'lĕ-ăn), *a.* [L. *cæruleus*.] Blue; sky-blue; azure.

ce-ru-men (sĕ'rō'mĕn), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax.] Ear-wax.—**ce-ru-mi-nous** (-mi-nus), *a.*

ce-ruse (sĕ'rōs or sĕ'rōs'), *n.* [OF. *ceruze* (F. *céruse*), < L. *cerussa*.] White lead, or a cosmetic containing it.

ce-rus-site (sĕ'rō-sīt), *n.* [L. *cerussa*, white lead: cf. *ceruse*.] A mineral consisting of carbonate of lead, in orthorhombic crystals or massive or fibrous, with an adamantine luster, and forming an important ore of lead.

cer-ve-lat (ser-vĕ-lă), *n.* [F. *cervelat* (now *cervelas*, < It. *cervellata*, kind of sausage containing hogs' brains, < *cervello*, brain, < L. *cerebellum*: see *cerebellum*.] A kind of highly seasoned, dry sausage, orig. made of brains but now usually of young pork salted; saveloy.

cer-vi-cal (sĕr'vi-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to the cervix or neck.

cer-vine (sĕr'vin), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, deer.] Pertaining to deer; deer-like; also, of a deep tawny color.

cer-vix (sĕr'viks), *n.*; *pl. -vixes* or -*vices* (-vi-sĕz). [L.] The neck, esp. the back of the neck; also, any neck-like part.

cer-void (sĕr'void), *a.* [L. *cervus*, deer: see *-oid*.] Deer-like.

ces-pi-tose (ses'pi-tōs), *a.* [L. *cæspes* (*cæspit*-), turf.] Matted like turf; growing in dense tufts. Also **ces'pi-tous**.—**ces-pi-tose-ly**, *adv.*

cess (ses), *v. t.* [Prop. *sess*, for *assess*.] To assess.—**cess**, *n.* A tax or rate; also, estimation†.

ces-sa-tion (se-să'shŏn), *n.* [L. *cessatio*(*n*-), < *cessare*: see *cease*.] A ceasing; discontinuance; pause; stop.

ces-sion (ses'hŏn), *n.* [L. *cessio*(*n*-), < *cedere*: see *cede*.] The act of ceding; a making over, as by treaty; also, something, as a tract of territory, ceded.—**ces'sion-a-ry** (-ă-ri), *a.* and *n.*

cess-pipe (ses'pip), *n.* A pipe for carrying off drainage from a cesspool, sink, or the like.

cess-pool (ses'pōl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cistern, well, or pit for retaining the sediment of a drain or for receiving the filth of a water-closet, etc.; fig., any receptacle of filth.

cest (sest), *n.* Same as *cestus*¹. [Obs. or archaic.]

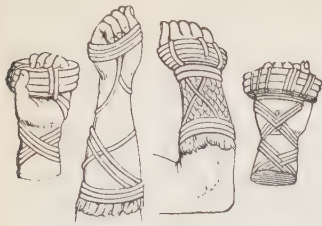
ces-tode (ses'tōd). [NL. *Cestoda*, *pl.*, < Gr. *κεστός*, girdle: see *cestus*¹.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Cestoda*, a class or group of internally parasitic platyhelminths or flatworms, including the tapeworms, etc. **II. n.** A cestode platyhelminth.

ces-toid (ses'toid). [Gr. *κεστός*, girdle: see *-oid*.] **I. a.** Of worms, girdle-shaped or tapeworm-like; cestode; sometimes, noting or pertaining to the adult as distinguished from the larval state of a tapeworm. **II. n.** A cestoid worm; a cestode.

ces-tui (ses'twĕ or set'i), *pron.* [OF.] In law, he; the person.—**cestui que trust** (kĕ trust), the beneficiary of a trust.—**cestui que use** (ūs), one entitled to a use, or the benefit of property the legal title to which is vested in another.

fat, fate, fār, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, quīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; au, then; y, you;

ces-tus¹ (ses'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεστός*, girdle, lit. 'stitched,' < *κετεῖν*, prick, stitch.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. antiq.*, a belt or girdle; esp., the girdle of Aphrodite or Venus, which was said to be decorated with everything



Forms of Cestus.

ces-tus² (ses'tus), *n.* [L. *cæstus*, < *cædere*, cut, strike.]



Cestus.—Figure from a Greek amphora.

In *Rom. antiq.*, a hand-covering made of strips of leather, sometimes loaded with metal, worn by boxers.

ce-su-ra (sē-zū'rā), etc. See *cæsura*, etc.

ce-ta-cean (sē-tā'shian). [NL. *Cetacea*, pl., < L. *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, whale.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Cetacea*, an order of aquatic, chiefly marine, mammals including the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. **II. n.** A cetacean animal.—**ce-ta'ceous** (-shius), *a.* Of the whale kind.

ce-tol-o-gy (sē-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *κῆτος*, whale: see *-logy*.] The science that treats of whales.

Cey-lon-ese (sē-lon-ēs' or -ēz'), **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Ceylon, a large island lying to the south of India. **II. n.; pl. -ese.** A native or inhabitant of Ceylon, esp. a member of its principal native race; a Singhalese.

c. g. s. sys'tem. See *centimeter-gram-second system*, under *centimeter*.

chab-a-zite, chab-a-site (kab'a-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [From an erroneous form of Gr. *χάλαζος*, kind of stone, < *χάλαξα*, hail.] A mineral, a hydrous silicate, essentially of aluminium and calcium, occurring in transparent to translucent crystals varying in color from white to yellow and red.

Cha-blis (shā-blē), *n.* [From *Chablis*, town in north-central France.] A French white wine of the Burgundy class.

cha-bouk, cha-buk (chā'būk), *n.* [Pers. and Hind. *chābuk*: cf. *sjambok*.] A horsewhip: often used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

chac-ma (chak'mā), *n.* [Hottentot.] A large South African baboon, *Papio* (or *Cynocephalus*) *porcarius*, about the size of a mastiff.

cha-conne (shā-kon), *n.* [F., < Sp. *chacóna*.] An old-time dance, probably of Spanish origin, or music for it.

chæ-ta (kē'tā), *n.*; *pl. -tæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, hair.] In *zool.*, a bristle or seta, esp. of a chaetopod.

chæ-to- Form of Gr. *χαίτη*, hair, used in combination.

chæ-to-dont (kē'tō-dont), *n.* [NL. *Chaetodon*, < Gr. *χαίτη*, hair, + *ὄδους* (ōdōn-), tooth.] Any of the small or moderate-sized tropical acanthopterygian marine fishes constituting the family *Chaetodontidae*, and esp. the genus *Chaetodon*, generally remarkable for their brilliant coloring: so called on account of their bristle-like teeth.

chæ-tog-nath (kē'tog-nath), *n.* [NL. *Chaetognatha*, pl., < Gr. *χαίτη*, hair, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Any of the *Chaetognatha*, a class or group of small, transparent, arrow-shaped, (chiefly) marine worms.—**chæ-tog-na-thous** (kē'tog'nā-thus), *a.*

chæ-to-pod (kē'tō-pod), *n.* [NL. *Chaetopoda*, pl., < Gr. *χαίτη*, hair, + *πούς* (pod-), foot.] Any of the *Chaetopoda*, a class or group of annelids having the body made up of more or less similar segments provided with muscular processes bearing setæ.—**chæ-top-o-dous** (kē-top'ō-dus), *a.*

chafe (chāf), *v.*; *chafed, chafing.* [OF. *chaffer* (F. *chaffer*), < L. *calefacere*, make hot: see *calefacient*.] **I. tr.** To heat or warm; now, to warm by rubbing; also, to wear or

Chaetodont (*Chaetodon lunula*).

abrade by friction; also, to irritate or annoy. **II. intr.** To rub; press with friction; also, to become worn or injured by friction; also, to fret or fume with irritation.—**chafe, n.** Heat or wear, as from friction; also, fret; irritation.—**chaf-er**¹ (chā'fēr), *n.* A chafing-dish; a small portable furnace.

cha-fer² (chā'fēr), *n.* [AS. *ceaf* = G. *käfer*.] Any of various beetles of the family *Scarabæidae*, as a cockchafer.



chaff¹ (chāf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf* = D. *kaf* = G. *kaff*.] The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed; also, straw cut small for fodder; fig., worthless matter; refuse; in *bot.*, (*Euphorbia* the scales or bracts which subtend the florets *melancholica*), in the heads of many composite plants.

chaff² (chāf), *v.* [Prob. var. of *chafe*.] **I. tr.** To banter; rally; tease. **II. intr.** To use bantering language.—**chaff**², *n.* Banter; raillery.—**chaff'er**¹, *n.*

chaf-fer² (chā'fēr), *n.* [ME. *chaffare*, < AS. *cēap*, trade, + *faru*, a going.] Bargaining; haggling; also, merchandising.—**chaf'er**², *v. I. intr.* To bargain; haggle; also, to bandy words. **II. tr.** To traffic in; barter; also, to bandy (words).—**chaf'er-er, n.**

chaf-finch (chā'finch), *n.* [See *chaff*¹.] A common European finch, *Fringilla caelebs*, with a pleasant short song: often kept as a cage-bird.

chaff-weed (chāf-wēd), *n.* A low primulaceous herb, *Centunculus minimus*.

chaff-y (chāf'i), *a.* Of, like, or containing chaff; fig., worthless.

chaf-ing = dish (chā'fing-dish), *n.* A vessel to hold charcoal, etc., for heating anything placed over it; also, an apparatus consisting of a metal dish with a lamp or heating appliance beneath it, for cooking food or keeping it hot.

chaff (chāf), *a.* Of, like, or containing chaff; fig., worthless.

chaf (chāf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kjaptr*, mouth, jaw, and E. *jowl*¹.] The jaw; *pl.*, the chops. [North. Eng. and Sc.]

cha-grin (sha-grin'), *n.* [F., < OF. *chagrîn*, troubled, vexed; origin unknown. F. *chagrîn*, shagreen, is appar. a later and different word.] Trouble; worry; also, a feeling of vexation and disappointment or humiliation; mortification.

—**cha-grin'**, *v. t.*, -grined, -grining. To affect with chagrin; mortify.

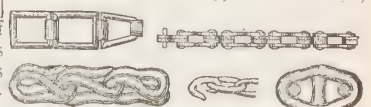
chain (chān), *n.* [OF. *chaine* (F. *chaîne*), < L. *catena*, chain: cf. *catena*.]

A connected series of metal or other links for various uses, as for connecting, supporting, drawing, confining, restraining, etc., or for ornament; fig., something that binds or restrains; *pl.*, bonds or fetters; imprisonment or bondage; *sing.*, a series of things connected or following in succession; a range of mountains; in *weaving*, the warp; in *surv.*, a measuring instrument consisting of 100 wire rods or links, each 7.92 inches long ('Gunter's chain'), or one foot long; the length of such an instrument, 66 feet or 100 feet; in *mech.*, a combination of two or more kinematic links ('kinematic chain'); *naut.*, one of the plates or bars of iron bolted to a ship's side in order to hold the deadeyes which secure the shrouds; *pl.*, the channels, which spread the shrouds.—**chain, v. t.** To fasten or secure with or as with a chain; fetter; confine or restrain; enslave.

—**chain'-bridge, n.** A suspension-bridge supported by chains.—**chain'-gang, n.** A gang, as of convicts, chained

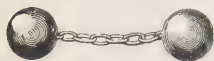


Chaffinch.



Different forms of Chains.

together while in transit, during outdoor labor, etc. — **chain'-less**, *a.* Without a chain; unfettered. — **chain'/let**, *n.* A little chain. — **chain'=light'/ning**, *n.* Lightning visible in wavy, zigzag, or broken lines. — **chain'=mail**, *n.* A kind of flexible armor composed of rings of metal interlinked as in a chain but extended in width as well as in length. — **chain'/man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man who carries the chain in surveying. — **chain'=pump**, *n.* A pump in which the water is raised by an endless chain fitted with disks, buckets, or the like. — **chain'=shot**, *n.* A shot consisting of two balls or half-balls connected by a mail (about 1200).



Chain-shot.



Suit of Chain-mail (about 1200). — A, hood of leather under conical helmet; B, camail of chain-mail secured to hood.

short chain. — **chain'/stitch**, *n.* A kind of stitching (by hand or by sewing-machine) in which each stitch forms a loop through the forward end of which the next (new) stitch is taken. — **chain'=wale**, *n.* *Naut.*, same as *channel*¹. — **chain'=work**, *n.* Work linked or looped together in the manner of a chain; decorative work resembling chains.

chair (châr), *n.* [OF. *chaïere* (F. *chaïre*), < L. *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] A seat with a back, and often arms, usually for one person; a seat of office or authority, or the office itself; the person occupying the seat or office, esp. the chairman of a meeting; a sedan-chair; a chaise†; a metal block or clutch to support and secure a rail in a railroad. — **chair**, *v. t.* To place or seat in a chair; install in a chair of office; also, to place in a chair and carry aloft, as in triumph; also, to furnish with a chair or chairs. — **chair'=car**, *n.* A railroad passenger-car fitted with chairs (instead of double seats). — **chair'/man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. The presiding officer of a meeting, committee, etc.; also, one employed to carry or wheel a person in a chair. — **chair'/man-ship**, *n.* — **chair'/wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A female presiding officer, as of a meeting or committee.

chaise (shâz), *n.* [F. *chaise*, chair, chaise, var. of *chaïre*: see *chair*.] A light open carriage, usually with a hood, esp. a one-horse, two-wheeled carriage for two persons; also, a post-chaise.

chaise longue (shâz lông). [F., 'long chair.'] A kind of reclining-chair with the seat prolonged forward.

cha-la'-za (ka-lâ'zâ), *n.*; pl. *-zæ* (-zê). [NL., < Gr. *χάλαζα*, hail, lump.] In *bot.*, the point of an ovule or seed where the integuments are united to the central mass of tissue; in *zool.*, either of the two spiral albuminous cords passing through the white of a bird's egg, holding the yolk in place by binding it to the lining membrane at the ends of the shell. — **cha-la'-zal**, *a.*

chal-ced-o-ny (kal-sed'ô-ni or kal'sê-dô-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [L. *chalcēdonius*, < Gr. *χαλκιδών*; appar. named from *Chalcēdon*, town in Asia Minor.] A translucent variety of quartz in various colors, often milky or grayish.

chal-cid (kal'sid), *n.* [NL. *Chalcidæ* (also *Chalcididæ*), < Gr. *χαλκός*, copper (with allusion to the metallic coloration).] Any of the *Chalcididæ*, a family or group of small hymenopterous insects, often of bright metallic colors, whose larvæ are mostly parasitic on the larvæ and pupæ of other insects. — **chal-cid'i-an**, *a.* and *n.*

chalco-. Form of Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, brass, used in combination.

chal-co-cite (kal'kô-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper.] Native sulphide of copper, a mineral of a dark-gray to black color with a metallic luster, occurring massive or in crystals, and forming an important ore of copper.

chal-cog-ra-phy (kal-kog'rā-fi), *n.* [See *chalco-* and *-graphy*.]

The art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog'/ra-pher**, *n.* — **chal-co-graph'ic**, **chal-co-graph'i-cal** (-kô-grāf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*

chal-co-py-rite (kal-kô-pi'rit), *n.* [See *chalco-* and *pyrites*.] Native sulphide of copper and iron, a yellow mineral with a



Chalcid. (Line shows natural size.)

metallic luster, occurring massive and in crystals, and forming an important ore of copper.

chal-co-stib-ite (kal-kô-stib'it), *n.* [See *chalco-* and *stibium*.] A native sulphide of copper and antimony.

Chal-da-ic (kal-dā'ik). [L. *Chaldaicus*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to ancient Chaldea (southern Babylonia). *II. n.* The (Semitic) language of Chaldea.

Chal-de-an (kal-dē'an). [L. *Chaldæus*.] *I. a.* Of or belonging to ancient Chaldea (southern Babylonia); also, pertaining to astrology, occult learning, etc.

II. n. An inhabitant of Chaldea; one of an ancient Semitic people that formed the dominant element in Babylonia and were celebrated as warriors, astrologers, magicians, etc.; hence, one versed in astrology, occult learning, etc.; an astrologer, soothsayer, or seer. See Dan. ii. 2. — **Chal'dee** (-dē). *I. a.* Chaldean. *II. n.* A Chaldean; also, Chaldaic.



Chaldean Art. — Sculptured head from Tello (Lagash), in the Louvre.

chal-dron (châl'drôn), *n.* [OF. *chauderon*, kettle, = E. *caldron*.] An old English dry measure for coal, coke, lime, etc., commonly equal to 32 bushels or 36 bushels, but varying with commodity and locality.

chal-et (shal'a, F. shâ-lâ), *n.* [F. (Swiss).] A herdsman's hut in the Swiss mountains; also, a kind of cottage, low and with wide eaves, common in Alpine regions, esp. in Switzerland; hence, any cottage or villa built in this style.

chal-ice (chal'is), *n.* [OF. *chalice* (F. *calice*), < L. *calix*, cup.] A drinking-cup (poetic); specif., a cup for the wine of the eucharist or mass; also, a cup-like blossom (as, "Saffron crocus in whose *chalice* bright A cool libation hoarded for the noon Is kept": Hood's "Midsummer Fairies," xxxvii.). — **chal'iced**, *a.* Contained in a chalice or cup; of flowers, having a cup-like blossom.



Chalice, from Treasury in Mainz Cathedral.

chalk (châk), *n.* [AS. *cealc*, < L. *calx*, lime.] A soft limestone, usually white or yellowish, consisting chiefly of the shells of foraminifers; also, some chalk-like substance; also, a preparation or a prepared piece of chalk or chalk-like substance, esp. for marking; a crayon; also, a mark made with chalk, as in keeping an account; also, a score, or record of credit given. — **chalk**, *v. t.* To treat, mix, or rub with chalk; whiten with chalk; hence, to make pale; blanch; also, to mark, write, or draw with chalk; record in or as in chalk (esp. an account of credit given). — **chalk'i-ness**, *n.* Chalky quality. — **chalk'stone**, *n.* A mass of chalk; in *pathol.*, a chalk-like concretion in the tissues or small joints of persons affected with gout. — **chalk'y**, *a.* Of, like, or containing chalk.

chal-lenge (chal'enj), *n.* [OF. *challenge*, < L. *calumniā*, false or malicious accusation, E. *calumny*.] An accusation†; an objection made, as to a juror or a vote; a calling in question; a sentry's demand for the countersign; a demand† or claim†; an invitation to a trial or contest of any kind; a summons to fight, esp. in a duel. — **chal'ledge**, *v. t.*; *-lenged*, *-lenging*. [OF. *chalengier*, < L. *calumniari*, E. *calumniate*.] To accuse†; also, to take formal exception to (a juror, vote, etc.); call in question (as, to *challenge* the wisdom of a measure); also, to call on (a person) to account for himself; demand the countersign from, as a sentinel does; also, to lay claim to (archaic); have a claim to in virtue of qualities or character (as, a matter which *challenges* attention); also, to invite or summon to a trial or contest of any kind; dare; defy; hence, to invite (competition, criticism, etc.); specif., to summon to fight, esp. to a duel

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actōr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

(as, "Whosoe'er gainsays King Edward's right . . . I *challenge* him to single fight": Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," iv. 7. 75). — *chal/enge-a-ble*, *a*. That may be challenged. — *chal'-len-ger*, *n*.

chal-lie (shal'i), *n*. See *challis*.

chal-lis (shal'i), *n*. [F.; origin uncertain.] A light-weight dress-fabric, orig. of silk and wool, but now commonly of wool, plain-woven, and either plain or printed.

cha-lu-meau (shā-lū-mō), *n*; pl. *-meaux* (-mōz, F. -mō). [F., < LL. *calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus*, reed.] An obsolete musical instrument of the clarinet type; also, the shawm; also, the lowest register of the clarinet.

Chal-y-be-an (kal-i-bē'an), *a*. [L. *Chalybes*, < Gr. *Χάλυβες*, pl. of *Χάλυξ*, one of the people called Chalybes, the same word as *χάλυξ*, steel: cf. *chalybeate*.] Of or pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor famed as workers in iron and steel: as, "*Chalybean temper'd steel*, and frock of mail Adamantean proof" (Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 133).

cha-lyb-e-ate (ka-lib'ē-āt). [L. *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυξ*, steel: cf. *Chalybean*.] **I**. *a*. Containing or impregnated with salts of iron, as a mineral spring; pertaining to water, medicine, etc., containing iron. **II**. *n*. A chalybeate water, medicine, or the like.

chal-y-bite (kal'i-bit), *n*. [L. *chalybs*: see *chalybeate*.] A mineral consisting of a carbonate of iron; siderite.

cham (kam), *n*. An old form of *khan*²: as, the great *Cham* of Tartary, or of Cathay. See Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 1. 277.

cha-made (shā-mād'), *n*. [F., < It. *chiamata*, < L. *clamare*, cry out.] *Milit.*, a signal by drum or trumpet, inviting to a parley.

cha-mæ-le-on (ka-mē'lē-on), *n*. See *chameleon*.

cham-ber (chām'bēr), *n*. [OF. *F. chambre*, < L. *camera*: see *camera*.] A room or apartment, usually a private room, and esp. a bedroom; a reception-room in a palace, etc.; *pl.*, rooms for residence in the house or building of another; apartments; rooms for offices, etc., as of lawyers; any place out of court where a judge settles minor or urgent questions of procedure; *sing.*, the hall of meeting of a legislative or other assembly; a legislative, judicial, or other like body (as, the upper or the lower *chamber* of a legislature; a *chamber* of commerce, a board or association organized to protect and promote the commercial interests of a city, etc.; the Imperial *Chamber* of the old German Empire, see under *imperial*); also, the place where the moneys due a government, etc., are received and kept; a treasury or chamberlain's office; also, a compartment or inclosed space; a cavity; that part of the barrel of a gun which receives the charge; any of the receptacles for cartridges in the cylinder of a revolver, etc.; also, a chamber vessel. — *cham'ber*, *v*. **I**. *tr*. To put or inclose in or as in a chamber; furnish with a chamber, as a gun; form into a chamber or hollow. **II**. *intr*. To reside in or occupy a chamber. — *cham'ber-son'cert*, *n*. A concert of chamber-music. — *cham'bered*, *a*. Having a chamber or chambers (as, a many-chambered mansion); divided into compartments (as, "The Chambered Nautilus," the title of a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes). — *cham'ber-er*, *n*. A chambermaid; also, a chamberlain or valet; also, one who frequents ladies' chambers or society (archaic: as, "You bid me turn a *chamberer*, To pick up gloves, and fans, and knitting-needles," Byron's "Werner," iv. 1).

cham-ber-lain (chām'bēr-lān), *n*. [OF. *chamberlenc* (F. *chambellan*), < OHG. *chamarlinc*, < L. *camera*, E. *chamber*.] One who attends on a king or nobleman in his bedchamber (archaic), or in his private apartments (sometimes a title conferred as an honor, as to indicate close relationship); also, an important officer charged, among other duties, with the direction and management of a sovereign's private apartments; also, a person having charge of a treasure-chamber; an officer who receives rents and revenues, as of a municipal corporation; a treasurer; also, the factor or high steward of a nobleman; also, an attendant at an inn, in charge of the bedchambers (obs. or archaic: as, "But Guilt was my grim *Chamberlain* That lighted me to bed," Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram," 141). — *cham'ber-lain-ship*, *n*. The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

cham-ber-maid (chām'bēr-mād), *n*. A female servant who takes care of bedchambers; also, a lady's-maid.

cham-ber-mu-sic (chām'bēr-mū'zik), *n*. Music suited for performance in a small room: commonly applied to concerted music for solo instruments.

Cham-ber-tin (shān-bēr-tān), *n*. A choice French red wine of the Burgundy class.

cham-branle (shān-brānl), *n*. [F.; origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, a frame-like decoration around the sides and top of a door, window, fireplace, or the like.

cham-bray (sham'brā), *n*. [Cf. *cambrie*.] A fine variety of gingham, commonly plain but with the warp and weft of different colors.

cha-me-le-on (ka-mē'lē-on), *n*. [L. *chamæleon*, < Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *λέων*, lion.] Any of

a group of old-world lizards, esp. of the genus *Chamæleon*, characterized by a laterally compressed body, a prehensile tail, and esp. by the power of changing the color of the skin; any of various small American lizards having the power of changing color; fig., something likened to a chameleon, as an inconstant person. — *cha-me-le-on'ic* (-on'ik), *a*. Like a chameleon; changeable; inconstant; fickle.

cham-fer (cham'fēr), *v*. *t*. [OF. *F. chanfraindre*, < OF. *chant*, side, + *fraindre*, < L. *frangere*, break.] To groove or channel (wood, stone, etc.); also, to cut obliquely at the edge or corner; bevel. — *cham'fer*, *n*. A groove or furrow, as in wood, etc.; also, an oblique surface produced by cutting away an edge or corner.

cham-fron (cham'frōn), *n*. [OF. *chanfrain* (F. *chanfrein*); origin unknown.] Armor for the front of a horse's head.

cham-ois (sham'i, F. shā-mwo), *n*; *pl.* *chamois* (sham'iz or, esp. collectively, of the animals, sham'i, F. shā-mwo). [F.; prob. from Teut. (cf. G. *gemse*).]

An agile goat-like antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, of high mountains of Europe and southwestern Asia; also, a soft, pliable leather made from various skins dressed with oil (esp. fish-oil), orig. prepared from the skin of the chamois. — *cham-ois* (sham'i), *v*. *t*. To prepare or dress in the manner of chamois leather.

cham-o-mile (kam'ō-mil), *n*. See *camomile*.

Cha-mor-ro (chā-mor'ō). **I**. *n*; *pl.* *Chamorro* (-ōz). A member of the native race of Guam and the Mariana (or Ladrones) Islands (in the Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines), of Micronesia (Malayo-Polynesian) stock with strong Filipino and Spanish admixture; also, the language of this race. **II**. *a*. Of or pertaining to the Chamorros or their language.



Chambranle. — North door of the Erechtheum, Athens.



Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*).



Chamois.

champ (champ), *v.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps from Scand.]

I. tr. To crush with the teeth and chew vigorously or noisily; munch; also, to bite upon, esp. impatiently, as a horse its bit; also, to crush, mash, or trample (Sc. and north. Eng.).

II. intr. To make vigorous chewing or biting movements with the jaws and teeth.—**champ**, *n.* An act of champing.

champac, *n.* See *champak*.

champagne (sham-pân'), *n.* [From *Champagne*, a former province in northeastern France.] An effervescent wine, usually white, made in Champagne, France, or elsewhere; also, a pale brownish-yellow color.

champ-paign (sham-pân' or cham-pân'). [OF. *champaigne*, < ML. *campania*: see *campaign*.] **I. n.** Level, open country; a plain. **II. a.** Level and open.

champ-pak (cham'pak), *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian tree, *Michelia champaca*, of the magnolia family, with fragrant golden flowers and a handsome wood used for making images, furniture, etc.

champ-per-ty (cham'pèr-ti), *n.* [OF. *champart*, share of the produce of land, < L. *campus*, field, + *pars* (part-), part.] In law, an illegal proceeding whereby a party not otherwise interested in a suit aids a plaintiff or defendant in consideration of a share of the matter in suit in case of success.—**champ-per-tor**, *n.*—**champ-per-tous**, *a.*

champ-pi-gnon (shân-pē-nyôn'), *n.* [F., ult. < L. *campus*, field.] A mushroom.

champ-pi-on (cham'pi-on), *n.* [OF. F. *champion*, < ML. *campio* (n-), < L. *campus*, field.] A fighter or warrior, esp. one who fought in single combat in behalf of another; one who fights for or defends any person or cause; one who holds first place in any sport, etc., having defeated all opponents; anything that takes first place in competition.—**seven champions of Christendom**. See under *seven*, *a.*—**champ/pi-on**, *a.* First among all contestants or competitors; unexcelled or first-rate (colloq.).—**champ/pi-on**, *v. t.* To challenge† or defy†; defend as a champion.—**champ/pi-on-ess**, *n.* A female champion.—**champ/pi-on-less**, *a.* Without a champion.—**champ/pi-on-ship**, *n.* The position of a champion; advocacy or defense; the honor of being champion, or holding the first place for success in competition.

champ-le-vé (shamp-le-vâ', F. shân-lê-vâ'). [F., pp. of *champ-lever*, < *champ*, field, ground, + *lever*, raise, remove.] **I. a.** Of enameled work, having the ground cut out or depressed in places to receive the enamel. **II. n.** Champlevé work, or the process of producing it.

chance (châns), *n.* [OF. *cheance* (F. *chance*), < ML. *cadentia*, a falling: see *cadence*.] The befalling or happening of events; a happening of things in a particular way; a fortuitous event; a mishap (archaic); one's lot or fortune† (as, "if it be thy chance to kill me": Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iii. 4. 177); an opportunity (as, now is your chance); a possibility or probability of anything happening (as, the chances are against his success); a risk or hazard; absence of design or cause in the occurrence of events, often viewed as a real agency (as, "the slaves of chance": Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 551); in the game of hazard, a throw of the dice which neither wins nor loses when first thrown (see *hazard*).—**the main chance**. See under *main*², *a.*—**chance**, *a.* Due to chance; casual.—**chanceo**, *v.*; *chanced*, *chancing*. **I. intr.** To happen or occur by chance; also, to come by chance (*on* or *upon*). **II. tr.** To take the chances or risks of; risk. [Colloq.]—**chance'-ful**, *a.* Marked by chance; uncertain; perilous; eventful.

chan-cel (chân'sel), *n.* [OF. *chancel*, < ML. *cancellus*, chancel, < L. *cancelli*, pl. bars, lattice.] The space about the altar of a church, usually inclosed, reserved for the clergy and other officials.

chan-cel-le-ry (chân'se-le-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [OF. *chancelerie* (F. *chancellerie*), < *chancelier*: see *chancellor*.] The position of a chancellor; the office or department of a chancellor; the office attached to an embassy, etc.; the building or room occupied by a chancellor's department.

chan-cel-lor (chân'se-lor), *n.* [OF. F. *chancelier*, < LL. *cancellarius*, orig. an officer stationed at the bars inclosing a tribunal, < L. *cancelli*, bars, lattice.] A secretary, as of a king, nobleman, or embassy; the title of various high officials, as in Great Britain the highest judicial officer of the crown ('lord high chancellor') and the highest finance minister

('chancellor of the Exchequer'), and in certain other European countries the chief minister of state; the head of certain universities; a judge, esp. the presiding judge, of a court of chancery (U. S.).—**chan'cel-lor-ship**, *n.*—**chan'cel-lor-y**, *n.* Same as *chancellery*.

chance=med-ley (châns'med'li), *n.* [AF. *chance medlee*, 'mixed chance.'] In law, accident or casualty not purely accidental, as in case of unpremeditated manslaughter. Also fig.

chan-ce-ry (chân'se-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [Contr. of *chancellery*.] The office or department of a chancellor; the building or room occupied by a chancellor's department; a chancellery; esp., the court of the lord high chancellor of England, now a division of the High Court of Justice; also, a court of equity in the U. S., etc.; also, equity; litigation in a court of chancery or equity; fig., a position of helplessness or embarrassment (in the phrase 'in chancery,' as, in pugilism, of a contestant's head when held under his opponent's arm: slang); also, a court of record; an office of public records.

chan-cré (shang'kér), *n.* [F., < L. *cancer*, crab, cancer.]

In *pathol.*, the initial lesion of syphilis, commonly a more or less distinct ulcer or sore with a hard base.—**chan-croid** (shang'kroid), *n.* In *pathol.*, a soft, local venereal sore, not leading to systemic infection.—**chan'crous**, *a.* Of or like a chancre.

chan-cy (chân'si), *a.* Dependent on chance, or uncertain (colloq. or prov.: as, "Human life is *chancy* at any kind of trade," Kipling's "Mulholland's Contract"); also, lucky (Sc.); also, safe to deal with (Sc.).

chan-de-lier (shan-dê-lêr'), *n.* [F.: see *chandler*.] A branched support for a number of lights, esp. one suspended from a ceiling.

chan-dler (chan'dlêr), *n.*

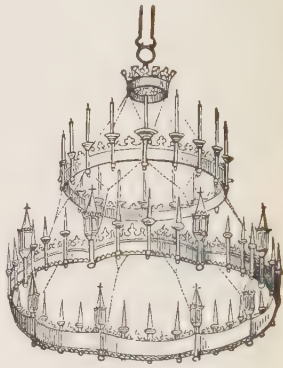
[OF. F. *chandelier*, candle-seller, also candlestick, < ML. *candelarius*, < L. *candela*, candle.] One who makes or sells candles; also, a retailer of groceries, etc.; also, a dealer or trader (in compounds: as, a *corn-chandler*). See *ship-chandler*.—**chan'dler-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A store-room for candles; also, the warehouse, wares, or business of a chandler.

chan-doo (chan-dô'), *n.*

[Hind.] Opium for smoking.

change (chân), *v. t.*; *changed*, *changing*. [OF. *changier*

(F. *changer*), < ML. *cambiare*, for L. *cambire*, exchange.] To substitute another or others for; replace by another; exchange for something else; also, to give or procure money of another kind, as of another country or of a smaller denomination, for; also, to substitute one for the other of (two things); give and take reciprocally; interchange; also, to make different; alter in appearance, condition, etc.; turn (*into*).—**to change hands**, to pass from one hand or possessor to another; also, to substitute the left hand for the right, or vice versa.—**change**, *v. i.* To make a change or an exchange; change one's clothes; change vehicles; also, to become different; turn (*into*); pass from one phase to another, as the moon.—**change**, *n.* [OF. F. *change*.] The act of changing, or the fact of being changed; the substitution of one thing for another; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession; a passing from one place or one state to another; any alteration, mutation, or variation; a modulation, or change of key, in music; any of the various sequences in which a peal of bells may be rung, the name properly denoting a variation from the diatonic sequence from the highest bell to the lowest, but sometimes including this sequence also (as, to ring the *changes*, to go through all the changes in ringing a peal of bells; fig., to go through all the variations of any process; repeat something in every possible order or form); variety or novelty; changefulness† or caprice†; also, that which is or may be substituted for another; money given in exchange for an



Chandelier.

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ělect, agôny, intô, ũnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

equivalent of higher denomination; coins of low denomination; a balance of money that remains over and is returned when the sum tendered in payment is larger than the sum due; also, a giving and receiving reciprocally†; exchange†; sometimes, commerce†; also, an exchange, or place where merchants, etc., meet to transact business (commonly written 'change'). — **change of life**, in *physiol.*, the menopause. — **change'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to change or to be changed; variable, inconstant, or fickle; alterable; of changing color or appearance (as, *changeable silk*). — **change-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *a.* Full of change; changing; variable; inconstant. — **change-ful-ness**, *n.* — **change'-house**, *n.* A tavern. [Sc.] — **change-less**, *a.* Unchanging. — **change'less-ness**, *n.*

change-ling (chānj'ling), *n.* [From *change* + *-ling*¹.] A child secretly substituted for another, esp. a strange, stupid, or ugly child supposed to have been left by fairies in place of one carried off by them; an idiot (archaic or prov.); any person or thing substituted secretly†; a person given to change, an inconstant person, or a turncoat (archaic).

chan-ger (chān'jer), *n.* One who or that which changes; a money-changer†.

change-ring-ing (chānj'ring'ing), *n.* The act of ringing the changes on a peal of bells; the art of ringing a peal of bells in a regularly varying order so that all the possible sequences may be produced. See *change*, *n.*

chan-nel¹ (chan'el), *n.* [Corruption of *chain-wale*.] *Naut.*, one of the horizontal planks or ledges attached to the outside of a ship, nearly abreast of a mast, to give more spread to the lower shrouds.

chan-nel² (chan'el), *n.* [OF. *chanel*, < *L. canalis*, *E. canal*.] The bed of a stream or waterway; the deeper part of a waterway; a wide strait, as between a continent and an island; a wide arm of the sea extending inland a considerable distance; an artificial course for water or liquid; a tubular passage, as for liquids or fluids; also, a groove or furrow; also, a course or line of procedure (as, to divert conversation to a new *channel*); a means of passing, conveying, or transmitting (as, *channels of trade*). — **chan'nel²**, *v. t.*; -neled or -nelled, -neling or -nelling. To form a channel in; groove; also, to excavate as a channel; also, to convey through a channel. — **chan'nel-i'-ron**, *n.* A rolled iron bar whose section is channel-shaped, like three sides of a rectangle.

chan-son (shān-sōn), *n.* [F., < *L. cantio*(-n), < *canere*, sing.] A song. — **chanson de geste** (dè zhest). [F., 'song of deed.'] One of a class of old French epic poems (as the "Chanson de Roland") narrating heroic exploits.

chan-son-nette (shān-so-net), *n.* [F., dim. of *chanson*.] A little song.

chant (chānt), *v.* [OF. *F. chanter*, < *L. cantare*, freq. of *canere*, sing.] *I. tr.* To sing; also, to celebrate in song; also, to sing to a chant, or in the manner of a chant, esp. in the church service; intone; also, to describe (a horse) falsely, or sell through such description (slang). *II. intr.* To sing; also, to sing a chant. — **chant**, *n.* A song; singing; esp., a short, simple melody, specif. one characterized by single notes to which an indefinite number of syllables are intoned, used in singing the psalms, canticles, etc., in the church service; a psalm, canticle, or the like chanted or for chanting; hence, any monotonous song; a monotonous or singing intonation of the voice in speaking.

chan-tage (shān-tāzh), *n.* [F.: cf. *F. faire chanter*, 'to make (one) sing,' to extort a confession, payment, etc.] Blackmailing.

chant-er (chān'ter), *n.* One who chants; a singer; a chorister; a precursor; also, the finger-pipe of a bagpipe, on which the melody is played; also, the hedge-sparrow, *Ac-centor modularis*.

chan-te-relle¹ (shān-tè-rel'), *n.* [F., < *chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] The highest string of some stringed musical instruments, as the violin or guitar.

chan-te-relle² (shān-tè-rel'), *n.* [F., < *L. cantharus*, drink-ing-vessel.] An edible mushroom, *Can-tharellus cibarius*, of a yellow color.

chan-tey, **chan-ty** (shan'ti), *n.*; pl. -teys, -ties (-tiz). [Prob. < *F. chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] A sailors' song, esp. one sung in rhythm with their work by sailors hauling or heaving together. — **chan'tey-man**, **chan'ty-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. -men. The leader of a chantey.

Chan-ti-cleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* [OF. *Chantecler*, < *chanter*, sing, + *cler*, clear.] A name for the cock, orig. in the medieval epic "Reynard the Fox" (as, "But now bold *Chantecler*, from farm to farm, Challenge'd the dawn creeping o'er eastern land": Hood's "Midsummer Fairies," cxxv.); also [*l. c.*], a cock.

chan-tress (chān'tres), *n.* A female chanter or singer.

chan-try (chān'tri), *n.*; pl. -tries (-triz). [OF. *chanterie*, < *chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] An endowment for the singing or saying of mass for the souls of the founders or of persons named by them; also, the priests, or the chapel or the like, so endowed; also, a chapel attached to a church, used for minor services.

chan'ty, etc. See *Chantey*, etc.

cha-os (kā'os), *n.* [L., < *Gr. chaos*, empty space, abyss, akin to *χαλεος*, yawn.] A chasm† or abyss†; the infinity of space or formless matter supposed to precede the existence of the ordered universe; any assemblage of elements wholly without organization or order; utter confusion or disorder. — **cha-ot-ic** (kā-ot'ik), *a.* Of or like chaos; in utter confusion or disorder: as, "Opinions were still in a state of *chaotic anarchy*" (Macaulay's "Essays," Lord Bacon). — **cha-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chap¹ (chap), *v.*; *chapped*, *chapping*. [ME., var. of *chop*¹.] *I. tr.* To split; crack; make rough: used esp. of the action of cold on the skin. *II. intr.* To become chapped, as the skin. — **chap¹**, *n.* A fissure or crack, esp. in the skin from chapping.

chap², **chop²** (chap, chop), *n.* [Cf. *chapt*.] Either of the jaws; *pl.*, the jaw; also, *sing.*, a cheek.

chap³ (chap), *n.* [Short for *chapman*.] A customer (now prov.); a fellow (applied familiarly to a man or boy: colloq.). — **cha-pa-re-jos** (chā-pā-rā'hōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Strong leather breeches or overalls worn by horsemen, esp. by cowboys.

chap-ar-ral (chap-a-ral'), *n.* [Sp., < *chaparro*, evergreen oak.] A close growth of low evergreen oaks; any dense thicket. [Western U. S.] — **chap-ar-ral=cock**, *n.* A terrestrial bird of the cuckoo family, *Geococcyx californianus*, of the southwestern U. S. — **chap-ar-ral=hen**, *n.* The female of the chaparral cock.

chap=book (chap'būk), *n.* [Cf. *chapman*.] One of a class of small books or pamphlets of popular tales, ballads, etc., such as were formerly hawked about by chapmen.

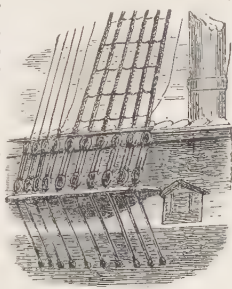
chape (chāp), *n.* [OF. *F. chape*, cape, cope, covering, < *ML. capa*, *cappa*, *E. cape²*, *cap*.] The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard, esp. at the point; also, a part of an object by which it is attached to something else, esp. the piece at the back of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap.

cha-peau (shā-pō), *n.*; pl. -peaux (-pōz, *F. -pō*). [F. *cha-peau*, OF. *chapel*, < *ML. capellus*, dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, *E. cap*.] A hat. — **cha-peau bras** (brā). [F. *bras*, arm.] A kind of small three-cornered hat formerly in use, which could be carried under the arm.

chap-el (chap'el), *n.* [OF. *chapele* (*F. chapelle*), < *ML. capella*, sanctuary for relics, orig. cloak (as that of St. Martin, preserved as a relic), dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, *E. cape²*, *cap*.] A private or subordinate place of prayer or worship; an oratory; a part of or addition to a church, separately dedicated, devoted to special services; a room or building for worship, in or connected with a royal palace, a castle, a college, etc.; a separate place of public worship dependent on the church of a parish; an independent place of worship, usually small, specially authorized or devoted to special services; a place of worship of a religious body outside of an established church, as in England; also, religious service



Chanterelle.



Shrouds extended on the Channel.

(variable) *ç* as *d* or *j*, *ç* as *s* or *sh*, *ç* as *t* or *ch*, *ç* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

in a chapel; also, a choir or orchestra of a chapel, court, etc.; also, a printing-house, or the body of printers belonging to it.—**chapel of ease**, a subordinate church for the convenience of distant parishioners.—**chap/el=mas'ter**, *n.* [Cf. *kapellmeister*.] The director of a choir or orchestra, as of a royal chapel.—**chap/el-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The district assigned to, or the jurisdiction of, a chapel.



To Chapel, 14th century.—Church of Notre Dame, Mantz, France.

chap-e-ron (shap'ē-rōn), *n.* [OF. *F. chaperon*, hood, < *chape*; see *chape*.] A hood† or cap†; also, an older woman, usually a matron, who, for conventional propriety, attends a young unmarried woman in public or accompanies a party of young unmarried persons of both sexes.—

chap'e-ron, *v. t.* To attend or accompany as chaperon.—**chap'e-ron-age** (-āj), *n.* The attendance of a chaperon.

chap-fall-en, **chop-fall-en** (chap'fā'ln, chop'-), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed, as from exhaustion, humiliation, or dejection; chagrined; dispirited.

chap-i-ter (chap'i-tēr), *n.* [OF. *chapitre*, *chapille*, capital, chapter; see *chapter*.] The capital of a column or pillar. See 1 Kings, vii. 19. [Archaic.]

chap-lain (chap'lān), *n.* [OF. *F. chapelain*, < ML. *capellanus*, < *capella*, *E. chapel*.] An ecclesiastic attached to a chapel, as of a great personage; a clergyman officially attached to a court, institution, legislative body, society, etc., or to the army or navy, to perform religious functions.—**chap'lain-cy** (-si), *n.* The office or post of a chaplain. Also **chap'lain-ship**.

chap-let (chap'let), *n.* [OF. *F. chapelet*, dim. of OF. *chapel*, head-dress; see *chapeau*.] A wreath or garland for the head; a string of beads; a string of beads for counting prayers, one third of the length of a rosary; the prayers so counted; anything resembling a string of beads; in *arch.*, a small molding carved into beads or the like; in *foundry-work*, a metal form to hold the core in place in a mold.—**chap'let-ed**, *a.* Adorned with a chaplet or garland.

chap-man (chap'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [AS. *cēapman*, < *cēap*, trade, + *man*, man.] A merchant (archaic); a hawker or peddler; a customer (obs. or prov.).

cha-po-to (chā-pō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A persimmon, *Diospyros texana*, of Texas and northern Mexico, bearing a black fruit.

chap-py (chap'pī), *a.* Full of chaps or cracks; cleft.

chaps (chaps), *n. pl.* Chaparejos. [Western U. S.]

chap-ter (chap'tēr), *n.* [OF. *chapitre*, *chapille* (*F. chapitre*), < L. *capitulum*, small head, capital of column, chapter; see *capitulum*.] A main division, usually numbered, of a book, treatise, or the like, or of one of its parts; also, a general assembly of the canons of a church, or of the members of any of various organizations; the body of such canons or members collectively; also, a branch of a society or fraternity.—**chap'ter**, *v. t.* To divide into or arrange in chapters.—**chap'ter-house**, *n.* A building attached to a cathedral, etc., in which the chapter meets; also, the building of a chapter of a society, etc.

cha-que-ta (chā-kā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A jacket; esp., a heavy leather or other jacket worn by cowboys.

char¹, **chare** (chär, chär), *n.* [AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, time, occasion, affair.] A turn or single piece of work, esp. household work; an odd job; a chore.—**char¹**, **chare**, *v.*; *charred*, *chared*, *charring*, *charing*. **I. tr.** To do (chars or odd jobs). **II. intr.** To do small jobs; do housework by the day.

char² (chär), *v.*; *charred*, *charring*. [Appar. detached from *charcoal*.] **I. tr.** To burn or reduce to charcoal; also, to burn slightly; scorch. **II. intr.** To become charred.—**char²**, *n.* Charcoal; a charred substance.

char³ (chär), *n.*; pl. *chars* or (esp. collectively) *char*. [Cf. Gael. *ceara*, red.] Any trout of the genus *Salvelinus*, esp. *S. alpinus* (the common char of Europe). See *trout*.

char-à-banc (shär-ä-bän), *n.* See *char-à-bancs*.

char-à-bancs (shär-ä-bän), *n.* [*F. char à bancs*, 'car with benches.'] A kind of long, light vehicle with transverse seats; in later use, a large motor-bus with transverse seats, for carrying a number of persons.

char-act (kar'akt), *n.* [OF. *characte*.] A character, mark, or symbol. See Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," v. 1. 56. [Archaic.]

char-ac-ter (kar'äk-tēr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, < *χαράσσειν*, make sharp, engrave.] A significant mark made by cutting, stamping, drawing, etc.; a symbol as used in writing or printing, esp. one employed in recording speech, as a letter of the alphabet; writing or printing, or a style of writing or printing; the system of symbols employed in writing a particular language (as, the Greek *character*); also, a distinguishing mark or feature; a characteristic; also, the aggregate of characteristics or distinguishing features of a thing; peculiar quality; also, moral constitution, as of a person or a people; often, strongly developed moral quality; also, reputation; often, good repute; also, an account of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing; esp., a formal statement from an employer concerning the qualities and habits of a former servant or employee; also, status or capacity; also, a person considered as exhibiting certain qualities; also, one of the persons represented in a drama, novel, etc.; hence, a part or rôle; also, a person of marked peculiarities (colloq.).—**char'ac-ter**, *v. t.* To engrave or inscribe; also, to portray; describe; also, to distinguish by a mark, etc.; be a characteristic of; also, to impart a character to.—**char'ac-ter-is'tic**. [Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character or peculiar quality; typical; distinctive. **II. n.** A distinguishing feature or quality; in *math.*, the integral part of a logarithm.—**char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**char'ac-ter-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shōn), *n.* The act of characterizing; portrayal; description; often, the creation of fictitious characters.—**char'ac-ter-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [Gr. *χαρακτηρίζειν*.] To engrave† or inscribe†; also, to portray; describe the character or peculiar quality of; also, to mark or distinguish as a characteristic; be a characteristic of; also, to give character to.—**char'ac-ter-iz-er**, *n.*—**char'ac-ter-less**, *a.* Without a character; without distinctive character.—**char'ac-ter-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The conveying of ideas by characters or symbols; characters or symbols collectively. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," v. 5. 77.

cha-rade (shä-rād' or -räd'), *n.* [*F.*; origin uncertain.] An enigma whose solution is a word of two or more separately significant syllables, which must be discovered from description or dramatic representation.

char-bon (shär'bon, *F.* shär-bôn), *n.* [*F.*, < L. *carbo(n)*, coal, charcoal.] In *pathol.*, the disease anthrax.

char-coal (chär'köl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; appar. a much older word than *char²*.] The carbonaceous material obtained by the imperfect combustion of wood or other organic substances; also, a pencil of charcoal for drawing, or a drawing made with such a pencil.—**char'coal**, *v. t.* To blacken, write, or draw with charcoal; also, to suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.—**char'coal-burn'er**, *n.* A person employed in the manufacture of charcoal by burning wood, etc.

chard (chärd), *n.* [L. *carduus*, thistle, artichoke.] The crisp leafstalks of the cardoon or the artichoke, blanched for table use; also, a variety of beet having large leafstalks and midribs which are used as a vegetable ('Swiss chard').

chare, **chare'wom'an**. See *char¹*, *charwoman*.

charge (chärj), *v.*; *charged*, *charging*. [OF. *chargier*, *charger* (*F. charger*), < ML. *carricare*, < L. *carrus*, *E. car*.] **I. tr.** To put a load or burden on or in; fill or furnish (a thing) with the quantity, as of powder, fuel, or electricity, that it is fitted to receive; fill (air, water, etc.) with other matter in a state of diffusion or solution; load or burden (the mind,

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

heart, etc.); also, to impose a task or responsibility upon; intrust or commission (*with*); also, to lay a command or injunction upon; command; exhort; instruct authoritatively, as a judge does a jury; also, to lay blame upon; blame; accuse (usually with *with*); also, to impute as a fault; bring as an accusation; also, to make or hold liable for payment; register as a debt or liability; impose or ask as a price; also, to put (a weapon, as a bayonet) in the position for attack; also, to rush against in hostility; attack by a violent rush; in *her*., to place a bearing on (a shield, etc.). **II. intr.** To demand a price; ask payment; also, to make a debit, as in an account; also, to make an onset; rush, as to an attack; also, of dogs, to lie down at command.—**charge, n.** [OF. *F. charge*.] A load or burden; the quantity of anything which an apparatus is fitted to hold, or holds, at one time, as of powder, etc., for one discharge of a firearm, or as of electricity, etc.; a quantity of powder, etc., exploded at one time, as in blasting; also, a duty or responsibility laid upon or intrusted to one; care, custody, or superintendence (as, to have *charge* of a thing); anything committed to one's care or management; a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor; also, a command or injunction; an exhortation; an official instruction (as, a judge's *charge* to the jury); also, an imputation of something culpable; an accusation; also, expense or cost (as, improvements made at a tenant's own *charge*); a sum or price charged (as, a *charge* of 50 cents for admission); a liability to pay; the imposition of such a liability (as, to make a *charge* for expenses); an entry of something due, as in an account; also, an impetuous onset or attack, as of soldiers, or the signal for this; in *her*., a bearing.

char-gé (shär-zhä), *n.* Same as *chargé d'affaires*.

charge-a-ble (chär'ja-bl), *a.* That may be charged; also, liable to become a charge on the public; also, burdensome; expensive†.

char-gé d'affaires (shär-zhä dá-fär); pl. *chargés d'affaires* (shär-zhä dá-fär). [F., lit. 'charged with affairs.'] An official left in charge of diplomatic business at a foreign court during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister; also, a diplomatic representative accredited to the department for foreign affairs of a state to which a diplomatist of higher grade is not appointed.

charge-less (chär'les), *a.* Without a charge, as a clergyman having no parish or congregation.

char-ger (chär'jër), *n.* One who or that which charges; esp., a war-horse ridden in charging the enemy; the horse of a military officer; also, a platter (dish).

char-i-ly (chär'i-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly.—**char'i-ness, n.** Chary quality; also, scrupulous integrity†.

char-i-ot (chär'i-qt), *n.* [OF. *F. chariot*, < *char*: see *car*.] A two-wheeled vehicle used by the ancients in war, racing, processions, etc.; any more or less stately car or carriage; a kind of light four-wheeled pleasure-carriage formerly in use.—**char'.**



Greek Chariot. — From a vase.

i-ot, v. I. tr. To convey in a chariot. **II. intr.** To drive a chariot; ride in a chariot.—**char'i-ot-er'** (-ër'), *n.* One who drives a chariot; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the northern constellation Auriga.—**char'i-ot-er'**, *v. I. intr.* To drive as a charioteer. **II. tr.** To drive (a chariot), or (a person) in a chariot.

char-ism (kar'izm), *n.* [Gr. *χάρισμα*, < *χαρίζεσθαι*, show favor, < *χάρις*, grace.] In *theol.*, a special gift or power divinely conferred, as the gift of prophecy. Also **char-is-ma** (ka-riz'mä); pl. *-mata* (-mä-tä).—**char-is-mat'ic, a.**

char-i-ta-ble (chär'i-tä-bl), *a.* [OF. *F. charitable*.] Exhibiting charity; kindly; lenient in judging others; disposed to relieve the needs of others; liberal in almsgiving;

also, pertaining to or concerned with charity; relating to almsgiving.—**char'i-ta-ble-ness, n.**—**char'i-ta-bly, adv.**

char-i-ty (chär'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *charité* (F. *charité*), < L. *caritas*, dearness, love, < *carus*, dear, loving.] Christian love; love for one's fellow-men; good-will to others; leniency in judging others or their actions; benevolent feeling or action toward those in need; almsgiving; the private or public relief of the poor; a charitable act or work; something given to a person or persons in need; a charitable bequest, foundation, or institution.

cha-ri-va-ri (shä-ri-vä'ri, also shä-riv-ä-rë'), *n.* [F.; origin obscure.] A mock serenade or concert of discordant noises made with kettles, pans, horns, etc.: as, "We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons" (C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," xvii.).

chark (chärk), *v. t.* [Appar. < *charcoal*.] To reduce to charcoal; char; convert (coal) into coke.—**chark, n.** Charcoal: as, "I contrived to burn some wood . . . under turf, till it became *chark*, or dry coal" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 12).

char-la-tan (shär'lä-tän), *n.* [F. *charlatan*, < It. *ciarlatano*, < *ciarlare*, chatter.] One who pretends to more knowledge or skill than he possesses, esp. in medicine; a quack; a pretentious impostor.—**char-la-tan'ic** (-tan'ik), *a.*—**char'la-tan-ism, n.** The practices of a charlatan. Also **char'la-tan-ry.**

Charles's Wain (chär'l'zez wän). [AS. *Carles wæn*; with reference to Charlemagne.] In *astron.*, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, regarded as resembling a wain or wagon in their outline; the Dipper.

char-ley-horse, char-lie-horse (chär'li-hórs), *n.* [From *Charley*, *Charlie*, for *Charles*, man's name.] Stiffness of the leg or arm, as of a baseball player. [Slang, U. S.]

char-lock (chär'lok), *n.* [AS. *cerlic*.] The wild mustard, *Brassica arvensis*, often troublesome as a weed in grain-fields; also, any of various other brassicaceous plants, as the herb *Raphanus raphanistrum* ('jointed charlock').

char-lotte (shär'löt), *n.* [F., < *Charlotte*, woman's name.] A sweet dish (hot or cold) of many varieties, commonly made by lining a mold with cake or bread and filling with fruit or a cream, custard, or gelatin preparation.—**charlotte russe** (rös). [F., 'Russian charlotte.'] A mold of sponge-cake filled with whipped cream.

charm (chärm), *n.* [OF. *F. charme*, < L. *carmen*, song, incantation.] The chanting or recitation of a verse believed to possess magic power; hence, any action or thing supposed to have such power; a talisman; an amulet; also, a trinket worn on a watch-chain, etc.; also, some quality or feature exerting a fascinating influence (as, feminine *charms*); also, fascinating quality; attractiveness.—**charm, v.** [OF. *F. charmer*.] **I. tr.** To act upon with or as with a charm; enchant; allay; soothe; also, to endow with or protect by supernatural powers; also, to attract powerfully by beauty, etc.; please greatly; delight; also, to entreat†. **II. intr.** To use charms; act as a charm; be fascinating or pleasing; also, to give forth musical sound†.—**charm'er, n.** One who or that which charms: often used of a woman.

char-meuse (shär-méz), *n.* [F., fem. of *charmeur*, one who charms.] A soft, flexible variety of satin.

charm-ing (chär'ming), *p. a.* That charms; exercising magic power; fascinating, highly pleasing, or delightful.—**charm'ing-ly, adv.**—**charm'ing-ness, n.**

charm-less (chärm'les), *a.* Destitute of charms.

char-nel (chär'něl). [OF. *charnel*, < ML. *carnale*, prop. neut. of LL. *carnalis*, E. *carnal*.] **I. n.** A common repository for dead bodies; a charnel-house. **II. a.** Of, like, or used for a charnel.—**char'n-el-house, n.** A house or place in which the bodies or bones of the dead are deposited.

Cha-ron (kä'rön), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Χάρων*.] In *class. myth.*, the ferryman who conveyed the souls of the dead across the river Styx; hence, any ferryman (humorous).

char-pie (shär'pi, F. shär-pē), *n.* [F., pp. fem. of (OF.) *charpir*, pick to pieces, < L. *carpere*, pick.] Lint for dressing wounds, etc.

char-poy (chär'poi), *n.* [Hind. *chārpāi*, lit. 'four-footed'; from Pers.] The common light bedstead of India.

char-qui (chär'kē), *n.* [Peruvian.] Jerked meat, esp. beef.

char-ry (chär'ri), *a.* Of or like charcoal; charred.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

chart (chärt), *n.* [OF. *charte* (also *carte*), < L. *charta*, later *carta*, paper, writing, ML. card, map, chart, charter, < Gr. *χάρτης*, leaf of paper, thin sheet.] A map, esp. a hydrographic or marine map; an outline map showing special conditions or facts (as, a weather *chart*), a graphic representation, as by curves, of fluctuations in temperature, prices, etc.; a sheet exhibiting information in a tabulated or methodical form. — **chart**, *v. t.* To make a chart of; map.

char-ta-ceous (kär-tä'shius), *a.* [LL. *chartaceus*, < L. *charta*, paper: see *chart*.] Of or like paper.

char-ter (chär'tër), *n.* [OF. *chartre*, < L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*: see *chart*.] A formal written document, given by a sovereign, legislature, or other authority, bestowing certain rights and privileges; also, a written evidence, as of a conveyance or a contract, esp. of a contract for the letting or hiring of a ship; the contract made; hiring or hire; also, special privilege or immunity. — **char'ter**, *v. t.* To grant a charter to or for; license; also, to let or hire by charter or charter-party; hire (a car, etc.). — **char'ter-a-ble**, *a.* That may be chartered. — **char'ter-er**, *n.* — **char'ter-less**, *a.* Without a charter.

char-ter-par-ty (chär'tër-pär'ti), *n.* [F. *charte-partie*, 'charter divided' (one half being given to each contractor).] In com., a written agreement for the letting or hiring of a ship.

Chart-ism (chär'tizm), *n.* [Cf. *charter*.] The principles or movement of a party of political reformers, chiefly working-men, active in England from 1838 to 1848: so called from the "People's Charter," the document which contained their principles and demands. — **Chart'ist**, *n.* An adherent of Chartism.

chart-less (chärt'les), *a.* Without a chart.

char-tog-ra-phy (kär-tog'rä-fi), etc. See *cartography*, etc.

Char-treuse (shär-tréz), *n.* [F.] A Carthusian monastery; [L. c.] an aromatic liqueur (green, yellow, or white) made by the Carthusian monks, orig. at the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France; also, a clear, light green with a yellowish tinge.

char-tu-la-ry (kär'tü-lä-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *chartularium*, also *cartularium*, < L. *chartula*: see *charter*.] A collection or book of charters, title-deeds, etc., as of a monastery.

char-wom-an (chär'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). [See *char*.] A woman hired to do chargs, or odd jobs of household work, or to do such work by the day.

char-y (chär'i), *a.*; compar. *charier*, superl. *chariest*. [AS. *cearig*, < *cearu*, *caru*, E. *care*.] Careful; wary; shy; fastidious; sparing: often with *of*: as, "Miss Matty Jenkyns was *chary* of candles. We had many devices to use as few as possible" (Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," v.).

Chary-ry-dis (kä-rib'dis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Χάρυβδης*.] See *Scylla*.

chase¹ (chäs), *v.*; *chased*, *chasing*. [OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), *chase*, = *cachier*, E. *catch*.] **I. tr.** To pursue with intent to capture or kill, as game; hunt; also, to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc.; follow persistently; also, to drive by pursuing; put to flight. **II. intr.** To hunt; follow in pursuit; run or hasten (now colloq.). — **chase**¹, *n.* [OF. *chace* (F. *chasse*).] The act of chasing; pursuit; esp., the occupation or sport of hunting wild animals ('the chase'); also, an object of pursuit, as a hunted animal; also, a body of persons pursuing game; also, an unclosed tract of privately owned land reserved for animals to be hunted as game (Eng.).

chase² (chäs), *n.* [F. *chasse*, OF. *chasse*, also *casse*: see *case*.] A rectangular iron frame in which composed type to print from or make plates from is secured; also, a lengthened hollow; a groove, furrow, or trench; the bore of a gun, or the part containing the bore.

chase³ (chäs), *v. t.*; *chased*, *chasing*. [Appar. < *enchase*.] To ornament (metal) by engraving or embossing; also, to cut in making a screw.

chas-er¹ (chä'sër), *n.* One who or that which chases or pursues; a small, swift, armed aeroplane for pursuing enemy aircraft; a ship's gun at the bow or the stern for use when pursuing or being pursued; also,

a draft of mild drink, as of water, taken after a draft of liquor (colloq.).

chas-er² (chä'sër), *n.* One who or that which chases metal; also, a tool used in cutting screw-threads.

chas'ing, *n.* The act or work of one who chases metal; also, the design executed.

chasm (kazm), *n.* [L. *chasma*, < Gr. *χάσμα*, akin to *χαίρειν*, yawn, and *χάος*, E. *chaos*.] A yawning fissure, as in the earth's surface; a wide, deep cleft; fig., a sundering breach, as in relations; a gap or hiatus, as in a narrative.

chas-mal (kaz'mäl), *a.* Of or like a chasm. — **chasmed**, *a.* Having a chasm or chasms.

chas'my (-mi), *a.* Having chasms; also, chasm-like (as, "the *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed": Wordsworth's "Descriptive Sketches," 464).

chasse (shäs), *n.* [Short for F. *chasse-café*, 'chase-coffee.'] A small glass or draft of spirituous liquor taken to remove the taste or odor of coffee, tobacco, etc., or to aid digestion.

chas-sé (shä-sä'), *n.* [F., < *chasser*: see *chase*.] In *dancing*, a kind of gliding step or movement in which one foot is kept in advance of the other. — **chas-sé'**, *v. i.*; -*séd*, -*séing*. In *dancing*, to execute a *chassé*.

chasse-pot (shäs-pō), *n.* [From A. A. Chassepot (1833-1905), the (French) inventor.] A type of breech-loading rifle used in the French army from 1866 to 1874.

chas-seur (shä-sër), *n.* [F., < *chasser*: see *chase*.] A huntsman; one of a body of troops (cavalry or infantry) equipped and trained for rapid movements; an attendant or servitor dressed in semi-military style.

chas-sis (shäs'ë, F. shä-së), *n.*; pl. *chassis* (shäs'ëz, F. shä-së). [F. *châssis*, < *châsse*: see *chase*.] A window-sash; the frame or railway on which a gun-carriage moves backward and forward; the lower part of an automobile, including the frame, motor, gearing, wheels, etc., but not the body, seats, etc.; the rigid framework which supports the body of an aeroplane, and to which the wheels or floats are attached.

chaste (chäst), *a.* [OF. F. *chaste*, < L. *castus*.] Pure with respect to unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; fig., undefiled or stainless; also, unmarried; also, free from obscenity; decent; also, restrained; pure in style; without meretricious ornament; simple. — **chaste'ly**, *adv.*

chas-ten (chä'sn), *v. t.* [Earlier *chaste*, ME. *chasten*, *chastien*, < OF. *chastier* (F. *châtier*), < L. *castigare*: see *castigate*.] To inflict suffering upon for purposes of moral improvement; discipline or subdue, as by adversity; also, to restrain, moderate, or temper; make chaste in style. — **chas'ten-er**, *n.*

chaste-ness (chäst'nes), *n.* The quality of being chaste.

chaste-tree (chäst'trë), *n.* The shrub or small tree *agnus castus*.

chas-tise (chas-tiz'), *v. t.*; -*tised*, -*tising*. [ME. *chastisen*, for *chastien*: see *chasten*.] To inflict punishment upon for the purpose of moral improvement; now, esp., to inflict corporal punishment upon; beat or thrash; also, to correct the faults of; also, to restrain, refine, or purify (archaic). — **chas-tis'a-ble** (-ti'zä-bl), *a.* — **chas-tise-ment** (chas'tiz-mënt), *n.* The act of chastising; punishment. — **chas-tis'er**, *n.*

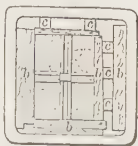
chas-ti-ty (chas'ti-ti), *n.* The quality of being chaste.

chas-u-ble (chaz'ü-bl), *n.* [OF. F. *chasuble*, < ML. *casubula*, for *casula*, cloak, dim. of L. *casa*, house.] *Eccles.*, a sleeveless outer vestment worn by the celebrant at mass or the eucharist.

chat (chat), *v. i.*; *chatted*, *chatting*. [Appar. < *chatter*.] To chatter; also, to converse in a familiar or informal manner. — **chat**, *n.* Chatter; also, familiar conversation; also, any of several birds, as *Icteria virens* ('yellow-breasted chat') of the U. S., so called from their chattering cries.



Chasers for cutting screws.



Printers' Chase.
a, frame; b, b, b, furniture of wood or metal; c, c, c, quoins.



Yellow-breasted Chat.

fat, fäte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ălect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

châ-teau (shä-tō), *n.*; *pl.* *-teaux* (-tōz, *F.* -tō). [*F.*: see *castle*.] In French use, a castle; a seigniorial residence; a country-seat.—**château d'eau** (dō). [*F.*, 'castle of water.'] A fountain with an elaborate architectural setting.

chat-e-laine (shat'ē-lān). [*F.* *châtelaine*, *fem.* of *châtelain*: see *castellan*.] *I. n.* The mistress of a castle; also, a device for suspending keys, sewing implements, trinkets, etc., worn at the waist by women. *II. a.* Worn suspended, as from a chatelaine or pin.

cha-toy-ant (shä-toi'ant, *F.* shä-two-yān). [*F.*, *ppr.* of *chatoyer*, change luster like a cat's eye, < *chat*, cat.] *I. a.* Changing in luster or color, like a cat's eye in the dark. *II. n.* A hard stone, as the cat's-eye, having a chatoyant luster.

chat-tel (chat'el), *n.* [*OF.* *chatel*, also *catel*: see *cattle*.] Property† or goods†; also, a movable possession; any article of property other than real estate or a freehold; sometimes, a slave.—**chat/tel-hood** (-hūd), **chat/tel-ship**, *n.*

chat-ter (chat'ēr), *v.* [*ME.*; *imit.*] *I. intr.* To utter a succession of quick, inarticulate speech-like sounds, as a magpie or a monkey; also, to talk rapidly and to little purpose; prate; also, to make a rapid clicking noise by striking together, as the teeth from cold; also, to rattle; vibrate in cutting, as a tool, so as to form a series of nicks or notches. *II. tr.* To utter rapidly or idly; also, to cause to chatter.—**chat/ter**, *n.* The act or sound of chattering.—**chat/ter-box**, *n.* One who chatters or talks incessantly.—**chat/ter-er**, *n.*—**chat/ter-mark**, *n.* A mark left by a tool that chatters (see *chatter*, *v. i.*); also, in *geol.*, one of a series of irregular gouges made on surfaces over which a glacier passes, by the slipping of rock fragments held in the lower portion of the ice.

chat-ty (chat'ti), *a.*; *compar.* *chattier*, *superl.* *chattiest*. Given to or full of chat or familiar talk; conversational: as, "I was quite ready to be as sociable and *chatty* as I could be" (Kingleake's "Eothen," xvii.).—**chat/ti-ness**, *n.*

Chau-ce-ri-an (chä-sē'ri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (about 1340–1400) or his writings.

chaud=froid (shō-frwō), *n.* [*F.*, 'hot-cold.'] A dish of chicken, game, or the like, prepared hot in a sauce and served cold.

chau-dron (chā'drōn), *n.* [*OF.* *chaudron*.] The entrails of an animal, esp. as used for food. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. i. 33. [*Obs.* or *prov.* Eng.]

chauf-feur (shō-fēr'), *n.* [*F.*, stoker, < *chauffer*, heat: see *chafe*.] One who drives, esp. one who is hired to drive, an automobile.—**chauf-feuse** (shō-fēz'), *n.* [*F.*] A female chauffeur.

chau-mu-gra, **chaul-moo-gra** (chāl-mō'grā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian tree, *Gynocardia odorata*, bearing a large fruit whose seeds yield a medicinal oil used in leprosy and other cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, etc.

chaunt (chānt), *v.* and *n.* An old form of *chant*.

chaus-ses (shō'sez, *F.* shōs), *n. pl.* [*F.*, < *L.* *calceus*, shoe.] Tight coverings for the legs and feet and the body below the waist, formerly worn by men; also, medieval armor for the legs and feet.

chaus-sure (shō-sür), *n.* [*F.*, < *chausser*, to shoe, < *L.* *calceare*: see *calceate*.] A foot-covering, as a shoe, boot, slipper, or the like.

Chau-tau-qua (shä-tā'kwā). *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to an institution, or a system of popular education, employing summer schools assembling annually at Chautauqua, N. Y., with courses of home reading and study; [often *l. c.*]



Château d'Eau, Rome.

modeled on or resembling this institution or system; pertaining to a chautauqua. *II. n.* The annual Chautauqua assembly; [often *l. c.*] any assembly of similar character or aims; an assembly for education and entertainment through lectures, concerts, etc., meeting in a permanent structure or a tent, at sessions extending over a period of a few days, a week, or longer (often being one of a number of such assemblies meeting in a circuit of communities, each provided with the same program).—**Chau-tau'quan**. *I. a.* Pertaining to the Chautauqua institution, system, or assembly, or [often *l. c.*] to a chautauqua. *II. n.* [Often *l. c.*] A person connected with a chautauqua; a chautauqua lecturer or entertainer.

chau-vin (shō-vān), *n.* [*F.*; from Nicholas *Chauvin*, an old soldier and enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon I.] [Also *cap.*] A name applied to any old soldier of the first French empire who professed an idolatrous admiration for Napoleon and his achievements; hence, any person who has a blind and extravagant admiration or enthusiasm for his country's military glory.—**chau-vin-ism** (shō'vin-izm), *n.* Blind enthusiasm for one's country's military glory; jealous and belligerent patriotism or devotion to any cause.—**chau'vin-ist**, *n.* One imbued with chauvinism.—**chau-vin-is'tic**, *a.*

chaw (chā), *v.* and *n.* Same as *chew*. [Now vulgar.]

chau-dron (chā'drōn), *n.* See *chaudron*.

chay¹ (shā), *n.* See *shay*.

chay², **chay-a** (chā or chī, chā'ā or chī'ā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The root of an East Indian rubiaceae plant, *Oldenlandia umbellata*, yielding a red dye resembling madder; also, the plant itself. Also **chay'=root**, **chay'a=root**.

chay-to (chā-yō'tā), *n.* [*Sp.*; from Mex.] A tropical American vegetable, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous climbing vine, *Chayota edulis* (or *Sechium edule*), being pear-like in form, pale-green or white in color, and in texture and flavor (when cooked) resembling squash; also, the plant, which has been introduced into cultivation in southern Europe, the southern U. S., and elsewhere.

cheap[†] (chēp), *n.* [*AS.* *cēap* = *G.* *kauf*, trade, bargain, purchase.] Trade; a market-place; price; a bargain; abundance of supply; cheapness.—**good cheap**[†], a good bargain from the buyer's point of view; a good market or an abundant supply; lowness of price: sometimes used as an adjective or an adverb.—**cheap**. [From *good cheap*.] *I. a.* At a low price or a bargain; inexpensive; obtainable at a low rate of interest, as money; charging low prices, as a dealer; also, costing little labor or trouble; also, of small value; poor; mean; of little account. *II. adv.* At a low price; at small cost.—**cheap'en**, *v.* *I. tr.* To ask the price of, or bargain for (archaic); also, to make cheap; lower the price of; lower the value or estimation of; belittle. *II. intr.* To become cheap.—**cheap'en-er**, *n.*—**cheap'ly**, *adv.*—**cheap'ness**, *n.*

cheat¹ (chēt), *n.* [Origin for *escheat*. Some senses are from *cheat*, *v.*] An escheat†; booty†; a fraud or swindle; something fraudulent or deceptive; a swindler; a deceiver or impostor; also, the grass or weed *Bromus secalinus*; chess.—**cheat**, *v.* *I. tr.* To defraud (*of*); swindle; also, to deceive; impose upon; also, to beguile; elude. *II. intr.* To practise fraud.

cheat^{2†} (chēt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of wheaten bread, inferior to manchet.

cheat^{3†} (chēt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A thing; esp., the gallows. [Thieves' cant.]

cheat-a-ble (chē'tā-bl), *a.* That may be cheated.

cheat-er (chē'tēr), *n.* An escheator†; also, one who cheats. **che-bec** (chē-bek'), *n.* [Prob. *imit.* of its note.] A North American flycatcher (bird), *Empidonax minimus*, of the family *Tyrannidae*.

che-cha-co (chē-chā'kō), *n.*; *pl.* *-cos* (-kōz). [Prob. of native origin.] In Alaska, Yukon, etc., an inexperienced new-comer. Cf. *sour-dough*.

check (chek). [*OF.* *eschec* (*F.* *échec*), *interj.* and *n.* (*pl.* *eschecs*, *F.* *échecs*, the game of chess), through Ar. < Pers. *shāh*, king.] *I. interj.* In chess, a call to warn one's opponent that his king is exposed to direct attack. *II. n.* The exposure of the king in the game of chess to direct attack; an attack†; a reprimand or rebuke (archaic); a rebuff, re-

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* *cloche*; *ü*, *F.* *menu*; *ch*, *Sc.* *loch*; *n*, *F.* *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pulse, or reverse; also, a sudden arrest or stoppage; also, restriction of movement or action; a person or thing that checks or restrains; a device for limiting or controlling action; a check-rein; also, control with a view to preventing error; a means to insure against error, fraud, etc.; a mark put against an item or the like, to indicate that it has been examined or verified; a token given as a means of identification, as for baggage, a theater-seat, etc.; a counter representing a certain money value, used in card-games (U. S.: as, to cash, hand, or pass in one's checks, as when retiring from the game; fig., to die); a written order directing a bank to pay money; also, a pattern formed of squares, as on a checker-board; one of the squares; a fabric with such a pattern; also, a crack or chink, as in timber; in *phonetics*, same as *stop*; in *carp.*, etc., a joint having two parts (as a tongue and a groove) which fit one into the other; in *masonry*, a rabbit-shaped cutting on the edge of a stone, by which it is fitted to another stone. **III. a.** Serving to check, control, verify, or the like; also, ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered.—**check**, *v. I. tr.* To place (an opponent's king) in immediate danger, in the game of chess; reprimand or rebuke (archaic); stop suddenly or forcibly; also, to restrain; hold in restraint or control; also, to control or verify as to correctness; note (an item, etc.) with a mark, as to indicate examination or correctness; attach a check of identification to, or obtain such a check for (one's hat, a trunk in transit, etc.); also, to mark in a pattern of checks or squares; checker; also, to make cracks or chinks in (timber, etc.). **II. intr.** To place an opponent's king at chess in immediate danger; also, to come into hostile contact; clash; also, to make a stop; pause; also, to draw a check, or draw money by a check (U. S.); also, to crack or split, as timber; in *hunting*, of dogs, to stop, as on losing the scent; in *falconry*, of a hawk, to forsake the proper prey and follow baser game (with *at*).—**check/age** (-āj), *n.* A checking, as of items in a list; also, items, etc., checked.—**check/=book**, *n.* A book containing items by which others are checked or verified; also, a book containing blank checks or orders on a bank.—**checked**, *p. a.* Marked with a pattern of squares; checkered.—**check/er**¹, *n.* **check-er**² (chek'ēr), *n.* [OF. *eschiquier* (F. *échiquier*), chess-board, < *eschec*: see *check*.] A chess-board; chess; *pl.* (now construed as *sing.*), a game played by two persons, each with twelve pieces, on a checker-board (also, esp. in England, called *draughts*); *sing.*, one of the pieces used in this game; also, one of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself; also, *pl.*, the checkered or spotted fur of berries of either of the European service-trees, *Sorbus domestica* and *S. torminalis*; *sing.*, either of these trees.—**check/er**², *v. t.* To mark like a checker-board, with a pattern of squares esp. squares of alternating colors; hence, to diversify in color: variegate; also, to diversify in character; subject to alternations, as of prosperity and adversity.—**check/er-ber/ry**, *n.* The red fruit of the American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*; the plant itself; also, the partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.—**check/er-board**, *n.* A board marked off into sixty-four squares of two alternating colors, on which checkers and chess are played.—**check/ered**, *p. a.* Marked with squares like a checker-board; hence, diversified in color; also, diversified in character; marked by frequent alternations, as of good and bad fortune.—**check/er-tree**, *n.* Either of the service-trees, *Sorbus domestica* and *S. torminalis*.—**check/er-work**, *n.* Work resembling a checker-board in pattern; fig., a diversified combination or whole (as, "How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is the life of man!" Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 11).—**check-less** (chek'les), *a.* Without check or restraint.—**check-line** (chek'lin), *n.* A check-rein.—**check-list** (chek'list), *n.* An alphabetical or systematic list of names of persons or things, intended for purposes of reference, registration, comparison, or verification: as, a *check-list* of the birds of a region; a *check-list* of voters.—**check-mate** (chek'māt). [OF. *eschec et mat*, < Pers. *shāh māt*, 'the king is helpless': cf. *mate*².] **I. interj.** In chess, an exclamation by a player when he puts his opponent's king into inextricable check. **II. n.** The act of putting, or the move that puts, the opponent's king at

chess into inextricable check, thus bringing the game to a close; also, the position of a checkmated king; fig., complete check; defeat; overthrow.—**check/mate**, *v. t.*; -mated, -mating. To put (an opponent's king at chess) into inextricable check; fig., to check completely; defeat; frustrate.

check-rein (chek'rān), *n.* A short rein attached to the saddle of a harness to prevent a horse from lowering its head; also, a short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving-rein of the other.

check-row (chek'rō), *n.* One of a number of rows of trees or plants, esp. corn, in which adjacent trees or plants (or hills of plants) are placed at a distance apart equal to the distance between adjacent rows, the result being two series of rows intersecting at right angles, the trees or plants occurring at the intersections and marking the land off into checks or squares.—**check/=row**, *v. t.* To plant in check-rows; plant (corn) with a check-rower.—**check/=row/er**, *n.* An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to drop at the regular intervals requisite to form check-rows.

check-up (chek'up), *n.* A checking up or verifying, as of a list or number of items, individuals, etc.

Ched-dar (ched'ār) **cheese**. [From *Cheddar*, town in southwestern England.] A common white or yellow hard cheese made from unskimmed or skimmed milk.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [AS. *cēace* = D. *kaak*.] A jaw† or jaw-bone†; either side of the face below the eye; something resembling the human cheek in form or position, as either of two parts forming corresponding sides of a thing; also, impudence or effrontery (slang or colloq.).—**cheek by jowl**, side by side; in close intimacy.—**cheek**, *v. t.* To form a cheek or side to; also, to address or confront with impudence or effrontery (slang).—**cheek/=bone**, *n.* The jaw-bone†; the bone or bony prominence below the outer angle of the eye.—**cheeked**, *a.* Having a cheek or cheeks: as, red-cheeked.—**cheek/y**, *a.* Impudently bold; impudent; insolent. [Slang or colloq.]—**cheek/i-ly**, *adv.*—**cheek/i-ness**, *n.*

cheep (chēp), *v.* [Imit.] **I. intr.** To chirp; peep; squeak. **II. tr.** To utter or express by cheeps.—**cheep**, *n.* A chirp; a squeak.—**cheep/er**, *n.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* [OF. *chere* (F. *chère*), < LL. *cara*, face: cf. Gr. *kápa*, head.] The face†; expression of countenance (archaic); also, state of feeling or spirits (as, what *cheer?* how are you?); gladness, gaiety, or animation (as, to make *cheer*); also, hospitable entertainment†; fare or viands provided; also, that which gives joy or gladness; comfort; encouragement; also, a shout of encouragement, approval, congratulation, etc.—**cheer**, *v. I. tr.* To inspire with cheer; gladden; enliven; comfort; solace; also, to inspire or incite, as by words of encouragement; also, to salute with shouts of approval, congratulation, etc. **II. intr.** To be in a particular state of spirits†; also, to become cheerful (often with *up*); also, to utter cheers of approval, etc.—**cheer/er**, *n.*—**cheer/ful**, *a.* Full of cheer; in good spirits; joyous; hearty or ungrudging (as, "God loveth a *cheerful* giver": 2 Cor. ix. 7); also, promoting cheer; gladdening.—**cheer/ful-ly**, *adv.*—**cheer/ful-ness**, *n.*—**cheer/i-ly**, *adv.* In a cheery manner.—**cheer/i-ness**, *n.*—**cheer/ing-ly**, *adv.*—**cheer/less**, *a.* Without cheer; joyless; gloomy.—**cheer/less-ly**, *adv.*—**cheer/less-ness**, *n.*—**cheer/ly**, *adv.* Cheerfully; cheerily. [Archaic.]—**cheer/y**, *a.*; compar. *cheerier*, superl. *cheeriest*. In good spirits; blithe; gay; also, promoting cheer; enlivening.

cheese¹ (chēz), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *chiz*, thing.] The correct or proper thing. [Slang.]

cheese² (chēz), *v. t.*; *cheesed*, *cheesing*. [Cf. *cease*.] To stop; leave off: often followed by indefinite *it*. [Slang.]

cheese³ (chēz), *n.* [AS. *cēse*, < L. *caseus*.] The curd of milk (with or without cream) separated from the whey and prepared in many varieties as food; a mass or cake of this substance of definite shape or size; also, something of similar shape or consistence, as a mass of pomace in cider-making, or the fruit of the dwarf mallow, or a kind of thick marmalade; an inflated effect of a woman's skirt produced by whirling about and then suddenly sinking down; hence, a low curtsy.—**cheese/=cake**, *n.* A kind of open pie filled

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

with a custard-like preparation containing cheese, esp. cottage cheese.—**cheese-cloth**, *n.* A coarse cotton fabric of open texture, orig. used for wrapping cheeses.—**cheese-mong'er** (-mung'gér), *n.* One who sells or deals in cheese.—**cheese=par'ing**. **I.** *n.* The paring of cheese; negligently economy; also, a pared bit of the rind of cheese; something of little or no value. **II.** *a.* Meantly economical; parsimonious.—**chees'y**, *a.* Of or like cheese.—**chees'-i-ness**, *n.*

chee-ta, **chee-tah** (chē'tā), *n.* See *chetah*.

chef (shéf), *n.* [F.: see *chief*.] A head or chief; esp., a head cook.

chef-d'œuvre (she-dév'r), *n.*; pl. *chefs-d'œuvre* (she-dév'r). [F., 'chief of work.'] A masterpiece.

chef-fo-nier (shéf-q-nēr'), *n.* Same as *chiffonier*.

chello, etc., **cheiro**, etc. See *chilo*, etc., *chiro*, etc.

che-la¹ (chā'lā), *n.* [Hind.] In India, a disciple of a religious teacher.

che-la² (kē'lā), *n.*; pl. *chelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, claw.] The nipper-like organ or claw terminating certain limbs of crustaceans and arachnids.

che-late (-lāt), *a.* Having a chela. **che-lif-er-ous** (kē-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing chelæ.

che-li-form (kē'li-fōrm or kel'i-), *a.* [See *-form*.] Having the form of a chela; nipper-like.—**che'loid**, *n.* [See *-oid*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of fibrous tumor forming hard, irregular, claw-like excrescences upon the skin. Also spelled *keloid*.

che-lo-ni-an (kē-lō'nī-ān), [NL. *Chelonia*, pl., < Gr. χελώνη, tortoise.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Chelonia*, an order or group of reptiles comprising the tortoises and turtles. **II.** *n.* A chelonian reptile.

chem-ic (kem'ik), *a.* [For *alchemic*.] Alchemic; also, chemical.—**chem'i-cal**, *a.* Alchemical; also, of, pertaining to, or concerned with the science or the operations or processes of chemistry.—**chemical warfare**, a branch of modern warfare in which asphyxiating, poisonous, and corrosive gases, oil flames, etc., are used against the enemy.

—**chem'i-cal**, *n.* A substance produced by or used in a chemical process.—**chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

che-mise (shē-mēz'), *n.* [F., < LL. *camisia*, shirt.] A woman's loose-fitting shirt-like undergarment.

chem-i-sette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] A garment or article of linen, muslin, lace, or the like, worn with a low-cut or open bodice by women to cover the neck and breast.

chem-ism (kem'izm), *n.* Chemical action.

chem-ist (kem'ist), *n.* [For *alchemist*.] An alchemist; also, one versed in chemistry or professionally engaged in chemical operations; also, a druggist (Eng.).—**chem'is-try**, *n.* The science that treats of or investigates the composition of substances and the various elementary forms of matter ('chemical elements').

chemo-. Form of *chemic* or *chemical* used in combination. —**che-mol-y-sis** (ke-mol'i-sis), *n.* [+ *-lysis*.] Chemical decomposition or analysis.—**chem-o-lyt-ic** (kem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* —**chem-o-tax'is** (-tak'is), *n.* [+ *-taxis*.] In *biol.*, the property in a cell or organism of exhibiting attraction or repulsion in relation to chemical substances.—**chem'o-ther-a-peu'tic** (-ther-ā-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to treatment by chemotherapy.—**chem-o-ther'a-py** (-ther'ā-pi), *n.* In *med.*, the treatment of disease by means of chemicals which have a specific toxic effect upon the disease-producing micro-organisms without too injurious an effect upon the patient, as the treatment of malaria with quinine.—**chemot'ro-pism** (-mot'rō-pizm), *n.* [+ *-tropism*.] In *biol.*, the property in plant and other organisms of turning or bending (toward or away), as in growth, under the influence of chemical substances.

che-nar (chē-nār'), *n.* Same as *chinar*.

che-nille (shē-nēl'), *n.* [F., caterpillar.] A velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in embroidery, fringe, etc.

che-no-pod (kē'nō-pod or ken'ō-), *n.* [NL. *Chenopodium*, < Gr. χήν, goose, + πούς (pod-), foot.] Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium* or the family *Chenopodiaceæ*; a goose-foot.—**che'no-po-di-a'ceous** (-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* Belong-

ing to the *Chenopodiaceæ*, or goosefoot family of plants, which includes the beet and mangel-wurzel, spinach, and orach, also many species peculiar to saline, alkaline, or desert regions.

cheque (chek), *n.* British preferred form of *check* in the sense of a written order directing a bank to pay money.

che-quer (chek'ēr), etc. British preferred form of *checker*², etc.

cher-ish (cher'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *cherir* (*cheriss-*) (F. *chérir*), < *cher*, < L. *carus*, dear.] To hold or treat as dear; care for tenderly; nurture or foster; also, to entertain in the mind (as, "Each *cherished* a secret, which she did not confide to the other": Longfellow's "Kavanaugh," xxiii.); cling fondly to (ideas, etc.); also, to entertain hospitably.—**cher'ish-er**, *n.* —**cher'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

che-root (shē-rōt' or chē-), *n.* [E. Ind. (Dravidian).] A cigar having both ends truncated, not pointed, and often thicker at one end than the other.

cher-ry (cher'ī). [OF. *cherise* (prob. adapted as an E. pl.), for *cerise* (F. *cerise*), < L. *cerasus*, < Gr. κεράσος, cherry-tree.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cherries* (-iz). The fruit of any of various trees of the amygdalaceous genus *Prunus*, consisting of a pulpy, globular drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; a tree bearing such fruit; the wood of such a tree; also, cherry-color; also, any of various fruits or plants resembling the cherry. **II.** *a.* Like the common red cherry in color; of a bright red; also, made of the wood of the cherry-tree.

—**cher'ry-bounce**, *n.* A popular cordial made of brandy or whisky, cherries, and sugar.—**cher'ry-bran'dy**, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—**cher'ry-col'or**, *n.* A clear, bright-red color.—**cher'ry=col'ored**, *a.* —**cher'ry=stone**, *n.* The stone of a cherry; as, "Milton . . . could cut a Colossus from a rock, but could not carve heads upon *cherry-stones*" (Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," June 13, 1784).

cher-so-nese (kēr'sō-nēs or -nēz), *n.* [L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. χερσόνησος, < χέροςος, land, + νήσος, island.] A peninsula: as, the Golden *Chersonese* (L. *Chersonesus Aurea*, ancient name for the Malay Peninsula: see Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 392).

chert (chért), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A compact rock consisting essentially of a mixture of cryptocrystalline quartz and hydrated silica; also, any of certain similar rocks.—**chert'y**, *a.*

cher-ub (cher'ub), *n.*; pl. *-ubs* or *-ubim* (-ö-bim) (also *erron. -ubims*). [LL., < Heb. *k'rûb*, pl. *k'rûbîm*.] A kind of celestial being (see Gen. iii. 24, Ezek. i. and x.); also, a member of the second order of angels, distinguished by knowledge, often represented as a beautiful winged child or simply as a winged head of a child; also (pl. *cherubs*), a cherubic person, esp. a child; a person with a chubby, innocent face. Cf. *seraph*.

—**che-ru-bic** (chē-rō'bik), *a.* Of, like, or befitting a cherub.—**che-ru'-bi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

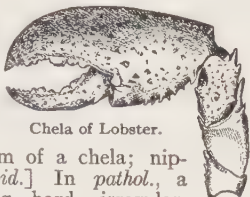
cher'u-bim, *n. pl.* See *cherub*.

cher-vil (chér'vil), *n.* [AS. *cerfille*, < L. *cærefolium*, < Gr. χαίρεφύλλον, < χαίρειν, rejoice, + φύλλον, leaf.] An apiaceous plant, *Anthriscus cærefolium*, with aromatic leaves which are used to flavor soups, salads, etc.; also, any of various plants of the same genus or allied genera.

Chesh-ire (chesh'ēr) **cheese**. [From *Cheshire*, county in western England.] A hard, deep-colored cheese made from unskimmed milk.

chess¹ (ches), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of various grasses of the genus *Bromus*, esp. *B. secalinus*, or cheat, which often occurs as a weed in wheat-fields.

chess² (ches), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A row, esp. one of a series of parallel rows (now prov.); *pl.*, the transverse parallel planks which form the roadway of a pontoon-bridge.



Chela of Lobster.



Cherub by Donatello. — Basilica of St. Anthony, Padua.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

chess³ (ches), *n.* [OF. *esch*, *eschecs*, pl.: see *check*.] A game played by two persons, each with sixteen pieces, on a board marked into sixty-four squares of two alternating colors.—**chess**=**board**, *n.*—**chess**/**man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *men*. One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

ches-sy-lite (ches'i-lit), *n.* [From *Chessey*, town near Lyons, France.] A crystallized variety of azurite.

chest (chest), *n.* [AS. *cest*, < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, box.] A box,



Chess-board, with pieces in position.

esp. one of large size and strong construction, as for the safe-keeping of articles of value; the place where the funds of a public institution, etc., are kept, or the funds themselves; a box in which certain goods, as tea, are packed for transit; the quantity contained in such a box; a close receptacle for steam, liquids, etc.; a coffin; also, the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.—**chest of drawers**, a piece of furniture consisting of a set of drawers fitted into a frame: now used chiefly to contain clothing, linen, etc.—**chest**, *v. t.* To put into a chest.—**chest**/**ed**, *a.* Having a chest: as, broad-chested.

ches-ter-field (ches'tér-fēld), *n.* [Named from the fourth Earl of Chesterfield: see *Chesterfieldian*.] A single-breasted overcoat of medium length, with the buttons concealed.

Ches-ter-field-i-an (ches-tér-fēl'di-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), whose letters to his son contain directions as to manners and etiquette.

chest-nut (ches'nut), [For earlier *chesten nut*: OF. *chas-taigne* (F. *châtaigne*), < L. *castanea*, < Gr. *καστανία*, chestnut-tree, chestnut.] **I.** *n.* The

edible nut of trees of the genus *Castanea*, of the beech family; a tree bearing this nut, as *C. sativa* ('European chestnut'), *C. dentata* ('American chestnut'), or *C. cre-nata* ('Japanese chestnut'); the wood of such a tree; also, a reddish-brown color; also, any of various fruits or trees resembling the chestnut, as the horse-chestnut; also, the callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg; also, an old or stale joke, anecdote, etc. (slang). **II.** *a.* Of a reddish-brown color.—**chest**/**nut**=**blight**, *n.* A fungus, *Diaporthe parasitica*, very destructive to the chestnut-tree.



Flowering Branch and Bur of Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*).

chest-tone (chest'tōn), *n.* In *singing*, a tone so produced as to bring the cavity of the chest or thorax into sympathetic vibration.

chest-voice (chest'vois), *n.* In *singing*, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass or register, which tends to produce chest-tones.

che-tah (chē'tā), *n.* [Hind. *chitā*.]

An animal of the cat family, *Cynaelurus jubatus*, of southern Asia and Africa, resembling the leopard and having certain dog-like characteristics: often trained for hunting deer, etc.



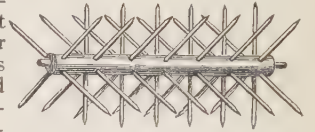
Cheetah.

che-val=de-frise (shē-vāl'dé-frēz'), *n.* Occasional singular of *chevaux-de-frise*.

che-val=glass (shē-vāl'glās), *n.* [F. *cheval*, horse.] A tall mirror mounted so as to swing in a frame.

chev-a-lier (shev-ā-lēr', F. shē-vā-lyā), *n.* [OF. F. *chevalier*, < ML. *caballarius*: see *cavalier*.] A horseman or mounted soldier (archaic); a knight; in French use, esp., a cadet of the old nobility; also, a member of certain orders of honor or merit, esp. a member of the lowest grade (as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor).

che-vaux=de-frise (shē-vō'dé-frēz'), *n. pl.* [F. *chevaux de frise*, lit. 'horses of Friesland' (where they were first used).] Pieces of timber traversed crosswise by spikes of iron or iron-pointed wood projecting at different angles, used to check an advance of cavalry, stop a breach, etc.



Example of one form of Chevaux-de-frise.

cheve-lure (shév'lür), *n.* [F., < L. *capillatura*, < *capillus*, hair.] A head of hair; a wig; in *astron.*, a nebulous envelop, as the coma of a comet.

chev-er-el' (chev'ē-rel), *n.* [OF. *chevel*, kid, < *chevre*, < L. *capra*, fem. of *caper*, goat.] Kid leather. See *Shakspeare's* "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 4. 87.

che-vet (shē-vā), *n.* [F., < ML. *capitum*, head (upper end) of church, L. head-covering, < L. *caput*, head.] In *arch.*, the apse, or the termination of the apse, of a church; esp., the apsidal end of a church when consisting of a main apse and several (usually five) secondary apses or chapels radiating from it.

Chev-i-ot (chev'i-ot or chē'vi-ot), *n.* A sheep of a breed valued for their thick wool, so called from the Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland; [L. c.] (pron. shév-i-ot) a rough-finished twilled woolen cloth; also, a soft-finished cotton shirting woven of fairly large threads.

chev-ron (shev'rōn), *n.* [OF. F. *chevron*, ult. < L. *caper*, goat.] A heraldic device consisting of two broad bands



Heraldic Chevron, accompanied by three crosses.

meeting like an inverted V; a similar decoration, as in an architectural molding; a badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the sleeve as an indication of rank (by non-commissioned officers, policemen, etc.), of service or wounds in war (as in the U. S. army and navy), etc.—**chev**/**ron**=**bone**, *n.* A V-shaped bone articulating with, and forming an inverted arch beneath, the spinal column of many vertebrates, esp. in the caudal region, the series of such bones forming a canal through which blood-vessels may run.—**chev**/**roned**, *a.* Decorated with chevrons.—**chev**/**ron**=**wise**, *adv.* In the manner of a chevron.

chev-ro-tain

(shév'rō-tān), *n.* [F., < OF. *chevrot*, kid, < *chevre*: see *cheverel*.] Any of the very small ungulates (family *Tragulidae*) of the genera *Tragulus*, of Asia, and *Dorcatherium*, of Africa, having deer-like characteristics.



Pygmy Chevrotain (*Tragulus kanchii*).

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite: (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

chev-y (chev'i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). [Perhaps < *Chery Chase*, title of an old English ballad describing the battle of Otterburn (1388): cf. OF. *chevauchie*, a riding, raid.] A hunting-cry; also, a hunt, chase, or pursuit; also, the game of prisoners' base.—**chev'y**, *v.*; *chevied*, *chevying*. **I. tr.** To chase. [Eng.] **II. intr.** To race; scamper. [Eng.]

chew (chö), *v.* [AS. *cēowan*, akin to G. *kauen*.] **I. tr.** To crush or grind with the teeth; masticate; fig., to meditate on; consider deliberately. **II. intr.** To perform the act of crushing or grinding with the teeth; use tobacco for chewing (colloq.); fig., to meditate.—**chew**, *n.* The act of chewing; also, that which is chewed; a portion, as of tobacco, for chewing.—**chew'er**, *n.*—**chew'ing-gum**, *n.* A preparation of spruce-gum, chicle, or some similar substance, usually sweetened and flavored, for use as a masticatory.

cho-wink (chō-wink'), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] A bird, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, of the finch family, common in eastern North America.

chi (kī or kē), *n.* [Gr. *χι*.] The twenty-second letter (X, x, = English ch or kh) of the Greek alphabet. Cf. *X*².

chi-a (chē'ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any of several species of salvia, of Mexico and the southwestern U. S., the seeds of which are used as food and in the preparation of a mucilaginous beverage; also, the seeds, or the beverage.

Chi-an (kī'an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Chios (the modern Scio), an island in the Ægean Sea. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Chios; also, Chian wine.

Chi-an-ti (kē-än'tē), *n.* [From the *Chianti* Mountains, in Tuscany.] A dry red Italian wine.

chia-ro-scu-ro (kyä-rō-skö'rō), *n.* [It., 'clear-obsure.'] The treatment or general distribution of light and shade in a picture; also, pictorial art employing only light and shade; also, a sketch in black and white.—**chia-ro-scu'-rist**, *n.*

chi-asm (kī'azm), *n.* [NL. *chiasma*, < Gr. *χίασμα*, < *χιάειν*, arrange in the form of the Greek letter X, χ.] In anat., a crossing or decussation, esp. that of the optic nerves at the base of the brain. Also **chi-as'ma** (-az'mä); pl. -mata (-mə-tä).—**chi-as'mal**, *a.*

chi-as-to-lite (kī-as'tō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged crosswise, < *χιάειν*: see *chiasm*.] A kind of andalusite whose crystals have a tessellated appearance in cross-section.



Sections of a Crystal of Chiastolite.

chi-bouk, chi-bouque, chi-buk

(chi-bök'), *n.* [= F. *chibouque*, < Turk. *chibūq*.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe with a long, stiff stem (sometimes four or five feet long): as, "the long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud" (Byron's "Corsair," ii. 2).

chic (shēk). [F., perhaps < *chicane*, *chicane*.] **I. n.** Artistic cleverness and facility, as in painting; cleverly effective style, as in dress. **II. a.** Cleverly effective in style.

chi-ca-lo-te (chē-kä-lō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A prickly, (usually) white-flowered, papaveraceous plant, *Argemone platyceras*, of Mexico and the southwestern U. S.

chi-cane (shi-kän'), *v.*; -cane'd, -cane'ing. [F. *chicaner*; origin unknown.] **I. intr.** To use quibbling, caviling, or petty shifts to impede the settlement of a question, as at law; quibble; cavil. **II. tr.** To quibble over; cavil at; also, to overreach or trick by chicanery.—**chi-cane'**, *n.* The use of petty shifts or subterfuges, as at law; quibbling; sophistry; trickery; a quibble or subterfuge; in the game of bridge, a hand without trumps.—**chi-can'er** (-kän'ēr),

n.—**chi-can'er-y**, *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). Chicane; quibbling, sophistry, or trickery; a quibble or subterfuge.

chich (chich), *n.* [OF. F. *chiche*, < L. *cicer*.] The chick-pea.—**chich'ling**, *n.* Same as *chickling*.

chick (chik), *n.* [For *chicken*.] A young chicken (or other bird); also, a child.

chick-a-dee (chik'ä-dē), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] Any of various titmice (birds), esp. the black-capped titmouse.

chick-a-ree (chik'ä-rē), *n.* [Imit. of its cry.] The red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, of North America.

chick-en (chik'en).

[A. S. *cīcen* = D. *kicken*.] **I. n.** The young of the domestic fowl (or of certain other birds); a domestic fowl of any age, or its flesh; any of certain other birds (as, Mother Carey's *chicken*, the stormy petrel; the prairie-*chicken*, the prairie-hen); also, a young person, esp. a young girl (now colloq. or slang). **II. a.** Young; small: as, a *chicken* lobster; a *chicken* halibut.—**chick'en-breast**, *n.* A malformation of the chest in which there is abnormal projection of the sternum and the sternal region: often associated with rickets.—**chick'en-breast'ed**, *a.*—**chick'en-feed**, *n.* Food for chickens; also, small change, as one-cent pieces and nickels (slang or colloq.).—**chick'en-heart'ed**, *a.* Timid; cowardly.—**chick'en-pox**, *n.* In *pathol.*, a mild, contagious eruptive disease, commonly of children; varicella.

chick-ling (chik'ling), *n.* [For *chickling*.] A European vetch, *Lathyrus sativus*, cultivated for its edible seeds, and also used as a forage-plant. Also **chick'ling=vetch**.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* [Earlier *chich* pea: see *chich*.] A fabaceous plant, *Cicer arietinum*, bearing edible pea-like seeds, much used for food in southern Europe; also, the seed of this plant.

chick-weed (chik'wed), *n.*

[See *chick*.] Any of various plants of the sileneaceous genus *Alsine*, as *A. media*, a common weed with small white flowers, the leaves and seeds of which are relished by birds; also, any of various allied plants.

chic-le (chik'l, Sp. chē'klä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A gum-like substance obtained

from certain tropical American trees, as the sapodilla, used in the manufacture of chewing-gum, etc. Also **chic'le=gum**.

chic-o-ry (chik'ō-ri), *n.* [F. *chicorée*,

< L. *cichorium*, < Gr. *κίχора*.]

A perennial cichoriaceous plant, *Cichorium intybus*, with bright-blue flowers, cultivated for its root, which is used roasted and ground as a substitute for or adulterant of coffee, and for use as salad; also, the root.

chide (chid), *v.*; pret. *chid* or *chided*,

pp. *chidden*, *chided* or *chid*, ppr. *chiding*.

[AS. *cīdan*.] **I. intr.** To wrangle noisily; also, to scold; utter rebukes; also, to make a clamorous noise (as, "the *chiding* flood": Shakspeare's "Henry VIII.," iii. 2. 197). **II. tr.** To reprove or rebuke; find fault with; reproach; also, to drive, impel, etc., by chiding.—**chid-er** (chī'dēr), *n.*—**chid'ing-ly**, *adv.*



Chickaree.



Chick-pea.



Chicory.

chief (chēf), *n.* [OF. *chief*, *chef* (F. *chef*), < L. *caput*, head.] The head or leader of a body of men; the person highest in authority; the head or ruler of a clan or a tribe; the most important, best, or main part of anything (archaic); in *her.*, the upper third of an escutcheon.—**in chief**, in the highest position; at the head; as, a commander-in-chief.—**chief**. **I. a.** Standing at the head; highest in rank or authority; most important; principal; leading; also, intimate, as friends (Sc.). **II. adv.** Chiefly; principally. [Archaic.]—**chief'dom** (-dŏm), *n.* The position or authority of a chief.—**chief'ess**, *n.* A female chief.—**chief'less**, *a.* Without a chief.—**chief'ly**, *a.* Pertaining or proper to a chief.—**chief'ly**, *adv.* Principally; above all; also, mainly; mostly.—**chief'ship**, *n.*



Heraldic Chief (at top).

chief-tain (chēf'tān), *n.* [OF. *chevetaine*, < ML. *capitaneus*: see *captain*.] A captain or leader; the chief of a clan or a tribe.—**chief'tain-cy** (-sī), *n.* The position or rank of chieftain.—**chief'tain-ess**, *n.* A female chieftain.—**chief'tain-ship**, *n.*

chief, child (chēf, chēld), *n.* [Cf. *child*, *childe*.] A young man; a fellow. [Sc.]

chif-fon (shif'on, F. shē-fōn), *n.* [F., < *chiffe*, rag.] Any bit of feminine finery, as of ribbon or lace; also, a soft, plain-woven, very thin, transparent fabric made of silk.—**chif'fon**, *a.* Of fabrics, as velvet or broadcloth, of light weight and fine quality.

chif-fo-nier (shif-q-nēr'), *n.* [F. *chiffonnier*, < *chiffon*: see *chiffon*.] A cabinet with drawers; a case of drawers, high in proportion to its width.

chig-ger (chig'ēr), *n.* Same as *chigo*.

chi-gnon (shē-nyōn), *n.* [F., < OF. *chaaignon*, nape of the neck, < L. *catena*, chain.] A large rolled arrangement of the hair, often drawn over a cushion, worn at the back of the head by women.

chig-o (chig'ō), *n.*; pl. *-os* or *-oes* (-ōz). [W. Ind.] A minute flea, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, of the West Indies, South America, etc., the impregnated female of which burrows beneath the skin of men and animals, esp. of the human foot, where it becomes distended with eggs and causes severe irritation and often serious sores. Also **chig-er** (chig'ēr).



1. Anterior part of female before development of eggs (magnified); 2. male (natural size); 3. female, full of eggs (natural size), as taken from a human toe; 4. male (magnified).

chi-la-ca-yo-te (chē'lā-kä-yō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any of several cucurbitaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern U. S., with a fruit whose pulp is cooked and eaten as a dessert; also, the fruit.

chil-blain (chil'blān), *n.* [See *chill* and *blain*.] A blain, sore, or inflammation produced on the hands or feet by exposure to cold: usually in *pl.*—**chil'blained**, *a.* Affected with chilblains.

child (child), *n.*; pl. *children* (chil'drən). [AS. *cild*; pl. *cild*, also *cildru*, *cildra*, whence E. *childer* (now prov.), *children*.] A baby or infant; a female infant (prov. Eng.); a boy or girl; a childish person; a youth of gentle birth (archaic, and now usually spelled *childe*); a son or daughter; any descendant; a person related as if by the ties uniting offspring to parent; any person or thing looked upon as the product or result of particular agencies, forces, influences, etc. (as, *children of light*).—**with child**, pregnant.—**child**, *v. i. or t.* To give birth to (a child): as, "Many a childing mother then, And new-born baby died" (Southey's "Battle of Blenheim," viii.). [Obs. or archaic.]—**child'-bear'ing**, *n.* and *a.*—**child'bed**, *n.* The situation of a woman giving birth to a child; parturition.—**child'birth**, *n.* Parturition.
childe (child), *n.* Archaic spelling of *child* (youth of gentle birth): as, "*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*" (title of a poem by Byron).

chil-der (chil'dēr), *n.* Obs. or prov. plural of *child*.

Chil-der-mas (chil'dēr-mās), *n.* [ME. *chyldermasse*, < AS. *cildra*, children, + *mæsse*, mass: see *child* and *-mas*.] Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28.

child-hood (chil'dhūd), *n.* The state or time of being a

child.—**second childhood**, the childishness often incident to old age; dotage.

child-ish (chil'dish), *a.* Of, like, or befitting a child; in disparaging use, puerile, weak, or silly.—**child'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**child'ish-ness**, *n.*

child-less (chil'dles), *a.* Having no child.—**child'less-ness**, *n.*

child-like (chil'dlik), *a.* Like or befitting a child, as in innocence or artlessness.—**child'like-ness**, *n.*

child-ly (chil'dli), *a.* Childlike; childish.

child-ness (chil'dnes), *n.* The state of being a child; also, childish humor† (see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 170).

child-dren (chil'drən), *n.* Plural of *child*.

Chil-e-an (chil'ē-an), **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Chile or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Chile.

chil-i (chil'i), *n.* See *chilli*.

chil-i-ad (kil'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. *χιλιάς* (*χιλιάδ*-), < *χίλιοι*, thousand.] A thousand; also, a period of a thousand years.

chil-i-arch (kil'i-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, < *χίλιοι*, thousand, + *ἀρχεῖν*, lead, rule.] The commander of a thousand men.

chil-i-asm (kil'i-azm), *n.* [Gr. *χιλιασμός*, < *χιλιάς*: see *chiliad*.] The doctrine of the millennium.—**chil'i-ast** (-ast), *n.* A millenarian.—**chil-i-as'tic**, *a.*

chill (chil). [AS. *ciele*, coldness; akin to E. *cool*, *cold*.] **I. n.** Coldness, esp. a moderate but penetrating coldness, as in the air; also, a sensation of cold, usually with shivering; the cold stage of ague, etc.; fig., a depressing influence or sensation; also, a metal mold for making chilled castings. **II. a.** Cold; tending to cause shivering; also, depressingly affected by cold; shivering with cold; fig., depressing or discouraging (as, "*chill penury*": Gray's "Elegy," xiii.); not warm or hearty (as, a *chill* reception); repressed or deadened.—**chill**, *v. i. intr.* To become cold; be seized with a chill; in *metal*, to harden, esp. on the surface, by sudden cooling. **II. tr. To affect with cold; make chilly; fig., to depress or dispirit; in *metal*, to cool suddenly, so as to harden; esp., to harden (cast-iron or steel) on the surface by casting in a metal mold.—**chill'er**, *n.***

chil-li (chil'i), *n.*; pl. *chillies* (-iz). [Mex.] The pod of species of capsicum, esp. *Capsicum annuum*. See *capsicum*.—**chilli sauce**, a condiment made of tomatoes cooked with chillies, spices, and other seasoning ingredients.

chill-i-ly (chil'i-li), *adv.* In a chilly manner.—**chill'i-ness**, *n.* Chilly quality or state.

chill-ing (chil'ing), *p. a.* That chills; chill; cold; depressing; discouraging.—**chill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

chill-ness (chil'nes), *n.* Chill quality or state.

chill-y¹ (chil'i), *a.*; compar. *chillier*, superl. *chilliest*. Producing a sensation of cold; so cold as to cause shivering; also, feeling a sensation of cold; sensitive to cold; fig., without warmth of feeling.

chill-y² (chil'li), *adv.* In a chill manner.

chilo- Form of Gr. *χείλος*, lip, used in combination.

chil-log-nath (kil'log-nath), *n.* [NL. *Chilognatha*, pl., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A myriapod of the order or group *Chilognatha*; a millepede.—**chi-log'na-thous** (-log'ŋa-thus), *a.*

chi-lo-plas-ty (kil'lo-plas-ti), *n.* [See *chilo-* and *-plasty*.] Plastic surgery as concerned with the lip.

chi-lo-pod (kil'lo-pod), *n.* [NL. *Chilopoda*, pl., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *ποῦς* (ποδ-), foot.] A myriapod of the order or group *Chilopoda*; a centipede.—**chi-lop'o-dous** (-lop'ō-dus), *a.*

chi-mæ-ra (ki-mē'rä or ki-), *n.* See *chimera*.

chim-ar (chim'är), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimb (chim), *n.* See *chime*².

chime¹ (chīm), *n.* [ME. *chimbe*, ult. < L. *cymbalum*, E. *cymbal*.] A cymbal; an arrangement for striking a bell or bells so as to produce a musical sound; a set of bells, as in a tower or an organ, which are musically attuned; also, the sounds or music produced by such a set of bells (often in *pl.*); hence, harmonious sound in general; music; melody; fig., harmonious correspondence or relation; accord.—**chime**¹, *v.*; *chimed*, *chiming*. **I. intr.** To emit a sound like that of a bell; ring; tinkle; sound harmoniously or in chimes, as a set of bells; also, to produce a musical sound by striking a bell, etc.; ring chimes; also, to speak in cadence

fat, fäte, fär, fall, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ðlect, agōny, intō, ðnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actōr, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

or singsong; also, to sound in consonance; fig., to harmonize or agree; join harmoniously (*in*). **II. tr.** To give forth (music, etc.), as a bell or bells; also, to strike (a bell, a set of chimes, etc.) so as to produce musical sound; also, to utter or repeat in cadence or singsong; also, to put, bring, etc., by chiming.

chime², chimb (chīm), *n.* [ME. *chymbe*; akin to D. *kim*, G. *kimme*.] The edge or brim of a cask or the like, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom.

chim-er¹ (chī'mēr), *n.* One who plays chimes, as of bells.

chim-er² (chīm'ēr), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chi-me-ra, chi-mæ-ra (ki-mē'rā or kī-), *n.*; pl. *-ras*. [L.

Chimæra, < Gr. *Χίμαιρα*, lit. 'she-goat.']

[*cap.* or *l. c.*] A mythological fire-breathing monster, commonly represented with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail; [*l. c.*] a grotesque monster, as in decorative art; fig., a horrible or unreal creature of the imagination; a bogey; a vain or idle fancy (as, "I now see how fatally I betrayed my quiet, by suffering *chimeras* to prey upon me in secret": Johnson's "Rasselas," xlvii.).

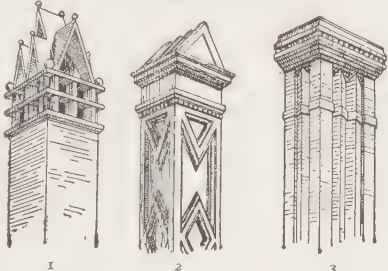
chi-mere (chi-mēr', shi-mēr'), *n.* [AL. *chimera* = OF. *chamarre*: see *simar*.] A loose upper robe; esp., one worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached.

chi-mer-ic (ki-mer'ik or kī-), *a.* Chimerical.—**chi-mer'ical, a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a chimera; unreal; imaginary; visionary; also, given to entertaining chimeras; wildly fanciful.—**chi-mer'ical-ly, adv.**

chim-ney (chīm'ni), *n.*; pl. *-neys* (-niz). [OF. *chiminee* (F. *cheminée*), < ML. *caminata*, < L. *caminus*, < Gr. *κάμινος*, furnace.] A fireplace; a structure, usually vertical, containing a passage or flue by which the smoke, gases, etc., of a fire or furnace are carried off and a draft is created; that part of such a structure which rises above a roof; the smoke-stack or funnel of a locomotive, steamship, etc.; a tube, commonly of glass, surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady; anything resembling a chimney, as the vent of a volcano.—**chim'ney-corn'ner, n.** The corner or side of a fireplace; the fireside; a place near the fire.—**chim'neyed, a.** Having a chimney or chimneys.—**chim'ney-less, a.** Without a chimney.—**chim'ney-piece, n.** A picture or other decorative piece placed over a fireplace; also, a mantelpiece; also, a mantelshelf.—**chim'ney-pot, n.** A cylindrical or other pipe, as of earthenware or sheet-metal, fitted on the top of a chimney to increase the draft and prevent smoking.—**chim'ney-swal'low, n.** The common European swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; in the U. S., the chimney-swift.—**chim'ney-sweep, chim'ney-sweep'er, n.** One whose business it is to clean out chimneys.—**chim'ney=swift, n.** An American swift, *Chaturus pelagica*, which often builds its nest in a disused chimney.



Chimera. — Lycian terra-cotta, British Museum.



Chimneys. — 1. Fifteenth century, Strasbourg. 2. Sixteenth century, Chateau de Chambord, France. 3. Modern, New York.



Chimney-swift.

chim-pan-zee (chim-pan'zē or -pan-zē'), *n.* [W. Afr.] An anthropoid ape, *Anthropopithecus troglodytes*, of equatorial Africa, smaller and less ferocious than the gorilla.

chin (chin), *n.* [AS. *cin* = G. *kin*; akin to L. *gena*, cheek, Gr. *γένυς*, jaw.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw. — **chin, v.**; *chinned, chinning*. **I. tr.** To bring up to the chin, as a violin; also, to bring one's chin up to (a horizontal bar on which one is hanging by the hands) by lifting the body by the arms; also, to talk to (slang). **II. intr.** To talk. [Slang.]



Chimpanzee.

chi-na¹ (chī'nā), *n.* [From *China*, country in Asia.] A fine kind of ceramic material or ware orig. produced in China; porcelain: now often applied also to the coarser varieties.

chi-na² (kē'nā or kī'nā), *n.* [Peruvian *kina*, bark: cf. *quina*.] Cinchona (bark); also, any of various similar barks.

chi-na-ber-ry (chī'nā-ber'ri), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). The china-tree or its fruit; also, a soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus*, of Mexico, the West Indies, and the southern U. S.

Chi-na-man (chī'nā-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man belonging to the Chinese race.—**Chinaman's chance**, a very slight or poor chance: as, he hasn't a *Chinaman's chance*. [Colloq.]

chi-nar (chī-nār'), *n.* [Pers.] The plane-tree *Platanus orientalis*.

Chi-na-town (chī'nā-toun), *n.* The Chinese quarter in a city.

chi-na-tree (chī'nā-trē), *n.* The azedarach.

chi-na-ware (chī'nā-wār), *n.* Ware or vessels made of china or porcelain.

chin-ca-pin (ching'kə-pin), *n.* See *chinkapin*.

chinch (chinch), *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, < L. *cimex*, bug.] The bedbug; also, a fetid American hemipterous insect of the genus *Blissus*, destructive to wheat, etc., esp. *B. leucopterus*. Also *chinch=bug*.



Chinch (*Blissus leucopterus*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

chin-chil-la (chin-chil'ā), *n.* [Sp.] A small South American rodent of the genus *Chinchilla*, whose skin is dressed as a fur; also, the fur, fine, soft, and whitish-gray; also, a thick woolen fabric with a long nap forming small, closely set tufts, used for warm outer garments.



Chinchilla (*C. lanigera*).

chine¹ (chīn), *n.* [AS. *cinu*, fissure.] A fissure; a ravine formed in rock by the action of running water (local, Eng.).

chine² (chīn), *n.* [OF. *eschine* (F. *échine*); from Teut.] The backbone or spine; the whole or a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, cut for cooking; also, a ridge or crest, as of land.

chine³ (chīn), *n.* Same as *chime²*.

chi-né (shē-nā), *a.* [F., pp. of *chiner*, color in a particular manner derived from the Chinese, < *Chine*, China.] Of fabrics, esp. silk, having the warp-threads so printed in colors as to produce, when woven, a pattern of which the outlines are more or less indistinct.

Chi-nee (chī-nē'), *n.* [From *Chinese*.] A Chinaman: as, "For ways that are dark, And for tricks that are vain, The heathen *Chinee* is peculiar" (Bret Harte's "Plain Language from Truthful James"). [Colloq.]

Chi-nese (chī-nēs' or -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to China, its inhabitants, or their language.—**Chinese lantern**, a collapsible lantern of thin, usually variously colored paper arranged in folds like the sides of an accordion, used (esp.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- by the Chinese and Japanese) for illuminations. — **Chi-nese'**, *n.*; pl. *-nese*. A member of the native race of China; also, the language of China, a monosyllabic tongue.
- chink**¹ (chingk), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *chine*¹.] A crack, cleft, or fissure; a narrow opening. — **chink**¹, *v.* **I**. *intr.* To crack. **II**. *tr.* To crack; also, to fill up chinks in.
- chink**² (chingk), *v. i. or t.* [Imit.] To make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, ringing sound, as of coins or glasses striking together. — **chink**², *n.* A chinking sound; also, coin or ready cash (colloq.).
- Chink**³ (chingk), *n.* A Chinaman. [Slang, U. S.]
- chin-ka-pin** (ching'ka-pin), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The dwarf chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, a shrub or small tree of the U. S., bearing a small, edible nut, solitary in the bur; the nut itself; also, a related shrub or tree, *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, of Oregon and California, or its nut.
- chink-y** (ching'ki), *a.* Full of chinks or fissures.
- chinned** (chind), *a.* Having a chin: as, long-chinned.
- Chi-nook** (chi-nök'), *n.* A member of any of various Indian tribes of the Columbia River region of western North America; also, a jargon of Indian, French, and English, used in the northwestern part of America; [*l. c.*] a warm, moist southwest wind on the coast of Washington and Oregon ('wet chinook'); also, a warm, dry wind which blows at intervals down the slopes of the Rocky Mountains.
- chin-qua-pin** (ching'ka-pin), *n.* See *chinkapin*.
- chinese** (chins), *v. t.*; *chinsed*, *chinsing*. [Cf. *chink*¹.] *Naut.*, to talk slightly or temporarily.
- chintz** (chints), *n.* [Earlier *chints*, pl., < Hind. *chint*.] Orig., painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth printed with floral or other patterns in various colors, and often glazed.
- chip**¹ (chip), *v.*; *chipped*, *chipping*. [ME.; akin to *chop*¹.] **I**. *tr.* To pare (bread) by cutting away the crust; hew or cut, as with an ax or chisel; shape or produce by cutting away pieces; disfigure by breaking off fragments; cut or break off (bits or fragments); also, to bet by means of chips, as in poker; contribute, as to a fund (often with *in*: colloq.). **II**. *intr.* To become chipped; break off in small pieces; also, to bet a chip or chips, as in poker; contribute to a general fund (often with *in*: colloq.); interpolate a remark into the conversation of others (with *in*: colloq.). — **chip**¹, *n.* A small piece, as of wood, separated by chopping, cutting, or breaking; a small (cut) piece of diamond, etc.; a very thin slice of potato fried crisp; wood or woody fiber in thin strips, for weaving into hats; a counter, as of ivory or bone, used in certain card-games; anything trivial or worthless, or dried up or without flavor; a piece of dried dung, as of the American bison; also, a mark made by chipping.
- chip**² (chip), *v. i.*; *chipped*, *chipping*. [Imit.: cf. *cheep*.] To utter a short chirping or squeaking sound. — **chip**², *n.* A short chirping or squeaking cry. — **chip**²-bird, *n.* The chipping sparrow *Spizella socialis*.
- chip-munk** (chip'mungk), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Any of various small striped American squirrels of the genus *Tamias*, esp. *T. striatus* of eastern North America.
- Chip-pen-dale** (chip'en-dāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the style of, Thomas Chippendale, an English furniture-designer of the 18th century.
- chip-per**¹ (chip'ér), *v. i.* [Cf. *chip*².] To chirp or twitter; chatter or babble. — **chip-per**¹, *n.* Chirping; chatter.
- chip-per**² (chip'ér), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Lively; cheerful: as, "She's the chipperest, light-heartedest . . . little creature" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xlv.). [Colloq., U. S.] — **chip-per**², *v. t.* To cheer (up). [Colloq., U. S.]
- chip-ping**¹ (chip'ing), *n.* A small piece or bit chipped off; a fragment: usually in pl.
- chip-ping**² (chip'ing), *p. a.* Making a short chirping or squeaking sound. — **chipping sparrow**, any of several small North American sparrows of the genus *Spizella*, as *S. socialis*, which is common about houses. — **chipping squirrel**, the chipmunk.
- chip-py** (chip'i), *n.*; pl. *chippies* (-iz). The chipping sparrow *Spizella socialis*.
- chirk** (chérk), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Lively; cheerful: as, "She was jest as *chirk* and chipper as a wren" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Fireside Stories," ii.). [Colloq., U. S.]
- chirk**, *v. i. or t.* To cheer (up). [Colloq., U. S.]
- chirm** (chèrm), *v. i.* [AS. *cirman*, cry out.] To chirp, as a bird; sing or warble; croon; babble or chatter. [Archaic or prov.] — **chirm**, *n.* The chirping of birds; confused noise, as of the notes of birds, human voices, etc.; din. [Archaic or prov.]
- chiro-** Form of Gr. *χείρ*, hand, used in combination.
- chi-rog-no-my** (ki-rōg'nō-mi), *n.* [From *chiro-* + *-gnomy* as in *physiognomy*.] The branch of palmistry concerned with judging of character from the hand.
- chi-ro-graph** (ki'rō-gráf), *n.* [L. *chirographum*, < Gr. *χειρόγραφον*, neut. of *χειρόγραφος*, written with the hand: see *chiro-* and *-graph*.] Any of various formally written or signed legal or other documents; a writing executed in duplicate on a single sheet, and then divided through letters, etc., or along an indented line, between the copies; a document in one's own handwriting. — **chi-rog'ra-phy** (-rōg'ra-fī), *n.* [See *-graphy*.] Handwriting. — **chi-rog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **chi-ro-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.*
- chi-ro-man-cy** (ki'rō-man-si), *n.* [See *chiro-* and *-mancy*.] Divination of the future from the hand: a branch of palmistry. — **chi-ro-man-cer**, **chi-ro-mant** (-mant), *n.*
- chi-rop-o-dist** (ki-rōp'ō-dist), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ποῦς* (ποδ-), foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; commonly, one who treats or removes corns and bunions. — **chi-rop'o-dy**, *n.* The art of a chiropodist.
- chi-ro-prac-tic** (ki-rō-prak'tik), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πρακτική*, practical science.] A system of healing which treats disease by manipulation of the spinal column; also, a chiropractor. — **chi-ro-prac'tor**, *n.* One who practises chiropractic.
- chi-rop-ter** (ki-rōp'tér), *n.* [NL. *Chiroptera*, pl., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πτερόν*, wing.] One of the *Chiroptera*, an order of mammals (the bats) having the fore limbs modified as wings; a bat. — **chi-rop'ter-an**, *a.* and *n.* — **chi-rop'ter-ous**, *a.* Having wing-like fore limbs; bat-like.
- chirp** (chèrp), *v.* [Imit.] **I**. *intr.* To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds and certain insects; make any similar sound. **II**. *tr.* To sound or utter in a chirping manner. — **chirp**, *n.* A chirping sound. — **chirp'er**, *n.* — **chirp'y**, *a.* Inclined to chirp; cheerful. [Colloq.]
- chirr** (chér), *v. i.* [Imit.] To make a shrill trilling sound, as a grasshopper; make some similar sound. — **chirr**, *n.* The sound of chirring.
- chir-rup** (chir'up), *v.*; *-ruped*, *-ruping*. [Var. of *chirp*.] **I**. *intr.* To chirp; also, to make a chirping sound, as to a cage-bird or a horse. **II**. *tr.* To utter with chirps; also, to make a chirping sound to; also, to cheer or applaud (a public performer) for pay (slang, Eng.). — **chir'rup**, *n.* The act or sound of chirruping. — **chir'rup-y**, *a.* Chirpy; cheerful. [Colloq.]
- chi-rur-geon** (ki-rér'jōn), *n.* [OF. *cirurgien* (F. *chirurgien*), < *cirurgie*, < L. *chirurgia*, < Gr. *χειρουργία*, surgery, < *χειρουργός*, surgeon, < *χείρ*, hand, + *-εργός*, working, worker.] A surgeon. [Archaic.] — **chi-rur'ger-y** (-jér-i), *n.* [OF. *cirurgerie*, for *cirurgie*.] Surgery. [Archaic.] — **chi-rur'gic**, **chi-rur'gi-cal** (-jik, -ji-kāl), *a.* Surgical. [Archaic.]
- chis-el** (chiz'el), *n.* [OF. *chisel*, *cisel* (F. *ciseau*), < L. *cadere*, cut.] A tool, as of steel, with a cutting edge at the extremity, usually transverse to the axis, for cutting or shaping wood, stone, etc. — **chis'el**, *v.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. **I**. *tr.* To cut, shape, etc., with a chisel; also (slang), to cheat; get by cheating or trickery; get by unfair or mean methods. **II**. *intr.* To work with a chisel; also (slang), to use trickery; cut in unfairly; take mean advantage. — **chis'eled**, **chis'elled**, *p. a.* Cut, shaped, etc., with a chisel; hence, clear-cut. — **chis'el-er**, **chis'el-ler**, *n.* One who chisels; esp. (slang), a cheater; one who cuts in unfairly; a mean or petty profit-seeker.

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

Chippendale Chair.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviãry, ãlect, agöny, intö, ùnite; (obscured) errãnt, operã, ardënt, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

chit¹ (chit), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cith*, sprout.] A sprout of a seed; a shoot, as of a potato.—**chit¹**, *v. i.*; *chitted*, *chitting*. To sprout.

chit² (chit), *n.* [Cf. *kitt*, kitten.] A young animal; a kitten (now prov.); a young person, esp. a girl (used in contempt).

chit³ (chit), *n.* [Hind.] In India, etc., a note; a short writing.

chit-chat (chit'chat), *n.* [Varied redupl. of *chat*.] Chat or familiar conversation on one subject or another; also, current gossip (as, "the common *chit-chat* of the town": Steele, in "Tatler," 197).

chi-tin (ki'tin), *n.* [F. *chitine*, < Gr. *χίτων*, tunic.] The organic substance forming the chief constituent of the elytra and integuments of insects and the shells of crustaceans.—**chi'ti-nous**, *a.* Of or like chitin.

chi-ton (ki'ton), *n.* [Gr. *χίτων*.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a garment for both sexes, usually worn next to the skin; in *zool.*, any of a group of slug-gish, lim-pet-like mollusks (*genus* *Chiton* (*C. squa-mosus*)).

Chiton, etc.) which adhere to rocks.

chit-ter-ling (chit'er-ling), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A part of the small intestine of swine, etc., esp. as cooked for food (usually in *pl.*); also, a frill† or ruff†.

chit-ty (chit'i), *n.* Same as *chit³*.

chiv-al-resque (shiv'al-resk'), *a.* [F. *chevaleresque*, < *chevalier*, E. *chevalier*.] Proper or suited to the age of chivalry.

chiv-al-ric (shiv'al-rik or shi-val'rik), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; knightly; chivalrous.

chiv-al-rous (shiv'al-rus), *a.* [OF. *chevalereus*, < *chevalier*, E. *chevalier*.] Knightly; of knightly spirit or virtues; nobly gallant, courteous, considerate, or helpful; proper to or worthy of the age of chivalry.—**chiv'al-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**chiv'al-rous-ness**, *n.*

chiv-al-ry (shiv'al-ri), *n.* [OF. F. *chevalerie*, < *chevalier*, E. *chevalier*.] Knights collectively; hence, gallant warriors or gentlemen; also, the position or character of a knight; knightly practice or skill; a knightly deed†; also, the medieval institution of knighthood as bound by a special code of honor and duty; also, the spirit or virtues proper to a knight; knightly valor, magnanimity, courtesy, or helpfulness; noble gallantry.

chive, **cive** (chiv, siv), *n.* [OF. *chive*, *cive* (F. *cive*), < L. *cæpa*, onion.] A small bulbous plant, *Allium schœnoprassum*, related to the leek and onion, with long, slender leaves which are used as a seasoning in cookery: chiefly in *pl.*

chiv-y (chiv'i), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). [= *chevy*.] Same as *chevy*, *n.*—**chiv'y**, *v.*; *chivied*, *chivying*. **I. tr.** To chase; also, to torment; tease; chaff. [Eng.] **II. intr.** To race; scamper. [Eng.]

chlam-y-date (klam'i-dāt), *a.* [L. *chlamys* (*chlamyd-*), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle.] In *zool.*, having a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk.—**chla-my-d-e-ous** (kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or having a floral envelop.

chla-mys (kla'mis or klam'is), *n.*; *pl.* *chlamydes* (klam'i-dēz). [L., < Gr. *χλαμύς*.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a kind of short mantle or cloak worn by men.

chlo-an-thite (klō-an'thit), *n.* [Gr. *χλοανθής*, budding (with allusion to a coating of green often seen on the mineral), < *χλόη*, green shoot, + *ανθος*, flower.] A native arsenide of nickel, a mineral of white to grayish or black color with a metallic luster, usually occurring massive.

Chlo-e (klō'ē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Χλόη*, 'green shoot.'] In

pastoral and other literature, a name for a maiden, esp. one beloved.

chlo-ral (klō'ral), *n.* [From *chlor(ine)* + *al(cohol)*.] A colorless mobile liquid first prepared from chlorine and alcohol; also, a white crystalline substance ('chloral hydrate') formed by combining liquid chloral with water, and used as a hypnotic and anesthetic.—**chlo'ral-ism**, *n.* The habitual use of chloral; a morbid condition due to the use of chloral.—**chlo'ral-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To bring under the influence of chloral.

chlor-al-um (klōr'al-um), *n.* [From *chlor(ine)* + *alum(in-ium)*.] An antiseptic and disinfectant preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of chloride of aluminium.

chlo-rate (klō'rāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of chloric acid.

chlor-hy-dric (klōr-hi'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric*.

chlor-ic (klō'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine (see *chlorous*): as, *chloric acid* (HClO₃).

chlo-ri-date (klō'ri-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. To treat with a chloride; also, to combine with chlorine; form into a chloride.

chlo-ride, **chlo-rid** (klō'rid or -rid, -rid), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of chlorine with an element or radical; a salt of hydrochloric acid.—**chloride of lime**, a white powder used in bleaching and disinfecting, made by treating slaked lime with chlorine, and regarded (when dry) as calcium oxychloride, CaOCl₂.—**chlo-rid-ic** (klō-rid'ik), *a.*—**chlo'rid-ize** (-ri-diz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To convert into a chloride; esp., to roast (a silver ore) with salt in order to convert the silver into chloride; also, to treat with a chloride.

chlo-ri-nate (klō'ri-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. To combine or treat with chlorine; treat (a gold ore) with chlorine gas in order that the gold may be removed as a soluble chloride; disinfect (water) by means of chlorine.—**chlo-ri-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*

chlo-rine, **chlo-rin** (klō'rin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, green.] Chem. sym., Cl; at. wt., 35.46. A greenish-yellow gaseous element, combustible, highly irritating to the organs of respiration, being a powerful bleaching agent and used in various industrial processes, and occurring combined in common salt, etc.

chlo-rite¹ (klō'rit), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid.

chlo-rite² (klō'rit), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρίτης*, kind of green stone, < *χλωρός*, green.] A name for a group of minerals, hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium, most of which are green.—**chlo-rit-ic** (klō-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite.—**chlo'ri-toid** (-ri-toid), *n.* A mineral, a native silicate of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium, having a dark-green color and occurring usually in brittle laminae.

chlo-ro-dyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* [From *chloro(form)* + (*ano*)-*dyne*.] A powerful anodyne of varying composition, containing morphine, chloroform, hydrocyanic acid, extract of Indian hemp, etc.

chlo-ro-form (klō'rō-fōrm), *n.* [From *chlor(ine)* + *form(yl)*.] A colorless volatile liquid, CHCl₃, used as an anesthetic and a solvent.—**chlo'ro-form**, *v. t.* To administer chloroform to, as to cause insensibility or death; put chloroform on (a cloth, etc.).—**chlo'ro-form-ist**, *n.* One who administers chloroform professionally, as to patients: as, "He was dentist and *chloroformist*, besides being chemist and druggist" (Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," vii. 1).

chlo-rom-e-ter (klō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *chlorine* and -*meter*.] An instrument or device for estimating the amount of chlorine available for bleaching in chloride of lime, etc.

chlo-ro-phane (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *φαινεσθαι*, appear.] A variety of fluor-spar, which exhibits a bright-green glow when heated.

chlo-ro-phyll, **chlo-ro-phyll** (klō'rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants, a product associated with the production of carbohydrates by photosynthesis.—**chlo'ro-phyll-la'ceous** (-ā-lā'shūs), *a.* Of the nature of chlorophyll; chlorophyllous.—**chlo-ro-phyll'ous**, **chlo-ro-phyll'ose** (-fil'ōs), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorophyll.

chlo-ro-plast (klō'rō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *πλαστός*, formed.] In *bot.*, a plastid, or specialized mass of protoplasm, impregnated with chlorophyll, occurring in the green parts of plants.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *û*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

chlo-ro-sis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green.] A form of anemia affecting young women, characterized by a pale or greenish complexion, disordered nutrition, etc.; greensickness; in *bot.*, loss of the normal green color in a plant, as from lack of iron in the soil; also, transformation of the ordinarily colored parts of a flower into green leaf-like organs. — **chlo-rot'ic** (-rot'ik), *a.*

chlo-ro-spin-el (klō-rō-spin'el), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *E. spinel*.] A variety of spinel having a grass-green color, which is due to the presence of copper.

chlo-rous (klō'rus), *a.* Pertaining to chlorine; containing chlorine (esp. in a larger proportion than a corresponding chloric compound): as, *chlorous acid* (HClO₂).

chock (chok), *n.* [Cf. OF. *chouque*, *chocque* (F. *souche*), stump, stock.] A block, as of wood; a block or wedge of wood, etc., for filling in a space, esp. for preventing movement, as of a wheel or a cask; *naut.*, one of the pieces of wood placed under a boat when stowed on a vessel's deck; also, a metal casting or block of wood, attached to a deck, with a recess, commonly between two short horn-like arms which curve together but do not meet, through which a hawser or cable passes. — **chock**, *v. t.* To furnish with or secure by a chock or chocks; place (a boat) upon chocks. — **chock**, *adv.* As close or tight as possible; quite. — **chock' = a-block** (-g-blok), *adv.* *Naut.*, with the blocks drawn close together, as when a tackle is hauled to the utmost; fig., in a jammed or crowded condition.

chock-full (chok'fūl'), *a.* [ME. *chokkefulle*: origin uncertain; commonly associated with *choke*.] Full to the utmost; crammed.

choc-o-late (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* [Sp., < Mex. *chocolatl*.] A preparation of the seeds of cacao, roasted, husked, and ground (without removing any of the fat), often sweetened and flavored, as with vanilla; a beverage or a confection made from this; also, a dark-brown color, like that of chocolate.

chog-set (chog'set), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The cunner (fish), *Tautoglabrus adspersus*.

choice (chois), *n.* [OF. *chois* (F. *choix*), < *choisir*, choose; from Teut., and akin to *E. choose*.] The act of choosing; selection; election; also, the power of choosing; option; also, an alternative; also, care in selecting; discrimination; also, the person or thing chosen; also, that which is preferred or preferable to others; the best part of anything; also, an abundance and variety from which to choose; a well-chosen supply. — **Hobson's choice**. See entry in alphabetical place. — **choice**, *a.*; compar. *choicer*, superl. *choicest*. Worthy of being chosen; excellent; superior; also, carefully selected; fit; also, careful, as from caution, fastidiousness, or high regard (often with *of*: now colloq. or prov.: as, "The old woman is just as *choice* of her boys as if she hadn't got just as many as she has," Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxxvii.). — **choice'ly**, *adv.* — **choice'ness**, *n.*

choir (kwir), *n.* [OF. *cuor* (F. *chœur*), < L. *chorus*: see *chorus*.] A company of singers, esp. an organized body employed in church service; any company or band, as of dancers; any of the nine orders of the celestial hierarchy (see *order*, *n.*, and *angel*); also, that part of a church appropriated to the singers; in cathedrals, etc., that part between the nave and the main altar reserved for the choristers, etc. — **choir**, *v. i.* or *t.* To sing in chorus. — **choir' = boy**, *n.* A boy who sings in a choir.

choke (chōk), *v.*; *choked*, *choking*. [ME. *choken*, *cheken*: cf. AS. *æceccian*, *choke*.] **I. tr.** To stop the breath of, by stricture of or obstruction in the windpipe; strangle; stifle; suffocate; also, to stop, as the breath or utterance, by or as by strangling or stifling; also, to check the growth, progress, or action of; suppress, as a feeling or emotion; also, to stop by filing; obstruct; clog; congest; also, to fill chock-full.

II. intr. To suffer strangling or suffocation; also, to be obstructed or clogged. — **choke**, *n.* The act or sound of choking; a constriction, as of the bore of a gun. — **choke'ber'ry**, *n.* The astringent berry-like fruit of shrubs of the North American malaceous genus *Aronia*, esp. *A. arbutifolia*; also, a plant bearing this fruit. — **choke' = bore**, *n.* In a gun, a bore which narrows toward the muzzle, to keep the shot from scattering; also, a gun with such a bore. — **choke' =**

cher'ry, *n.* Any of several species of cherry, esp. *Prunus virginiana* of North America, which bear an astringent fruit; also, the fruit itself. — **choke' = coil**, *n.* A choking-coil, esp. one used in radio apparatus. — **choke' = damp**, *n.* In *cool-mining*, a heavy gas consisting essentially of carbon dioxide, which accumulates at the bottom of undisturbed workings, etc.; black-damp.

choke=full (chōk'fūl'), *a.* Same as *chock-full*.

choke-pear (chōk'pār), *n.* A kind of pear with a harsh, astringent taste.

choke-er (chōk'ēr), *n.* One who or that which chokes; a neck-cloth or a high collar (colloq.); in *elect.*, a choking-coil.

choke-ing=coil (chō'king-kōil), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of large inductance, which, when interposed in an electric circuit, allows steady currents to pass freely, but chokes off or greatly weakens all rapid fluctuations.

choke-y¹ (chō'ki), *a.* Tending to choke or suffocate one; also, inclined to choke.

cho-ky² (chō'ki), *n.*; pl. *-kies* (-kiz). [Hind. *chauki*.] A station, as for the collection of customs or tolls, or for palanquin-bearers, police, or the like; also, a jail or lockup. [India.]

chol-a-gogue (kol'ā-gog), *n.* [F., < Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγειν*, lead.] A substance that promotes the flow of bile. — **chol-a-gog'ic** (-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.*

chol-er (kol'ēr), *n.* [OF. *colere*, bile, F. *colère*, anger, < LL. *cholera*, bile: see *cholera*.] Bile (in the old physiology, that one of the four humors supposed when predominant to cause irascibility and anger); biliousness†; irascibility, anger, or wrath (as, "He is . . . very sudden in *cholera*, and haply may strike at you": Shakspeare's "Othello," ii. 1. 279).

chol-e-ra (kol'e-rā), *n.* [L., bilious disease, LL. bile, < Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, appar. < *χολή*, gall, bile.] Cholera† or bile†; in *pathol.*, an acute, non-epidemic disorder of the digestive tract, marked by purging, vomiting, cramps, etc. ('sporadic cholera,' 'bilious cholera,' or 'cholera morbus'); also, an acute, infectious disease, due to a specific micro-organism, endemic in India, etc., and epidemic generally, marked by profuse purging, vomiting, cramps, etc., and often fatal ('Asiatic cholera'). — **chol'e-ra in-fan-tum** (in-fan'tum). [L., 'cholera of infants.'] Sporadic cholera in infants. — **chol'e-ra mor-bus** (mōr'bus). [L., 'cholera disease.'] Sporadic cholera. — **chol-e-ra'ic** (-rā'ik), *a.*

chol-er-ic (kol'e-rik), *a.* [OF. *colérique* (F. *colérique*), < L. *cholericus*, bilious: cf. *cholera*.] Bilious†; also, disposed to cholera; irascible; angry. — **chol'er-ic-ly**, *adv.*

chol-e-rine (kol'e-rin, -rēn, or -rīn), *n.* [= F. *cholérine*.] In *pathol.*, the early stage, or a mild form, of Asiatic cholera; also, sporadic cholera.

chol-e-roid (kol'e-roid), *a.* Resembling cholera.

cho-les-te-rin (kō-les'tē-rin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στερεός*, solid.] A fat-like substance found in bile and biliary calculi, also in the blood and brain, the yolk of eggs, etc. Also **cho-les'te-rol** (-rōl or -röl).

chol-ic (kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολικός*, < *χολή*, bile.] Pertaining to or obtained from bile.

chol-la (chōl'yā), *n.* [Mex.] Any of several spiny, tree-like cactuses of the genus *Opuntia*, esp. *O. fulgida*, of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

chon-dri-fy (kon'dri-fi), *v. t.* or *i.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *-fy*.] To convert or be converted into cartilage. — **chon'dri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

chon-drite (kon'drit), *n.* [See *chondrus*.] Meteoric stone containing crystalline spherules (*chondri*). — **chon-drit'ic** (-drit'ik), *a.*

chon-dro-dite (kon'drō-dit), *n.* [Gr. *χονδρώδης*, granular, < *χόνδρος*, *E. chondrus*.] A yellow to red mineral, a fluosilicate of magnesium, often occurring in granular form in crystalline limestones.

chon-droid (kon'droid), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *-oid*.] Resembling cartilage; cartilaginous.



Cholla (*Opuntia fulgida*).

fat, fāte, fār, fūll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

chon-dro-ma (kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a cartilaginous tumor or growth.

chon-drot-o-my (kon-drot'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + -τομή, < τέμνειν, cut.] The cutting or dissection of cartilage.

chon-drule (kon'dröl), *n.* Same as *chondrus*.

chon-drus (kon'drus), *n.*; pl. *-dri* (-dri). [Gr. χόνδρος, grit, grain, cartilage.] One of the spherules of crystalline matter found in certain meteorites.

choose (chöz), *v.*; pret. *chose*, pp. *chosen*, ppr. *choosing*. [AS. *cēosan* = G. *kiesen* = Goth. *kriusan*; akin to L. *gustus*, a tasting, *gustare*, Gr. γεισθαι, taste, Skt. *jush-*, relish.] **I. tr.** To select from a number, or in preference to another or others, or to something else; also, to prefer and decide, or think fit (with an infinitive: as, he did not *choose* to accept).

II. intr. To make a choice. — **cannot choose but**, cannot do otherwise than. — **choos'er**, *n.*

chop¹ (chop), *v.*; *chopped*, *chopping*. [ME.: cf. D. and LG. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*, cut.] **I. tr.** To cut with a quick, heavy blow, as of an ax, or with a succession of such blows; also, to make by so cutting; also, to cut in pieces by repeated strokes; mince. **II. intr.** To make a quick, heavy stroke, or a succession of such strokes, as with an ax; also, to go, come, or move suddenly or violently; interrupt, as during a conversation (with *in*). — **chop**¹, *n.* An act of chopping; a cutting blow; also, a piece chopped off; a slice of mutton, veal, pork, etc., usually one containing a rib; also, material that has been chopped; also, a short, irregular, broken motion of waves; also, a chap, crack, or cleft.

chop² (chop), *v.*; *chopped*, *chopping*. [Akin to *cheap* and *chapman*.] **I. intr.** To barter; turn, shift, or change suddenly, as the wind; bandy words. **II. tr.** To barter; exchange. [Now prov. Eng.] — **to chop logic**, to reason or dispute argumentatively; argue: as, "A man must not presume to use his reason unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," April 20). — **chop**², *n.* An exchange (now prov. Eng.); a change (in the phrase 'chops and changes').

chop³ (chop), *n.* See *chap*².

chop⁴ (chop), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp*, impression, stamp.] In India, China, etc., an official stamp or seal, or a permit or clearance; in China, a mark or brand on goods; also, a kind or brand of goods; hence, in general, grade or quality (colloq.).

chop-fall-en (chop'fā'ln), *a.* See *chappfallen*.

chop=house (chop'hous), *n.* An eating-house making a specialty of chops, steaks, etc.

chop-in (chop'in), *n.* [OF. *F. chopine*, akin to G. *schoppen*.] Any of several liquid measures, chiefly obsolete, equal to about a pint or a quart.

cho-pine (chō-pēn'), *n.* [Sp. *chapin*.] A kind of shoe with a very thick sole of cork or the like, sometimes suggesting a short stilt, formerly worn, esp. by women.

chop-per (chop'ēr), *n.* One who or that which chops.

chop-ping (chop'ing), *p. a.* Making quick, sharp movements; jerky; of the sea, etc., forming short, irregular, broken waves. Also **chop-py**¹, *a.*

chop-py² (chop'i), *a.* Shifting or changing suddenly or irregularly, as the wind.

chop-py³ (chop'i), *a.* Same as *chappy*.

chop=stick (chop'stik), *n.* [Pidgin-English *chop*, quick.] One of the small tapering sticks, as of wood or ivory, used in pairs by the Chinese, etc., to raise food to the mouth.

chop-su-ey (chop-sō'i), *n.* [Chinese.] A mixed dish served



Chopines.



Chop-sticks.

in Chinese restaurants, consisting of fowl or other meat cut into bits with onions, bean sprouts, green peppers, mushrooms, or other vegetables and seasoning, in a gravy or sauce: eaten commonly with rice. [U. S.]

cho-ra-gus (kō-rā'gus), *n.*; pl. *-gi* (-ji). [L., < Gr. χοράγος, χορηγός, < χορός, chorus, + ἄγειν, lead.] The leader of an ancient Greek chorus. Also fig., — **cho-rag'ic** (-raj'ik), *a.*

cho-ral (kō'ral), *a.* [ML. *choralis*, < L. *chorus*: see *chorus*.] Of or pertaining to a chorus or a choir; sung by or adapted for a chorus or a choir. — **cho-ral** (kō-rāl' or kō'ral), *n.* [G.] A choral composition; a hymn tune; esp., a simple sacred tune having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm. Also **cho-rale** (kō-rāl'). — **cho'ral-ist**, *n.* One who sings in a chorus or a choir; also, a composer of choral music. — **cho'ral-ly**, *adv.*

chord¹ (kōrd), *n.* [L. *chorda*, cord, string, < Gr. χορδή, gut, string of a musical instrument: cf. *cord*.] A cord† or string; a string of a musical instrument; fig., a feeling or emotion; in *geom.*, that part of a straight line between two of its intersections with a curve; a straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle; in *engin.*, a main horizontal member of a bridge-truss; in *anat.*, a cord.

chord² (kōrd), *n.* [Earlier *cord*, for *accord*.] Accord†; in *music*, a combination of three or more tones in harmonic relation, sounded simultaneously (as, the common *chord*, the combination of any tone with its third and fifth, with or without the octave); often, the common chord. — **chord**², *v. i. or t.* To sound or combine in harmony. — **chord'al**, *a.*

chord-ed (kōr'ded), *a.* Having chords or strings, as a musical instrument.

chore (chōr), *n.* [Var. of *char*¹.] A small or odd job; a piece of minor domestic work: as, "We did our nightly *chores*. — Brought in the wood . . . Littered the stalls" (Whittier's "Snow-Bound"). [Chiefly prov.]

cho-re-a (kō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *chorēla*, dance, < χορός: see *chorus*.] In *pathol.*, a nervous disease, occurring chiefly in children, marked by irregular and involuntary contractions of the muscles, esp. of the face and limbs; St. Vitus's dance. — **cho-re'al**, *a.*

cho-ree (kō'rē or kō-rē'), *n.* [L. *choreus*, < Gr. χορείος, < χορός: see *chorus*.] In *pros.*, a trochee.

cho-reg-ra-phy (kō-reg'ra-fī), *n.* [F. *chorégraphie*, < Gr. *chorēla*, dance, + γράφειν, write.] The art of representing the various movements in dancing by a system of notation; the art of arranging ballets, etc.; the art of dancing. — **cho-re-graph-ic** (kō-rē-graf'ik), *a.*

cho-re-ic (kō-rē'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with chorea.

cho-re-og-ra-phy (kō-rē-og'ra-fī), etc. Same as *choreography*, etc.

cho-ri-amb (kō'ri-amb), *n.* Same as *choriambus*.

cho-ri-am-bus (kō-ri-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *-bi* (-bi) or *-buses*. [L., < Gr. χορίαμβος, < χορείος, choree, + ἄμβος, iambus.] In *pros.*, a foot of four syllables, two short between two long, like a choree with an iambus added. — **cho-ri-am'bic**, *a.*

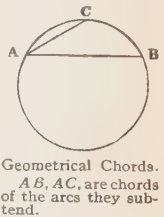
cho-ric (kō'rik or kō'rik), *a.* Of or for a chorus.

cho-ri-on (kō'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χορίον, chorion, membrane.] In *anat.*, the outer membrane enveloping a fetus, inclosing the amnion.

cho-ri-pet-a-lous (kō-ri-pet'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder: see *petal*.] In *bot.*, having the petals separate. — **cho-ri-phy'lous** (-fil'us), *a.* [See *-phyllous*.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves or parts, as a perianth. — **cho-ri-sep'a-lous** (-sep'a-lus), *a.* [See *sepal*.] In *bot.*, having the sepals separate.

cho-rist (kō'rist or kō'rist), *n.* A member of a chorus or a choir. — **chor-is-ter** (kō'ris-tēr), *n.* A singer in a choir; esp., a male singer in a church choir; a choir-boy; also, a choir-leader; also, fig., one of a flock of birds that sing (as, feathered *choristers*).

cho-rog-ra-phy¹ (kō-rog'ra-fī), *n.* [L. *chorographia*, < Gr. *χωρογραφία*, < *χῶρος*, place, country, + *γράφειν*, write.] The systematic description or mapping of particular countries or districts; a description or delineation of a particular country or district; also, the natural configuration and features

Geometrical Chords.
AB, AC, are chords
of the arcs they sub-
tend.

of a region.—**cho-rog'ra-pher**, *n.*—**cho-ro-graph-ic**, **cho-ro-graph-i-cal** (kō-rō-graf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*
cho-ro-graph-phy² (kō-rō-grā-fī), etc. Same as *choreography*, etc.
cho-roid (kō'roid). [Gr. χοροειδής, prop. χοροειδής, < χορίον, chorion, + εἶδος, form.] In *anat.*: **I. a.** Like the chorion; membranous: applied esp. to a delicate, highly vascular membrane or coat of the eyeball, between the sclerotic coat and the retina. **II. n.** The choroid coat of the eye.—**cho-roi-di-tis** (kō-roi-di'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.
chor-tle (chōr'tl), *v. i. or t.*; -tled, -tling. [Coined by C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), in "Through the Looking-Glass" (1871).] To chuckle or utter with glee.
cho-rus (kō'rus), *n.*; pl. *-ruses*. [L., < Gr. χορός, dance, band of dancers, chorus: see def.] In ancient Greek use, a dance performed by a company of persons and accompanied with song, orig. as a religious rite; a company of singers and dancers in the ancient Greek drama, supplementing the performance of the main actors; a part of a drama rendered by such a company; hence, in later use, a company of persons, or a single person, having a similar function in a play, esp. in the Elizabethan drama (see Shakspeare's "Henry V."); also, a company of persons singing in concert; in an opera, oratorio, etc., such a company singing in connection with soloists or individual singers; also, the singing or song of such a company; a piece of music for singing in concert; a part of a song in which others join the principal singer or singers; any recurring refrain; also, simultaneous utterance in singing, speaking, etc., or the sounds uttered.—**cho'rus**, *v.*; -rused, -rusing. **I. intr.** To sing or speak in chorus. **II. tr.** To sing or utter in chorus; furnish with a chorus or refrain; sing the chorus of; assent to or echo (another's utterances).—**cho'rus-girl**, *n.* A female member of the chorus of a musical comedy or the like.
chose¹ (chōz). Preterit of *choose*.
chose² (shōz), *n.* [F., thing, < L. *causa*, E. *cause*.] In *law*, a thing; a piece of personal property.—**chose in action**, an incorporeal right enforceable by legal action.
chos-en (chō'zn), *p. a.* [See *choose*.] Selected from a number; preferred; in *theol.*, elect.—**chosen freeholder**, in New Jersey, one of a board of county officers having charge of the finances of the county.—**the chosen people**, the Israelites; the Jews. See 1 Chron. xvi. 13.
chou (shō), *n.*; pl. *choux* (shō). [F., lit. 'cabbage,' < L. *caulis*, stalk, cabbage.] An ornamental knot or rosette of ribbon, lace, or the like.
chough (chuf), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cēo*, chough.] A bird of the old-world genus *Pyrrhocorax*, of the crow family; esp., the red-legged or Cornish crow, *P. graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak.
chouse (chous), *n.* [Said to be < Turk. *chāush*, messenger, interpreter, orig. with reference to one who in 1609 perpetrated a swindle.] A swindler†; also, a dupe† (as, "sillier than a sottish chouse": Butler's "Hudibras" iii. 3); also, a swindle (colloq.).—**chouse**, *v. t.*; *choused*, *chousing*. To swindle; cheat; dupe: often with *of* or *out of*. [Colloq.].—**chous'er**, *n.*
chow¹ (chou), *n.* [For *chow-chow*.] Food (China, the Philippines, etc., and hence U. S. army slang); a Chinaman (Australia); one of a Chinese breed of dogs of medium size, with a thick, even coat of brown or black hair and a black tongue.
chow² (chou), *n.* [Chinese.] In China, a prefecture or district of the second rank; also, the chief city of such a district.
chow=chow (chou'chou), *n.* [Pidgin-English.] A Chinese mixed preserve; any mixed food, or food in general, or a meal (China, India, etc.); a mixed pickle in mustard (orig. East Indian); a chow dog.
chow-der (chou'dér), *n.* [Prob. < F. *chaudière*, caldron.] A kind of soup or stew made of clams or fish with potatoes, onions, and various other ingredients or seasoning.
chow-ry (chou'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [Hind. *chaunri*.] In the East Indies, a whisk for driving off flies: usually made of a yak's tail, and being in this form an ancient ensign of royalty.
choy, **choy-a** (choi, choi'ä), etc. Same as *chay*², *chaya*, etc.

chre-ma-tis-tic (krē-mā-tis'tik), *a.* [Gr. χρηματιστικός, < χρηματίζειν, transact business, < χρήματα, pl., goods, money, < χρήσθαι, use.] Pertaining to money-making or the acquisition of wealth.—**chre-ma-tis'tics**, *n.* The science of wealth; political economy as concerned with the accumulation and management of wealth.
chres-tom-a-thy (kres-tom'ā-thi), *n.*; pl. *-thies* (-thiz). [Gr. χρηστομάθεια, < χρηστός, useful, + μαθάνειν, learn.] A collection of choice extracts, esp. from a foreign language.
chrism (krizm), *n.* [AS. *crisma*, < LL. *chrisma*, < Gr. χρίσμα, unguent, unction, < χρίειν, rub, anoint.] *Eccles.*, a consecrated oil used by certain churches in the rites of baptism, confirmation, etc.; also, a sacramental anointing; the rite of confirmation, esp. as administered in the Greek Church; extreme unction (see under *unction*).—**chris-mal** (kriz'māl), *a.*—**chris-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.* [ML. *chrismatio(n)*.] The application of chrism.—**chris'ma-to-ry** (-mā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *chrismatorium*.] A receptacle for the chrism.
chris-om (kriz'om), *n.* [Var. of *chrism*.] A white cloth or robe formerly put on a child at baptism, and also at burial if the child died soon after baptism.—**chris'om=child**†, *n.* A child at about the age for baptism. See Shakspeare's "Henry V.," ii. 3. 12.
Christ (krist), *n.* [AS. *Crist*, < L. *Christus*, < Gr. Χριστός, < χρίειν, rub, anoint.] 'The Anointed'; the Messiah expected by the Jews; Jesus of Nazareth, as fulfilling this expectation.
Chris-ta-del-phi-an (kris-ta-del'fī-an), *n.* [LGr. Χριστάδελφος, in brotherhood with Christ, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + ἀδελφός, brother.] A member of a religious sect founded in the U. S. by Dr. John Thomas about 1850, which rejects the doctrine of the Trinity and holds that only the righteous attain immortality.
Christ-child (krist'child), *n.* Christ as a child (used only with the definite article); also, a picture or image of Christ in his childhood.
chris-cross (kris'krōs), *n.* The figure or mark of a cross.—**chris't-cross-row'** (-rō'), *n.* The alphabet: so called from the figure of a cross set before it in hornbooks: as, "infant-conning of the *Chris't-cross-row*" (Wordsworth's "Excursion," viii. 413). [Archaic or prov.]
chris-ten (kris'n), *v. t.* [AS. *cristnian*, < *cristen*, < L. *Christianus*, Christian.] To make Christian (archaic); also, to receive into the Christian church by baptism; baptize; also, to give a name to at baptism; hence, to name and dedicate; give a name to; name.
Chris-ten-dom (kris'n-dəm), *n.* [AS. *cristendōm*, < *cristen*, Christian: see *-dom*.] The condition or faith of a Christian†; Christianity†; the Christian world; Christians collectively.
Christ-hood (krist'hūd), *n.* The condition of being the Christ.
Chris-tian (kris'chan), *a.* [L. *Christianus*, < *Christus*: see *Christ*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from Jesus Christ or his teachings; believing in or belonging to the religion of Jesus Christ; of or pertaining to Christianity or Christians; also, exhibiting a spirit proper to a follower of Jesus Christ; Christlike; also, human, or not brutal (colloq.); decent or respectable (colloq.).—**Christian era**, the era reckoned from the assumed date of Christ's birth, adopted in Christian countries.—**Christian name**, the name given one at baptism, as distinguished from the family name; the given name.—**Christian Science**, a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, the most notable application of which is the treatment of disease by mental and spiritual means: founded about 1866 by Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, of Concord, New Hampshire.—**Christian Scientist**, one who believes in Christian Science, or who practises its teachings.—**Christian socialism**. See under *socialism*.—**Chris'tian**, *n.* One who believes in Jesus Christ; an adherent of Christianity; also, one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ; also, a human being as distinguished from a brute (colloq.); a decent or presentable person (colloq.).—**Chris'tian-ism**, *n.* The Christian religion; Christianity: often in disparaging use.—**Chris-ti-an-i-ty** (kris-tī-an'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [LL. *Christianitas*.]



Chrismatory.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip, g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

Christendom†; the Christian religion; Christian principles, practice, or character; also, a particular Christian religious system.—**Chris'tian-ize** (-iz), *v.*; -ized, -izing. **I. tr.** To make Christian; convert to Christianity; imbue with Christian principles. **II. intr.** To become Christian; profess Christianity.—**Chris'tian-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**Chris'tian-ly**, *adv.* Like or befitting a Christian.—**Chris'tian-ly**, *adv.*

Christ-less (krist'les), *a.* Without Christ or the spirit of Christ; unchristian: as, "The *Christless* code That must have life for a blow" (Tennyson's "Maud," ii. l. 1).—**Christ'less-ness**, *n.*

Christ-like (krist'lik), *a.* Like Christ; Christly.—**Christ'-like-ness**, *n.*

Christ-ly (krist'li), *a.* Of or like Christ; showing the spirit of Christ.—**Christ'li-ness**, *n.*

Christ-mas (kris'mas), *n.* [ME. *cristmasse*: see *-mas*.] The annual festival of the Christian church commemorating the birth of Christ, celebrated on Dec. 25; hence, Dec. 25 ('Christmas Day'), now generally observed as an occasion for gifts, greetings, etc.—**Christmas box**, orig., a box used at Christmas for the reception of presents of money to apprentices, servants, porters, etc.; hence, a gratuity given at Christmas to a servant or employee, letter-carrier, policeman, etc. (Eng.); in general, a Christmas present (Eng.); also, a box of presents at Christmas.—**Christmas tree**, an evergreen tree set up in a room or other place of assembly, hung with decorations and often gifts, as a feature of Christmas festivities.—**Christ'mas-tide** (-tid), *n.* The season of Christmas.—**Christ'mas-y**, **Christ'mas-sy**, *a.* Christmas-like; proper to or suggestive of Christmas.

Christo- Form of Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, used in combination.—**Chris-tol-a-try** (kris-tol'a-tri), *n.* [+ *-latry*.] Worship of Christ.—**Chris-tol'o-gy** (-ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The branch of theology which treats of Christ; a doctrine concerning Christ.—**Chris-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**Chris-toph'a-ny** (-tof'a-ni), *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). [+ *-phany*.] An appearance of Christ to men after his death.

Christ's-thorn (krist's'thörn), *n.* Any of certain old-world thorny shrubs or small trees supposed to have been used for Christ's crown of thorns, as either of the rhamnaceous plants *Zizyphus spina-Christi* and *Paliurus aculeatus*.

-chroic, -chroous. [Gr. *-χρoος*, < *χρoα*, skin, complexion, color.] Terminations of adjectives indicating color, sometimes the color of the skin, as in *amphichroic*, *dichroic*, *melanochroic*, *xanthochroic*, *allochroous*, *isochroous*.

chro-ma (krō'mā), *n.* [Gr. *χρoμα*, color.] The purity of a color, or the degree of its freedom from white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue.

chro-mate (krō'māt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of chromic acid.

chro-mat-ic (krō'mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χρωματικός*, < *χρoμα*, color.] Of or pertaining to color or colors; in *music*, involving a modification of the normal scale by the use of semitones; progressing by semitones, and not by the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.—**chromatic aberration**. See *aberration*.—**chro-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**chro-mat'ics**, *n.* The science of colors.

chro-ma-tin (krō'mā-tin), *n.* [Gr. *χρoμα (χρωματ-)*, color.] In *biol.*, that portion of the animal or plant cell-nucleus which readily takes on stains. Cf. *mitosis*.—**chromatin granule**, one of the minute bodies of which a chromosome is made up; an id.

chro-ma-tism (krō'mā-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *χρωματισμός*, coloring, < *χρωματίζω*, to color, < *χρoμα*, color.] Abnormal coloration, as of the normally green parts of plants; also, chromatic aberration (see *aberration*).

chromato-, chromat- Forms of Gr. *χρoμα (χρωματ-)*, color, used in combination. Cf. *chromo-*.—**chro-ma-to-phore** (krō'mā-tō-fōr), *n.* [+ *-phore*.] In *zool.*, a colored mass of protoplasm; a pigmented body or cell, as one of those which through contraction and expansion produce a temporary color in cuttlefishes, etc.; in *bot.*, one of the plastids in plant-cells.—**chro'ma-to-phor'ic** (-fōr'ik), *a.*—**chro-ma-top'si-a** (-tōp'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *ὄψις*, sight).] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored.—**chro'ma-to-scope**

(-skōp), *n.* [+ *-scope*.] A device for compounding colors by combining light-rays of different colors.

chro-ma-trope (krō'mā-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *χρoμα*, color: see *-trope*.] An arrangement in a magic lantern or stereopticon for producing effects similar to those of a kaleidoscope; also, a device consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors, so placed that when the disk is revolved rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.

chro-ma-type (krō'mā-tīp), *n.* [From *chromium* + *-type*.] In *photog.*, a picture made upon paper sensitized with bichromate of potassium or some other salt of chromium; also, the process of making such pictures.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [F., < Gr. *χρoμα*, color.] Chromium, esp. as the source of various pigments (chrome-green, chrome-orange, chrome-yellow, etc.).—**chrome**, *v. t.*; *chromed, chroming*. In *dyeing*, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potassium.—**chrome=al'um**, *n.* In *chem.*, a dark-violet double sulphate of chromium and potassium, crystallizing like common alum, and used in dyeing and calico-printing.—**chro-mic** (krō'mik), *a.* Of or containing chromium: as, *chromic acid* (H₂CrO₄). See *chromous*.—**chro'mite** (-mīt), *n.* A mineral containing iron and chromium, and forming an important source of chromium; in *chem.*, a salt of the so-called chromous acid, HCrO₂.

chro-mi-um (krō'mi-um), *n.* [NL., for F. and E. *chrome*.] Chem. sym., Cr; at wt., 52.0; sp. gr., 6.9. A lustrous, hard, brittle metallic element occurring in compounds, which are used for making dyes and pigments and in photography, etc.

chromo- Form of Gr. *χρoμα*, color, used in combination. Cf. *chromato-*.

chro-mo (krō'mō), *n.*; pl. -mos (-mōz). Shortened form of *chromolithograph*.

chro-mo-gen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* [See *chromo-* and *-gen*.] The coloring matter of a plant; in *chem.*, a compound which, although not itself a dye, is capable of being converted into one, owing to its color-forming atomic groups; also, a naphthalene derivative which colors wool brown when applied to it and oxidized.—**chro-mo-gen'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to chromogen or a chromogen; also, producing color; of bacteria, forming some characteristic color or pigment.

chro-mo-gram (krō'mō-gram), *n.* [See *chromo-* and *-gram*.] Any of the three negatives taken through differently colored screens, produced in the process of photographing objects in their natural colors.

chro-mo-lith-o-graph (krō-mō-lith'ō-grāf), *n.* [See *chromo-*.] A picture produced by chromolithography.—**chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy** (-li-thog'ra-fī), *n.* The process of lithographing in colors.—**chro'mo-lith-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

chro-mo-pho-to-graph (krō-mō-fō-tō-grāf), *n.* [See *chromo-*.] A picture produced by chromophotography.—**chro'mo-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tog'ra-fī), *n.* Photography in colors.—**chro'mo-pho-to-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

chro-mo-plast (krō'mō-plast), *n.* [See *chromo-* and *-plast*.] In *bot.*, a plastid, or specialized mass of protoplasm, containing other coloring matter than chlorophyll.

chro-mo-some (krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [See *chromo-* and *-some*.³] In *biol.*, one of the definite segments or pieces of chromatin of the cell-nucleus, formed during the process of mitosis.

chro-mo-sphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [See *chromo-* and *sphere*.] A scarlet, gaseous envelop surrounding the sun outside the photosphere; also, a gaseous envelop surrounding a star.—**chro-mo-spher'ic** (-sfēr'ik), *a.*

chro-mo-type (krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [See *chromo-* and *-type*.] A print in colors, produced by any process, as chromolithography; a photograph in colors.

chro-mous (krō'mus), *a.* Containing chromium (in larger proportion than a corresponding chromic compound): as, *chromous acid* (HCrO₂), a compound acting as a weak acid.

chron-ic (kron'ik), *a.* [L. *chronicus*, < Gr. *χρονικός*, < *χρoνoς*, time.] Pertaining to time; also, continuing a long time; inveterate; constant; of disease, long-continued and slow or mild (opposed to *acute*); also, having long had a disease, habit, or the like (as, a *chronic* invalid).—**chron'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**chro-ni-ci-ty** (krō-nis'i-ti), *n.* Chronic character; long continuance.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; u, F. menu; ch, Sc. loch; n, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; -, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

chron-i-cle (kron'i-kl), *n.* [ME. *cronicle*, < OF. *cronique* (F. *chronique*), < L. *chronica*, < Gr. *χρονικά*, annals, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*: see *chronic*.] A record of events in the order of time; a history; *pl.* [*cap.*], two historical books of the Old Testament, following Kings.—**chron'i-cle**, *v. t.*; -*clad*, -*cling*. To record in or as in a chronicle: as, "This deed is *chronicled* in hell" (Shakspeare's "Richard II.," v. 5. 117).—**chron'i-cler**, *n.*

chron-o- Form of Gr. *χρόνος*, time, used in combination.—**chron-o-gram** (kron'ō-gram), *n.* [+ *-gram*.] An inscription or the like in which certain of the letters, usually distinguished from the others, express by their values as Roman numerals a date or epoch; also, a record made by a chronograph.—**chron'o-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] An astronomical or other instrument for recording the exact instant of occurrences, or for measuring small intervals of time.—**chron-o-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.*

chro-nol-o-ger (krō-nol'ō-jēr), *n.* [See *chronology*.] A chronologist.—**chron-o-log-ic**, **chron-o-log-i-cal** (kron-ō-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with chronology; arranged in the order of time.—**chron-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**chro-nol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in chronology.—**chro-nol'o-gize** (-jīz), *v. t.*; -*gized*, -*gizing*. To arrange chronologically.

chro-nol-o-gy (krō-nol'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -*gies* (-jīz). [See *chrono-* and *-logy*.] The science of time; the science or art of arranging time in periods and ascertaining the exact dates and true historical order of past events; also, a particular statement of the supposed or accepted order of past events.

chron-o-m-e-ter (krō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *chrono-* and *-meter*.] Any instrument for measuring time; esp., a time-keeper with special mechanism for ensuring accuracy, for use in determining longitude at sea or for any other purpose where very exact measurement of time is required.—**chron-o-met-ric**, **chron-o-met-ri-cal** (kron-ō-met'rik, -ri-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to chronometry or chronometers.—**chro-nom'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The art of accurately measuring time.

chron-o-pho-to-graph (kron-ō-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [See *chrono-*.] One of a series of photographs of a moving object, taken at equal intervals to record the stages of the motion; also, the series.—**chron'o-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tog'rā-fī), *n.*

chron-o-scope (kron'ō-skōp), *n.* [See *chrono-* and *-scope*.] An instrument for measuring accurately very small intervals of time, as in determining the velocity of projectiles.

-chroous. See *-chroic*.

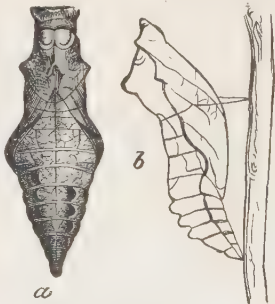
chrys-a-lid (kris'a-lid), *I. n.* A chrysalis. *II. a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis.

chrys-a-lis (kris'a-lis), *n.*; *pl.* *chrysalises* or *chrysalides* (kri-sal'i-dēz). [L. *chrysalis*, < Gr. *χρυσάλλis* (-λιδ-), gold-colored sheath of butterflies, < *χρυσός*, gold.] The quiescent pupa stage of most insects when passing from the larval to the winged or perfect state: often *fig.*: as, "Courage, Saint Simeon! This dull *chrysalis* cracks into shining wings" (Tennyson's "St. Simeon Stylites," 153).

chrys-an-i-line (kris-an'i-lin), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + E. *aniline*.] A yellow crystalline powder obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline and used chiefly in dyeing leather and silk.

chrys-san-the-mum (kri-san'thē-mum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *άνθεμον*, flower.] Any of the perennial asteraceous plants constituting the genus *Chrysanthemum*, as *C. leucanthemum*, the oxeye daisy; more commonly, any of many cultivated varieties of *C. sinense*, a native of China, and of other species of *Chrysanthemum*, notable for the diversity of color, shape, and size of their autumnal flowers; also, the flower of such a plant.

Chrysalis of a Swallowtail Butterfly.
a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, illustrating characteristic mode of hanging by a girdle.



chrys-a-ro-bin (kris-a-rō'bin), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + E. *ar(ar)oba*.] A yellow microcrystalline powder forming the essential constituent of Goa powder, used chiefly in the treatment of certain skin-diseases.

chrys-el-e-phan-tine (kris'el-ē-fan'tin), *a.* [Gr. *χρυσελέφαντινος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἐλέφας*, elephant, ivory.] Made of or overlaid with gold and ivory.

chryso- Form of Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, used in combination.—**chrys-o-ar-is-toc-ra-cy** (kris'ō-ar-is-tok'rā-si), *n.* An aristocracy of gold or wealth.

chrys-o-ber-yl (kris'ō-ber-il), *n.* [L. *chrysoberyllus*, < Gr. *χρυσοβήρυλλος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] A native aluminate of glaucinum, commonly of a yellow or greenish color, sometimes used as a gem.

chrys-o-chlore (kris'ō-klōr), *n.* [NL. *Chrysochloris*, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωρός*, green.] Any of the South African moles of the genus *Chrysochloris* or family *Chrysochloridae*, noted for the brilliant metallic luster of their fur.



Chrysochlore.

chrys-o-col-la (kris-ō-kol'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χρυσόκολλα*, solder for gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of copper, varying in color from green to blue.

chrys-oc-ra-cy (kris-ok'rā-si), *n.* [See *chryso-* and *-cracy*.] The rule of gold or wealth; plutocracy.

chrys-o-lite (kris'ō-lit), *n.* [OF. *crisolite* (F. *chrysolithe*), < L. *chrysolithos*, < Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λίθος*, stone.] A native silicate of magnesium and iron, varying from yellow to green, in some forms used as a gem.

chrys-o-prase (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* [OF. *crisoprase* (F. *chrysoprase*), < L. *chrysoprasus*, < Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *πράσον*, leek.] A kind of chalcedony, commonly apple-green, much used in jewelry.

chrys-o-tile (kris'ō-til), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *τίλος*, fiber.] A fibrous variety of serpentine.

chtho-ni-an (thō'ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *χθόνιος*, < *χθών*, earth.] Dwelling in or beneath the surface of the earth; noting or pertaining to the deities or spirits of the underworld. Also **chthon-ic** (thōn'ik).

chthon-o-pha-gi-a (thōn-ō-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χθών*, earth, + *φαγείν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid propensity for eating earth or dirt.

chub (chub), *n.*; *pl.* *chubs* or (esp. collectively) *chub*. [ME. *chubbe*; origin unknown.] A common cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus cephalus*, of Europe, with a thick fusiform body; also, any of various other fishes, as the allied *Semotilus atromaculatus* of America.



Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

chub-by (chub'ī), *a.*; compar. *chubbier*, superl. *chubbiest*. [Appar. < *chub*.] Round and plump.—**chub'bi-ness**, *n.*

chuck¹ (chuk), *v. i.* or *t.* [Imit.] To cluck.—**chuck¹**, *n.* A clucking sound.

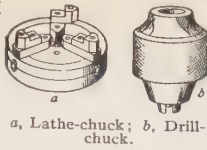
chuck² (chuk), *n.* [Prob. var. of *chick*.] A chicken (now prov.); also, a term of endearment for a person (archaic: as, "Pray, *chuck*, come hither," Shakspeare's "Othello," iv. 2. 24).

chuck³ (chuk), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *choquer*, strike against, shock.] To strike lightly, as under the chin; also, to throw lightly or with careless ease (colloq.: as, "England now is but a ball *chuck'd* between France and Spain," Tennyson's "Queen Mary," iii. 1. 62).—**chuck³**, *n.* A light or playful tap, as under the chin; also, a toss or jerk (colloq.).

chuck⁴ (chuk), *n.* [Prob. var. of *chock*.] A block, log, or lump (prov. Eng.); the cut of beef between the neck and

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æ, then; y, you;

the shoulder-blade; food (slang); in *mech.*, a clamp or the like, as on a drill or lathe, for holding a boring tool, or work while being shaped, etc.—**chuck⁴**, *v. t.* To fix in a chuck.



a, Lathe-chuck; b, Drill-chuck.

chuck-er (chuk'ér), *n.* See *chukker*.

chuck-full (chuk'fúl'), *a.* Same as *chuck-full*.

chuck-le (chuk'l), *v. i.*; *-led, -ling*. [Imit.: cf. *chuck¹*.] To laugh in an easy, amused manner, with a degree of satisfaction; laugh to one's self; also, to cluck, as a fowl.—**chuck'le**, *n.* The act or sound of chuckling.

chuck-le-head (chuk'l-hed), *n.* [Cf. *chuck⁴*.] A block-head; a numskull. [Colloq.]-**chuck'le-head'ed**, *a.* Thick-headed; stupid. [Colloq.]

chuck-wal-la (chuk'wol'ä), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A large, dark-colored lizard, *Sauromalus ater*, of the southwestern U. S.

chuck-will's-wid-ow (chuk'wilz-wid'ö), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] A goat-sucker, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, of the southern U. S., resembling the whip-poorwill but larger.



Chuck-will's-widow.

chud-dah (chud'ä), *n.* Same as *chud-der*.

chud-der, **chud-dar** (chud'ér, -är), *n.* [Hind. *chadar*.] A kind of fine, plain-colored woolen shawl made in India.

chu-fa (chö'fä), *n.* [Sp.] A sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, a native of southern Europe, but widely cultivated elsewhere, bearing small edible tubers.

chuff¹ (chuf), *n.* [ME. *chuffe*; origin unknown.] A rustle; a boor; a churl; a miserly fellow.

chuff² (chuf), *n.* [= *chaft*.] The jaw or chap. [Now prov. Eng.]-**chuff'y**, *a.* Fat-cheeked; chubby. [Now prov. Eng.]

chuk-ker (chuk'ér), *n.* [Hind. *chakar*.] One of the periods of play in the game of polo.

chum¹ (chum), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A fish-bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, used for baiting the hooks and also thrown into the water in large quantities to attract the fish.—**chum¹**, *v. i.*; *chummed, chumming*. To fish with chum.

chum² (chum), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate, as at college; also, an intimate companion (as, "Then seek good-humour'd tavern chums, And play at cards": M. Green's "The Spider"). [Now colloq.]-**chum²**, *v.*; *chummed, chumming*. **I. intr.** To share the same chamber or rooms; associate intimately. [Colloq.] **II. tr.** To assign to the same room or rooms with another. [Colloq.]-**chum'my**, *a.* Like a chum or chums; intimate; sociable. [Colloq.]

chump (chump), *n.* [Cf. *chunk*.] A short, thick lump of wood; the thick, blunt end of anything; the head (slang); a blockhead or dolt (slang).

chu-nam (chö-nam'), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, prepared lime, esp. a fine kind made from calcined shells and chewed with the areca-nut and the betel-leaf; also, a fine plaster for building, susceptible of high polish.

chunk (chungk), *n.* [Prob. var. of *chuck⁴*.] A thick mass or lump of anything, as wood, bread, or meat; also, a thick-set and strong person or beast. [Colloq.]-**chunk'y**, *a.* In or like a chunk; thick-set. [Colloq.]

church (chérch), *n.* [AS. *circe*, *cirice*, = G. *kirche*, prob. < LGr. *κυριακόν*, 'Lord's house,' < Gr. *κύριος*, lord.] An edifice for public Christian worship; also, the whole body of believers in Christ; any division of this body professing the same creed and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority; a Christian denomination; that part of the

whole Christian body, or of a particular denomination, belonging to the same city, country, nation, etc.; a body of Christians worshipping in a particular edifice or constituting one congregation; also, the ecclesiastical organization as distinguished from the state; the clerical order or profession; also, public worship of God in a church; church service; also, by extension, a place of public worship of a non-Christian religion; any non-Christian religious society, organization, or congregation (as, the Jewish Church); loosely, a society, school, or the like, holding a set of opinions in common.—**church text**, a style of letters or type much used in ecclesiastical work, being a tall, slender form of black-letter. See *type*.—**church**, *v. t.* To conduct or bring to church, as for special services; perform a church service of thanksgiving for (a woman after childbirth).—**church'go'er**, *n.* One who goes to church, esp. habitually.—**church'go'ing**, *n.* and *a.*—**church'house**, *n.* A building belonging to a church, used for various purposes of business, entertainment, etc.—**church'less**, *a.* Without a church; not belonging to or attending any church; not sanctioned by the church.—**church'ly**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate for the church or a church; ecclesiastical.—**church'man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man of the church; an ecclesiastic; a clergyman; also, an adherent of the church; often, a member of an established or national church; in the U. S., among Episcopalians, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—**church'man-ly**, *a.* Of or befitting a churchman.—**church'man-ship**, *n.*—**church'war'den**, *n.* A lay officer in an Anglican church whose duties include esp. the oversight and management of the church property; also, a clay tobacco-pipe with a very long stem (colloq.).—**church'wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A female member of a church, esp. of an Anglican church.—**church'y**, *a.* Pertaining to or suggestive of a church or the church; also, excessively devoted to a church or to church forms. [Colloq.]-**church'yard**, *n.* The yard or ground adjoining a church, often used as a graveyard.

churl (chér), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* = G. *kerl*: cf. *carl*.] In old English times, a freeman of the lowest rank; hence, in general, a peasant; a rustic; a rude or boorish fellow; a surly person; a niggard or miser.—**churl'ish**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a churl; boorish; rude; surly; niggardly; sordid; also, difficult to work or deal with, as soil.—**churl'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**churl'ish-ness**, *n.*

churn (chérn), *n.* [AS. *cyrin*.] A vessel or machine in which cream or milk is agitated to make butter; any of various similar vessels or machines.—**churn**, *v. I. tr.* To agitate (cream or milk) in a churn, to make butter; make (butter) by doing this; also, to agitate as in a churn; produce, as foam, by such agitation. **II. intr.** To operate a churn; also, to move in agitation, as a liquid or any loose matter (as, "I could hear the boughs tossing and the leaves *churning* through half a mile of forest": Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," ii. 1).—**churn'ing**, *n.* The act of one that churns; also, the butter made at one time.

churr (chér), *v. and n.* Same as *chirr*.

chut (chut), *interj.* [F.] An exclamation expressing impatience.

chute (shö't), *n.* [F., a fall, ult. < L. *cadere*, fall.] A waterfall; a steep descent, as in a river; a rapid; also, a channel, trough, tube, shaft, or the like, for conveying water, floating objects, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level; a shoot; a steep slope, as for tobogganing.—**chute**, *v. t.*; *chuted, chuting*. To send down a chute.

chut-ney (chut'ni), *n.* [Hind. *chatni*.] A sauce or relish of East Indian origin compounded of both sweet and sour ingredients (fruits, herbs, etc.), with spices and other seasoning.

chyle (kil), *n.* [NL. *chylus*, < Gr. *χυλός*, juice, chyle, < *χεῖν*, pour.] A milky fluid containing emulsified fat and other products of digestion, formed from the chyme in the small intestine and conveyed by the lacteals and the thoracic duct to the veins.—**chy-lif'er-ous** (ki-lif'e-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Conveying chyle.—**chy-lif'ic**, *a.* [See *-fic*.] Forming chyle.—**chy-li-fi-ca-tion** (ki'li-fi-kä'shən), *n.* The forming of chyle.—**chy'li-fy** (-fi), *v. t. or i.*; *-fied, -fying*. [See *-fy*.] To convert or be converted into chyle.—**chy'lous**, *a.* Of or like chyle.

chyme (kīm), *n.* [LL. *chymus*, < Gr. *χυμός*, juice, < *χεῖν*, pour.] The pulpy matter into which food is converted by gastric digestion.

chym-ic, **chym-ist** (kim'ik, -ist), etc. Old forms of *chemic*, *chemist*, etc.

chy-mif-er-ous (kī-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Conveying chyme.

chy-mi-fy (kī'mi-fi), *v. t. or i.*; -fied, -fying. [See *-fy*.] To convert or be converted into chyme.—**chy'mi-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

chy-mous (kī'mus), *a.* Of or like chyme.

cib-ol (sib'ol), *n.* [F. *ciboule*, ult. < L. *cæpa*, onion.] An onion-like plant, *Allium fistulosum*, cultivated in various parts of Europe; also, the shallot, *A. ascalonicum*.

ci-bo-ri-um (si-bō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-ri-ā). [ML. *ciborium*, canopy, L. drinking-cup,

< Gr. *κυβόριον*, cup, seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean.] A permanent canopy, resembling an inverted cup, placed over an altar; a baldachin; also, a vessel or receptacle for containing the consecrated bread of the eucharist, esp. one having the form of a chalice with a dome-shaped cover.

ci-ca-da (si-kā'dā), *n.*; pl. -das, L. -dæ (-dē). [L.] Any insect of the family *Cicadidæ*, which comprises large homopterous insects having a heavy body, blunt head, and large, transparent wings, and noted for the shrill sound produced by the male by means of vibrating membranes or drums on the under side of the abdomen; esp., one belonging to the genus *Cicada*, as *C. septendecim* (commonly called 'seventeen-year locust'), a species remarkable for its length of life in the larval state underground; loosely, some other insect that makes a shrill or chirring sound, as a grasshopper or a cricket.

ci-ca-la (si-kā'lā), *n.*; pl. -las, It. -le (-lā). [It.] A cicada; as, "At eve a dry cicala sung" (Tennyson's "Mariana in the South," 85).

ci-ca-trice (sik'a-tris), *n.* [F., < L. *cicatrix*.] A cicatrix; a scar.

cic-a-tri'cial (-trish'al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cicatrix.

cic-a-trice-u-la (sik-a-trik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. -læ (-lē). [L., dim. of *cicatrix*.] A small cicatrix; also, the germinating point in the yolk of an egg. Also **cic'a-tri-cle** (-tri-kl).—**cic-a-tric'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

ci-ca-trix (si-kā'triks or sik'a-), *n.*; pl. *cicatrices* (sik-a-tri'sēz). [L.] The new tissue which forms over a wound or the like, and later contracts into the scar; a scar; in *bot.*, the scar left by a fallen leaf, etc.

cic-a-trize (sik'a-triz), *v.*; -trized, -trizing. [F. *cicatrizer*, < L. *cicatrix*.] **I. tr.** To heal by inducing the formation of a cicatrix. **II. intr.** To become healed by the formation of a cicatrix.—**cic'a-tri-za'tion** (-tri-zā'shən), *n.*—**cic'a-triz-er** (-tri-zēr), *n.*

ci-ce-ly (sis'e-li), *n.* [L. *seselis*, < Gr. *σέσλις*, kind of plant.] Any of several apiaceous plants nearly allied to chervil, as *Myrrhis odorata* (the 'sweet cicely' of England), sometimes used as a pot-herb, or some species of *Washingtonia* (the 'sweet cicely' of North America).

ci-ce-ro-ne (sis-e-rō'nē, It. *chē-chā-rō'nā*, *n.*; pl. -nes (-nēz), It. -ni (-nē). [It., < L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator Cicero.] One

who shows and explains the antiquities, curiosities, etc., of a place to strangers; a guide.—**ci'ce-ro-nage** (-rō-nāj), *n.*—**ci'ce-ro-rono** (-rōn), *v. t.*; -roned, -roning. To act as cicerone or guide to.

Ci-ce-ro-ni-an (sis-e-rō'ni-an), *a.* Of, like, or befitting Cicero (106-43 B.C.), the Roman orator.

cich-lid (sik'lid), *n.* [NL. *Cichlidæ*, pl., < Gr. *κίχλη*, kind of sea-fish.] Any of the *Cichlidæ*, a family of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes of Africa, South and Central America, etc., superficially resembling the American sunfishes.

ci-cho-ri-a-ceous (si-kō-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [L. *cichorium*, chicory.] Belonging to the *Cichoriaceæ*, or chicory family of plants, as the dandelion, endive, lettuce, salsify, etc.

ci-cis-be-o (chē-chēz-bā'ō), *n.*; pl. -bei (-bā'ē). [It.] In Italy, a professed gallant and attendant of a married woman.

Cid (sid, Sp. *thērn*), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *sayyid*.] Lord; chief: a title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy Díaz de Bivar (about 1040-99), famed as the champion (*el Campeador*) of Christian Spain against the Moors.

-cide. [L. -cida, killer, or -cidium, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] A noun suffix meaning 'killer,' 'slayer,' as in *germicide*, or 'a killing,' 'a slaying,' as in *avicide*: both senses occurring in many words, as in *fratricide*, *homicide*, *parricide*, *regicide*, *suicide*.

ci-der (sī'dēr), *n.* [OF. *sidre* (F. *cidre*), < LL. *sicera*, < Gr. *σίκερα*, < Heb. *shekār*, strong drink.] A strong liquor; also, the expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruit), used for drinking, either before fermentation ('sweet cider') or after fermentation ('hard cider'), or for making apple-jack, vinegar, etc.

ci-de-vant (sē-dē-vān), *a.* [F., heretofore.] Former; late; ex-: as, a *ci-devant* official; "More than a just proportion of the renowned names of the mother-country are . . . to be found in her *ci-devant* colonies" (Cooper's "Prairie," vi.).

ci-gar (si-gār'), *n.* [= F. *cigare*, < Sp. *cigarro*.] A small, shaped roll of tobacco leaves prepared for smoking.

cig-a-rette (sig-a-ret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cigare*: see *cigar*.]

A roll of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually inclosed in thin paper; also, a similar roll of some other material, as cubebs.—**cig-a-rette'-bee'tle**, *n.* A widely distributed beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne*, destructive to dried tobacco, cigars, Cigarette-beetle.—*a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. (Enlarged.)

cil-i-a (sil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cilium*, eyelash, L. eyelid.]

In *anat.*, the eyelashes; in *zool.* and *bot.*, minute, hair-like processes; esp., in cells, animalcules, etc., such processes capable of active vibration and serving to cause motion.—**cil'i-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cilia; also, noting or pertaining to certain delicate structures of the eyeball.—**cil'i-ate**, **cil'i-at-ed** (-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Furnished with cilia.—**cil-i-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* Ciliate state; also, cilia.

cil-ice (sil'is), *n.* [F., < L. *cilicium*, < Gr. *κίλικιον*, coarse cloth made of (orig. Cilician) goat's hair.] Haircloth; also, an undergarment or shirt of haircloth; a hair shirt.

Ci-li-cian (si-lish'an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Cilicia, an ancient country on the southeastern coast of Asia Minor. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Cilicia.

cil-i-i-form (sil'i-i-fōrm), *a.* Having the form of cilia; fine and hair-like.

cil-i-o-late (sil'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [NL. *ciliolum*, dim. of *cilium*: see *cilia*.] Furnished with minute cilia.

cil-i-um (sil'i-um), *n.* Infrequently used singular of *cilia*

cim-e-ter (sim'e-tēr), *n.* See *similar*.

ci-mex (sī'meks), *n.*; pl. *cinices* (sim'i-sēz). [L., bug.] The bedbug (of the genus *Cimex*).

Cim-me-ri-an (si-mē'ri-an), *a.* [L. *Cimmerius*, < Gr. *Κίμμεριος*.] Pertaining to or suggestive of the Cimmerii, a people said by Homer to dwell in perpetual darkness; as, "There, under ebon shades . . . In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell" (Milton's "L'Allegro," 10).

cinch (sinch), *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, < ML. *cincta*, girdle, < L. *cingere*, gird.] A strong girth for a saddle or pack, made of



Ciborium (for the eucharist), 13th century. — Treasury of Sens Cathedral, France.



Cicada (*C. septendecim*). — *a*, pupa; *b*, cast pupa-shell; *c*, imago; *d*, punctured twig in which eggs are deposited.



Cigarette-beetle. — *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. (Enlarged.)



Flower with Cilia.



Sweet Cicely (*Washingtonia longistylis*). — *a*, an umbellet with the involucre; *b*, the fruit.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; an, then; y, you;

leather, canvas, or woven horsehair (western U. S.); also, a firm hold or grip on anything (slang, U. S.); also, something sure or easy (slang, U. S.); also, a variety of the card-game of seven-up, in which the players seek to 'cinch' certain tricks.—**cinch**, *v. t.* To gird with a cinch; gird or bind firmly; hence, to seize on or make sure of (slang, U. S.); in the game of cinch, to protect (a trick) by playing a trump higher than the five.

cin-cho-na (sin-kō'nā), *n.* [NL.; from the Countess of Chinchón (1576–1639), wife of a Spanish viceroy of Peru.] Any of the rubiaceous trees or shrubs constituting the genus *Cinchona*, as *C. calisaya*, native in the Andes, and cultivated there and elsewhere for their bark, which yields quinine and other alkaloids; also, the medicinal bark of such trees or shrubs; Peruvian bark; also, a drug prepared from this bark.—**cin-chon'ic** (-kon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from cinchona.—**cin-cho-nid'i-a** (-kō-nid'i-ä), *n.* Cinchonidine.—**cin-chon'i-dine** (-i-din), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from several species of cinchona, resembling quinine in action, but less powerful.—**cin'cho-nine** (-nin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from species of *Cinchona* or allied plants, resembling quinine in action, but weaker.—**cin'cho-nism**, *n.* An abnormal condition due to the excessive use of cinchona or quinine, characterized by buzzing in the ears, giddiness, etc.—**cin'cho-nize** (-niz), *v. t.*; *-nized*, *-nizing*. To impregnate or treat with cinchona or quinine; also, to cause cinchonism in.—**cin'cho-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zä'shən), *n.*



Cinchona (C. calisaya).

cinct (singkt), *a.* [*Lat.* *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, gird.] Girt or girdled; encircled; surrounded.

cinc-ture (singkt'ür), *n.* [*L.* *cinctura*, < *cingere*, gird.] A belt or girdle (as, "Such of late Columbus found the American, so girt With feather'd *cincture*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 1117); also, something surrounding or encompassing like a girdle; a surrounding border; also, a girding or encompassing.—**cinc'ture**, *v. t.*; *-tured*, *-turing*. To gird with or as with a cincture; encircle; encompass.

cin-der (sin'dér), *n.* [*AS.* *sinder* = *G.* *sinter*, dross of iron, *E.* *sinter*.] The dross of iron, etc.; slag; scoria; also, a burned-out or partially burned piece of coal, wood, or other substance (often in *pl.*); *pl.*, any residue of combustion; ashes.—**cin'der**, *v. t.* To reduce to cinders.

Cin-der-el-la (sin-dér-el'lä), *n.* [From *Cinderella* (dim. < *cinder*), heroine of a well-known fairy-tale.] A young girl, esp. one of unrecognized beauty, who is forced to labor as a household drudge, or who, for the time being, is despised and oppressed.

cin-der-ous (sin'dér-us), *a.* Of or like cinders.

cin-der-y (sin'dér-i), *a.* Of the nature of, containing, or resembling cinders; girded with cinders.

cin-e-ma (sin'ē-mä), *n.*; *pl.* *-mas* (-māz). [Short for *cinematograph*.] The cinematograph; also, the continuous picture projected by a cinematograph; *pl.*, moving pictures; also, *sing.*, a motion-picture theater. [Chiefly Eng.].—**cin-e-mat'ic** (-mat'ik), *a.*

cin-e-mat-ic² (sin'ē-mat'ik), etc. Same as *kinematic*, etc.

cin-e-mat-o-graph (sin'ē-mat'ō-gräf), *n.* [*F.* *cinématographe*, < *Gr.* *κίνημα*, motion, + *γράφειν*, draw, write.] An apparatus for projecting on a screen in rapid succession a series of photographs of moving objects so as to give the impression of continuous motion; also, the apparatus for taking the photographs.—**cin-e-mat'ō-graph**, *v. t.* To reproduce by a cinematograph.—**cin'e-ma-tog'ra-pher** (-mā-tog'ra-fēr), *n.*—**cin'e-mat-o-graph'ic** (-gräf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cinematograph.—**cin'e-mat-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cin'e-ma-tog'ra-phy**, *n.*

cin-e-ol (sin'ē-ol or -öl), *n.* [*NL.* *cina*, wormseed, + *L.* *oleum*, oil.] Eucalyptol.

cin-e-ra-ri-a (sin'ē-rä'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. fem. of *L.* *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes (with reference to the soft white down on the leaves): see *cinerary*.] Any of various horticultural varieties of the asteraceous plant *Senecio cruentus* (or *Cineraria cruenta*), a native of the Canary Islands, with heart-shaped leaves and clusters of flowers with white, blue, purple, red, or variegated rays.



Cineraria.

cin-e-ra-ri-um (sin'ē-rä'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *-ria* (-ri-ä). [*L.*, neut. of *cinerarius*: see *cinerary*.] A place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation.

cin-e-ra-ry (sin'ē-rä'ri), *a.* [*L.* *cinerarius*, < *cinis*, ashes.] Pertaining to ashes; used to hold the ashes of the dead, as sepulchral urns.

cin-e-ra-tion (sin'ē-rä'shən), *n.* [*Cf.* *ML.* *cineratus*, reduced to ashes, also *E.* *incinerate*.] The reduction of anything to ashes, as by burning.—**cin'e-ra-tor**, *n.* A furnace for cineration; an incinerator.

cin-e-re-ous (si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [*L.* *cinereus*, < *cinis*, ashes.] In the state of ashes (as, "a dead *cinereous* heap": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," iii. 7); also, resembling ashes, esp. in color; ashen; ashy; ash-colored; grayish. Also **cin-e-ri-tious** (sin'ē-rish'us).

Cin-ga-lese (sing-gä-lēs' or -lēs'), *a.* and *n.* See *Singhalese*.

cin-gu-lum (sing-gū-lum), *n.*; *pl.* *-la* (-lä). [*L.*, girdle, < *cingere*, gird.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a belt, zone, or girdle-like part; also, a part constricted as if by a girdle.

cin-na-bar (sin'ä-bär), *n.* [*L.* *cinnabaris*, < *Gr.* *κιννάβαρις*.] Native mercuric sulphide, a reddish or brownish mineral constituting the chief source of mercury; also, artificial mercuric sulphide, used as a red pigment.—**cin-na-bar'ic** (-bar'ik), *a.*

cin-na-mon (sin'ä-mən). [*L.* *cinnamomum*, < *Gr.* *κιννάμωμον*.] *I. n.* The aromatic inner bark of any of several lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum* of the East Indies, etc., esp. *C. zeylanicum*, much used as a spice, and in medicine as a cordial and carminative; also, a tree yielding cinnamon; also, any of various allied or similar trees.

II. a. Of the color of cinnamon, a light reddish brown.—**cin-nam-ic** (si-nam'ik), *a.*—**cin'na-mon-stone**, *n.* A certain variety of garnet, esp. when of a cinnamon color.

cin-que (singk), *n.* [*OF.* *cing*, *cinc* (*F.* *cing*), < *L.* *quinque*, five.] Five; the five at dice, etc.

cin-que-cen-to (chēng-kwā-chen'tō), *n.* [*It.*, five hundred, short for *mille cinquecento*, one thousand five hundred.]

The 16th century, with reference to Italy, and esp. to the Italian art or literature of that period.—**cin-que-cen'tist**, *n.*

cin-que-foil (singk'foil), *n.* [*OF.* *cing*, five, + *foil*, leaf: see *cinque* and *foil*¹.] A European potentilla, *Potentilla reptans*, with a compound leaf composed of five leaflets;



Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *ch*, *Sc.* loch; *n*, *F.* bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

any species of *Potentilla*; also, a decorative design or feature resembling the leaf of cinquefoil, as an architectural ornament or opening of a generally circular or rounded form divided into five lobes by cusps.

cin-que-pace (sing'ke-pās), *n.* [See *cinque* and *pace*.] An old dance of lively character, apparently characterized by a movement of five steps. See Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 1. 77.

Cinque Ports (singk pōrts).

[AF., 'five ports.'] A group of seaports (orig. five) in southeastern England, constituting a corporation which formerly supplied a certain number of ships and men in case of war, receiving in return important privileges and franchises.

ci-pher (sī'fēr), *n.* [OF. *cifre* (F. *chiffre*), < Ar. *ḡifr*, lit. 'empty': cf. *zero*.] An arithmetical symbol (0) which denotes naught, or no quantity or magnitude; hence, something of no value or importance, esp. a person of no influence; a nonentity; also, any of the Arabic numerals or figures; also, a combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device; a monogram; also, a secret method of writing, as by a specially formed code of symbols; writing executed by such a method; the key to this. — **ci'pher**, *v.* **I. intr.** To use figures or numerals arithmetically; also, of an organ-pipe or an organ, to sound independently of the action of the player, in consequence of some derangement. **II. tr.** To calculate numerically; figure; also, to write in or as in cipher; also, to decipher; in *ship-building*, to bevel or chamfer. — **ci'pher-er**, *n.*

ci-p-o-lin (sip'ō-lin), *n.* [F., < It. *cipollino* (so called from its layered structure), < *cipolla*, < L. *cæpa*, onion.] A variety of marble with alternate white and greenish zones and a laminated structure. Also (It.) **ci-pol-li-no** (chē-pōl-lē'nō).

ci-ca (sēr'kā), *adv.* and *prep.* [L.] About: used esp. in giving approximate dates, and often abbreviated *c.* or *c.* (as, c. 1550).

Cir-cas-sian (sēr-kash'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia, a region on the northern slope of the Caucasus Mountains, and bordering on the Black Sea. — **Circassian walnut**, a kind of walnut, a variety of *Juglans regia*, native in the Old World, whose wood is used in making furniture. — **Cir-cas'-sian**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Circassia; one of the native Caucasian race of Circassia, noted for physical beauty and courage; also, their language.

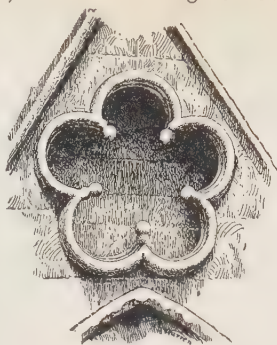
Cir-ce (sēr'sē), *n.* [From the enchantress *Circe*, represented by Homer as having turned the companions of Odysseus into swine by a magic drink.] A dangerously or irresistibly fascinating woman. — **Cir-ce'an**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting the enchantress Circe; tempting but harmful: as, "With caution taste the sweet *Circean* cup" (Cowper's "Progress of Error," 580).

ci-ren-sian (sēr-sen'shian), *a.* [L. *circensis*, < *circus*, *circus*.] Of or pertaining to the (Roman) circus.

ci-ci-nal (sēr'si-nal), *a.* Circinate.

ci-ci-nate (sēr'si-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus*, pp. of *circinare*, make round, < *circinus*, compasses.] Made round; ring-shaped; rolled up on the axis at the apex, as a frond, leaf, etc. — **ci'ci-nate-ly**, *adv.*

ci-cle (sēr'kl), *n.* [OF. F. *cercle*, < L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, circle, ring: see *circus*.] A plane geometrical figure whose bounding line or perimeter is everywhere equidistant from a particular point within it, the center; also, a closed



Cinquefoil. — Lincoln Cathedral, England.



a, inflorescence of forget-me-not; *b*, young fronds of a fern.

plane curve representing the bounding line (or circumference) of such a figure; also, any circular object, formation, or arrangement; a ring; a circlet or crown; the orbit of a heavenly body, or the period of revolution of the body; an astronomical or other instrument of which a graduated circle is an essential part; a sphere or orb; also, a number of persons bound by a common tie; a coterie; also, a series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated (as, the circle of the year); a complete series forming a connected whole (as, the circle of the sciences); in *logic*, an inconclusive form of reasoning in which unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other ('vicious circle'). — **circle of latitude**, in *geog.*, a meridian of the terrestrial globe; also, a parallel of latitude; in *astron.*, any great circle of the celestial sphere that is perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. — **great circle**, a circle on the surface of a sphere, the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere: opposed to a *small circle*, a similar circle whose plane does not pass through the center of the sphere. — **cir'cle**, *v.*; -*cl*ed, -*cl*ing. **I. tr.** To inclose in a circle; surround; also, to move in a circle or circuit round. **II. intr.** To move in a circle; also, to form a circle. — **cir'cler**, *n.* — **cir'clot** (-klet), *n.* A small circle; a ring; a ring-shaped ornament, esp. for the head (as, "On her head A diamond circlet": Tennyson's "Lover's Tale," iv. 286). — **cir'cle-wise**, *adv.* In the manner of a circle.

ci-rcuit (sēr'kit), *n.* [OF. F. *circuit*, < L. *circuitus*, < *circuire*, *circumire*, go around, < *circum*, around, + *ire*, go.] The act of going or moving around; a circular journey; a round; also, a roundabout journey or course; also, a periodical journey from place to place, to perform certain duties, as of judges to hold court or of ministers to preach; the persons making such a journey; the route followed, places visited, or district covered by such a journey; also, the line going around or bounding any area or object; the distance about an area or object; also, a ring† or circlet†; also, the space within a bounding line; in *elect.*, the complete path of an electric current, usually including the generating apparatus; sometimes, a distinct portion of such a path. — **ci-rcuit**, *v.* **I. tr.** To go or move around; make the circuit of. **II. intr.** To go or move in a circuit. — **ci-rcu'i-tous** (-kā'i-tus), *a.* [ML. *circuitosus*.] Of the nature of a circuit; roundabout; not direct. — **ci-rcu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **ci-rcu'i-tous-ness**, *n.* — **ci-rcuit-rid'er**, *n.* An itinerant Methodist minister who rides from place to place to preach along a circuit. — **ci-rcu'i-ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). Circuitous quality; roundabout character; also, a circuitous course or proceeding.

ci-rcu-la-ble (sēr'kū-lā-bl), *a.* That may be circulated.

ci-rcu-lar (sēr'kū-lār), *a.* [LL. *circularis*, < L. *circulus*: see *circle*.] Of or pertaining to a circle; having the form of a circle; round like a disk; disk-shaped; round like a ring; ring-shaped; also, moving in or describing a circle or a circuit; fig., moving or occurring in a round or cycle; also, noting or pertaining to that form of reasoning called the circle; also, circuitous, roundabout, or indirect; also, pertaining to a circle or set of persons; of a letter, etc., addressed to a number of persons (whether in the form of a single copy to be passed from hand to hand, or of individual copies for various recipients), or intended for general circulation. — **circular number**, in *math.*, a number whose powers are expressed by numbers the last figure in which is the number itself, as 5 and 6. — **circular saw**, a saw consisting of a circular plate or disk with a toothed edge, which is rotated at high speed in machines for sawing logs, cutting lumber, etc. — **ci-rcu-lar**, *n.* A circular letter or notice; a notice or statement separately printed in quantities for circulation among the general public, for business or other purposes; also, a kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women. — **ci-rcu-lar-i-ty** (-lār'i-ti), *n.* Circular form. — **ci-rcu-lar-ize** (-lār-iz), *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. To make circular; also, to send circulars to; ply with circulars. — **ci-rcu-lar-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shon), *n.* — **ci-rcu-lar-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.* — **ci-rcu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

ci-rcu-late (sēr'kū-lāt), *v.*; -*lat*ed, -*lat*ing. [L. *circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, encircle, *circulari*, go about, < *circulus*: see *circle*.] **I. tr.** To make a circuit of; also, to cause to pass from place to place, from person to

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect. agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

person, etc., as rumors or money; give currency to; disseminate; distribute. **II.** *intr.* To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point, as the blood in the body; also, to pass from place to place, from person to person, etc.; be disseminated or distributed.—**circulating decimal.** See under *decimal*, *n.*—**circulating library**, a library the books of which circulate among the members or subscribers.—**cir-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *circulatio*(*n*-).] The act of circulating, or moving in a circle or circuit; esp., the movement of the blood through the various vessels of the body; any similar circuit or passage, as of the sap in plants; also, the transmission or passage of anything from place to place, person to person, etc.; esp., the distribution of copies of a publication among readers; the extent of such distribution; the number of copies of a newspaper, magazine, etc., distributed at each issue; also, coin, notes, bills, etc., in use as currency; currency.—**cir'cu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Circulating; causing circulation.—**cir'cu-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), *n.*—**cir'cu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of circulation, as of the blood.

circum- [L., repr. *circum*, adv. and prep., orig. acc. of *circus*, circle, ring; see *circus*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'around,' 'about,' sometimes used as an English formative, as in *circumcentral* (around the center), *circum-Mediterranean*.

cir-cum-am-bi-ent (sēr-kum-am'bi-ənt), *a.* [LL. *circumambiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *circumambire*, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambire*: see *ambient*.] Surrounding; encompassing: as, "the immeasurable *circumambient* realm of Nothingness and Night" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," i. 1).—**cir-cum-am'bi-en-cy**, *n.*

cir-cum-am-bu-late (sēr-kum-am'bū-lāt), *v. t. or i.*; -lated, -lating. [LL. *circumambulare*, pp. of *circumambulare*, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambulare*, walk.] To walk or go about.—**cir'cum-am-bu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*—**cir-cum-am'bu-la-tor**, *n.*

cir-cum-ben-di-bus (sēr-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [L. *circum*, around, + E. *bend*².] A roundabout way; a circumlocution. [Humorous.]

cir-cum-cise (sēr-kum-siz), *v. t.*; -cised, -cising. [L. *circumcisis*, pp. of *circumcidere*, cut around, < *circum*, around, + *cadere*, cut.] To cut off the foreskin of (males), esp. as a religious rite; perform an analogous operation on (females); fig., to purify spiritually.—**cir'cum-cis-er** (-sī-zēr), *n.*—**cir-cum-ci'sion** (-sizh'qn), *n.* [LL. *circumcisio*(*n*-).] The act or the rite of circumcising; fig., spiritual purification; also, the Jews, as the circumcised people of the Bible; those spiritually purified; [cap.] a church festival in honor of the circumcision of Christ, observed on Jan. 1.

cir-cum-fer-ence (sēr-kum-fē-rəns), *n.* [L. *circumferentia*, < *circumferre*, carry around, < *circum*, around, + *ferre*, bear.] The line that bounds a circle; the bounding line or perimeter of any regular plane curvilinear figure; the encompassing boundary of any figure; also, distance around; also, the space within a bounding line.—**cir-cum-fer-en'tial** (-fē-rən'shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the circumference.—**cir-cum-fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

cir-cum-flect (sēr-kum-flekt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumflectere* (pp. *circumflexus*), < *circum*, around, + *flectere*, bend.] To bend around; also, to place a circumflex accent on.—**cir-cum-flec'tion**, **cir-cum-flex'ion** (-flek'shən), *n.* [LL. *circumflexio*(*n*-).] A bending around; a circuitous course; also, a marking with the circumflex.

cir-cum-flex (sēr-kum-fleks). [L. *circumflexus*, pp.: see *circumflect*.] **I.** *a.* Bending or winding around; specif., noting or having a particular accent (^ , ^ , ~) indicating orig. a combination of raised and lowered pitch (as in ancient Greek), later a long vowel (as in the French *bête*, earlier *beste*), quality of sound (as in phonetic notation), etc. **II.** *n.* The circumflex accent.—**cir'cum-flex**, *v. t.* To bend around; also, to mark with the circumflex; pronounce as so marked.

cir-cum-flex'ion, *n.* See *circumflection*.

cir-cum-flu-ent (sēr-kum-flō-ənt), *a.* [L. *circumfluens* (-ent-), ppr. of *circumfluere*, < *circum*, around, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing around; encompassing. Also **cir-cum-flu-ous**.

cir-cum-fo-ra-ne-ous (sēr'kum-fō-rā-nē-us), *a.* [L. *circumforaneus*, < *circum*, around, + *forum*, market-place.] Wandering from market-place to market-place; vagrant; vagabond; quack.

cir-cum-fuse (sēr-kum-fūz'), *v. t.*; -fused, -fusing. [L. *circumfundus*, pp. of *circumfundere*, < *circum*, around, + *fundere*, pour.] To pour around; diffuse; also, to surround as with a fluid; suffuse.—**cir-cum-fu'sion** (-fū'zhən), *n.* **cir-cum-gy-rate** (sēr-kum-jī-rāt), *v. t. or i.*; -rated, -rating. [LL. *circumgyratus*, pp. of *circumgyrare*, < L. *circum*, around, + *gyrare*, turn.] To turn, wheel, or go round.—**cir'cum-gy-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*—**cir-cum-gy-ra-to-ry** (-rā-tō-ri), *a.*

cir-cum-ja-cent (sēr-kum-jā'sənt), *a.* [L. *circumjacens* (-ent-), ppr. of *circumjacere*, < *circum*, around, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying around; surrounding: as, "A paper to get folk to take shares . . . was carried through the *circumjacent* parishes" (Galt's "Annals of the Parish," vi).—**cir-cum-ja'cence**, **cir-cum-ja'cen-cy**, *n.*

cir-cum-lo-cution (sēr-kum-lō-kū'shən), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*(*n*-), < *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak.] A speaking in a roundabout way; the use of several words for one or for many few; a roundabout expression.—**cir-cum-loc'u-to-ry** (-lōk'ū-tō-ri), *a.*

cir-cum-mure (sēr-kum-mūr'), *v. t.*; -mured, -muring. [L. *circum*, around, + LL. *murare*, wall.] To wall about: as, "a garden circummured with brick" (Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," iv. 1. 28).

cir-cum-nav-i-gate (sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v. t.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare*, < *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail.] To sail around; make the circuit of by navigation.—**cir-cum-nav'i-ga-ble**, *a.*—**cir'cum-nav-i-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.*—**cir-cum-nav'i-ga-tor**, *n.*

cir-cum-nu-tate (sēr-kum-nū'tāt), *v. i.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *circum*, about, + *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare*, nod.] In bot., of the apex of a stem or other growing part of a plant, to bend or move around in an irregular circular or elliptical path.—**cir'cum-nu-ta'tion** (-nū-tā'shən), *n.*

cir-cum-po-lar (sēr-kum-pō'lār), *a.* [See *circum-*.] Around one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens.

cir-cum-po-lar-ize (sēr-kum-pō'lār-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *circum-*.] In optics, to rotate the plane of polarization of (light).—**cir'cum-po-lar-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

cir-cum-po-si-tion (sēr'kum-pō-zish'qn), *n.* [LL. *circumpositio*(*n*-), < L. *circumponere*, < *circum*, around, + *ponere*, place.] The act of placing, or the state of being placed, round about.

cir-cum-ro-tate (sēr-kum-rō'tāt), *v. i.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, < *circum*, around, + *rotare*: see *rotate*.] To rotate like a wheel.—**cir'cum-ro-ta'tion** (-rō-tā'shən), *n.*—**cir-cum-ro'ta-to-ry** (-tā-tō-ri), *a.* **cir-cum-scis-sile** (sēr-kum-sis'il), *a.* [L. *circum*, about, + *scissilis*, easily split.] In bot., opening along a transverse circular line, as the seed-vessel of certain plants.

cir-cum-scribe (sēr-kum-skrib'), *v. t.*; -scribed, -scribing. [L. *circumscribere* (pp. *circumscriptus*), < *circum*, around, + *scribere*, write, draw.] To draw a line around; encircle or surround; inclose within bounds; limit or confine, esp. narrowly; mark off or define; in geom., to draw (a figure) around another figure so as to touch as many points as possible; of a figure, to inclose (another figure) in this manner.—**cir-cum-scrib'able** (-skri'bā-bl), *a.*—**cir-cum-scrib'er**, *n.*—**cir-cum-script** (-skript), *a.* [L. *circumscribitus*, pp.] Circumscribed; limited.—**cir-cum-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shən), *n.* [L. *circumscriptio*(*n*-).] The act of circumscribing; circumscribed state; limitation; also, periphery or outline; also, anything that circumscribes or incloses; also, a circumscribed space; also, a circular inscription, as on a coin or seal.—**cir-cum-scrip'tive**, *a.* Circumscribing; also, circumscribed or limited.

cir-cum-so-lar (sēr-kum-sō'lār), *a.* [See *circum-*.] Around the sun.



Circumscissile Pod of Pimpernel.

circum-spect (sēr'kum-spekt'), *a.* [*L. circumspectus*, pp. of *circumspicere*, look about, < *circum*, around, + *specere*, look at.] Watchful on all sides; cautious; prudent; also, marked by circumspection; well-considered.—**circum-spect'ion** (-spek'shən), *n.* [*L. circumspectio(n)-*] Circumspect observation or action; caution; heedfulness.—**circum-spect'ive**, *a.* Given to or marked by circumspection; watchful; cautious.—**circum-spect-ly**, *adv.*—**circum-spect-ness**, *n.*

circum-stance (sēr'kum-stans or, esp. Brit., -stans), *n.* [*L. circumstantia*, < *circumstare*, stand around, < *circum*, around, + *stare*, stand.] That which stands around or surrounds; surroundings; also, a condition, with respect to time, place, manner, agent, etc., which accompanies, determines, or modifies a fact or event; the existing condition or state of affairs surrounding and affecting an agent (usually in *pl.*: as, to be forced by *circumstances* to do a thing); the condition or state of a person with respect to material welfare (now always in *pl.*: as, a family in reduced *circumstances*); also, an unessential accompaniment of any fact or event; a matter of secondary importance; an accessory matter; a particular or detail; also, an incident or occurrence (as, his arrival was a fortunate *circumstance*); also, detailed or circuitous narration; specification of particulars; also, ceremonious accompaniment or display (archaic: as, "pride, pomp and *circumstance* of glorious war," Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 354).—**circum-stance**, *v. t.*; -stanced, -stancing. To place in particular circumstances or relations; also, to furnish with details.

circum-stan-tial (sēr-kum-stan'shəl), [*L. circumstantia*: see *circumstance*]. **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances (as, *circumstantial* evidence, the evidence bearing on a case, afforded by various more or less relevant circumstances, as distinguished from direct testimony); pertaining to conditions of material welfare (as, *circumstantial* prosperity); also, of the nature of a circumstance or unessential accompaniment; secondary; incidental; also, dealing with or giving circumstances or details; detailed; particular; also, marked by circumstance, ceremony, or pomp (archaic). **II. n.** Something circumstantial; an attendant circumstance; a detail; an incidental feature.—**circum-stan-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), **circum-stan-tial-ness**, *n.*—**circum-stan-tial-ly**, *adv.*

circum-stan-ti-ate (sēr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. circumstantia*: see *circumstance*.] To place in particular circumstances; also, to set forth or support with circumstances or particulars.—**circum-stan-ti-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

circum-ter-res-tri-al (sēr'kum-te-res'tri-əl), *a.* [See *circum-*.] Around the earth.

circum-val-late (sēr-kum-val'āt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. circumvallare*, pp. of *circumvallare*, < *circum*, around, + *vallare*: see *vallate*.] To surround with or as with a rampart.—**circum-val'late**, *a.* Surrounded as with a rampart.—**circum-val-la'tion** (-va-lā'shən), *n.* In *fort.*, the act or art of constructing a rampart or intrenchment about a place, esp. in besieging; also, the line of works so constructed.

circum-vent (sēr-kum-vent'), *v. t.* [*L. circumvenire*, pp. of *circumvenire*, < *circum*, around, + *venire*, come.] To surround or encompass as by stratagem; entrap; also, to gain advantage over by artfulness or deception; outwit; overreach; also, to go around, or circuit (as, "By making a détour to the right, he could completely *circumvent* the bridge": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iv. 2).—**circum-vent'ion** (-ven'shən), *n.* [*LL. circumventio(n)-*] The act of circumventing.—**circum-ven'tive**, *a.*—**circum-vent'or**, **circum-vent'er**, *n.*

circum-vo-lant (sēr-kum-vō-lant), *a.* [*L. circumvolans* (-ant-), ppr. of *circumvolare*, < *circum*, around, + *volare*, fly.] Flying around.

circum-vo-lu-tion (sēr'kum-vō-lū'shən), *n.* [See *circum-volve*.] The act of rolling or turning around; a single complete turn; also, a winding or folding about something; one of the folds of anything so wound; also, a winding in a sinuous course; a sinuosity; fig., roundabout course or procedure (as, "He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*": Disraeli's "Coningsby," vi. 2).

circum-volve (sēr-kum-volv'), *v.*; -volved, -volving. [*L. circumvolvere* (pp. *circumvolutus*), roll around, < *circum*, around, + *volvere*, roll.] **I. tr.** To revolve; also, to wind, fold, or wrap about something; also, to encompass. **II. intr.** To revolve.

circ-cus (sēr'kus), *n.*; *pl. -cuses*. [*L.*, circle, ring, circus, = Gr. *kirkos*, *kirkos*, ring.] In ancient Rome, a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless inclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another, for chariot-races, public games, etc.; in modern times, a circular arena surrounded by tiers of seats, for the exhibition of equestrian and acrobatic feats, etc.; the company of performers and their equipment, esp. a traveling company of such performers; the performance itself; also, a squadron of aeroplanes that operate together ('flying circus'); also, something suggestive of the Roman circus, as a natural amphitheater, or a circular range of houses or circular open space in a city (as, Oxford *Circus*, London); also, a circle or ring.

circ-bunt-ing (sēr'l'bun'ting), *n.* [*NL. cirlus*, < *It. cirlo*: cf. *It. zirlo*, whistling (of thrushes, etc.).] A common European bunting, *Emberiza cirlus*.

cirque (sèrk), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. circus*: see *circus*.] A circus; also, a circular space, esp. a natural amphitheater, as in mountains; also, a circle or ring of any kind (poetic: as, "Like a dismal *cirque* Of Druid stones, upon a forlorn moor," Keats's "Hyperion," ii.).

cir-rate (sir'at), *a.* Having cirri; cirriferous.

cir-rhose (sir'ōs), *a.* See *cirrose*.

cir-rho-sis (si-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *kuppōs*, tawny.]

In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of the substance of the liver, kidneys, etc., consisting in induration and contraction due to excessive formation of interstitial connective tissue.—**cir-rhot-ic** (si-rot'ik), *a.*

cir-ri (sir'i), *n.* Plural of *cirrus*.

cirri-. Form of *cirrus* used in combination.—**cir-rif-er-ous** (si-rif'e-rus), *a.* [+ *-ferous*.] Bearing cirri, tendrils, or filaments.—**cir-ri-grade** (sir'i-grād), *a.* [+ *-grade*.] Moving by means of cirri.

cir-ri-ped (sir'i-ped), *n.* [*NL. Cirripedia*, *pl.*, < *L. cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] Any of the *Cirripedia*, an order or group of crustaceans typically having feet in the form of cirri or filaments. See *barnacle*¹.

cir-ro-cu-mu-lus (sir-ō-kū-mū-lus), *n.* [See *cirrus* and *cumulus*.] A cloud of high altitude, consisting of small fleecy balls or wisps, which are often arranged in rows.

cir-rose (sir'ōs), *a.* Having a cirrus or cirri; resembling cirri; also, of the nature of cirrus clouds.

cir-ro-stratus (sir-ō-strā'tus), *n.* [See *cirrus* and *stratus*.] A high veil-like cloud or haze, often giving rise to halos around the sun and moon.

cir-rous (sir'us), *a.* Same as *cirrose*.

cir-rus (sir'us), *n.*; *pl. cirri* (-i). [*L.*, curl, tuft, fringe.] In *bot.*, a tendril; in *zool.*, a filament or slender appendage serving as a barbel, tentacle, foot, arm, etc.; in *meteor.*, a variety of cloud having a thin fleecy or filamentous appearance, normally occurring at great altitudes and consisting of minute ice-crystals.

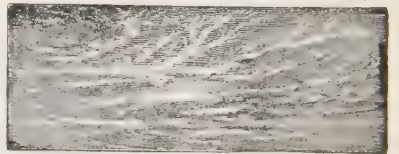
cir-soid (sēr'soid),

a. [Gr. *κίρσοειδής*, < *κίρσος*, enlargement of a vein, + *είδος*, form.] Varix-like; varicose.

cis- [*L.*, repr. *cis*, prep.: cf. *citra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'on this side of,' sometimes used as an English formative: opposed to *trans-* or *ultra-*.



Cir-bunting.



Cirrus.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

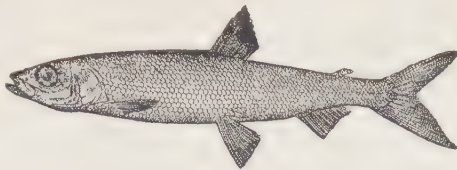
cis-al-pine (sis-al'pin or -pin), *a.* [*L. cisalpinus*: see *cis-*]

On this (the Roman or south) side of the Alps.

cis-at-lan-tic (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* [See *cis-*.] On this (the speaker's or writer's) side of the Atlantic.

cis-cau-ca-sian (sis-kā-kash'an), *a.* [See *cis-*.] On this (the European) side of the Caucasus Mountains.

cis-co (sis'kō), *n.*; pl. *-coes* (-kōz). [*N. Amer. Ind.*] Any of several species of whitefish of the genus *Argyrosomus*, as *A. arctedi*, the lake-herring, of the Great Lakes, or *A. hoyi*, of Lake Michigan.



Cisco (*Argyrosomus hoyi*).

Cis-lei-than (sis-li'than), *a.* [See *cis-*.] On this side of the river Leitha (between Austria and Hungary): applied to the division of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire with its seat in Vienna.

cis-mon-tane (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [*L. cismontanus*, < *cis* (see *cis-*) + *mons* (*mont-*), mountain.] On this (the nearer) side of the mountains; esp., on the northern side of the Alps.

cis-pa-dane (sis-pā'dān or sis'pā-dān), *a.* [*L. cis* (see *cis-*) + *Padus*, the Po.] On this (the Roman or south) side of the river Po.

cis-pon-tine (sis-pon'tin), *a.* [*L. cis* (see *cis-*) + *pons* (*pont-*), bridge.] On this (the nearer) side of a bridge; esp., on the northern side of the Thames in London.

cis-rhe-nane (sis-rē'nān or sis'rē-nān), *a.* [*L. cisrhenanus*, < *cis* (see *cis-*) + *Rhenus*, the Rhine.] On this (the western) side of the river Rhine.

cis-soid (sis'oid), *n.* [*Gr. κισσοειδής*, ivy-like, < *κισσός*, ivy, + *ειδός*, form.] In *math.*, a kind of curve with a cusp at the origin, invented by Diocles, a geometer of the 2d century B.C.

cist¹ (sist), *n.* [*L. cista*, < *Gr. κίστη*, box, *E. chest*.] In *class. antiqu.*, a box or chest, esp. one for holding sacred utensils.

cist² (sist, *W. kist*), *n.* [*W. cist*, < *L. cista*: see *cist*¹.] A prehistoric sepulchral chest or chamber; a *cistvaen*.

cis-ta-ceous (sis-tā'shius), *a.* [See *cistus*.] Belonging to the *Cistaceæ*, or rock-rose family of plants.

Cis-ter-cian (sis-tēr'shian). [*ML. Cistercium*, Citeaux.]

I. a. Belonging to an order of monks and nuns founded in 1098 at Citeaux, near Dijon, France, under the rule of St. Benedict. **II. n.** A member of the Cistercian order.

cis-tern (sis'tern), *n.* [*OF. cisterne* (*F. citerne*), < *L. cisterna*, < *cista*: see *cist*¹.] A reservoir, tank, or vessel for holding water or other liquid; as, "A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health" (Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," xxi.).

cis-tus (sis'tus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κιστος*, *κίσθος*.] Any plant of the genus *Cistus*, native in Mediterranean regions, some species of which yield *ladanum*, while others are cultivated for their flowers; a rock-rose.

cist-vaen, kist-vaen (kist'vin), *n.* [*W. cistfaen*, 'stone chest': see *cist*².] A prehistoric stone coffin or burial chamber; a tomb made of slabs of stone.



Cist (toilet casket), 3d century B.C., found near Palestrina, Italy. — Kirchnerian Museum, Rome.



Cistvaen.

cit (sit), *n.* [Short for *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, or a city person (used in disparagement); also, *pl.*, citizen's or civilian clothes as opposed to military uniform (slang).

cit-a-ble (sit'a-bl), *a.* That may be cited.

cit-a-del (sit'a-dēl), *n.* [*F. citadelle*, < *It. cittadella*, dim. of *città*, < *L. civitas*, *E. city*.] A fortress commanding a city, serving as a protection and final point of defense, and also to keep the inhabitants in subjection; hence, any strongly fortified place; a stronghold; also, a heavily armored structure on a war-ship.

ci-ta-tion (si-tā'shon), *n.* [*OF. F. citation*, < *L. citatio* (*n-*).] The act of citing; a call or summons, esp. to appear in court; a document containing such a summons; also, the quoting of a passage, book, author, etc.; a reference to an authority or a precedent; a passage cited; a quotation; also, mention or enumeration; *milit.*, mention of a soldier, corps, etc., in orders, as for gallantry. — **ci-ta-to-ry** (-tā-tō-rī), *a.*

cite (sit), *v. t.*; *cited*, *citing*. [*OF. F. citer*, < *L. citare*, freq. of *ciere*, *cire*, move, excite, call.] To summon officially or authoritatively to appear in court; in general, to summon or call; rouse to action; also, to quote (a passage, book, author, etc.), esp. as an authority; refer to as an instance; adduce in support, proof, or confirmation; also, to call to mind; mention; also, to indicate; *milit.*, to mention (a soldier, corps, etc.) in orders, as for gallantry. — **cit-er** (sit'ēr), *n.* **cith-a-ra** (sith'a-rā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. κithάρα*.] An ancient stringed musical instrument of the lyre class. — **cith'a-a-rist**, *n.* A player on the cithara.

cith-er (sith'ēr), *n.* [= *cithara*.] The cithara; also, the cithern.

cith-ern, cit-tern (sith'ern, sit'ern), *n.* [*Ult.* < *L. cithara*: see *cithara*.] An old stringed musical instrument, shaped like a lute but having a flat back, and played with a plectrum.

cit-ied (sit'id), *a.* Formed into a city; like a city; occupied by a city or cities.

cit-i-fied (sit'i-fid), *a.* Conformed to city ways or fashions; as, "This boy was well dressed . . . He had a *citified* air about him" (Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," i.).

cit-i-zen (sit'i-zēn), *n.* [*AF. citezein*, *OF. citeain* (*F. citoyen*), < *L. civitas*, *E. city*.] An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one entitled to its privileges or franchises (as, "a *citizen* of no mean city": Acts, xxi. 39); a townsman, as distinguished from a countryman; a civilian, as distinguished from a soldier, policeman, etc.; formerly, a person engaged in trade, as distinguished from the landed nobility or gentry; also, a member, native or naturalized, of a state or nation, as distinguished from an alien; a person owing allegiance to a government and entitled to its protection; also, an inhabitant or denizen. — **cit'i-zen-ess**, *n.* A female citizen. — **cit'i-zen-ry**, *n.* Citizens collectively. — **cit'i-zen-ship**, *n.* The status of a citizen.

cit-ole (sit'ol or si-tōl'), *n.* [*OF. citole*, < *L. cithara*: see *cithara*.] An old stringed musical instrument, probably a form of cithara.

cit-ra- (sit'rā-). [*L. citra*, adv. and prep., akin to *cis*: see *cis-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'on this side of,' occasionally used as an English formative, as in *citracaucasian* (equivalent to *ciscaucasian*).

cit-ral (sit'ral), *n.* [*From citr(us) + al(dehyde)*.] In *chem.*, a liquid aldehyde with a strong lemon-like odor, obtained from the oils of lemon, orange, etc.: used in perfumery.

cit-ra-mon-tane (sit-rā-mon'tān), *a.* [*L. citra* (see *citra-*) + *mons* (*mont-*), mountain.] On this (the nearer) side of the mountains; *cismontane*.

cit-range (sit'ranj), *n.* [*From citr(us) + (or)ange*.] A hybrid fruit produced by crossing the trifoliate orange and the common sweet orange.

cit-rate (sit'rāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of citric acid.

cit-re-ous (sit'rē-us), *a.* [*L. citreus*.] Citrine.

cit-ric (sit'rik), *a.* [See *citrus*.] Pertaining to or derived from lemons and similar fruits: as, *citric acid* (a white crystalline compound).

cit-rine (sit'rin). [See *citrus*.] **I. a.** Of the pale-yellow color of the citron or lemon; lemon-colored. **II. n.** Citrine



Cithern.

color; lemon-color; also, a pellucid yellow variety of quartz.

cit-ron (sit'ron), *n.* [F. *citron*, < L. *citrus*: see *citrus*.] A pale-yellow fruit resembling the lemon but larger, less acid, and with thicker rind, borne by a tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*, allied to the lemon and lime; the tree itself; the rind of the fruit, candied or preserved; also, a round, hard-fleshed variety of watermelon, used for preserving (also called *citron melon*).

cit-ro-nel-la (sit-rō-nel'ā), *n.* [Named from its citron-like odor.] A fragrant grass, *Andropogon nardus*, of southern Asia, cultivated as the source of an oil used in making liniment, perfume, and soap.

cit-ron-wood (sit'ron-wūd), *n.* The wood of the citron, a variety of *Citrus medica*; also, the wood of the sandarac, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

cit-rous (sit'rus), *a.* [See *citrus*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Citrus*, of rutaceous trees and shrubs. See *citrus*.

cit-rus (sit'rus), *n.* [L., citron-tree: cf. Gr. *κίρρα*, the tree, *κίτριον*, *κίτρον*, the fruit.] Any tree or shrub of the rutaceous genus *Citrus*, which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, etc.

cit-tern, *n.* See *cihern*.

cit-y (sit'i), *n.*; pl. *cities* (-iz). [OF. *cite* (F. *cit*), < L. *civitas*, citizenship, the state, a city, < *civis*, citizen.] A town† or village†; a large or important town; in the U. S., an incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor and a board of aldermen or councilmen; also, the inhabitants of a city collectively; [*cap.*] with *the*, the part of London, England, situated within the ancient boundaries, governed by a lord mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen having no jurisdiction over the rest of the metropolis, and being the part of London in which the commercial and financial interests are chiefly centered (in full, the *City of London*).—**city editor**, in Great Britain, the editor in charge of the financial and commercial news in a London or other newspaper (written *City editor*); in the U. S., the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news for a newspaper.—**city of God**, heaven, as the dwelling-place of God and the blessed.—**city of refuge**, in the Mosaic dispensation, any one of six cities to which a person who had accidentally slain a human being might flee for refuge.—**cit'y-fied** (-fid), *a.* See *citified*.—**cit'y-state**, *n.* A sovereign state consisting of an autonomous city with its dependencies.

cive (siv), *n.* See *chive*.

civ-et (siv'et), *n.* [F. *civette*, < Ar. *zabād*.] A yellowish unctuous substance with a strong musk-like odor, obtained from a pouch in the genital region of civet-cats, and used in perfumery; also, a civet-cat.—**civ'et-cat**, *n.* Any animal of the genus *Viverra*, which comprises small carnivorous quadrupeds having glands in the genital region that secrete civet, esp. *V. civetta* of Africa; also, any of certain allied or similar animals.



Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

civ-ic (siv'ik), *a.* [L. *civicus*, < *civis*, citizen.] Of or pertaining to citizens, a city, or citizenship; municipal; civil.—**civ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**civ'i-cism** (-i-sizm), *n.* Civic spirit or condition; the principle of civic rights and duties.—**civ'ics**, *n.* The science of civic affairs.

civ-ies, civ-vies (siv'iz), *n. pl.* [From *civilian* (clothes or dress).] Civilian clothes or dress as opposed to military uniform. [Slang.]

civ-il (siv'il), *a.* [OF. F. *civil*, < L. *civilis*, < *civis*, citizen.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of citizens (as, *civil life*; *civil society*); of or pertaining to the commonwealth or state (as, *civil affairs*); of or pertaining to citizens in their ordinary capacity, or the ordinary life and affairs of citizens (distinguished from *military*, *ecclesiastical*, etc.); of or pertaining to the citizen as an individual (as, *civil liberty*); becoming or befitting a citizen (as, a *civil duty*); also, in a condition of, or pertaining to a state of, social order or organ-

ized government; civilized; educated† or refined†; seemly or sober, as apparel†; humane† or kind†; polite or courteous; often, merely, not rude or discourteous; also, pertaining to the private rights of individuals and to legal proceedings connected with these (distinguished from *criminal* or *political*); with reference to legal rights (as, *civil death*); of divisions of time, legally recognized in the ordinary affairs of life (as, the *civil year*; the *civil day*); also, of or pertaining to the civil law.—**civil engineer**. See *engineer*, *n.*—**civil law**, orig., the body of law proper to the city or state of Rome, as distinct from that common to all nations; also, the whole system of Roman law; hence, the body of private law developed from the Roman law, prevailing in various modern countries.—**civil service**, a collective name for all branches of the public administrative service except the military and naval; more specifically, the public service concerned with all affairs not military, naval, legislative, or judicial.—**civil war**, a war between parties within their own country: as, the English *civil wars* (between the parties of Charles I. and Parliament); the American *Civil War* (between the North and the South, 1861–65).

ci-vil-ian (si-vil'yan), [OF. *civilien*, civil (with reference to law), < *civil*, E. *civil*.] *I. n.* One versed in or studying the Roman or civil law; also, one engaged in civil pursuits, as distinguished from a soldier, ecclesiastic, etc. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to civilians.

ci-vil-i-ty (si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *civilite* (F. *civilité*), < L. *civilitas*, < *civilis*, E. *civil*.] Citizenship; civil government or order†; civilization, culture, or good breeding (archaic); courtesy or politeness; a polite attention or expression (as, "The Emperor . . . returned an answer consisting of many *civilities* and excuses": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 8).

civ-il-iz-a-ble (siv'i-li-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being civilized.

civ-il-i-za-tion (siv'i-li-zā'shən), *n.* The act of civilizing; civilized condition; an advanced state of human society; a form or instance of advancement in social culture.

civ-il-ize (siv'i-liz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [F. *civiliser*, < *civil*, E. *civil*.] To make civil, or bring out of a savage state; elevate in social and individual life; enlighten; refine.—**civ'il-iz-er**, *n.*

civ-il-ly (siv'i-li), *adv.* In a civil manner or respect.

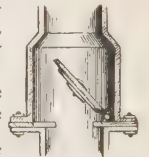
civ-ism (siv'izm), *n.* [F. *civisme*, < L. *civis*, citizen.] Good citizenship.

civ-vies (siv'iz), *n. pl.* See *civies*.

clab-ber (klab'ēr), *n.* [See *Bonnyclabber*.] Bonnyclabber.—**clab'ber**, *v. i.* Of milk, to become thick in souring.

clach-an (klāch'an), *n.* [Gael.] A small village or hamlet: as, "I often wondered what brought Mrs. Malcolm to our *clachan*, instead of going to a populous town" (Galt's "Annals of the Parish," i.). [Chiefly Sc.]

clack (klak), *v.* [Imit.: cf. D. *klakken*, F. *claquer*.] *I. intr.* To make a quick, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking or cracking; also, to talk rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; chatter; also, to cluck or cackle, as a hen. *II. tr.* To cause to clack; clap together; also, to utter by clacking.—**clack**, *n.* A clacking sound; also, something that clacks, as a rattle, a device worked by the wind for scaring away birds, or a clack-valve; also, rapid and continual talk; chatter.—**clack'=dish**, *n.* A wooden dish with a lid capable of being clacked, formerly used by beggars in soliciting alms.—**clack'er**, *n.*—**clack'=valve**, *n.* In pumps, etc., a valve consisting of a lid-like disk hinged at one edge.



Clack-valve.

clad (klad). Preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

clad-ode (klad'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, branch: see *-ode*².]

In bot., a leaf-like flattened branch. Also

cla-do-di-um (kla-dō'di-um); pl. *-dia* (-di-ā).

clad-o-phyll, clad-o-phyll (klad'ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, branch, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Same as *cladode*.



Cladode.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

claes (klāz), *n. pl.* Scotch form of *clothes*.

claim (klām), *v.* [OF. *clamer*, *clamer*, < L. *clamare*, cry out, shout, call.] **I. intr.** To cry out; call; also, to put forward a claim; assert a right. **II. tr.** To proclaim; call or name; also, to cry or call for; also, to demand by or as by virtue of a right; demand as a right or as due; also, to assert, and demand the recognition of (a right, title, possession, etc.); assert one's right to; also, to assert or maintain as a fact; also, of things, to require as due or fitting.

—**claim**, *n.* A cry or call; a demand for something as due; an assertion of a right or alleged right; an assertion of something as a fact; also, a right to claim or demand; a just title to something; also, that which is claimed; a piece of public land to which formal claim is made for mining or other purposes. —**claim'a-ble**, *a.* That may be claimed. —**claim'ant**, *n.* One who makes a claim. —**claim'er**, *n.*

clair-au-di-ent (klār-ā'di-ent). [F. *clair*, clear, + L. *audiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *audire*, hear.] **I. a.** Having the power of hearing, esp. in a state of trance, sounds beyond the natural range of hearing. **II. n.** A clairaudient person. —**clair-au-di-ence**, *n.*

claire-cole, **clear-cole** (klār'kōl, klēr'-), *n.* [F. *claire colle*, 'clear glue'.] In painting, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of subsequent coats of paint; in *gilding*, a coating of size over which gold-leaf is to be applied.

clair-ob-scure (klār'qb-skūr'), *n.* [F. *clair-obscur*.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

clair-schach (klār'shäch), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *clairseach*.] The old Celtic harp, strung with wire.

clair-voy-ant (klār-voi'ant). [F., < *clair*, clear, + *voyant*, ppr. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see.] **I. a.** Having the power of seeing, at times or in certain states, things beyond the natural range of vision. **II. n.** A clairvoyant person. —**clair-voy'-ance**, *n.*

clam¹ (klam), *n.* [AS. *clam*, band, bond.] A clamp; a vise; *pl.*, pincers or tongs for various uses.

clam² (klam), *v.*; *clammed*, *clamming*. [Cf. AS. *clæman*, smear, also ME. *clam*, sticky.] **I. tr.** To smear; daub; clog. [Now prov.] **II. intr.** To stick fast; be moist or clammy. [Now prov.] —**clam**², *n.* Clamminess. [Chiefly prov.]

clam³ (klam), *n.* [= *clam*¹; prob. orig. in *clam-shell*.] Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. certain edible species, as *Venus mercenaria* (the 'hard clam' or 'round clam') or *Mya arenaria* (the 'soft clam' or 'long clam') of the Atlantic coast of North America; also, a taciturn or stupidly silent person (colloq., U. S.). —**clam**³, *v. i.*; *clammed*, *clamming*. To gather or dig clams.

clam⁴ (klam), *v.* See *clém*.

clam-ant (klam'ant or klā'mant), *a.* [L. *clamans* (-ant-), ppr. of *clamare*: see *claim*.] Crying out, or clamorous (as, "clamant children": Thomson's "Seasons," Autumn, 350); fig., crying, or demanding attention; urgent.

clam-a-to-ri-al (klam-ā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [NL. *Clamatores*, pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < *clamare*: see *claim*.] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*, a large group of passerine birds, containing those with relatively simple vocal organs and little power of song, as the flycatchers.

clam-bake (klam'bāk), *n.* An entertainment or picnic at the seashore at which the baking of clams, usually on hot stones under seaweed, is a main feature. [U. S.]

clam-ber (klam'bēr), *v. i.* or *t.* [ME. *clambren*; origin uncertain: cf. *climb* and *clamp*¹.] To climb, using both feet and hands; climb with effort or difficulty. —**clam'ber**, *n.* A clambering. —**clam'ber-er**, *n.*

clam-jam-fry (klam-jam'fri), *n.* See *clanjamfry*.

clam-mer (klam'mēr), *n.* One who gathers or digs clams.

clam-my (klam'i), *a.*; compar. *clammier*, superl. *clamiest*. [Cf. *clam*².] Sticky; covered with a sticky moisture; cold and damp. —**clam'mi-ly**, *adv.* —**clam'mi-ness**, *n.*

clam-or (klam'or), *n.* [OF. *clamor* (F. *clameur*), < L. *clamor*, < *clamare*: see *claim*.] A loud outcry; vociferation; hence, a vehement expression of desire or dissatisfaction; popular outcry; also, any loud and continued noise. —**clam'or**, *v. i. intr.* To make a clamor; raise an outcry. **II. tr.** To disturb with clamor; drive, force, put, etc., by clamoring; also, to utter noisily. —**clam'or-er**, *n.* —**clam'or-**

ous, *a.* [ML. *clamorosus*.] Full of, marked by, or of the nature of clamor; vociferous; noisy; urgent or importunate in demands or complaints (as, "a time when nature was most impetuous and most *clamorous*": J. H. Newman's "Calista," ix.). —**clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

clam'our, **clam'our-er**. British preferred forms of *clamor*, *clamorer*.

clamp¹ (klamp), *n.* [Akin to the earlier *clam*¹: cf. D. *klamp*, clamp, cleat.] A device, usually of some rigid material, for strengthening or supporting objects or fastening them together; specif., an appliance with opposite sides or parts that may be screwed or otherwise brought together to hold or compress something; also, one of a pair of movable pieces, made of lead or other soft material, for covering the jaws of a vise and enabling it to grasp without bruising. —**clamp**¹, *v. t.* To fasten with or fix in a clamp.

clamp² (klamp), *n.* [Cf. D. *klamp*, heap.] A heap or pile of any of various materials; esp., a pile or stack of bricks built up into a kind of hollow chamber for burning.

clamp³ (klamp), *v. i.* [Appar. imit.] To tread heavily; clump. —**clamp**³, *n.* A Joiners' Clamps. heavy tread or footstep.

clamp-er (klam'pēr), *n.* A clamp; also, an iron frame with sharp prongs, fastened to the sole of the shoe to prevent slipping on ice.

clam-shell (klam'shel), *n.* The shell of a clam.

clan (klan), *n.* [Gael. *clann*.] A group of families or households, as among the Scottish Highlanders, the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor; a group of people of common descent; in general, a clique, set, society, or party.

clan-des-tine (klan-des'tin), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, < *clam*, secretly.] Secret; private; concealed: generally implying craft or deception. —**clan-des'tine-ly**, *adv.* —**clan-des'tine-ness**, **clan-des-tin'i-ty**, *n.*

clang (klang), *v.* [Imit.: cf. L. *clangere*, clang.] **I. intr.** To give out a loud, resonant sound, as metal when struck; ring loudly or harshly. **II. tr.** To cause to resound or ring loudly. —**clang**, *n.* A clanging sound.

clan-gor (klang'gor or klang'or), *n.* [L., < *clangere*, clang.] Loud, resonant sound, as of pieces of metal struck together or of a trumpet; a clang; clamorous noise. —**clan'gor**, *v. i.* To make a clangor; clang. —**clan'gor-ous**, *a.* [ML. *clangorosus*.] Full of, marked by, or of the nature of clangor. —**clan'gor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

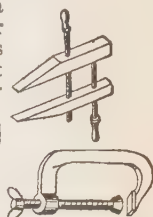
clan'gour, *n.* and *v.* British alternative form of *clangor*.

clan-jam-fry (klan-jam'fri), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A set of worthless persons: as, "A gang of playactors came . . . They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish" (Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xxxvi.). [Chiefly Sc.]

clank (klangk), *v.* [Imit.: cf. *clink*¹ and *clang*.] **I. intr.** To make a short, sharp, harsh, metallic sound; move with such sounds. **II. tr.** To cause to resound sharply, as metal in collision. —**clank**, *n.* A clanking sound.

clan-nish (klan'ish), *a.* [See *clan*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan; imbued with or influenced by the sentiments, prejudices, etc., peculiar to clans. —**clan'nish-ly**, *adv.* —**clan'nish-ness**, *n.* —**clan'ship**, *n.* Association in or as in clans; attachment to one's clan. —**clans-man** (klanz'man), *n.*; *pl. -men*. A member of a clan. —**clans'wom'an**, *n.*; *pl. -women* (-wim'en).

clap (klap), *v.*; *clapped*, *clapping*. [ME. *clappen*: cf. D. and LG. *klappen*, Icel. and Sw. *klappa*.] **I. tr.** To strike with a quick, smart blow, producing an abrupt, sharp sound; slap; pat; also, to strike together resoundingly, as the hands to express applause; applaud in this manner; also, to clasp (hands) in token of an agreement; flap (the wings); also, to push, shut, or open forcibly and with a sharp noise; slam; put, place, apply, etc., promptly and effectively; with *up*, etc., to make or arrange hastily (now colloq.). **II. intr.** To make an abrupt, sharp sound as of bodies in collision; move or strike with such a sound; also, to clap the hands, as in applause; also, to come, go, etc., suddenly or energeti-



cally.—**clap**, *n.* The act or sound of clapping; a resounding blow; a slap; a sudden stroke, blow, or act; a sudden mishap; a loud and abrupt or explosive noise, as of thunder; an applauding; applause; also, a clapper.

clap-board (klap'bôrd, commonly klap'bôrd), *n.* [For obs. *clapholt*, < LG. *klappholt* = G. *klappholz*, clapboards.] Orig., a size of oak board used for making barrel-staves and for wainscoting; in the U. S., a long, thin board, thicker along one edge than along the other, used in covering the outer walls of buildings, being laid horizontally, the thick edge of each board overlapping the thin edge of the board below it; also, a similar roofing-board.—**clap'board**, *v. t.* To cover with clapboards.

clap=dish (klap'dish), *n.* Same as *clack-dish*.

clap-per (klap'ér), *n.* One who or that which claps; the tongue of a bell; any clapping contrivance, as either of a pair of bones.

clap-per-claw (klap'ér-klâ), *v. t.* [Cf. *clapper*.] To claw or scratch with the hand and nails; fight with tooth and nail (as, "Have always been at daggers-drawing, And one another *clapper-clawing*": Butler's "Hudibras," ii. 2); also, to abuse in speech; revile. [Archaic or prov.].—**clap'per-claw-er**, *n.*

clap-trap (klap'trap), *n.* Any artifice or expedient for winning applause or impressing the public; pretentious but insincere or empty language.

claque (klâk), *n.* [F., < *cliquer*, clap.] A set of hired applauders in a theater; any body of persons ready to applaud from interested motives.—**cla-queur** (klâ-kér), *n.* [F.] A member of a claque.

clar-a-bel-la (klar-â-bel'â), *n.* [L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, clear, + *bella*, fem. of *bellus*, beautiful.] An organ-stop which gives soft, sweet tones.

clar-ence (klar'ens), *n.* [From the Duke of Clarence (afterward William IV. of England).] A close four-wheeled carriage, with a curved glass front and inside seats for four persons.

Clar-en-cioux, Clar-en-ceux (klar'en-sū), *n.* [AF.; named from Clarence (< Clare, in Suffolk), dukedom created for a son of Edward III.] In England, the title of the second king-of-arms, ranking after Garter king-of-arms.

clar-en-don (klar'en-dŏn), *n.* [From *Clarendon*, proper name.] A condensed form of printing-type, like roman in outline but with thicker lines. See *type*.

clar-et (klar'et), *n.* [OF. *claret* (F. *clairet*), somewhat clear, light-colored, dim. of *cler*, < L. *clarus*, E. *clear*.] A general name in English for the red (orig. the light-red or yellowish) wines of France, except those of Burgundy, and for similar wines made elsewhere; also, a dark purplish-red color.—**clar'et=col'ored**, *a.*—**clar'et=cup**, *n.* An iced beverage made of claret and carbonated water with lemon-juice, brandy (or other spirits), sugar, etc.

clar-i-bel-la (klar-i-bel'â), *n.* See *clarabella*.

clar-i-fy (klar'i-fi), *v.;* -fied, -fying. [OF. F. *clarifier*, < LL. *clarificare*, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, + *facere*, make.] *I. tr.* To make clear; make clear and pure; free from defects; rid of obscurities; render intelligible. *II. intr.* To become clear.—**clar'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kâ'shŏn), *n.*—**clar'i-fi-er** (-fi-ér), *n.*

clar-i-net (klar'i-net or klar-i-net'), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, < It. *clarinetto*, dim. of *clarino*, clarion.] A wooden wind-instrument in the form of a cylindrical tube with a flaring mouth, and having a single reed.—**clar-i-net'tist**, *n.* A clarinet-player.



Clarinet.

clar-i-on (klar'i-on), *n.* [OF. *claron* (F. *clairon*), < ML. *claro(n)*, *clarion(n)*, < L. *clarus*, E. *clear*.] A narrow-tubed trumpet with clear, shrill tones (now chiefly poetic); the sound of this instrument, or any similar sound (poetic: as, "the cock's shrill *clarion*," Gray's "Elegy," v.).—**clar-i-o-net** (klar'i-g-net or klar'i-g-net'), *n.* Same as *clarinet*.

clar-i-ty (klar'i-ti), *n.* [L. *claritas*, < *clarus*, E. *clear*.] Clearness; also, brightness† or luster†.

cla-ro (klâ'rô), *a.* [Sp., < L. *clarus*, E. *clear*.] Of cigars, light-colored and, usually, mild.

clart (klärt), *v. t.* [Origin unknown.] To smear or spot with something sticky or dirty; befoul with dirt.. [Sc. and north. Eng.].—**clart**, *n.* A smear or clot of something sticky, dirty, or moist; *pl.*, mud or dirt. [Sc. and north. Eng.].—**clart'y**, *a.*

cla-ry (klâ'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). [ML. *sclearea*; origin unknown.] Any of several species of *salvia* or sage, esp. *Salvia sclarea*, which is cultivated as a pot-herb.

clash (klash), *v.* [Appar. imit.] *I. intr.* To make a loud, harsh noise, as by the collision of weapons; collide, esp. noisily; also, to come into conflict; disagree. *II. tr.* To strike with a resounding collision, as weapons; strike violently together; also, to produce (sound, etc.) by or as by collision.—**clash**, *n.* The noise of or as of a collision, as of weapons; a collision, esp. a noisy one; also, a conflict; opposition, as of views or interests.—**clash'er**, *n.*—**clash'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

clasp (klâsp), *n.* [ME. *clasp*, *clapse*: origin uncertain.] A device, usually of metal, for fastening things or parts together; any fastening or connection; anything that clasps; a military decoration consisting of a narrow bar of metal fixed transversely on the ribbon by which a medal is hung, and representing some operation in which the bearer took part; also, the act of clasping or embracing; a grasp; an embrace.—**clasp**, *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a clasp; furnish with a clasp; also, to take hold of with an infolding grasp; embrace closely; inclose or infold; also, to fold (the arms, tentacles, etc.) around or over something.—**clasp'er**, *n.*—**clasp'=knife**, *n.* A knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle, esp. a large knife with a single blade which when open may be secured in place by a catch.

class (klâs), *n.* [F. *classe*, < L. *classis*, class (of people, etc.), army, fleet.] Each of six divisions of the ancient Roman people made according to their wealth, for purposes of taxation; hence, any division of society according to status; also, the system of dividing society in this manner; caste; also, social rank, esp. high rank; also, a number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, pursuing the same studies, ranked together, or graduated in the same year; the assembly of such a body; also, any division of persons or things according to rank or grade; also, excellence or merit (slang); also, a number of persons or things regarded as forming one body through the possession of common attributes; a kind or sort; a zoological or botanical group or category ranking below a subkingdom or phylum, and above an order; *eccles.*, a classis; in the *Methodist Ch.*, one of several small companies, each composed of about twelve members under a leader, into which each society or congregation is divided.—**the classes**, the higher classes of society, as distinguished from the masses.—**class**, *v. I. tr.* To arrange in classes; also, to place or rate as to class. *II. intr.* To be classed; take or have a place in a particular class.—**class'a-ble**, *a.* That may be classed.—**class'=day**, *n.* In American colleges and schools, a day during the commencement season on which the members of the graduating class celebrate the completion of their course with literary and other exercises.—**class'er**, *n.*

class-sic (klas'ik). [= F. *classique*, < L. *classicus*, pertaining to a class, of the first or highest class, < *classis*: see *class*.] *I. a.* Of the first or highest class or rank; serving as a standard, model, or guide; also, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Greek and Roman antiquity, esp. with reference to literature and art; in the style of the ancient Greek and Roman literature or art; classical; hence, of literary or historical renown. *II. n.* An author or a literary production of the first rank, esp. in Greek or Latin; *pl.*, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome; *sing.*, an artist or an artistic production of the highest class; also, one versed in the classics; one who adheres to classical rules and models.—**clas'si-cal**, *a.* Classic; esp., in accordance with ancient Greek and Roman models in literature or art, or with later systems of principles modeled upon them; marked by classicism; pertaining to or versed in the ancient classics; *eccles.*, pertaining to a classis.—**clas'si-cal-ism**, *n.* Classicism.—**clas-si-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), *n.* Classical quality.—**clas'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**clas'si-cal-ness**, *n.*—**clas'si-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The principles of classic literature or art, or adherence to them; the classical style in literature or art,

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviăry, ŭlect, agőny, intő, ŭnite; (obscured) errănt, operă, ardënt, actőr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒn, then; y, you;

characterized esp. by attention to form with the general effect of regularity, simplicity, and restraint (cf. *romanticism*); also, a classical idiom or form; also, classical scholarship or learning.—**clas/si-cist** (-sist), *n.* A classical scholar; also, one who advocates the study of the ancient classics; also, an adherent of classicism in literature or art.—**clas-si-cis/tic**, *a.*—**clas/si-cize** (-siz), *v. t. or i.*; -cized, -cizing. To conform to the classic style.

clas-si-fi-a-ble (klas'i-fi-ə-bl), *a.* That may be classified.

clas-sif-ic (kla-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *classis*, class: see -fic.] Distinguishing a class; pertaining to classification.—**clas-sif-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clas-si-fi-ca-tion (klas'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act or the result of classifying.—**clas/si-fi-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-rī), *a.*

clas-si-fy (klas'i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [L. *classis*, class: see -fy.] To arrange or distribute in classes; place according to class.—**clas/si-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

clas-sis (klas'is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [L.] A class; *eccles.*, in certain Reformed churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery in Presbyterian churches; formerly, a presbytery.

class-mate (klās'māt), *n.* A member of the same class, as at school or college.

class-y (klas'i), *a.* Of high class, rank, or grade; stylish; fine. [Slang.]

clas-tic (klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *κλαστός*, broken, < *κλάν*, break.] Breaking up or dividing into fragments or parts; pertaining to such division; noting or pertaining to an anatomical model made up of detachable pieces; in *geol.*, fragmental.

clath-rate (klath'rāt), *a.* [L. *clathratus*, < *clathri*, lattice, < Gr. *κλειθρον*, a bar: see *cleithral*.] Resembling a lattice; divided or marked like latticework.

clat-ter (klat'ēr), *v.* [Cf. AS. *clatrung*, a clattering, D. *klateren*, clatter.] **I. intr.** To make a rattling sound, as of hard bodies striking rapidly together; move rapidly with such a sound; also, to talk fast and noisily; talk idly. **II. tr.** To cause to clatter.—**clat'ter**, *n.* A clattering noise; also, noisy talk; confused din of voices (as, "He heard a clatter of voices speaking quickly in the passage": Trollope's "Warden," xvii.); also, idle talk; gossip.—**clat'ter-er**, *n.*—**clat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Claude Lor-rain (klād lō-rān'), *glass or mir'ror*. [From *Claude Lorrain* (1600–82), French landscape-painter.] A dark or colored, slightly convex mirror for bringing into small compass the features of a landscape: so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorrain.

Clau-di-an (klā'di-ən), *a.* Pertaining to any of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius, or to either of two gentes, one patrician and the other plebeian, of which they were members; esp., pertaining to the emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, who were members of the patrician gens, or to their period (A.D. 14–68).

clau-di-ca-tion (klā-di-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *claudicatio*(n)-, < *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame.] A halting or limping; a limp.

clause (klāz), *n.* [OF. F. *clause*, < ML. *clausa*, < L. *claudere*, shut, close.] A distinct portion of a discourse or writing, as a sentence or paragraph; a distinct article, stipulation, proviso, etc., in a formal or legal document; in *gram.*, a group of words, containing a subject and a predicate, forming part of a compound or complex sentence.

claus-tral (klās'trāl), *a.* [ML. *claustralis*, < *claustrum*, E. *cloister*.] Cloistral; cloister-like.

clav-ate, clav-vat-ed (klā'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [L. *clava*, club.] Club-shaped.—**clav'ate-ly**, *adv.*

clave¹, clave² (klāv). Archaic preterit of *cleave¹*, *cleave²*.

clav-e-cin (klav'ē-sin), *n.* [F., < ML. *clavicymbalum*, < L. *clavis*, key, + *cymbalum*, cymbal.] A harpsichord.—**clav'-e-cin-ist**, *n.* A player on the clavecin.

clav-er (klā'vēr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To talk idly; prate; gossip. [Chiefly Sc.]-**clav'er**, *n.* Idle talk; a piece of gossip. [Chiefly Sc.]

clav-i-chord (klav'i-kórd), *n.* [ML. *clavicordium*, < L. *clavis*, key, + *chorda*, string.] A stringed musical instrument with a keyboard, whose tones were produced by the action of brass pins raised and held against the strings: now superseded by the pianoforte.

clav-i-cle (klav'i-kl), *n.* [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a bone of the pectoral arch; in man, either of two slender bones each articulating with the sternum and a scapula and forming the anterior part of a shoulder; the collar-bone.  Human Clavicle, left side.

clav-i-corn (klav'i-körn). [NL. *clavicornis*, < L. *clava*, club, + *cornu*, horn.] **I. a.** Having club-shaped antennæ, as many beetles of the group *Clavicornia*; belonging to this group. **II. n.** A clavicorn beetle.

clav-ic-u-lar (kla-vik'ü-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

clav-i-er (klav'i-ēr or klā-vēr'), *n.* [F. *clavier*, keyboard, also G. *klavier*, keyboard instrument (from F.), < L. *clavis*, key.] The keyboard of a musical instrument; also (pron. klā-vēr'), any musical instrument with a keyboard, as a harpsichord, clavichord, or pianoforte; also, a kind of dumb keyboard for use in finger-gymnastics.

clav-i-form (klav'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *clava*, club: see -form.] Club-shaped; clavate.

claw (klā), *n.* [AS. *clawu*, *clēa*, akin to D. *klauw*, G. *klauw*.] A sharp, usually curved nail on the foot of an animal; the foot of an animal armed with such nails; also, any similar process; the nipper-like organ, or chela, terminating certain limbs in some crustaceans and arachnids; also, any part or thing resembling a claw, as the left end of the head of a hammer.—**claw**, *v. I. tr.* To tear, scratch, seize, pull, etc., with or as with claws or nails; also, to scratch gently, as to relieve itching; also, to make, bring, etc., by clawing. **II. intr.** To use the claws or nails; scratch, clutch, etc. (at).—**clawed**, *a.* Having claws.—**claw'=ham'mer**, *n.* A hammer having a head with one end curved and cleft for drawing nails; also, a dress-coat (colloq.).

clay (clā), *n.* [AS. *clæg* = D. and G. *klei*.] A natural earthy material resulting from the decomposition of certain rocks, consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of aluminium, and used for making bricks, pottery, etc.; loosely, earth or mud; also, earth as the material from which the human body was orig. formed (see Gen. ii. 7; Job, xxxiii. 6); hence, the human body.—**clay pigeon**, a saucer of baked clay or other material to be thrown into the air as a target in trap-shooting.—**clay**, *v. t.* To treat with clay; cover or daub with clay.—**clay'=bank**, *n.* A bank of clay; also, a dun-yellowish color; also, a horse of this color.—**clay'=eat'ter**, *n.* One of a class of persons, as in parts of South America and of the southern U. S., who make a practice of eating clay or other earthy matter.—**clay'ey** (-i), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or containing clay (as, "The high clayey bank was wet and slimy": Wiseman's "Fabiola," ii. 19); also, covered or daubed with clay.

clav-more (klā'mōr), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh mor*, 'great sword.'] A heavy two-edged sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; less exactly, a basket-hilted broadsword, often single-edged, used by Highlanders.

clay-to-ni-a (klā-tō-ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; from Dr. J. Clayton (1693–1773), American botanist.] Any of the low, succulent portulacaceous herbs constituting the genus *Claytonia*, as the spring-beauty *C. virginica*.

clead-ing (klē'ding), *n.* [= *clothing*.] Clothing (Sc. and north. Eng.); in *engin.*, *arch.*, etc., a covering, casing, or lining, as the felting put around steam-pipes to prevent radiation.

clean (klēn), *a.* [AS. *clāne*, clean, clear, = D. and G. *klein*, small.] Free from foreign or extraneous matter; unadulterated; pure; also, free from dirt or filth; unsoiled or unstained; hence, free from any form of defilement; morally pure; innocent; upright; honorable; often, free from or not causing ceremonial defilement; sometimes, free from



True Claymore.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

dirty habits, as an animal; cleanly; also, free from defect or blemish; neatly made or proportioned, shapely, or trim; clever or dexterous, as action; also, free from encumbrances or obstructions (as, a *clean harbor*); without irregularity or unevenness (as, a *clean cut*); also, complete or perfect (as, a *clean sweep*).—**clean**, *adv.* In a clean manner; cleanly; wholly, completely, or quite.—**clean**, *v. I. tr.* To make clean; with *off*, etc., to remove in the process of cleaning.

II. intr. To perform or to undergo a process of cleaning.—**clean**, *n.* A cleaning.—**clean'a-ble**, *a.* That may be cleaned.—**clean'=cut'**, *a.* Clear-cut; distinctly outlined or defined; well-cut; shapely; also, of a well-defined or well-constituted character or personality, as a person.—**clean'er**, *n.* One who or that which cleans; an apparatus or preparation for cleaning.—**clean'=limbed'**, *a.* Having well-shaped limbs; shapely; well-proportioned.

clean-ly (klēn'li), *a.*; compar. *cleanlier*, superl. *cleanliest*. [AS. *clænlice*: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] Clean; habitually clean; conducive to cleanness.—**clean'li-ly**, *adv.*—**clean'li-ness**, *n.*

clean-ly (klēn'li), *adv.* [AS. *clænlice*: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] In a clean manner; neatly; purely; chastely; completely or clean.—**clean'ness**, *n.*

cleans (klenz), *v. t.*; *cleansed*, *cleansing*. [AS. *clænsian*, < *clæne*, E. *clean*.] To make clean; also, to remove by or as by cleaning (as, "And immediately his leprosy was *cleansed*": Mat. viii. 3).—**cleans'a-ble**, *a.*—**cleans'er**, *n.*

clear (klēr), [OF. *cler* (F. *clair*), < L. *clarus*, clear, bright.]

I. a. Bright† or shining†; free from darkness, obscurity, or cloudiness; transparent or pellucid; of a pure, even color, as the complexion; also, distinctly perceptible to the eye, ear, or mind; easily seen, heard, or understood; distinct; evident; plain; free from confusion, uncertainty, or doubt, as a person; perceiving or discerning distinctly; convinced or certain; also, serene or untroubled (as, "with calm aspect and *clear*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 733); also, free from guilt or blame; innocent; also, free from obstructions or obstacles; open (as, a *clear space*); also, unentangled or disengaged; free; quit or rid (*of*); also, without obligation or liability; free from debt; also, without deduction or diminution (as, a *clear thousand*); hence, without limitation or qualification (as, the *clear contrary*); absolute; sheer. **II. n.** A clear or unobstructed space; as, to measure so much in the *clear* (that is, in the interior or between bounding parts).—**clear**, *adv.* In a clear manner; clearly; distinctly; entirely or quite.—**clear**, *v. I. tr.* To make clear; free from darkness, cloudiness, muddiness, indistinctness, confusion, uncertainty, obstruction, contents, entanglement, obligation, liability, etc.; free from imputation, as of guilt; prove or declare to be innocent; pass without entanglement or collision (as, to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards); leap over without touching; get past or over; free (a ship, cargo, etc.) from legal detention at a port by satisfying the customs and other required conditions; gain as clear profit (as, to *clear* \$1,000 in a transaction); pass (checks, etc.) through a clearing-house; remove so as to leave something clear (with *away*, etc.). **II. intr.** To become clear; pass away or disappear, as clouds or mist (with *away*, etc.); exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as in a clearing-house; specif., of a ship, to comply with the customs and other conditions legally imposed upon leaving or entering a port; leave port after having complied with such conditions.—**clear'ance**, *n.* The act of clearing; also, a clear space; a clearing; in *mech.*, etc., an intervening space, as between machine parts for free play; *naut.*, the clearing of a ship at a port, or the official certificate or papers ("clearance papers") indicating this.

clear-cole (klēr'kōl), *n.* See *clairecole*.

clear-cut (klēr'kut'), *a.* Cut or formed with clearly defined outlines; distinctly defined.

clear-er (klēr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which clears.

clear-head-ed (klēr'hed'ed), *a.* Having or showing a clear head or understanding.—**clear'=head'ed-ness**, *n.*

clear-ing (klēr'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which clears; a tract of cleared land, as in a forest; *pl.*, the total of claims settled at a clearing-house.—**clear'ing-house**, *n.* A place or institution where mutual claims are settled and accounts adjusted, as between banks.

clear-ly (klēr'li), *adv.* In a clear manner; without obscurity, distinctly; plainly.—**clear'ness**, *n.*

clear-ob-scure (klēr'ob-skūr'), *n.* Same as *chiaroscuro*.

clear=sight-ed (klēr'si'ted), *a.* Having clear sight; having keen mental perception; discerning; perspicacious.—**clear'=sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

clear-starch (klēr'stärch), *v. t. or i.* To stiffen and dress (linen, etc.) with clear or transparent (boiled) starch.—**clear'starch'er**, *n.*

clear-sto-ry, clere-sto-ry (klēr'stō'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz).

The upper part of the nave, transepts, and choir of a church, perforated by a series of windows above the aisle-roofs or triforium, and forming the chief source of light for the central parts of the building; also, any similar raised construction, as that for ventilating a railroad-car.

clear-wing (klēr'wing), *n.* A moth with wings for the most part destitute of scales and transparent; esp., any of those constituting the family *Sesiidae*, many species of which are, in the larval stage, injurious to fruit-trees and other plants, or any of certain sphinx-moths.

cleat (klēt), *n.* [ME. *clete*, *clote*, wedge; akin to E. *clot*.] A small wedge-shaped block, as one fastened to a spar or the like as a support, check, etc.; a piece of wood or iron, usually with two arms, for fastening to a part, and used for securing ropes or lines; a piece of wood or iron fastened across anything for support, security, etc.—**cleat**, *v. t.* To supply or strengthen with cleats; fasten to or with a cleat.

cleav-a-ble (klē'vā-bl), *a.* That may be cleft or split.

cleav-age (klē'vāj), *n.* The act of cleaving, or the state of being cleft or split; division; specif., the property possessed by many crystallized minerals or other substances of breaking readily in one or more directions, and by certain rocks of being easily split into thin layers; in *biol.*, segmentation, esp. of the egg or ovum; in *chem.*, the breaking down of a molecule or compound into simpler molecules or compounds.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.*; *cleaved* (archaic pret. *clave*), *cleaving*. [AS. *cleofian*, *clifian*, = G. *kleben*.] To stick or adhere; cling or hold fast (*to*); be attached or faithful (*to*); as, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall *cleave* unto his wife," Gen. ii. 24).

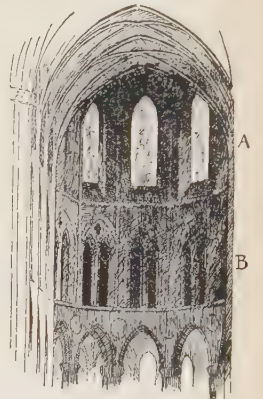
cleave (klēv), *v.*; pret. *cleft*, *cleaved*, or *dove* (archaic *clave*), pp. *cleft*, *cleaved*, or *clonen* (archaic *clove*), ppr. *cleaving*. [AS. *clēofan* = G. *kleben*: cf. Gr. γλῶφειν, carve.]

I. tr. To part by or as by a cutting blow, esp. along a natural line of division, as the grain of wood; split; rend apart; rive; also, to penetrate or pass through (air, water, etc.); also, to make by or as by cutting (as, to *cleave* a path through the wilderness); also, to separate or sever by or as by splitting. **II. intr.** To part or split, esp. along a natural line of division; also, to penetrate or pass (*through*).—**cleav'er**, *n.*

One who or that which cleaves; a heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet used by butchers for cutting up carcasses.

cleav-ers (klē'vērz), *n.* [Appar. < *cleave*.] A rubiaceous plant, *Galium aparine*, with short hooked bristles by means of which it adheres to clothing, etc.; any of certain related species.

cleek, cleik (klēk), *n.* [Cf. *clutch*.] An iron hook, as for suspending a pot over a fire (chiefly Sc.); in *golf*, a club having an iron head with a long, narrow face.



Clearstory. — Apse of Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy. A, clear-story; B, blind-story, or triforium.



Cleats, one of which is lashed to a stay.



Cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

fat, fāte, far, fāl, ūsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

clef (klef), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. clavis*, key.] In *music*, a character placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of the notes corresponding to its lines and spaces: as, the *G clef* and the *F clef* (the familiar treble and bass clefs, the first indicating that the second line of the staff corresponds to the *G* next above middle *C*, the second that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the *G* Clef. *F* Clef. *F* next below middle *C*).

cleft¹ (kleft), *n.* [*ME. clift*; akin to *cleave*².] A space or opening made by cleavage; a fissure; a crevice; a split or crack; also, a division formed by cleaving.

cleft² (kleft). Preterit and past participle of *cleave*².
—**cleft**², *p. a.* Cloven, split, or divided (as, *cleft palate*, a congenital defect of the palate in which a longitudinal fissure exists in the roof of the mouth); in *bot.*, of a leaf, having divisions formed by incisions or narrow sinuses which extend half-way or more than half-way to the midrib or the base.

cleik (klēk), *n.* See *cleek*.

cleis-tog-a-my, clis-tog-a-my (klis-tog'a-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κλειστός*, closed, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the condition of having (usually in addition to the ordinary, fully developed flowers) small, inconspicuous flowers which do not open, but are pollinated from their own anthers, as in the case of the pansy.—**cleis-to-gam'ic, clis-to-gam'ic** (-tō-gam'ik), *a.*—**cleis-tog'a-mous, clis-tog'a-mous, a.**
cleith-ral, clith-ral (klith'ral), *a.* [*Gr. κλεῖθρον*, a bar, < *κλείειν*, shut.] Of a temple, having a roof; roofed over: opposed to *hypethral*.

clēm, clam⁴ (klem, klam), *v.*; *clēmmed, clammed, clēm-ming, clamming.* [= *D.* and *G. klemmen*, pinch; akin to *clam*¹.] *I. tr.* To pinch with hunger; starve; parch with thirst; nip or benumb with cold. [Now prov. Eng.] *II. intr.* To suffer from hunger, thirst, or cold. [Now prov. Eng.]

clēm-a-tis (klem'a-tis), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. κληματίς*, dim. of *κλήμα*, vine-branch, < *κλάω*, break.] Any of the flowering vines or erect shrubs constituting the ranunculaceous genus *Clematis*, as *C. virginiana*, the virgin's-bower of the U. S., or *C. vitalba*, the traveler's-joy of Europe, or *C. paniculata*, a species native in Japan and common in cultivation; also, any plant of the allied genus *Atrayene*, often included in the genus *Clematis*.

clēm-ent (klem'ent), *a.* [*L. clemens* (*clement*-.)] Mild in temper or disposition; lenient; compassionate; also, of the weather, etc., mild or pleasant (rare). Cf. *inclement*.
—**clēm'en-cy, n.**—**clēm'ent-ly, adv.**

Clēm-ent-ine (klem'en-tin or -tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to some person named Clement, as St. Clement I. of Rome, Clement of Alexandria, or Pope Clement V.

clench (klench), *v. t.* [*ME. clenchen*; akin to *D. klinken*, clench, rivet.] To clinch, as a nail, or work nailed together (see *clinch*); close (the hands, teeth, etc.) tightly; grasp firmly, or grip; settle decisively (see *clinch*); *naut.*, to clinch.—**clench, n.** The act of clenching; tight hold; grip; *naut.*, a clinch.—**clench'er, n.**

cle-o-me (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [*NL.*; origin uncertain.] Any of the numerous herbaceous or shrubby plants constituting the capparidaceous genus *Cleome*, mostly natives of tropical regions, and often bearing showy flowers.

clepe (klēp), *v. t.*; *cleped* or *clept* (also *ycleped* or *yclept*), *cleping.* [*AS. cleopian, clīpian.*] To call; name: now chiefly or only in the past participle, esp. as *ycleped* or *yclept*. [Archaic.]

clep-sy-dra (klep'si-drā), *n.*; pl. -*dras* or -*dræ* (-drē). [*L.*, < *Gr. κλεψύδρα*, < *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *ὕδωρ*, water.] A device for measuring time by the regulated flow of water or mercury through a small aperture: as, "She . . . turns her glance towards a *clepsydra* or water-clock, on a bracket near her" (Wiseman's "Fabiola," i. 1).

clep-to-ma-ni-a (klep-tō-mā'ni-ā), etc. See *kleptomania*, etc.

clere-sto-ry (klēr'stō'ri), *n.* See *clearstory*.

cler-gy (klēr'ji), *n.* [*OF. clergie*, < *LL. clericus*: see *cleric*.] The estate or office of a cleric or clergyman; now, the body of men ordained for ministrations in the Christian church, in distinction from the laity; also, learning† or scholarship; also, benefit of clergy.—**benefit of clergy.**

See under *benefit*, *n.*—**cler'gy=house, n.** The residence of the clergymen or clergyman in charge of a church.
—**cler'gy-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. -*men*. A member of the clergy; an ordained Christian minister.—**cler'gy-wom'an, n.; pl. -*women* (-wim'en). A woman dedicated to religion, as a nun; a female Christian minister.**

cler-ic (klēr'ik). [*LL. clericus*, < *Gr. κληρικὸς*, < *κλήρος*, clergy, orig. lot, allotment.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the clergy; clerical. *II. n.* A member of the clergy.—**cler'i-cal, I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the clergy or a clergyman; upholding the power or influence of the clergy, esp. in politics (as, a *clerical party*); also, pertaining to a clerk or copyist, or to clerks (as, a *clerical error*, one inadvertently made in copying or writing). *II. n.* A cleric; a member of a clerical party; pl., clerical garments (colloq.).—**cler'i-cal-ism, n.** Clerical principles; clerical power or influence, esp. in politics; support of such power or influence; clerical partizanship.—**cler'i-cal-ist, n.**—**cler-i-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), *n.* Clerical character or condition.—**cler'i-cal-ly, adv.**

cler-i-sy (klēr'i-si), *n.* [*ML. clericia*, < *LL. clericus*: see *cleric*.] Learned men as a class; the literati: as, "There is a certain ridicule, among superficial people, thrown on the scholars or *clerisy*" (Emerson's "Representative Men," vii.).

clerk (klēr, Brit. commonly klärk), *n.* [*AS. clerc, cleric*, and *OF. F. clerc*, < *LL. clericus*: see *cleric*.] A clergyman or ecclesiastic (now chiefly legal); a layman charged with various minor ecclesiastical duties; a person able to read, or to read and write (archaic); a scholar (archaic); a writer† or scribe; one who keeps the records and performs the routine business of a court, legislature, board, etc.; one employed in an office, shop, etc., to keep records or accounts, attend to correspondence, etc.; an assistant in business, esp. a retail salesman or saleswoman (U. S.).
—**clerk, v. i.** To act or serve as a clerk.—**clerk'ly, a.** Of or pertaining to a clerk or clerks; clerical; scholarly (archaic).—**clerk'li-ness, n.**—**clerk'ly, adv.**—**clerk'ship, n.** The position or business of a clerk; scholarship (archaic).

cle-ru-ch (klē'rōk), *n.* [*Gr. κληρούχος*, < *κλήρος*, lot, + *ἔχειν*, have.] In ancient Athens, a citizen who received an allotment of land in conquered foreign territory, but retained his Athenian citizenship.—**cle'ru-chy** (-rō-ki), *n.*; pl. -*chies* (-kiz). [*Gr. κληρουχία*.] In ancient Athens, allotment of land in conquered foreign territory among cleruchs; also, a body of cleruchs.—**cle-ru-chi-al** (klē-rō'ki-əl), *a.*

cleugh, cleuch (klūch), *n.* [= *clough*.] A ravine. [*Sc.*]
cleve-ite (klēv'it), *n.* [From *P. T. Cleve* (born 1840), Swedish chemist.] A crystallized variety of uraninite with radioactive properties, found in Norway.

clev'er (klēv'ēr), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Dexterous or nimble with the hands or body; also, adroit mentally; possessing quick intelligence with capability; smart; able; skilful; ingenious; showing adroitness or ingenuity (as, a *clever remark*; a *clever device*); also, well-shaped or handsome (chiefly prov. Eng.); suitable, convenient, agreeable, or pleasant (now colloq. or prov.); good-natured or obliging (colloq., U. S.).—**clev'er-ly, adv.**—**clev'er-ness, n.**

clev-is, clev-y (klēv'is, -i), *n.*; pl. -*ises, -ies* (-iz). [Cf. *cleave*².] A piece of metal, usually U-shaped, with a pin or bolt passing through holes at the two ends, as for attaching a draft-chain, etc., to a plow or the like.

clew (klō), etc. Var. spelling of *clue*, etc. (now esp. *naut.*).

cli-an-thus (kli-an'thus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλέος*, fame, glory, + *άνθος*, flower.] Any plant of the fabaceous genus *Clanthus*, native in Australia and New Zealand, and comprising two species, shrubs or vines with handsome flowers, which are cultivated in hothouses and gardens; the glory-pea.
cli-ché (klē-shā), *n.*; pl. *clichés* (-shāz, *F.* -shā).

[*F.*] A stereotype or electrotype plate; fig., a stereotyped expression, idea, practice, or the like.



Clevis.

Clanthus (*C. puniceus*).

click (klik), *v.* [Imit.: cf. *clack*.] **I. intr.** To emit or make a slight, sharp sound, as of the cocking of a pistol; produce a succession of such sounds. **II. tr.** To cause to click; strike with a click.—**click**, *n.* A slight, sharp sound, as of the cocking of a pistol; also, any of a class of sounds in South African languages, produced by withdrawing the tongue by a sucking action from a part of the mouth with which it has been in contact; also, some clicking mechanism, as a detent or a pawl.—**click'-bee'tle**, *n.* An elaterid: so called from the clicking sound made in springing up, as after having been laid on its back.—**click'er**, *n.*

cli-do-man-cy (kli'dō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. κλειός (κλειδ-), key, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a key.

cli-ent (kli'ent), *n.* [L. *cliens* (*client-*), for *cliens*, prop. ppr. of *cluere*, hear: see *loud*.] An ancient Roman plebeian who lived under the patronage of a patrician; hence, any one under the patronage or protection of another; a dependent; a vassal; a follower; also, one who applies to a lawyer for advice or commits his cause or legal interests to a lawyer's management; hence, in general, one who resorts to another for professional or business services; a customer.—**cli'en-tage** (-en-tāj), *n.* Clientship; also, clients collectively.—**cli'en-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a client.—**cli-en-tele** (kli-en-tēl' or -tel'), *n.* [L. *clientela*.] Clientship; also, clients collectively; a body of clients, or followers, customers, etc. Also (F.) **cli-en-tèle** (klē-on-tel).—**cli'ent-less**, *a.* Having no clients.—**cli'ent-ship**, *n.* The condition or relation of a client.

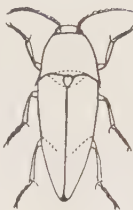
cliff (klif), *n.* [AS. *clif* = D., LG., and Icel. *klif*.] The high, steep face of a rocky mass; a steep rock or headland; a precipice.—**cliff'-dwell'er**, *n.* One who dwells on a cliff; esp., a member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern U. S. who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.—**cliff'-dwell'ing**, *n.* A dwelling of cliff-dwellers.—**cliff'y**, *a.* Having cliffs, or formed by cliffs; craggy: as, "The hills . . . were still tall and bare, with *cliffy* battlements" (Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," v. 3).

clift (klift), *n.* Var. of *cliff*. [Archaic or prov.]

cli-mac-ter-ic (kli-mak-ter'ik or kli-mak'te-rik), [L. *climactericus*, < Gr. κλιμακτηρικός, < κλιμακτήρ, step of a ladder, < κλίμαξ: see *climax*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to a critical period. **II. n.** A critical period in life; a year (usually one ending a period or an odd multiple of seven years) supposed to be marked by important changes in health, constitution, etc. (as, the grand *climacteric*, the sixty-third year); hence, any critical period; in *physiol.*, the menopause.—**cli-mac-ter'i-cal**, *a.*

cli-mac-tic (kli-mak'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a climax.

cli-mate (kli'māt), *n.* [OF. F. *climat*, < LL. *clima* (*climat-*), < Gr. κλίμα (κλιματ-), clime, zone, lit. 'slope' (of the earth from equator to pole), < κλίνειν, incline: see *lean*.] Any of the zones or belts parallel to the equator into which the earth's surface was formerly divided; a region with respect to its atmospheric conditions; also, the characteristic condition of a region in respect to amount or variation of heat and cold, moisture, wind, etc., esp. as affecting animal and vegetable life.—**cli'ma-tal** (-mā-tal), **cli-mat'ic** (-mat'ik), *a.*—**cli-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cli-ma-tol'o-gy** (-tol'-ō-jī), *n.* [See *logy*.] The science that deals with climate or climatic conditions.—**cli'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.*



Click-beetle, natural size.



Cliff-dwellings.

—**cli-ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.*—**cli'ma-ture**† (-tūr), *n.* Climate; also, a clime or region (see Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 1. 125).
cli-max (kli'maks), *n.* [LL., < Gr. κλίμαξ, ladder, staircase, climax, < κλίνειν, incline: see *lean*.] A rhetorical figure consisting in a series of related ideas so arranged that each surpasses the preceding in force or intensity; popularly, the last term or member of this figure; hence, the highest point of anything; the culmination.

climb (klīm), *v.* [AS. *climban* = D. and G. *klimmen*.] **I. intr.** To mount or ascend, esp. by using both hands and feet; rise slowly by or as by continued effort; ascend by twining or by means of tendrils, adhesive fibers, etc., as a plant; slope upward; also (with *down*), to descend, esp. by using both hands and feet, or (colloq.) to withdraw from some untenable position taken. **II. tr.** To ascend, go up, or get to the top of, as by the use of hands and feet.—**climb**, *n.* A climbing; an ascent by climbing; also, a place to be climbed.—**climb'a-ble**, *a.* That may be climbed.—**climb'er**, *n.* One who or that which climbs; a climbing plant; a device to assist in climbing, as a spiked arrangement attached to a shoe, etc., to assist in climbing poles.—**climb'ing-fish'**, *n.* A small East Indian acanthopterygian fish, *Anabas scandens*, which is able to live for a considerable time out of water and to travel for some distance on land, and is reputed to climb trees. Also **climb'ing-perch'**.



Climbing-fish.

clime (klīm), *n.* [LL. *clima*: see *climate*.] A tract or region of the earth (now chiefly poetic); sometimes, climate (poetic: see Cowper's "Task," ii. 209).

cli-nan-dri-um (kli-nan'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *-dria* (-dri-ā). [NL., < Gr. κλίση, bed, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man.] In bot., a cavity in the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest; the androclinium.

cli-nan-thi-um (kli-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *-thia* (-thi-ā). [NL., < Gr. κλίση, bed, + ἄνθος, flower.] In bot., the receptacle of the florets in a composite plant; the anthoclinium.



Section of Head of Sunflower.—
a, receptacle, or clinanthium.

clinch (klinch), *v.* [Later form of *clench*: now more common in some senses.]

I. tr. To secure (a driven nail, etc.) by beating down the point; fasten (work) together thus; rivet; also, to settle (a matter) as by a finishing stroke; fix or confirm decisively; *naut.*, to fasten by a clinch. **II. intr.** To grapple, as in fighting.—**clinch**, *n.* The act of clinching; a clinched nail or fastening; a grapple, as in fighting; *naut.*, a kind of hitch in which the end of the rope is fastened back by seizing.

—**clinch'er**, *n.* A person or thing that clinches; something decisive (colloq.).—**clinch'er=built**, **clink'er=built**, *a.* Having the outside planks or metal plates overlapping one another, as a boat or a boiler. Cf. *carvel-built*.

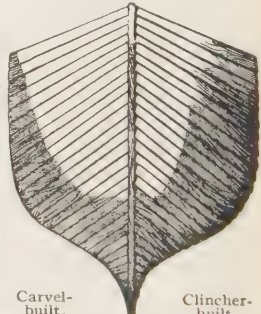


Inside Clinch.

Outside Clinch.

cling (kling), *v.*; *clung*, *clinging*.

[AS. *clingan*, stick or draw together, shrivel.] **I. intr.** To cohere; shrivel or wither (now prov.); also, to adhere closely; stick (*to*); also, to hold fast, as by grasping or embracing, cleave (*to*); hence, to be or remain close. **II. tr.** To shrivel or wither (archaic); cause to adhere (now prov.); apply closely and firmly.—**cling**, *n.* The act of clinging.—**cling'er**, *n.*—**cling'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**cling'**



Carvel-built.

Clincher-built.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

stone. **I. a.** Having a stone to which the pulp adheres closely, as certain peaches. **II. n.** A clingstone peach.—**cling'y**, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

clin-ic (klin'ik). [*LL. clinicus*, < *Gr. κλινικός*, < *κλίνειν*, bed, < *κλίνειν*, incline.] **I. a.** Pertaining to a sick-bed or to a clinic. **II. n.** One confined to bed by sickness (rare); the instruction of medical students by examining or treating patients in their presence; a class of students assembled for such instruction; a place, as in connection with a medical school or a hospital, for such treatment or for the free treatment of patients.—**clin'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to a clinic; clinic.—**clin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cli-ni-cian** (klinish'an), *n.* A physician who studies diseases at the bedside, or is skilled in clinical methods.

clink¹ (klingk), *v. i. or t.* [*Imit.*] To make, or cause to make, a light, sharp, ringing sound.—**clink**¹, *n.* A clinking sound.

clink² (klingk), *v.* Var. of *clinch*. [*Now prov.*]

clink³ (klingk), *n.* [*From the Clink, a prison in Southwark, London.*] A prison, jail, or lockup; as, "I'm here in the Clink for a thundering drink and blacking the Corporal's eye" (Kipling's "Cells"). [*Eng.*]

clink-er¹ (kling'kér), *n.* One who or that which clicks.

clink-er² (kling'kér), *n.* [*D. klinker*, kind of brick, < *klinken* = *E. clink*¹, *v.*] A kind of hard Dutch brick used for paving; also, a partially vitrified mass of brick; also, a mass of incombustible matter fused together, as in the burning of coal; slag; volcanic material; the scale of oxide formed on iron during forging.—**clink'er**², *v. i.* To form clinkers in burning, as coal.

clink-er-built (kling'kér-bilt), *a.* See *clinker-built*.

clink-stone (klingk'stón), *n.* [*See clink*¹.] Any of several varieties of phonolite which give out a ringing sound when struck.

clino- Form of *Gr. κλίνειν*, incline, used in combination.

—**cli-no-ax-is** (kli'nō-ak'sis), *n.* Same as *dinodagonal*.

—**cli-no-chlore** (-klór), *n.* [*+ Gr. χλωρός*, green.] A mineral, a variety of chlorite, occurring usually in scaly or granular aggregates, but also in monoclinic crystals.

—**cli-no-di-ag'o-nal** (-di-ag'ō-nal), *n.* In *crystal.*, the diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis.—**cli'no-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [*+ -graph*.] An apparatus used in mining, etc., for determining the deviation of a boring from the vertical; also, a device for drawing angles, consisting of two straight-edges pivoted together.—**cli-nom'e-ter** (-nom'e-tér), *n.* [*+ -meter*.] An instrument for measuring inclination, as the dip of strata or the heeling of a ship.—**cli-no-met'ric** (-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or determined by a clinometer; also, pertaining to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes.—**cli-nom'e-try**, *n.*

clin-quant (kling'kant). [*F.*, *ppr.* of obs. *cliquer*, clink, tinkle, glitter.] **I. a.** Glittering, as with tinsel; tinselled; decked with garish finery. See Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." i. 1. 19. **II. n.** Imitation gold-leaf; tinsel.

clin-to-ni-a (klin-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*; from De Witt Clinton (1769-1828), American statesman.] Any plant of the convallariaceous genus *Clintonia*, comprising stemless perennial herbs with a few broad, ribbed, basal leaves, and white or greenish-yellow flowers on a short peduncle.

Clio (kli'ō), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Κλειώ*, < *κλείω*, celebrate.] The Muse of history.

clip¹ (klip), *v. t.*; *clipped*, *clipping*. [*AS. clyppan*, embrace.] To embrace or hug (archaic or prov.); encircle or encompass; grip tightly, as by a spring.—**clip**¹, *n.* An embrace (archaic or prov.); also, a device for gripping and holding tightly; a metal clasp; a flange on the upper surface of a horse-shoe.



Clio. — Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

clip² (klip), *v.*; *clipped*, *clipping*. [*Cf. Icel. klippa*, clip.]

I. tr. To cut, or cut off or out, as with shears; trim by cutting; also, to cut or trim the hair or fleece of; shear; also, to pare the edge of (coin) fraudulently; also, to cut short; curtail; esp., to omit syllables of (words) in pronouncing. **II. intr.** To clip or cut something; also, to move swiftly.—**clip**², *n.* An act of clipping; anything clipped off, esp. the wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a smart blow or stroke, as with the hand (colloq.); a rapid gait or motion (colloq.); *pl.*, shears.—**clip'per**, *n.* One who or that which clips or cuts; also, one that clips, or moves swiftly, as a horse; a sailing-vessel built and rigged for speed; also, a first-rate person or thing (slang).—**clip'ping**, *n.* The act of one who or that which clips; also, a piece clipped off or out, as from a newspaper.—**clip'ping**, *p. a.* That clips; also, first-rate or excellent (slang).—**clip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

clique (klēk), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. cliquer*, make a sharp sound: *cf. claquer*.] A small set or coterie, esp. one associated for some exclusive or intriguing purpose; also, cliquism.

—**clique**, *v. i.*; *cliqued*, *cliquing*. To form, or associate in, a clique.—**cli-quey**, **cli-quy** (klē'ki), *a.* Forming, or inclined to form, a clique or cliques.—**cli-quish** (klē'kish), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or savoring of a clique; disposed to form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit.—**cli'quish-ness**, *n.*—**cli'quism**, *n.* Cliquish principles or spirit.

clis-tog-a-my (klis-tog'a-mi), etc. See *cleistogamy*, etc.

clith-ral (klith'ral), *a.* See *clithral*.

cli-to-ris (kli'tō-ris or kli'tō-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλειτορίς*, < *κλείω*, shut.] In *anat.*, an organ of the female of most mammals, homologous to the penis of the male.

clo-a-ca (klō-ā'kā), *n.*; *pl. cloacæ* (-sē). [*L.*, prob. < *cluere*, cleanse.] A sewer; a privy; in *zool.*, the common cavity into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals open in birds, reptiles, amphibians, many fishes, and certain mammals (monotremes); a similar cavity in invertebrates; in *fig. use*, a receptacle of moral filth.—**clo-a-cal**, *a.*

cloak (klōk), *n.* [*OF. cloke*, *cloque*, < *ML. cloca*, cloak, orig. bell: see *clock*¹.] A loose outer garment; *fig.*, that which covers or conceals; a disguise; a pretext.—**cloak**, *v. t.* To cover with or as with a cloak; hide; conceal.

—**cloak'ing**, *n.* Material for making cloaks.—**cloak'=room**, *n.* A room, as in a school or a theater, where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be left temporarily.

cloche (klosh), *n.* [*F.*, lit. bell: see *clock*¹.] A bell-glass under which plants are grown.

clock¹ (klok), *n.* [*Appar.* < *OF. cloque*, also *cloche* (*F. cloche*), < *ML. cloca*, *clocca*, bell; prob. from Celtic: *cf. D. klok*, *G. glocke*; bell, clock.] An instrument for measuring and indicating time, commonly one whose mechanism consists of a train of wheels set in motion by a weight or a spring, and having hands or pointers which move round on a dial to mark the hours, etc., and orig. and properly one giving notice of the hours by the stroke of a hammer on a gong or the like; esp., such a timepiece not carried on the person (as distinguished from a watch).—**clock**¹, *v. t.* To time, test, or ascertain by the clock.

clock² (klok), *n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] An embroidered or woven ornament on each side of a stocking, extending from the ankle upward.—**clocked**, *a.* Ornamented with clocks.

clock-wise (klok'wiz), *adv.* and *a.* In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock.

clock-work (klok'wérk), *n.* The work or working of a clock (as, to go like *clockwork*; regular as *clockwork*); also, the mechanism of a clock; any mechanism similar to that of a clock (as, "The King . . . conceived I might be a piece of *clock-work* . . . contrived by some ingenious artist": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," ii. 3).

clod (klod), *n.* [*Var. of clot*.] A lump or coherent mass, esp. of earth or clay; earth or soil; *fig.*, anything earthy or base, as the body of a man in comparison with his soul (as, "this corporeal *clod*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 786); also, a blockhead or dolt; also, a part of the shoulder of beef.—**clod**, *v. t.*; *clodded*, *clodding*. To form into clods; pelt with clods; throw with violence (*Sc.* and *north. Eng.*).—**clod'dish**, *a.* Clod-like; base; stupid; boorish; uncouth.—**clod'dish-ness**, *n.*—**clod'dy**, *a.* Abounding in clods; clod-like.—**clod'hop'per**, *n.* A countryman;

a clumsy boor; *pl.*, coarse, heavy shoes.—**clod/hop/ping**, *a.*—**clod/pate**, *n.* A clodpoll.—**clod/pat/ed** (-pā'ted), *a.*—**clod/poll** (-pōl), *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.

cloff (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*, a small allowance in weight, as to cover losses in retailing.

clog (klog), *n.* [ME. *clog*, *clogge*; origin uncertain: cf. *log*.] A thick piece of wood (now chiefly north. Eng.); a heavy block, as of wood, fastened to a man or beast to impede movement; hence, anything that impedes motion or action; an encumbrance; a hindrance; also, a kind of shoe with a thick sole, usually of wood; a similar but lighter shoe worn in the clog-dance; also, a clog-dance.—**clog**, *v.*; *clogged*, *clogging*. **I. tr.** To fasten a clog or block to; impede or restrain with or as with a clog; encumber; hamper; hinder; also, to encumber or impede by the adhesion of sticky matter; also, to fill up with something that hinders proper action or function; choke up. **II. intr.** To become clogged; become encumbered or choked up; stick, or stick together.—**clog/al/ma-nac**, *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches and characters on a clog or block, usually of wood.—**clog/dance**, *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet perform a noisy accompaniment to music.—**clog/dan/er**, *n.*—**clog/gy**, *a.* Clog-like; clogging, or apt to clog; adhesive; sticky; full of clogging matter.

cloi-son-né (kloi-zō-nā', F. klwo-zo-nā), *a.* [F., < *cloison*, partition, < L. *claudere*, shut, close.] Partitioned: applied to enamel in which thin metal bands, fixed on edge to a ground, outline the design and form partitions between the colors.

clois-ter (klois'tēr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre* (F. *cloître*), < ML. *claustrum*, cloister, L. *lock*, bar, < *claudere*, shut, close.] An inclosure; also, a place of religious seclusion; a monastery or nunnery; a convent; also, a covered walk in connection with a monastic or other ecclesiastical building, commonly running round an open court and having a plain wall on one side and an open arcade or colonnade on the other; a similar walk in connection with some other building.—**clois/ter**, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister or convent; hence, to shut up in retirement; confine; also, to convert into a cloister or convent; also, to furnish with a cloister or covered walk.—**clois/tral**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in a cloister; cloister-like.—**clois/tress**, *n.* A nun. See Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," i. 1. 28.

cloke (klōk), *n.* and *v.* Old spelling of *cloak*.

clomb (klōm). Archaic preterit and past participle of *climb*.

clon (klon), *n.* [Gr. *κλῶν*, twig, slip, < *κλᾶν*, break.] A group of cultivated plants consisting of individuals derived from a single original seedling or stock, the propagation having been by the use of vegetative parts such as buds, grafts, tubers, etc.

clo-nus (klō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλόνος*, commotion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, a series of convulsive alternating muscular contractions and relaxations.—**clon-ic** (klon'ik), *a.*

cloop (klōp), *n.* [Imit.] The sound made when a cork is drawn from a bottle; any similar sound.—**cloop**, *v. i.* To make such a sound.

cloot (klōt), *n.* [Cf. *cleave*.] One of the divisions of a cloven hoof; a cloven hoof as a whole; [*cap.*] usually *pl.*, the devil. [Chiefly Sc.]—**Cloot/ie**, *n.* The devil: as, "O thou! whatever title suit thee . . . Satan, Nick, or Clootie" (Burns's "Address to the Deil," 2). [Chiefly Sc.]

clos-a-ble (klō'zā-bl), *a.* That may be closed.

close¹ (klōz), *v. t.*; *closed*, *closing*. [ME. *clusen* (after OF. *clos*: see *close*²), for earlier *clusen*, < L. *clusus*, *clausus*, pp. of *cludere*, *claudere*, shut, close.] To shut in or surround



Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

on all sides; inclose; cover in; stop or obstruct (a gap, entrance, aperture, etc.); put (a door or other barrier) in position to obstruct an entrance, aperture, or the like; stop or obstruct the entrances, apertures, or gaps in; prevent ingress to or egress from; also, to bring together the parts of, join, or unite (as, to *close* the ranks of troops); also, to bring to an end (as, to *close* a debate); conclude or complete (as, to *close* a bargain); *naut.*, to come close to.—**closed shop**. See under *shop*, *n.*—**close**¹, *v. i.* To become closed; shut; also, to come together or unite; also, to come close; grapple, or engage in close encounter (*with*); also, to come to terms (*with*); agree; also, to come to an end; terminate.—**close**¹, *n.* The act of closing; a junction or union; a close encounter; a grapple; the end or conclusion.

close² (klōs), *a.*; compar. *closer*, superl. *closest*. [OF. F. *clos*, pp. of *clorre*, < L. *claudere*, shut, E. *close*¹.] Closed; shut in or inclosed; without opening, or with all openings covered or closed; confined or narrow (as, *close quarters*); lacking fresh or freely circulating air (as, a *close room*); heavy or oppressive, as the air; narrowly confined, as a prisoner; strictly guarded; secluded or retired; hidden or secret; practising secrecy, as a person; reserved or reticent; parsimonious, stingy, or niggardly; scarce, as money; not open to public or general admission or competition (as, a *close corporation*, a corporation which fills its own vacancies); under prohibition as to hunting or fishing, as a season; also, having the parts near together (as, a *close texture*); compact or condensed; near, or near together, in space, time, or relation; in immediate proximity (as, *close contact*); intimate or confidential (as, *close friendship*); fitting tightly, as a cap; not deviating from the subject under consideration (as, *close attention*); strict, searching, or minute (as, *close investigation*); not deviating from a model or original (as, a *close translation*; a *close copy*); nearly even or equal, as a contest; in *phonetics*, uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the oral cavity (cf. *open*, *a.*).—**close reef**, *naut.*, the last ordinary reef in a sail, producing the greatest reduction in size. Cf. *close-reefed*.—**close**², *adv.* In a close manner; closely.—**close to the wind**, *naut.*, with the head of the vessel directed as nearly as possible to the point from which the wind blows, so as just to fill the sails without shaking them. See also *sail close to the wind*, under *wind*², *n.*—**close**² (klōs), *n.* [OF. *clos*, orig. pp.] An inclosed place; an inclosure; any piece of land held as private property; an inclosure about or beside a building; a precinct, as of a cathedral; a narrow entry or alley, or a court to which it leads (Sc. and local Eng.).—**close/fist/ed**, *a.* Miserly; penurious.—**close/fit/ting**, *a.* Of garments, fitting closely to the body.—**close/grained**, *a.* Having the grain close or fine in texture, as wood.—**close/hauled**, *a.* *Naut.*, having the sails set for sailing as nearly in the direction from which the wind blows as possible.—**close/ly**, *adv.*—**close/mouthed** (-mouθd'), *a.* Reticent; uncommunicative.—**close/ness**, *n.*

close-er (klō'zēr), *n.* One who or that which closes.

close-reefed (klōs'rēft'), *a.* *Naut.*, of a sail, having the last reef taken in; of a vessel, having the sail or sails so reefed.

close-stool (klōs'stōl), *n.* A box with a seat and a lid, containing a chamber vessel, as for use in a sick-room.

close-et (kloz'et). [OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, E. *close*², *n.*] **I. n.** A private room, esp. one of comparatively small size, as for retirement, counsel, or devotions; also, a small room, inclosed recess, or cabinet for clothing, provisions, utensils, etc.; also, a water-closet. **II. a.** Pertaining to a closet; private; secluded; also, suited for use or enjoyment in privacy (as, a *closet drama*, one to be read rather than acted); also, engaged in private study or speculation; speculative; unpractical.—**close/et**, *v. t.*; -*eted*, -*eting*. To shut up in a closet or private apartment, as for a conference or interview: chiefly in *pp.*: as, "He was *closeted* for an hour with my father" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," iv. 2).

close-tongued (klōs'tungd'), *a.* Close-mouthed.

close-up (klōs'up), *n.* In moving pictures, a picture taken at close range, being on a relatively large scale, with increased clearness of detail; fig., an intimate view or presentation of anything.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

clove=pink (klōv'pink'), *n.* A pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, with a spicy scent like that of cloves; a carnation.

clo-ver (klō'vēr), *n.* [AS. *clāfre*, *clāfre*, = D. *klaver*, akin to G. *klee*.] Any of various herbs of the fabaceous genus *Trifolium*, with trifoliate leaves and dense flower-heads, many species of which, as *T. pratense* (the common 'red clover'), are cultivated as forage-plants; trefoil; also, any of various plants of allied genera, as melilot ('sweet clover').—**to be in clover**, to be like a cow in a clover-field; be in comfortable or luxurious circumstances.—**clo'vered**, *a.* Covered with a growth of clover.—**clo'ver=worm**, *n.* A green caterpillar, the larva of *Plathypena scabra*, an American noctuid moth.—**clo'ver-y**, *a.* Abounding in clover; clover-like.



Clove-pink.

clown (kloun), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow, Sw. *kluns*, a lump, clod (also fig. of persons).] A peasant or rustic; a coarse, ill-bred fellow; a boor; also, a professional jester; a buffoon; [*cap.* or *l. c.*] a male character in English pantomime, typically having a whitened face and wearing a baggy white costume; [*l. c.*] a similar character in a circus, etc.—**clown'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (*-iz*). The character or behavior of a clown; a clownish act or practice.—**clown'ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a clown or clowns; clown-like.—**clown'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

clay (kloi), *v. t.* [OF. *cloer* (F. *clouer*), nail (*encloer*, drive a nail or spike into), < *clou*, < L. *clavus*, nail.] To spike (a gun); also, to stop up; also, to surfeit; satiate, as with food, sweetness, pleasure, etc., to the point of causing disgust.—**clay'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**clay'ing-ness**, *n.*—**clay'less**, *a.* That does not clay.

club (klub), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, club, and E. *clump*.] A heavy stick, usually thicker at one end than at the other, suitable for a weapon; a cudgel; a stick or bat used to drive a ball, etc., in various games, esp. a stick with a crooked head used in golf, hockey, etc.; an Indian club; also, a rounded solid mass; a knob or bunch; a black trefoil-shaped figure on a playing-card, or a card of the suit bearing such figures; also, a company of persons organized for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object (literary, athletic, political, etc.); the building or rooms occupied by such a company; a meeting or assembly for social intercourse, etc., as at a tavern; a combination of contributions toward a common expense; an individual share of a joint expense; *naut.*, a small spar to which the foot of certain sails is bent, esp. one on a fore-and-aft topsail above a mainsail or the like (cf. *club-topsail*).—**club sandwich**. See under *sandwich*, *n.*—**club**, *v.*; *clubbed*, *clubbing*. *I. tr.* To beat with or as with a club; invert (a musket, etc.) so as to use as a club; also, to gather or form into a club-like mass; also, to unite or combine, as in a common stock; contribute as one's share toward a joint expense; make up, as a sum, by joint contributions; defray, as an expense, by proportional shares; *milit.*, to demoralize or confuse (a body of troops), as by a blunder in maneuvers. *II. intr.* To gather into a mass; also, to combine or join together as for a common purpose; contribute to a common fund.—**club'ba-ble**, **club'a-ble**, *a.* Having qualities that fit one to be a member of a social club (as, "Boswell . . . is a very clubable man": Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," Dec. 4, 1783, note); sociable.—**clubbed**, *a.* Club-shaped; thick at the end.

club-car (klub'kär), *n.* A railroad passenger-car (for men) fitted up like a social club, as with easy-chairs, card-tables, buffet, and sometimes a barber-shop and a bathroom; also, on suburban trains, a specially equipped car reserved for a club or company of daily passengers, in which they may enjoy smoking, card-playing, etc.

club-foot (klub'füt), *n.*; pl. *-feet*. A deformed or distorted foot; also, the condition of such a foot; talipes.—**club'-foot'ed**, *a.*

club-haul (klub'häl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to cause (a ship), in an emergency, to go on the other tack by letting go the lee

anchor and pulling on a hawser leading from the anchor to the lee quarter, the hawser then being cut.

club-house (klub'hous), *n.* A house or building occupied by a club.

club-man (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man armed with a club; also (pron. -man), a member of a club or clubs, esp. of fashionable social clubs.

club-moss (klub'môs), *n.* Any plant of the family *Lycopodiaceae*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium*, as *L. clavatum* (see *lycopodium*).

club-root (klub'rôt), *n.* A disease of cabbages and allied plants, due to a myxomycetous organism, *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, which causes swellings to develop on the roots.

club-rush (klub'rush), *n.* Any of the cyperaceous plants constituting the genus *Scirpus*; a bulrush (genus *Scirpus*); also, the cat-tail, *Typha latifolia*.

club-shaped (klub'shapt), *a.* Having the shape of a club; thicker at one end than at the other.

club-top-sail (klub'top'säl), *naut.*

-sl, *n.* *Naut.*, a large fore-and-aft topsail set above a mainsail or the like, with its head extended by a light spar and its foot bent to a club.

club-wom-an (klub'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (*-wim'en*). A woman belonging to a club or clubs.

cluck (kluk), *v.* [Imit.: cf. G. *glucken*, Dan. *klukke*, Sw. *klucka*, also AS. *cloccan*, cluck.] *I. intr.* To utter the cry or call of a hen brooding or with young chicks; make a similar sound. *II. tr.* To call by clucking.—**cluck**, *n.* A clucking sound.

clue, **clew** (klō), *n.* [AS. *cliuwen* = D. *kluwen*, clue, ball; cf. G. *knäuel*.] A ball of yarn or thread; in legend, a ball of thread unwound to serve as a guide through a labyrinth; hence, anything that serves to guide or direct in the solution of a problem, mystery, etc.; also, a thread or cord; the thread of a discourse, etc.; *naut.*, pl. or *sing.*, the combination of small lines by which a hammock is suspended; *sing.*, a lower corner of a square sail; also, the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—**clue**, **clew**, *v. t.*; *clued*, *clewed*, *cluing*, *clewing*. To coil into a ball; *naut.*, to haul (up) by means of the clue-lines.—**clue'-line**, **clew'=line** (*-lin*, *naut. -lin*), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope by which a clue of an upper square sail is hauled to the yard.

clum-ber (klum'bër), *n.* [From *Clumber*, estate of the Duke of Newcastle in Nottinghamshire, England.] One of a breed of spaniels with short legs and long, heavy body, valued as retrievers.

clump¹ (klump), *n.* [= D. *klomp* = LG. and G. *klump*.] A lump or mass; a cluster, as of trees or other plants (as, "great clumps of tall rank grass": Parkman's "Oregon Trail," iv.); also, a thick extra sole on a shoe.—**clump**¹, *v. t.* or *i.* To gather into or form a clump; mass.

clump² (klump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *clump*¹.] To walk heavily and clumsily.—**clump**², *n.* A clumping tread.

clumpy-y (klump'pi), *a.* Of the nature of a clump; abounding in clumps, as of trees; heavy and clumsy.

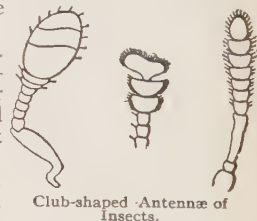
clum-sy (klum'zi), *a.*; compar. *clumsier*, superl. *clumsiest*. [From Scand.: cf. Sw. dial. *klummsen*, bumbled.] Bumbled; also, awkward in movement or action, as a person; ungraceful; unhandy; wanting in dexterity or grace; also, awkwardly executed; inelegant or unwieldy; ill-contrived (as, a clumsy apology).—**clum'si-ly**, *adv.*—**clum'si-ness**, *n.*

clunch (klunch), *n.* [Cf. D. *klont*, lump, clod.] Any of certain impure varieties of clay found in England, esp. an indurated kind; also, a soft limestone of England, sometimes used as a building-stone.

clung (klung). Preterit and past participle of *cling*.

Clu-ni-ac (klō'ni-ak), *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks which originated about 910 in the abbey of Cluny, in east-central France.

Clu-ny (klō'ni) lace. [From *Cluny*, town in east-central France.] Formerly, a kind of lace having the pattern darned on a square-meshed net ground; now, usually, a lace of the guipure class, often made of heavy linen thread.



Club-shaped Antennæ of Insects.

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, elect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; rû, then; y, you;

clu-pe-id (klō'pē-id). [NL. *Clupeidae*, pl., < *Clupea*, the herring genus, L. *clupea*, kind of small river-fish.] **I. n.** Any of the *Clupeidae*, a family of (chiefly) marine, teleostean fishes, including the herrings, sardines, menhaden, etc. **II. a.** Pertaining to the clupeids; belonging to the *Clupeidae*.—**clu'pe-i-form** (-i-fōrm), **a.** [NL. *Clupea*: see -form.] Having the form or appearance of a herring.—**clu'pe-oid**. [NL. *Clupea*: see -oid.] **I. a.** Herring-like; of the herring family (*Clupeidae*). **II. n.** A clupeoid fish.

clu-si-a-ceous (klō-si-ā'shius), **a.** [NL. *Clusia*, the typical genus; named from C. de Lescluse, French botanist.] Belonging to the *Clusiaceae*, a family of tropical trees and shrubs yielding resins (as gamboge and tacamahac), fruits (as the mammee and mangosteen), and woods.

clus-ter (klus'tēr), **n.** [AS. *clyster*.] A number of things of the same kind, as fruits or flowers, growing or held together; a bunch; also, a number of things or persons collected or situated near together; a group; a crowd.—**clus'ter, v.** **I. tr.** To gather into a cluster; also, to furnish with clusters. **II. intr.** To form a cluster or clusters: as, "His sunny hair *Cluster'd* about his temples like a God's" (Tennyson's "Enone," 59).—**clus'tered, p.a.** Gathered

into or forming a cluster (as, a *clustered* column or pillar, one which consists, or appears to consist, of several columns or shafts clustered together); also, furnished or covered with clusters.—**clus'ter-y, a.** Having or forming clusters.

clutch¹ (kluch), **v.** [ME. *clucchen*, *clychen*, < AS. *clyccean*, bend, clench.] **I. tr.** To clench (the hand or fingers); also, to seize with or as with the hands or claws; snatch; also, to grip or hold tightly or firmly. **II. intr.** To try to seize or grasp; snatch: with *at*.—**clutch**², **n.** A claw, talon, or paw (chiefly in *pl.*); the hand, esp. as representing rapacity or power (chiefly in *pl.*); also, the act of clutching; a snatch or grasp; a tight grip or hold; also, a device for gripping something; a coupling or appliance by which working parts of machinery (as a pulley and a shaft) may be made to engage or disengage at will.

clutch² (kluch), **n.** [Earlier *clutch*; akin to Icel. *klekja*, hatch.] A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at one time; a brood of chickens.

clut-ter (klut'tēr), **v.** [Var. of obs. *clotter*, freq. of *clot*, *v.*; in later use associated with *clatter*.] **I. intr.** To form clots; collect together; run in disorder; move with bustle and confusion; make a clatter; speak hurriedly and confusedly. **II. tr.** To heap together or strew about in a disorderly manner; litter with things in confusion.—**clut'ter, n.** A disorderly heap or assemblage; litter; hence, confusion or disorder; also, confused noise; clatter.

Clydes-dale (klidz'dāl), **n.** One of a breed of draft-horses combining activity, strength, and endurance, orig. raised in the valley of the upper Clyde (Clydesdale), Lanarkshire, Scotland.

clyp-e-ate (klip'ē-āt), **a.** [L. *clypeatus*, < *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield.] Shaped like a round shield or buckler. Also **clyp'e-i-form** (-i-fōrm).

clys-ter (klis'tēr), **n.** [L., < Gr. *κλυστήρ*, < *κλύειν*, wash.] In *med.*, an enema.

cne-mis (nē'mis), **n.** [NL., < Gr. *κνήμις*, greave, legging, < *κνήμη*, lower leg.] In *anat.*, the leg from knee to ankle; the shin-bone or tibia.—**cne-mi-al** (nē'mi-āl), **a.**

co-. [L. *co-*, a form of *com-* used before a vowel or *h*: see *com-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'with,' 'together,' 'jointly,' 'reciprocally,' 'mutually,' freely used as an English formative, as in *coadaptation*, *coadventurer*, *codefendant*, *cofounder*, *cotrustee*, and many other (mostly self-explana-

tory) words. In certain mathematical and astronomical terms *co-* represents NL. *complementi*, 'of the complement,' or E. *complement*, as in *cosine*, *cotangent*, *co-altitude*, *co-declination*.

coach (kōch), **n.** [F. *coche*, < Hung. *kocsi*; named from a village in Hungary.] A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, often a public passenger-vehicle; a railroad passenger-car, esp. one of the ordinary kind as distinguished from a parlor-car, a sleeping-car, etc.; also, a private tutor who prepares a candidate for an examination; one who instructs others in preparation for an athletic contest, etc.; a member of a baseball club stationed near first or third base to advise the players of his team while they run the bases.—**coach, v.** **I. tr.** To convey in a coach; also, to give instruction or advice to in the capacity of a coach. **II. intr.** To ride or drive in a coach; also, to act as a coach; study with or be instructed by a coach.—**coach'=dog, n.** One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany a vehicle, resembling the pointer in form and stature, and of a white color profusely marked with small black or liver-colored spots. Also called *Dalmatian dog*.—**coach-ee** (kō'chē), **n.** A coach-driver. [Colloq.]—**coach'er, n.**—**coach'=fel'low, n.** Either of a pair of coach-horses; hence, a close companion; a comrade.

—**coach'ful** (-fūl), **n.**; **pl. -fuls.**—**coach'=horse, n.** A horse used or fitted to draw a coach.—**coach'man** (-mān), **n.**; **pl. -men.** A man employed to drive a coach or carriage; also, a certain kind of artificial fly for angling.—**coach'man-ship, n.** The work of a coachman; skill in driving a coach.

co-act (kō-akt'), **v. t.** [L. *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*: see *cogent*.] To compel or coerce; control. [Obs. or archaic.]—**co-ac'tion** (-ak'shən), **n.**—**co-ac'tive, a.** Compulsory; coercive.

co-act (kō-akt'), **v. i.** [See *co-*.] To act together. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," v. 2. 118.—**co-ac'tion** (-ak'shən), **n.** Action in concert.—**co-ac'tive, a.**—**co-ac'tor, n.**

co-ad-just (kō-ā-just'), **v. t.** [See *co-*.] To adjust mutually, or each to the other.—**co-ad-just'ment, n.**

co-ad-ju-tor (kō-ā-jō'tōr), **n.** [L., < *co-*, with, + *adjutor*, helper, < *adjuvare*: see *aid*.] One who helps another; an assistant; *eccles.*, an assistant to a bishop or other ecclesiastic; also, a bishop appointed as assistant to another bishop, with the right of succession.—**co-ad-ju'tor-ship, n.**—**co-ad-ju'tress, n.** A female assistant. Also **co-ad-ju'trix**.

co-ad-ju-vant (kō-ā-jō'vānt). [See *co-* and *adjuvant*.] **I. a.** Assisting; coöperating. **II. n.** A coöperating agent; an ingredient serving to increase the effect of another ingredient in a medical prescription.—**co-ad'ju-van-cy, n.**

co-ad-u-nate (kō-ā-d'ū-nāt), **v. t.**; -*nated*, -*nating*. [LL. *coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, < *co-*, with, + *adunare*, make one, < L. *ad*, to, + *unus*, one.] To make one; unite; combine.—**co-ad'u-nate** (-nāt), **a.** United; combined.

—**co-ad-u-na'tion** (-nā'shən), **n.**

co-agen-cy (kō-ā'jen-si), **n.** [See *co-*.] Joint agency.—**co-a'gent, n.** A joint agent; an assistant.

co-ag-u-la-ble (kō-ā-g'ū-lā-blē), **a.** Capable of being coagulated.—**co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **n.**

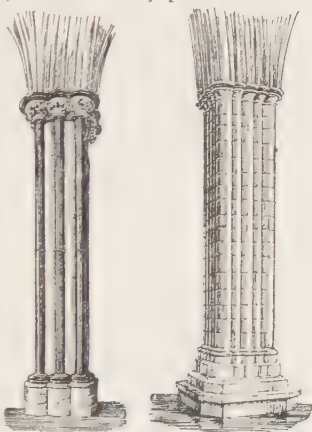
co-ag-u-late (kō-ā-g'ū-lāt), **v. t.** or *i.*; -*lated*, -*lating*. [L. *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, < *coagulum*: see *coagulum*.] To change from a fluid into a thickened mass; curdle; clot; congeal.—**co-ag-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), **n.** The act of coagulating; also, a coagulated mass.—**co-ag'u-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), **a.** Tending to coagulate.—**co-ag'u-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), **n.** A coagulating agent.

co-ag-u-len (kō-ā-g'ū-len), **n.** [L. *coagulum*: see *coagulum*.] A concentrated preparation of thrombin or allied substances which causes the clotting of blood and is used to stop hemorrhage.

co-ag-u-lin (kō-ā-g'ū-lin), **n.** [L. *coagulum*: see *coagulum*.] Any of various coagulators (substances) produced in animal organisms by the injection of certain proteid solutions.

co-ag-u-lum (kō-ā-g'ū-lum), **n.**; **pl. -la** (-lā). [L., < *cogere*, collect, curdle: see *cogent*.] A coagulating agent; also, a coagulated mass; a clot, as of blood.

coak (kōk), **n.** [Origin uncertain.] In *ship-carp.*, a projection from a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece at their joint, or a cylinder or pin of hard



Clustered Columns, 13th century. 1, from Worcester Cathedral; 2, from Exeter Cathedral.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

wood or the like let into both pieces. — **coak**, *v. t.* To unite, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of a coak or coaks.

coal (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col* = D. *kool* = G. *kohle* = Icel. *kol*.] A piece of wood or other combustible substance either glowing ('live coal') or charred or burned out; also, charcoal; also, a black or dark-brown combustible mineral substance consisting of carbonized vegetable matter, used as a fuel (as, hard coal, anthracite; soft coal, bituminous coal; brown coal, lignite); a piece of this substance. — **white coal**. See under *white*, *a.* — **coal**, *v. i. tr.* To burn to coal or charcoal; also, to provide with coal. **II. intr.** To take in coal for fuel, as a vessel. — **coal'=black'**, *a.* Black as coal; very black. — **coal'=box**, *n.* Same as *black Maria* (explosive shell): see under *black*, *a.* [Soldiers' slang.] — **coal'er**, *n.*

co-a-lesce (kō-ā-les'), *v. i.*; -lesced, -lescing. [L. *coalescere* (pp. *coalitus*), < *co-*, with, + *alescere*, grow up, < *alere*, nourish.] To grow together or into one body; unite so as to form one mass, party, community, etc.: as, "The wide earth . . . has converged and coalesced in all its various parts into one Rome" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxviii.). — **co-a-les'cence** (-les'ens), *n.* The act of coalescing; growth into one body; union into one mass, party, etc. — **co-a-les'cent**, *a.* Coalescing; growing together.

coal-field (kōl'fēld), *n.* An area containing coal deposits.

coal-fish (kōl'fish), *n.* An Atlantic food-fish, *Pollachius carbonarius*, a species of pollack; also, the beshow, *Anoplopoma fimbria*; also, the sergeant-fish, *Rachycentron canadus*.

coal-gas (kōl'gas), *n.* The gas formed by burning coal; also, a gas used for illuminating and heating, produced by distilling bituminous coal.

coal-goose (kōl'gōs), *n.* A cormorant. [Eng.]

coal-heav-er (kōl'hē'vēr), *n.* One who carries or shovels coal.

coal-ing-sta-tion (kōl'ing-stā'shōn), *n.* A station or place at which coal is stored for supplying vessels, as of a navy, or locomotives.

co-a-li-tion (kō-ā-lī'shōn), *n.* [ML. *coalitio*(n-), < L. *coalescere*: see *coalesce*.] Growth into one body; union in a body or mass; combination, as of interests; esp., a temporary political alliance between persons, parties, or states (as, "Carteret . . . aimed at a German coalition, for the purpose of wresting Alsace and Lorraine from France": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.). — **co-a-li'tion-ist**, *n.* An adherent of a coalition.

co-a-lize (kō-ā-līz), *v. t.*; -lized, -lizing. [F. *coaliser*, < L. *coalescere*: see *coalesce*.] To join in a coalition. — **co-a-liz'er** (-lī-zēr), *n.*

coal-less (kōl'les), *a.* Having or containing no coal.

coal-meas-ures (kōl'mezh'ūrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.*, coal-bearing strata; specif., a portion of the Carboniferous system, characterized by coal deposits.

coal-mine (kōl'mīn), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained. — **coal'=min'er**, *n.* — **coal'=min'ing**, *n.*

coal-oil (kōl'oil), *n.* Orig., an oil obtained by distilling coal, etc., formerly much used for illuminating purposes; hence, petroleum or, esp., kerosene.

coal-pit (kōl'pit), *n.* A place where charcoal is made (now only in U. S.); also, a pit where coal is dug.

coal-plant (kōl'plant), *n.* A fossil plant found in association with or entering into the composition of coal.

coal-pock-et (kōl'pok'et), *n.* A structure with bunkers and appliances for receiving, storing, and loading coal.

coal-sack (kōl'sak), *n.* A sack made of strong, coarse material, for containing or carrying coal; in *astron.*, any of the dark spaces, almost completely devoid of stars, in the Milky Way, esp. [*cap.*] a large one near the constellation Crux.

coal-tar (kōl'tār), *n.* A thick, black, viscid liquid which is formed during the distillation of coal (as in the manufacture of illuminating gas), and which upon further distillation yields various important products, as benzene, anthracene, phenol, etc. (from which are derived a large number of dyes and synthetic compounds), and a final residuum ('coal-tar pitch') which is used in making pavements, etc.

coal-tit (kōl'tit), *n.* A European titmouse (bird), *Parus ater*, with black markings on the head and throat.

co=al-ti-tude (kō-ā'l'ti-tūd), *n.* [See *co-*.] In *astron.*, *surv.*, etc., the complement of the altitude.

coal-whip-per (kōl'whip'ēr), *n.* One who or a machine that raises coal from the hold of a ship to unload it. [Eng.]

coal-y (kō'li), *a.* Of, like, or containing coal.

coam-ing (kō'ming), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*, a raised border around a hatchway or other opening in a deck, designed to prevent water from running below; also, one of the pieces, esp. of the fore-and-aft pieces, of such a border.

co-ap-tate (kō-ap'tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [LL. *coaptatus*, pp. of *coaptare*, < L. *co-*, with, + *aptare*, fit, < *aptus*: see *apt*.] To fit together, as in surgical adjustment of broken bones. — **co-ap-ta-tion** (kō-ap-tā'shōn), *n.*

co-arb (kō'ārb), *n.* [Ir. *comharba*.] In the Celtic church, a successor in an ecclesiastical office.

co-arc-tate (kō-ārk'tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare*, *coarctare*, < *co-*, with, + *artare*, press together.] Pressed together; compressed; contracted; in *entom.*, of a pupa, inclosed in an oval corneous case, and having no external indication of the organs. — **co-arc-ta-tion** (kō-ārk-tā'shōn), *n.*

coarse (kōrs), *a.*; compar. *coarser*, superl. *coarsest*. [Appar. < *course*, as denoting ordinary procedure, and hence perhaps common use or quality.] Ordinary; common; also, wanting in fineness or delicacy of texture, structure, etc.; composed of relatively large parts or particles; also, rough or rude (as, *coarse fare*); inclement, as weather (now chiefly prov.); harsh, as sound; also, wanting in delicacy of perception, feeling, manner, etc.; not refined; vulgar; often, indelicate; indecent. — **coarse'ly**, *adv.* — **coars'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become coarse. — **coarse'-ness**, *n.*

coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste* (F. *côte*), < L. *costa*, rib, side.] The side, as of the body; the side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the seashore, or the region adjoining it; [often *cap.*] with *the*, any of certain littoral regions, as, in the U. S., the region bordering on the Pacific Ocean; [L. *c.*] the boundary or border of a country (archaic); a tract or region, as of the earth; also, a snowy or icy hillside or incline down which one may slide on a sled; also, a slide down such an incline; a ride down a hill, etc., as on a bicycle, without using pedals or propelling power. — **coast**, *v. i. tr.* To keep alongside of (a person moving)†; go or pass by the side or border off; proceed along the coast of; go along or near to (a coast). **II. intr.** To approach†; go or pass (*along*, etc.)†; proceed in a roundabout way†; border†; proceed or sail along, or sail from port to port of, a coast; also, to slide on a sled down a snowy or icy hillside or incline; descend a hill, etc., as on a bicycle, without using pedals or propelling power. — **coast'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a coast. — **coast'er**, *n.* One who or that which coasts; a vessel engaged in coastwise trade; also, one who lives near a coast; also, one who coasts on a sled or a bicycle; a sled or the like for use in coasting; also, an amusement railway with dips and curves, on which cars run by gravity; also, a tray, sometimes on wheels, for holding a decanter to be passed around a dining-table (as, "a pair of silver *coasters* . . . one holding a cut-glass decanter of Madeira, the other awaiting its customary bottle of claret": F. H. Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," i.). — **coast'er=brake**, *n.* A form of brake in bicycles which are fitted with a free-wheel, operated by back pressure on the pedals: so called because a person may coast with such a bicycle when the pedals are held stationary. — **coast'=guard**, *n.* A guard stationed on or along the coast; esp., in Great Britain, orig. a guard for the prevention of smuggling, now a general police force for the coast; in the U. S., the body of men employed in the coastal life-saving service. — **coast'ward**, *coast'wards* (-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* Toward the coast. — **coast'wise**, *adv. and a.* Along the coast.

coat (kōt), *n.* [OF. *cote* (F. *cotte*), < ML. *cota*, *cotta*; perhaps from Teut.] An outer garment with sleeves, covering the upper part of the body; a tunic† or chiton†; a petticoat or skirt (obs. or prov.); a coat of arms; vesture as



Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

indicating profession, class, etc.†, or profession, class, etc., so indicated†; a natural integument or covering, as the hair, fur, or wool of an animal, the bark of a tree, or the skin of a fruit; one of a number of concentric layers, as of an onion; a thin layer of something, as paint or varnish, covering a surface; fig., anything that covers or conceals.

—**coat of arms**, in *her.*, a surcoat or tabard embroidered with heraldic devices, worn by medieval knights over their armor; also, the complete heraldic bearings of a person; a hatchment; an escutcheon.

—**coat of mail**, a defensive garment made of interlinked metal rings, overlapping metal plates, etc. See *mail*¹, *n.* —**coat**, *v. t.* To cover or provide with a coat; also, to cover with a layer or coating; cover as a layer or coating does. —**coat** =

card, *n.* See *court-card*. —**coat-ee** (kō-tē'), *n.* A short coat.



Coat of Mail, western Europe; 13th century.

co-a-ti (kō-ā'tē), *n.*; pl. *-tis* (-tēz). [Brazilian.] Either of two tropical American animals

Nasua, nearly related to the racoon, and having an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated, flexible snout. Also **co-a'-ti-mon'di**, **co-a'-ti-mun'di** (-mon'dē, -mun'dē).

coat-ing (kō'ting), *n.* A layer of any substance spread over a surface; also, material for making coats.

co-au-thor (kō-ā'thor), *n.* [See *co-*.] A joint author.

coax (kōks), *v.* [From obs. *cokes*, a fool; origin uncertain.] *I. tr.* To befool†; also, to fondle†; also, to influence by blandishments or gentle persuasions (as, "a froward child, that must be humour'd and *coax'd* a little till it falls asleep": Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," i.); wheedle; cajole. *II. intr.* To use blandishing persuasions. — **coax'er**, *n.* — **coax-ing-ly**, *adv.*



Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

co-ax-i-al (kō-ak'si-āl), *a.* [See *co-*.] Having a common axis. — **co-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

cob¹ (kob), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roundish mass, lump, or heap (now chiefly prov. Eng.); a cobnut; a building material of clay, straw, etc.; a seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. (prov. Eng.); the cylindrical shoot on which the grains of maize grow; a corn-cob; a man of importance, or a leader (now prov. Eng.); a short-legged, thick-set horse; a male swan; the old Spanish dollar, or peso.

cob² (kob), *n.* [= East Fries. *kobbe*.] A gull; esp., the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

cob³ (kob), *v. t.*; *cobbed*, *cobbing*. [Cf. ME. *cobben*, fight.] To strike; beat; esp., to beat on the buttocks with something flat.

co-bæ-a (kō-bē'ä), *n.* [NL.; from B. *Cobo* (1582-1657), Spanish missionary and naturalist.] Any plant of the polemoniaceous genus *Rosenbergia* (or *Cobæa*), of tropical America, esp. *R. scandens*, a vine with pinnate leaves and large bell-shaped purple or white flowers, familiar in cultivation.

cob-alt (kō'bält), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, prob. = *kobold*, goblin.] Chem. sym., Co; at. wt., 58.97; sp. gr., 8.52 to 8.95. A metallic element of a silver-white color with a faint pinkish tinge, occurring in compounds some of which afford important blue coloring substances. — **cobalt blue**,



Flower of Cobæa (*Rosenbergia scandens*).

cobalt green, etc., pigments consisting of cobalt compounds. — **co-bal-tic** (kō-bäl'tik), *a.* Of or containing cobalt. See *cobaltous*. — **co-bal-tif-er-ous** (kō-bäl'tif'er-us), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Containing or yielding cobalt. — **co'bal-tite** (-tit), *n.* A mineral containing cobalt, arsenic, and sulphur. — **co-bal'tous**, *a.* Containing cobalt (in larger proportion than a corresponding cobaltic compound).

co-bang (kō'bang), *n.* See *kobang*.

cob-ble¹ (kob'l), *n.* [Cf. *cob*¹.] A cobblestone. — **cob'ble**¹, *v. t.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. To pave with cobblestones.

cob-ble² (kob'l), *v. t.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Appar. < *cobbler*.] To mend (shoes, etc.); patch; also, to put together roughly or clumsily.

cob-ble³ (kob'l), *n.* See *coble*.

cob-bler (kob'ler), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *cobble*², appar. a later word.] One who mends shoes; also, a clumsy workman; also, an iced drink made of wine, fruit-juice, etc.; also, a fruit pie baked in a deep dish lined with thick paste (U. S.).

cob-ble-stone (kob'l-stōn), *n.* A naturally rounded stone, of a size suitable for use in paving.

co-ble (kō'bl or kob'l), *n.* [ME. *coble*; cf. AS. (Northumbrian) *cuopel* and W. *ceubal*.] A kind of flat-bottomed rowboat (Sc.) or fishing-boat (north. Eng. and Sc.).

cob-nut (kob'nut), *n.* The nut of certain cultivated varieties of hazel; a tree bearing such nuts; also, a children's game played with nuts.

co-bold (kō'bold), *n.* See *kobold*.

co-bra (kō'brä), *n.*; pl. *-bras*. [Pg., < L. *colubra*, serpent.]

The cobra-de-capello; also, some related snake, as an asp, *Naja haje*, of Africa. — **co'bra-de-ca-pel'lo** (-dē-ka-pel'ō), *n.* [Pg. *Cobra de capello*, 'serpent of (the) hood'.] A very venomous snake, *Naja tripudians*, of the warmer parts of Asia, esp. India, having the power of dilating the head and neck so that they assume a hood-like form.



Cobra-de-capello.

cob-web (kob'web), *n.*

[ME. *coppeweb* (*coppe*, spider).] The web or net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a single thread spun by a spider; fig., a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; also, anything fine-spun, flimsy, or unsubstantial (as, "I cannot but lament thy splendid wit Entangled in the *cob-webs* of the schools": Cowper's "Task," iv. 726); also, any musty accumulation, accretion, etc. — **cob'webbed**, *a.* Covered or hung with cobwebs. — **cob'web'by**, *a.* Of or like a cobweb; cobwebbed.

cob-work (kob'wërk), *n.* Work consisting of logs laid horizontally with the ends joined so as to form a rectangular or other inclosure, as in a log house.

co-ca (kō'kā), *n.* [Sp.; from Peruvian.] A shrub, *Erythroxylum coca*, native in the Andes and cultivated elsewhere, or its dried leaves, which are chewed for their stimulant properties and which yield cocaine and other alkaloids.

co-ca-ine (kō'kā-in, commonly kō-kān'), *n.* [From *coca*.] A bitter crystalline alkaloid, obtained from coca leaves, used as a local anesthetic and as a stimulant. — **co'ca-in-ism**, *n.* The morbid condition due to excessive or habitual use of cocaine. — **co'ca-in-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To treat with or affect by cocaine. — **co'ca-in-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŋn), *n.*



Flowering Branch of Coca.

cocco-, **cocc-**. Forms of Gr. *kōkκος*, grain, seed, or of NL. *coccus* (see *coccus*), used in

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

combination.—**coc-coid** (kok'oid). [See -oid.] **I. a.** Resembling or pertaining to a coccus; berry-like; globose, as certain micro-organisms. **II. n.** A coccoid micro-organism.—**coc-co-lith** (kok'ō-lith), **n.** [+ -lith.] A minute calcareous body found in the ooze of sea-beds, and supposed to be formed by a unicellular plant.—**coc'co-sphere** (-sfer), **n.** A spheroidal mass of coccoliths.

coc-cu-lus in-di-cus (kok'ū-lus in'di-kus). [NL., 'little berry of India.'] The dried, berry-like fruit of a menispermaceous climbing shrub, *Anamirta cocculus* (or *paniculata*), of the East Indies, containing the bitter poisonous principle called *picrotoxin*.

coc-cus (kok'us), **n.**; pl. *cocci* (kok'si). [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, grain, seed.] In



a, Fruit composed of ten Cocci; b, Fruit composed of four Cocci.

bot., one of the carpels of a schizocarp; in *bact.*, a spherical bacterium, as a micrococcus; in *zool.*, any of the homopterous insects constituting the genus *Coccus*, as *C. cacti*, the insect yielding cochineal, or *C. (or Kermes) ilicis*, the insect yielding kermes; in *phar.*, cochineal.

coc-cyx (kok'siks), **n.**; pl. *coccyges* (kok-si'jēz). [NL., < Gr. κόκυξ, coccyx, orig. cuckoo.] In *anat.*, a small triangular bone forming the lower extremity of the spinal column in man, consisting of four ankylosed rudimentary vertebrae; also, a corresponding part in certain other animals.—**coc-cyg-e-al** (kok-si'jē-əl), **a.**

co-chin (kō'chin), **n.** [From *Cochin China*, in southeastern Asia.] One of a breed of large domestic fowls, of Asiatic origin, resembling the brahma but slightly smaller.

cocch-i-neal (koch'i-nēl or koch-i-nēl'), **n.** [F. *cochenille*, < Sp. *cochinilla*, < L. *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccurum*, < Gr. κόκκος, grain, seed, kermes.] A red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of a scale-insect, *Coccus cacti*, which lives on various cactuses, as the nopal, of Mexico, Central America, and other warm regions; also, the insect itself. Cf. *kermes*.

coc'h-le-a (kok'lē-ā), **n.**; pl. *leæ* (-lē-ē).

[L., < Gr. κοχλίας, snail, something spiral.] In *anat.*, a division of the internal ear, in man and most other mammals spiral in form.—**coc'h'le-ar** (-ār), **a.** Of or pertaining to the cochlea.—**coc'h'le-ate**, **coc'h'le-at-ed** (-āt, -ā-ted), **a.** [L. *cochleatus*.] Shaped like a snail-shell; spiral.



Female Cochineal; dried specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

cock¹ (kok), **n.** [AS. *coc* = OF. *coc*, F. *coq*, = ML. *coccus*; prob. ult. imit.] The male of the domestic fowl; the male



Head of Domestic Cock.

of any of various birds, esp. of the gallinaceous kind; the crowing of the cock, or the time of its crowing, in the early morning (archaic); a figure or representation of a cock (one of the national emblems of France: from a word-play on the Latin *gallus*, a cock, and *Gallus*, a Gaul); a weather-vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock; a leader or ruling spirit, often one who makes a vainglorious show of leadership or victory (as, *cock of the walk*); a chap or fellow (colloq.); a device for permitting or arresting the flow of a liquid or gas from a receptacle or through a pipe; a faucet, tap, or valve; in a firearm, that part of the lock which by its fall or action causes the discharge; the hammer; the position into which the cock or hammer of a firearm is brought by being drawn partly or completely back, preparatory to firing; the gnomon of a sun-dial; the mark aimed at in the game of curling; a cock-and-bull story (slang, Eng.).—**cock-and-bull story**, an idle, improbable story given out as true (as, "They told some *cock and bull stories* about their being

kings and princes at home": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," ii. 3); a canard.—**cock**¹, **a.** Of birds and, sometimes, other animals, male.—**cock**¹, **v. t.** To pull back and set the cock or hammer of (a firearm), preparatory to firing.

cock² (kok), **v.** [Prob. < *cock*¹.] **I. intr.** To strut, swagger, or put on airs of importance (now prov.); also, to stand or stick up conspicuously. **II. tr.** To set or turn up or to one side, often in an assertive, jaunty, or significant manner; put (one's hat) jauntily on one side of the head; turn up the brim of (a hat).—**cock**², **n.** An act of cocking; cocked position; an upward turn; something cocked, as part of the brim of a hat (as, "One of the *cocks* of his hat having fallen down, he let it hang from that day forth": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," i.).

cock³ (kok), **n.** [ME. *cocker*: cf. Icel. *kökkr*, lump.] A conical pile, as of hay.—**cock**³, **v. t.** To pile (hay, etc.) in cocks: as, "I hope Barnes has got my hay made and safe *cocked* by this time" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 14).

cock⁴ (kok), **n.** [OF. *coque*, *cogue*, boat, ship; origin uncertain.] A small boat; a cockboat. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," iv. 6. 19.

cock⁵ (kok), **n.** A perverted form substituted for *God* in oaths. [Obs. or archaic.]

cock-a-bon-dy (kok-ā-bon'di), **n.**; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [W. *coch a bon ddu*, 'red with black trunk or stem.'] A certain kind of artificial fly for angling.

cock-ade (ko-kād'), **n.** [F. *cocarde*, < *coq*, cock: see *cock*¹.] A knot of ribbon, a rosette, or the like, worn on the hat as a badge or a part of a livery.—**cock-ad-ed** (ko-kā'ded), **a.**

cock-a-doo-dle-doo (kok-ā-dō-dl-dō'), *interj.* and **n.** [Imit.] An imitation of the crow of the cock.

cock-a-hoop (kok-ā-hōp'), *adv.* and **a.** [Orig. in phrase to set cock a (or on) hoop, to set liquor flowing freely, cast off restraint.] In a state of unrestrained joy or exultation: as, "Yes, it makes you *cock-a-hoop* to be 'Rider' to your troop" (Kipling's "Gentlemen-Rankers").

Cock-aig-ne (ko-kān'), **n.** [OF. *cokaig-ne* (F. *cocagne*); origin uncertain.] An imaginary land of luxury and idleness.

cock-a-leek-ie (kok-ā-lē'ki), **n.** See *cookie-leekie*.

cock-a-lo-rum (kok-ā-lō'rum), **n.** [A humorous formation < *cock*¹, appar. simulating Latin.] A person of consequence; a self-important person; also, boastful talk. [Colloq.]

cock-a-teel (kok-ā-tēl'), **n.** [D. *kaketielje*: cf. *cockatoo*.] A small, long-tailed Australian parrot, *Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ*, common as a cage-bird.

cock-a-too (kok-ā-tō'), **n.**; pl. *-toos* (-tōz'). [Malay *kakatiā*.] Any of the crested parrots constituting the genus *Cacatua* or subfamily *Cacatuinae*, of the East Indies, Australia, etc., often white, or white and yellow, pink, or red.

cock-a-trice (kok-ā-tris or -tris), **n.**

[OF. *cocatrix*, from a ML. form from L. *calcare*, tread, used to render Gr. *ἰχθυόμας*, 'tracker,' E. *ichneumon*. In later use associated with the cock.] A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and commonly represented with the head, legs, and wings of a cock and the body and tail



Cockatrice as a of a serpent; in the heraldic bearing. Bible, some species of venomous serpent.

cock-bead (kok'bēd), **n.** In *joinery*, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

cock-bill (kok'bil), **v. t.** [See *acockbill*.] *Naut.*, to place a cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.

cock-boat (kok'bōt), **n.** [See *cock*⁴.] A small boat, esp. one used as a tender.

cock-cha-fer (kok'chā'fēr), **n.** A large scarabæid beetle, *Melolontha vulgaris*, of Europe, in both the larval and per-



Cockatoo.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oīl; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, qnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardgnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; rū, then; y, you;

fect forms destructive to vegetation; also, any of various allied beetles.

cock-crow (kòk/'krō), *n.* The crowing of a cock; also, the time at which cocks crow, esp. at dawn; hence, dawn. Also **cock-crow/ing**.

cocked (kòkt), *p. a.* Turned up or to one side.—**cocked hat**, any of various styles of hat having the brim turned up, esp. on two opposite sides or triangularly on three sides; also, a hat pointed before and behind and in lateral view of a triangular form, worn as part of certain naval, military, and other official costumes; also, a game similar to ninepins, but employing only three pins, which are set up in triangular position.

cock-er¹ (kòk/'ér), *n.* One who promotes or patronizes cock-fighting; also, one of a breed of small spaniels trained for use in hunting or kept as pets (also called 'cocker spaniel').

cock-er² (kòk/'ér), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To indulge; pamper: as, "I have not been *cockered* in wantonness or indulgence" (Scott's "Quentin Durward," xiii.).

cock-er-el (kòk/'e-rel), *n.* [Dim. of *cock*¹.] A young domestic cock.

cock'er span'iel. See *cocker*¹.

cock-et (kòk/'et), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A seal of the custom-house; also, a document sealed and delivered by custom-house officers as a warrant that goods have been duly entered and have paid duty. [Eng.]

cock-eye (kòk/'i), *n.* An eye that squints, or is affected with strabismus.—**cock-eyed**, *a.*

cock-fight (kòk/'fit), *n.* A fight between cocks; a match between game-cocks, usually armed with steel spurs.—**cock-fight/ing**, *n.* The fighting of cocks, esp. as a sport.

cock-horse (kòk/'hòrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse.

cock-ie-leek-ie (kòk-i-lē/'ki), *n.* Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks. [Sc.]

cock-i-ly (kòk/'i-li), *adv.* In a cocky manner; smartly; pertly. [Colloq.]—**cock-i-ness**, *n.*

cock-ing (kòk/'ing), *n.* Cock-fighting; also, the shooting of woodcocks.

cock-ish (kòk/'ish), *a.* Cock-like; cocky. [Colloq.]

cock-laird (kòk/'lārd), *n.* The owner and cultivator of a small landed property. [Humorous, Sc.]

cock-le¹ (kòk/'l), *n.* [OF. *F. coquille*, < *L. conchylium*, < *Gr. κογχύλιον*, < *κόγχη*, mussel or cockle, *E. conch.*] Any of the bivalve mollusks, with somewhat heart-shaped, radially ribbed valves, which constitute the genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, the common edible species of Europe; any of various allied or similar mollusks; also, a cockle-shell; also, a small shallow or light boat; a small crisp confection of sugar and flour, bearing a motto (U. S.); a wrinkle or pucker; *pl.*, the cockles of the heart.—**cockles of the heart**, the inmost recesses or depths of the heart.—**cock-le**¹, *v.*; *-led*, *-ling*. **I. intr.** To contract into wrinkles; pucker; of the sea, to rise into short, irregular waves. **II. tr.** To cause to wrinkle or pucker.

cock-le² (kòk/'l), *n.* [AS. *coccel*.] The corn-cockle; also, darnel.

cock-le³ (kòk/'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of various forms of stove; also, any of certain parts of a stove, as the fire-chamber of an air-stove.

cock-le-bur (kòk/'l-bēr), *n.* Any plant of the ambrosiaceae genus *Xanthium*, comprising coarse weeds with spiny burs; also, the burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

cock-le-hat (kòk/'l-hat), *n.* A hat adorned with a cockle-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See Shakespeare's "Hamlet," iv. 5. 25.

cock-ler (kòk/'lēr), *n.* One who gathers or sells cockles or mollusks.

cock-le-shell (kòk/'l-shel), *n.* The shell of the cockle, or one of its valves; also, a small, light boat.

cock-loft (kòk/'lòft), *n.* A small upper loft; a small garret.

cock-ney (kòk/'ni). [ME. *cokeney*, appar. 'cock's egg,' an imperfect egg (ME. *ey*, egg).] **I. n.**; *pl. -neys* (-niz). An

egg† (see etym.); a pampered child†; a squeamish, affected, or effeminate person†; a native or a permanent resident of London (usually with disparaging force, and often with reference to certain classes of the population characterized by marked peculiarities of pronunciation and dialect). **II. a.** Of or pertaining to cockneys or their dialect.—**cock'ney-dom** (-dòm), *n.* The region of cockneys; also, cockneys collectively.—**cock'ney-fy** (-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To give a cockney character to.—**cock'ney-fi-ca-tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*—**cock'ney-ish**, *a.* Cockney-like.—**cock'ney-ism**, *n.* Cockney quality or usage; also, a cockney peculiarity, as of speech.

cock-pit (kòk/'pit), *n.* A pit or inclosed place for cock-fights; a place where a contest is fought, or which has been the scene of many contests or battles (as, Belgium, the *cockpit* of Europe); the pit of a theater†; in some aeroplanes, an inclosed space containing a seat, as for a pilot or passenger; *naut.*, in the old type of war-ship, an apartment below the water-line, used as quarters for certain officers and as a place for the wounded; hence, a depression in the deck of a boat; esp., in yachts, the pit (abaft the cabin) occupied by the helmsman, etc.

cock-roach (kòk/'ròch), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*.] Any of various orthopterous insects of the family *Blattidæ*, usually of nocturnal habits and having a flattened body, as *Stylopyga* (or *Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, a common large black species (often called 'black beetle'), *Periplaneta americana*, a large reddish-brown tropical American species which has been introduced into many seaports, and *Blattella* (or *Phyllodromia*) *germanica*, the croton-bug, a small brownish or yellowish species introduced into America from Europe and now commonly found in kitchens, around water-pipes, etc.



Female Cockroach (*Stylopyga orientalis*).

cock-rob-in (kòk/'rob'in), *n.* The male of the robin.

cocks-comb (kòks/'kòm), *n.* The comb or caruncle of a cock; the cap of a professional fool, resembling a cock's comb; the head†; a silly fellow†, fo††, or coxcomb†; also, an amarantaceous garden plant, *Celosia cristata*, with flowers, commonly crimson or purple, in a dense spike somewhat resembling the comb or crest of a cock; also, some other species of *Celosia*.

cocks-foot (kòks/'füt), *n.* A tall, coarse perennial grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, valuable for hay and pasture: so called from the appearance of its branched panicle.

cock-shut (kòk/'shut), *n.* The close of the day; evening twilight. See Shakespeare's "Richard III.," v. 3. 70. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

cock-shy (kòk/'shi), *n.* The act or sport of shying or throwing missiles at a target, orig. a cock; also, the object thrown at; hence, an object of attack; also, a booth or the like where objects are thrown at targets, as for a prize.

cock-spur (kòk/'spēr), *n.* A spur of a cock; also, any of several plants with spur-like thorns or branches, esp. *Crataegus crus-galli*, a North American species of hawthorn.

cock-sure (kòk/'shör'), *a.* [Appar. < *cock*¹.] Perfectly secure or safe; also, perfectly sure or certain; perfectly certain in one's own mind; also, too certain; overconfident.—**cock'=sure'**, *adv.*—**cock'=sure'ness**, *n.*

cock-swain (kòk/'swān, *naut.* kòk/'sn), *n.* See *coxswain*.

cock-tail (kòk/'tāl), *n.* A horse with a docked tail; a horse which is not thoroughbred; an underbred person; any of various alcoholic mixed drinks, containing spirits, bitters, etc. (orig. U. S.); a portion of raw oysters or clams, or of



Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).



Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

crab-meat or the like, served in a small glass with a sauce of tomato catchup and various other ingredients; a preparation of fruits served in a glass.

cock-y (kok'i), *a.* Arrogantly smart; pertly self-assertive; conceited. [Colloq.]

cock-y=leek'y, *n.* See *cockie-leekie*.

cock-y-ol-ly (kok-i-ol'i) *bird*. A pet name for any small bird.

co-coa¹, **co-co** (kō'kō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *coco*. The spelling *cocoa* is due to confusion with *cocoa²*, *cacao*.] A tall tropical palm, *Cocos nucifera*, which produces the cocoanut; also, the cocoanut.

co-coa² (kō'kō), *n.* [Corruption of *cacao*.] The roasted, husked, and ground seeds of the cacao, *Theobroma cacao*, from which much of the fat has been removed; also, a beverage made from this powder. — **co'coa=but'ter**, *n.* Same as *cacao-butter*. — **co'coa=nib**, *n.* A roasted cacao-seed divested of its husk.

co-coa-nut, **co-co-nut** (kō'kō-nut), *n.* The nut of the cocoa-palm, large, hard-shelled, lined with a white edible meat, and containing a milky liquid.

co-coa-palm, **co-co=palm** (kō'kō-pām), *n.* Same as *cocoa¹*.

co-co-bo-lo (kō'kō-bō'lō), *n.* Cocoa-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

[Sp.] Any of several dark-colored hard woods of the West Indies, Central America, etc., used in cabinet-making, etc. Also **co-co-bo'la** (-lā).

co-coon (kō'kōn'), *n.* [F. *cocon*, < Pr. *concouin*, < *coco*, shell.] The silky envelop spun by the larvæ of many insects, as silkworms, serving as a covering while they are in the chrysalis or pupal state; any of various similar protective coverings, as the silky case in which certain spiders inclose their eggs. — **co-coon'**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To form a cocoon. **II.** *tr.* To wrap as in a cocoon. — **co-coon'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A place for the care of silkworms.

co-cotte (ko-kot), *n.* [F., 'hen.'] In French use, a courtesan.

coc-tile (kok'til), *a.* [L. *coculis*, < *coquere*, cook.] Made by baking, as bricks.

coc-tion (kok'shōn), *n.* [L. *cocctio(n)*, < *coquere*, cook.] The process of cooking; also, digestion†.

cod¹ (kod), *n.* [AS. *codd*.] A bag†; also, a pod or shell, as of peas and beans; also, the scrotum.

cod² (kod), *n.*; pl. *cods* or (esp. collectively) *cod*. [ME. *cod*; origin uncertain.] An important food-fish, *Gadus callarias*, of the northern Atlantic, when fully grown measuring usually about 3 feet in length; any of various other fishes of this genus or allied genera; also, any of various similar but unrelated fishes.

co-da (kō'dā), *n.* [It., < L. *cauda*, tail.] In music, a passage of more or less independent character at the end of a composition, introduced to bring it to a satisfactory close.

cod-dle¹ (kod'l), *v. t.*; -dled, -dling. [Origin uncertain.] To boil gently; stew (fruit, etc.).

cod-dle² (kod'l), *v. t.*; -dled, -dling. [Origin uncertain: cf. *cuddle*.] To treat tenderly, as an invalid; nurse or tend indulgently; pamper: as, "Let womankind alone for *coddling* each other" (Scott's "Antiquary," ix.).

code (kōd), *n.* [F., < L. *codex*: see *codex*.] One of the systematic collections of Roman law made under later Roman emperors (as, the Justinian *Code*, the body of Roman

law compiled and annotated at the command of Justinian in the 6th century); any systematic collection or digest of the existing laws of a country, or of those relating to a particular subject (as, the *Code of Hammurabi*, a collection of laws published by Hammurabi, an early king of Babylonia; the *Civil Code of France*, F. *Code civil*, the first of the five divisions of the Code of Napoleon, dealing with civil or private law; the *Code of Napoleon*, F. *Code Napoléon*, the body of French law contained in five codes promulgated between 1804 and 1810, commonly the first of these codes, the *Civil Code*); any system or collection of rules and regulations; also, a system of signals for communication by telegraph, heliograph, etc.; also, a system of arbitrarily chosen words, etc., used for brevity or secrecy, as in telegraphing; a cipher. — **code**, *v. t.*; *coded*, *coding*. To arrange in a code; enter in a code; also, to translate into a code or cipher.

co-dec-li-na-tion (kō'dek-li-nā'shōn), *n.* [See *co-*.] In *astron.*, the complement of the declination.

co-de-fend-ant (kō-dē-fen'dānt), *n.* [See *co-*.] A joint defendant.

co-de-ine (kō-dē'in or kō'dē-in), *n.* [Gr. *κώδεια*, head, poppy-head.] A white, crystalline, slightly bitter alkaloid obtained from opium, used in medicine as an analgesic, sedative, and hypnotic.

co-det-ta (kō-det'tā), *n.* [It.] In music, a short coda.

co-dex (kō'deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (kō'di-sēz or kod'i-). [L., earlier *caudex*, tree-trunk, block, block of writing-tablets, book, code.] A code†; also, a manuscript volume, as of an ancient classic or of the Scriptures (as, the Sinaitic and Vatican *codices*, 4th century uncial manuscripts of the Greek Bible, the former now in Petrograd and the latter in Rome).

cod-fish (kod'fish), *n.* Same as *cod²*.

cod-ger (koj'ēr), *n.* [Cf. *cadger*.] A mean, miserly person (prov. Eng.); an odd or peculiar (old) person (colloq.); a fellow or chap (colloq.): as, "I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*," Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," lx.).

co-di-ces (kō'di-sēz or kod'i-), *n.* Plural of *codex*.

cod-i-cil (kod'i-sil), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*: see *codex*.] A supplement to a will containing an explanation, modification, or revocation of something contained in the will; hence, some similar supplement. — **cod-i-cil'la-ry** (-sil'ā-ri), *a.*

cod-i-fy (kod'i-fi or kō'di-), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *code* and -fy.] To reduce (laws, etc.) to a code; digest; arrange in a systematic collection. — **cod'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* — **cod'i-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

cod-ling¹ (kod'ling), *n.* [ME. *querdlyng*; origin unknown.] Any of several varieties of small, half-wild, inferior apples, used for cooking purposes (Eng.); an unripe, half-grown apple.

cod-ling² (kod'ling), *n.* The young of the cod.

cod-liv-er (kod'liv'ēr), *n.* The liver of the common cod, *Gadus callarias*, or of allied species, yielding a fixed oil ('cod-liver oil'), which is extensively used in medicine as a nutrient and tonic.

cod-piece (kod'pēs), *n.* [See *cod¹*.] A bagged appendage to the front of a style of tight-fitting hose or breeches formerly worn by men.

co-ed (kō'ed'), *n.* A female student in a coeducational institution. [Colloq.]

co-ed-u-ca-tion (kō'ed-ū-kā'shōn), *n.* [See *co-*.] Joint education, esp. of both sexes in the same institution and classes. — **co'ed-u-ca'tion-al**, *a.*

co-ef-fi-cient (kō-e-fish'ēnt), [See *co-*.] **I.** *a.* Coöperating. **II.** *n.* That which unites in action with something else to produce an effect; in *math.*, a number or quantity placed (generally) before and multiplying another quantity (as, 3 is the *coefficient* of *x* in *3x*); in *physics*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, used to measure some one of its properties.

coe-horn (kō'hörn), *n.* [From Baron M. van Coehoorn (1641-1704), Dutch military engineer, who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades.

co-len-ter-ate (sē-len'tē-rāt), [NL. *Coelenterata*, pl., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἐντέρον*, intestine.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Coelenterata* or *Coelentera*, a group or phylum of



Cocoa-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).



Cod (*Gadus callarias*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

invertebrate animals including the hydras, jellyfishes, sea-anemones, corals, etc., and characterized by an internal cavity serving for digestion, excretion, and other functions.

II. n. A coelenterate animal.

co-len-te-ron (sē-len'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *-ra* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *έντερον*, intestine.] In *zool.*, the body-cavity of a coelenterate, combining the functions of a digestive tract with those of the coelom of the higher animals; also, the archeonteron.

co-li-ac (sē'li-ak), *a.* See *celiac*.

co-lom (sē'lqm), *n.* [NL. *coeloma*, < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, < *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *zool.*, *anat.*, etc., the body-cavity of a metazoan, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity. Also **co-lo-ma** (sē-lō'mā), **co-lome** (sē'lōm).

co-lo-stat (sē'lō-stat), *n.* [L. *cælum*, *cælum*, sky, + Gr. *στατός*, standing.] An instrument in which a reflected image of the sky is made to appear stationary by means of a mirror which revolves slowly by clockwork.

co-emp-tion (kō-emp'shōn), *n.* [L. *coemptio*(*n*-), < *coemere*, buy together, < *cō-*, with, + *emere*, buy.] The purchase of all of a given commodity in the market, in order to control its price; in *Rom. law*, a kind of fictitious purchase, used esp. as a mode of civil marriage.

co-næs-the-sia (sē-nes-thē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αίσθησις*, perception, sensation.] In *psychol.*, the general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous organic sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight. Also **co-næs-the-sis** (-sis).

co-nen-chy-ma (sē-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma*.] In *zool.*, the common calcareous tissue uniting the individual polyps or zooids of a compound actinozoan.—**co-nen'chy-mal**, *a.*

co-n-o-bite (sen'ō-bit or sē'nō-), etc. See *cenobite*, etc.

co-nog-a-my (sē-nog'a-mī), *n.* See *cenogamy*.

co-no-sarc (sē'nō-sārk), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σάρξ* (*σάρκ*-), flesh.] In *zool.*, the common soft tissue which unites the individual polyps or zooids of a compound zoöphyte, as coral, and serves to circulate and distribute nutriment through the colony.—**co-no-sar'cal**, **co-no-sar'cous**, *a.*

co-nu-rus (sē-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The larva of a tapeworm, *Tænia cænuris*, infesting the brain of sheep, etc., and causing the disease called *gid*: in the adult form parasitic in the dog and wolf. Also **co-nure** (sē'nūr).

co-e-qual (kō-ē'kwāl). [See *co-*.] **I. a.** Equal, as one with another: as, "If once he come to be a cardinal, He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown" (Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.", v. 1. 33). **II. n.** One coequal with another.—**co-e-qual'i-ty** (-ē-kwō'l'i-ti), *n.*—**co-e'qual-ly**, *adv.*

co-erce (kō-ēr's), *v. t.*; *coerced*, *coercing*. [L. *coercere*, hold together, hold in, < *co-*, with, + *arcere*, keep.] To restrain or constrain by force or authority; constrain to obedience or submission by forcible means; force or compel, as to do something; also, to effect by compulsion (as, to *coerce* obedience).—**co-er'cer**, *n.*—**co-er'ci-ble**, *a.* That may be coerced; also, compressible or condensable, as gases.—**co-er'cion** (-ēr'shōn), *n.* [L. *coertio*(*n*-), for *coercitio*(*n*-).] The act or power of coercing; forcible constraint; compulsion; government by force; also, physical pressure or compression.—**co-er'cive** (-siv), *a.* Serving or tending to coerce, convince, or compress.—**co-er'cive-ly**, *adv.*—**co-er'cive-ness**, *n.*

co-es-sen-tial (kō-e-sen'shāl), *a.* [See *co-*.] United in essence; having the same essence or nature.—**co'es-sen-tial'i-ty** (-shi-āl'i-ti), *n.*—**co-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

co-es-tab-lish-ment (kō-es-tab'lish-mēnt), *n.* [See *co-*.] Joint establishment.

co-e-ta-ne-ous (kō-ē-tā'nē-us), *a.* [LL. *coetaneus*, < L. *co-*, with, + *ætās*, age.] Of the same age or duration; coeval; contemporary.

co-e-ter-nal (kō-ē-ter'nāl), *a.* [LL. *coeternus*, < L. *co-*, with, + *æternus*, eternal.] Equally eternal; existing with another eternally.—**co-e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*—**co-e-ter'ni-ty**, *n.*

co-e-val (kō-ē'vāl). [LL. *coævus*, < L. *co-*, with, + *ævum*, age.] **I. a.** Of the same age, date, or duration; equally

old; contemporary; coincident. **II. n.** One who is of the same age (as, "A schoolmaster . . . is forlorn among his *coevals*; his juniors cannot be his friends": Lamb's "The Old and the New Schoolmaster"); a contemporary.—**co-e'val-ly**, *adv.*

co-ex-ec-u-tor (kō-eg-zek'ū-tōr), *n.* [See *co-*.] A joint executor.—**co-ex-ec'u-trix, *n.***

co-ex-ist (kō-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [See *co-*.] To exist together or at the same time.—**co-ex-ist'ence**, *n.* Existence together.—**co-ex-ist'ent**. **I. a.** Coexisting. **II. n.** Something that coexists.

co-ex-tend (kō-eks-tend'), *v. t. or i.* [See *co-*.] To extend equally or coincidentally.—**co-ex-ten'sion** (-ten'shōn), *n.* Equal or coincident extension.—**co-ex-ten'sive** (-siv), *a.* Having equal or coincident extension.

cof-fee (kōf'ē or kōf'ē), *n.* [Turk. *qahveh*, < Ar. *qahwah*.]

A beverage consisting of a decoction or infusion of the roasted and ground or crushed seeds ('coffee-beans') of the two-seeded fruit ('coffee-berry') of *Coffea arabica* and other species of *Coffea*, rubiaceous trees and shrubs of tropical regions (as, black *coffee*, coffee served without cream or milk); the berries or the seeds themselves; a tree or shrub yielding such berries or seeds; also, any of various substances used as imitations of or substitutes for coffee.—**cof'fee-col'or**, *n.* The color of coffee (the beverage), esp. with cream added; café au lait.—**cof'fee=col'ored**, *a.*—**cof'fee=cup**, *n.* A cup for drinking coffee from: usually larger than a tea-cup.—**cof'fee=house**, *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.—**cof'fee=nut**, *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*; also, the tree.—**cof'fee=pot**, *n.* A pot or vessel for making or serving coffee in.—**cof'fee=room**, *n.* A public room, as in a hotel, where coffee and other refreshments are served. [Eng.]—**cof'fee=tree**, *n.* Any tree, as *Coffea arabica*, yielding coffee; also, a tall casalpiaceae tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*, of the U. S. ('Kentucky coffee-tree'), whose seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee; also, the cascara buckthorn ('California coffee-tree').

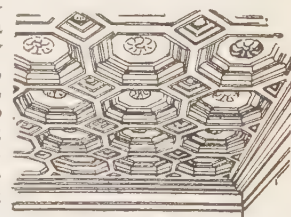


Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea arabica*).



Kentucky Coffee-tree.—a, part of male flower, showing stamens; b, fruit; c, seed.

cof-fer (kōf'ēr or kōf'ēr), *n.* [OF. *cofre* (F. *coffre*), chest, < L. *cophinus*, basket: see *coffin*.] A box or chest, esp. one for valuables; *pl.*, a treasury; funds or pecuniary resources; *sing.*, an ornamental sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit; also, any of various box-like inclosures, as a coffer-dam.—**cof'fer**, *v. t.* To deposit or lay up in or as in a coffer or chest; also, to ornament with coffers or sunken panels.—**cof'fer-dam**, *n.* A water-tight inclosure (as one constructed of piles and clay) built in rivers, etc., and used, after pumping the water out, for laying foundations of bridges, etc., or doing other work below the surface of the water.



Coffers of a Ceiling.—Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

cof-fin (kōf'in or kōf'in), *n.* [OF. *coffin*, small basket, coffin, < L. *cophinus*, < Gr. *κόφινος*, basket.] A basket†; a mold of paste for a pie†; the crust of a pie†; a box† or case†; the case in which a corpse is placed for burial; the part of a horse's foot (hoof) containing the coffin-bone.—**cof'fin**, *v. t.* To put or inclose in or as in a coffin.—

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cof/fin-bone, *n.* The terminal phalanx in the foot of the horse and allied animals, inclosed in the hoof.—**cof/fin-joint**, *n.* The joint next above the coffin-bone, at the top of the hoof in the horse and allied animals.

cof-fle (kof'l), *n.* [Ar. *qāfilah*, caravan.] A train of men or beasts, esp. of slaves, fastened together: as, "From the black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell, And *coffle's* weary chain" (Whittier's "Christian Slave").

cog¹ (kog), *n.* [= *cock*⁴.] A small boat; also, a kind of ship.

cog² (kog), *n.* [ME. *cogge* = Sw. *kugge*.] A tooth or projection (usually one of a series) on a wheel, etc., for transmitting motion to or receiving motion from a corresponding tooth or part on another wheel or the like with which it engages; also, a cog-wheel; also, a projection or tenon on a beam, fitting into a notch in another beam.—**cog**², *v. t.*; **cogged**, **cogging**. To furnish with cogs; also, to stop motion in or make steady as by a wedge (prov.); also, to connect (beams) by a cog.

cog³, **coque** (kōg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A wooden pail, bowl, or cup. [Chiefly Sc.]

cog⁴ (kog), *v.*; **cogged**, **cogging**. [Origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To manipulate (dice) so as to control the fall; later, to load (dice); also, to beguile; cajole; also, to foist. **II. intr.** To cheat at dice; also, to use guile; also, to employ flattery (as, "I cannot *cog* and say thou art this and that": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iii. 3. 76).

co-gent (kō'jēnt), *a.* [L. *cogens* (-ent-), ppr. of *cogere*, drive together, collect, constrain, < *co-*, with, + *agere*, drive.] Constraining, esp. to assent or believe; forcible; convincing.—**co'gen-cy**, *n.*—**co'gent-ly**, *adv.*

cog-ger (kog'ēr), *n.* One who or that which cogs.

cog-i-ta-ble (kōj'i-tā-bl), *a.* [L. *cogitabilis*.] Capable of being thought.

cog-i-tate (kōj'i-tāt), *v.*; **-tated**, **-tating**. [L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, appar. < *co-*, with, + *agitare*, consider, E. *agitate*.] **I. tr.** To revolve in the mind; consider; meditate; plan. **II. intr.** To ponder; think.—**cog-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *cogitatio*(n-).] The act of cogitating; meditation; the faculty of thinking; a thought or reflection; a design or plan.—**cog'i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Cogitating; thinking; reflective.—**cog'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cog'i-ta-tor** (-tā-tōr), *n.*

co-gnac (kō'nyak), *n.* [From *Cognac*, town in western France.] A French brandy of superior quality.

cog-nate (kog'nāt), [L. *cognatus*, < *co-*, with, + *gnatus*, *natus*, pp. of *nasci*, be born.] **I. a.** Related by birth; allied by blood (whether on the father's or the mother's side: cf. *agnate*); related in origin (as, *cognate* words; *cognate* languages); proceeding from the same stock or root; allied in nature or quality (as, *cognate* sounds); having affinity. **II. n.** A person or thing cognate with another.—**cog'nate-ness**, *n.*—**cog-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *cognatio*(n-).] Cognate relationship or relation; kinship; affinity.

cog-ni-tion (kog-nish'ōn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*(n-), < *cognoscere*, come to know, recognize, acknowledge, < *co-*, with, + *gnoscere*, *noscere*, know.] The act or fact of coming to know or of knowing; perception; cognizance; knowledge.—**cog'ni-tive** (-ni-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to cognition; cognizing.

cog-ni-za-ble (kog'ni-zā-bl or kōn'i-), *a.* Within cognizance; capable of being perceived or known; within the jurisdiction of a court.—**cog'ni-za-bly**, *adv.*

cog-ni-zance (kog'ni-zāns or kōn'i-), *n.* [OF. *connaissance* (F. *connaissance*), < *connoistre*, < L. *cognoscere*: see *cognition*.] Perception; notice; knowledge; specif., in legal use, judicial notice as taken by a court in dealing with a cause; exercise of jurisdiction; the right of taking judicial notice, as possessed by a court; also, a distinguishing badge, esp. as formerly worn by retainers of a noble house; a device.—**cog'ni-zant**, *a.* Having cognizance; aware (of); competent to take judicial notice, as of causes.

cog-nize (kog'niz), *v. t.*; **-nized**, **-nizing**. [L. *cognoscere* (see *cognition*), with ending as in E. *recognize*.] To perceive; become conscious of; know.

cog-no-men (kog-nō'men), *n.*; pl. *-nomens*, L. *-nomina* (-nom'i-nā). [L., < *co-*, with, + *nomen*, name, akin to *noscere*, *gnoscere*, know.] The third and commonly the last name (in order) of a Roman citizen, indicating his house

or family, as in 'Caius Julius Cæsar' (cf. *prænomen*, *nomen*, *agnomen*); in general, a surname; any name or appellative (as, "Priscilla! . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen*": Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," iv.); a nickname.—**cog-nom'i-nal** (-nom'i-nāl), *a.*

cog-nosce (kog-nos'), *v. t.*; **-nosced**, **-noscing**. [L. *cognoscere*: see *cognition*.] In *Sc. law*, to inquire into or investigate judicially; examine into and declare the legal status of; esp., to pronounce insane.

co-gno-scen-te (kō-nyō-shen'tā), *n.*; pl. *-ti* (-tē). [It., usually *conoscente*, ppr. of *conoscere*, < L. *cognoscere*: see *cognition*.] A connoisseur.

cog-nos-ci-ble (kog-nos'i-bl), *a.* [LL. *cognoscibilis*, < L. *cognoscere*: see *cognition*.] Capable of being known.—**cog-nos-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

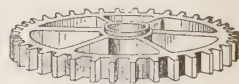
cog-no-vit (kog-nō'vit), *n.* [L., 'he has acknowledged.'] In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial.

co-gon (kō-gōn'), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A tall, coarse grass, *Imperata arundinacea*, of the Philippine Islands, etc., furnishing an excellent material for thatching.

cogue (kōg), *n.* See *cog*³.

cog-wheel (kog'hwēl), *n.* A wheel with cogs, for transmitting or receiving motion.

co-hab-it (kō-hab'it), *v. i.* [LL. *cohabitare*, < L. *co-*, with, + *habitare*, dwell.] To dwell or reside in company or in the same place (archaic); specif., to live together as husband and wife (often with reference to persons not legally married).—**co-hab'it-ant**, *n.*—**co-hab-i-ta'tion** (-i-tā'shən), *n.*



Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

co-heir (kō-ār'), *n.* [See *co-*.] A joint heir.—**co-heir'ess**, *n.* A joint heiress.—**co-heir'ship**, *n.*

co-her-e (kō-hēr'), *v. i.*; **-hered**, **-hering**. [L. *cohære* (pp. *cohæsus*), < *co-*, with, + *hære*, stick.] To stick together; be united; hold fast, as parts of the same mass; also, to be naturally or logically connected; also, to agree; be congruous.—**co-her'ence**, **co-her'en-cy** (-hēr'ēns, -ēn-si), *n.* The act or state of cohering; cohesion; natural or logical connection; congruity or consistency.—**co-her'ent**, *a.* Cohering; sticking together; also, having a natural or due agreement of parts; connected; consistent; logical; also, suited to or accordant to.—**co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*—**co-her'er**, *n.* In *elect.*, a device, usually consisting of a tube filled with a conducting substance in granular form, whose electrical resistance decreases when struck by Hertzian waves: used in detecting the waves sent out by a wireless telegraph apparatus.—**co-he'si-ble** (-hē'zi-bl), *a.* Capable of cohesion.—**co-he'sion** (-zhən), *n.* The act or state of cohering; in *physics*, the attraction by which the molecules of a body or substance are bound together; in *bot.*, the congenital union of one part with another.—**co-he'sive** (-siv), *a.* Cohering, or tending to cohere; characterized by or causing cohesion.—**co-he'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

co-ho-bate (kō'hō-bāt), *v. t.*; **-bated**, **-bating**. [ML. *cohobatus*, pp. of *cohobare*; prob. from Ar.] In *phar.*, to distil again from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

co-hort (kō'hōrt), *n.* [L. *cohors* (*cohort*-), division of troops, company, multitude, orig. inclosure: see *court*.] One of the ten infantry divisions in an ancient Roman legion, numbering from 300 to 600 men; a similar body of auxiliary troops, or later of cavalry, in the Roman army; hence, any body of warriors; fig., a band or company; in certain botanical and zoological classifications, a large group, usually ranking above an order in botany and below an order in zoology.

co-hosh (kō-hosh' or kō'hosh), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Any of several North American plants used medicinally, as *Cimicifuga racemosa* ('black cohosh'), *Caulophyllum thalictroides* ('blue cohosh'), etc.

co-hune (kō-hōn'), *n.* [Native name.] A pinnate-leaved palm, *Attalea cohune*, a native of Central America, bearing large nuts whose hard shell is made into ornaments and whose meat yields an oil resembling that of the cocoanut.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, qñite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife* (F. *coiffe*), < LL. *cofia*, head-covering, cap; appar. from Teut. (cf. G. *kopf*, head).] A close-fitting cap of various kinds, as one worn by European peasant women, or one formerly worn by lawyers; also, the calling or rank of a serjeant at law.—**coif**, *v. t.* To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

coif-feur (kwo-fēr), *n.* [F., < *coiffer*: see *coiffure*.] A hair-dresser.

coif-fure (koif'ūr, F. kwo-fūr), *n.* [F., < *coiffer*, furnish with a coif or head-covering, dress the hair of, < *coiffe*, E. *coif*.] A head-covering or head-dress; also, a mode of arranging or dressing the hair.

coign (koin), *n.* [Old form of *coin*.] A wedge; also, a projecting corner.—**coign of vantage**, a position (properly a projecting corner) affording advantage for observation or action. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 6. 7.

coil¹ (koil), *v.* [OF. *coillir* (F. *cueillir*), gather, < L. *colligere*: see *collect*.] **I. tr.** To wind into concentric rings; twist or wind spirally; also, to infold or inwrap in or as in a coil or coils. **II. intr.** To assume a coiled or spiral form; wind; also, to move in a winding course.—**coil**¹, *n.* A connected series of concentric rings or spirals into which a rope or the like is wound; a single such ring; also, an electrical conductor, as a copper wire, wound up in a spiral or other form; a device composed essentially of such a conductor; also, an arrangement of pipes, coiled or in a connected series, as in a radiator.

coil² (koil), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Stir; bustle; turmoil; ado: as, "when we have shuffled off this mortal coil" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 67). [Archaic or prov.]

coin (koin), *n.* [OF. F. *coin*, wedge, corner, die, < L. *cuneus*, wedge.] A wedge†; a corner†; a corner-stone; a wedge-shaped stone of an arch; also, a die for stamping money†; a piece of metal stamped and issued by the authority of the government for use as money; such pieces collectively; fig., anything serving for payment or recompense; by transfer, any coin-like token.—**coin**, *v. t.* To make (money) by stamping metal; make or gain (money) rapidly (colloq.); convert (metal) into money; represent on a coin†; fig., to make, invent, or fabricate (as, to coin words).—**coin**-a-ble, *a.* That may be coined.—**coin**-age (-āj), *n.* The act of coining; the process or right of making coins; also, that which is coined; coins collectively; the currency; fig., anything made, invented, or fabricated (as, "This is the very *coinage* of your brain": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 4. 137).

co-in-cide (kō-in-sid'), *v. i.*; -cided, -ciding. [ML. *coincidere*, < L. *co-*, with, + *incidere*, fall on: see *incident*.] To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same relative position; also, to correspond exactly, as in nature or character; also, to agree or concur, as in opinion.—**co-in-ci-dence** (kō-in'si-dēns), *n.* The condition or fact of being coincident; occurrence or existence at the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same relative position; exact correspondence, as in nature or character; an agreement in circumstances, character, etc.; a concurrence in opinion or sentiment; esp., a striking occurrence of two or more events at one time apparently by mere chance.—**co-in'ci-dent**, *a.* Coinciding; occupying the same place or position; happening at the same time; exactly corresponding; in exact agreement.—**co-in-ci-den'tal** (-den'tal), *a.* Involving coincidence.—**co-in-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**co-in'ci-dent-ly**, *adv.*

co-in-di-ca-tion (kō'in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [See *co-*.] One of two or more concurrent indications, signs, or symptoms.

coin-er (koī'nēr), *n.* One who coins money; esp., a maker of counterfeit coin; fig., an inventor, as of words.

co-in-here (kō-in-hēr'), *v. i.*; -hered, -hering. [See *co-*.] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.—**co-in-her'ence**, *n.*—**co-in-her'ent**, *a.*

co-in-her-it-ance (kō-in-her'i-tāns), *n.* [See *co-*.] Joint inheritance.—**co-in-her'i-tor**, *n.*

co-in-stan-ta-ne-ous (kō'in-stān-tā'nē-us), *a.* [See *co-*.] Happening at the same instant.—**co'in-stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

co-in-sur-ance (kō-in-shōr'āns), *n.* [See *co-*.] Insurance jointly with another or others; esp., a form of fire insurance in which a person taking out insurance on property for less

than its full value is regarded as a joint insurer and becomes jointly responsible for losses.—**co-in-sure'**, *v. t.* or *i.*; -sured, -suring. To insure jointly with another or others; esp., to insure on a basis of coinsurance.

coir (koir), *n.* [E. Ind. (Dravidian).] The prepared fiber of the husk of the coconut, used in making rope, matting, etc.

cois-trel (kois'trel), *n.* [Cf. OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustille*, dagger.] An inferior groom employed to care for a knight's horses; hence, a mean, paltry fellow, or a knave (see Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," i. 3. 43). [Archaic.]

co-i-tion (kō-ish'ōn), *n.* [L. *coitio* (-n-), < *coire*, go together, < *co-*, with, + *ire*, go.] Sexual intercourse. Also **co-i-tus** (kō'i-tus).

coke¹ (kōk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The solid product from the distillation of coal in an oven or closed chamber (analogous to charcoal as made from wood): used as a fuel in metallurgy, etc.—**coke**¹, *v. t.* or *i.*; coked, coking. To convert into or become coke.

coke² (kōk), *n.* Shortened form of *cocaine*. [Slang.]

col (kol, F. kol), *n.* [F., < L. *collum*, neck.] A marked depression in a ridge or mountain-chain, usually forming a pass from one slope to the other.

co-la¹, **co-la**² (kō'lā), *n.* Plural of *colon*¹, *colon*².

co-la³ (kō'lā), **co-la**=nut, *n.* See *kola*, *kola-nut*.

co-la-bor-er (kō-lā'bōr-ēr), *n.* [See *co-*.] A fellow-laborer.

col-an-der (kul'an-dēr), *n.* [Prob. ult. < L. *colare*, strain, < *colum*, strainer.] A perforated vessel for draining off liquids, as in cookery.

col-lat-i-tude (kō-lat'i-tūd), *n.* [See *co-*.] The complement of the latitude; the difference between a given latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

col-can-non (kol-kan'ōn), *n.* [From *cole* + -cannon (of uncertain origin and meaning).] An Irish dish made of cabbage (or greens) and potatoes boiled and mashed together and seasoned.

col-chi-cum (kol'ki-kum, often kol'chi-), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κολχικόν*; appar. named from Colchis in Asia, the country of the sorceress Medea.] Any plant of the old-world melantheaceous genus *Colchicum*, esp. *C. autumnale*, a crocus-like plant whose corm and seeds are used in medicine, chiefly for gout; also, the medicine or drug prepared from them.

col-co-thar (kol'kō-thār), *n.* [ML.; from Ar.] The brownish-red oxide of iron which remains after the heating of ferrous sulphate: used as a polishing agent, etc.

cold (kōld), *a.* [AS. *cald*, *ceald*, = D. *koud* = G. *kalt* = Icel. *kaldr* = Goth. *kalds*, cold; all orig. pp. from a Teut. verb-stem (cf. AS. *calan*, be cold) akin to L. *gelidus*, icy cold.] Producing or feeling, esp. in a high degree, the peculiar sensation resulting when heat is withdrawn from the body; chilly; frigid; having a temperature sensibly lower than the normal temperature of the body; having a relatively low temperature; having no warmth, or having lost warmth; fig., deficient in passion, emotion, enthusiasm, ardor, etc.; apathetic; indifferent; imperturbable; void of sensual desire; chaste; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; unresponsive; failing to excite feeling or interest; depressing or dispiriting; faint or weak, as a scent; of coloring, inclining to blue or gray (rather than red or yellow).—**cold cream**, a kind of cooling unguent for the skin.—**cold feet**, loss of courage or confidence for carrying out some undertaking proposed or begun. [Slang.]—**cold light**, light lacking the heat of the light due to ordinary combustion or incandescence; applied to the light of phosphorescence, fluorescence, etc. (including that of fireflies and certain other organisms), and to certain other kinds of light produced artificially.—**cold shoulder**, an open show of coldness, indifference, or neglect in one's treatment of another: as, to give one the *cold shoulder*.—**cold storage**, the storage of provisions, etc., in a place artificially cooled.—**in cold blood**, in a calm state of mind; coolly and deliberately.—**cold**, *n.* [AS. *cald*, *ceald*.] The relative absence of heat; coldness; a temperature below the freezing-point of water (as, 10° of *cold*, that is, 22° F. or



Colchicum (*C. autumnale*) and section of flower.

10° below zero C.); the sensation produced by loss of heat from the body, as by contact with anything having a sensibly lower temperature than that of the body; also, an indisposition caused by exposure to cold, characterized by catarrh, hoarseness, coughing, etc. — **cold**'=**blood**'**ed**, *a.* Having cold blood; noting or pertaining to animals, as fishes and reptiles, whose blood temperature ranges from the freezing-point upward, in accordance with the temperature of the surrounding medium; fig., lacking in emotion; unimpassioned; unsympathetic; cruel. — **cold**'=**blood**'**ed**'**ly**, *adv.* — **cold**'=**blood**'**ed**'**ness**, *n.* — **cold**'=**chis**'**el**, *n.* A strong chisel of tempered steel for cutting cold metal. — **cold**'=**heart**'**ed**, *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind. — **cold**'=**heart**'**ed**'**ly**, *adv.* — **cold**'=**heart**'**ed**'**ness**, *n.* — **cold**'=**ish**, *a.* Rather cold. — **cold**'**ly**, *adv.* — **cold**'=**ness**, *n.* — **cold**'=**saw**, *n.* A saw for cutting cold metal. — **cold**'=**short**, *a.* Of iron, brittle when cold. — **cold**'=**short**'**ness**, *n.* — **cold**'=**shoul**'**der**, *v. t.* To give the cold shoulder to; treat with coldness, indifference, or neglect.

cold'=**slaw** (kōld'slā), *n.* Erroneous form of *cole*'=**slaw**.

cold'=**sore** (kōld'sōr), *n.* A vesicular eruption about the mouth often accompanying a cold or a febrile condition.

cole (kōl), *n.* [AS. *cāvel*, < L. *caulis*, stalk, cabbage.] Any of various plants of the cabbage kind; esp., rape, *Brassica napus*.

— **cole**. [F. *-cole*, < L. *colere*, inhabit.] An adjective termination meaning 'inhabiting,' 'living in or on,' as in *arboricole*, *corticole*. Cf. *colous*.

cole'=**man**'=**ite** (kōl'mān-it), *n.* [From W. T. Coleman, of San Francisco.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous borate of calcium, occurring in California in colorless to white monoclinic crystals with a brilliant luster.

cole'=**op**'=**ter** (kol-ē-op'tēr or kō-lē-), *n.* [NL. *Coleoptera*, pl., < Gr. *κολεόπτερος*, sheath-winged, < *koléos*, sheath, + *ptērōn*, wing.] Any of the *Coleoptera*, an order of insects (the beetles) having a pair of membranous posterior wings sheathed by a pair of hard, horny, modified anterior wings or wing-covers. — **col**'=**e**'=**op**'=**ter**'=**an**, *a.* and *n.* — **col**'=**e**'=**op**'=**ter**'=**ist**, *n.* One versed in the study of coleopters. — **col**'=**e**'=**op**'=**ter**'=**ous**, *a.* Having the wings sheathed, as the coleopters; belonging to the *Coleoptera* (see *coleopter*).



Coleopter (*Cicindela campestris*). — *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d*, *e*, elytra, or wing-covers; *e*, *e*, wings; *f*, *f*, antennae.

col'=**e**'=**o**'=**rhi**'=**za** (kol'ē-ō-rī'zā or kō'lē-), *n.*; pl. -zæ (-zē). [NL., < Gr. *koléos*, sheath, + *ρίζα*, root.] In *bot.*, the sheath which envelops the radicle in certain plants, and which is penetrated by the root in germination.

cole'=**seed** (kōl'sēd), *n.* Rape-seed; also, rape.

cole'=**slaw** (kōl'slā), *n.* [D. *kool*, cabbage, + *sla*, for *salade*, salad.] A salad of finely sliced cabbage. [U. S.]

co'=**les**'=**see** (kō-le-sē'), *n.* [See *co*-.] A partner in holding a lease; a joint tenant. — **co**'=**les**'=**sor**, *n.* A partner in granting a lease.

col'=**e**'=**us** (kō'lē-us), *n.*; pl. *coleuses*, L. *colei* (-lē-i). [NL. (so called from the union of the filaments about the style), < Gr. *koléos*, sheath.] Any plant of the menthaceous genus *Coleus*, of tropical Asia and Africa, species of which are cultivated for their showy colored foliage.

cole'=**wort** (kōl'wört), *n.* Any plant of the cabbage kind; esp., a variety of cabbage which does not form compact heads, as kale; also, a young cabbage.

col'=**i**'=**bri** (kol'i-bri), *n.* [F. *colibri* or Sp. *colibri*; from Carib.] Any humming-bird.

col'=**ic** (kol'ik). [LL. *colicus*, < Gr. *κολικός*, < *κῶλον*, for *κόλον*, E. *colon*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or affecting the colon or the bowels. *II. n.* Paroxysmal pain in the abdomen or bowels. — **col**'=**ick**'=**y**, *a.* — **col**'=**ic**'=**root**, *n.* Either of two North American liliaceous herbs, *Aletis farinosa* and *A. aurea*, having small yellow or white flowers in a spike-like raceme, and a root which is reputed to relieve colic; also, any of certain other plants reputed to cure colic, as the asteraceous herb *Laciniaria squarrosa*.

co'=**lie**, **co**'=**ly** (kō'li), *n.*; pl. -lies (-liz). [NL. *Colius*, < Gr. *κολίος*, woodpecker.] Any bird of the African genus *Colius*, of small, non-passerine, fruit-eating birds having a long tail.

col'=**in** (kol'in), *n.* [For Mex. *colin*, *zolin*.] The common quail or partridge, or bob-white, *Colinus virginianus*, of the U. S.; also, any of various related species.

Col'=**i**'=**se**'=**um** (kol-i-sē'um), *n.* See *Colosseum*.

col'=**li**'=**tis** (kō-li'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

col'=**lab**'=**o**'=**rate** (kō-lab'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -rated, -rating. [LL. *collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare*, < L. *com*-, with, + *laborare*, E. *labor*, *v.*] To work, one with another; coöperate, as in literary work. — **col**'=**lab**'=**o**'=**ra**'=**tion** (-rā'shqn), *n.* — **col**'=**lab**'=**o**'=**ra**'=**tor**, *n.*

col'=**laps**'=**a**'=**ble** (kō-lap'sā-bl), *a.* See *collapsible*.

col'=**lapse** (kō-laps'), *v. i.*; -lapsed, -lapsing. [L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*, < *com*-, with, together, + *labi*, fall.] To fall together, as a building through the falling in of its sides; fall into an irregular mass or a flattened form, through loss of rigidity or support; fall or cave in; fig., to break down or fail; come to nothing; also, to lose strength, courage, etc., suddenly. — **col**'=**lapse**', *n.* A collapsing, or the resulting state; a complete failure; a breakdown; sudden failure of the vital powers, as from exhaustion. — **col**'=**laps**'=**i**'=**ble**, *a.* Capable of collapsing; made to collapse, or fold together.

col'=**lar** (kol'ār), *n.* [OF. *colier* (F. *collier*), < L. *collum*, neck.] Anything worn or placed about the neck for dress, ornament, restraint, etc.; also, an encircling band, ring, etc., resembling or suggesting this, as a flange or ring on a shaft for holding a pulley or the like in position; in *zool.*, any of various markings or structures about the neck, suggesting a collar; a torques. — **collar** of **S**'s or **SS** or **esses**, an ornamental collar comprising a number of S's, sometimes combined with other figures, long in use in England, having been worn as a badge by adherents of the royal house of Lancaster, and still forming a part of the ceremonial dress of certain officials. — **col**'=**lar**, *v. t.* To put a collar on; furnish with a collar; also, to seize by the collar or neck; hence, to lay hold of, seize, or take (slang; as, 'S'pose people left money laying around . . . He collared it,' Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xxiii.); also, to roll up and bind (meat, fish, etc.) for cooking. — **col**'=**lar**'=**beam**, *n.* A horizontal beam extending between two opposite rafters at some height above their base. — **col**'=**lar**'=**bone**, *n.* The clavicle.

col'=**lard** (kol'ārd), *n.* [Corruption of *colewort*.] A kind of kale, eaten as a green vegetable.

col'=**lared** (kol'ārd), *p. a.* Wearing or having a collar; also, rolled up and bound with a string, as a piece of meat.

col'=**lar**'=**ette** (kol'ār-et'), *n.* A woman's collar or neck-piece of lace, embroidery, chiffon, fur, or other material.

col'=**lar**'=**less** (kol'ār-les), *a.* Without a collar.

col'=**lar**'=**work** (kol'ār-wērk), *n.* Heavy or uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; fig., difficult work of any kind.

col'=**late** (kō-lāt'), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together: see *confer*.] To compare (texts, statements, etc.), in order to note points of agreement or disagreement; examine and verify the arrangement of (the sheets of a book) before binding; also, to confer† or bestow†; *eccles.*, to present by collation, as to a benefice.

col'=**lat**'=**er**'=**al** (kō-lāt'ē-rāl), [ML. *collateralis*, < L. *com*-, with, + *latus*, side.] *I. a.* Situated at the side; running side by side; fig., accompanying or attendant; corresponding; also, aside from the main subject, course, etc.; secondary; indirect; also, additional or confirming (as, *collateral* security, such as is given to insure the fulfilment of a contract or other obligation); secured by collateral (as, a *collateral* loan); also, descended from the same stock, but in a different line, or pertaining to those so descended (cf. *lineal*). *II. n.* Collateral security; also, a collateral kinsman. — **col**'=**lat**'=**er**'=**al**'=**ly**, *adv.*

col'=**la**'=**tion** (kō-lā'shqn), *n.* [OF. F. *collation*, < L. *collatio* (*n.*), < *collatus*: see *collate*.] The act of collating; critical comparison, as of texts; also, conference† or consultation†; a repast (orig. of monks in a monastery); an entertainment of food and drink; also, the act of conferring or bestowing†; *eccles.*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice, esp. by a bishop who is himself the patron or has acquired the patron's rights. — **col**'=**la**'=**tive**, *a.* [L. *collativus*.] Collating; *eccles.*, presented by collation. — **col**'=**la**'=**tor**, *n.* [L.] One who collates.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

col-league¹ (kɒ-lēg'), *v.*; *-leagued, -leaguing*. [Obs. *F. collèguer, colliguer*, < *L. colligare*: see *colligate*.] **I.** *tr.* To join in alliance. **II.** *intr.* To enter into an alliance; combine; also, to conspire.

col-league² (kɒ-lēg), *n.* [*F. collègue*, < *L. collega*, < *com-*, with, + *legare*, depute.] An associate in office or in special work. — **col-league-ship**, *n.*

col-lect (kɒ-lect'), *v.* [*L. collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, < *com-*, with, together, + *legere*, gather.] **I.** *tr.* To gather together; assemble; accumulate; make a collection of; also, to receive or compel payment of; also, to regain control of (one's thoughts, faculties, etc., or one's self); also, to gather or infer (now rare: as, "By all best conjectures, I collect Thou art to be my fatal enemy," Milton's "Paradise Regained," iv. 524). **II.** *intr.* To gather together; assemble; accumulate. — **col-lect** (kɒ-lect), *n.* [*ML. collecta*.] Any of certain brief prayers used in Western churches, as before the epistle in the eucharistic service, and, in Anglican churches, in morning and evening prayer. — **col-lect'a-ble**, *a.* That may be collected.

col-lect-ta-ne-a (kɒ-lect-tā-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *collectaneus*, collected, < *colligere*: see *collect*, *v.*] Collected passages; a miscellany.

col-lect-ed (kɒ-lect'ed), *p. a.* [See *collect*, *v.*] Having control of one's faculties; self-possessed. — **col-lect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **col-lect'ed-ness**, *n.*

col-lection (kɒ-lect'shən), *n.* [*L. collectio* (*n.*)] The act of collecting; also, that which is collected; a set of objects, specimens, writings, etc., gathered together; a sum of money collected, as for church use or for charity.

col-lect-tive (kɒ-lect'tiv), *a.* [*L. collectivus*.] Formed by collection; forming a collection or aggregate; aggregate; combined; also, pertaining to a group of individuals taken together; in *bot.*, of a fruit, formed by the coalescence of the pistils of several flowers, as the mulberry or the pineapple (cf. *aggregate*); in *gram.*, of nouns, expressing under the singular form a plurality of individual objects or persons, as *herd, jury, clergy* (which as subjects may take their verbs in either the singular or the plural, according as they are used to express more prominently the idea of unity or of plurality). — **collective bargaining**, the practice or principle of bargaining by employees collectively with their employers, as with reference to wages, hours of work, etc., or by representatives of bodies of employees with employers or their representatives. — **col-lect'tive**, *n.* A collective body; an aggregate; in *gram.*, a collective noun. — **col-lect'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **col-lect'tive-ness**, *n.* — **col-lect'tiv-ism**, *n.* The socialistic principle of control by the people collectively, or the state, of all means of production or economic activities. Cf. *individualism*. — **col-lect'tiv-ist**, *n.* — **col-lect'tiv-i-ty** (kɒ-lect'tiv-i-ti), *n.* Collective character; a collective whole; the people collectively; collectivism. — **col-lect'tiv-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; *-ized, -izing*. To make collective; gather into one; combine. — **col-lect'tiv-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

col-lect-tor (kɒ-lect'tɔr), *n.* [*LL.*] One who or that which collects; an official appointed to collect taxes or customs; any arrangement for collecting electricity. — **col-lect'tor-ate** (-āt), *n.* The district of a collector, as of taxes. — **col-lect'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a collector, as of taxes or customs. — **col-lect'tress**, *n.* A female collector.

col-leen (kɒ-lēn or kɒ-lēn'), *n.* [*Ir. cailín*.] A girl. [*Ir.*]

col-lege (kɒ-lēj), *n.* [*OF. college* (*F. collège*), < *L. collegium*, association, a society, < *collega*: see *colleague*².] An organized association of persons invested with certain powers and rights, and performing certain duties or engaged in a particular pursuit (as, an electoral college, a body of electors; the Sacred College, the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church); a company or assemblage; a body of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service, etc.; an endowed, self-governing association of scholars incorporated within a university for purposes of instruction, as at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England; a similar corporation outside a university; an institution of learning of the highest grade, esp. one not divided (like a university) into distinct schools and faculties, and affording a general or liberal education rather than technical or professional training; the academic department of a university,

furnishing courses of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, leading to the degree of bachelor (as distinguished from the professional and graduate schools); an institution for special or professional instruction, as in medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, or music; sometimes (as in French use), an institution for secondary education; also, the building or buildings occupied by any such association or institution. — **college ice**. Same as *sundae*. — **college widow**, an unmarried woman living in a college town, who has received the attentions of students of several successive classes. [Colloq.] — **col-leg-er** (kɒ-lē-jēr), *n.* A member of a college; at Eton College, England, a student who is supported on the foundation.

col-le-gi-al (kɒ-lē'ji-əl), *a.* [*L. collegialis*.] Of, pertaining to, or constituting a college; also, pertaining to collegialism. — **col-le'gi-al-ism**, *n.* The theory of church polity maintaining that the church is a voluntary association in which the highest ecclesiastical authority is vested in the whole society, and not in a clerical order or in the state.

col-le-gi-an (kɒ-lē'ji-ən), *n.* A member of a college; a student in, or one who has been educated at, a college.

col-le-gi-ate (kɒ-lē'ji-āt), *a.* [*ML. collegiatus*.] Of or pertaining to a college; of the nature of or constituted as a college. — **collegiate church**, a church which has a college or chapter but not a bishop's see; in the U. S., a church or association of churches administered by several pastors jointly; a consolidation of formerly distinct churches under one or more pastors.

col-leg-ing (kɒ-lē-jing), *n.* Training or education at college; as, "I am glad That here what *colleging* was mine I had" (Lowell's "Indian-Summer Reverie," 265).

col-len-chy-ma (kɒ-leng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, consisting of cells which are thickened at the angles and commonly elongated.

col-let (kɒ-lēt), *n.* [*F. collet*, dim. of *col*, < *L. collum*, neck.] A collar or inclosing band; the inclosing rim within which a jewel is set. — **col'let**, *v. t.*; *-leted, -leting*. To set in a collet.

col-lide (kɒ-lid'), *v. i.*; *-lided, -liding*. [*L. collidere* (pp. *collisus*), < *com-*, with, + *ledere*, hurt by striking.] To come violently into contact; encounter with a shock; fig., to clash or conflict.

col-lie (kɒ-li), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A dog of any of certain intelligent varieties much used for tending sheep, esp. one of a Scotch breed with a heavy coat of long hair and a bushy tail.

col-lied (kɒ-lid). Pret. and pp. of *colly*¹.

col-lier (kɒ-lī-er), *n.* [*ME. colyer*, < *col*, *E. coal*.] One who carries or sells coal; a coal-miner; a ship for carrying coal. — **col-lier-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. A coal-mining establishment.



Collie.

col-li-gate (kɒ-lī-gāt), *v. t.*; *-gated, -gating*. [*L. colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, < *com-*, with, together, + *ligare*, bind.] To bind together; connect. — **col-li-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.*

col-li-mate (kɒ-lī-māt), *v. t.*; *-mated, -mating*. [From a false reading of *L. collineatus* (taken as *collimatus*), pp. of *collineare*, < *com-*, with, + *lineare*, reduce to a straight line.] To bring into line; make parallel; adjust accurately the line of sight of (a telescope). — **col-li-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.* — **col-li-ma-tor**, *n.* A fixed telescope for use in collimating other instruments; also, the receiving telescope of a spectroscope.

col-lin-e-ar (kɒ-lin'ē-ār), *a.* [*L. com-*, with, + *linea*, line.] Lying in the same straight line. — **col-lin-e-ar'i-ty** (-ar'i-ti), *n.* — **col-lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

col-lin-gual (kɒ-ling'gwəl), *a.* [*L. com-*, with, + *lingua*, tongue.] Speaking the same language.

col-lin-si-a (kɒ-lin'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; from *Z. Collins* (1764–1831), American botanist.] Any of the scrophulariaceous herbs constituting the genus *Collinsia*, bearing whorled, (usually) party-colored flowers.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *û*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

col-li-quate† (kol'ī-kwāt), *v. t.*; -quated, -quating. [*L. com-*, with, + *liquare* (pp. *liquatus*), melt.] To melt together; also, to melt; liquefy.—**col-li-qua-tive** (kō-lik'wā-tiv), *a.* Melting; in *pathol.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion (as, a *colligative* sweat).

col-li-sion (kō-lizh'ōn), *n.* [*LL. collisio(n)-*, < *L. collidere*, *E. collide*.] The act of colliding; a coming violently into contact, as of one body with another or of two bodies suddenly meeting; fig., a clash or conflict (as, "The houses . . . had already been the scene of *collisions* between the domestic slaves and the multitude": J. H. Newman's "Callista," xvii.).

col-lo-cate (kol'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [*L. collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, < *com-*, with, + *locare*, place, *E. locate*.] To place together; arrange; put in place.—**col-lo-ca-tion** (-kā'shōn), *n.* [*L. collocatio(n)-*.] The act of collocating, or the state or manner of being collocated; disposition with, or in relation to, others; arrangement, as of words in a sentence.—**col'lo-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.*

col-lo-cu-tion (kol'ō-kū'shōn), *n.* [*L. collocutio(n)-*, < *colloqui*: see *colloquy*.] A speaking together; colloquy.—**col-loc-u-tor** (kō-lok'ū-tōr), *n.* [*LL.*] A speaker in a colloquy.

col-lo-di-on (kō-lō'di-ōn), *n.* [*Gr. κολλώδης*, glue-like, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *είδος*, form.] Soluble guncotton dissolved in ether or in a mixture of ether and alcohol: used to form a coating or film on wounds, photographic plates, etc.—**col-lo'di-on-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To treat with collodion.—**col-lo'di-um** (-um), *n.* Collodion.

col-logue (kō-lōg'), *v. i.*; -logued, -loguing. [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *colloquy*.] To use flattery†; also, to confer secretly; plot mischief; conspire (as, "How long have you been so thick with Dunsen that you must *collogue* with him to embezzle my money?" George Eliot's "Silas Marner" ix.). [Now *colloq.* or *prov.*]

col-loid (kol'oid). [*Gr. κόλλα*, glue: see *-oid*.] **I. a.** Glue-like; gelatinous; colloidal. **II. n.** A gelatinous or other substance which when dissolved in a liquid will not diffuse readily through vegetable or animal membranes. Cf. *crystalloid*.—**col'loid**, *v. t.* To reduce to the form of a colloid.—**col-loi-dal** (kō-loi'dāl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling a colloid: as, *colloidal* gold, silver, etc. (gold, silver, etc., in a condition of extreme subdivision, in which it remains suspended or dissolved in water).—**colloidal fuel**, a fuel consisting of an oil (as petroleum) containing a finely powdered carbonaceous substance (as coal) in suspension, recommended as more economical than ordinary fuels and less dangerous to store than petroleum: invented by Lindon W. Bates. [Proprietary name].—**colloidal particles**, the fine particles which the ultramicroscope shows to be present in a solution containing a colloid.

col-lop (kol'ōp), *n.* [*ME. colope, colloppe*; origin uncertain.] A small slice of bacon or other meat; hence, a small slice or piece of anything; also, a fold or roll of flesh on the body. [Now chiefly *prov.*]

col-lo-quial (kō-lō'kwī-əl), *a.* [*L. colloquium*: see *colloquy*.] Of or pertaining to colloquy or conversation; conversational; of words, phrases, etc., peculiar or appropriate to the language of ordinary or familiar conversation, but not admissible in formal speech or writing.—**col-lo'qui-al-ism**, *n.* Colloquial style, quality, or usage; a colloquial expression.—**col-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

col-lo-quist (kol'ō-kwist), *n.* A speaker in a colloquy; an interlocutor.

col-lo-quize (kol'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; -quized, -quizing. To take part in a colloquy; converse: as, "All I had now to do was to obey him in silence; no need for me to *colloquize* further" (C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," xxii.).

col-lo-quy (kol'ō-kwī), *n.*; pl. -quies (-kwiz). [*L. colloquium*, < *colloqui*, speak together, < *com-*, with, + *loqui*, speak.] A speaking together; a dialogue or conversation; a conference; *eccles.*, in Reformed Presbyterian churches, a judiciary corresponding to a presbytery.

col-lo-type (kol'ō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. κόλλα*, glue: see *-type*.] A photomechanical process of printing in ink from a gelatin plate; also, the plate, or a print made from it.

col-low (kol'ō), *v. t.* Same as *colly*†. [Now *prov.*]

col-lude (kō-lūd'), *v. i.*; -luded, -luding. [*L. colludere* (pp. *collusus*), < *com-*, with, + *ludere*, play.] To act in concert through a secret understanding; conspire in a fraud.—**col-lud'er**, *n.*

col-lu-sion (kō-lū'zhōn), *n.* [*L. collusio(n)-*, < *colludere*, *E. collude*.] Secret agreement for an unworthy or fraudulent purpose.—**col-lu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Involving collusion; fraudulently concerted.—**col-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**col-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

col-ly† (kol'ī), *v. t.*; -lied, -lying. [Akin to *coal*.] To blacken as with coal-dust; begrime. [Archaic or *prov.*]

col-ly² (kol'ī), *n.* See *collie*.

col-lyr-i-um (kō-lir'ī-um), *n.*; pl. -ia (-i-ä). [*L.*, < *Gr. κολλύριον*, poultice, eye-salve.] An eye-salve or eye-wash.
col-o-cynth (kol'ō-sinth), *n.* [*L. colocynthis*, < *Gr. κολοκυνθίς*.] A cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus colocynthis*, of the warmer parts of Asia, the Mediterranean region, etc., bearing a fruit with a very bitter pulp which yields a purgative drug; also, the fruit, or the drug.

co-logne (kō-lōn'), *n.* [For *Cologne* water (made at Cologne, Germany, since 1709).] A perfumed spirit or toilet-water.

Co-lom-bi-an (kō-lom'bi-ān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the South American republic of Colombia. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Colombia.

co-lon¹ (kō'lōn), *n.*; pl. (1st sense) *colons*, (2d sense) *cola* (-lā). [*L.*, < *Gr. κῶλον*, limb, member, clause.] A point of punctuation (:) marking off a main portion of a sentence (intermediate in force between the semicolon and the period); in *anc. pros.*, one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, consisting of a sequence of from two to six feet united under a principal ictus or beat.

co-lon² (kō'lōn), *n.*; pl. *cola* (-lā). [*L.*, < *Gr. κῶλον*, food, colon.] In *anat.*, that portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum.

colo-nel (kēr'nel), *n.* [Earlier *coronel* (whence the modern pronunciation), < *F. coronel*, now *colonel*, < *It. colonnello*, dim. of *colonna*, (army) column, < *L. columna*, *E. column*.] An officer in command of a regiment, or holding an equivalent position, and ranking in the U. S. next below a brigadier-general.—**Colonel** *Bogey*. See under *bogey*¹.—**colo'nel-cy** (-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). The office, rank, or commission of a colonel. Also **colo'nel-ship**.

co-lo-ni-al (kō-lō'ni-āl). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies; esp., pertaining to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. **II. n.** An inhabitant of a colony.—**co-lo'ni-al-ism**, *n.* Colonial character or usage; a colonial practice or idiom; the colonial system.—**co-lo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

col-o-nist (kol'ō-nist), *n.* An inhabitant of a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

col-o-ni-tis (kol'ō-nī'tis), *n.* Same as *colitis*.

col-o-nize (kol'ō-niz), *v.*; -nized, -nizing. **I. tr.** To establish a colony in (a place); settle; also, to establish (persons) in a colony. **II. intr.** To form a colony; settle in a colony.—**col'o-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shōn), *n.*—**col'o-niz-er** (-nī-zēr), *n.*

col-on-nade (kol'ō-nād'), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. colonnata*, < *colonna*, < *L. columna*, *E. column*.] In *arch.*, a series of columns set at regular intervals, and usually supporting an entablature.—**col-on-nad'ed** (-nā'ded), *a.*

col-o-ny (kol'ō-nī), *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). [*L. colonia*, < *colonus*, husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, cultivate.] A body of people who leave their native country to form in a new land a settlement subject to or connected with the parent state; such people and their descendants, so long as the connection with the parent state is retained; the country or district settled or colonized; any people or territory distant from but subject to a ruling power; also, a number of foreigners from a particular country living in a city or country, esp. in one locality (as, the American *colony* in Paris); any group of individuals of like nature or character settled



Colocynthis. — Flowering branch and fruit.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

among others or living by themselves (as, a *colony* of artists; a *colony* of lepers); the district or quarter inhabited by any such number or group; in *biol.*, a group of animals or plants of the same kind living or growing together in close association; a number of individual animals united in a connected structure, as polyzoans, etc.; an aggregation of bacteria in a culture.

col-o-phon (kol'ō-fōn), *n.* [LL., < Gr. κολοφών, summit, finishing touch.] An inscription or device commonly used in former times to terminate a manuscript or book, and often giving the subject, the scribe's or printer's name, the date and place of production, etc.; in modern use, an inscription, a printer's device, or the like, placed at the end of a book.

col-o-pho-ny (kol'ō-fō-ni or kō-lof'ō-ni), *n.* [L. *Colophonias* (*resina*), (resin) of Colophon (Ionian city in Asia Minor).] Common rosin, the hard amorphous substance derived from the oleoresin of the pine.

col-o-quinn-ti-da (kol'ō-kwin'ti-dā), *n.* [ML.] *Colocynth*. See Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 355.

col-or (kul'or), *n.* [OF. *color* (F. *couleur*), < L. *color*, color, hue.] A quality of a thing or appearance, distinct from form, which is perceived by the eye alone, and is associated with the effect of particular light-vibrations on the optic nerve; hue; a particular hue or tint, esp. one other than black or white; also, racial hue or complexion other than that of white peoples, esp. that of the negro race; also, the natural hue of the face; complexion; a ruddy complexion; the flush caused by blushing; also, coloring, as in a painting; an effect of coloration produced by chiaroscuro, as in an engraving; also, vivid or distinctive quality, as of literary work; timbre of sound; also, that which is used for coloring; a pigment, paint, or dye; also, any hue adopted for distinction, as for a badge; usually *pl.*, a flag, ensign, etc., as of a military body or a ship; *pl.*, in the U. S. navy, the ceremony of hoisting the national flag at 8 A.M., and of lowering it at sunset; also, *sing.*, valuable mineral, esp. gold as shown by washing auriferous gravel, etc.; a trace or particle of such mineral; also, outward appearance or aspect; guise or show; a pretext; an apparent or prima facie right or ground (esp. in legal use: as, to hold possession under *color* of title); also, general character; kind or sort. — **complementary colors**, pairs of colors that when mixed produce white or gray light. — **primary colors**, the seven colors of the spectrum, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; sometimes, the red, green, and violet of the spectrum, or the red, yellow, and blue of pigments.

— **col'or**, *v.* [OF. F. *colorer*, < L. *colorare* (pp. *coloratus*), < *color*.] **I. tr.** To give or apply color to; tinge; paint; dye; fig., to cause to appear different from the reality; also, to give a special character or distinguishing quality to (as, an account *colored* by personal feelings). **II. intr.** To take on or change color; flush; blush. — **col'or-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being colored; also, specious or plausible; also, pretended; deceptive. — **col'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

col-o-ra-do (kol'ō-rā'dō), *a.* [Sp., colored, red.] Of cigars, of medium color and strength.

Col-o-ra-do (kol'ō-rā'dō) *bee'tle*. Same as *potato-beetle*.

col-or-ant (kul'or-ant), *n.* [F. *colorant*, prop. ppr.] A coloring matter.

col-or-a-tion (kul'or-ā'shōn), *n.* [F. *coloration*.] Coloring; appearance as to color.

co-lo-ra-tu-ra (kō-lō-rā-tō'rā), *n.* [= G. *coloratur*, < It. *coloratura*, < LL. *coloratura*, coloring, < L. *colorare*, E. *color*, *v.*] Runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music. Also **col-or-a-ture** (kul'or-ā-tūr).

col-or-bear-er (kul'or-bār'ēr), *n.* One who carries the colors or standard, as of a military body.

col-or-blind (kul'or-blind), *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors; unable to discriminate between particular colors. — **col'or=blind**'ness, *n.*

col-ored (kul'ord), *a.* Having color; of a hue other than black or white; also, belonging wholly or in part to some other race than the white, esp. to the negro race; pertaining to the negro race; in *bot.*, of some hue other than green.

col-or-er (kul'or-ēr), *n.* One who or that which colors.

col-or-ful (kul'or-fūl), *a.* Abounding in color; fig., richly picturesque (as, a *colorful* historical period); presenting or

suggesting vivid or striking scenes (as, a *colorful* narrative). — **col'or-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **col'or-ful-ness**, *n.*

col-or=guard (kul'or-gärd), *n.* A guard having charge of the colors, as of a regiment.

col-or-if-ic (kul'ō-rif'ik), *a.* [See -*fic*.] Producing or imparting color.

col-or-im-e-ter (kul'ō-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [See -*meter*.] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, esp. of dyes. — **col'or-i-met'ric**, **col'or-i-met'ri-cal** (ō-ri-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* — **col-or-im'e-try**, *n.*

col-or-ing (kul'or-ing), *n.* The act or the mode of applying color; appearance as to color; fig., characteristic aspect or tone; also, specious appearance; show; also, a substance used to color something.

col-or-ist (kul'or-ist), *n.* A user of color, as in painting; a painter who devotes himself specially to effects of color. — **col-or-is'tic**, *a.*

col-or-less (kul'or-less), *a.* Without color; pallid; dull in color; fig., without vividness or distinctive character (as, a *colorless* narrative; a *colorless* person); sometimes, unbiased; neutral. — **col'or-less-ly**, *adv.* — **col'or-less-ness**, *n.*

color=line (kul'or-lin), *n.* The line of social or political distinction between the white and colored races. [Chiefly U. S.]

col-or-ser-geant (kul'or-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of battalion or regimental colors.

col-os-sal (kō-lo'sal), *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic; huge; vast. — **co-lo's-sal-ly**, *adv.*

Col-os-se-um, **Col-i-se-um** (kol'ō-sē'um, kol-i-), *n.* [ML. *Colosseum*, also *Coliseum*, prop. neut. of L. *colosseus*, colossal, < *colossus*: see *colossus*.] An amphitheater in Rome, the greatest ancient amphitheater, begun by the emperor Vespasian and finished (A.D. 80) by Titus (as, "While stands the *Coliseum*, Rome shall stand; When falls the *Coliseum*, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World": Byron's "Childe Harold," iv. 145); hence, a name applied to various other amphitheatres and large theaters and halls.



Remains of the Colosseum in Rome.

Co-lo-sian (kō-lo'si-an). **I. a.** Belonging to Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Colossæ; *pl.*, the book of the New Testament called "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians."

co-lo-sus (kō-lo'sus), *n.*; *pl.* *colossi* (-i) or *colossuses*. [L., < Gr. κολοσσός.] A statue of gigantic size, as the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes ('Colossus of Rhodes': overthrown by earthquake in 224 B.C.); hence, anything colossal or gigantic.

co-lo-s-trum (kō-lo's-trum), *n.* [L.] The milk secreted before and for a few days after parturition. — **co-lo's-tric**, *a.*

col-ot-o-my (kō-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. κόλον, colon, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon.

col-our (kul'or), **col'our-a-ble**, etc. (including most derivatives formed in English from these words). British preferred forms of *color*, *colorable*, etc.

-colous. [L. *colere*, inhabit.] An adjective termination meaning 'inhabiting,' 'living in or on,' as in *aquicolous*, *arenicolous*, *lignicolous*.

col-por-tage (kol'pōr-tāj, F. kol-por-tāzh), *n.* [F., < *colporteur*, hawk, lit. 'carry on the neck,' < *col*, neck, + *porter*, carry.] The work of a colporteur. — **col-por-teur** (kol'pōr-tēr, F. kol-por-tēr), *n.* [F.] A hawker of books, etc.; esp., one employed to travel about distributing Bibles, religious tracts, etc., gratuitously or at a low price.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [AS. *colt*, young ass or camel.] A young horse or animal of the horse kind, esp. a young male; fig., a young or inexperienced person; *naut.*, a rope's end used in chas-tising (as, "He always carried in his pocket a *colt* . . . for the benefit of the youngsters": Marryat's "King's Own," viii.).

col-ter, coul-ter (kōl'tēr), *n.* [AS. *culter*, < L. *culter*, colter, knife.] A sharp blade or wheel attached to a plowbeam, used to cut the ground in advance of the plowshare.

colt-ish (kōl'tish), *a.* Colt-like; frisky; wanton. — **colt-ish-ness**, *n.*

colts-foot (kōlts'füt), *n.* An asteraceous plant, *Tussilago farfara*, with large cordate leaves which were formerly much used in medicine.

col-u-brine (kol'ū-brin), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, < *coluber*, serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent or snake; snake-like; in *zool.*, of or pertaining to a group of snakes (sub-order *Colubrina* or family *Colubridæ*) which is sometimes regarded as containing only non-venomous species and sometimes both non-venomous and venomous, and which includes many common non-venomous snakes of Europe and North America.

col-lu-go (kō-lō'gō), *n.*; pl. -gos (-gōz). [E. Ind.] The flying-lemur.

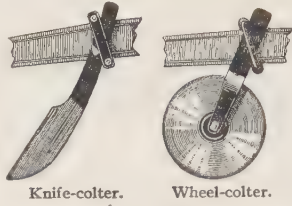
col-um-ba-ri-um (kol-um-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -riums or -ria (-ri-ā). [L., < *columba*, dove.] A dove-cote; also, a sepulchral vault or other structure with recesses in the walls to receive the ashes of the dead; also, one of the recesses. — **col'um-ba-ry** (-bā-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). A dove-cote.

Co-lum-bi-a (kō-lum'bi-ā), *n.* [From Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America.] America, or the United States, esp. as a feminine personification. — **Co-lum'bi-ad** (-ad), *n.* An epic of America (as, "The *Columbiad*," the title of an epic poem by Joel Barlow, published in 1807); also [L. c.], a kind of heavy smooth-bore cannon formerly used in the U. S. — **Co-lum'bi-an**. **I. a.** Pertaining to America or the United States, or to Columbus. **II. n.** [Also *l. c.*] A printing-type (16 point) of a size between English and great primer. See *type*.

co-lum-bic (kō-lum'bik), *a.* Of or pertaining to columbium; niobic.

col-um-bine¹ (kol'um-bin), *a.* [L. *columbinus*, < *columba*, dove.] Of or pertaining to a dove; dove-like; dove-colored.

col-um-bine² (kol'um-bin), *n.* [LL. *columbina*, prop. fem. of L. *columbinus*, dove-like; from the resemblance of the inverted flower to a group of doves.] Any plant of the ranunculaceous genus *Aquilegia*, comprising erect branching herbs with handsome flowers having five colored sepals alternating with as many petals produced backward between the sepals to form hollow spurs, as



Knife-colt.

Wheel-colt.



Coltsfoot.



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

Inflorescence of Garden Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*). — *a*, flower; *b*, same, cut vertically; *c*, pistils.

A. canadensis (the common wild columbine of North America), commonly having red flowers, and various other species, with blue, purple, white, pink, or yellow flowers, some of which are familiar in cultivation.

Col-um-bine³ (kol'um-bin), *n.* [It. *Colombina*.] [Also *l. c.*] A female character in comedy (orig. the early Italian) and pantomime, the sweetheart of Harlequin.

co-lum-bite (kō-lum'bit), *n.* A black crystalline mineral consisting of a compound of iron and columbium, containing often manganese and tantalum.

co-lum-bi-um (kō-lum'bi-um), *n.* [NL.; from *Columbia*, the United States.] Chem. sym., Cb (or Nb); at. wt., 93.5; sp. gr., 7.06. A steel-gray metallic element resembling tantalum in its chemical properties. Also called *niobium*.

co-lum-bo (kō-lum'bō), *n.* Same as *columba*.

Co-lum-bus (kō-lum'bus), *n.* [From Christopher Columbus (about 1446–1506).] The maker of some momentous discovery; a discoverer: as, a *Columbus* of the obvious. — **Co-lum'bus Day**. A day, Oct. 12, publicly appointed or observed as a holiday in various individual States of the U. S., in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus on Oct. 12, 1492.

col-u-mel-la (kol'ū-mel'ā), *n.*; pl. -mellæ (-ē). [L., dim. of *columna*, E. *column*.] In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, a column-like part; an axis. — **col-u-mel'lar**, *a.*

col-umn (kol'um), *n.* — [L. *columna*, akin to *columen*, *culmen*, top (see *culminate*), *celsus*, high, *excellere*, raise, rise, E. *excel*, also to E. *hill*.] An upright shaft or body of greater length than thickness, usually serving as a support; a pillar; esp., a vertical architectural member consisting typically

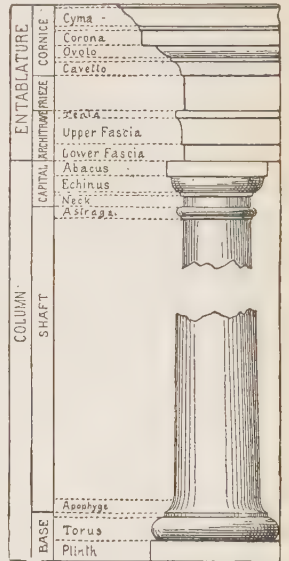
of an approximately cylindrical shaft with a base and a capital; also, one of the supporting uprights in iron and steel construction work; hence, any column-like object, mass, or formation; esp., one of the two or more vertical rows of lines of type or printed matter of a page, etc.; in journalistic use, such a row of lines, constituting a special department of a newspaper, furnished regularly by a particular editor or writer; often, such a department devoted to short articles, jottings, poems, etc., of a humorous, entertaining, or especially readable kind, furnished by a particular editor or writer without or with the aid of contributors; also, a formation of troops narrow laterally and extended from front to rear; a line of ships following one after another; in *bot.*, a body formed by the union of filaments, as in mallows, or by the union of stamens and styles, as in orchids. — **co-lum-nar** (kō-lum'nār), *a.* [LL. *columnaris*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a column or columns; column-like. — **col'umned**, *a.* Having columns; formed into columns. — **co-lum-ni-a'tion** (-ni-ā'shōn), *n.* The use of columns, or the columns used, in a structure. — **co-lum'ni-form**, *a.* Column-shaped. — **col'umn-ist**, *n.* The editor or conductor of a special column in a newspaper. See *column*.

co-lure (kō-lūr' or kō'lūr), *n.* [LL. *colurus*, < Gr. *κόλυρος*, < *κόλος*, docked, + *οὐρά*, tail (the colures being cut off by the horizon).] Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting each other at the poles, one passing through the equinoctial and the other through the solstitial points of the ecliptic.

co-ly (kō'li), *n.* See *colie*.

col-za (kol'zä), *n.* [F., < D. *koolzaad* = E. *cole-seed*.] Cole-seed; rape.

com-. [L. *com-* (also *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*), repr. *cum*, prep., with.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'with,' 'together,'



Architectural Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, elect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

'altogether,' occasionally used as an English formative, as in *commingle*, *commutual*. Cf. *co-*.

co-ma¹ (kō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶμα*, < *κείσθαι*, lie.] A state of prolonged unconsciousness from which it is difficult or impossible to rouse a person, due to disease, injury, poison, etc.; stupor.

co-ma² (kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *comæ* (-mē). [L., < Gr. *κῶμη*, hair.] In *bot.*, a tuft of silky hairs at the end of a seed; in *astron.*, the nebulous envelop around the nucleus of a comet; in *optics*, the blurred appearance or hazy border surrounding an object viewed through a lens which is not free from spherical aberration.—**co'-mal**, *a.*

Co-man-che-an (kō-man'chē-ān). [From *Comanche*, town and county in north-central Texas.] In *geol.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to a geological period or a system of rocks in North America equivalent to the earlier portion of the Cretaceous period or system. **II. n.** The Comanchean period or system.

co-marb (kō'märb), *n.* Same as *coarb*.

co-mate (kō'mät), *a.* [L. *comatus*, < *coma*, hair, E. *coma*².] **Hairy**; tufted; in *bot.*, having a coma.

co-mate (kō'mät or kō-mät'), *n.* [See *co-*.] A mate or companion: as, "my *co-mates* and brothers in exile" (Shakespeare's "As You Like It," ii. 1. 1).

co-ma-tose (kō'mä-tōs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of coma; affected with coma; lethargic.—**co'-ma-tose-ly**, *adv.*

co-mat-u-la (kō-mät'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (-lē). [NL., prop. fem. of L. *comatululus*, dim. of *comatus*, E. *comate*.] Any of certain crinoids of the genus *Antedon*, etc., having a feathery appearance and radiate form, and free-swimming in the adult stage; a feather-star.

comb¹ (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb* = D. *kam* = G. *kamm*.] A toothed instrument, as of bone, metal, etc., for arranging or cleansing the hair, or for keeping it in place; a curry-comb; a card for dressing wool, etc.; any comb-like instrument, object, or formation; also, the fleshy, more or less serrated excrescence or growth on the head of the domestic fowl; something resembling or suggesting this, as the top or crest of a wave; also, a honeycomb, or any similar mass of cells.—**comb**¹, *v. tr.* To dress (the hair, etc.) with or as with a comb; card, as wool; scrape as with a comb. **II. intr.** To roll over or break at the crest, as a wave: as, "All round me were little ripples, *combing* over with a sharp, bristling sound" (Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xxiii.).

comb², **combe**, **coomb** (kōm or kōm, kōm), *n.* [AS. *cumb*.] A narrow valley or deep hollow, esp. one inclosed on all sides but one: as, "From those heights We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan *combs*" (Wordsworth's "Excursion," iii. 545); "The Forest above and the *Combe* below, On a bright September morn!" (H. Newbolt's "Song of Exmoor"). [Eng.]

com-bat (kom'bat or kum'-), *v.*; -bated, -bating. [F. *com-batre*, < L. *com-*, with, + *battere*, for *battuere*, beat.] **I. intr.** To fight (with or against); battle; contend. **II. tr.** To fight or contend against; oppose vigorously.—**com'-bat**, *n.* [F.] A fight, esp. between two ('single combat'); in general, a struggle; a conflict.—**com'-bat-a-ble** (-bat-ä-bl), *a.* Capable of being combated.—**com'-bat-ant** (-bat-ä-tänt). **I. a.** Combating; fighting; also, disposed to

combat or contend; in *her.*, rampant as if in combat, as two lions, etc., facing each other. **II. n.** One who takes part in combat or fighting, or in any conflict.—**com'-bat-er** (-bat-ër), *n.*—**com'-ba-tive** (-ba-tiv), *a.* Disposed to combat; pugnacious.—**com'-ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**com'-ba-tive-ness**, *n.* Propensity to combat: in *phren.*, a special faculty.

combe, *n.* See *comb*².

comb-er (kō'mër), *n.* One who or that which combs; esp., a long, curling wave (as, "Out of the mist into the mirk The glimmering *combers* roll": Kipling's "Song in Storm").

com-bin-a-ble (kōm-bi'nä-bl), *a.* That may be combined; admitting of combination.

com-bi-na-tion (kom-bi-nä'shōn), *n.* [LL. *combinatio*(*n*-).] The act of combining, or the resulting state; also, a number of things combined, or something formed by combining; an alliance of persons or parties; the set or series of numbers or letters used in setting the mechanism of a certain type of lock used on safes, etc. ('combination lock'), or the parts of the mechanism operated by this; a suit of underwear in one piece; also, chemical union; also, in *math.*, the arrangement of a number of individuals into various groups, each group containing a given number of the individuals (as *a*, *b*, and *c* into *ab*, *ac*, and *bc*); also, one of the groups formed.—**com-bi-na'tion-al**, *a.*—**com'-bi-na-tive** (-nä-tiv), **com-bi-na-to-ry** (kōm-bi'nä-tō-ri), *a.* Tending or serving to combine; also, pertaining to combination.

com-bine (kōm-bin'), *v.*; -bined, -bining. [LL. *combinare*, < L. *com-*, with, + *bin*, two at a time.] **I. tr.** To bring or join into a close union or whole; unite; associate; also, to cause to coalesce, as in one body or substance; also, to possess or exhibit in union (as, a plan which *combines* the best features of several other plans). **II. intr.** To come together, as into one body; unite; coalesce; specif., to enter into chemical union; also, often, to unite for a common purpose or end; join forces; league together; form a combination.—**combining weight**, in *chem.*, the relative quantity in which an element unites with another element to form a compound.—**com-bine** (kōm-bin' or kom'bin), *n.* A combination; esp., a combination of persons for the furtherance of their political or commercial interests; also, a composite machine formed by combining several simpler machines, as a combined harvester and thresher.—**com-bin'-ed-ly** (-bi'ned-li), *adv.*—**com-bin'-er**, *n.*

com-bing (kō'ming), *n.* The act of a person or thing that combs; *pl.*, hairs removed with a comb.

com-bin-ing-form (kōm-bi'ning-fōrm), *n.* A form of a word (English or other) used for combining with other words or word-elements, as *Anglo-* (for L. *Anglus*) in *Anglo-French*, *Anglophil*, *aëro-* (for Gr. *ἀήρ*) in *aëroboat*, *aërophyte*, *magneto-* (for *magnetic*) in *magnetometer*.

comb-less (kōm'les), *a.* Without a comb.

comb-rat (kōm'rat), *n.* Same as *ctenodactyl*.

com-bre-ta-ceous (kom-brē-tä'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *Combretum*, the typical genus, L. *combretum*, kind of rush.] Belonging to the *Combretaceæ*, a family of shrubs and plants, mostly tropical, yielding tanning and dyeing materials, as the myrobalan.

com-bust (kōm-bust'), *a.* [L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburare*, burn up (cf. *urere*, burn).] Burnt; in *astrol.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it.

com-bus-ti-ble (kōm-bus'ti-bl). [F. *combustible*, < L. *comburare* (pp. *combustus*): see *combust*.] **I. a.** Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; fig., easily excited.

II. n. A combustible substance.—**com-bus-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.*

com-bus-tion (kōm-bus'chōn), *n.* [LL. *combustio*(*n*-), < L. *comburare* (pp. *combustus*): see *combust*.] The act or process of burning; the action of fire on inflammable material; fig., violent excitement; tumult; in *chem.*, rapid oxidation accompanied with heat and usually light; chemical combination attended by heat and light; also, slow oxidation not accompanied by high temperature and light.—**com-bus'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by combustion.

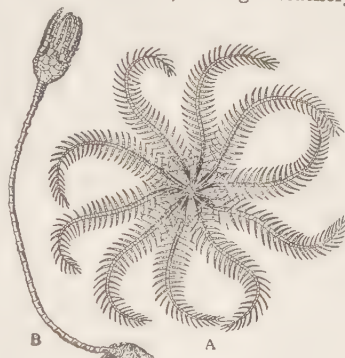
comb-y (kō'mi), *a.* Comb-like; honeycombed.



Two Lions Combatant.



Seed of Willow-herb (*Chamaenerion*), with Coma.



A. *Comatula* (*Antedon rosacea*), adult free form; B. *Comatula* (*Antedon dentata*), young stalked and fixed form (slightly enlarged).

come (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming*. [AS. *cuman* = G. *kommen*.] **I.** *intr.* To move toward the speaker or toward a place in mind; approach; arrive by movement or in course of progress; approach or arrive in time, succession, etc.; approach in character; occur at a certain point or in a certain position; extend or reach (as, the dress *comes* to her knees); move into sight, or appear; fall to a person, or befall; occur to the mind; take place, occur, or happen; issue, emanate, or be derived; arrive or appear as a result (as, this *comes* of carelessness); enter or be brought into a specified state or condition (as, to *come* into use); enter into being or existence; germinate, as grain; reach the desired state; become (as, to *come* loose or untied); turn out to be (as, his dream *came* true); also used in the imperative to call attention, express remonstrance, etc. (as, *come*, that will do!). Used in many phrases: as, to *come about* (to arrive in due course; come to pass); to *come across* (to meet with, esp. by chance); to *come back* (to return, as in space or time; esp., in colloq. use, to return to a former position or state of advancement, favor, prosperity, predominance, or the like); to *come by* (to obtain; acquire); to *come down* (to descend; be transmitted); to *come in for* (to receive; get); to *come round* (to relent; also, to recover, as after illness); to *come to* (to amount to; also, to recover, as from a swoon). **II.** *tr.* To do or perform (colloq. or slang); play the part of (colloq. or slang).—**come**, *n.* A coming; approach; arrival: esp. in the phrase *come and go*.—**come-at'=a-ble**, *a.* Accessible. [Colloq.].—**come'=back**, *n.* A coming back; esp., a return to a former position of favor, prosperity, or the like, or one who or that which so returns (colloq.); also, a coming back in complaint, as at treatment received, or a ground for such complaint (slang); a retort or repartee (slang); something unfortunate coming to a person as a consequence of his own action (slang).

co-me-di-an (kō-mē'di-ən), *n.* [F. *comédien*, < *comédie*, comedy.] An actor in comedy; also, a writer of comedy.
co-mé-dienne (kō-mā-dyen), *n.* [F., fem. of *comédien*, E. *comedian*.] An actress in comedy.

co-me-di-et-ta (kō-mē-di-et-ə), *n.* [It. *commedietta*.] A short comedy; a comedy of slight character.

com-e-dist (kōm'ē-dist), *n.* A writer of comedies.

com-e-do (kōm'ē-dō), *n.*; pl. *comedones* (kōm-ē-dō'nēz). [L., *glutton*, < *comedere*: see *comestible*.] A small, worm-like, black-tipped, fatty mass in a follicle of the face, etc.

come-down (kūm'doun), *n.* An unexpected or humiliating descent from dignity, importance, or prosperity. [Colloq.]

com-e-dy (kōm'ē-dī), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [OF. *comédie* (F. *comédie*), < L. *comœdia*, < Gr. *κωμῳδία*, < *κῶμος*, revel (or perhaps *κῶμη*, village), + *αἰδεῖν*, sing.] A dramatic composition of light and humorous character, typically with a happy or cheerful ending; that branch of the drama which concerns itself with this form of composition; the comic element of drama, of literature generally, or of life; any literary composition dealing with a theme suitable for comedy, or employing the methods of comedy; any comic or humorous incident or series of incidents.—**high comedy**. See under *high*, *a.*—**low comedy**. See under *low*, *a.*

come-ly (kūm'li), *a.*; compar. *comelier*, superl. *comeliest*. [AS. *cȳmlīc*, < *cȳme*, fine, beautiful.] Pleasing in appearance; fair; handsome; also, proper; seemly; becoming.—**come'li-ness**, *n.*

com-er (kūm'ēr), *n.* One who or that which comes, or has lately come (as, all *comers*, every one that comes, or that chooses to come); sometimes (colloq.), one who or something that is coming on or promising well; a person who is on the way to note or distinction.

co-mes-ti-ble (kō-mes'ti-bl). [OF. F. *comestible*, < LL. *comestibilis*, < L. *comedere* (pp. *comestus*), eat up, < *com-*, altogether, + *edere*, eat.] **I.** *a.* Edible; eatable. **II.** *n.* Something edible; an article of food.

com-et (kōm'et), *n.* [L. *cometa*, < Gr. *κομήτης*, lit. 'long-haired,' < *κομᾶν*, wear long hair, < *κόμη*, hair.] A celestial body which moves about the sun in an elongated orbit, usually elliptical or parabolic, and which usually consists of a star-like mass (the *nucleus*) surrounded by a misty luminous envelop (the *coma*) extended into a stream of light

(the *tail*).—**com'e-ta-ry** (-e-tā-ri), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a comet.—**com'et-find'er**, *n.* In *astron.*, a telescope of low power but with a wide field, used to search for comets.

co-meth-er (kō-mēth'ēr), *n.* [For *come hither*.] An inviting, persuasive, or controlling influence: usually in the phrase 'to put one's, or the, cometh-er on (a person)': as, "He . . . looks pistols at any one who attempts putting his *cometh-er* on the widow" (Lover's "Handy Andy," ii.). [Ir. or colloq.]

co-met-ic (kō-met'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a comet; cometary.

com-et-oid (kōm'e-toid), *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling a comet, as in appearance or in orbital character.

com-et-seek-er (kōm'et-sē'kēr), *n.* A comet-finder.

com-fit (kūm'fit), *n.* [OF. *confit*, < L. *confectus*, pp.: see *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; a sugar-plum; a bonbon.

com-fort (kūm'fōrt), *v. t.* [OF. *conforter*, < LL. *confortare*, < L. *con-*, altogether, + *fortis*, strong.] To strengthen; aid or encourage (now archaic or legal); soothe when in grief; console; cheer; also, to make physically comfortable.

—**com'fort**, *n.* [OF. *confort*.] Strengthening aid, or assistance (now archaic or legal); also, relief in affliction; consolation; solace; the feeling of relief or consolation; a person or thing that affords consolation (as, "my fellow-workers . . . which have been a *com'fort* unto me": Col. iv. 11); a cause or matter of relief or satisfaction; also, a state of ease, with freedom from pain and anxiety, and satisfaction of bodily wants; that which promotes such a state; also (U. S.), a comfortable (bed-cover).—**com'fort-a-ble**, *I. a.* Giving comfort or support (archaic); also, affording consolation; producing or attended with comfort or ease of mind or body; also, being in a state of comfort or ease; easy and undisturbed; also, cheerful (as, "His *com'fortable* temper has forsook him": Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," iii. 4. 71). **II. n.** A comforter (woolen scarf); also, a wadded or quilted bed-cover (U. S.).—

com'fort-a-ble-ness, *n.*—**com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*—**com'fort-er**, *n.* One who or that which comforts; [*cap.*] the Holy Spirit; [*l. c.*] a woolen scarf for wrapping round the neck in cold weather; also (U. S.), a comfortable (bed-cover).—**Job's comforter**. See entry in vocabulary place.

—**com'fort-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**com'fort-less**, *a.* Destitute of comfort.—**com'fort-less-ly**, *adv.*—**com'fort-less-ness**, *n.*

com-frey (kūm'fri), *n.* [OF. *cunfrie*: cf. L. *conferva*.] Any of the plants of the boraginaceous genus *Symphytum*, natives of Europe and Asia, as *S. officinale*, which was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary.

com-ic (kōm'ik). [L. *comicus*, < Gr. *κωμικός*, < *κῶμος*, revel.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy; acting in or composing comedy; also, exciting mirth; humorous; funny; laughable.

II. n. A comic actor; or comic writer; a comic paper or periodical (colloq.).—**com'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of comedy; also, resembling comedy; exciting mirth; droll; funny; also, strange, queer, or odd (colloq.).—**com-i-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Comical quality; also, something comical.—**com'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**com'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

com-ing (kūm'ing), *n.* Approach; arrival; advent.—**com'ing**, *p. a.* That comes; approaching; on the way to note or distinction (colloq.); also, ready to make or meet advances, complaisant, or forward (obs. or rare).—**com'ing-in**, *n.*; pl. *comings-in*. Entrance; introduction; also, income; *pl.*, revenues†.



Inflorescence of Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

- co-mi-tia** (kō-mish'ia), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium*, place of assembly, < *com-*, with, + *ire*, go.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an assembly of the people convened to pass on laws, nominate magistrates, etc.—**co-mi'tial**, *a.*
- co-mi-ti-va** (kō-mē-tē'vā), *n.*; pl. *-ve* (-vā). [It.] An organized band of brigands or lawless persons in southern Italy.
- com-i-trag-e-dy** (kom-i-traj'ē-di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [Formed to parallel *tragicomedy*.] A tragedy containing an element of comedy.
- com-i-ty** (kom'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *comitas*, < *comis*, courteous, friendly.] Courtesy or civility (as, "It is the rule of mere *comity* and courtesy to agree where you can": Emerson's "Representative Men," iv.); esp., courtesy between nations, as in respect shown by one country for the laws and institutions of another.
- com-ma** (kom'ā), *n.*; pl. *commas*, also (in pros.) *commata* (kom'ā-tā). [L., < Gr. *κόμμα*, short clause, < *κόπτειν*, strike, cut.] A mark of punctuation (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction; in *anc. pros.*, a fragment or smaller section of a colon; also, the part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the *cæsura*; also, the *cæsura* itself.—**comma bacillus**, a bacterial micro-organism, *Microspira comma*, the cause of Asiatic cholera, often occurring in the form of a slightly curved rod: formerly supposed to be a bacillus but later found to be a spirillum.
- com-mand** (kō-mānd'), *v.* [OF. *comander* (F. *commander*), < ML. *commandare*, < L. *com-*, with, + *mandare*, commit, enjoin: cf. *commend*.] **I. tr.** To order or direct with authority; enjoin; charge; also, to have or exercise power or authority over; be in command over; be master of; have at one's bidding or disposal (as, "Such aid as I can spare you shall *command*": Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI," iv. 5. 7); exact, compel, or secure (respect, sympathy, etc.) by just claim; also, to dominate by reason of location; overlook (as, "The house of the farmer stood on the side of a hill *commanding* the sea": Longfellow's "Evangeline," i. 1). **II. intr.** To issue commands; also, to have or exercise power or authority; be commander; also, to occupy a dominating position; look down upon or over a region, etc.—**com-mand'**, *n.* The act of commanding or ordering; bidding; an authoritative order; a commandment; the possession or exercise of controlling authority; control; mastery; disposal; a position or post in which one has the right to command; a body of troops, etc., or a district, under a commander; also, power of dominating a region by reason of location; extent of view or outlook (as, "The Stygian Fury . . . takes a steepy stand, Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," vii. 663).—**com-mand'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being commanded.
- com-man-dant** (kom-an-dānt'), *n.* [F., orig. ppr. of *commander*, E. *command*.] A commander; the commanding or chief officer (irrespective of rank) of a place, military body, etc. (as, the *commandant* of a navy-yard, with the rank of captain).—**com-man-dant'ship**, *n.*
- com-man-deer** (kom-an-dēr'), *v. t.* [D. *commandeer*, < F. *commander*, E. *command*.] To order or force into active military service; seize (private property) for military or other public use; hence, to seize arbitrarily (colloq.).
- com-mand-er** (kō-mān'dēr), *n.* One who commands; one who exercises authority; a leader; a chief officer; a member of a higher class in a modern order of knighthood; the chief officer (irrespective of rank) of a military organization or a part of it (as, the *commander* of a department, with the rank of major-general); specif., in the navy, an officer ranking below a captain and above a lieutenant-commander, and sometimes having command of a war-ship.—**com-mand'er-in-chief**', *n.*; pl. *commanders-in-chief*. One who has supreme command of the armed forces of a nation or state (as, the President of the United States is the *commander-in-chief* of the army and navy); an officer in command of a particular portion of an army or navy (as, an admiral or rear-admiral acting as *commander-in-chief* of a fleet).—**com-mand'er-ship**, *n.*—**com-mand'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [F. *commanderie*.] The office or district of a commander; esp., among certain medieval orders of knights, a district controlled by a commander; hence, a local branch or lodge in certain secret orders.
- com-mand-ing** (kō-mān'ding), *p. a.* That commands; possessing or exercising command; controlling; powerful; impressive; dominating by virtue of position.—**com-mand'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- com-mand-ment** (kō-mānd'ment), *n.* [OF. F. *commandement*.] The act, fact, or power of commanding; a command or mandate; a divine command; any one of the precepts ('the ten commandments') delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai (see Ex. xx. 2-17).
- com-man-do** (kō-mān'dō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* or *-does* (-dōz). [D., < Pg. *commando*, < *commandar*, v., = E. *command*.] In South Africa, an armed force raised for service against natives, marauders, etc.; an expedition thus undertaken; a unit in the army of the former Dutch republics of South Africa.
- com-mand-ress** (kō-mān'dres), *n.* A female commander.
- com-meas-ur-a-ble** (kō-mezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* [See *com-*.] Having the same measure; commensurate.
- com-meas-ure** (kō-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; *-ured*, *-uring*. [See *com-*.] To equal in measure; be coextensive with: as, "To push thee forward . . . until endurance grow Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will . . . *Commensure* perfect freedom" (Tennyson's "Æneid," 164).
- com-mel-i-na-ceous** (kō-mel-i-nā'shiūs), *a.* [NL. *Commelina*, the typical genus; named from J. and K. *Commelin*, Dutch botanists.] Belonging to the *Commelinaceæ*, or spiderwort family of plants.
- com-mem-o-ra-ble** (kō-mem'ō-rā-bl), *a.* [L. *commemorabilis*.] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy.
- com-mem-o-rate** (kō-mem'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; *-rated*, *-rating*. [L. *commemoratus*, pp. of *commemorare*, < *com-*, with, + *memorare*, bring to remembrance, < *memor*, mindful: see *memory*.] To call to remembrance; make honorable mention of; also, to honor the memory of by some solemnity or celebration; also, to serve as a memento of.—**com-mem-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *commemoratio* (-n-).] The act of commemorating; a service, celebration, etc., in memory of some person or event; a memorial.—**com-mem'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving to commemorate.—**com-mem'o-ra-tor** (-rā-tōr), *n.*—**com-mem'o-ra-to-ry** (-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Commemorative.
- com-mence** (kō-mens'), *v.*; *-menced*, *-mencing*. [OF. *comencer* (F. *commencer*), < L. *com-*, with, + *initiare*: see *initiate*.] **I. tr.** To begin; start. **II. intr.** To begin to exist; enter upon an act; make or have a start; also, to start or set up as (archaic: as, to *commence* author); also, to take a degree at a university or college (usually with a complement: as, to *commence* M. A.).—**com-mence'ment**, *n.* The act or fact of commencing; beginning; in universities, colleges, etc., the ceremony of conferring degrees or granting diplomas at the end of the academic year, or the day on which this takes place.—**com-men'cer**, *n.*
- com-mend** (kō-mend'), *v. t.* [L. *commendare*, < *com-*, with, + *mandare*, commit: cf. *command*.] To intrust or give in charge (as, "Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit": Luke, xxiii. 46); deliver with confidence; commit; also, to present as worthy of confidence, notice, kindness, etc.; recommend; also, to mention with approbation; praise; also, to recommend (a person) to the kindly remembrance of another (archaic).—**com-mend'f**, *n.* Commendation; recommendation; greeting.—**com-mend'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of commendation; laudable.—**com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*—**com-men-dam** (kō-men'dam), *n.* [ML. (in) *commendam*, (in) *trust*.] *Eccles.*, the tenure of a benefice to be held until the appointment of a regular incumbent (the benefice being said to be held *in commendam*); also, a benefice so held.—**com-men-da-tion** (kom-en-dā'shən), *n.* [L. *commendatio* (-n-).] The act of commending; recommendation; praise; something that commends; *pl.*, complimentary greetings (archaic).—**com-men-da-to-ry** (kō-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to commend; also, holding a benefice in commendam; also, held in commendam.—**com-mend'er**, *n.*—**com-mend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˊ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

com-men-sal (ko-men'sal). [ML. *commensalis*, < L. *com-*, with, + *mensa*, table.] **I. a.** Eating together at the same table; in *zool.* and *bot.*, of an animal or plant, living with, on, or in another, but neither one at the expense of the other as in the case of a parasite. **II. n.** A companion at table; in *zool.* and *bot.*, a commensal animal or plant. — **com-men'sal-ism**, *n.* — **com-men'sal-ly**, *adv.*

com-men-su-ra-ble (kə-men'shū-rā-bl), *a.* [LL. *commensurabilis*, < *commensurare*: see *commensurate*.] Having a common measure or divisor; also, suitable in measure; proportionate. — **com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*



Commensals. — Sea-anemone on the cast-off shell of a whelk inhabited by a hermit crab.

com-men-su-rate (kə-men'shū-rāt), *a.* [LL. *commensuratus*, pp. of *commensurare*, make commensurate, < L. *com-*, with, + *mensurare*, E. *measure*, *v.*] Having the same measure; of equal extent or duration; also, corresponding in amount, magnitude, or degree; proportionate; adequate; also, having a common measure; commensurable. — **com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.* — **com-men-su-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *commensuratio* (*n.*).] The act of making or the state of being commensurate; proportion; also, a measuring together; comparison.

com-ment (kom'ent), *n.* [OF. *comment*, < LL. *commentum*, exposition, L. contrivance, invention, prop. pp. neut. of *comminisci*, devise by careful thought, akin to *reminisci*, remember, and *mens*, mind.] An expository treatise; also, a note in explanation, expansion, or criticism of a passage in a writing, book, etc.; an annotation; a remark, observation, or criticism; also, explanatory or critical matter added to a text; also, the act of commenting; animadversion. — **com-ment** (kom'ent or kə-ment'), *v.* **I. intr.** To write explanatory or critical notes upon a text; make comments or remarks. **II. tr.** To furnish with comments; make comments or remarks on. — **com-men-ta-ry** (kom'en-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *commentarius*, < *commentum*.] A series of comments or annotations; an explanatory essay or treatise; also, anything serving to illustrate a point; a comment or remark; also, a record of facts or events (usually in pl.: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar). — **com-men-ta'ri-al** (-tā'ri-əl), *a.* — **com'men-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* or *t.*; -*tated*, -*tating*. [Appar. < *commentator*.] To write, make, or furnish with, comments. — **com-men-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *commentatio* (*n.*), < *commentari*, freq. of *comminisci*: see *comment*, *n.*] The making of comments; also, a commentary. — **com'men-ta-tor** (-tā-tər), *n.* [L.] One who writes comments or annotations; an annotator. — **com-men-ta-to-ri-al** (kə-men-tā-tō'ri-əl), *a.* — **com'ment-er**, *n.*

com-merce (kom'ers), *n.* [F. *commerce*, < L. *commercium*, < *com-*, with, + *merx* (*merc*-), goods, wares: cf. *merchant*.] Interchange of goods or commodities, esp. on a large scale between different countries ('foreign commerce') or between different parts of the same country ('internal commerce'); business intercourse; also, social intercourse; also, sexual intercourse; also, a kind of card-game, played by from three to twelve persons, in which each player in succession may exchange one of his cards for another until some one refuses to exchange, whereupon the cards are shown and the best hand wins. — **com-merce** (kə-mers'), *v. i.*; -*merced*, -*mercing*. To traffic; hold intercourse or converse (archaic). — **com'merce-de-stry'er**, *n.* A fast armed vessel, as a cruiser, designed to capture or destroy an enemy's merchant vessels. — **com-mer-cial** (kə-mēr'shəl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of commerce; engaged in

commerce. — **commercial agency**. Same as *mercantile agency*, under *mercantile*. — **commercial paper**, negotiable paper, such as promissory notes, drafts, etc., given in the due course of business. — **commercial traveler**, a traveling agent, as for a wholesale business house, who solicits orders for goods. — **com-mer'cial-ism**, *n.* The principles and practices of commerce; the commercial spirit; also, a commercial custom or expression. — **com-mer-ci-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Commercial character or spirit. — **com-mer'cial-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. To render commercial in character, methods, or spirit; make a matter of trade: as, "Agriculture . . . has been, in America, *commercialized*, and become really a branch of trade" (Bryce's "American Commonwealth," ci.). — **com-mer'cial-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

com-mers (ko-mers'), *n.* See *commers*.

com-mi-nate (kom'i-nāt), *v.*; -*nated*, -*nating*. [L. *comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, < *com-*, with, + *minari*, threaten: see *menace*.] **I. tr.** To threaten; anathematize; denounce. **II. intr.** To utter threats or anathemas. — **com-mi-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *comminatio* (*n.*).] A threatening; a threat of punishment or vengeance; a denunciation; in the liturgy of the Church of England, a penitential office proclaiming God's anger and judgments against sinners. — **com'mi-na-tor**, *n.* — **com-min-a-to-ry** (kə-min'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Threatening; denunciatory.

com-min-gle (kə-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*; -*gled*, -*gling*. [See *com-*.] To mingle together; commix; blend. — **com-min'gle-ment**, *n.*

com-mi-nute (kom'i-nūt), *v. t.*; -*nuted*, -*nuting*. [L. *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere*, < *com-*, with, + *minuere*, make smaller: see *minute*¹.] To reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder, as by braying; pulverize; triturate. — **com-mi-nu'tion** (-nū'shən), *n.* The act of comminuting, or the state of being comminuted; pulverization; in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into several pieces.

com-mis-er-ate (kə-miz'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. [L. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari*, < *com-*, with, + *miserari*, pity: see *miserable*.] To feel or express sorrow or compassion for; pity; condole with. — **com-mis'er-at-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mis-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *commiseratio* (*n.*).] The act of commiserating; compassion; condolence. — **com-mis'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Compassionate. — **com-mis'er-a-tor** (-ē-rā-tər), *n.*

com-mis-sa-ri-al (kom-i-sā'ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com-mis-sa-ri-at (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* [F., < ML. *commissarius*: see *commissary*.] The department of an army charged with supplying provisions, etc.; in general, a food or subsistence department; also, a food supply.

com-mis-sa-ry (kom'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *commissarius*, < L. *committere*: see *commit*.] One to whom some charge is committed by a superior power; a deputy; also, an officer of the commissariat. — **com'mis-sa-ry-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *-als*. A chief commissary; the head of the commissariat department of an army. — **com'mis-sa-ry-ship**, *n.*

com-mis-sion (kə-mish'ən), *n.* [OF. F. *commission*, < L. *commissio* (*n.*), < *committere*: see *commit*.] The act of committing or giving in charge; authoritative charge or direction; authority committed, as for particular action or functions; the position or rank of an officer in the army or navy (as, to hold or resign a *commission*); an instrument or warrant granting authority to act in a given capacity or conferring a particular rank; a body of persons authoritatively charged with particular functions; also, the condition of being placed under special authoritative charge; in naval use, the condition of a ship assigned to the charge of an officer for active service; hence, the condition of anything in active service or use (as, to be in or out of *commission*); also, a task or matter committed to one's charge; authority to act as agent for another or others in commercial transactions; a sum or percentage allowed to the agent for his services; also, the committing or perpetrating of a crime, error, or the like. — **com-mis'sion**, *v. t.* To give a commission to; authorize; delegate; send on a mission; also, to put in commission, as a war-ship; also, to give a commission or order for. — **com-mis-sion-aire'** (-ā'r'), *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operi, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chūp; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

[F. *commissionnaire*.] In European cities, a person whose business it is to execute miscellaneous small commissions for the public; a messenger or porter.—**com-mis'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a commission.—**com-mis'sioned**, *p. a.* Furnished with a commission: as, *commissioned officers* (army and navy officers holding rank by commission, including in the U. S. the second lieutenants, ensigns, and all those above them).—**com-mis'sion-er**, *n.* One commissioned to act officially; a member of a commission; also, one who commissions.—**com-mis'sion-er-ship**, *n.*—**com-mis'sion-mer'chant**, *n.* A merchant engaged in buying or selling goods for others on commission.

com-mis-sure (kom-i-šūr), *n.* [L. *commissura*, < *committere*: see *commit*.] A joint, seam, or suture; specif., in *bot.*, the joint or face by which one carpel coheres with another; also, in *anat.* and *zool.*, a connecting band of nerve-tissue, etc.—**com-mis-su-ral** (kə-mis'ū-rəl or kom-i-šū'rəl), *a.*

com-mit (kə-mit'), *v. t.*; —*mitted*, —*mitting*. [L. *committere* (pp. *commissus*), bring together, join, intrust, do, < *com-*, with, + *mittere*, send.] To give in trust or charge; intrust; consign; consign for preservation (as, to *commit* to writing; to *commit* to memory); memorize; consign (a criminal, etc.) to custody; refer (a bill, etc.) to a committee for consideration; also, to do (something wrong); perpetrate (a crime, error, folly, etc.); also, to involve or compromise; bind by pledge or assurance, actual or implied.—**com-mit'tment**, *n.* The act of committing, or the state of being committed; consignment, as to prison; a warrant committing a person to prison; perpetration or commission, as of a crime; the act of committing, pledging, or engaging one's self.—**com-mit'ta-ble**, *a.* That may be committed.—**com-mit'tal**, *n.* Commitment.—**com-mit-tee** (kə-mit'ē), *n.* A person or a body of persons appointed to investigate, report, or act in special cases; in *law* (also pron. kom-i-tē'), one to whom the care of a person or an estate is committed.—**committee of the whole**, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members present, sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action.—**com-mit'tee-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A member of a committee.—**com-mit'tor**, (in *law*) **com-mit'tor**, *n.*

com-mix (kə-miks'), *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *commixtus*, pp. of *commiscere*, < *com-*, with, + *miscere*, mix.] To mix together; commingle.—**com-mix'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Mixture together; also, the product of mixing; a mixture.

com-mode (kə-mōd'), [F. *commode*, < L. *commodus*, fit, convenient, useful, < *com-*, with, + *modus*, measure, E. *mode*.] **I.**† *a.* Suitable; convenient; accommodating. **II.** *n.* A large, high head-dress worn by women about 1700 (as, "When we say of a woman, she has a fine, a long or a good head, we speak only in relation to her *commode*": Addison, in "Spectator," 265); also, a piece of furniture containing drawers or shelves; also, a stand or a stool containing a chamber vessel.

com-mo-di-ous (kə-mō'di-us), *a.* [ML. *commodiosus*, < L. *commodum*, convenience, prop. neut. of *commodus*: see *commode*.] Useful; advantageous; convenient or satisfactory for the purpose; now, usually, conveniently roomy or spacious.—**com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mo-di-ty (kə-mōd'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *commodité* (F. *commodité*), < L. *commoditas*, < *commodus*: see *commode*.] Usefulness; convenience; advantage; also, a thing that is of use or advantage; an article of trade or commerce; also, a quantity of goods.

com-mo-dore (kom'q-dōr), *n.* [Appar. = *commander*; relations uncertain.] In the U. S. navy, an officer of a rank (now abolished on the active list) next below that of rear-admiral; in the British navy, an officer in temporary command of a squadron, sometimes having a captain under him on the same ship; by extension, the senior captain of

a line of merchant vessels; also, the president or head of a yacht-club or boat-club.

com-mon (kom'qn), *a.* [OF. *comun* (F. *commun*), < L. *communis*, appar. < *com-*, with, + *-munis*, bound, as in *immunis*, not bound, exempt.] Belonging equally to or shared alike by two or more or all in question; general; joint or united (as, to make *common* cause against an enemy of all); also, pertaining or belonging to the whole community; public; also, generally or publicly known; notorious; also, of frequent occurrence; usual; hence, hackneyed or trite; also, not distinguished by special characteristics; ordinary; often, belonging to or constituting the general mass of the people (as, the *common* man; the *common* people); not distinguished by rank or position; hence, of mediocre or inferior quality; mean; low or vulgar; also, ceremonially unclean (as, "I have never eaten any thing that is *common* or unclean": Acts, x. 14); in *gram.*, of a name or noun, designating any individual of a class, as *boy*, *city*, *day* (cf. *proper*); also, optionally masculine or feminine; in *pros.*, either long or short.—**common carrier**. See under *carrier*.—**common chord**. See *chord*², *n.*—**common council**, the local legislative body of a city, or its lower branch.—**common fraction**. See *fraction*, *n.*—**common law**, the English system of law, in force among English-speaking peoples, as distinct from the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law; also, the unwritten law, esp. of England, based on usage and custom, as distinct from statute law; also, the ordinary law of a community, as distinct from equity, local law, etc.—**common pleas**. See under *plea*.—**common school**, in the U. S., a public school below the grade of a high school.—**common sense**, the intelligence proper to all mankind; also, sound practical sense.—**common time** (in *music*). See *time*, *n.*—**com'mon**, *n.* The community† or public; the common people; the commons† (see *commons*); a tract of land possessed or used in common, esp. by all the members of a community; in *law*, the right to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as by pasturing cattle, catching fish, etc. See also *commons*.—**in common**, in joint possession, use, action, relation, etc.; jointly.—**com'mon-a-ble**, *a.* Held in common, or subject to general use, as lands; of beasts, that may be pastured on common land.—**com'mon-age** (-āj), *n.* The use of anything in common, esp. of a pasture; the right to such use; the state of being held in common; that which is so held, as land; also, the commonalty.

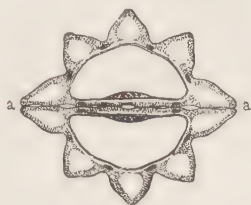
com-mon-al-ty (kom'qn-al-ti), *n.* [OF. *communalte* (F. *communauté*), < OF. F. *communal*: see *communal*.] The common or general body of the people of a community; the members of an incorporated body; the common people as distinguished from the nobility, from those in authority, etc.; hence, the general body or mass, as of mankind.

com-mon-er (kom'qn-ēr), *n.* One of the common people; a member of the commonalty; also, a member of the House of Commons; also, at Oxford University, etc., a student who pays for his commons, etc., and is not supported by any foundation; also, one who has a joint right in common land.

com-mon-ly (kom'qn-li), *adv.* In a common manner; usually or generally; in an ordinary degree; meanly.—**com'mon-ness**, *n.*

com-mon-place (kom'qn-plās). **I.** *n.* A place or passage in a book or writing, noted as important for reference or quotation; also, a common or customary subject of remark; a stock remark; a trite saying; a platitude; also, anything common, ordinary, or uninteresting; that which is commonplace; commonplace quality. **II.** *a.* Not novel or striking; trite; common or ordinary.—**com'mon-place-book**, *n.* A book in which commonplaces, or notable or striking passages, are noted; a book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded.—**com'mon-place-ness**, *n.*

com-mons (kom'qnz), *n. pl.* The common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; the commonalty; the body of people not ennobled, as represented in England by the lower house of Parliament ('House of Commons'); [*cap.*] the representatives of this body; the lower house of the British Parliament, or of the Canadian



Botanical Commis-sure.—Section of fruit of fool's parsley, enlarged; a, a line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Parliament; also [*l. c.*], food provided at a common table, as in colleges; hence, food or provisions in general.

com-mon-weal (kom'ŋn-wēl'), *n.* [See *weal*¹.] The common welfare; the public good; also, the body politic; a commonwealth (as, "Solon . . . who built his *commonweal* On equity's wide base": Thomson's "Seasons," Winter, 446). [Archaic.]

com-mon-wealth (kom'ŋn-welth), *n.* The public welfare; also, the whole body of people of a nation or state; the body politic; also, a state in which the supreme power is held by the people; a republican or democratic state; [*cap.*] the government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in 1649 until the Restoration in 1660 (or until the establishment of the Protectorate in 1653); also [*l. c.*], any body of persons united by some common interest.

com-mo-rant (kom'ŋ-rant), *a.* [*L. commorans* (-ant-), ppr. of *commorari*, < *com-*, with, + *morari*, delay.] Dwelling; ordinarily residing: now only in legal phraseology. — **com'mo-ran-cy**, *n.*

com-mo-tion (kō-mō'shən), *n.* [OF. *F. commotion*, < *L. commotio*(*n*-), < *commovere*: see *commove*.] Violent or tumultuous motion; agitation; disturbance; tumult. — **com-mo'tion-al**, *a.*

com-move (kō-mōv'), *v. t.*; -moved, -moving. [OF. *F. commouvoir*, < *L. commovere*, < *com-*, altogether, + *movere*, *E. move*.] To move violently; agitate; excite.

com-mu-nal (kom'ū-nəl or kō-mū'nəl), *a.* [*F. communal*, < *ML. communalis*, < *communa*, *E. commune*².] Pertaining to a commune or a community. — **com'mu-nal-ism**, *n.* A theory or system of government according to which each commune is virtually an independent state, and the nation merely a federation of such states. — **com'mu-nal-ist**, *n.* An advocate of communalism. — **com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.* — **com'mu-nal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render communal; convert into municipal property. — **com'mu-nal-iz-a'tion** (-ī-zā'shən), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-ly**, *adv.*

com-mu-nard (kom'ū-nārd), *n.* [*F.*] A communalist; esp. [usually *cap.*], a member or supporter of the Paris Commune of 1871.

com-mune¹ (kō-mūn'), *v. i.*; -muned, -muning. [OF. *comuner*, make common, share (< *commun*, common), also *communier*, give or receive the communion, < *L. communicare*, *E. communicate*.] To hold converse (with); interchange thoughts or feelings; also, to partake of the eucharist. — **com-mune**¹ (kom'ūn), *n.* Communion or intercourse; converse.

com-mune² (kom'ūn), *n.* [*F. commune*, < *ML. communa*, < *L. communis*: see *common*.] A community; the smallest administrative division in France, governed by a mayor assisted by a municipal council; a similar division in some other country; [usually *cap.*] with *the*, during the French Revolution of 1789-95, the municipal government of Paris, which for a time exercised a dominating power in the state, being responsible for much of the bloodshed of the period; also, a communalistic government which ruled over Paris from March 18 to May 28, 1871.

com-mu-ni-ca-ble (kō-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* [*ML. communicabilis*.] Capable of being communicated or imparted; also, communicative; ready to converse or to impart information. — **com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

com-mu-ni-cant (kō-mū'ni-kant), *I. a.* Communicating; esp., partaking of the eucharist; being a communicant. *II. n.* One who communicates; esp., one who partakes, or is entitled to partake, of the eucharist; a member of a church.

com-mu-ni-cate (kō-mū'ni-kāt), *v.*; -cated, -cating. [*L. communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, < *communis*: see *common*.] *I. tr.* To give to another as a partaker; impart; transmit; also, to impart knowledge of; make known; also, to share in or partake of (archaic); also, to administer the eucharist to (as, "Baptized he was, confirmed, *communicated*": J. H. Newman's "Callista," ii.). *II. intr.* To take part or participate; also, to partake of the eucharist; also, to have interchange of thoughts; hold communication; also, to have or form a connecting passage. — **com-mu-ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. communicatio*(*n*-).] The act or fact of communicating; transmission; esp., the

imparting or interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or signs; intercourse by speech, writing, etc.; also, that which is communicated or imparted; a document or message imparting views, information, etc.; also, intercourse in general; also, passage, opportunity of passage, or a means of passage, between places, etc. — **com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Inclined to communicate or impart; generous; sociable; diffusive; esp., disposed to impart or disclose information, opinions, etc.; not reserved; talkative; also, adapted or intended for communicating information, etc.; also, communicable; also, of or pertaining to communication. — **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-tor** (-kā-tŋr), *n.* One who or that which communicates. — **com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tŋ-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to communication.

com-mu-nion (kō-mū'nyən), *n.* [*L. communio*(*n*-), < *communis*: see *common*.] The act of sharing, or holding in common, or the state of things so held; participation; community; also, association or fellowship; mutual intercourse; often, religious fellowship or intercourse; also, ecclesiastical union; also, a body of persons having one common religious faith; a religious denomination; also [often *cap.*], participation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the celebration of the Lord's Supper; the eucharist. — **com-mu'nion-ist**, *n.*

com-mu-ni-quē (kō-mū-nē-kā), *n.* [*F.*] An official communication, as from the government to the press or the public.

com-mu-nism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* [= *F. communisme*, < *L. communis* (or *F. commun*): see *common*.] A theory or system of social organization based on the holding of property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state; a theory or system by which the state controls the means of production and the distribution and consumption of industrial products; also, communalism. — **com'mu-nist**. [= *F. communiste*.] *I. n.* An advocate of communism; also [usually *cap.*], a Communist. *II. a.* Pertaining to communists or communism. — **com-mu-nis'tic**, *a.* — **com-mu-nis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

com-mu-ni-ta-ri-an (kō-mū-nī-tā'ri-ən), *n.* A member of a communistic community; also, an advocate of such communities.

com-mu-ni-ty (kō-mū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [*L. communitas*, < *communis*: see *common*.] The state of being held in common; common possession, enjoyment, liability, etc.; also, common character; agreement; identity; also, social intercourse; association; life in association with others; the social state; also, a number of individuals associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same laws and regulations; a number of persons having common ties or interests and living in the same locality; hence, any body or group living together; esp., a monastic body; a communistic society; also, the body of people of a place; the public; also, commonness or frequency.

com-mu-nize (kom'ū-nīz), *v. t.*; -nized, -nizing. [*L. communis*: see *common*.] To make the property of the community. — **com'mu-ni-z-a'tion** (-nī-zā'shən), *n.*

com-mu-ta-ble (kō-mū'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. commutabilis*.] That may be commuted; exchangeable. — **com-mu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com-mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

com-mu-tate (kom'ū-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [Back-formation from *commutator*.] In *elect.*, to reverse the direction of (a current or currents), as by a commutator.

com-mu-ta-tion (kom'ū-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. commutatio*(*n*-).] The act or process of commuting; exchange; substitution; the substitution of one kind of payment for another; the changing of a penalty, etc., for another less severe. — **com-mu-ta'tion-tick-et**, *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate, as by a railroad company, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a certain number of times or during a certain period; any ticket issued on a similar plan of collective payment.

com-mu-ta-tive (kō-mū'tā-tiv or kom'ū-tā-tiv), *a.* [*ML. commutativus*.] Of or pertaining to commutation, exchange, substitution, or interchange; also, pertaining to mutual dealings. — **com-mu'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, ūsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actŋr, natŋre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

com-mu-ta-tor (kom'ü-tā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *commutare*, E. *commute*.] In *elect.*, a device for reversing the direction of a current; also, in a dynamo or motor, a segmented revolving part through which currents are conveyed to or from the brushes.

com-mute (kō-mūt'), *v.*; -muted, -muting. [L. *commutare* (pp. *commutatus*), < *com-*, with, + *mutare*, change.] **I. tr.** To exchange for another or something else; give and take reciprocally; interchange; change (one kind of payment) into or for another as by substitution; change (an obligation, penalty, etc.) for one less burdensome or severe; in *elect.*, to alter or direct (a current or currents) by a commutator. **II. intr.** To make substitution; compensate; serve as a substitute; make a collective payment, esp. of a reduced amount, as an equivalent for a number of payments; use a commutation-ticket. — **com-mut-er** (kō-mūt'ēr), *n.*

com-mu-tu-al (kō-mūt'ū-āl), *a.* [See *com-*.] Mutual; reciprocal: as, "long commutual friendship" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xix.). [Chiefly poetic.]

co-mose (kō'mōs), *a.* [L. *comosus*, < *coma*, hair, E. *coma*.] Hairy; comate.

com-pact¹ (kom'pakt), *n.* [L. *compactum*, prop. pp. neut. of *compacisci*, agree with, < *com-*, with, + *pacisci*, agree.] An agreement between parties; a covenant; a contract.

com-pact² (kōm-pakt'), *a.* [L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, join together, < *com-*, with, + *pangere*, fasten, fix.] Joined or packed together; closely and firmly united; dense; solid; arranged within a relatively small compass; also, expressed concisely; pithy; terse; not diffuse; also, composed or made (of). — **com-pact**², *v. t.* To join or pack closely together; consolidate; condense; hence, to make firm or stable; also, to form or make by close union or conjunction; make up or compose. — **com-pact**'ly, *adv.* — **com-pact**'ness, *n.*

com-pa-ges (kom-pā'jēz), *n.* [L., akin to *compingere*: see *compact*.] A complex structure or system; also, solid or firm structure; consistence.

com-pan-ion¹ (kōm-pan'yon), *n.* [Cf. D. *kampanje*, quarter-deck.] *Naut.*, a kind of skylight on an upper deck (obs. or rare); also, a covering or hood over the top of a companionway; sometimes, a companionway.

com-pan-ion² (kōm-pan'yon), *n.* [OF. *compaignon* (F. *compagnon*), also *compain*, *compaign*, *compainz*, < L. *com-*, with, + *panis*, bread.] One who accompanies another; a mate; a comrade; an associate; a member, now esp. of the lowest rank, in an order of knighthood; specif., a person, usually a woman, employed to afford company or assistance to another; also, a mate or match for a thing; also, a fellow (used in contempt). — **com-pan-ion**², *v. t.* To be a companion to; accompany; also, to make (one) a companion or fellow. **II. intr.** To associate or keep company (with).

— **com-pan-ion-a-ble**, *a.* Fitted to be a companion; sociable. — **com-pan-ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pan-ion-a-bly**, *adv.* — **com-pan-ion-age** (-āj), *n.* Companionship; also, the body of (knight) companions, or a list of them.

com-pan-ion-hatch (kōm-pan'yon-hach), *n.* *Naut.*, the covering or hood over a cabin stairway; a companion.

com-pan-ion-lad-der (kōm-pan'yon-lad'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the steps or ladder by which officers ascend to or descend from the quarter-deck or poop; the steps or ladder leading down from the deck to a cabin.

com-pan-ion-less (kōm-pan'yon-les), *a.* Without a companion; unaccompanied; solitary.

com-pan-ion-ship (kōm-pan'yon-ship), *n.* The state or relation of a companion; the presence of a companion; association as companions; fellowship; also, a body of companions.

com-pan-ion-way (kōm-pan'yon-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, the space or shaft occupied by the steps leading down from the deck to a cabin; also, the steps themselves.

com-pa-ny (kum'pā-ni), *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). [OF. *compaignie* (F. *compagnie*), < *compain*: see *companion*.] Companionship; fellowship; association; also, a number of individuals assembled or associated together; a party; a band; a companion or companions; an assemblage of persons for social purposes; a guest or guests; society collectively; esp., a number of persons united or incorporated

for joint action; a medieval trade gild, or a corporation historically representing such a gild (as, the *Company* of Stationers of the City of London); an association for carrying on a commercial enterprise; the member or members of a firm not specifically named in the firm's title; *milit.*, a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, commanded by a captain; *naut.*, a ship's crew, including the officers. — **com'pa-ny**, *v.*; -nied, -nying. [OF. *compaignier*.] **I. tr.** To accompany. [Archaic.] **II. intr.** To associate; consort: as, "these men which have *companied* with us all the time" (Acts, i. 21).

com-pa-ra-ble (kom'pā-rā-bl), *a.* [L. *comparabilis*.] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison. — **com'pa-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

com-par-a-scope (kōm-par'ā-skōp), *n.* [L. *comparare*, compare: see *-scope*.] A device attached to a microscope to permit the simultaneous comparison of two slides.

com-par-a-tive (kōm-par'ā-tiv), [L. *comparativus*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to comparison; proceeding by or founded on comparison (as, *comparative* philology); also, estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative; in *gram.*, expressing a greater degree of the quality or manner denoted by a positive adjective or adverb (cf. *positive*, *a.*). **II. n.** In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or that form of an adjective or adverb expressing it. — **com-par-a-ti'val** (-ti'val), *a.* — **com-par-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com-pa-ra-tor (kom'pā-rā-tor), *n.* [L., a comparer.] Any of various instruments for making comparisons, as of lengths or distances, tints of color, etc.

com-pare (kōm-pār'), *v.*; -pared, -paring. [L. *comparare*, < *compar*, equal, like, < *com-*, with, + *par*, equal.] **I. tr.** To represent as similar or analogous (*to*); liken; also, to note the similarities and differences of; bring together, one with another, for the purpose of noting the points of likeness and difference; in *gram.*, to modify (an adjective or adverb), as by inflection, so as to express different degrees of the quality or manner denoted by the simple form; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of. **II. intr.** To bear comparison; be held equal; vie. — **com-pare**'*n.* Comparison: as, "bliss beyond compare" (Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night," 74).

— **com-par'er** (-pār'ēr), *n.*

com-par-i-son (kōm-par'i-sōn), *n.* [OF. F. *comparaison*, < L. *comparatio* (*n.*), < *comparare*, E. *compare*.] The act of comparing, or the state of being compared; a likening; an illustration by similitude; a comparative estimate or statement; also, capability of being compared or likened; in *gram.*, the modification of an adjective or adverb to express degrees of quality or manner.

com-part (kōm-pärt'), *v. t.* [LL. *compartiri*, divide, share, < L. *com-*, with, + *partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] To divide into parts or distinct spaces.

com-part-ment (kōm-pärt'mēt), *n.* [F. *compartment*, < It. *compartimento*, < LL. *compartiri*, E. *compart*.] A part or space marked or partitioned off. — **com-part'ment**, *v. t.* To divide into compartments. — **com-part-men-tal** (kom-pärt-men'tāl), *a.* Divided into or characterized by compartments.

com-pass (kum'pas), *n.* [OF. F. *compas*, appar. < ML. *compassus*, circle, compasses, < L. *com-*, with, + *passus*, step, pace.] A circle; the inclosing line or limits of any area; measurement round; also, due or proper limits; moderate bounds; also, space within limits; area; extent; range; scope; also, a passing round; a circuit; a detour; also, usually *pl.*, an instrument for describing circles, measuring distances, etc., consisting generally of two movable legs hinged at one end; *sing.*, an instrument for determining directions, consisting essentially of a freely moving magnetized needle or bar which points to the magnetic north and south, esp. ('mariners' compass') a form of this instrument used for the guidance of vessels at sea; in *music*, the total range of tones of a voice or of a musical instrument.

— **com'pass**, *v.* [OF. F. *compasser*.] **I. tr.** To go or move round; make the circuit of; also, to extend or stretch round; hem in; encircle; also, to grasp, as with the mind; also, to attain or achieve; accomplish; obtain; also, to contrive or scheme; also, to make curved or circular. **II. intr.** To curve, as timber. — **com'pass-a-ble**, *a.* Capable

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of being compassed.—**com'pass-card**, *n.* A circular card attached to the needle of a mariners' compass, on which the points indicating direction are marked.—

com'pass-er, *n.*—**com'pass-flow'er**, *n.* The compass-plant.

com-pas-sion (kəm-pash'ən), *n.* [OF. F. *compassion*, < LL. *compassio* (n-), < *compati*, suffer with, < L. *com-*, with, + *pati*, suffer.] A sympathetic emotion excited by the misfortunes of another; pitying sorrow or mercy.—**com-pas'sion**, *v. t.* To compassionate.—**com-pas'sion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having or showing compassion; pitying; also, pitiable.—**com-pas'sion-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. To feel compassion for; take pity on.—**com-pas'sion-ate-ly** (-āt-li), *adv.*—**com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

com-pass-plane (kum'pas-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane with a convex under surface, used for smoothing concave surfaces.

com-pass-plant (kum'pas-plant), *n.* Any of various plants whose leaf-edges or branches tend to point north and south; esp., *Silphium laciniatum*, a composite plant of the American prairies, whose leaf-edges do this, or *Lotus americanus*, a fabaceous plant of the western U. S., whose branches do it.

com-pass-saw (kum'pas-sā), *n.* A narrow-bladed saw for cutting in curves.

com-pat-i-ble (kəm-pat'i-bl), *a.* [OF. F. *compatible*, < ML. *compatibilis*, < LL. *compati*, suffer with; see *compassion*.] Capable of existing together in harmony; such as to agree; consistent; congruous.—**com-pat-i-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**com-pat-i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**com-pat-i-bly**, *adv.*

com-pa-tri-ot (kəm-pā'tri-qt), *n.* [F. *compatriote*, < LL. *compatriota*, < L. *com-*, with, + LL. *patriota*, countryman.] A fellow-countryman or fellow-countrywoman.—**com-pa-tri-ot'ic** (-ot'ik), *a.*—**com-pa'tri-ot-ism** (-qt-izm), *n.*

com-peer (kəm-pēr'), *n.* [ME. *comper* = F. *compair*, < L. *compar*, orig. adj., equal, like: see *compare*.] An equal or peer; a comrade; an associate.—**com-peer'**, *v. t.* To be the compeer of; equal. [Archaic.]

com-pel (kəm-pel'), *v. t.*; *-pelled*, *-pelling*. [L. *compellere* (pp. *compulsus*), drive together, compel, < *com-*, with, + *pellere*, drive.] To drive, as to a course of action; constrain; force; also, to secure or bring about by force; also, to drive forcibly (now rare); also, to overpower.—**com-pel-la-ble**, *a.*

com-pel-la-tion (kəm-pe-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *compellatio* (n-), < *compellare*, address: cf. *appellation*, *appeal*, *v.*] The act or the mode of addressing a person; form of address or designation; an appellation.—**com-pel-la-tive** (kəm-pel-fā-tiv), *n.* A term of address; an appellation.

com-pel-ler (kəm-pel'ēr), *n.* One who compels.

com-pend (kəm-pend), *n.* Same as *compendium*.

com-pen-di-ous (kəm-pen'di-us), *a.* [L. *compendiosus*, < *compendium*: see *compendium*.] Containing the substance of a subject in a brief form; concise.—**com-pen-di-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-pen-di-um (kəm-pen'di-um), *n.*; pl. *-di-ums* or *-dia* (-di-ä). [L., a saving, a short way, < *compendere*, weigh together, < *com-*, with, + *pendere*, weigh.] A comprehensive summary of a subject; a concise treatise; an epitome.

com-pen-sa-ble (kəm-pen'sā-bl), *a.* [F.] That can be compensated; also, entitled or entitling to compensation.



Compass-card.



Compass-plant (*Lotus americanus*).

com-pen-sate (kəm'pen-sāt or kəm-pen'sāt), *v.*; *-sated*, *-sating*. [L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, < *com-*, with, + *pensare*, freq. of *pendere*, weigh.] *I. tr.* To counterbalance or offset; make up for; also, to make up for something to; recompense; in *mech.*, to counterbalance (a force or the like); adjust or construct so as to offset or counterbalance variations or produce equilibrium. *II. intr.* To provide or be an equivalent (*for*); make up (*for*); make amends.—**com'pen-sat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pen-sa-tion** (kəm-pen-sā'shən), *n.* [L. *compensatio* (n-).] The act of compensating; also, something given or serving to compensate; an offset; recompense; amends; in *mech.*, adjustment for equilibrium; means of creating a balance of forces.—**com-pen-sa-tive** (kəm-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* Compensatory.—**com'pen-sa-tor** (-sā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which compensates; any of various mechanical devices for effecting compensation.—**com-pen'sa-to-ry** (-sā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to compensate.

com-pete (kəm-pēt'), *v. i.*; *-peted*, *-peting*. [L. *competere* (pp. *competitus*), contend for, earlier come together, agree, be fit, < *com-*, with, + *petere*, fall on, aim at, seek.] To contend with another for some prize or advantage; engage in a contest; vie.

com-pe-tence, **com-pe-ten-cy** (kəm-pē-təns, -tən-si), *n.* The quality of being competent; adequacy; due qualification or capacity; esp., sufficiency of means of subsistence (as, "Subsistence scant, Not competence and yet not want": Whittier's "Snow-Bound"); an income sufficient for ordinary wants.

com-pe-tent (kəm-pē-tənt), *a.* [L. *competens* (-ent-), ppr. of *competere*, be fit: see *compete*.] Fitting, suitable, or sufficient for the purpose; adequate; properly qualified; having legal capacity or qualification; also, rightfully belonging (*to*); permissible.—**com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

com-pe-ti-tion (kəm-pē-tish'ən), *n.* [LL. *competitio* (n-), < L. *competere*: see *compete*.] The act of competing; a contest for some prize or advantage.—**com-pet-i-tive** (kəm-pet'i-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving competition.—**com-pet'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com-pet-i-tor (kəm-pet'i-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who competes; a rival; also, an associate.—**com-pet'i-tor-ship**, *n.*—**com-pet'i-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Competitive.—**com-pet'i-tress**, *n.* A female competitor.

com-pi-la-tion (kəm-pi-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *compilatio* (n-).] The act of compiling; also, something compiled, as a book.—**com-pi-la-to-ry** (kəm-pi-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a compiler or to compilation.

com-pile (kəm-pil'), *v. t.*; *-piled*, *-piling*. [OF. F. *compiler*, < L. *compilare*, snatch together and carry off, plunder, < *com-*, with, + *pillare*, pillage.] To put together (literary materials) in one book or work; make (a book, etc.) of materials from various sources; also, to write or compose.—**com-pil'er** (-pi-lēr), *n.*

com-pla-cence, **com-pla-cen-cy** (kəm-plā'səns, -sən-si), *n.* The state of being complacent; self-satisfaction; also, complaisance.

com-pla-cent (kəm-plā'sənt), *a.* [LL. *complacens* (-ent-), ppr. of *complacere*, take pleasure, L. please at the same time, be pleasing, < L. *com-*, with, + *placere*, please.] Pleased, esp. with one's self or one's own merits, advantages, etc.; self-satisfied; also, pleasant; complaisant.—**com-pla-cent-ly**, *adv.*

com-plain (kəm-plān'), *v. i.* [OF. F. *complandre*, < ML. *complangere*, < L. *com-*, with, + *plangere*, beat (the breast, etc.), lament.] To lament; also, to express discontent or resentment; murmur; also, to state a grievance; make a formal accusation; also, to tell of one's pains, ailments, etc.; be ailing (Sc.).—**com-plain'ant**, *n.* One who makes a complaint, as in a legal action.—**com-plain'er**, *n.*—**com-plain'ing-ly**, *adv.*

com-plaint (kəm-plānt'), *n.* [OF. F. *complainte*, < *complandre*: see *complain*.] The act, utterance, or statement of one who complains; a lament; an expression of discontent; a declaration of a grievance; a formal accusation; the first pleading of the plaintiff in a civil action (U. S.); also, a cause of complaining; a bodily ill or ailment (as, "His complaints had been aggravated by a severe attack of smallpox": Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," vii.).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

- com-plai-sance** (kom'plā-zans or -zāns, kom-plā-zāns', or kom-plā'zans), *n.* The quality of being complaisant; complaisant behavior.
- com-plai-sant** (kom'plā-zant or -zant, kom-plā-zant', or kom-plā'zant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *complaître*, please, humor, < L. *complacere*: see *complacent*.] Disposed to please; obliging; agreeable; gracious; compliant. — **com'plai-sant-ly**, *adv.* — **com'plai-sant-ness**, *n.*
- com-pla-nate** (kom'plā-nāt), *a.* [L. *complanatus*, pp. of *complanare*, make level, < *com-*, with, + *planus*, E. *plane*.] Made level; flattened. — **com-pla-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*
- com-plect-ed** (kom'plek'ted), *a.* Complexioned: as, dark-complected. [Prov. or colloq., U. S.]
- com-ple-ment** (kom'plē-mēt), *n.* [L. *complementum*, that which fills up, later fulfilment, accomplishment, < *complere*: see *complete*. Cf. *compliment*.] That which completes or makes perfect; specif., a word or words used to complete a grammatical predication; also, the quantity or amount that completes anything; full quantity or amount; complete allowance (as, "He had the usual complement of eyes and ears": Parkman's "Oregon Trail," v.); specif., the full number of officers and crew required to man a ship; also, the quantity or amount which when added completes a whole; either of two parts or things needed to complete each other; specif., the angular amount needed to bring a given arc or angle to 90° (as, in the figure, the arc BD is the complement of the arc AB, and the angle BCD is the complement of the angle ACB); also, the interval which added to a given interval completes a musical octave; also, complement†.
- **com'ple-ment** (-ment), *v. t.* To complete; form a complement to; also, to compliment†. — **com-ple-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.* Complementary. — **com-ple-men'ta-ry** (-tā-ri), *a.* Forming a complement; completing; also, complementing each other. — **complementary colors**. See under *color*, *n.*
- com-plete** (kom'plēt'), *a.* [L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, fill up, complete, < *com-*, altogether, + *plere*, fill.] Having all its parts or elements; whole, entire, or full; also, finished, ended, or concluded; also, entire or thorough; also, perfect in kind or quality; of persons, accomplished or consummate (archaic: as, a complete gentleman). — **com-plete**, *v. t.*; -pleted, -pleting. To make complete; make whole or entire; make up the full number or amount of; bring to an end, or finish; make perfect; fulfil or accomplish. — **com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **com-plete'ness**, *n.* — **com-plet'er** (-plē'tēr), *n.* — **com-ple'tion** (-plē'shən), *n.* [LL. *completio(n)-*.] The act of completing, or the state of being completed; conclusion; fulfilment. — **com-ple'tive**, *a.* [LL. *completivus*.] Serving to complete.
- com-plex** (kom'pleks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, entwine, embrace, < *com-*, with, + *plectere*, plait.] Composed of interconnected parts; compound; composite; esp., characterized by an involved combination of parts; complicated; intricate. — **complex fraction**. See *fraction*, *n.* — **complex sentence**, a sentence containing one or more dependent clauses in addition to the principal clause. — **com'plex**, *n.* [L. *complexus*, *n.*, < *complecti*.] A complex whole or system; a complicated assemblage of particulars; in *psychoanalysis*, a group of ideas or mental processes which for some reason has been inhibited or restrained, or has not been assimilated by or brought into harmony with the main body of the mental processes, and which is regarded as the causative agent in the production of certain abnormal mental states; an emotional experience which has been repressed because of its painful or disagreeable content; in colloq. use, a fixed idea; an obsessing or predominating notion. — **com-plex'**, *v. t.* To combine intricately; complicate: as, "Mere murder got complexed with wile" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," viii.). [Rare.]
- com-plex-ion** (kom'plek'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *complexion*, < LL. *complexio(n)-*, constitution, L. combination, < L. *complecti*: see *complex*.] Constitution or habit of body and mind, regarded as the result of combined qualities (orig. a term of the old physiology); nature†, disposition†, or temperament†; also, the natural color and appearance of the skin, esp. of the face; hence, appearance; aspect; character.
- **com-plex-ion-al**, *a.* — **com-plex-ioned**, *a.* Having a complexion: as, dark-complexioned.
- com-plex-i-ty** (kom'plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The state or quality of being complex; intricacy; also, something complex. — **com-plex-ly** (kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. — **com'plex-ness**, *n.*
- com-plex-us** (kom'plek'sus), *n.* [L.] A complex.
- com-pli-ance** (kom'pli'āns), *n.* The act of complying; an acquiescing or yielding; also, a disposition to yield to others. Also **com-pli'an-cy**.
- com-pli-ant** (kom'pli'ant), *a.* Complying; yielding; obliging. — **com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*
- com-pli-ca-cy** (kom'pli-kā-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). Complicated state; also, a complication.
- com-pli-cate** (kom'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, < *com-*, with, + *plicare*, fold.] To fold or twine together; combine intricately (*with*); render complex, intricate, or involved. — **com'pli-cate** (-kāt), *a.* Complex or involved; in *bot.*, folded upon itself; in *zoöl.*, of insects' wings, folded longitudinally one or more times. — **com'pli-cat-ed** (-kāt-ed), *p. a.* Involved; intricate. — **com'pli-cat-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **com'pli-cat-ed-ness**, *n.* — **com-pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [LL. *complicatio(n)-*.] The act of complicating; a complicated or involved state or condition; also, a complex combination of elements or things; also, a complicating element.
- com-plice** (kom'plis), *n.* [OF. F. *complice*, < LL. *complex* (*complic*-), closely connected, confederate, akin to L. *complicare*: see *complicate*.] An accomplice. [Archaic.] — **com-pli-ci-ty** (kom'plis'i-ti), *n.* [F. *complicité*.] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing; also, complexity.
- com-pli-er** (kom'pli'ēr), *n.* [See *comply*.] One who complies.
- com-pli-ment** (kom'pli-mēt), *n.* [F. *compliment*, < It. *complimento*, < L. *complementum*: see *complement*.] Ceremonious courtesy; complaisant civility or politeness; politely flattering language; also, an act or expression of civility or flattering esteem; a politely commendatory or flattering remark; *pl.*, polite remembrances or greetings. — **com'pli-ment** (-ment), *v. I. tr.* To pay a compliment to; felicitate; also, to present (a person) with something by way of compliment. **II. intr.** To employ compliment; pay compliments. — **com-pli-men'ta-ry** (-men'tā-ri), *a.* Of the nature of, conveying, or addressing a compliment; politely flattering. — **com-pli-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pli-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n.* — **com'pli-ment-er**, *n.*
- com-plin**, **com-pline** (kom'plin), *n.* [ME. *complin*, *compli*, < OF. *complie* (F. *complies*, *pl.*), < ML. *completa*, prop. fem. of L. *completus*: see *complete*.] Eccles., the last of the seven canonical hours, or the service for it, orig. occurring after the evening meal, but now usually following immediately upon vespers.
- com-plot** (kom'plot), *n.* [F. *complot*, plot, OF. concerted plan, also crowd, struggle; origin uncertain.] A joint plot; a conspiracy: as, "complots of mischief" (Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," v. 1. 65). — **com-plot** (kom'plot'), *v. t. or i.*; -plotted, -plotting. To plot together. — **com-plot'ter**, *n.*
- Com-plu-ten-sian** (kom-plō-ten'shian), *a.* [L. *Complutensis*.] Of Complutum, now Alcalá de Henares, a town near Madrid, Spain: as, the *Complutensian* Polyglot (the earliest complete polyglot Bible, published there in 1522).
- com-plu-vi-um** (kom-plō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. -via (-vi-ā). [L., < *compluere*, flow together in raining, < *com-*, together, + *pluere*, rain.] In ancient Roman houses, a quadrangular opening in the roof of the atrium, toward which the roof sloped and through which the rain-water fell into the impluvium.
- com-ply** (kom'pli'), *v.*; -plied, -plying. [Appar. < It. *compiere*, fulfil, complete, < L. *complere*: see *complete*. In part appar. affected by E. *ply*.] **I.† tr.** To fulfil; execute. **II. intr.** To use compliment†; also, to be complaisant or accommodating†; also, to act in accordance with wishes, requests, commands, requirements, conditions, etc.; acquiesce; yield; conform.
- com-po** (kom'pō), *u.*; pl. -pos (-pōz). Shortened form of *composition*, esp. as the name of various composite substances in industrial use.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; u, F. menu; ch, Sc. loch; n, F. bonbon; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

com-po-né, com-po-ny (kom-pō'nā, -ni), *a.* [F. *composé*.]

In *her.*, of a bend, etc., composed of small squares of two alternate tinctures in one row.



com-po-nent (kəm-pō'nent). [L. *componens* (-ent-), ppr. of *componere*: see *compose*.]

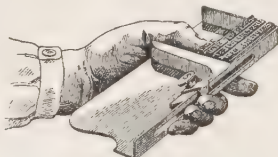
I. *a.* Composing; constituent. **II.** *n.* A constituent part; in *mech.*, one of the parts of a force, velocity, or the like, out of which the whole may be compounded or into which it may be resolved (see *composition of forces, velocities*, etc.).

com-port¹ (kom'pōrt), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *com-pose*.] A dish, usually having a supporting stem, for holding compotes, fruit, etc.; a compotier.

com-port² (kəm-pōrt'), *v.* [F. *comporter*, bear, behave, < L. *comportare*, carry together, < *com-*, with, + *portare*, carry.] **I.** *tr.* To bear or conduct (one's self); behave; also, to endure. **II.** *intr.* To bear (*with*)†; also, to agree or accord (*with*); suit.—**com-port'ment**, *n.* Bearing; demeanor; behavior.

com-pose (kəm-pōz'), *v.*; -posed, -posing. [OF. F. *composer*, < *com-* (< L. *com-*), with, + *poser*, put (see *pose*), but associated with derivatives of L. *componere*: see *compose*, *composition*, and *compositor*.] **I.** *tr.* To make or form by uniting parts or elements; be the parts or elements of; make up or constitute (as, a currency composed of silver); devise and make (a literary or musical production); arrange the parts or elements of (a picture, etc.); put or dispose in proper form or order; arrange or settle, as a quarrel, etc.; bring (the body or mind) to a particular adjustment or condition, as of repose or calmness; calm, quiet, or tranquilize, as one's thoughts or emotions; in *printing*, to set (type); set the types for (an article, etc.).

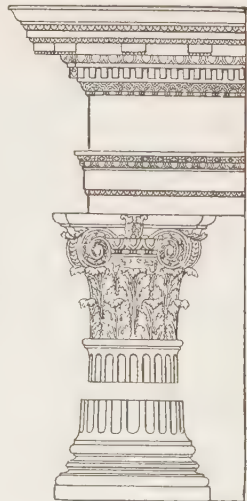
II. *intr.* To practise composition; also, to enter into composition; also, to come to an agreement.†.—**com-posed**, *p. a.* Calm; tranquil.—**com-posed-ly** (-pō'zed-li), *adv.*—**com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*—**com-pos'er**, *n.* One who or that which composes; esp., a writer of music.—**com-pos'ing-room**, *n.* The room in which compositors work in a printing establishment.—**com-pos'ing-stick**, *n.* A small (usually) metal tray of adjustable width, in which type is set.



Composing-stick.

com-pos-ite (kəm-pōz'it or, Brit. now usually, kom-pō-zit), *a.* [L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together, compound, compose, < *com-*, with, + *ponere*, place, put: cf. *compose*.] Made up of various parts or elements; compound; [*cap.*] in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to a classical (Roman) order in which the capital contains features of other orders; [*l. c.*] in *bot.*, belonging to the *Compositæ*, a group or order of plants, including the daisy, dandelion, aster, etc., in which the florets are borne in a close head surrounded by a common involucre of bracts.—**composite number**, in *math.*, a number exactly divisible by some number other than itself and unity.—**composite photograph**, a single photographic portrait obtained by combining the photographs of two or more persons.—**com-pos'ite**, *n.* Something composite; a compound; in *bot.*, a composite plant.—**com-pos'ite-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pos'ite-ness**, *n.*

com-po-si-tion (kom-pō-zish'ən), *n.* [OF. F. *composition*, < L. *compositio*(n-), < *componere*: see *compose*.] The act of combining parts or elements to form a whole, or the manner in which such parts are combined; the resulting state or product; make-up or constitution; a com-



Composite Order.

ound or composite substance; the act or the manner of composing prose or verse or a musical or artistic work; the resulting production or work; a short essay written as a school exercise; the setting up of type for printing; a settlement by mutual agreement; an agreement or compromise, esp. one by which a creditor accepts partial payment from a debtor; a sum of money so paid.—**composition of forces, velocities**, etc., in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces, velocities, or the like (called *components*), acting in the same or in different directions, into a single equivalent force, velocity, or the like (called the *resultant*): in most cases represented by a parallelogram, because two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are equivalent to a single force having the direction and magnitude of the intervening diagonal of the parallelogram.—**com-pos-i-tive** (kəm-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* Involving composition.

com-pos-i-tor (kəm-pōz'i-tōr), *n.* [L., a composer, arranger, < *componere*: see *compose*.] In *printing*, one who sets type; a type-setter.—**com-pos-i-to'ri-al** (-tō'ri-əl), *a.*

com-pos men-tis (kom'pōs men'tis). [L., having control of one's mind.] Of sound mind. Cf. *non compos mentis*.

com-pos-i-ble (kəm-pōz'i-bl), *a.* [ML. *compossibilis*, < L. *com-*, with, + *possibilis*, E. *possible*.] Possible at the same time with something else; capable of coexisting; compatible.—**com-pos-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

com-post (kom'pōst), *n.* [OF. *compost*, < L. *compositus*: see *compose*.] A composition or compound; esp., a mixture of various substances, as dung, dead leaves, etc., for fertilizing land.—**com'post**, *v. t.* To treat with or make into compost.

com-po-sure (kəm-pōz'hūr), *n.* The act of composing; composition; make-up; or constitution; temperament; composed state, as of the mind; calmness; tranquillity; also, that which is composed; a composition; a combination (as, "My body was all covered with an artificial composure of the skins and hairs of other animals": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iv. 9).

com-po-ta-tion (kom-pō-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *compotatio*(n-), < *com-*, with, + *potare*, drink.] A drinking or tipping together.—**com'po-ta-tor**, *n.* [LL.] A fellow-drinker: as, "Charles Dennison . . . would be rejoiced to see his old *comptator*" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," Oct. 11).

com-pote (kom'pōt), *n.* [F. *compote*, OF. *composte*, < L. *composita*, fem. of *compositus*: see *compose*.] A preparation or dish of fruit stewed in a syrup; also, a compotier.—**com-po-tier** (kōn-po'tyā), *n.* [F.] A dish, usually of glass or china and having a supporting stem, used for holding compotes, fruit, etc.

com-pound¹ (kom'pound), *n.* [Cf. Malay *kampung*, inclosure.] In the East Indies, etc., an inclosure containing a residence or other establishment of Europeans.

com-pound² (kəm-pound'), *v.* [ME. *compounen*, < OF. *compondre*, < L. *componere*: see *compose*.] **I.** *tr.* To put together into a whole; combine; also, to make or form by combining parts, elements, etc.; construct; also, to make up or constitute; also, to settle or adjust by agreement, esp. for a reduced amount, as a debt; specif., to agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute (a crime, etc.); also, in *elect.*, to wind (a dynamo or a motor) so that part of the field-magnet coils are in series with the armature circuit and part are shunted from it. **II.** *intr.* To make a bargain (as, "They would have *compounded* to give us everything we desired to be rid of us": Defoe's "Captain Singleton," iii.); come to terms; compromise; settle a debt, etc., by compromise.—**com-pound**² (kom'pound), *a.* Composed of two or more parts, elements, or ingredients, or involving two or more actions, functions, etc.; composite; in *zool.*, of an animal, composed of a number of distinct individuals which are connected to form a united whole or colony.—**compound dynamo**, in *elect.*, a compound-wound dynamo.—**compound engine**, one in which the steam or other working fluid after doing work in a high-pressure cylinder is further utilized in a low-pressure cylinder.—**compound flower**, the flower-head of a composite plant.—**compound fraction**. See *fraction*, *n.*—**compound interest**. See

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, întô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, arđent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

under *interest*, *n.*—**compound leaf**, one composed of a number of leaflets on a common stalk. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**compound motor**, in *elect.*, a compound-wound motor.—**compound number**, a quantity expressed in more than one denomination or unit, as the length 1 foot 6 inches.—**compound sentence**, one containing two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one consisting of coordinate independent clauses.—**compound word**, one made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and signification.—**com'pound**², *n.* Something formed by compounding or combining parts, elements, etc., as a substance or a word.—**com-pound/a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compounded.—**com-pound'er**, *n.*—**com'pound-wound**, *a.* In *elect.*, noting a dynamo or a motor of which part of the field-magnet coils are in series with the armature circuit and part are shunted from it. Cf. *series-wound* and *shunt-wound*.



Pinnately Compound Leaf.

com-pra-dor (kom-prā-dōr' or kom-prā-dōr), *n.* [Pg., a buyer, purveyor.] In China, etc., a native agent or factor, as of a foreign business house.

com-pre-hend (kom-prē-hend'), *v. t.* [L. *comprehendere* (pp. *comprehensus*), < *com-*, together, + *prehendere*, seize.] To take in or embrace; include; comprise; esp., to take into the mind; conceive; understand.—**com-pre-hend'er**, *n.*—**com-pre-hend-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pre-hen-si-ble** (-hen'si-bl), *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*.] Capable of being comprehended; intelligible.—**com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com-pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**com-pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*—**com-pre-hen'sion** (-shon), *n.* [L. *comprehensio(n)*.] The act or fact of comprehending; inclusion; comprehensiveness; perception or understanding; an adequate notion; capacity of the mind to understand; in *logic*, intension.—**com-pre-hen'sive** (-siv), *a.* Comprehending or inclusive; comprehending much; of large scope; esp., comprehending mentally; characterized by wide mental grasp.—**com-pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

com-press (kəm-pres'), *v. t.* [L. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, < *com-*, together, + *primere*, press.] To press together; force into smaller compass; condense.—**com-press** (kom-pres), *n.* An apparatus or establishment for compressing cotton-bales, etc.; in *med.*, a soft pad of lint, linen, or the like, held in place by a bandage, used as a means of pressure or for other purposes; a wet cloth applied to relieve inflammation, etc.—**com-pressed**, *p. a.* Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; in *bot.*, flattened laterally or along the length; in *zool.*, narrow from side to side, and therefore of greater height than width.—**compressed air**, air which has been mechanically compressed, and which on account of its expansive force is used to operate drills, brakes, etc.—**com-press-i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compressed.—**com-press-i-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **com-press-i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**com-pres'sion** (-pres'hon), *n.* [L. *compressio(n)*.] The act of compressing; compressed state.—**com-pres'sion-al**, *a.*—**com-pres'sive** (-pres'iv), *a.* Compressing; tending to compress.—**com-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pres'sor**, *n.* [L.] One who or that which compresses; in *anat.*, a muscle that compresses some part of the body; in *surg.*, an instrument for compressing a part of the body.—**com-pres'sure** (-pres'hūr), *n.* Compression.

com-pris-a-ble (kəm-prī'zā-bl), *a.* That may be comprised.—**com-prise** (kəm-prīz'), *v. t.*; —*prised*, —*prising*. [OF. F. *compris*, pp. of *comprendre*, < L. *comprehendere*, for *comprehendere*: see *comprehend*.] To comprehend; embrace; include; contain.

com-pro-mise (kom'prō-mīz), *n.* [OF. F. *compromis*, < L. *compromissum*, prop. pp. neut. of *compromittere*: see *compromit*.] An agreement to abide by the decision of an arbiter; arbitration; a settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an adjustment of conflicting claims, principles, etc., by the sacrifice or surrender of a part of each; any-

thing resulting from compromise; also, something intermediate between different things (colloq.); also, a compromising or endangering, as of reputation.—**com'pro-mise**, *v.*; —*mised*, —*misng*. **I. tr.** To settle or adjust by a compromise; also, to bring to terms; also, to render liable to suspicion or scandal by lax, indiscreet, or rash conduct; endanger as to reputation; involve unfavorably; commit. **II. intransitive.** To make a compromise.—**com'pro-mis-er** (-mī-zēr), *n.*—**com'pro-mis-ing-ly**, *adv.*

com-pro-mit (kom-prō-mīt'), *v. t.*; —*mitted*, —*mitting*. [L. *compromittere* (pp. *compromissus*), < *com-*, with, + *promittere*: see *promise*.] To pledge (one's self) to abide by arbitration; refer to or settle by arbitration; endanger or compromise (archaic).

compt-er (koun'tēr), *n.* Old form of *counter*² (prison).

comp-trol-ler (kən-trō'lēr), *n.* Erroneous spelling of *controller*, still used in some official titles.—**comp-trol'ler-ship**, *n.*

com-pul-sa-tive (kəm-pul'sā-tiv), *a.* Compulsory. Also **com-pul'sa-to-ry** (-tō-ri). See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 1. 103. [Obs. or rare.]

com-pul-sion (kəm-pul'shon), *n.* [LL. *compulsio(n)*, < L. *compellere* (pp. *compulsus*): see *compel*.] The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; constraint; coercion.—**com-pul'sive** (-siv), *a.* [L. *compulsus*, pp.] Compulsory.—**com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*—**com-pul'so-ry** (-sō-ri), *a.* Exercising compulsion; constraining; coercive; also, compelled; forced; obligatory.—**com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

com-punc-tion (kəm-pungk'shon), *n.* [LL. *compunctio(n)*, < L. *compungere*, prick severely, < *com-*, altogether, + *pungere*, prick.] The pricking of conscience; pangs of remorse or regret, as for wrong-doing.—**com-punc'tious** (-shus), *a.* Of or having compunction; remorseful.—**com-punc'tious-ly**, *adv.*

com-pur-ga-tion (kom-pēr-gā'shon), *n.* [LL. *compurgatio(n)*, < L. *compurgare*, purify completely, < *com-*, altogether, + *purigare*, E. *purge*.] The legal clearing of one accused, by the oaths of persons testifying to his innocence or veracity; in general, a vindication of one accused.—**com'pur-ga-tor**, *n.* [ML.] One who testifies to another's innocence or veracity.—**com-pur-ga-to-ry** (kəm-pēr-gā-tō-ri), *a.*

com-pu-ta-ble (kəm-pū'tā-bl), *a.* [L. *computabilis*.] Capable of being computed.—**com-pu-ta-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

com-pu-ta-tion (kom-pū'tā'shon), *n.* [L. *computatio(n)*.] The act or process of computing; calculation; a reckoning.—**com-pu-ta-tive** (kəm-pū'tā-tiv), *a.*

com-pute (kəm-pūt'), *v.*; —*puted*, —*puting*. [L. *computare*, < *com-*, with, + *putare*, reckon: see *putative*.] **I. tr.** To determine by reckoning or calculation; calculate; estimate.

II. intransitive. To reckon; calculate.—**com-pute'**, *n.* Computation; reckoning.—**com-pu'ter** (-pū'tēr), *n.*—**com-pu-tist** (kom'pū-tist), *n.* One who computes; one skilled in computing; esp., one skilled in the computus (set of tables).—**com'pu-tus** (-tus), *n.*; pl. *-tuses*, L. *-ti* (-ti). [LL., < L. *computare*.] A computation; an account; also, a set of tables for calculating movable dates of the calendar and astronomical occurrences; a calendar. [Chiefly hist.]

com-rade (kom'rad or -rad), *n.* [F. *camarade*, < Sp. *camarada*, lit. 'chamber-mate,' < L. *camera*, E. *chamber*.] A familiar associate; a close companion; a mate.—**com'rade-ly**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a comrade.—**com'rade-ry**, *n.*—**com'rade-ship**, *n.* The state of being a comrade; the relation of comrades; friendly fellowship.

com-rogue (kom'rōg), *n.* [See *com-*.] A fellow-rogue. [Obs. or archaic.]

com-te (kōnt), *n.* [F., = E. *count*!]. In French use, a count. See *count*¹.—**com-tesse** (kōn-tes), *n.* [F.] In French use, a countess.

Comt-i-an (kom'ti-ən or kōn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French philosopher Auguste Comte (1798–1857), or his system of philosophy. See *positivism*.—**Comt'ism**, *n.* The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism.—**Comt'ist**, *n.*

con¹ (kon), *v. t.*; *conned*, *conning*. [AS. *cunnan*: see *can*!]. To know; also, to learn; study; commit to memory; peruse or examine carefully.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

con², conn (kon), *v. t.*; *conned, conning*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps ult. < L. *conducere*, E. *conduct*.] To direct the steering of (a ship): as, "Over the turret, shut in his iron-clad tower, Craven was *conning* his ship through smoke and flame" (H. Newbolt's "Craven").

con³ (kon), *adv.* [Abbr. of L. *contra*, *adv.*, in opposition, as prep., against.] Against a proposition, opinion, etc.: opposed to *pro*, and often used as a noun. See *pro*.

con⁴ (kon), *n.* Abbreviation of *confidence*, as in *con game*, *con man*. See under *confidence*. [Slang.]

con- A form of the prefix *com-*, 'with,' 'together,' 'altogether,' occasionally used as an English formative, as in *confocal*.

con-na-tion (kō-nā'shōn), *n.* [L. *conatio*(n-), < *conari* (pp. *conatus*), endeavor, try.] In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.—**con-na-tive** (kō-nā-tiv or kon'a-), *a.* [L. *conatus*, pp.] In *psychol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of conation; in *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort (as, a *conative* verb).—**con-na'tus** (-tus), *n.*; pl. -tus. [L., < *conari*.] An effort or striving; also, a force or tendency simulating a human effort.

con-cam-er-at-ed (kon-kam'ē-rā-ted), *a.* [L. *concameratus*, pp. of *concamerare*, < *con-*, with, + *camerare*, arch over, vault, < *camera*: see *camera*.] Arched or vaulted; also, divided into chambers, as a shell.—**con-cam-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* Concamerated or chambered formation; also, a chamber or cell.

con-cat-e-nate (kon-kat'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [LL. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare*, < L. *con-*, with, + *catenare*, chain: see *catenate*.] To link together; unite in a series or chain.—**con-cat'e-nate**, *a.* Concatenated.—**con-cat-e-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.* [LL. *concatenatio*(n-).] The act of concatenating, or the state of being concatenated; connection as in a chain; also, a series of concatenated or interdependent things or events.

con-cave (kon'kāv), [L. *concavus*, < *con-*, altogether, + *cavus*, hollow.] *I. a.* Hollow; also, curved like the interior of a circle or of a hollow sphere; hollow and curved. *II. n.* A hollow; a concave surface, part, or thing.—**con'cave**, *v. t.*; -caved, -caving. To make concave.—**con'cave-ly**, *adv.*—**con'cave-ness**, *n.*—**con-cav-i-ty** (kōn-kav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The state of being concave; a concave surface or thing; a hollow or cavity.—**con-ca-vo=con-cave** (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv), *a.* Concave on both sides, as a lens.—**con-ca'vo=con'vex**, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other, as a lens; specif., noting or pertaining to a lens in which the concave face has a greater degree of curvature than the convex face, the lens being thinnest in the middle.



Concave (or Plano-concave) Lens (cross-section).



Concavo-concave Lens. Concavo-convex Lens.

con-ceal (kōn-sēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *concelar*, < L. *concelare*, < *con-*, altogether, + *celare*, hide: see *hall*.] To withdraw or keep from sight; shield from observation; hide; also, to keep secret.—**con-ceal'a-ble**, *a.* That may be concealed.—**con-ceal'er**, *n.*—**con-ceal'ment**, *n.* The act of concealing, or the state of being concealed; also, a means or place of hiding; also, a secret.

con-cede (kōn-sēd'), *v. t.*; -ceded, -ceding. [L. *concedere* (pp. *concessus*), < *con-*, with, + *cedere*, go, yield.] To grant as a right or privilege; also, to admit as just or true; allow.—**con-ced'ed-ly** (-sē'ded-li), *adv.*—**con-ced'er**, *n.*

con-ceit (kōn-sēt'), *n.* [ME. *conceyte*; related to *conceive* as *deceit* to *deceive*.] That which is conceived in the mind; a thought; an idea; also, the faculty of conceiving; apprehension; also, personal opinion or estimation; hence, favorable opinion; esteem; often, overweening self-esteem; also, imagination or fancy; a fancy or whim; a fanciful practice; an ingenious or witty thought or expression; a fanciful thought, idea, or turn of words, esp. of strained or far-fetched nature; the use of such thoughts, ideas, etc., as a literary characteristic; also, a fancy article.—**con-ceit'**, *v. I. tr.* To conceive mentally; apprehend; imagine; also, to flatter (one's self); have a good opinion of; also, to take a fancy to. [Chiefly archaic or prov.] *II.*

intr. To form a notion or opinion. [Archaic or prov.]—**con-ceit'ed**, *a.* Having conception or apprehension; also, intelligent; clever; also, having an opinion (now prov.); esp., having an overweening opinion of one's self, or of one's qualities, abilities, etc.; vain; also, fanciful or whimsical (now prov.).—**con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-ceiv-a-ble (kōn-sē'vā-bl), *a.* Capable of being conceived; imaginable.—**con-ceiv-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

con-ceive (kōn-sēv'), *v.*; -ceived, -ceiving. [OF. *concevoir* (F. *concevoir*), < L. *concipere* (pp. *conceptus*), < *con-*, with, + *capere*, take.] *I. tr.* To receive (seed) into the womb; become pregnant with; also, to apprehend in the mind; form a notion or idea of; imagine; understand; also, to form (a notion, opinion, purpose, etc.); also, to experience or entertain (a feeling); also, to express, as in words. *II. intr.* To become pregnant; also, to form an idea (of); think.—**con-ceiv'er**, *n.*

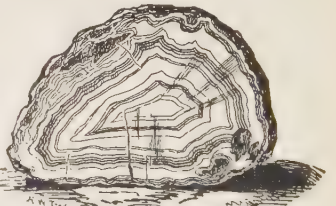
con-cent (kōn-sent'), *n.* [L. *centus*, < *concinere*, sing together, < *con-*, with, + *canere*, sing.] Concord of sounds; concert of voices; harmony; accord: as, "that undisturbed song of pure *concent*" (Milton's "At a Solemn Musick," 6). [Now rare.]

con-cen-ter, con-cen-tre (kōn-sen'tēr, *v. t.* or *i.*; -tered, -tered, -tering, -tring. [F. *concentrer*, < L. *con-*, with, + *centrum*, center.] To bring or converge to a common center; concentrate.

con-cen-trate (kōn'sen-trāt or kōn-sen'-), *v.*; -trated, -trating. [L. *con-*, with, + *centrum*, center.] *I. tr.* To bring to a common center; bring to bear on one point or object; focus; also, to condense; make stronger, purer, or more intense; in *mining*, to separate (metal or ore) from rock, sand, etc. *II. intr.* To converge to a center; also, to become stronger or purer.—**con-cen-trate** (kōn'sen-trāt or kōn-sen'-). *I. a.* Concentrated. *II. n.* A concentrated form of something; a product of concentration.—**con-cen-tra-tion** (kōn-sen-trā'shōn), *n.* The act of concentrating; concentrated state; exclusive attention to one object; close mental application; also, something concentrated.—**con-cen-tration camp**, a camp in which hostile non-combatants in a country are collected to prevent them from giving aid or information to the enemy.—**con-cen-tra-tive** (kōn-sen'-trā-tiv), *a.* Tending to concentrate.—**con-cen'tra-tive-ness**, *n.* Concentrative tendency; in *phren.*, the faculty of mental concentration.—**con'cen-tra-tor** (-trā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which concentrates; any apparatus for concentrating ores, etc.

con-cen'tre, *v.* See *concenter*.

con-cen-tric (kōn-sen'trik), *a.* [ML. *concentricus*, < L. *con-*, with, + *centrum*, center.] Having a common center, as circles or spheres; specif., in *mineral.*, occurring in or having parallel layers arranged about a common center. Also **con-cen'tri-cal**.—**con-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**con-cen-tri-ci-ty** (kōn-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.*



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

con-cept (kon'sept), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, a conceiving, a thought, < *concipere*: see *conceive*.] That which is conceived in the mind; a general notion or idea; a conception.

con-cep-ta-cle (kōn-sep'tā-kl), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*, < *concipere*: see *conceive*.] A receptacle; in *biol.*, an organ or cavity inclosing reproductive bodies.

con-cep-tion (kōn-sep'shōn), *n.* [OF. F. *conception*, < L. *conceptio*(n-), < *concipere*: see *conceive*.] The act of conceiving, or the state of being conceived; a becoming pregnant; the inception of life; fig., beginning; also, that which is conceived; the embryo or fetus; also, the act or power of forming notions, ideas, or concepts; also, a notion or idea; a concept; also, a design or plan.—**con-cep'tion-al**, *a.*—**con-cep'tive**, *a.* Conceiving; forming conceptions.

con-cep-tu-al (kōn-sep'tū-āl), *a.* [L. *conceptus*: see *conceive*.] Pertaining to the forming of concepts or to concepts.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) avišry, ēlect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

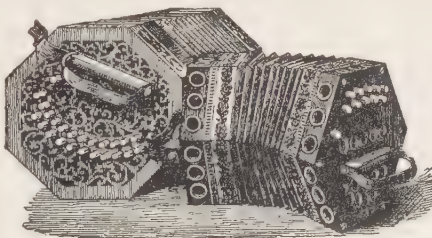
—**con-cep'tu-al-ism**, *n.* The philosophical doctrine, midway between nominalism and realism, that universals have existence, in that they exist in the mind; also, the doctrine that general and abstract terms, as *horse*, *red*, can be fully represented in thought.—**con-cep'tu-al-ist**, *n.*—**con-cep'tu-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**con-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-cern (kən-sĕrn'), *v. t.* [ML. *concernere*, relate to, LL. *mix*, < L. *con-*, with, + *cernere*, separate, sift, distinguish, perceive, have respect to: see *certain*.] To relate to; be connected with; be of interest or importance to; affect; also, to interest, engage, or involve (used reflexively or in the passive, often with *with* or *in*: as, to *concern* one's self with a matter; to be *concerned* in a transaction, or in a plot); also, to disquiet or trouble (now in the passive: as, to be much *concerned* about a person's health).—**con-cern'**, *n.* Relation; important relation or bearing; also, interest; also, participation; also, solicitude or anxiety; also, a matter or affair; a matter that engages one's attention, interest, or care; a commercial or manufacturing firm or establishment; any material object or contrivance (colloq.).

—**con-cerned**, *p. a.* Interested; troubled or anxious.—**con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-cern'ing**, *prep.* [Orig. ppr.] Relating to; regarding; about.—**con-cern'ment**, *n.* Relation or bearing; importance or moment; interest; participation; anxiety or solicitude; also, a concern or affair.

con-cert (kən-sĕrt'), *v.* [F. *concert*, < It. *concertare*: cf. L. *concertare*, contend, also *conserere* (pp. *consertus*), join together.] *I. tr.* To contrive or arrange by agreement; plan; devise; in *music*, to arrange in parts for several voices or instruments. *II. intr.* To plan or act together.—**con-cert** (kən'sĕrt), *n.* [F. *concert*, < It. *concerto*, < *concertare*.] Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; combined action; accord or harmony; also, a musical performance in which several singers or players, or both, participate.—**con-cert'ed**, *p. a.* Contrived or arranged by agreement; prearranged; planned or devised; done in concert; in *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments.

con-cer-ti-na (kən-sĕr-tĕ'nā), *n.* [From *concert*, *n.*] A small, portable bellows-like musical instrument, commonly with polygonal ends, similar in principle to the accordion but with greater musical possibilities.—**con-cer-ti-nist**, *n.* One who plays on the concertina.



Concertinas.

con-cer-ti-no (kən-cher-tĕ'nō), *n.*; pl. *-ni* (-nē). [It., dim. of *concerto*.] In *music*, a short concerto.

con-cert-meis-ter (kən-tsĕrt'mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [G.] The leader, usually the first violinist, of an orchestra, ranking next to the conductor.

con-cer-to (kən-sĕr'tō, It. kən-cher'tō), *n.*; pl. *-tos* (-tōz), It. *-ti* (-tē). [It.] In *music*, a composition for one or more principal instruments, with orchestral accompaniment: now usually in symphonic form.

con-cert-pitch (kən'sĕrt-pĭch), *n.* In *music*, a pitch slightly higher than the ordinary pitch, used in tuning instruments for concert use.

con-ces-sion (kən-sesh'ŏn), *n.* [L. *concessio*(n-), < *concedere*: see *concede*.] The act of conceding or yielding, as a right or privilege, or as a point or fact in an argument; also, that which is conceded; esp., something conceded by a government or a controlling authority, as a grant of land or a privilege.—**con-ces-sion-aire'** (-ā'r'), *n.* [F. *concessionnaire*.] One to whom a concession has been granted, as by a government.—**con-ces'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *I. a.* Pertaining to concession; of the nature of a concession. *II. n.*; pl. *-ries* (-rĭz). A concessionaire.—**con-ces-sion-naire** (kōn-ses-yō-nār), *n.* [F.] A concessionaire.—**con-ces'sive**. [LL. *concessivus*.] *I. a.* Tending or serving

to concede; in *gram.*, expressing concession, as the conjunction *though*. *II. n.* In *gram.*, a concessive word, clause, or sentence.—**con-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.*

conch (kongk), *n.* [L. *concha*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, mussel or cockle, shell, shell-like part or thing, external ear.] A shell-fish, or its shell; any of several marine gastropods, esp. *Strombus gigas* (see *stromb*); the spiral shell of a gastropod, often used as a trumpet; the fabled shell trumpet of the Tritons; one of the lower-class whites of the Bahamas and the Florida Keys, who live largely on shell-fish; in *anat.*, the external ear, in *arch.*, the concave surface of a dome.

con-cha (kong'kā), *n.*; pl. *conchæ* (-kĕ). [L. and NL.: see *conch*.] In *anat.*, the external ear, or the central hollow part of it; also, a turbinate bone (of the nose); in *arch.*, a conch.

con-chif'er-ous (kong-kif'ĕ-rus), *a.* [L. *concha*, shell: see *-ferous*.] Shell-bearing; in *zool.*, belonging or pertaining to the *Conchifera* (now equivalent to the *Lamellibranchiata*: see *lamellibranch*), a group or class of mollusks including the oyster, clam, etc.

con-chi-form (kong'ki-fōrm), *a.* [L. *concha*, shell: see *-form*.] Shell-shaped.

con-choid, **con-choi-dal** (kong'koid, kong-koi'dəl), *a.* [Gr. *κογχοειδής*, < *κόγχη*, shell, + *είδος*, form.] In *mineral.*, noting or pertaining to a fracture characterized by convex shell-like elevations and concave shell-like depressions.

con-chol-o-gy (kong-kol'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, shell: see *-logy*.] The science of shells and shell-fish.—**con-cho-log'i-cal** (-kō-loj'i-kəl), *a.*—**con-chol'o-gist**, *n.*

con-cho-scope (kong'kō-skōp), *n.* [NL. *concha*, turbinate bone: see *-scope*.] An instrument for examining the nasal cavity.

con-chy (kon'shi), *n.*; pl. *-chies* (-shiz). Short for *conscientious objector* (see under *conscientious*). [British slang.]

con-cierge (kōn-syerzh), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] In France, etc., one who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor or doorkeeper.—**con-cierge-rie** (-rĕ), *n.* [F.] The office, room, or lodge of a concierge.

con-cil-i-a-bule (kən-sil'i-ā-būl), *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*, < *conciliium*: see *council*.] A small, secret, or unauthorized council or assembly, esp. one occupied with ecclesiastical matters.

con-cil-i-ar (kən-sil'i-ār), *a.* [L. *concilium*: see *council*.] Pertaining to a council.

con-cil-i-ate (kən-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare*, bring together, < *concilium*, assembly, union: see *council*.] To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing or pacifying means; placate; win over; also, to win or gain (regard or favor); also, to render accord or compatible; reconcile.—**con-cil'i-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**con-cil-i-a'tion** (-ā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *conciliatio*(n-).] The act of conciliating, or the fact of being conciliated.—**con-cil'i-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory.—**con-cil'i-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.*—**con-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to conciliate.—**con-cil'i-a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

con-cin-ni-ty (kən-sin'i-tĭ), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *concinnitas*, < *concinnus*, well put together.] Harmonious adaptation of parts; esp., fine adjustment of words and clauses in discourse or writing; elegance of structure or style; an example of rhetorical elegance (as, "A discourse in which the fundamental topic was . . . omitted, was not likely, with all its *concinnities*, to make much impression": Motley's "Dutch Republic" ii. 3).

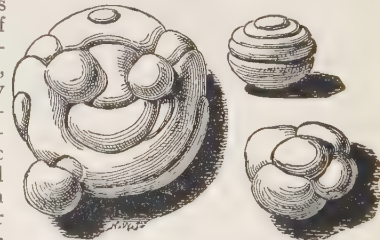
con-cise (kən-sis'), *a.* [L. *concisus*, pp. of *concidere*, cut up or off, < *con-*, altogether, + *cædere*, cut.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive; succinct; terse.—**con-cise'ly**, *adv.*—**con-cise'ness**, *n.*

con-ci-sion (kən-sizh'ŏn), *n.* [L. *concisio*(n-), < *concidere*: see *concise*.] A cutting up or off; mutilation; also, concise quality; brevity; terseness.



Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

- con-clave** (kon'klāv), *n.* [OF. F. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, place that may be locked, < *con-*, with, + *clavis*, key.] A private room; the place in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meet in private for the election of a pope; the assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals; any private meeting, esp. one of an ecclesiastical nature.—**con-clav-ist** (-klāv-ist), *n.* Either of two persons who attend upon a cardinal in conclave, one a secretary (usually an ecclesiastic) and the other a servant.
- con-clude** (kən-klōd'), *v.*; -cluded, -cluding. [L. *concludere* (pp. *conclusus*), < *con-*, altogether, + *cludere*, claudere, shut, close.] **I. tr.** To shut up or inclose (obs. or archaic); include† or comprise†; restrict† or confine†; restrain or stop (now only legal); bind or oblige (now only legal); also, to bring to an end; finish; terminate; sometimes, to say in conclusion (as, "I spare you any farther allusions and illustrations," concluded Dr. X—"; Maria Edgeworth's "Belinda," vii.); also, to determine by reasoning; deduce; infer; also, to decide, determine, or resolve; also, to bring to a decision or settlement; settle or arrange finally. **II. intr.** To come to an end; finish; also, to arrive at an opinion or judgment; come to a decision; decide.—**con-clud'er** (-klōd'ēr), *n.*—**con-clu'sion** (-klōd'zhən), *n.* [L. *conclusio(n)-*.] The end or close; the final part; the last main division of a discourse, containing a summing up of the points; a result, issue, or outcome; a deduction or inference; a proposition concluded or inferred from premises; a proposition† or problem†; final decision; final settlement or arrangement, as of a treaty; in law, an estoppel; in gram., the apodosis of a conditional sentence.—**con-clu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Concluding or closing (now rare); also, serving to settle or decide a question; decisive; convincing.—**con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*
- con-coct** (kən-kokt'), *v. t.* [L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*, cook together, digest, < *con-*, with, + *coquere*, cook.] To prepare with heat†; digest†; mature†; also, to make by combining ingredients, as in cookery; hence, to prepare with art; make up; contrive.—**con-coct'er**, *n.*—**con-coc'tion** (-kok'shən), *n.* [L. *concoctio(n)-*.] The process of concocting; also, something concocted; a fictitious statement.—**con-coc'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to concoction; digestive†.—**con-coc'tor**, *n.*
- con-col-or** (kon'kul-ər), *a.* [L. *concolor*, < *con-*, with, + *color*, color.] Of the same color; of one color. Also **con-col'or-ate** (-āt), **con-col'or-ous**.
- con-com-i-tant** (kən-kom'i-tant), [LL. *concomitans* (-ant-), ppr. of *concomitari*, < L. *con-*, with, + *comitari*, accompany, < *comes*, companion.] **I. a.** Accompanying; concurrent; attending. **II. n.** A concomitant quality, circumstance, or thing; an accompaniment.—**con-com'i-tance**, **con-com'i-tan-cy**, *n.*—**con-com'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*
- con-cord** (kong'kōrd or kon'-), *n.* [OF. F. *concorde*, < L. *concordia*, < *concor*, of the same mind, < *con-*, with, + *cor* (cord-), heart.] Agreement between persons; concurrence in opinions, sentiments, etc.; unanimity; accord; hence, peace; sometimes, a compact or treaty; also, agreement between things; harmony; in music, a harmonious combination of tones sounded together; in gram., agreement of words grammatically connected, as in gender, number, case, or person.—**con-cord** (kən-kōrd'), *v. i.* [OF. F. *concorde*, < L. *concordare*, < *concor*.] To agree; harmonize. [Now rare.]—**con-cord'ance**, *n.* The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony; also, an alphabetical index of the principal words of a book, as of the Bible, with a reference to the passage in which each occurs and usually some part of the context; also, an alphabetical index of subjects or topics.—**con-cord'ant**, *a.* Agreeing; harmonious; correspondent; consistent.—**con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*
- con-cor-dat** (kən-kōr-dat), *n.* [F., < ML. *concordatum*, prop. pp. neut. of L. *concordare*, agree, E. *concord*, *v.*] An agreement; a compact; esp., an agreement between the Pope and a secular government regarding the regulation of ecclesiastical matters.
- con-cor-po-rate** (kon-kōr'pō-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *concorporatus*, pp. of *concorporare*, < *con-*, with, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.] To unite in one body or substance; incorporate. [Now rare.]
- con-course** (kong'kōrs or kon'-), *n.* [OF. F. *concourse*, < L. *concursum*, < *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*.] A running or coming together, as of things or people; confluence; also, an assemblage, esp. of people (as, "A mighty *concourse* of people appeared upon my arrival": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 8); a throng; also, a place to which throngs resort, as a driveway or promenade in a park, an open space in a railroad station, or grounds for racing, athletic sports, etc.
- con-cre-ment** (kon'krē-mēt), *n.* [L. *concrementum*, < *concrecere*: see *concrete*.] Concretion; a concreted mass.
- con-cres-cence** (kən-kres'ens), *n.* [L. *concrecentia*, < *concrecere*: see *concrete*.] A growing together, as of parts, cells, etc.; coalescence.—**con-cres'cent**, *a.*
- con-crete** (kon'krēt or kon-krēt'), [L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrecere*, grow together, harden, < *con-*, with, + *crecere*, grow.] **I. a.** Formed by coalescence of separate particles into a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state; also, made of concrete; also, of an idea, term, or name, representing or applied to an actual substance or thing as opposed to an abstract quality; hence, in general, constituting an actual thing or instance; particular as opposed to general; pertaining to or concerned with realities or actual instances rather than abstractions; in *arith.*, noting a number which relates to a particular object or thing (see *abstract*, *a.*). **II. n.** A mass formed by coalescence or concretion of particles of matter; an artificial stone-like material used for foundations, etc., made by mixing cement, sand, and broken stones, etc., with water, and allowing the mixture to harden; this material strengthened by a system of embedded iron or steel bars, netting, or the like, used for building ('reinforced concrete'); any of various other artificial building or paving materials, as those containing tar; also, a concrete idea or term; a concrete object or thing.—**con-crete** (kən-krēt'), *v.*; -creted, -creting. **I. tr.** To form into a mass by coalescence of particles; render solid; also, to unite or combine, as qualities or attributes; also, to make concrete, as an idea; also (pron. kon'krēt), to treat or lay with concrete. **II. intr.** To coalesce into a mass; become solid; harden; also (pron. kon'krēt), to use or apply concrete.—**con'crete-ly**, *adv.*—**con'crete-ness**, *n.*—**con-cre-tion** (kən-kre'shən), *n.* [L. *concretio(n)-*.] The act or process of concreting; the state of being concreted; coalescence; congelation; also, a solid mass formed by or as by coalescence or cohesion; a lump; a nodule; in *geol.*, a more or less rounded mass of mineral matter occurring in sandstone, clay, etc., usually calcareous or siliceous and often composed of concentric layers deposited about a fossil, grain of sand, or other nucleus.—**con-cre'tion-al**, *a.* Concretionary.—**con-cre'tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Formed by concreting; consisting of concreted matter or masses.—**con-cre'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Tending to concrete.—**con-cre'tive-ly**, *adv.*
- con-cu-bi-nage** (kən-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [See *concubine*.] Cohabitation without legal marriage; the condition of a concubine.—**con-cu'bi-nal** (-nəl), *a.* Concubinary.—**con-cu'bi-na-ry** (-nā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a concubine; living in concubinage.
- con-cu-bine** (kong'kū-bin), *n.* [F. *concubine*, < L. *concubina*, < *con-*, with, + *cubare*, lie.] A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress; among some peoples, a wife of inferior condition.
- con-cu-pis-cence** (kən-kū'pi-sens), *n.* [LL. *concupiscentia*, < L. *concupiscens*, ppr. of *concupiscere*, desire greatly, < *con-*, altogether, + *cupere*, desire.] Eager or illicit desire; sensual appetite; lust.—**con-cu'pis-cent**, *a.* [L. *concupiscens* (-ent-), ppr.] Eagerly desirous; lustful; sensual. Also **con-cu'pis-ci-ble** (-pi-si-bl).
- con-cur** (kən-kēr'), *v. i.*; -curred, -curring. [L. *concurrere* (pp. *concursus*), < *con-*, with, + *currere*, run.] To run



Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

fat, fate, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

together†; also, to come together, as lines; unite; coincide; also, to cooperate; also, to accord in opinion; agree.—**con-cur'rence** (-kur'əns), *n.* The act of concurring; a meeting of lines, etc.; simultaneous occurrence; coincidence; coöperation, as of agents or causes; accordance in opinion; agreement.—**con-cur'rent**. **I. a.** Concurring; tending to or meeting in the same point; occurring or existing together or side by side; having equal authority or jurisdiction; coördinate; acting in conjunction; coöperating; accordant or agreeing. **II. n.** One who or that which concurs; something joint or contributory; also, a rival or competitor.—**con-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*—**con-cur'rent-ness**, *n.*

con-cuss (kən-kus'), *v. t.* [*L. concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, < *con-*, with, + *quater*, shake, strike.] To shake or shock as by a blow; also, to coerce.—**con-cus'sion** (-kush'ən), *n.* [*L. concussio(n)-*]. The act of shaking or shocking, as by a blow; shock occasioned by a blow or collision; injury to the brain, spine, etc., from a blow, fall, etc.—**con-cus'sive**, *a.* Attended with concussion.

con-cu-tient (kən-kū'shiənt), *a.* [*L. concutiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *concutere*: see *concuss*.] Meeting with concussion; colliding with a shock: as, "The negroes . . . would meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls" (Thackeray's "Virginians," xl.).

con-demn (kən-dem'), *v. t.* [*L. condemnare*, < *con-*, altogether, + *dannare*, E. *damn*.] To pronounce adverse judgment on; express strong disapproval of; censure; also, to afford occasion for convicting (as, his very looks *condemn* him); also, to pronounce to be guilty; sentence to punishment; doom; also, to adjudge to be unfit for use or service, as a ship; pronounce to be forfeited, as a prize of war; pronounce subject to use for a public purpose, under the right of eminent domain; also, to block or close up, as a door or a window (a French use).—**con-dem'na-ble** (-dem'nə-bl), *a.* [*LL. condemnabilis*]. Deserving to be condemned.—**con-dem-na-tion** (kən-dem-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. condemnatio(n)-*]. The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned; also, cause or reason for condemning.—**con-dem-na-to-ry** (kən-dem'nə-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to condemn.—**con-demn'er** (-dem'ər), *n.*—**con-demn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-dens-a-ble (kən-den'sə-bl), *a.* Capable of being condensed.—**con-dens-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

con-den-sate (kən-den'sāt), *v. t. or i.*; -sated, -sating. [*L. condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*: see *condense*.] To make or become more dense; condense. [Obs. or rare.]—**con-den'sate**. **I. a.** Condensed. [Obs. or rare.] **II. n.** Something formed by condensation.

con-den-sa-tion (kən-den-sā'shən), *n.* [*LL. condensatio(n)-*]. The act of condensing; a condensed state or form; a condensed mass.—**con-den-sa'tion-al**, *a.*—**con-den-sa-tive** (kən-den'sə-tiv), *a.* Tending to condense.

con-den-sa-tor (kən-den-sā-tər), *n.* [NL.] A condenser.

con-dense (kən-dens'), *v.*; -densed, -densing. [*L. condensare* (pp. *condensatus*), < *con-*, altogether, + *densus*, E. *dense*.] **I. tr.** To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; compress; concentrate; also, to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid state. **II. intr.** To become more dense; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.—**con-densed'**, *p. a.* That has undergone condensing; compressed; concentrated; compact.—**condensed milk**, milk reduced by evaporation to a thick, viscid consistence, or sometimes to dryness, for preservation.—**condensed type**, a kind of type narrow in proportion to its height. See *type*.—**con-dens'er**, *n.* One who or that which condenses; an apparatus for condensing; in *elect.*, a device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity, in a simple form consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor or dielectric (used for various purposes, esp. in radio apparatus, as for modifying the electrical capacity in a circuit, for blocking the flow of a direct current, etc., and called a *fixed condenser* when its capacity cannot be changed, and a *variable condenser* when its capacity can be changed).—**con-dens'i-ble**, etc. See *condensable*, etc.

con-den-si-ty (kən-den'si-ti), *n.* [Obs. F. *condensité*, < *L. condensus*, very dense, < *con-*, altogether, + *densus*, E. *dense*.] Density†; also, condensed form or character; conciseness.

con-de-scend (kən-dē-send'), *v. i.* [OF. F. *condescendre*, < *LL. condescendere*, < *L. con-*, with, + *descendere*, E. *descend*.] To descend as to the level of another; stoop (*to*); also, to yield†; also, to assent†.—**con-de-scend'er**, *n.*—**con-de-scend'ing**, *p. a.* Showing or implying a gracious descent from dignity; patronizing.—**con-de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**con-de-scen'sion** (-sen'shən), *n.* [*LL. condescensio(n)-*]. The act of condescending; gracious or patronizing complaisance.

con-dign (kən-din'), *a.* [OF. F. *condigne*, < *L. condignus*, < *con-*, altogether, + *dignus*, worthy.] Wholly worthy†; deserving†; also (now chiefly of punishment, etc.), well-deserved; fitting; adequate.—**con-dign'ly**, *adv.*—**con-dign'ness**, *n.*

con-di-ment (kən'di-mənt), *n.* [*L. condimentum*, < *con-dire*, preserve, season, < *condere*, put together, lay up, < *con-*, with, + *quere*, put: see *do*¹.] Something used to give flavor and relish to food, as a sauce or seasoning: as, "He proceeded to spread the board . . . with salt, spices, and other *condiments*" (Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," ii.).—**con-di-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.*

con-dis-ci-ple (kən-di-si'pl), *n.* [*L. condiscipulus*, < *con-*, with, + *discipulus*, E. *disciple*.] A fellow-disciple; a fellow-student.

con-di-tion (kən-dish'ən), *n.* [OF. *condicion* (F. *condition*), < *L. condicio(n)-*, erron. *conditio(n)-*, agreement, stipulation, circumstances, < *con-*, with, + *dic-* as in *dicere*, say.] Something demanded as an essential part of an agreement; a stipulation; also, a circumstance indispensable to some result; a prerequisite; that on which something else is contingent; specif., a requirement imposed on a college student who fails to reach a prescribed standard in a study as at examination, or the study or subject to which the requirement is attached (U. S.); also, a restricting, limiting, or modifying circumstance; also, situation with respect to circumstances; state of health; social position (as, "I am in my *condition* A prince": Shakspeare's "Tempest," iii. 1. 59); disposition†; often, fit or requisite state; also, quality† or character†; a characteristic†; in *logic*, the antecedent (expressing the condition) of a hypothetical proposition; in *gram.*, the protasis of a conditional sentence.—**con-di'tion**, *v.* [OF. *condicioner* (F. *conditionner*).] **I. tr.** To subject to something as a condition; make conditional (*on*); also, to form or be a condition of; determine, limit, or restrict as a condition; also, to make it a condition; stipulate; also, to impose a condition on (a student: U. S.); also, to subject to particular conditions or circumstances; also, to test (a commodity) to ascertain its condition; also, to put in fit or proper state. **II. intr.** To make conditions.—**con-di'tion-al**, *a.* Subject to a condition; dependent or contingent, as on conditions; in *logic* and *gram.*, involving or expressing a condition (as, the *conditional* mood).—**con-di-tion-al-i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being conditional.—**con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con-di'tioned**, *a.* Being in a certain condition; circumstanced; also, having a nature or disposition as specified (as, ill-*conditioned*).—**con-di'tion-er**, *n.* One who or that which conditions; in *milling*, a machine for drying damp or musty grains.

con-do-la-to-ry (kən-dō'lə-tō-ri), *a.* Condoling.

con-dole (kən-dōl'), *v.*; -doled, -doling. [*LL. condolare*, < *L. con-*, with, + *dolere*, suffer, grieve.] **I. intr.** To grieve (*with*); express sympathy with one in affliction. **II.† tr.** To grieve with (another) or over (another's misfortune).—**con-dole'ment**, *n.* Condolence; also, sorrowing† or lamentation† (see Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 93).—**con-dol'ence** (-dō'ləns), *n.* Expression of sympathy with a person in affliction.—**con-dol'er**, *n.*—**con-dol'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-do-min-i-um (kən-dō-min'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. con-*, with, + *dominium*, lordship.] Joint or concurrent dominion.

con-don-ance (kən-dō'nəns), *n.* Condonation.

con-do-na-tion (kən-dō-nā'shən), *n.* The act of condoning; the overlooking or implied forgiving of an offense.

con-done (kən-dōn'), *v. t.*; -doned, -doning. [*L. condonare*, < *con-*, with, + *donare*, give: see *donate*.] To pardon or overlook (an offense); of actions, etc., to cause the condonation of; in *law*, to forgive, or act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow).—**con-don'er** (-dō'nər), *n.*

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ã, F. bonbon; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

con-dor (kon'dŏr), *n.* [Sp., < Peruvian *cuntur*.] A large American vulture, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, inhabiting the higher regions of the Andes, having the head and upper part of the neck bare, and with blackish plumage varied round the neck and on the wings with white; also, a large vulture of California, *Pseudogryphus californianus*; also, a gold coin of South American countries, bearing the figure of a condor, that of Chile being worth about \$7.30 and that of Ecuador about \$4.86.



California Condor (*Pseudogryphus californianus*).

con-dot-tie-re (kon-dot-tyā'rā), *n.*; pl. -rē (-rē). [It., ult. < L. *conducere*, lead together, also hire; see *conduce*, *conduct*.]

In Italy and elsewhere, esp. in the 14th and 15th centuries, a professional military captain or leader of mercenaries, in the service of princes or states at war: as, "War was not merely the trade of the *condottiere*, but also his monopoly, and he was thus able to obtain whatever terms he asked, whether money payments or political concessions" (Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., VI. 854).

con-duce (kon-dūs'), *v. i.*; -*duced*, -*ducing*. [L. *conducere* (pp. *conductus*), lead together, hire, conduce, < *con-*, with, + *ducere*, lead: cf. *conduct*.] To lead or contribute to a result: with *to* or an infinitive. — **con-du/cive** (-dū'siv), *a.* Conducting (*to*); contributive; helpful: as, "Nothing is more conducive to happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it" (Macaulay's "Essays," Mitford's Hist. of Greece). — **con-du/cive-ness**, *n.*

con-duct (kon-duk't'), *v.* [L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*: see *conduce*.] *I. tr.* To lead or guide; escort; also, to direct in action or course; manage; carry on; specif., to direct (an orchestra, etc.) as leader; also, to behave (one's self); also, to serve as a channel or medium for; in *physics*, to serve as a medium for transmitting (heat, electricity, etc.). *II. intr.* To lead; also, to act as conductor; in *physics*, to transmit heat, electricity, etc. — **con-duct** (kon'dukt), *n.* [ML. *conductus*, *n.*, < L. *conducere*.] The act of conducting; guidance; escort; also, a guide†; an escort†; a document securing safe-conduct†; also, direction or management; execution; also, behavior or deportment; also, a conduit†. — **con-duct-ance** (kon-duk'tāns), *n.* In *elect.*, conducting power as affected by the shape, length, etc., of the conductor. — **con-duct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of conducting or of being conducted. — **con-duct-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **con-duc'tion** (-duk'shŏn), *n.* [L. *conductio*(*n*)-]. A conducting, as of water through a pipe; in *physics*, transmission through a conductor, as the conveyance of heat through a body by the raising of the temperature of its particles but without the visible transfer of matter, or the conveyance of electricity through a body without any sensible transfer of its particles (cf. *convection* and *radiation*). — **con-duc-tious** (kon-duk-tish'us), *a.* [L. *conducticius*.] Hired; serving for hire; open to hire. — **con-duc-tive** (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* Having the property of conducting; pertaining to conduction. — **con-duc-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-duc-tiv-i-ty** (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Power of conducting heat, electricity, sound, etc. — **con-duc-tor** (kon-duk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a director or manager; the director of an orchestra or chorus, who indicates to the performers the rhythm and expression of the music as by motions of a baton; the official in charge of a railroad-train, street-car, etc.; also, that which conducts, esp. a substance which conducts heat, electricity, etc.; hence, a lightning-rod. — **con-duc'tor-ship**, *n.* — **con-duc'tress**, *n.* A female conductor.

con-duit (kon'dit or kun'-), *n.* [OF. *conduit*, < ML. *conductus*: see *conduct*, *n.*] Conduct†; also, a pipe, tube, or the like, for conveying water or other fluid; some similar

natural passage; a fountain†; a tube or series of tubes or the like, to receive and protect electric wires, etc.; fig., anything serving as a channel for conveyance or passage (as, "These republics . . . became the *conduits* through which the produce of the East flowed in": Hallam's "Europe during the Middle Ages," iii. 2).

con-du-pli-cate, con-du-pli-cat-ed (kon-dū'pli-kāt, -kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, pp. of *conduplicare*, < *con-*, together, + *duplicare*, double, E. *duplicate*.] Doubled or folded over or together; in *bot.*, noting or pertaining to a leaf in the bud when it is folded lengthwise down the middle with the upper face of the blade within. — **con-du-pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŏn), *n.*

con-dyle (kon'dil), *n.* [L. *condylus*, < Gr. *κόνδυλος*, knuckle, bony knob.] In *anat.*, a rounded protuberance on a bone, serving to form an articulation with another bone. — **con'dy-lar** (-di-lār), *a.* — **con'dy-loid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling, or pertaining to, a condyle.

con-dy-lo-ma (kon-di-lŏ'mā), *n.*; pl. -mas or -mata (-mā-tā).

[L., < Gr. *κονδύλωμα*, < *κόνδυλος*, E. *condyle*.] In *pathol.*, a wart-like excrescence on the skin, usually in the region of the anus or genitals. — **con-dy-lom'a-tous** (-lom'ā-tus), *a.*

con-dyl-o-pod (kon-dil'ŏ-pod), *n.* [NL. *Condylopoda*, pl., < Gr. *κόνδυλος*, condyle, + *πούς* (πόδ-), foot.] An arthropod.

cone (kŏn), *n.* [L. *conus*, < Gr. *κῶνος*.] A geometrical solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its legs as an axis ('right circular cone'); a similar solid with an axis oblique to the base ('oblique circular cone'); a similar solid having an ellipse or the like for a base; also, a surface generated by a moving straight line, one point of which is fixed, which constantly touches a fixed curve; a conical surface; also, anything cone-shaped, as a volcanic peak; in *bot.*, the more or less conical multiple fruit of the pine, fir, etc., consisting of imbricated or valvate scales bearing naked ovules or seeds; a strobile; also, a similar fruit, as in most cycads. — **cone**, *v.*; *coned*, *coning*. *I. tr.*

To shape like a cone or the segment of a cone. *II. intr.* To bear cones. — **cone=flow'er**, *n.* Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Rudbeckia*, having flowers with a cone-shaped disk, as *R. hirta*, the yellow daisy; also, any of various allied plants. — **cone=nose**, *n.* A large blood-sucking hemipterous insect, *Conorhinus sanguisuga*, a species of kissing-bug often infesting houses, esp. in the southern and western U. S.

co-ne-pa-tl (kŏ-nā-pā'tl), *n.* [Mex.] A large white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*, of Texas, Mexico, and Central and South America.

cones (kŏnz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fine white flour used by bakers for dusting or sprinkling their dough, vessels, etc.

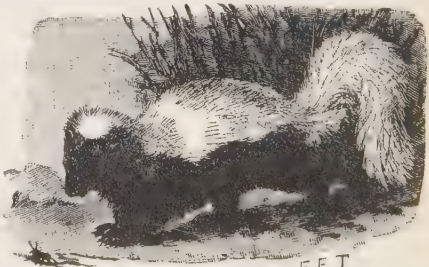
Con-es-to-ga (kon-es-tŏ'gā) wag'on. [From *Conestoga*, town in southeastern Pennsylvania.] A kind of large broad-wheeled wagon, usually covered, used esp. for transporting goods over deep soil, which became the common vehicle of emigrants crossing the prairies and plains of North America before the construction of railroads.



Cone of Larch.



Cone of Pine.



Conepatl.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) avištry, ēlect, agōny, intŏ, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actŏr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

cone=wheel (kōn'hwēl), *n.* A cone-shaped pulley, used to transmit and vary mechanical motion.

co-ney (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.* See *cony*.

con-fab (kon'fab), *n.* A confabulation. [Colloq.]

con-fab-u-late (kōn-fab'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari*, < *con-*, with, + *fabulari*, talk.] To talk together; converse; chat: as, "I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau if birds *confabulate* or no" (Cowper's "Pairing Time Anticipated," 2).—**con-fab-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *confabulatio(n)-*.] A talking together; a familiar talk; a chat.—**con-fab'u-la-tor**, *n.*—**con-fab'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.*

con-far-re-a-tion (kōn-far-ē-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *confarreatio(n)-*, < *confarreare*, join by this form of marriage, < *con-*, with, + *farreum*, cake made of spelt, < *far*, spelt.] The highest form of marriage among the ancient Romans, marked by the offering of a cake made of spelt.

con-fect (kōn-fekt'), *v. t.* [L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, < *con-*, together, + *facere*, make.] To make up, compound, or prepare from ingredients or materials; also, to make into a preserve or sweetmeat; in general, to construct, form, or make; also, to mix (ingredients)†.—**con-fect** (kon'fekt'), *n.* A preserved, candied, or other sweet confection.

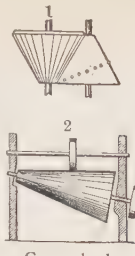
con-fec-tion (kōn-fek'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *confection*, < L. *confectio(n)-*, < *conficere*: see *confect*.] The process of compounding, preparing, or making, or that which is made; a medicinal preparation, now one made with the aid of sugar, honey, or syrup; a sweet preparation (liquid or dry) of fruit or the like, as a preserve or any sweetmeat; a candy or bonbon; a ready-made garment, esp. a women's cloak or wrap (a French use); any more or less elaborate and elegant article of feminine dress (often used humorously in default of a more definite term).—**con-fec'tion**, *v. t.* To prepare as a confection; compound; make.—**con-fec'tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri). **I. a.** Of the nature of a confection or sweetmeat; of or pertaining to confections or their making. **II. n.**; pl. -ries (-riz). A confectioner†; a place where confections are kept or made; a confection or sweetmeat.—**con-fec'tion-er**, *n.* A compounder of preparations, as drugs†; one who makes or sells candies or bonbons, and sometimes ice-cream, cakes, etc.—**con-fec'tion-er-y** (-er-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). Confections or sweetmeats collectively; the work or business of a confectioner; a confectioner's shop.

con-fed-er-a-cy (kōn-fed'ēr-ā-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). A union of confederated persons, parties, etc.; a league or alliance; also, a combination for unlawful purposes; a conspiracy; also, a body of confederated persons, parties, or states (as, "merely a *confederacy* of sovereignties, not a representative republic": Motley's "Dutch Republic," vi. 1); a confederation; [*cap.*] with *the*, in *U. S. hist.*, the Confederate States of America.

con-fed-er-ate (kōn-fed'ēr-āt), *v. t. or i.*; -ated, -ating. [LL. *confederatus*, pp. of *confederare*, < L. *con-*, with, + *federare*, E. *federate*.] To unite in a league or alliance, or a conspiracy.—**con-fed'er-ate** (-āt). **I. a.** Confederated; united in a league or alliance, or a conspiracy; [*cap.*] in *U. S. hist.*, noting or pertaining to the southern States which seceded from the Union in 1860-61 and formed a separate government ("Confederate States of America"). **II. n.** One united with others in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice; [*cap.*] an adherent of the Confederate States of America.

—**con-fed-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *confederatio(n)-*.] The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league or alliance; also, a body of confederates, esp. of states more or less permanently united for common purposes.—**con-fed'er-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to a confederation.

con-fer (kōn-fēr'), *v.*; -ferred, -ferring. [L. *conferre*, < *con-*, with, + *ferre*, bear.] **I. tr.** To bring or put together†; also, to compare†; also, to bestow as a gift, favor, honor, etc. (*on or upon*). **II. intr.** To consult together; take counsel.—**con-fer-ee** (kon-fēr-ē'), *n.* One on whom something is conferred; also, one who is conferred with or who



Cone-wheels.

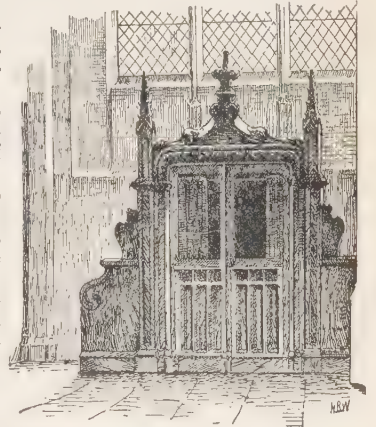
In fig. 1 two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

takes part in a conference.—**con-fer-ence** (kon'fē-rēns), *n.* The act of conferring or consulting together; discourse or conversation; consultation, esp. on an important or serious matter; a meeting for consultation or discussion; an official assembly of clergy, or of clergy and laymen, customary in certain churches; also, the act of conferring or bestowing.—**con-fer-en'tial** (-fē-ren'shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to conference.—**con-fer-ment** (kōn-fēr'mēnt), *n.* The act of conferring.—**con-fer'ra-ble**, *a.* That may be conferred.—**con-fer'ral**, *n.* Conferment.—**con-fer-ree'**, *n.* See *conferree*.—**con-fer'rer**, *n.*

con-fer-ru-mi-nate, **con-fer-ru-mi-nat-ed** (kon-fēr'ō-mī-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [L. *conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferrimare*, solder together.] In *bot.*, closely adherent, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

con-fer-va (kon-fēr'vā), *n.*; pl. -væ (-vē). [L., kind of water-plant.] Any plant of the genus *Conferva*, formerly held to comprise various heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams, but now limited to non-gelatinous green freshwater algae composed of simple many-celled filaments; any simple filamentous green alga.—**con-fer'void**, *a.* and *n.*

con-fess (kōn-fes'), *v.* [OF. F. *confesser*, < L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess, < *con-*, with, + *fateri*, acknowledge.] **I. tr.** To acknowledge or avow (a secret, fault, crime, debt, etc.); own or admit; admit the truth or validity of; also, to acknowledge one's belief in; declare adhesion to; also, to reveal by circumstances (poetic); also, to declare (one's sins) or declare the sins of (one's self), esp. to a priest, for the obtaining of absolution; of a priest, to hear the confession of. **II. intr.** To make confession; plead guilty; own (*to*); make confession of sins, esp. to a priest.—**con-fess'ed-ly**, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; admittedly.—**con-fes'sion** (-fesh'qñ), *n.* [L. *confessio(n)-*.] The act of confessing; acknowledgment or avowal; admission or concession; acknowledgment of belief; profession of faith; acknowledgment of sin or sinfulness; a disclosing of sins to a priest; also, that which is confessed; specif., a formulary containing articles of religious faith; a creed; also, a formulary containing an acknowledgment of sinfulness.—**con-fes'sion-al**. **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of confession; also, pertaining to a confession or creed. **II. n.** A small cabinet, stall, or box in which a priest sits to hear confessions; hence, the practice of confessing sins to a priest.—**con-fes'sion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to confession, esp. auricular confession of sins.—**con-fes'sor**, *n.* [L.] One who confesses; specif., one who confesses and adheres to the Christian religion, esp. in spite of persecution and torture (as, Edward the *Confessor*); also, a priest authorized to hear confessions; the private spiritual director of a king, etc.—**Confessional**.—Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.



Confessional. — Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.

con-fes'sor-ship, *n.*

con-fet-to (kon-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. -ti (-tē). [It., < L. *confectus*: see *confect*.] A confection; a bonbon; also, a plaster imitation of a bonbon, or a small bit of colored paper, thrown at carnivals, weddings, etc. (usually in *pl.*).

con-fi-dant (kon-fi-dānt'), *n.* [Appar. < F. *confidant*, obs. form of *confident*, < It. *confidente*, prop. adj., confided in, trusted, orig. confiding, = E. *confident*.] One to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.—**con-fi-dante'** (-dānt'), *n.* [= F. *confidente*, fem.] A female confidant: as, "Susan . . . persuaded our hero to make her a *confidante* of his doubts and fears" (Marryat's "King's Own," lviii.).

con-fide (kōn-fid'), *v.*; -fided, -fiding. [L. *confidere*, < *con-*, altogether, + *fidere*, trust.] **I. intr.** To have full trust

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; -, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

(in); also, to show trust by imparting secrets. **II. tr.** To intrust; commit to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of another; tell in assurance of secrecy. — **con-fi-dence** (kon'fī-dens), *n.* [L. *confidentia*.] Full trust; belief in the trustworthiness or reliability of a person or thing; also, certitude or assured expectation; also, self-reliance, assurance, or boldness; sometimes, presumption; also, a ground of trust; also, the confiding of private matters; a confidential communication; confidential relationship. — **confidence game**, a kind of swindle in which the swindler, as under pretense of old acquaintance, gains the confidence of his victim in order to fleece him at cards, betting, etc. — **confidence man**, one who swindles by a confidence game. — **con-fi-dent**. [L. *confidens* (-ent-), ppr.] **I. a.** Trustful or confiding; also, having strong belief or full assurance; sure; also, sure of one's self; bold; sometimes, overbold. **II. n.** A confidant. — **con-fi-den-tial** (-den'shāl), *a.* Of the nature of confidence; spoken or written in confidence; also, betokening confidence or intimacy; imparting private matters; also, enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs. — **con-fi-den-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* — **con-fi-den-tial-ness**, *n.* — **con-fi-den-tial-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fi-dér** (kon'fī'dér), *n.* — **con-fid'ing**, *p. a.* That confides; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous or unsuspicious. — **con-fid'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fid'ing-ness**, *n.*

con-fig-u-rate (kon'fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*: see *configure*.] To arrange as to form; configure. [Now rare.]

con-fig-u-ra-tion (kon'fig'ū-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *figuratio*(n-), < L. *figurare*: see *configure*.] The relative disposition of the parts or elements of a thing; external form, as resulting from this; conformation; esp., relative position or aspect of the planets or other heavenly bodies (esp. in *astrol.*); also, a group of stars.

con-fig-ure (kon'fig'ūr), *v. t.*; -ured, -uring. [L. *figurare* (pp. *figuratus*), < *con-*, with, + *figurare*, form, E. *figure*, *v.*] To make or arrange in a certain form; conform.

con-fin-a-ble (kon'fī-nā-bl), *a.* That may be confined.

con-fine (kon'fin), *n.* [OF. F. *confins*, pl., < L. *confine*, prop. neut. of *confinis*, bordering, contiguous, < *con-*, with, + *finis*, boundary, border, end.] A boundary or bound (now in *pl.*); a border or frontier (usually in *pl.*); a region† (usually in *pl.*); also (pron. kon'fin), confinement (poetic); a place of confinement†. — **con-fine** (kon'fin), *v.*; -fined, -fining. [OF. F. *confiner*.] **I. intr.** To have a common boundary (with); border (on). [Now rare.] **II. tr.** To inclose within bounds; limit or restrict; shut or keep in; imprison; in the passive, to be in childbed, or be delivered of a child. — **con-fine-less**, *a.* Boundless. — **con-fine-ment**, *n.* The act of confining, or the state of being confined; a keeping or being kept indoors; imprisonment; the lying-in of a woman in childbed. — **con-fin'er** (-fī'nér), *n.* One who or that which confines; also, one who dwells on the confines, border, or frontier†; also, an inhabitant†. — **con-fin'ing**, *p. a.* That confines; limiting; restricting; of occupations, etc., keeping one closely housed or steadily engaged, without opportunity for change, exercise, relaxation, etc. — **con-fin'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-firm (kon'fērm'), *v. t.* [OF. *confermer* (F. *confirmer*), < L. *confirmare*, < *con-*, altogether, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, E. *firm*.] To make firm or more firm; add strength to; settle or establish firmly; also, to make valid or binding by some formal or legal act; sanction; ratify; also, to strengthen in habit, resolution, opinion, etc.; also, to make certain or sure; corroborate; verify; *eccles.*, to administer the rite of confirmation to. — **con-firm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confirmed. — **con-fir-ma-tion** (kon'fēr-mā'shən), *n.* [L. *confirmatio*(n-).] The act of confirming; also, that which confirms, as a corroborative statement; *eccles.*, a rite administered to baptized persons, in some churches as a sacrament for confirming and strengthening the recipient in the Christian faith, in others as a rite without sacramental character by which the recipient is admitted to full communion with the church; among the Jews, a solemn form of initiation of the Jewish youth into their ancestral faith. — **con-fir-ma-tive**, **con-fir-ma-to-ry** (kon'fēr-mā-tiv, -tō-ri), *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative. —

con-fir'ma-tive-ly, *adv.* — **con-firmed'**, *p. a.* Made firm, strengthened, settled, ratified, etc.; also, firmly established in a habit, condition, etc.; habitual; inveterate; of a disease, chronic; *eccles.*, that has received the rite of confirmation. — **con-firm'er**, *n.*

con-fis-ca-ble (kon'fis'kā-bl), *a.* Liable to be confiscated. Also **con-fis-cat-a-ble** (kon'fis-kā-tā-bl).

con-fis-cate (kon'fis-kāt or kon'fis'kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare*, < *con-*, with, + *fiscus*, basket, chest, treasury.] To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use; also, to seize as if by authority; appropriate summarily. — **con'fis-cate**, *a.* Confiscated; forfeited. See Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 311. — **con-fis-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *confiscatio*(n-).] The act of confiscating, or the state of being confiscated. — **con-fis-ca-tor**, *n.* — **con-fis-ca-to-ry** (kon'fis'kā-tō-ri), *a.* Characterized by or effecting confiscation.

Con-fit-e-or (kon'fit'ē-ōr), *n.* [L., 'I confess.'] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a form of prayer beginning with "Confiteor" (see etym.), in which confession of sins is made, used at the beginning of the mass and on other occasions.

con-fi-ture (kōn-fē-tūr), *n.* [F., < L. *confectura*, < *con-ficere*: see *confect*.] A confection; a preserve, as of fruit.

con-fla-grant (kon'flā'grānt), *a.* [L. *conflagrans* (-ant-), ppr. of *conflagrare*: see *conflagrate*.] Burning up, as in a conflagration; as, "Then raise From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined, New heavens, new earth" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," xii. 548). [Now rare.]

con-fla-grate (kon'flā-grāt), *v.*; -grated, -grating. [L. *conflagratus*, pp. of *conflagrare*, < *con-*, altogether, + *flagrare*, blaze, burn.] **I. intr.** To burn up; burn; burst into flame.

II. tr. To consume with fire; set ablaze. — **con-fla-gra'tion** (-grā'shən), *n.* [L. *conflagratio*(n-).] A burning up; a fire; esp., a large and destructive fire.

con-flate (kon'flāt'), *v. t.*; -flated, -flating. [L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflare*, blow together, fuse, < *con-*, with, + *flare*, blow.] To bring or put together; compose of various elements; specif., to form (a text, etc.) by inadvertent combination of two readings. — **con-flate** (kon'flāt), *a.* Conflated; of a text, passage, etc., formed by inadvertent combination of two readings. — **con-fla-tion** (kon'flā'shən), *n.* [LL. *conflatio*(n-).] The act or result of conflating.

con-flict (kon'flikt'), *v. i.* [L. *conflictus*, pp. of *confligere*, strike together, < *con-*, with, + *fligere*, strike.] To come into collision; clash, or be in opposition or at variance; contend; fight, or do battle. — **con-flict** (kon'flikt), *n.* [L. *conflictus*, *n.*, < *confligere*.] A striking together; collision; clashing; direct opposition; a struggle for mastery, esp. a prolonged struggle; a battle; strife. — **con-flict-ing** (kon'flikt'ing), *p. a.* That conflicts; being in conflict; clashing; contradictory; at variance. — **con-flic'tion** (-flik'shən), *n.* [L. *conflictio*(n-).] The act or fact of conflicting; conflict. — **con-flic'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Tending to conflict.

con-flu-ence (kon'flō-ēns), *n.* [LL. *confluentia*, < L. *confluens*: see *confluent*.] A flowing together; the junction of confluent streams; also, a coming together of people or things; a throng; an assemblage.

con-flu-ent (kon'flō-ēnt), [L. *confluens* (-ent-), ppr. of *confluere*, flow together, < *con-*, with, + *fluere*, flow.] **I. a.** Flowing or running together; blending into one. **II. n.** One of two or more confluent streams; loosely, a tributary stream. — **con-flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-flux (kon'fluks), *n.* [LL. *confluxus*, < L. *confluere*: see *confluent*.] A flowing together; a confluence.

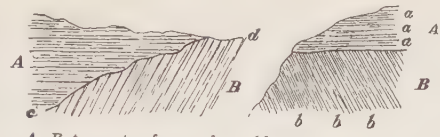
con-fo-cal (kon'fō'kal), *a.* [See *con-*.] In *math.*, having the same focus or foci.

con-form¹ (kon'fōrm'), *a.* [LL. *conformis*, < L. *con-*, with, + *forma*, E. *form*, *n.*] Of the same form or character; similar; also, in agreement or harmony; consistent; accordant.

con-form² (kon'fōrm'), *v.* [OF. F. *conformer*, < L. *conformare*, < *con-*, with, + *formare*, E. *form*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To make of the same form or character; make like; also, to bring into correspondence or harmony; make agreeable; adapt. **II. intr.** To become the same in form; correspond in form or character; also, to act in accord or harmony; show compliance; in *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

of the Established Church.—**con-form'a-ble**, *a.* Corresponding in form or character; similar; also, exhibiting agreement or harmony; agreeable; consistent; adapted; adjusted; also, compliant, acquiescent, or submissive; in *geol.*, of strata or beds, having the same dip and direction, as a result of successive depositions under the same conditions.—**con-form-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*



A, B, two sets of unconformable strata; a, a, a, conformable with one another; b, b, b, the same; c, d, line of junction of A and B.

—**con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*—**con-form'ance**, *n.* The act of conforming; conformity.—**con-for-ma-tion** (kon-fôr-mă-shŏn), *n.* [*L. conformatio(n-)*] The act of conforming, or the state of being conformed; adaptation; adjustment; also, symmetrical disposition or arrangement of the parts of a thing; also, manner of formation; structure; form.—**con'for-ma-tor**, *n.* An apparatus for ascertaining the conformation of anything, as of the head in order to make a pattern for a hat.—**con-form'er** (kon-fôr'mër), *n.*—**con-form'ist**, *n.* One who conforms to a usage or practice; esp., in England, one who conforms to the usages of the Established Church.

con-for-mi-ty (kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*F. conformaté*, < *LL. conformitas*, < *conformis*: see *conform'*] Correspondence in form or character; agreement, congruity, or accordance; compliance or acquiescence; in *Eng. hist.*, compliance with the usages of the Established Church.

con-found (kon-found'), *v. t.* [*OF. F. confondre*, < *L. confundere* (pp. *confusus*), pour together, mix, confuse, < *con-*, with, + *fundere*, pour.] To mingle so that the elements cannot be distinguished or separated; also, to treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake; also, to throw into confusion or disorder; also, to perplex, as with sudden disturbance or surprise; also, to put to shame; abash; also, to defeat or overthrow; bring to ruin or naught (sometimes used in mild imprecations); also, to spend uselessly† or waste†.—**con-found'ed**, *p. a.* Execrable; odious; detestable: as, "Tis a *confounded* lie!" (Sheridan's "Rivals," ii. 1). [*Colloq.*]—**con-found'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-found'er**, *n.*

con-fra-ter-ni-ty (kon-fra-tër'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*ML. confraternitas*, < *confrater*: see *confrère*.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; esp., a brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service.

con-frère (kon'frâr, *F. kôn-frâr*), *n.* [*F.*, < *ML. confrater*, < *L. con-*, with, + *frater*, brother.] A fellow-member of a fraternity, profession, etc.; a colleague.

con-front (kon-frunt'), *v. t.* [*F. confronter*, < *ML. confrontari*, < *L. con-*, with, + *frons*, forehead, *E. front*.] To stand or come in front of; stand or meet facing; esp., to face in hostility or defiance; oppose; also, to set face to face; also, to bring together for examination or comparison.

—**con-fron-ta-tion** (kon-frun-tă'shŏn), *n.* The act of confronting; a bringing together, as of persons for interrogation or of objects for comparison.—**con-front'er** (kon-frun'tër), *n.*—**con-front'ment**, *n.* Confrontation.

Con-fu-cian (kon-fû'shian). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese philosopher Confucius (about 550–478 B.C.) or his teachings or followers. *II. n.* A follower of Confucius.—**Con-fu-cian-ism**, *n.* The principles or system of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples.—**Con-fu-cian-ist**, *n.*

con-fuse (kon-füz'), *v. t.*; -fused, -fusing. [First in *confused*, pp., < *OF. F. confus*, < *L. confusus*, pp. of *confundere*: see *confound*.] To combine without order or clearness; jumble; render indistinct; also, to fail to distinguish between; associate by mistake; confound; also, to throw into disorder; also, to perplex or bewilder; also, to disconcert or abash; also, to bring to ruin or naught†.—**con-fus'a-ble** (-fû'zä-bl), *a.*—**con-fused'**, *p. a.* Involved or disordered; lacking clearness, as an idea or an utterance; also, perplexed, embarrassed, or disconcerted.—**con-fus'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-fus'ed-ness**, *n.*—**con-fu'sion** (-fû'zhŏn),

n. [*OF. F. confusion*, < *L. confusio(n-)*.] The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; disorder; lack of clearness or distinctness; embarrassment or abashment; also, overthrow or ruin.—**con-fu'sion-al**, *a.*

con-fut-a-ble (kon-fû'tă-bl), *a.* Capable of being confuted.—**con-fu-ta-tion** (kon-fû-tă'shŏn), *n.* [*L. confutatio(n-)*.] The act of confuting; also, that which confutes.—**con-fu-ta-tive** (kon-fû'tă-tiv), *a.* Serving to confute.—**con-fu-ta-tor** (kon-fû-tă-tŏr), *n.* [*LL.*] One who confutes.

con-fute (kon-fût'), *v. t.*; -futed, -futing. [*L. confutare* (pp. *confutatus*), check, put down, confute, < *con-*, with, + *future*, prob. akin to *fundere*, pour: cf. *L. confundere*, *E. confound*, also *refute*.] To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof; silence; also, to prove (an argument, etc.) to be false or defective; disprove; also, to confound or bring to naught.—**con-fut'er** (-fû-tër), *n.*

con-gé (kôn-zhâ), *n.* [*F.*: see *congee*¹.] Leave to depart; dismissal; also, permission.

con-geal (kon-jêl'), *v. t. or i.* [*OF. F. congeler*, < *L. congelare*, < *con-*, with, + *gelare*, freeze.] To change from a fluid or soft to a solid or rigid state, as by freezing or cooling; freeze; stiffen; coagulate.—**con-geal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being congealed.—**con-geal'er**, *n.*—**con-geal'ment**, *n.* Congelation.

con-gee¹ (kon-jê), *n.* [*OF. congiet* (*F. congé*), < *L. com-meatus*, a going to and fro, leave of absence, < *commear*, go and come, < *con-*, with, + *meare*, go.] Leave to depart, or dismissal; leave or permission; congé; also, a bow or obeisance. [*Archaic.*]—**con'gee**¹, *v. i.*; -geed, -geeing. To take one's leave; also, to bow. [*Archaic.*]

con-gee², **con-jee** (kon-jê), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In India, water in which rice has been boiled: used in the diet of invalids and as starch.

con-ge-la-tion (kon-jê-lă'shŏn), *n.* [*L. congelatio(n-)*.] The act or process of congealing, or the state of being congealed; also, the product of congealing; a concretion; a coagulation.

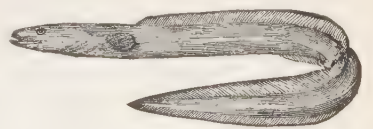
con-ge-ner (kon-jê-nër), *n.* [*L.*, of the same kind, < *con-*, with, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind, genus.] One of the same kind or class; a fellow-member of a genus or family, as of plants or animals.—**con-ge-ner'ic** (-ner'ik), *a.* Of the same kind or genus. Also **con-gen'er-ous** (-jen'ē-rus).

con-ge-net-ic (kon-jê-net'ik), *a.* [*See con- and genetic.*] Of like origin.

con-ge-nial (kon-jê'nial), *a.* [*L. con-*, with, + *genius*, spirit, *E. genius*.] Suited or adapted in spirit, feeling, temper, etc.; sympathetic; also, agreeable or pleasing; agreeing or suited in nature or character.—**con-ge-ni-al'i-ty** (-ni-al'i-ti), **con-ge'nial-ness**, *n.*—**con-ge'nial-ly**, *adv.*

con-gen-i-tal (kon-jen'i-tal), *a.* [*L. congenitus*, < *con-*, with, + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, bear.] Born with one; existing at or from one's birth, as a physical defect; con-nate.—**con-gen'i-tal-ly**, *adv.*

con-ger (kong'gër), *n.* [*L. conger*, *congrus*, < *Gr. γόγγυρος*.] A large marine eel, *Leptocephalus conger*, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, which is caught for food, esp. along the coasts of Europe; also, any of certain other eels or eel-like fishes, as the American eel-pout, *Zoarces anguillaris*. Also **con'ger-eel**.



Conger (*Leptocephalus conger*).

con-ge-ri-es (kon-jê'ri-ēz), *n.* [*L.*, < *congerere*: see *congest*.] A collection of particles or bodies in one mass; a mass or heap; an aggregation or assemblage: as, "a *congeries* of houses and huts" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 6).

con-gest (kon-jest'), *v. t.* [*L. congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, < *con-*, with, + *gerere*, bear.] *I. tr.* To heap together; also, to collect in undue quantity; also, to fill to excess; overcrowd; in *pathol.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in the vessels of (an organ or part). *II. intr.* To gather or collect together, esp. in undue quantity; also, to become congested.—**con-ges'tion** (-jes'chŏn), *n.* [*L. congestio(n-)*.] A heaping together; a congested condition; in *pathol.*, an abnormal accumulation

(variable) *ç* as *d* or *j*, *ç* as *s* or *sh*, *ç* as *t* or *ch*, *ç* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

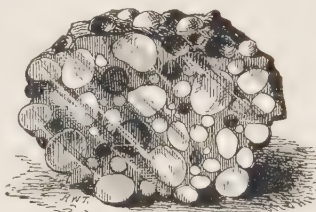
of blood in the vessels of an organ or part. — **con-ges'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by congestion.

con-gi-us (kon'ji-us), *n.*; pl. *-gii* (-ji-i). [*L.*] A liquid measure of capacity among the ancient Romans, equal to about nine tenths of the old English wine-gallon; in *phar.*, a gallon.

con-glo-bate (kon-glō'bāt or kon'glō-bāt), *v. t. or i.*; -bated, -bating. [*L. conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare*, < *con-*, with, + *globare*, form into a ball, < *globus*, ball.] To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass. — **con-glo-bate**, *a.* Formed into a ball. — **con-glo-ba-tion** (kon-glō-bā'shon), *n.* [*L. conglobatio*(-n-).] Formation into a ball; also, a rounded formation.

con-globe (kon-glōb'), *v. t. or i.*; -globed, -globing. [*L. conglobare*: see *conglobate*.] To conglobate.

con-glom-er-ate (kon-glom'ē-rāt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare*, < *con-*, with, + *glomerare*, form into a ball, < *glomus*, ball.] *I. tr.* To gather into a ball or rounded mass; bring together into a cohering mass; form into a whole, without regard to homogeneity or congruity of the parts. *II. intr.* To collect or cluster together. — **con-glom-er-ate** (-ē-rāt). *I. a.* Gathered into a rounded mass; consisting of parts so gathered; clustered; in *bot.*, densely clustered; in *geol.*, of the nature of a conglomerate. *II. n.* Anything composed of heterogeneous materials or elements; in *geol.*, a rock consisting of rounded and water-worn pebbles, etc., embedded in a finer cementing material; consolidated gravel. — **con-glom-er-at'ic** (-ē-rāt'ik), *a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate. — **con-glom-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*LL. conglomeratio*(-n-).] The act of conglomerating, or the state of being conglomerated; also, that which is conglomerated; a cohering mass; a cluster; a heterogeneous combination (as, "What is any public question but a conglomerate of private interests?" Trollope's "Warden," xv.). — **con-glom-er-it'ic** (-ē-rīt'ik), *a.* Same as *conglomeratic*.



Conglomerate, polished surface.

con-glu-ti-nant (kon-glō'ti-nant), *a.* Conglutinating; in *med.*, promoting the union of severed parts, as of a wound.

con-glu-ti-nate (kon-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t. or i.*; -nated, -nating. [*L. conglutinus*, pp. of *conglutinare*, < *con-*, with, + *glutinare*, glue fast, < *gluten*, glue.] To join or become joined as with glue. — **con-glu-ti-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Conglutinated; cohering. — **con-glu-ti-na'tion** (-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. conglutinatio*(-n-).] The act of conglutinating; cohesive union; coalescence. — **con-glu-ti-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to conglutinate. — **con-glu-ti-na-tor** (-nā-tor), *n.*

Con-go (kong'gō) **col'ors**. [With reference to the *Congo* (*Kongo*) regions in Africa.] A group of coal-tar colors or dyes (red, violet, yellow, etc.) possessing the property of dyeing cotton and other vegetable fibers without the presence of a mordant, the typical member of the group being "Congo red," a derivative of benzidine.

con-go-eel (kong'gō-ēl'), *n.* [*Cf. conger-eel*.] An eel-shaped amphibian, *Siren lacertina*, of the southern U. S., having small fore limbs but no hind ones; a siren; also, an eel-pout.

Con-go (kong'gō) **snake**. [*Cf. congo-eel*.] A snake-like amphibian, *Amphiuma* means, of the southeastern U. S., sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet.

con-gou (kong'gō), *n.* [*Chinese kung-fu*, labor.] A kind of black tea from China.

con-grat-u-lant (kon-grat'ū-lant), *I. a.* Congratulating. *II. n.* One who congratulates.

con-grat-u-late (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari*, < *con-*, with, + *gratulari*, express joy, *E. gratulate*.] To express sympathetic joy or satisfaction at (an event or circumstance); also, to express sympathetic joy to (a person), as on a happy occasion; compliment or command with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; felicitate; also, to salute. — **con-grat-u-la'tion** (-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. congratulatio*(-n-).] The act of con-

gratulating; also, a congratulatory expression. — **con-grat'-u-la-tor**, *n.* — **con-grat'-u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Conveying congratulation; inclined to congratulate.

con-gre-gant (kong'grē-gant), *n.* [*L. congregans* (-ant-), ppr. of *congregare*: see *congregate*.] A member of a congregation.

con-gre-gate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.*; -gated, -gating. [*L. congregatus*, pp. of *congregare*, < *con-*, with, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex*, flock.] *I. tr.* To bring together in a crowd, body, or mass; assemble; collect. *II. intr.* To flock together; gather; meet. — **con'gre-gate**, *a.* Congregated; assembled; collective. — **con-gre-ga'tion** (-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. congregatio*(-n-).] The act of congregating; also, a congregated body; an assemblage; esp., a body of persons assembled for religious worship and instruction; also, a body of persons associated together for the purpose of holding religious services in common (see *congregationalism*); in the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews; in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshipers; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a committee of cardinals or other ecclesiastics; a religious community or order with a common rule but not under solemn vows; an associated group of monasteries. — **con-gre-ga'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; recognizing the governing power of the congregation; [*cap.*] pertaining or adhering to a form of church government in which each congregation or church acts as an independent, self-governing body, while maintaining fellowship with other like congregations. — **con-gre-ga'tion-al-ism**, *n.* The principle of church government by individual congregations; [*cap.*] the system of government and doctrine of the Congregational churches. — **con-gre-ga'tion-al-ist**, *n.* One who holds to the congregational principle of church government; [*cap.*] a member of the Congregational denomination. — **con-gre-ga'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **con'gre-ga-tive**, *a.* Tending to congregate. — **con'gre-ga-tive-ness**, *n.* — **con'gre-gator**, *n.*

con-gress (kong'gres), *n.* [*L. congressus*, < *congrēdi*, come together, < *con-*, with, + *gradi*, walk, go, < *gradus*, step.] The act of coming together; an encounter; an interview; sexual intercourse; social intercourse; converse; esp., a formal meeting or assembly of representatives, as envoys of sovereign states, for the discussion, arrangement, or promotion of some matter of common interest; the national legislative body of a nation, esp. of a republic; [*cap.*] the national legislative body of the U. S., consisting of the Senate (upper house) and the House of Representatives (lower house), as a continuous institution; this body as it exists for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats (as, the 69th Congress, March 4, 1925—March 4, 1927); the session of this body; also, the lower house of the Spanish Cortes. — **congress boot** or **gaiter**, a high shoe with elastic sides, by the stretching of which it is drawn on to the foot. — **con'gress**, *v. i.* To meet in congress. — **con-gres-sion** (kon-gresh'on), *n.* [*L. congressio*(-n-).] A coming together; congress. [Obs. or rare.] — **con-gres'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the U. S. — **con-gres'sion-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent or supporter of a congress; a member of a congressional party. — **con-gres'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **con'gress-ist**, *n.* A member of a congress. — **Con'gress-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A member of the U. S. Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives. — **Con'gress-wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *women* (-wim'en).

con-greve (kong'grēv), *n.* [From Sir W. Congreve (1772–1828), English inventor.] A kind of lucifer match (short for *Congreve match*); also, a kind of rocket formerly used as a weapon of attack in warfare (short for *Congreve rocket*). — **con-grue**† (kon-grō' or kong'grō), *v. i.*; -grued, -gruing. [*L. congruere*, come together, agree.] To agree; be in accord. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iv. 3. 66.

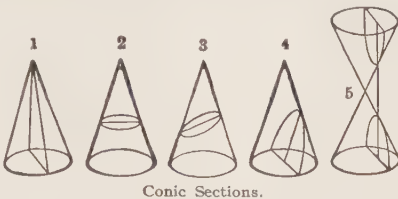
con-gru-ent (kong'grō-ent), *a.* [*L. congruens* (-ent-), ppr. of *congruere*: see *congrue*.] Agreeing; accordant; congruous. — **con'gru-ence**, **con'gru-en-cy**, *n.* — **con'gru-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-gru-i-ty (kon-grō'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being congruous; also, a point of agreement; in *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

con-gru-ous (kong'grŭ-us), *a.* [L. *congruus*, < *congruere*: see *congrue*.] Agreeing or harmonious in character; accordant (*with* or *to*); consonant; consistent; appropriate or fitting; also, exhibiting harmony of parts; in *geom.*, having congruity.—**con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con'gru-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-ic (kon'ik). [Gr. *κωνικός*.] *I. a.* Having the form of or resembling a cone; round, and tapering to a point; also, pertaining to a cone (as, a *conic* section, a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone, as an ellipse, a parabola, or a hyperbola; *conic* sections, the branch of mathematics dealing with the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola). *II. n.* A conic section.—**con'i-cal**, *a.* Conic; cone-shaped.—**con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**con'i-cal-ness**, *n.—**con'ics**, *n.* The branch of mathematics dealing with conic sections.*



The two principal forms are fig. 5, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone.

co-nid-i-a (kō-nid'i-ä), *n.* Plural of *conidium*.

co-nid-i-al (kō-nid'i-äl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or producing conidia. Also **co-nid'i-an**.

co-nid-i-o-phore (kō-nid'i-ō-för), *n.* [See *-phore*.] In certain fungi, a special stalk or branch of the mycelium, bearing conidia.

co-nid-i-um (kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ä). [NL., dim. < Gr. *κόνις*, dust.] In fungi, a propagative body or cell which is asexual in its origin and functions.

co-ni-fer (kō-ni-fēr), *n.* [L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, < *conus*, cone, & *ferre*, bear.] Any of the (mostly evergreen) trees and shrubs constituting the gymnospermous order or group *Coniferae* or *Pinales*, including the pine, fir, spruce, and other cone-bearing trees and shrubs, and also the yews and their allies, which bear drupaceous fruit.—**co-nif-er-ous** (kō-nif'ē-rus), *a.* In *bot.*, bearing cones; belonging or pertaining to the *Coniferae* or *Pinales* (see *conifer*).

co-nine, **co-ni-ine** (kō'nin, kō-ni'in), *n.* [See *conium*.] A highly poisonous volatile alkaloid constituting the active principle of *Conium maculatum*, the poison-hemlock.

co-ni-ros-ter (kō-ni-ros'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Conirostres*, pl., < L. *conus*, cone, & *rostrum*, beak.] Any of the *Conirostres*, a group of birds with cone-shaped bills, including the finches, etc.—**co-ni-ros'tral**, *a.* Having a conical bill; belonging or pertaining to the *conirostres*.

co-ni-um (kō-ni'um), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κόνειον*, hemlock.] The poison-hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; also, a preparation of this plant, used in medicine as a sedative, anodyne, etc.

con-jec-tur-a-ble (kon-jek'tŭ-rä-bl), *a.* That may be conjectured.—**con-jec'tur-a-bly**, *adv.*

con-jec-tur-al (kon-jek'tŭ-räl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of conjecture; involving conjecture; problematical; also, given to making conjectures.—**con-jec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-jec-ture (kon-jek'tŭr), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, < *conjicere* (pp. *conjectus*), throw together, infer, guess, < *con-*, with, & *jacere*, throw.] The interpretation of signs or omens; also, the formation or expression of an opinion without sufficient evidence for proof; also, an opinion so formed or expressed; a surmise; a guess.—**con-jec'ture**, *v.*; *-tured*, *-turing*. *I. tr.* To conclude or suppose from grounds or evidence insufficient to ensure the reliability of the opinion; surmise; guess. *II. intr.* To form conjectures.—**con-jec'tur-er**, *n.*

con-jee (kon'jē), *n.* See *congee*².

con-join (kon-join'), *v.* [OF. *conjoindre*, < L. *conjungere* (pp. *conjunctus*), < *con-*, with, & *jungere*, join.] *I. tr.* To join together; unite; combine; asso-

ciate. *II. intr.* To become joined together; unite.—**con-join'er**, *n.*

con-joint (kon-joint'), *a.* [OF. *F. conjoint*, pp. of *conjoindre*: see *conjoin*.] Joined together; united; combined; associated; also, pertaining to or formed by two or more in combination; joint.—**con-joint'ly**, *adv.*

con-ju-bi-lant (kon-jō'bi-lant), *a.* [ML. *conjubilans* (-ant-), < L. *con-*, with, & *jubilare*, E. *jubilate*.] Rejoicing together: as, "They stand, those halls of Zion, *Conjubilant* with song" (J. M. Neale's tr. Bernard of Cluny, "Jerusalem the Golden"). [Poetic.]

con-ju-gal (kon-jō-gäl), *a.* [L. *conjugalīs*, < *conjux*, *conjux*, husband or wife, < *conjungere*: see *conjoin*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; pertaining to the relation of husband and wife; connubial.—**con-ju-gal'i-ty** (-gäl'i-ti), *n.*—**con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

con-ju-gate (kon-jō-gät), *v.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [L. *conjugatus*, pp. of *conjungere*, < *con-*, with, & *jugare*, yoke, join, < *jugum*, a yoke.] *I. tr.* To yoke or join together; in *gram.*, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms of voice, mode, tense, number, and person. *II. intr.* In *biol.*, to unite in conjugation.—**con'ju-gate** (-gät). *I. a.* Joined together, esp. in a pair or pairs; coupled; in *gram.* and *rhet.*, of words, having a common derivation, and thus usually kindred in meaning; in *bot.*, of a pinnate leaf, having only one pair of leaflets; in *math.*, of two points, lines, etc., so related as to be interchangeable in the enunciation of certain properties. *II. n.* In *gram.* and *rhet.*, one of a group of conjugate words.—**con-ju-ga'tion** (-gä'shən), *n.* [L. *conjugatio* (-n-).] The act of joining, or the state of being joined, together; union; conjunction; in *gram.*, the inflection of a verb in its different forms according to voice, mode, tense, number, and person; a systematic arrangement of these forms; a class of verbs similarly conjugated (as, a Latin verb of the third conjugation); in *biol.*, the union or fusion, for reproduction, of two cells or individuals, as in certain plants and lower animals.—**con-ju-ga'tion-al**, *a.*—**con-ju-ga'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con'ju-ga-tive** (-gä-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by conjugation.

con-junct (kon-jungk't), [L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*: see *conjoin*.] *I. a.* Conjoined; associate; also, formed by conjunction. *II. n.* A person or thing conjoined with another.

con-junc-tion (kon-jungk'shən), *n.* [L. *conjunctio* (-n-), < *conjungere*: see *conjoin*.] The act of conjoining, or the state of being conjoined; union; combination; association; in *astron.*, the meeting of heavenly bodies in the same longitude or right ascension; the situation of two or more heavenly bodies when their longitudes are the same; in *gram.*, an indeclinable word by which sentences, clauses, phrases, or words are connected (as, a coordinating conjunction, such as *and* or *or*, connecting sentences, etc., of equal rank; a subordinating conjunction, such as *though*, *if*, or *since*, joining a subordinate clause or the like to that on which it depends).—**con-junc'tion-al**, *a.*—**con-junc'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-junc-ti-va (kon-jungk-ti'vā), *n.*; pl. *-væ* (-vē). [NL., prop. fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*: see *conjunctive*.] In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the fore part of the sclerotic and the cornea.—**con-junc-ti-val**, *a.*

con-junc-tive (kon-jungk'tiv), [LL. *conjunctivus*, < L. *conjungere*: see *conjoin*.] *I. a.* Serving to conjoin; connective; also, conjoined; joint; in *gram.*, of the nature of a conjunction; also, connecting in meaning as well as grammatically (as, a *conjunctive* or copulative conjunction); also, of a mode, subjunctive. *II. n.* In *gram.*, a conjunctive word; a conjunction; also, the conjunctive mode, or a verb-form belonging to it.—**con-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

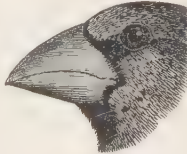
con-junc-ti-vi-tis (kon-jungk-ti-vi'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva.

con-junct-ly (kon-jungk'tli), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in conjunction.

con-junc-ture (kon-jungk'tŭr), *n.* [ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjungere*: see *conjoin*.] Conjunction; meeting; or a place of meeting; also, a combination of circumstances or



Conjunction of two Des-mids.



Conirostral Bird (Haw-finch).

(variable) *ç* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

affairs; a particular state of affairs; esp., a critical state of affairs, or crisis (as, "one of those critical conjunctions that will periodically occur in all states": Disraeli's "Coningsby," ii. 5).

con-ju-ra-tion (kon-jō-rā'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *conjuratio*, < L. *conjuratio*(*n*-).] A conjuring† or swearing together†; a conspiracy†; also, the act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; also, supernatural accomplishment by invocation or spell; also, an incantation; a spell or charm; also, the practice of legerdemain.

con-jure (kon-jōr' or kun-jēr'), *v.*; -jured, -juring. [OF. F. *conjurare*, < L. *conjurare*, < *con-*, with, + *jurare*, swear.] **I. intr.** (pron. kon-jōr') To swear together†; conspire†; also (pron. kun-jēr'), to call upon or command a devil or spirit by invocation or spell; practise magic; hence, to practise legerdemain. **II. tr.** (pron. kon-jōr') To constrain by putting under oath†; also, to charge solemnly; also, to appeal to solemnly or earnestly; implore; entreat; also (pron. kun-jēr'), to call upon or command (a devil or spirit) by invocation or spell; affect or influence by or as by invocation or spell; effect, produce, bring, convey, etc., by or as by magic or jugglery.—**con-jur-er**, **con-jur-or** (kon-jō-rēr, -rēr), *n.* One bound with others by an oath; also, one who solemnly charges or entreates; also (pron. kun-jēr-ēr, -rēr), one who conjures spirits, or who pretends to perform miracles by their aid; a magician; also, one who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—**con-jur-y** (kun-jēr-i), *n.* Magic; legerdemain; jugglery.

conn (kon), *v. t.* See *con*².

con-nate (kon'āt or ko-nāt'), *a.* [LL. *connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < L. *con-*, with, + *nasci*, be born.] Existing in a person or thing from birth or origin; inborn; congenital; also, associated in birth or origin; also, allied or agreeing in nature; cognate; congenial; in *bot.* and *zool.*, congenitally or firmly united into one body (as, a *connate* leaf, a leaf of which the lower lobes or basal edges are united about the stem or above the petiole, or a leaf formed by the union about the stem of a pair of opposite leaves).—**con'nate-ly**, *adv.*—**con'nate-per-fo-li-ate**, *a.* In *bot.*, formed by the union about the stem of a pair of opposite leaves, as a leaf.—**con-na-tion** (ko-nā'shən), *n.* Connate condition.



Connate-perfoliate Leaves.

con-nat-u-ral (ko-nāt'ū-rāl), *a.* [ML. *connaturalis*, < L. *con-*, with, + *naturalis*, natural.] Belonging to a person or thing by nature or from birth or origin; connate; also, of the same or like nature (as, "How we may come to death, and mix with our *connatural* dust": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 529); cognate.—**con-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

con-nect (kō-nekt'), *v.* [L. *connectere* (pp. *connexus*), *conectere*, < *con-*, with, + *nectere*, bind.] **I. tr.** To bind or fasten together; join or unite; link, as two things together or one with another; also, to establish communication between; put in communication (*with*); also, to bring into association or relation; associate, as with something. **II. intr.** To become connected; join or unite; be in communication; of railroad-trains, etc., to run in connection.—**con-nect'ed**, *p. a.* Bound or fastened together; joined in order or sequence, as words or ideas; associated; related (as, well *connected* socially).—**con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-nect'ed-ness**, *n.*—**con-nect'er**, **con-nect'or**, *n.*—**con-nect'i-ble**, **con-nect'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being connected.—**con-nect'ing-rod**, *n.* A rod or bar connecting (movable) parts, esp. one on a steam-engine or gas-engine connecting the piston-rod, cross-head, or the like with the crank.—**con-nec-tion**, **con-nex-ion** (kō-nek'shən), *n.* [L. *connexio*(*n*-).] The act of connecting, or the state of being connected; junction; union; union in due order or sequence of words or ideas; contextual relation; communication; association; relationship; sexual relation; also, anything that connects; a bond or tie; a connecting part; also, a person related to another or others, esp. by marriage or distant consanguinity; also, a body of persons connected, as by political or religious ties; a religious denomination; also, the meeting of means of conveyance for transfer of passengers without delay.—**con-nec'tion-al**, **con-nex'**

ion-al, *a.*—**con-nec-ti-val** (kon-ek-ti'vāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a connective.—**con-nec-tive** (kō-nek'tiv), *I. a.* Serving or tending to connect: as, *connective* tissue (a tissue of mesoblastic origin, which connects, supports, or surrounds other tissues, organs, etc., and occurs in various forms throughout the body). **II. n.** Anything that serves to connect; in *gram.*, a word used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, as a conjunction.—**con-nec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-nec-tiv-i-ty** (kon-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.*

con-ner¹ (kon'ēr), *n.* [AS. *cunnere*, < *cunnian*, try, test.] One who tests or examines; an examiner.

con-ner² (kon'ēr), *n.* [See *con*¹.] One who cons or studies.

con-nex-ion (kō-nek'shən), *n.* See *connection*, etc.

con-ning=tow-er (kon'ing-tou'ēr), *n.* [See *con*².] A low, circular armored structure on a war-vessel, occupied by the commanding officer, the helmsman, etc., during an engagement.

con-nip-tion (kō-nip'shən), *n.* [A made word.] A fit of hysterics or hysterical excitement. Also called *conniption* *fil.* [Colloq.]

con-niv-ance (kō-ni'vāns), *n.* [Earlier *connivence*, < LL. *conniventia*.] The act of conniving; feigned ignorance or tacit encouragement of wrong-doing, etc. Also **con-niv'-an-cy**.

con-nive (kō-niv'), *v. i.*; -nived, -niving. [L. *connivere*, < *con-*, with, + *nivere*, akin to *nictare*, wink.] To shut one's eyes to or avoid noticing something that one cannot well prevent (with *at*: archaic); also, to avoid noticing that which one should oppose or condemn but secretly approves; give aid to wrong-doing, etc., by forbearing to act or speak; be secretly accessory; also, to coöperate secretly (*with*); also, to wink†.—**con-niv-ence** (kō-ni'vəns), *n.* See *connivance*.—**con-niv'ent**, *a.* Conniving†; in *bot.* and *zool.*, converging, as petals.—**con-niv'er**, *n.*

con-nois-seur (kon-i-sēr' or -sūr'), *n.* [F. (now *connais-seur*), OF. *conoissere*, < *conoistre*, < L. *cognoscere*, come to know: see *cognition*.] One competent to pass critical judgments in an art, esp. one of the fine arts, or in matters of taste: as, "I have no great confidence in the taste and judgment of coffee-house *connaisseurs*" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," May 19).—**con-nois-seur'ship**, *n.*

con-no-tate (kon'ō-tāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -tating. [ML. *connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*: see *connote*.] To connote.

con-no-ta-tion (kon'ō-tā'shən), *n.* [ML. *connotatio*(*n*-).] The act or fact of connoting; also, that which is connoted.—

con-no-ta-tive (kō-nō'tā-tiv or kon'ō-tā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of connoting; also, pertaining to connotation.—**con-no'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-note (kō-nōt'), *v. t.*; -noted, -noting. [ML. *connotare* (pp. *connotatus*), < L. *con-*, with, + *notare*, mark, E. *note*, *v.*] To denote secondarily; signify in addition to the primary meaning; imply; also, to involve as a condition or accompaniment. Cf. *denote*.—**con-no'tive** (-nō'tiv), *a.* Connotative.—**con-no'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-nu-bi-al (kō-nū'bi-āl), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, < *connubium*, marriage, < *con-*, with, + *nubere*, veil, marry.] Of or pertaining to marriage or wedlock; matrimonial; conjugal.—**con-nu-bi-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*—**con-nu'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

co-no-dont (kō-nō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *κῶνος*, cone, + *ὀδούς* (*ōdour*), tooth.] Any of certain minute fossils of a conical, tooth-like form, found in Silurian and other rocks: supposed to be the jaws of annelids.

co-noid (kō'noid). [Gr. *κωνοειδής*, < *κῶνος*, cone, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I. a.** Resembling or approaching a cone in shape; conoidal. **II. n.** A geometrical solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about one of its axes; a geometrical surface generated by a straight line moving so as to touch a fixed straight line and a fixed curve, and continue parallel to a given plane; any object, as a bullet, approaching a cone in shape.—**co-noi-dal** (kō-noi'dāl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a conoid; approaching a cone in shape.

co-no-scen-te (kō-nō-shen'tā), *n.* [It.] See *cognoscente*.

con-quer (kong'kēr), *v.* [OF. *conquerre* (also *conquerir*, F. *conquérir*), < L. *conquerere*, *conquirere* (pp. *conquisitus*), < *con-*, altogether, + *querere*, seek.] **I. tr.** To acquire by force of arms; win in war; gain or obtain by effort; also, to overcome by force; subdue; vanquish; gain the victory over; surmount (obstacles, etc.). **II. intr.** To

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, întō, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

make conquests; gain the victory.—**con'quer-a-ble**, *a.* That may be conquered.—**con'quer-ess**, *n.* A female conqueror.—**con'quer-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**con'quer-or**, *n.* One who conquers.—**the Conqueror**, William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy: so called on account of his conquest of England in 1066.

con-quest (kong'kwest), *n.* [OF. *conqueste*, *conquest* (F. *conquête*, *conquêt*), from ML. fem. and neut. forms < L. *conquirere* (pp. *conquisitus*): see *conquer*.] The act of conquering; acquisition by force; captivity, as of favor or affections; vanquishment; also, that which is conquered or won.—**the Conquest**, the conquering of England by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror), in 1066.

con-qui-an (kong'ki-an), *n.* [Sp. *con quien*, 'with whom?'] A card-game for two players, the object of each being to form sets of three or four cards of the same denomination or sequences of three or more cards of the same suit.

con-quis-ta-dor (kon-kwis'ta-dôr, Sp. *kôn-kēs-tā-ṭhōr'*), *n.*; pl. *-dors* (-dôrz), Sp. *-dores* (-ṭhō'rās). [Sp.] A conqueror: used esp. of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.

con-san-guine (kon-sang'gwin). [L. *consanguineus*, < *con-*, with, + *sanguis*, blood.] **I. a.** Of the same blood; consanguineous. **II. n.** One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.—**con-san-guin'e-ous** (-gwin'ē-us), *a.* Of the same blood; related by birth; akin; pertaining to consanguinity; also, related as having had the same father (cf. *uterine*).—**con-san-guin'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con-san-guin'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being of the same blood; relationship by blood; kinship; fig., relationship or affinity.

con-science (kon'shens), *n.* [OF. F. *conscience*, < L. *conscientia*, < *conscius* (-ent-), prp. of *conscire*, be conscious of, < *con-*, with, + *scire*, know.] Consciousness; also, inmost thought; also, the internal recognition of right and wrong as regards one's actions and motives; the faculty which decides upon the moral quality of one's actions and motives, enjoining one to conformity with the moral law; also, conscientiousness.—**con-science clause**, a clause or article inserted in an act or law, which specially relieves persons whose conscientious or religious scruples forbid their compliance with it.—**con-science money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as for obligations previously evaded.—**in (all) conscience**, in (all) reason and fairness; in truth; also, most certainly; assuredly.—**con/science-less**, *a.* Without conscience; unscrupulous.

con-sci-en-tious (kon-si-en'shus), *a.* [ML. *conscientiosus*.] Controlled by or done according to conscience; scrupulous.—**conscientious objector**, one who objects, from conscientious scruples, to some course of action or procedure; esp., one who, when called upon in time of war to fight for his country, refuses to do so because of conscientious objections.—**con-sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**con-sci-en'tious-ness**, *n.*

con-scion-a-ble (kon'shən-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *conscience*.] Having a conscience, or governed by conscience (as, "a knave . . . no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming": Shakspeare's "Othello," ii. 1. 242); also, conformable to conscience; just. Cf. *unconscionable*.

con-scious (kon'shus), *a.* [L. *conscius*, < *con-*, with, + *scire*, know.] Knowing something together with another (obs. or archaic); inwardly sensible or aware of something (as, *conscious* of one's own faults); inwardly sensible of wrong-doing; also, aware of one's own existence, sensations, cognitions, etc.; endowed with consciousness; also, having the mental faculties awake; also, aware of what one is doing (as, a *conscious* liar); also, present to consciousness; known to one's self; felt; sometimes, deliberate or intentional; also, directing one's thoughts and attention unduly toward one's self; self-conscious; betraying self-consciousness.—**con/scious-ly**, *adv.*—**con/scious-ness**, *n.* The state of being conscious; inward sensibility of something; knowledge of one's own existence, sensations, cognitions, etc.; the thoughts and feelings, collectively, of an individual, or of an aggregate of people (as, the moral *consciousness* of a nation); activity of mental faculties (as, to regain *consciousness* after a swoon).

con-scribe (kən-skrib'), *v. t.*; -scribed, -scribing. [L. *con-*

scribere (pp. *scriptus*), < *con-*, with, + *scribere*, write.] To enroll; enlist; also, to enlist for military or naval service by conscription; enlist compulsorily.

con-script (kon'skript). [L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*: see *conscribe*.] **I. a.** Enrolled or elected (as, the *conscript* fathers, the senators of ancient Rome); also, enrolled or formed by conscription; drafted. **II. n.** A recruit obtained by conscription.—**con-script** (kən-skript'), *v. t.* To enroll by conscription; draft.—**con-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shən), *n.* [L. *conscriptio*(-n-).] The act of conscribing; compulsory enrolment of men for military or naval service; a draft.

con-se-crate (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -crated, -crating. [L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, < *con-*, with, + *sacrare*, consecrate: see *sacre*.] To make or declare sacred; set apart or dedicate to the service of the Deity; ordain to a sacred office; also, to devote or dedicate to some purpose (as, a life *consecrated* to science); also, to make an object of veneration (as, a custom *consecrated* by time).—**con-se-crate**, *a.* Consecrated; sacred. [Archaic.]—**con-se-cra-tion** (-krā'shən), *n.* [L. *consecratio*(-n-).] The act of consecrating; dedication to the service and worship of God; the act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine; ordination to a sacred office, esp. to the episcopate.—**con/se-cra-tor**, *n.*—**con/se-cra-to-ry** (-krā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to consecrate.

con-se-cu-tion (kon-sē-kū'shən), *n.* [L. *consecutio*(-n-), < *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Succession; sequence; also, logical sequence; inference.

con-sec-u-tive (kən-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* [F. *consécutif*, < L. *consequi*: see *consecution*.] Following one another in uninterrupted succession; uninterrupted in course or succession; successive; also, marked by logical sequence; in *gram.*, expressing consequence or result (as, a *consecutive* clause).—**consecutive points**, in *math.*, two or more points infinitely close one to another on the same branch of a curve.—**con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-sec'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-sen-su-al (kən-sen'shū-əl), *a.* [L. *consensus*: see *consensus*.] Formed or existing by mere consent (as, a *consensual* marriage); in *physiol.*, noting or pertaining to involuntary movement accompanying or correlative with voluntary movement, as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to receive the light; in *psychol.*, noting or pertaining to reflex action initiated by a distinctly conscious sensation.—**con-sen/su-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-sen-sus (kən-sen'sus), *n.* [L., < *consentire*: see *consent*.] A general agreement or concord, as in opinion.

con-sent (kən-sent'), *v. i.* [OF. F. *consentir*, < L. *consentire*, < *con-*, with, + *sentire*, feel.] To agree in sentiment, opinion, etc.; be in harmony; also, to give assent, as to a proposal; agree; comply or yield.—**con-sent'**, *n.* [OF.] Agreement in sentiment, opinion, a course of action, etc.; accord; concord; harmony; also, assent, as to a proposal (as, "You see she says nothing. Silence gives *consent*": Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," ii.); acquiescence; permission; compliance.

con-sen-ta-ne-ous (kon-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *consentaneus*, < *consentire*: see *consent*.] Agreeing or accordant; also, done by common consent; unanimous; simultaneous.—**con-sen-ta-ne-i-ty** (kən-sen-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.*—**con-sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*—**con-sen-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con-sent-er (kən-sen'tēr), *n.* One who consents.

con-sen-tience (kən-sen'shiens), *n.* [See *consentient*.] Agreement or accordance; also, sensuous impressions collectively, either of a person or of an animal; the union or synthesis of sensations which takes place, apart from consciousness, in a sentient being.

con-sen-tient (kən-sen'shiənt), *a.* [L. *consentiens* (-ent-), prp. of *consentire*: see *consent*.] Agreeing or accordant; agreeing with each other; unanimous, as an opinion; acting in agreement or harmony; giving consent; also, endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience.

con-sent-ing (kən-sen'ting), *p. a.* That consents; giving consent.—**con-sent'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-se-quence (kon'sē-kwens), *n.* [L. *consequentia*, < *consequens*, prp.: see *consequent*.] The act or fact of following as an effect or result upon something antecedent; that which so follows; an effect or result; also, logical

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˊ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

sequence; a logical result; a deduction or inference; also, importance or significance; importance in rank or position; distinction; sometimes, assumed importance; in *astron.*, motion from west to east; position to the east.—**in consequence**, as a result; consequently.—**in consequence of**, as the result of; by reason of.

con-se-quent (kon-sē-kwent). [*L. consequens* (-ent-), *ppr.* of *consequi*, follow after, < *con-*, with, + *sequi*, follow.] **I. a.** Following as an effect or result; resulting; also, following as a logical conclusion; also, logically consistent. **II. n.** An effect† or result†; anything that follows upon something else (without implication of causal relation); in *logic*, a conclusion or inference; also, that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion; in *math.*, the second term of a ratio. See *antecedent*, *n.*

con-se-quen-tial (kon-sē-kwen-shāl), *a.* [*L. consequentia*: see *consequence*.] Of the nature of a consequence; following as an effect or result, or as a logical conclusion or inference; consequent; resultant; also, logically consistent; also, of consequence or importance; also, self-important; pompous.—**con-se-quen-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), **con-se-quen-tial-ness**, *n.*—**con-se-quen-tial-ly**, *adv.*

con-se-quent-ly (kon-sē-kwent-li), *adv.* By way of consequence; in consequence of something antecedent; therefore; also, subsequently.

con-serv-a-ble (kon-sēr-vā-bl), *a.* Capable of being conserved; preservable.

con-serv-an-cy (kon-sēr-vān-si), *n.* [For earlier *conservacy*, < *ML. conservatia*.] Conservation, as of rivers or forests; in England, a commission or court regulating fisheries, navigation, etc.

con-ser-va-tion (kon-sēr-vā'shon), *n.* [*L. conservatio*(*n*-)]. The act of conserving; preservation; also, official supervision of rivers, forests, etc.; a district under such supervision.—**law of the conservation of energy**, the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature.

—**con-ser-va'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to conservation.—**con-ser-va'tion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates or promotes conservation, esp. of the natural resources of a country; one engaged in protecting game and fish, preserving forests, conserving the food and fuel supply, or the like, in the public interest.

con-ser-va-tism (kon-sēr-vā-tizm), *n.* [From *conservative*.] The disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to innovation or change; [sometimes *cap.*] the principles and practices of political conservatives.—**con-ser-va-tist**, *n.* A conservative.

con-ser-va-tive (kon-sēr-vā-tiv), [*ML. conservativus*.] **I. a.** Having the power or tendency to conserve; preservative; esp., disposed to preserve existing conditions, institutions, etc.; [often *cap.*] noting or pertaining to a political party whose characteristic principle is opposition to change in the institutions of a country (as, the *Conservative* party in British politics). Cf. *liberal*. **II. n.** A preservative; also, a person of conservative principles; [often *cap.*] a member of a conservative party in politics, esp. that in England.—**con-ser-va-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-ser-va-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-ser-va-toire (kōn-ser-vā-twor), *n.* [*F.*] A conservatory (of music, etc.).

con-ser-va-tor (kon-sēr-vā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who conserves or preserves; a preserver; a guardian; a custodian.—**con-ser-va-tor-ship**, *n.*

con-ser-va-to-ry (kon-sēr-vā-tō-ri), [*ML. conservatorius* (as *n.*, *conservatorium*).] **I. a.** Serving or adapted to conserve; preservative. **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A preservative†; also, a place where things are preserved; a greenhouse, now usually a glass-covered house or apartment for the display of plants in bloom, exotics, etc.; also, a place for instruction in music and declamation; a school of music.

con-serve (kon-sēr-v), *v. t.*; -served, -serving. [*OF. F. conserver*, < *L. conservare* (*pp. conservatus*), < *con-*, with, + *servare*, keep.] To keep in a safe or sound state; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; keep unimpaired; also, to preserve, as fruit, with sugar, etc.—**con-serve** (kon-sēr-v or kon-sēr-v), *n.* [*OF. F. conserve*.] That which is conserved; a confection; a preserve.—**con-serv'er**, *n.*

con-sid-er (kōn-sid'ēr), *v.* [*OF. considerer* (*F. considérer*), < *L. considerare* (*pp. consideratus*), perhaps orig. 'observe the stars,' < *con-*, with, + *sidus*, constellation, star: cf. *L. desiderare*, *E. desiderate*.] **I. tr.** To view attentively, or scrutinize (archaic); also, to contemplate mentally; meditate or reflect on; also, to pay attention to; regard; hence, to make allowance for; also, to recompense† or remunerate†; also, to think (*highly*, etc.) of; esteem; also, to regard as or deem to be (often with *as* or an infinitive expressed). **II. intr.** To look attentively (obs. or archaic); also, to think deliberately or carefully; reflect.—**con-sid'er-a-ble**, *a.* [*ML. considerabilis*.] Worthy of consideration; important; of distinction; also, being of an amount, extent, etc., worthy of consideration; fairly large or great; much (sometimes used substantively).—**con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* To a degree or extent deserving notice; much.—**con-sid'er-ate** (-āt), *a.* [*L. consideratus*, *pp.*] Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; also, given to consideration or reflection; thoughtful; prudent; also, showing consideration or regard for another's circumstances, feelings, etc.—**con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*—**con-sid'er-a-tion** (-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. consideratio*(*n*-)]. The act of considering; reflection, meditation, or deliberation; a thought or reflection; also, regard or account; something taken, or to be taken, into account; also, a recompense for service rendered, etc.; a compensation; also, thoughtful or sympathetic regard or respect; thoughtfulness for others; also, estimation; esteem; importance or consequence; in *law*, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service; the price of a promise.—**con-sid'er-er**, *n.*—**con-sid'er-ing**, *prep.* [*Orig. ppr.*] Taking into account; in view of.—**con-sid'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-sign (kōn-sin'), *v.* [*OF. F. consigner*, < *L. consignare*, < *con-*, with, + *signare*, mark, *E. sign*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To mark with a sign or seal†; attest† or confirm†; also, to hand over or deliver formally (*to*); commit (*to*); also, to transfer to another's custody or charge; intrust; also, to set apart, as to a purpose or use; in *com.*, to transmit, as by public carrier, esp. for sale or custody; address for such transmission. **II. † intr.** To yield or submit; also, to agree or assent.—**con-sign'a-ble**, *a.* That may be consigned.—**con-sign-a-tion** (kon-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. consignatio*(*n*-)]. The act of consigning; consignment.—**con-sign-ee** (kon-si-nē' or -si-nē'), *n.* One to whom goods, etc., are consigned.—**con-sign'er**, *n.* One who consigns.—**con-sign'ment**, *n.* The act of consigning; that which is consigned; the writing by which anything is consigned.—**con-sign-or** (kōn-si-nōr or kon-si-nōr'), *n.* One who consigns goods, etc.

con-sil-i-ent (kōn-sil'i-ent), *a.* [*L. con-*, with, + *salire*, leap.] Coming together or agreeing; coinciding; concurring.—**con-sil'i-ence**, *n.*

con-sist (kōn-sist'), *v. i.* [*L. consistere*, < *con-*, with, + *sistere*, stand.] To stand still or firm†; exist (obs. or archaic); exist together† or be capable of existing together†; harmonize or agree, or be consistent (*with*); insist (*on*)†; esp., to be comprised or contained (*in*); also, to be made up or composed (*of*).—**con-sist'ence**, *n.* A standing still†; quiescence†; also, material coherence with retention of form; solidity or firmness; degree of firmness, as of a viscous liquid; also, consistency.—**con-sist'en-cy**, *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). Consistence; also, agreement, harmony, or compatibility; agreement among themselves of the parts of a complex thing; constant adherence to the same principles, course, etc. (as, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds . . . With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do": Emerson's "Essays," Self-Reliance).—**con-sist'ent**, *a.* Standing still or firm†; also, holding firmly together; cohering; also, agreeing or accordant; compatible; not self-opposed or self-contradictory; constantly adhering to the same principles, course, etc.—**con-sist'-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-sis-to-ry (kōn-sis'tō-ri or kōn-sis-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [*LL. consistorium*, place of assembly, < *L. consistere*: see *consist*.] A council-chamber†; also, an assembly or council; esp., any of various ecclesiastical councils or tribunals, as, in certain Reformed churches, a court corresponding to a session in Presbyterian churches, or, in the Roman Catholic Church, a senate, consisting of the whole body of the

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardqnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

cardinals, usually presided over by the Pope, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church; also, the meeting of any such body; also, the place where it meets.—**con-sis-to-ri-al** (kon-sis-tō'ri-əl), *a.*

con-so-ci-ate (kən-sō'shi-āt), *v. t. or i.; -ated, -ating.* [*L. consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, < *con-*, with, + *sociare*, join; see *sociable*.] To associate together; join in a consociation.



Architectural Console.

—**con-so'ci-ate** (-āt). *I. a.* Associated together; joined in a consociation. *II. n.* One associated with another or others; an associate; a companion.—**con-so-ci-a'tion** (-shōn), *n.* [*L. consociatio(n)-*.] Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; also, a confederation or union of churches, esp. Congregational churches.—**con-so-ci-a'tion-al**, *a.*—**con-so-ci-a'tion-ism**, *n.*

con-sol-a-ble (kən-sō'lā-bl), *a.* [*L. consolabilis*.] That may be consoled.

con-sol-a-tion (kon-sō-lā'shōn), *n.* [*L. consolatio(n)-*.] The act of consoling, or the state of being consoled; also, one who or that which consoles.—**con-sol-a-to-ry** (kən-sol'ā-tō-ri). *I. a.* Affording consolation; consoling. *II. † n.; pl. -ries (-riz).* A consoling speech or writing. See Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 657.

con-sol-e¹ (kon'sōl), *n.* [*F.*; origin uncertain.] An ornamental bracket-like architectural member, as for supporting a cornice, bust, or the like; any bracket or bracket-like support; also, a con-

sole-table; also, a desk-like structure containing the keyboards, etc., of an organ, esp. when separate from the body of the instrument.

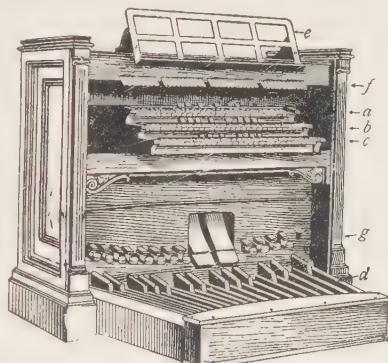
con-sol-e² (kən-sōl'), *v. t.; -solved, -solving.* [*L. consolari* (pp. *consolatus*), < *con-*, altogether, + *solari*, comfort.] To alleviate the grief or sorrow of; comfort; solace; cheer.—**con-sol'er** (-sō'lēr), *n.*

con-sol-e=ta-ble (kon'sōl-tā-bl), *n.* A table supported by consoles or brackets fixed to a wall; also, a table with curved console-like legs.

con-sol-i-date (kən-sol'i-dāt), *v.; -dated, -dating.* [*L. consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare*, < *con-*, with, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, *E. solid*.] *I. tr.* To make solid or firm; solidify; strengthen; also, to bring together compactly in one mass or connected whole; unite; combine. *II. intr.* To become solid or firm; also, to unite or combine.—**con-sol'i-date**, *a.* Consolidated. [*Archaic*.]—**con-sol-i-da'tion** (-dā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. consolidatio(n)-*.] The act of consolidating, or the state of being consolidated; solidification; strengthening; unification; combination; also, a consolidated whole.—**con-sol'i-da-tor**, *n.*

con-sols (kən-sol' or kon'solz), *n. pl.* [Short for *consolidated annuities*.] The funded government securities of Great Britain, which originated in the consolidation in 1751 of various public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock.

con-som-mé (kon-sq-mā', *F. kōn-so-mā*), *n.* [*F.*, prop. pp. of *consommer*, < *L. consummare*: see *consummate*.] A strong, clear soup made by boiling meat long and slowly, until all the nutritive properties are extracted.



Console of an Organ.

a, b, c, manual keyboards; *d*, pedal keyboard; *e*, music-rack; *f*, tablets (in place of the older knobs) controlling stops and couplers; *g*, combination pedals, with two swell-pedals in the center.

con-so-nance (kon'sō-nāns), *n.* The state of being consonant; correspondence of sounds; harmony of sounds; fig., accord or agreement; in *music*, a simultaneous combination of tones, as of a note and its fifth, that is agreeable to the ear; in *physics*, sympathetic vibration; resonance. Also **con'-so-nan-cy**.

con-so-nant (kon'sō-nānt). [*L. consonans* (-ant-), ppr. of *consonare*, sound together, < *con-*, with, + *sonare*, sound.]

I. a. Corresponding in sound, as words; harmonious, as sounds; fig., in agreement; agreeable or accordant (*to*); consistent (*with*); also, consonantal; in *music*, constituting a consonance; in *physics*, characterized by or pertaining to consonance. *II. n.* One of the closer speech-sounds which are combined with more open sounds, called *vowels*, to form syllables; an element of speech other than a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound or element. Cf. *vowel*.—**con-so-nan'tal** (-nan'tal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a consonant; marked by consonant sounds.—**con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

con-sort (kon'sōrt), *n.* [*L. consors* (*consort-*), sharer, partner, orig. adj., sharing, < *con-*, with, + *sors*, lot. Some senses are appar. from *consort*, *v.*, and others due to confusion with *concert*.] A companion† or partner†; a husband or wife; a spouse; the mate of an animal; one vessel or ship accompanying another; also, a company† or assembly†; also, company or association (obs. or archaic: as, "He was cut off for ever from *consort* with the living," Wiseman's "Fabiola," ii. 18); also, accord† or agreement†; also, harmony of sounds†; a concert†; a number of musicians playing or singing together†.—**con-sort** (kən-sōrt'), *v.* [*Appar. < consort, n.*] *I. tr.* To accompany†; espouse†; associate: sound in harmony. *II. intr.* To associate; have intercourse; also, to agree or harmonize.

con-sor-ti-um (kən-sōr'shi-um), *n.* [*L.*, < *consors* (*consort-*), partner: see *consort*.] An association or union; specif., a combination of financial institutions, capitalists, etc., for the purpose of carrying into effect some financial operation requiring large resources of capital, as that formed in 1920 between groups of banks and bankers of the U. S., Great Britain, France, and Japan, with the approval of the four governments, to make loans to China for public purposes.

con-spe-cies (kon-spē'shēz), *n.; pl. -species*. [See *con-*.] A species of the same genus with other species; also, a subspecies or variety.—**con-spe-cif'ic** (-spē-sif'ik), *a.* Of the same species.

con-spec-tus (kən-spek'tus), *n.* [*L.*, < *conspicere*, view, survey, < *con-*, together, + *specere*, look at.] A general or comprehensive view; also, a digest; a résumé.

con-spic-u-ous (kən-spik'ū-us), *a.* [*L. conspicuus*, < *conspicere*: see *conspicuous*.] Easy to be seen; clearly visible; catching the eye; also, readily attracting the attention; striking; noteworthy.—**con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-spir-a-cy (kən-spir'ā-si), *n.; pl. -cies (-siz).* The act of conspiring; a combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose; a plot; also, any concurrence in action (archaic).

con-spir-ant (kən-spir'ānt), *a.* Conspiring.

con-spi-ra-tion (kon-spi-rā'shōn), *n.* [*L. conspiratio(n)-*.] The act of conspiring†; a conspiracy†; also, joint action or effort.

con-spir-a-tor (kən-spir'ā-tōr), *n.* [*ML.*] One who conspires; a joint plotter; esp., one who conspires with others to commit treason.—**con-spir-a-to'ri-al** (-tō'ri-əl), *a.*—**con-spir'a-tress**, *n.* A female conspirator.

con-spire (kən-spir'), *v.; -spired, -spiring.* [*OF. F. conspirer*, < *L. conspirare* (pp. *conspiratus*), < *con-*, with, + *spirare*, breathe.] *I. intr.* To agree together, esp. secretly, to do something reprehensible or illegal; combine for an evil or unlawful purpose; plot; also, to act in combination; contribute jointly to a result. *II. tr.* To plot (something evil or unlawful).—**con-spir'er**, *n.*—**con-spir'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-spue (kən-spū'), *v. t.; -spued, -spuing.* [*F. conspuer*, < *L. conspuere*, < *con-*, with, + *spuere*, spit.] To spit upon in contempt; assail publicly with demonstrations of contempt. [*A French use.*]

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ['], primary accent; ^{''}, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

con-sta-ble (kun'stā-bl or kon'-), *n.* [OF. *conestable* (F. *connétable*), < LL. *comes stabuli*, 'count of the stable,' master of the horse.] An officer of high rank in medieval monarchies, orig. the head groom of the stable, later the chief officer of the household, court, army, or the like; the keeper or governor of a royal fortress or castle; a military officer†; now, esp., any of various officers of the peace, as one who executes the processes of a justice of the peace; in England, a policeman.—**con'sta-ble-ship**, *n.* The office of constable.—**con-stab-u-lar-y** (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri). [ML. *constabularius* (as *n.*, *constabularia*).] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to constables. **II. n.**; pl. -ries (-riz). A district under a constable; also, the body of constables of a district or locality; a body of officers of the peace organized on a military basis.

con-stan-cy (kon'stan-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). The quality of being constant; firmness or fortitude; faithfulness to a person or cause; certainty†; invariableness, uniformity, or regularity; also, something permanent.

con-stant (kon'stant). [OF. F. *constant*, < L. *constans* (*constant*), ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, < *con-*, with, + *stare*, stand.] **I. a.** Standing firm in mind or purpose; resolute; also, steadfast, as in attachment; faithful; also, certain† or confident†; also, invariable or unchanging; uniform; always present; also, continuing without intermission; regularly recurrent; continual; persistent; also, settled† or steady† (as, "Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant*": Shakspeare's "Tempest," ii. 2. 119). **II. n.** Something constant, invariable, or unchanging; in *math.*, a quantity assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in *physics*, a numerical quantity expressing a relation or value (as of a physical property of a substance) which remains unchanged under certain conditions.—**con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

con-state (kon'stāt'), *v. t.*; -stated, -stating. [F. *constater*, < L. *constare*, stand firm (*constat*, it is established or certain): see *constant*.] To establish; authenticate; ascertain; prove.

con-stel-late (kon'ste-lāt'), *v. t. or i.*; -lated, -lating. [See *constellation*, and cf. LL. *constellatus*, studded with stars.] To cluster together as stars in a constellation.

con-stel-la-tion (kon'ste-lā'shən), *n.* [OF. *constellacion* (F. *constellation*), < LL. *constellatio(n)*, < L. *con-*, together, + *stella*, star.] The grouping or relative position of the stars as supposed to influence events, esp. at the time of a person's birth; hence, character as supposed to be determined by the stars†; also, any of various groups of fixed stars to which definite names have been given, as Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Boötes, Cancer, Orion, Canis Major, Canis Minor, etc.; a division of the heavens occupied by such a group; fig., any brilliant assemblage.—**con-stel-la-to-ry** (kon'stel'ā-tō-ri), *a.*

con-ster (kon'stēr), *v.* An old form of *construe*.

con-ster-na-tion (kon'stēr-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *consternatio(n)*, < LL. *consternare*, prostrate, overcome, < *con-*, altogether, + *sternere*, spread out: see *stratum*.] The constellation Orion, pictured according to ancient descriptions. See Orion.

con-sti-pate (kon'sti-pāt'), *v. t.*; -pated, -pating. [L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare*, < *con-*, together, + *stipare*, crowd, pack.] To crowd or pack closely together†; thicken (liquids)†; constrict†; in *med.*, to cause constipation in;

make costive.—**con-sti-pa'tion** (-pā'shən), *n.* [LL. *constipatio(n)*.] The act of constipating, or the state of being constipated; a condition of the bowels marked by defective or difficult evacuation.

con-stit-u-en-cy (kon-stit'ū-ən-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). A body of constituents; the body of voters, or, loosely, of residents, in a district represented by an elective officer; also, the district itself; also, any body of supporters, customers, etc.; a clientele.

con-stit-u-ent (kon-stit'ū-ənt). [L. *constituens* (-ent), ppr. of *constituere*: see *constitute*.] **I. a.** That constitutes; that appoints or elects a representative (as, a *constituent* body); having power to frame or alter a political constitution (as, a *constituent* assembly); serving to make up a thing; component; elementary. **II. n.** One who constitutes or appoints another his agent or representative; a voter, or, loosely, a resident, in a district represented by an elective officer; also, a constituent element, material, etc.; a component.—**con-stit'u-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-sti-tute (kon'sti-tüt'), *v. t.*; -tuted, -tuting. [L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituere*, < *con-*, together, + *statuere*, set up, set, establish: see *statute*.] To set† or place†; also, to appoint to an office or function; make or create (as, he was *constituted* captain); also, to set up or establish; found; give legal form to; also, to make up or form of elements, material, etc.; frame; of elements, etc., to compose; form.

con-sti-tu-tion (kon'sti-tū'shən), *n.* [L. *constitutio(n)*.] The act of constituting, or the state of being constituted; establishment; formation; also, a decree, law, or regulation, as one made by a superior civil or ecclesiastical authority; hence, any established arrangement or custom; also, the way in which anything is constituted; make-up or composition; esp., the physical character of the body as to strength, health, etc.; also, character or condition of mind; disposition; temperament; also, the system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, corporation, or the like is governed, or the document embodying these principles (as, the *Constitution* of the U. S.); hence, any system of fundamental principles of action.—**con-sti-tu-tion-al**. **I. a.** Pertaining to the constitution or composition of a thing; essential; also, belonging to or inherent in a person's constitution of body or mind; affecting the bodily constitution; also, pertaining to, in accordance with, or subject to the constitution of a state, etc. **II. n.** A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of the constitution or health.—**con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism**, *n.* The principles of constitutional government, or adherence to them.—**con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent or advocate of constitutionalism, or of an existing constitution; also, a student of or writer on a political constitution.—**con-sti-tu-tion-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being constitutional; accordance with the constitution of a state, etc.—**con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-sti-tu-tive (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* Constituting, or capable of constituting; having power to establish or enact; instituting; making up or forming a thing; constituent; making a thing what it is; essential.—**con'sti-tu-tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-sti-tu-tor (kon'sti-tū-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which constitutes.

con-strain (kon'strān'), *v. t.* [OF. *constreindre*, *constraindre* (F. *contraindre*), < L. *constringere* (pp. *constrictus*), draw together, constrict, constrain, < *con-*, together, + *stringere*, draw tight.] To force, compel, or oblige; bring about by compulsion (as, to *constrain* obedience); also, to confine forcibly, as by bonds; hence, to repress or restrain; in *mech.*, to prevent the occurrence of (motion), or of motion in (a body), except in a particular manner or direction.—**con-strain'-a-ble**, *a.* That may be constrained.—**con-strained'**, *p. a.* Forced; cramped; restrained; stiff or unnatural.—**con-strain'-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-strain'er**, *n.*

con-straint (kon'strānt'), *n.* [OF. *contrainte* (F. *contrainte*).] The act of constraining, or the condition of being constrained; compulsion; confinement or restriction; repression of natural feelings and impulses; unnatural restraint in manner, etc.; embarrassment; also, something that constrains (as, "Commands are no *constraints*. If I obey them, I do it freely": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1372).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

con-strict (kən-strīkt'), *v. t.* [*L. constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*: see *constrain*.] To draw together as by an encircling pressure; compress; cramp; also, to cause to contract or shrink.—**con-stric'tion** (-strīk'shən), *n.* [*L. constrictio(n)-*.] The act of constricting, or the state of being constricted; compression; contraction; also, a constricted part; also, something that constricts.—**con-stric'tive**, *a.* Constricting, or tending to constrict; of or pertaining to constriction.—**con-stric'tor**, *n.* [NL.] One who or that which constricts; a serpent that crushes its prey in its coils; in *anat.*, a muscle that constricts or draws together a part or parts.

con-stringe (kən-strinj'), *v. t.*; -stringed, -stringing. [*L. constringere*: see *constrain*.] To constrict; compress; cause to contract.—**con-strin'gent** (-strinj'jēnt), *a.* Constringing; causing constriction.—**con-strin'gen-cy**, *n.*

con-stru-a-ble (kən-strō'ā-bl), *a.* That may be construed.
con-struct (kən-strukt'), *v. t.* [*L. constructus*, pp. of *construere*, pile or put together, construct, < *con-*, together, + *struere*, pile up, build, make: cf. *construe*.] To form by putting together parts; build; frame; devise; also, to construe†; in *geom.*, etc., to draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions.—**con-struct'i-ble**, *a.* That may be constructed.

con-struction (kən-struk'shən), *n.* [*L. constructio(n)-*, < *construere*: see *construct* and *construe*.] The act or art of constructing; the way in which a thing is constructed; structure; that which is constructed; a structure; also, the act or manner of construing; the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages; syntactical connection; also, explanation or interpretation, as of a law or a text, or of conduct or the like; a particular explanation or interpretation (as, "Religion . . . produces good-will towards men, and puts the mildest construction upon every accident that befalls them": Addison, in "Spectator," 483).—**con-struction-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to construction.—**con-struction-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con-struction-ist**, *n.* One who construes or interprets, esp. laws or the like.

con-structive (kən-struk'tiv), *a.* [ML. *constructivus*.] Constructing, or tending to construct; also, of pertaining to, or of the nature of construction; structural; also, deduced by construction or interpretation; inferential; virtual.—**con-structive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-structive-ness**, *n.*

con-structor (kən-struk'tɔr), *n.* [ML.] One who constructs; a builder; as, a naval constructor (one of a corps of naval officers charged with the construction and repair of war-ships).—**con-structor-ship**, *n.*

con-strue (kən-strō or kən-strō'), *v.*; -strued, -struing. [*L. construere*: see *construct*.] *I. tr.* To construct†; also, to arrange or combine (words, etc.) syntactically; also, to analyze the grammatical construction of (a sentence, passage, etc.), esp. in the study of a foreign language; hence, to translate, esp. orally; also, to show the meaning or intention of; explain; interpret; put a particular interpretation on; also, to deduce by construction or interpretation; infer. *II. intr.* To admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation.—**con'strued**, *n.* A construing of a sentence, passage, etc., esp. in the study of a foreign language; the resulting analysis, translation, or the like.—**con'struer**, *n.*

con-sub-stan-tial (kən-sub-stan'shəl), *a.* [LL. *consubstantialis*, < *L. con-*, with, + *substantia*, substance.] Of one and the same substance, essence, or nature.—**con-sub-stan-ti-al-i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*—**con-sub-stan-tial-ly**, *adv.*

con-sub-stan-ti-ate (kən-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < *L. con-*, with, + *substantia*, substance.] *I. tr.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. *II. intr.* To become united in one common substance or nature; also, to profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.—**con-sub-stan-ti-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [NL. *consubstantiatio(n)-*.] A consubstantiating; in *theol.*, the substantial union of the body and blood of Christ with the eucharistic elements after consecration. Cf. *impanation* and *transubstantiation*.

con-sue-tude (kən'swē-tūd), *n.* [*L. consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), < *consuescere* (pp. *consuetus*), accustom, < *con-*, with, + *suescere*, become used, accustom: cf. *custom*.]

Custom, esp. as having legal force; usage; also, familiarity; social intercourse.—**con-sue-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* Customary.

con-sul (kən'sul), *n.* [*L.*, prob. < *consulere*, deliberate: see *consult*.] Either of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic; one of the three supreme magistrates of the French republic from 1799 to 1804; also, a councillor†; also, an agent appointed by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town and care for the commercial and other interests there of citizens of that state.—**con'sul**, *v. t.*; -suled, -suling. In *com.*, to submit to a consul for examination and certification, as an invoice.—**con'sul-lar** (-sū-lār), *a.* [*L. consularis*.] Of, pertaining to, or serving as a consul.—**consular agent**, an officer performing the duties of a consul at a place of small commercial importance.—**con'su-late** (-lāt), *n.* [*L. consulatus*.] A government by consuls, as in ancient Rome, or in France from 1799 to 1804; also, the office or position of a consul; also, the premises officially occupied by a (commercial) consul.—**con'sul-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *consuls*-. A consular officer of the highest rank, as one stationed at a place of commercial importance.—**con'sul-ship**, *n.* The office or term of office of a consul.

con-sult (kən-sult'), *v.* [*L. consultare*, freq. of *consulere*, deliberate, take counsel: cf. *L. consilium*, *E. counsel*, *n.*] *I. tr.* To consider (a matter)†; also, to meditate†, plan†, or contrive†; also, to have regard for (a person's interest, convenience, etc.) in making plans; also, to seek counsel from; ask advice of; refer to (a book, etc.) for information. *II. intr.* To consider or deliberate; take counsel; confer (with).—**con-sult** (kən-sult' or kən'sult), *n.* The act of consulting; a consultation; a council; a cabal. [Now rare.]-**con-sult'a-ble**, *a.* That may be consulted.—**con-sult'ant**, *n.* One who consults; also, one who gives professional advice, as a consulting physician.—**con-sul-ta-tion** (kən-sul-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. consultatio(n)-*.] The act of consulting; conference; a meeting for deliberation or conference.—**con-sul-ta-tive** (kən-sul'tā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to consultation; advisory. Also **con-sul'ta-to-ry** (-tō-ri).—**con-sult'er**, *n.*—**con-sult'ing**, *p. a.* That consults, or asks advice; also, employed in giving professional advice, either to the public or to those practising the profession.

con-sum-a-ble (kən-sū'mā-bl), *a.* Capable of being consumed.

con-sume (kən-sūm'), *v.*; -sumed, -suming. [*L. consumere* (pp. *consumptus*), < *con-*, altogether, + *sumere*, take, use, spend.] *I. tr.* To destroy, as by decomposition or burning; also, to destroy or expend by use; use up; often, to spend (money, time, etc.) wastefully; waste; squander; also, to make away with (food, etc.); eat or drink up; devour. *II. intr.* To be consumed; suffer destruction; waste away.—**con-sum'ed-ly** (-sū'med-li), *adv.* Excessively; extremely; greatly; heartily; as, "I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly*" (Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," iii. 1).—**con-sum'er**, *n.* One who or that which consumes; in *polit. econ.*, one who uses up a commodity and thus destroys its exchangeable value (opposed to *producer*).—**con-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-sum-mate (kən'su-māt or kən-sūm'āt), *v. t.*; -mated, -mating. [*L. consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, < *con-*, altogether, + *summa*, top, culmination, completion, *E. sum*.] To bring to completion; complete; perfect; fulfil; specif., to complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.—**con-sum-mate** (kən-sūm'āt or kən'su-māt), *a.* Complete or perfect; supremely qualified; of the highest quality.—**con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.*—**con-sum-ma-tion** (kən-sū-mā'shən), *n.* [*L. consummatio(n)-*.] The act of consummating, or the state of being consummated; completion; perfection; fulfillment.—**con-sum-ma-tive** (-mā-tiv), *a.* Serving to consummate.—**con'sum-ma-tor** (-mā-tɔr), *n.*

con-sump-tion (kən-sump'shən), *n.* [*L. consumptio(n)-*, < *consumere*: see *consume*.] The act of consuming, or the state of being consumed; destruction; decay; destruction by use; in *pathol.*, progressive wasting of the body, esp. from tuberculosis of the lungs; a wasting disease, esp. tuberculosis of the lungs; in *polit. econ.*, the using up of articles having an exchangeable value.—**con-sump'tive**.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

I. a. Tending to consume; destructive; wasteful; also, pertaining to consumption by use; in *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption; disposed to or affected with consumption. **II. n.** One who suffers from consumption. — **con-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sump'tive-ness**, *n.*

con-tact (kɒn'takt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, < *contingere*, touch; see *contingent*.] The state or fact of touching; a touching or meeting of bodies; immediate proximity or association; in *elect.*, a connection or junction between two conductors which allows the flow of a current; a device or part for producing such a connection; in *med.*, one who has lately been in close proximity to a person found to be infected with a contagious disease. — **con'tact**, *v.* **I. tr.** To put or bring into contact. **II. intr.** To enter into or be in contact. — **con'tact-break'er**, *n.* A contrivance for automatically breaking or making and making, an electrical circuit. — **con-tac-tu-al** (kɒn-tak'tū-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or involving contact. — **con-tac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-ta-di-na (kɒn-tä-dē'nä), *n.*; pl. -nas (-nāz), *It.* -ne (-nā). [It., fem. of *contadino*.] In Italian use, a peasant woman or girl. — **con-ta-di'no** (-nō), *n.*; pl. -nos (-nōz), *It.* -ni (-nē). [It., < *contado*, country, county, = *E. county*.] In Italian use, a peasant or countryman.

con-ta-gion (kɒn-tä'jɒn), *n.* [L. *contagio(n)*, < *contingere*, touch; see *contingent*.] The communication of disease by direct or indirect contact (cf. *infection*); a disease so communicated; the medium by which a contagious disease is transmitted; fig., pestilential influence; hurtful contact or influence; moral corruption; also, the communication of any influence, as enthusiasm, from one to another. — **con-ta'gious** (-jus), *a.* [LL. *contagiosus*.] Causing or involving contagion; noxious; also, communicable by contagion, as a disease; fig., tending to spread from one to another; communicable. — **con-ta'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ta'gious-ness**, *n.* — **con-ta'gi-um** (-ji-um), *n.*; pl. -gia (-ji-ä). [L.] The medium, or morbid matter, by which a contagious disease is communicated.

con-tain (kɒn-tān'), *v.* [OF. F. *contenir*, < L. *continere* (pp. *contentus*), hold together, hold, hold back, restrain, < *con-*, together, + *tenere*, hold.] **I. tr.** To have within itself; hold within fixed limits; also, to be capable of holding; have capacity for; also, to be equal to (as, a quart contains two pints); also, to have as contents or constituent parts; comprise; include; also, to keep within proper bounds; restrain, as one's self or one's feelings or passions; also, to retain; in *math.*, to be divisible by, esp. without a remainder. **II. intr.** To restrain one's self or one's feelings, passions, etc. — **con-tain'a-ble**, *a.* That may be contained. — **con-tain'er**, *n.* One who or that which contains; often a vessel, receptacle, or other containing or inclosing structure.

con-tam-i-nate (kɒn-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare*, ult. < *con-*, with, + *tangere*, touch.] To render impure by contact or mixture; defile; pollute; taint; corrupt. — **con-tam'i-nate**, *a.* Contaminated. [Archaic.] — **con-tam-i-na'tion** (-nā'shɒn), *n.* [LL. *contaminatio n-*.] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; also, something that contaminates. — **con-tam'i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Causing or involving contamination. — **con-tam'i-na-tor** (-nā-tɔr), *n.*

con-tan-go (kɒn-tang'gɔ), *n.*; pl. -goes (-gɔz). [Origin obscure.] A premium paid by a buyer of stock to the seller to postpone its delivery. Cf. *backwardation*. [Eng.]

con-te¹ (kɒn'tä), *n.*; pl. -ti (-tē). [It., = *E. count*¹.] In Italian use, a count.

conte² (kɒnt), *n.*; pl. *contes* (kɒnt). [F., = *E. count*², *n.*] A tale or short story, esp. of extraordinary and usually imaginary events.

con-temn (kɒn-tem'), *v. t.* [L. *contemnere* (pp. *contemptus*), < *con-*, altogether, + *temnere*, despise.] To treat disdainfully or scornfully; view with contempt; despise; scorn; slight; disregard contemptuously (as, "They . . . contemned the counsel of the most High": Ps. cvii. 11). — **con-tem'ner** (-tem'nər or -tem'ər), *n.*

con-tem-per (kɒn-tem'pər), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare*, < *con-*, with, + *temperare*, *E. temper*.] To temper; blend; modify; adjust. [Now rare.]

con-tem-plate (kɒn'tem-plāt or kɒn'tem'plāt), *v.*; -plated,

-plating. [L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, < *con-*, with, + *templum*, open space for augurial observations, *E. temple*³.] **I. tr.** To look at or view with continued attention; observe thoughtfully; hence, to consider attentively; reflect upon; also, to consider in a certain aspect; regard; also, to have in view as a future event; also, to have in view as a purpose; intend; also, to have reference to. **II. intr.** To think studiously; meditate; consider deliberately. — **con-tem-pla-tion** (kɒn'tem-plā'shɒn), *n.* [L. *contemplatio(n)-*.] The act of contemplating; thoughtful observation; attentive consideration; musing; reflection; religious meditation; matter for reflection or meditation; regard or view (as, an artificial person existing only in *contemplation* of law); prospect or expectation (as, to act in *contemplation* of probable changes); purpose or intention (as, projects in *contemplation*). — **con-tem-pla-tive** (kɒn'tem-plā-tiv), [L. *contemplativus*.] **I. a.** Given to or characterized by contemplation; thoughtful; reflective; meditative; often, given to contemplation as opposed to action. **II. n.** One given to contemplation. — **con-tem'pla-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tem'pla-tive-ness**, *n.* — **con'tem-pla-tor** (-plā-tɔr), *n.*

con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (kɒn'tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus*, < *con-*, with, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] Belonging to the same time or period; contemporary. — **con-tem'po-ra-ne'i-ty** (-rā-nē'i-ti), *n.* — **con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con-tem-po-ra-ry (kɒn'tem-pō-rā-ri), [L. *con-*, with, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] **I. a.** Belonging to the same time; existing or occurring at the same time; also, of the same age or date. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). One belonging to the same time or period with another or others; also, a person of the same age as another. — **con-tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.***

con-tem-po-rize (kɒn'tem-pō-riz), *v. t.*; -rized, -rizing. [L. *con-*, with, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or regard as belonging to, the same age or time.

con-tempt (kɒn'tempt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, < *contemnere*: see *contemn*.] The act of contemning or despising; the feeling with which one regards anything considered mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn; also, the state of being despised; dishonor; disgrace; in *law*, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules or orders of a court, legislature, or the like. — **con-tempt'i-ble**. [LL. *contemptibilis*, < L. *contemnere*.] **I. a.** Deserving of or held in contempt; despicable; mean; paltry or worthless; also, contemptuous†. **II. n.** A contemptible person or thing; [cap.] a soldier of the "contemptible little army" (as it is said to have been called by Kaiser William II. of Germany in demanding its destruction) sent by Great Britain to France and Belgium in 1914 to aid in opposing the German advance (usually in *pl.*: humorous). — **con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.* — **con-tempt'u-ous** (-tū-us), *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt; disdainful; scornful; insolent; also, contemptible†. — **con-tempt'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tempt'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tend (kɒn'tend'), *v.* [L. *contendere* (pp. *contentus*), < *con-*, with, + *tendere*, stretch, strive, *E. tend*¹.] **I. intr.** To make vigorous efforts†; also, to struggle in opposition; also, to strive in rivalry; compete; vie; also, to strive in debate; dispute earnestly; argue. **II. tr.** To contend for†; also, to assert or maintain earnestly. — **con-tend'er**, *n.*

con-ten¹ (kɒn'tent or kɒn'tent'), *n.* [L. *contentus*, pp. of *continere*: see *contain*.] That which is contained, as in a cask, room, or book (usually in *pl.*); also, substance or purport, as of a document; also, the sum of the attributes or notions composing a given conception; the substance or matter of cognition, etc.; also, power of containing; capacity; volume; area; extent; size.

con-ten² (kɒn'tent'), *a.* [OF. F. *content*, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, prop. pp. of *continere*: see *contain*.] Having the desires limited by what one has; satisfied, as with something specified; easy in mind; also, willing or resigned; assenting. — **con-ten²**, *v. t.* [OF. F. *contenter*, < ML. *contentare*, < L. *contentus*.] To make content; satisfy; also, to remunerate†. — **con-ten²**, *n.* The state or feeling of being contented; contentment; also, in the British House of

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hār; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, argɒv, infɒ, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actɔr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

- Lords, an affirmative vote or voter. — **con-tent'ed**, *a.* Satisfied, as with what one has or with something mentioned; content; resigned; marked by contentment. — **con-tent'-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*
- con-ten-tion** (kən-ten'shən), *n.* [L. *contentio*(-n-), < *contendere*: see *contend*.] The act of contending; vigorous effort (obs. or archaic); a struggling together in opposition; strife; a quarrel; a striving in rivalry; competition; a contest; strife in debate; a dispute; a controversy; a point contended for or affirmed in controversy. — **con-ten-tious** (-shus), *a.* [L. *contentiosus*.] Given to or characterized by contention (as, "As coals are to burning coals . . . so is a *contentious* man to kindle strife": Prov. xxvi. 21); dissentious; in *law*, pertaining to causes between contending parties. — **con-ten-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ten-tious-ness**, *n.*
- con-tent-ment** (kən-ten't'mənt), *n.* The act of contenting, or the state of being contented; satisfaction, as with actual conditions; ease of mind due to freedom from ambitious or harassing desires.
- con-tents** (kən'tents or kən'tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*¹.
- con-ter-mi-nal** (kən-tər'mi-nəl), *a.* Conterminous; in *entom.*, attached end to end, as parts of a jointed organ.
- con-ter-mi-nous** (kən-tər'mi-nus), *a.* [L. *conterminus*, < *con-*, with, + *terminus*, boundary.] Having a common boundary; bordering; contiguous; meeting at their ends; also, having the same boundaries or limits; coextensive. — **con-ter'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ter'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*
- con-tes-sa** (kōn-tes'sā), *n.*; *pl.* -se (-sā). [It., fem. of *conte*: see *conte*¹.] In Italian use, a countess.
- con-test** (kən-tes't'), *v.* [OF. F. *contester*, < L. *contestari*, call to witness, bring a legal action, < *con-*, with, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness.] *I. tr.* To call to witness; also, to call in question; argue against; dispute; also, to struggle or fight for, as in battle; contend for in rivalry. *II. intr.* To bear witness; also, to dispute; contend; compete. — **con-test** (kən'test), *n.* Strife in argument; dispute; controversy; also, struggle for victory; a conflict; also, conflict between competitors; a competition. — **con-test'a-ble**, *a.* That may be contested. — **con-test'-ant**, *n.* One who contests. — **con-tes-ta-tion** (kən-tes-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *contestatio*(-n-).] The act of contesting; disposition or controversy; conflict; competition; also, an assertion contended for; a contention. — **con-test'er**, *n.*
- con-text** (kən'tekst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, < *contexere*, weave together, < *con-*, with, + *texere*, weave.] The entire connected structure of a discourse or writing; the parts of a discourse or writing which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, a given passage or word. — **con-textu-al** (kən-tekst'ū-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the context; depending on the context. — **con-ten'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
- con-text-ure** (kən-tekst'jūr), *n.* [F. *contexture*, < L. *contexere*: see *context*.] The act of weaving together; the fact or manner of being woven together; hence, the disposition and union of the constituent parts of anything; constitution; structure; also, an interwoven structure; a fabric; also, context.
- con-tig-na-tion** (kən-tig-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *contignatio*(-n-), < *contignare*, join with beams, < *con-*, with, + *tignum*, beam.] The act of joining together beams, boards, etc.; the manner of their being joined; also, a frame, as of boards; a framework; a floor or stage. [Archaic.]
- con-ti-gu-i-ty** (kən-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* The state of being contiguous; also, a series of things in continuous connection; a continuous mass or extent (as, "some boundless *contiguity* of shade": Cowper's "Task," ii. 2).
- con-tig-u-ous** (kən-tig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *contiguus*, < *contingere*, touch, border on: see *contingent*.] Touching; being in contact; adjoining; immediately successive; also, being in close proximity without actually touching; near. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
- con-ti-nence** (kən'ti-nəns), *n.* [L. *continentia*, < *continens*, ppr.: see *continent*¹.] Self-restraint, esp. in regard to the sexual passion. Also **con'ti-nen-cy**.
- con-ti-nent**¹ (kən'ti-nənt), *a.* [L. *continens* (-ent-), ppr. of *continere*, hold back, restrain: see *contain*, and cf. *continent*², from the same L. word in other senses.] Exercising restraint in relation to the desires or passions; temperate; esp., characterized by self-restraint in regard to the sexual passion; also, restraining† or restrictive.
- con-ti-nent**² (kən'ti-nənt), [L. *continens* (-ent-), holding together, continuous, also holding or containing, ppr. of *continere*: see *contain*, also *continent*¹.] *I. a.* Continuous; forming a continuous tract, as land; also, containing; being a container; capacious. *II. n.* A continuous tract or extent, as of land; land as opposed to water, etc.; the mainland, as distinguished from islands or peninsulas; [cap.] with *the*, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles; [l. c.] one of the main land-masses of the globe, sometimes reckoned as two in number (the Old World and the New World), but usually as five or six (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America, and sometimes Australia); [cap.] with *the*, the American colonies collectively during and immediately after the Revolutionary War; also [l. c.], that which contains, holds, or comprises (archaic). — **con-ti-nen'tal** (-nən'təl), *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a continent; [usually cap.] of or pertaining to the mainland of Europe; [cap.] in *Amer. hist.*, of or pertaining to the colonies during and immediately after the Revolutionary War (as, the *Continental Congress*). *II. n.* An inhabitant of a continent, esp. [usually cap.] of the mainland of Europe; in *Amer. hist.*, [cap.] a soldier of the Continental army in the Revolutionary War; [usually l. c.] a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress during the war (as, not worth a *continental*); *pl.*, the uniform of the Continental army. — **con-ti-nen'tal-ly**, *adv.*
- con-ti-nent-ly** (kən'ti-nənt-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; temperately.
- con-tin-gence** (kən-tin'jəns), *n.* The state of being contingent; touching, contact, or tangency; chance or contingency. — **con-tin'gen-cy** (-jən-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). The state or character of being contingent; fortuitousness; uncertainty; dependence on chance, on the will of a free agent, or on the fulfillment of some condition; also, a contingent event; a chance or accident; a possibility; a thing contingent or conditional on something uncertain; also, a matter of uncertainty on which something is contingent; also, something incidental to a thing.
- con-tin-gent** (kən-tin'jənt), [L. *contingens* (-ent-), ppr. of *contingere*, touch, border on, reach, befall, happen, < *con-*, with, + *tangere*, touch.] *I. a.* Touching or meeting, as tangent or intersecting lines; also, happening by chance or without known cause; fortuitous; accidental; also, liable to happen or not; uncertain; possible; sometimes, dependent on the will of a free agent; hence, dependent for existence, occurrence, character, etc., on something not yet certain (often with *on* or *upon*); provisionally liable to exist, occur, take effect, etc.; conditional. *II. n.* Something contingent; a contingency; also, the proportion that falls to one in a division, as a share to be contributed or furnished; esp., a quota of troops furnished (as, "It was necessary that Oubacha should contribute his usual *contingent* of martial aid": De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars"); hence, any one of the representative groups composing an assemblage (as, the New York *contingent* at a national convention). — **con-tin'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'gent-ness**, *n.*
- con-tin-u-a-ble** (kən-tin'ū-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being continued.
- con-tin-u-al** (kən-tin'ū-əl), *a.* [OF. F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus*: see *continuous*.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; continuous in time; unceasing; also, of regular or frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent. — **con-tin'ū-al-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'ū-al-ness**, *n.*
- con-tin-u-ance** (kən-tin'ū-əns), *n.* [OF. *continuance*, < *continuer*, E. *continue*.] The act or fact of continuing; continuation; duration; also, a continuation or sequel; in *law*, adjournment, as of a trial or suit, to a future day.
- con-tin-u-ant** (kən-tin'ū-ənt), *n.* [L. *continuans* (-ant-), ppr.] In *phonetics*, a consonant, such as *f*, *v*, etc., which may be prolonged in utterance, as distinguished from a 'stop,' as *p*, *b*, etc., which involves a complete closure of the vocal organs.
- con-tin-u-ate**† (kən-tin'ū-ə-t), *a.* [L. *continuatus*, pp.] Continued; continuous; uninterrupted; lasting.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

con-tin-u-a-tion (kən-tin-ū-ā'shən), *n.* [*L. continuatio(n)-*]. The act or fact of continuing; the state of being continued; also, that by which anything is continued; a sequel, as to a story; *pl.*, gaiters or trousers (slang).—**continuation school**, a school in which instruction (special or general) is given in continuation or extension of that given in the lower schools, for the benefit of those who have left school while in the lower grades in order to engage in some occupation.

con-tin-u-a-tive (kən-tin-ū-ā-tiv). [*LL. continuativus*]. **I. a.** Tending or serving to continue, or to cause continuation or prolongation; in *gram.*, expressing continuance of thought. **II. n.** Something continuative; in *gram.*, a continuative word or expression.—**con-tin'u-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-tin'u-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-tin-u-a-tor (kən-tin-ū-ā-tŏr), *n.* [*NL.*] One who or that which continues something; esp., one who carries forward a literary work begun by another.

con-tin-ue (kən-tin'ū), *v.*; *-ued, -uing*. [*OF. F. continuer, < L. continuare (pp. continuatus), < continuus: see continuus.*] **I. tr.** To make continuous, connect, or unite; also, to extend from one point to another in space; prolong; also, to cause to last or endure; maintain or retain, as in a position; go on with or persist in (an action, etc.); also, to carry on from the point of suspension or interruption, as a narrative; say in continuation (as, "When she made no answer . . . he continued: 'But you must not misunderstand us'": Wister's "Virginian," xxxiii.); also, to carry on by means of a successor or successors; also, to carry over, postpone, or adjourn, as a legal proceeding. **II. intr.** To go forward or onward in any course or action; keep on; also, to go on after suspension or interruption; also, to last or endure; also, to remain in a place; abide; stay; also, to remain in a particular state or capacity.—**con-tin'u-er** (-ū-ēr), *n.*

con-tin-nu-i-ty (kon-ti-nū-i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being continuous; also, a continuous or connected whole; specif., a moving-picture scenario written in such a form as to give the complete action, scenes, etc., in detail and in the order in which they are to be shown on the screen.

con-tin-u-ous (kən-tin'ū-us), *a.* [*L. continuus, < continere, hold together: see contain.*] Holding together without break or interruption; uninterrupted in substance; having the parts in immediate connection; also, uninterrupted in time, sequence, existence, or action; without cessation.—**continuous waves**, in *wireless telegraph* and *teleph.*, electric waves which are not intermittent or broken up into damped wave-trains, but (unless intentionally interrupted) follow one another without any interval of time between: characterized by being of constant amplitude or intensity when not modified by telephonic means or the like, and distinguished from *damped waves*, which are transmitted in damped wave-trains (groups of waves) with intervals of time between.—**con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con-tin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tin-u-um (kən-tin'ū-um), *n.*; *pl. -ua* (-ū-ā). [*L., neut. of continuus, E. continuus.*] A continuous extent, series, or whole.

con-tor-ni-ate (kən-tŏr-ni-āt). [= *F. contorniate, < It. contorniato, < contorno, contour, outline.*] In *numis.*: **I. a.** Having a

bordering furrow within the edge, as a class of Roman medals or coin-like pieces. **II. n.** One of a class of Roman medals or circular coin-like pieces of copper or bronze having a furrow on each side within the edge, and bearing on one side a head and on the other devices relating to the public games or spectacles, in connection with which these pieces are supposed to have been issued, probably first in the 4th century.

con-tort (kən-tŏrt'), *v. t.* [*L. contortus, pp. of contorquere, < con-, together, + torquere, twist.*] To twist; twist, bend, or draw out of shape; distort.—**con-tor'tion** (-tŏr'shən), *n.* [*L. contortio(n)-*]. The act of contorting, or the state of being contorted; a writhing, esp. spasmodically; distortion; also, a distorted form.—**con-tor'tion-ist**, *n.* One who practises contortion; esp., one who performs gymnastic feats involving contorted postures.—**con-tor'tive**, *a.* Tending to or characterized by contortion.

con-tour (kon'tŏr or kon-tŏr'), *n.* [*F. contour, < contourner, fix or mark the contour of, < L. con-, altogether, + tornare, turn, round off.*] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; also, a contour-line.—**con-tour'**, *v. t.* To make or form the contour or outline of; also, to mark with contour-lines; also, to build (a road, etc.) in conformity to a contour.—**con'tour-feath'er**, *n.* Any of the feathers which form the surface-plumage of a bird and determine the contour of the body.—**con'tour-line**, *n.* In *surv.*, a line carried along the surface of a region at a uniform height above sea-level; the representation of such a line on a map.

contra- [*L., repr. contra, adv. and prep.: cf. counter-.*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'in opposition,' 'against,' sometimes used as an English formative, as in *contradistinction, contraindicant, contranatural, contra-Scriptural*.

con-tra-band (kon'trā-band). [*It. contrabbando or Sp. contrabando, < L. contra, against, + ML. bandum, bannum, proclamation, E. ban¹, n.*] **I. n.** Illegal or prohibited traffic; smuggling; also, anything prohibited by law to be imported or exported; goods imported or exported contrary to law or proclamation; specif., goods which, by international law, subjects of neutral states cannot supply to one belligerent in time of war except at the risk of seizure and confiscation by the other ('contraband of war'); also, in the U. S., during the Civil War, a negro slave who escaped to or was brought within the Union lines. **II. a.** Prohibited by law, proclamation, or treaty, to be imported or exported; fig., forbidden; unauthorized.—**con'tra-band-age** (-bandāj), **con'tra-band-ism**, *n.* Trafficking in contraband goods; smuggling.—**con'tra-band-ist**, *n.*

con-tra-bass (kon'trā-bās), *n.* [*It. contrabbasso, < contra, against, counter to, + basso, bass.*] The lowest bass voice or instrument; esp., the instrument of the viol kind known as the double-bass. Also **con-tra-bas'so** (-bās'ŏ).—**con'tra-bass-ist**, *n.* A player on the contrabass or double-bass.

con-tra-cep-tion (kon-trā-sep'shən), *n.* [*From contra- + (con)ception.*] The prevention of conception or impregnation, by deliberate measures, in order to prevent childbirth. Cf. *birth-control*.—**con-tra-cep'tive** (-tiv). **I. a.** Tending or serving to prevent conception or impregnation; pertaining to contraception. **II. n.** A contraceptive agent or device.

con-tra-clock-wise (kon'trā-klok'wiz), *adv. and a.* Same as *counter-clockwise*.

con-tract (kən-trakt'), *v.* [*L. contractus, pp. of contrahere, < con-, together, + trahere, draw.*] **I. tr.** To draw together or into smaller compass; draw the parts together; wrinkle; also, to shorten or narrow as by drawing together; lessen; condense; abridge; specif., to shorten (a word, etc.) by combining or omitting some of its elements; also, to settle or establish (an alliance, etc.) by agreement; hence, to betroth or affiancé; also, to enter into (a relation, as of friendship); acquire, as by habit or contagion; incur, as a liability or obligation. **II. intr.** To be drawn together or reduced in compass; become smaller; shrink; also, to enter into an agreement.—**con-tract** (kon'trakt), *n.* [*L. contractus, n., < contrahere.*] An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or not doing of some definite thing; the writing containing such an agreement; esp., an agreement enforceable by law; specif., the formal agreement of marriage;



Obverse.



Reverse.

Contorniate with head of Trajan.—
British Museum.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nŏr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēle t, agōny, intŏ, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actŏr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

betrothal; also, contract bridge (see under *bridge*²).—**contract-a-ble** (kən-trak'tā-bl), *a.* Contractible.—**contract'-ant**, *n.* A contracting party.—**contract'-ed**, *p. a.* Drawn together; shrunken; hence, condensed; abridged; fig., narrow or illiberal; restricted in opportunities or means (as, *contracted* circumstances); also, arranged for by contract; betrothed or affianced; also, acquired or incurred.—**contract'-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**contract'-ed-ness**, *n.*—**contract'-ible**, *a.* Capable of being contracted.—**contract-i-bil'-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **contract'-ible-ness**, *n.*—**contract'-ile** (-trak'til), *a.* Capable of undergoing or of producing contraction.—**contract'-il-i-ty** (kon-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality or property of being contractile.—**contract-ion** (kən-trak'shən), *n.* [*L. contractio(n)*.] The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted; also, something contracted; a shortened form of a word, etc., as *e'er* for *ever*, *can't* for *cannot*.—**contract'-ion-al**, *a.*—**contract'-ive**, *a.* Serving or tending to contract.—**contract'-or**, *n.* [LL.] One who or that which contracts; esp., one who contracts to furnish supplies or perform work at a certain price or rate; in *anat.*, a muscle that contracts or draws together some part of the body.—**contract'-u-al** (-tjū-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a contract.—**contract'-ure** (-tjūr), *n.* [*L. contractura*.] Contraction; esp., a permanent shortening of a muscle.

con-tra-dance (kon'trā-dāns), *n.* Same as *contredanse*.

con-tra-dict (kon-trā-dikt'), *v.* [*L. contradicere*, pp. of *contradicere*, < *contra*, against, + *dicere*, say.] *I. tr.* To speak or declare against; oppose; also, to assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically; deny the words or assertion of (a person); of a statement, action, etc., to be directly contrary to. *II. intr.* To speak in opposition; also, to utter a contrary statement.—**con-tra-dict'-a-ble**, *a.* That may be contradicted.—**con-tra-dic'-tion** (-dik'shən), *n.* [*L. contradictio(n)*.] The act of contradicting; gainsaying or opposition; assertion of the contrary or opposite; denial; direct opposition or repugnance between things compared; inconsistency; absolute logical inconsistency; also, a statement or proposition that contradicts or denies another; a self-contradictory statement or phrase ('contradiction in terms'); a contradictory act, fact, etc.; a person characterized by contradictory qualities.—**con-tra-dic'-tious** (-shus), *a.* Inclined to contradict or cavil; disputatious; also, self-contradictory (archaic).—**con-tra-dic'-tious-ly**, *adv.*—**con-tra-dic'-tious-ness**, *n.*—**con-tra-dic'-tive**, *a.* Tending to contradict; involving contradiction.—**con-tra-dic'-tor**, *n.*—**con-tra-dic'-to-ry** (-tjō-ri), [*LL. contradictorius*.] *I. a.* Of the nature of a contradiction; asserting the contrary or opposite; contradicting each other; inconsistent in one's self or itself; of an opposite nature or character; also, given to contradiction; contradictory. *II. n.; pl. -ries* (-riz). A contradictory assertion, proposition, etc.; also, the contrary.—**con-tra-dic'-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**con-tra-dic'-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

con-tra-dis-tinc-tion (kon'trā-dis-tingk'shən), *n.* [See *contra*.] Distinction by opposition or contrast.—**con'tra-dis-tinc'-tive**, *a.* Serving to contradictinguish.—**con'tra-dis-ting'-guish** (-ting'gwish), *v. t.* To distinguish by contrasting opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

con-tra-fa-got-to (kon'trā-fā-got'tō), *n.; pl. -ti* (-tē). [It., < *contra*, against, counter to, + *fagotto*, bassoon.] A double bassoon.

con-tra-in-di-cant (kon-trā-in'di-kant). [See *contra*.] *In med.*: *I. a.* Indicating a particular or usual remedy or treatment to be inadvisable. *II. n.* A contraindication symptom or condition.—**con-tra-in-di-ca-tion** (-kā'tshən), *v. t.; -cated, -cating.* *In med.*, of a symptom or condition, to give indication against the advisability of (a particular or usual remedy or treatment).—**con'tra-in-di-ca'-tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* *In med.*, a symptom or condition which indicates a particular or usual remedy or treatment to be inadvisable.

con-tral-to (kən-tral'tō). [It., < *contra*, against, counter to, + *alto*, alto.] *In music*: *I. n.; pl. -tos* (-tōz), *It. -ti* (-tē). The lowest female voice or voice-part, intermediate between soprano and tenor; sometimes, the alto, or highest male voice or voice-part; also, a singer with a contralto voice. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to the contralto; having the compass of the contralto.

con-tra-nat-u-ral (kon-trā-nat'ū-rāl), *a.* [See *contra*.] Contrary to what is natural.

con-tra-plex (kon'trā-pleks), *a.* [From *contra* + *-plex* as in *duplex*.] Noting or pertaining to a system of telegraphy for sending two messages simultaneously over the same wire in opposite directions.

con-tra-po-si-tion (kon'trā-pō-zish'qn), *n.* [LL. *contrapositio(n)*, < *L. contraponere*, place opposite, < *contra*, against, + *ponere*, place.] A placing over against; opposite position; antithesis; contrast.—**con-tra-pos'-i-tive** (-poz'i-tiv), *a.*

con-trap-tion (kən-trap'shən), *n.* [A made word.] A contrivance; a device. [Colloq.]

con-tra-pun-tal (kon-trā-pun'tal), *a.* [It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint.] *In music*, of or pertaining to counterpoint; in accordance with the rules of counterpoint.—**con-tra-pun'-tal-ly**, *adv.*—**con-tra-pun'-tist**, *n.* One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

con-tra-ri-e-ty (kon-trā-ri'ē-ti), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). [LL. *contrarietas*.] The state or quality of being contrary; also, something contrary or of opposite character; a contrary fact or statement (as, "He will be here, and yet he is not here: How can these *contrarieties* agree?" Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI," ii. 3. 59); an adverse or untoward circumstance.

con-tra-ri-ly (kon'trā-ri-li), *adv.* In a contrary manner.—**con'tra-ri-ness**, *n.*

con-tra-ri-ous (kən-trā-ri-us), *a.* [ML. *contrariosus*.] Contrary; perverse; adverse or unfavorable. [Now rare.]

con-tra-ri-wise (kon'trā-ri-wiz), *adv.* In a contrary manner; on the contrary; in the opposite way; perversely.

con-tra-ry (kon'trā-ri). [*L. contrarius*, < *contra*, in opposition.] *I. a.* Opposite in nature or character; diametrically opposed; mutually opposed; also, being the opposite one of two; also, antagonistic or hostile; hence, perverse (sometimes with colloq. pron. kən-trā'ri); also, opposite in direction or position; also, untoward or unfavorable; in *bot.*, at right angles. *II. n.; pl. -ries* (-riz). That which is contrary or opposite (as, to prove the *contrary* of a statement); also, either of two contrary things; also, hostility; also, a denial.—**by contraries**, by way of opposition; also, contrary to expectation.—**on the contrary**, in extreme opposition to what has been stated.—**to the contrary**, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition to or reversal of something stated.—**con'tra-ry**, *adv.* Contrarily; contrariwise.—**con'tra-ry**, *v. t.; -ried, -rying.* To act contrary to; oppose; contradict. [Obs. or prov.]

con-contrast (kən-trāst'), *v.* [*F. contraster*, < *It. contrastare*, < *ML. contrastare*, withstand, oppose, < *L. contra*, against, + *stare*, stand.] *I. tr.* To set in opposition in order to show unlikeness; compare by observing differences; place in immediate relation in order to heighten an effect by emphasizing differences; also, to afford or form a contrast to; set off. *II. intr.* To exhibit unlikeness on comparison; form a contrast.—**con-contrast** (kon'trāst), *n.* [*F. contraste*, < *It. contrasto*, < *contrastare*.] The act of contrasting, or the state of being contrasted; a striking exhibition of unlikeness; also, something strikingly unlike (as, "She was a *contrast* to her father in temper and in character": Wiseman's "Fabiola," i. 4).—**con-contrast-a-ble** (kən-trāst'tā-bl), *a.* That may be contrasted.—**con-contrast'-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**con-contrast'-ive**, *a.* Affording a contrast.

con-tra-val-la-tion (kon'trā-val-lā'shən), *n.* [*F. contrevallation*, < *L. contra*, against, + *vallare*: see *vallate*, and cf. *circumvallate*.] *In fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by besiegers about the place invested.

con-tra-vene (kon-trā-vēn'), *v. t.; -vened, -vening.* [LL. *contravenire*, < *L. contra*, against, + *venire*, come.] To come or be in conflict with; oppose; go or act counter to; violate, infringe, or transgress, as a law.—**con-tra-ven'-er** (-vē'nēr), *n.*—**con-tra-ven'-tion** (-ven'shən), *n.* The act of contravening; action counter to something; violation.

con-tra-yer-va (kon-trā-yēr'vā), *n.* [*Sp. contrayerva*, 'counter-herb,' antidote.] The root of certain plants of the tropical American moraceae genus *Dorstenia*, esp. *D. contrayerva*, used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic; also, the root of certain West Indian plants of the genus *Aristolochia*, similarly used.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; [†], obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

con-tre-danse (kôn-trê-dâns), *n.* [F., a corruption of E. *country-dance*.] A graceful dance, based on the country-dance, in which the partners stand opposite one another; also, a piece of music suitable for such a dance.

con-tre-temps (kôn-trê-toñ), *n.*; pl. *-temps* (-toñ). [F., < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time.] An inopportune occurrence; an embarrassing mischance: as, "The blunder of Champfort . . . it was rather unlucky; so awkward, such a *contretemps*!" (Maria Edgeworth's "Belinda," xv.).

con-trib-ut-a-ble (kôn-trib'û-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being contributed; payable as a contribution; also, of persons, subject to contribution.

con-trib-ute (kôn-trib'ût), *v.*; *-uted, -uting*. [L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere*, < *con-*, with, + *tribuere*, give, pay.] *I. tr.* To give in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything. *II. intr.* To make contribution; furnish a contribution. — **con-trib-ution** (kôn-trib'û-shon), *n.* [LL. *contributio(n)*.] The act of contributing; also, something contributed; specif., an article contributed to a magazine or the like; also, an impost or levy. — **con-trib-utive** (kôn-trib'û-tiv), *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing. — **con-trib'u-tor**, *n.* One that contributes; esp., one who contributes articles to a newspaper, magazine, or other joint literary work. — **con-trib'u-tor-ship**, *n.* — **con-trib'u-to-ry** (-tô-ri). *I. a.* Contributing; furnishing something toward a result (as, *contributory* negligence, in *law*, negligence on the part of a person injured which has contributed to bring about the injury); also, subject to contribution or levy; also, pertaining to or of the nature of contribution. *II. n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). One who or that which contributes.

con-trite (kôn'trit), *a.* [L. *contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, grind, wear down, < *con-*, together, + *terere*, rub.] Bruised†; also, broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; penitent; also, proceeding from contrition. — **con-tribute-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tribute-ness**, *n.* — **con-tri-tion** (kôn-trish'on), *n.* [LL. *contritio(n)*.] The act of grinding, pounding, or bruising†; also, the condition of being contrite; sincere penitence; in *theol.*, sorrow for and detestation of sin with a true purpose of amendment, arising from a love of God for his own perfections ('perfect contrition'), or from some inferior motive, as fear of divine punishment ('imperfect contrition').

con-triv-a-ble (kôn-tri'va-bl), *a.* That may be contrived.

con-triv-ance (kôn-tri'vâns), *n.* The act or manner of contriving; the faculty or power of contriving; also, something contrived; a plan or scheme; an expedient (as, "For every difficulty he had a *contrivance* ready"; Macaulay's "Essays," Warren Hastings); a device, esp. a mechanical one.

con-trive (kôn-triv'), *v.*; *-trived, -triving*. [Earlier *contreve*, *controe*, < OF. *controve* (F. *controuver*), < *con-*, with, + *trover*, find: see *trover*.] *I. tr.* To plan with ingenuity; devise; invent; sometimes, to plot (evil); also, to bring about or effect by or as by devising; manage (to do something). *II. intr.* To form schemes or designs; plan; sometimes, to plot. — **con-triv'er** (-tri'vêr), *n.*

con-trol (kôn-trôl'), *v. t.*; *-trolled, -trolling*. [OF. *contreroller* (F. *contrôler*), < *contrerolle*, 'counter-roll' < L. *contra*, against, + ML. *rotulus*, E. *roll*.] To check or regulate (payments, etc.), orig. by means of a duplicate register; also, to exercise restraint or direction over; dominate; command; also, to hold in check; curb; also, to overpower†. — **con-trol'**, *n.* The act or power of controlling; regulation; domination or command; check or restraint; also, something that serves to control; a check; a standard of comparison in scientific experimentation; also, a person who acts as a check; a controller; in *mach.*, a controlling device or mechanism, as for operating the rudders, etc., on an aeroplane. — **con-trol'la-ble**, *a.* That may be controlled. — **con-trol'ler**, *n.* [OF. *contrerolleur* (F. *contrôleur*).] One employed to check expenditures, etc.; a comptroller; also, one who regulates, directs, or restrains; also, a regulating mechanism. — **con-trol'ler-ship**, *n.* — **con-trol'less**, *a.* Free from control; uncontrolled. — **con-trol'ling-ly**, *adv.* — **con-trol'ment**, *n.* Control; restraint.

con-tro-ver-sial (kôn-trô-vêr'shal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical; also, given to controversy; disputatious; also, subject to controversy; de-

batable. — **con-tro-ver'sial-ist**, *n.* One who engages or is skilled in controversy; a disputant. — **con-tro-ver'sial-ly**, *adv.*

con-tro-ver-sy (kôn'trô-vêr-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [L. *controversia*, < *contro*, turned against, < *contro-* (= *contra-*), against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] Dispute, debate, or contention; disputation concerning a matter of opinion; also, a dispute or contention.

con-tro-vert (kôn-trô-vêrt' or kôn'trô-vêrt), *v.* [L. *contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn: cf. *controversy*.] *I. tr.* To contend against in discussion; dispute; deny; oppose; also, to contend about in discussion; debate; discuss. *II. intr.* To engage in controversy. — **con-tro-vert'er**, *n.* — **con-tro-vert'i-ble**, *a.* That may be controverted. — **con-tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.* — **con-tro-vert'ist**, *n.* One given to controverting; a controversialist: as, "disputations . . . often continued till neither *controversialist* remembered upon what question they began" (Johnson's "Rasselas," xxii.).

con-tu-ma-cious (kôn-tû-mâ'shus), *a.* [Obs. F. *contumacicus*, < *contumace*, < L. *contumacia*, E. *contumacy*.] Exhibiting contumacy; stubbornly perverse or rebellious; wilfully and obstinately disobedient. — **con-tu-ma'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tu-ma'cious-ness**, *n.* — **con-tu-ma'ci-ty** (-mas'i-ti), *n.*

con-tu-ma-cy (kôn-tû-mâ-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [L. *contumacia*, < *contumax*, stubborn, contumacious.] Stubborn perverseness or rebelliousness; wilful and obstinate resistance or disobedience to authority; in *law*, wilful disobedience to an order or summons of a court.

con-tu-me-li-ous (kôn-tû-mê'li-us), *a.* [L. *contumeliosus*.] Exhibiting or involving contumely; humiliatingly insolent. — **con-tu-me'li-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tu-me'li-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tu-me-ly (kôn-tû-mê-li), *n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz). [L. *contumelia*.] Insulting manifestation of contempt in words or actions; contemptuous or humiliating treatment; also, a humiliating insult.

con-tuse (kôn-tûz'), *v. t.*; *-tused, -tusing*. [L. *contusus*, pp. of *contundere*, < *con-*, together, + *tundere*, beat.] To pound† or bray†; also, to injure as by a blow with a blunt instrument, without breaking the skin; bruise. — **con-tu'sion** (-tû'zhon), *n.* [L. *contusio(n)*.] The act of contusing, or the state of being contused; also, an injury as from a blow with a blunt instrument, without breaking of the skin; a bruise.

co-nun-drum (kô-nun'drum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A whim† or conceit†; also, a pun†; also, a riddle the answer to which involves a pun or play on words; hence, anything that puzzles.

con-va-lesce (kon-vâ-les'), *v. i.*; *-lesced, -lescing*. [L. *convalescere*, < *con-*, altogether, + *valescere*, grow strong, < *valere*, be strong.] To grow stronger after illness; make progress toward recovery of health. — **con-va-les'cence** (-les'ens), *n.* The gradual recovery of health and strength after illness. — **con-va-les'cent**. *I. a.* Convalescing; also, of or pertaining to convalescence or convalescents. *II. n.* A convalescent person.

con-val-la-ri-a-ceous (kon-vâl-lâ-ri-â'shius), *a.* [NL. *Convallaria*, the lily-of-the-valley genus, < L. *convallis*, valley inclosed on all sides, < *con-*, altogether, + *vallis*, valley.] Belonging to the *Convallariaceæ*, a family of plants including the lily-of-the-valley, asparagus, trillium, etc.

con-vec-tion (kôn-vek'shon), *n.* [LL. *convectio(n)*, < L. *convehere*, carry together, < *con-*, together, + *vehere*, carry.] Conveyance; in *physics*, the transference of heat or electricity by the circulation or movement of the heated or electrified parts of a liquid or gas. — **con-vec'tion-al**, *a.* — **con-vec'tive**, *a.* Capable of conveying; transporting; also, pertaining to or resulting from convection. — **con-vec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-ven-a-ble (kôn-vê-nâ-bl), *a.* That may be convened or assembled.

con-ven-ance (kôn-vnâns), *n.*; pl. *-nances* (-nâns). [F.] Suitability; expediency; propriety; *pl.*, the proprieties or conventionalities.

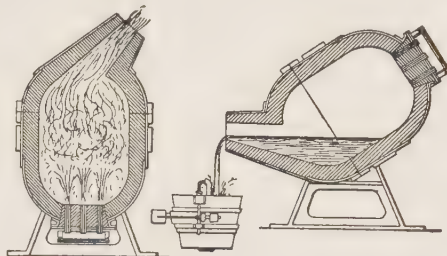
con-vene (kôn-vên'), *v.*; *-vened, -vening*. [L. *convenire* (pp. *conventus*), come together, also agree, accord, suit, be proper, < *con-*, together, + *venire*, come.] *I. intr.* To come together; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose. *II. tr.* To cause to assemble; convoke;

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hêr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, qnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æ, then; y, you;

- also, to summon to appear, as before a judicial officer.—**con-ven'er** (-vē'nēr), *n.*
- con-ve-nience** (kən-vē'niēns), *n.* [L. *convenientia*.] The quality of being convenient; agreement†; appropriateness†; special suitability for the needs or purpose; adaptedness for easy use; also, advantage as from something convenient (as, a shelter for the convenience of travelers); a situation of affairs or a time convenient for one (as, to consider or to await one's convenience; to do a thing at one's convenience); hence, anything convenient; an advantage; an accommodation; a convenient appliance, utensil, or the like.—**con-ve'nience**, *v. t.*; -nienced, -niencing. To afford convenience to; accommodate.—**con-ve'nien-cy** (-niēn-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). Convenience; esp., a convenient arrangement, appliance, etc.
- con-ve-nient** (kən-vē'niēt), *a.* [L. *conveniens* (-ent-), pp. of *convenire*, agree, accord, suit, be proper: see *convene*.] Agreeing, as in opinion†; also, fitting† or appropriate†; also, agreeable to the needs or purpose; well suited with respect to facility or ease in use; favorable, easy, or comfortable for use; commodious; sometimes, in satisfactory nearness (colloq.).—**con-ve'nient-ly**, *adv.*
- con-vent**¹ (kən-vent'), *v. i.* or *t.* Same as *convene*. See Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." v. 1. 52.
- con-vent**² (kən'vent), *n.* [L. *conventus*, meeting, assembly, company, ML. *convent*, < L. *convenire*: see *convene*.] A meeting† or assembly†; also, a community of persons devoted to religious life under a superior; a society of monks, friars, or nuns, in popular usage only of nuns; also, the building or buildings occupied by such a society; a monastery or nunnery; in popular usage, a nunnery.
- con-ven-ti-cle** (kən-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*, meeting: see *convent*².] A meeting† or assembly†; a small or private assembly†; a secret or unauthorized meeting, esp. for religious worship, as those held by Protestant dissenters from the Church of England during the period when they were prohibited by law; also, a place of meeting or assembly, esp. a nonconformist meeting-house.
- con-ven'ti-cler**, *n.* An attendant or supporter of conventicles.—**con-ven-tic-u-lar** (kən-ven-tik'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a conventicle.
- con-ven-tion** (kən-ven'shən), *n.* [L. *conventio*(n-), meeting, agreement, < *convenire*: see *convene*.] A coming together†; a meeting or assembly; esp., a formal assembly, as of representatives or delegates, for action on particular matters; also, the calling together of an assembly; also, an agreement, compact, or contract; specif., an international agreement, esp. one other than a treaty and dealing with a specific matter, as postal service, copyright, patents, etc.; also, general agreement or consent; accepted usage, esp. as a standard of procedure; sometimes, conventionalism; also, a rule, method, or practice established by general consent or accepted usage.—**con-ven'tion-al**, *a.* [LL. *conventionalis*.] Of or pertaining to a convention or assembly; also, of or pertaining to a convention, agreement, or compact; also, pertaining to convention or general agreement; established by general consent or accepted usage; arbitrarily determined; also, conforming or adhering to accepted standards, as of conduct or taste; formal, rather than spontaneous or original; in the *fine arts*, in accordance with accepted models or traditions, rather than in precise imitation of nature.—**con-ven'tion-al-ism**, *n.* Adherence or the tendency to adhere to that which is conventional; also, something conventional.—**con-ven'tion-al-ist**, *n.*—**con-ven-tion-al-i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Conventional quality or character; adherence to convention; also, a conventional practice, principle, form, etc.; pl., with *the*, the conventional rules of propriety.—**con-ven'tion-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render conventional; in the *fine arts*, to represent in a conventional manner.—**con-ven'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
- con-ven-tu-al** (kən-ven'tū-āl), *I. a.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a convent. *II. n.* An inmate of a convent; [cap.] one of an order of Franciscan friars which in the 15th century was separated from the Observants, and which follows a mitigated rule.—**con-ven'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
- con-verge** (kən-vej'j'), *v.*; -verged, -verging. [LL. *convergere*, < L. *con-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, E. *verge*².] *I. intr.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline toward each other, as lines which are not parallel; fig., to tend to a common result, conclusion, etc. *II. tr.* To cause to converge.—**con-ver'gence** (-vēr'jēns), *n.* The act or fact of converging; convergent state or quality. Also **con-ver'gen-cy**.—**con-ver'gent**, *a.* Converging; formed by convergence, as of lines.—**con-ver'ging-ly**, *adv.*
- con-vers-a-ble** (kən-vēr'sā-bl), *a.* [F. *conversible*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*: see *converse*¹.] That may be conversed with, esp. easily and agreeably; also, able or disposed to converse; also, pertaining to or proper for social intercourse.—**con-vers'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**con-vers'a-bly**, *adv.*
- con-ver-sant** (kən-vēr-sant), *a.* [OF. *conversant*, < L. *conversans* (-ant-), pp. of *conversari*: see *converse*¹.] Accustomed to dwell or abide in a particular place†; also, having regular or frequent intercourse; intimately associating; acquainted; also, familiar by use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency; also, having concern or connection; concerned or occupied; also, disposed to converse.—**con-ver'sance**, *n.*—**con-ver-sant-ly**, *adv.*
- con-ver-sa-tion** (kən-vēr-sā'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *conversation*, < L. *conversatio*(n-), < *conversari*: see *converse*¹.] An abiding† or dwelling†; behavior, or manner of living (archaic); association or intercourse; sexual intercourse; intimate acquaintance; esp., informal interchange of thoughts by spoken words; a talk or colloquy; also, a gathering of persons for conversation or discussion†; a conversazione.—**con-ver-sa'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation; also, able or ready to converse; given to conversation.—**con-ver-sa'tion-al-ist**, *n.* One given to or excelling in conversation.—**con-ver-sa'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con-ver-sa'tion-ist**, *n.* A conversationalist.
- con-ver-sa-zi-o-ne** (kən-vēr-sä-tsē-ō'nā), *n.*; pl. -nes (-nāz), It. -ni (-nē). [It.] In Italy and elsewhere, a social gathering for conversation, etc. (as, "By means of frequenting the Duchess of B-'s *conversazione* . . . at Rome, Mrs. Baynard became acquainted with all the fashionable people of that city": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," Sept. 30); also, an assembly for conversation or speaking on literary or scholarly subjects.
- con-verse**¹ (kən-vērs'), *v. i.*; -versed, -versing. [OF. F. *converser*, < L. *conversari*, dwell or associate with, < *con-*, with, + *versari*, dwell, occupy or busy one's self: see *versed*².] To dwell†; hold intercourse, or have to do (obs. or archaic); hold inward communion (*with*); esp., to talk informally with another; interchange thoughts by speech.—**con-verse**¹ (kən'vērs), *n.* Intercourse; inward communion; familiar discourse or talk; conversation.
- con-verse**² (kən'vērs), [L. *convertere*, pp. of *convertere*, turn about: see *convert*.] *I. a.* Turned about; opposite or contrary in direction or action. *II. n.* A thing which is the opposite or contrary of another; esp., one form of words that corresponds to another form of words but with a significant pair of terms interchanged in place (as, 'warm in winter but cold in summer' is the *converse* of 'cold in winter but warm in summer'); in *logic*, a proposition obtained by conversion.—**con-verse-ly** (kən'vērs-li or kən-vērs'li), *adv.*
- con-vers'er** (kən-vēr'sēr), *n.* One who converses.
- con-vers-i-ble** (kən-vēr'si-bl), *a.* See *conversible*.
- con-ver-sion** (kən-vēr'shən), *n.* [L. *conversio*(n-), < *convertere*: see *convert*.] The act of converting, or the state of being converted; transposition; diversion of a thing from the proper or intended use; unauthorized appropriation of another's property; change in character, form, or function; spiritual change from sinfulness to righteousness; change from one religion, party, etc., to another; exchange for an equivalent; in *logic*, the transposition of the subject and the predicate of a proposition, in accordance with certain rules, so as to form a new proposition by immediate inference (as, 'no good man is unhappy' becomes by *conversion* 'no unhappy man is good').
- con-vert** (kən-vērt'), *v.* [L. *convertere* (pp. *conversus*), turn about, turn, change, < *con-*, altogether, + *vertere*, turn.] *I. tr.* To turn about in position or direction†; also, to invert or transpose; transpose the subject and

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

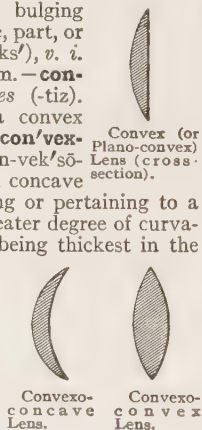
predicate of (a proposition) by logical conversion; also, to turn to another or a particular use or purpose; divert from the proper or intended use; appropriate wrongfully to one's own use; also, to change in character; cause to turn from an evil life to a righteous one; cause to adopt a different religion, party, opinion, etc., esp. one regarded as better; also, to change into something of different form or properties (as, to *convert* grain into spirits); transmute; transform; also, to exchange for an equivalent (as, to *convert* bank-notes into gold). **II. intr.** To turn; also, to turn aside; also, to be converted. — **con-vert** (kon'vert), *n.* One who has been converted, as to a religion or an opinion. — **con-vert-er** (kon-vér'tér), *n.* One who or that which converts; specif., one engaged in converting textile fabrics, esp. cotton cloths, from the raw state, as they come from the loom, into the finished product ready for the market, as by bleaching, dyeing, glossing, etc.; also, an oval vessel in which pig-iron is converted into steel by the Bessemer process; also, in elect., a device for changing the form of an electric current. — **con-vert/i-ble**, *a.* [LL. *convertibilis*.] Capable of being converted; interchangeable or equivalent; transformable; exchangeable for an equivalent; esp., of paper money, capable of being converted into specie. — **con-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **con-vert/i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-vert/i-bly**, *adv.* — **con-ver-tite** (kon-vér-tít), *n.* A convert. See Shakspeare's "King John," v. 1. 19. [Archaic.]



Bessemer Converter in section.

con-vex (kon'veks). [L. *convexus*, < *convehere*, carry together: see *convection*.] **I. a.** Curved like a circle or sphere when viewed from without; bulging and curved. **II. n.** A convex surface, part, or thing. — **con-vex** (kon'veks or kon'veks'), *v. i.* or *t.* To bend or curve in a convex form. — **con-vex-i-ty** (kon'vek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state of being convex; also, a convex surface or thing. — **con-vex-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vex-ness**, *n.* — **con-vex-o=con-cave** (kon'vek'sō-kon'kāv), *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other, as a lens; specif., noting or pertaining to a lens in which the convex face has a greater degree of curvature than the concave face, the lens being thickest in the middle. — **con-vex'o=con'vex**, *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens.

con-vey (kon-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *conveier* (also *convoier*, F. *convoyer*, E. *convoy*), < ML. *conviare*, < L. *con-*, with, + *viare*, travel, < *via*, way.] To escort; guide; carry or transport from one place to another; also, to take away secretly; hence, to steal; also, to lead or conduct as a channel or medium; transmit; also, to communicate or impart; also, to transfer or make over (property); also, to carry on or manage (as, "I will . . . convey the business as I shall find means": Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 2. 109). — **con-vey/a-ble**, *a.* That may be conveyed. — **con-vey/ance**, *n.* The act of conveying; transmission; communication; management; also, an artifice or trick; also, a means of conveyance; a vehicle; a carriage; in *law*, the transfer of property from one person to another, or the deed by which this is effected. — **con-vey/an-er**, *n.* One that brings about the conveyance of anything; esp., a person engaged in conveyancing. — **con-vey/an-cing**, *n.* The drawing of deeds, etc., for the conveyance of property from one person to another. — **con-vey'er**, *n.* One who or that which conveys; a mechanical contrivance for transporting material, as from one part of a building to another. Also **con-vey/or**.



con-vict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*: see *convince*.] To prove or find guilty of an offense, esp. after trial before a legal tribunal; prove or declare guilty of wrong-doing, error, etc.; also, to impress with the sense of guilt; also, to confute (archaic); also, to convince or persuade. — **con-vict'**, *a.* Convicted; proved guilty. [Archaic.] — **con-vict** (kon'vikt), *n.* One who has been convicted, as before a legal tribunal; now, a convicted person undergoing penal servitude.

con-vic-tion (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [LL. *convictio*(-n-), < L. *convincere*: see *convict* and *convince*.] The act of convicting, as before a legal tribunal, or the fact or state of being convicted; also, the act of convincing, or bringing to a recognition of the truth of a thing, or the state of being convinced; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief; also, the fact of being convicted or convinced of wrong-doing or sin; religious compunction. — **con-vic'tion-al**, *a.*

con-vict-ism (kon'vikt-izm), *n.* The convict system; the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements; also, the class or body of convicts.

con-vic-tive (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* Producing conviction; tending to convince.

con-vince (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; -vined, -vincing. [L. *convincere* (pp. *convictus*), overcome by argument or proof, convict of error or crime, prove, < *con-*, altogether, + *vincere*, conquer: cf. *convict*.] To bring to a recognition of the truth of a thing by argument or proof; confute; refute; prove or find guilty; demonstrate or prove; overcome or vanquish. — **con-vin'ced-ly** (-vin'sed-li), *adv.*

— **con-vin'ced-ness**, *n.* — **con-vince'ment**, *n.* The act or fact of convincing, or the state of being convinced; specif., conviction of sin. — **con-vin'cer**, *n.* — **con-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* That may be convinced. — **con-vin'cing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vin'cing-ness**, *n.*

con-vive (kon'viv, F. *kôn-vêv*), *n.* [F., < L. *conviva*, < *con-*, with, + *vivere*, live.] A companion at table, or at a feast or convivial entertainment.

con-viv-i-al (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [L. *convivialis*, < *convivium*, a feast, < *con-*, with, + *vivere*, live.] Of or pertaining to eating and drinking together as a form of pleasure or social entertainment; also, given or disposed to festivities of the table or, more particularly, to social drinking. — **con-viv-i-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being convivial; convivial pleasure; pl., convivial festivities. — **con-viv'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-vo-ca-tion (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *convocatio*(-n-).] The act of convoking, or the fact or state of being convoked; also, a number of persons met in answer to a summons; an assembly; a provincial synod or assembly of the clergy of the Church of England; an assembly of the clergy of a division of a diocese in the American Protestant Episcopal Church. — **con-vo-ca'tion-al**, *a.*

con-vo-ca-tor (kon-vō-kā-tor), *n.* [ML.] One who convokes an assembly; also, a member of a convocation.

con-voke (kon-vōk'), *v. t.*; -voked, -voking. [L. *convocare* (pp. *convocatus*), < *con-*, together, + *vocare*, call.] To call together; assemble by summons. — **con-vok'er** (-vō'kér), *n.*

con-vo-lute (kon-vō-lūt), *v. t.*; -luted, -luting. [L. *convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*: see *convolve*.] To coil up; form into a twisted shape. — **con'vo-lute**, *a.* Rolled up together, or one part over another; in *bot.*, coiled up longitudinally, so that one margin is within the coil and the other without, as a leaf in the bud. — **con'vo-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vo-lu'tion** (-lū'shon), *n.* A rolling or coiling together; rolled up or coiled condition; also, a turn or winding of anything coiled; a whorl; a sinuosity; esp., one of the sinuous folds or ridges of the surface of the brain. — **con-vo-lu'tion-al**, *a.*

con-vo-lu'tion-a-ry (-ā-ri), *a.*

con-volve (kon-volv'), *v.*; -volved, -volving. [L. *convolvere* (pp. *convolutus*), < *con-*, together, + *volvere*, roll.] **I. tr.** To roll or wind together; coil; twist. **II. intr.** To form convolutions; roll or wind involutely. — **con-volve'ment**, *n.*

con-vol-vu-la-ceous (kon-vol-vū-lā'shius), *a.* [See *convolvulus*.] Belonging to the *Convolvulaceæ*, or morning-glory family of plants, which includes the convolvuluses, ipomœas, etc.



Convolute Cotyledons (cross-section).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hêr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardênt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you.

con-vol-vu-lus (kən-vol'vū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-luses*, *L. -li* (-li). [*L.*, bindweed, < *convolvere*: see *convolve*.] Any plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, which comprises erect, twining, or prostrate herbs with trumpet-shaped flowers, certain of which are cultivated for ornament. Cf. *morning-glory* and *bindweed*.

con-voy (kən-voi'), *v. t.* [*OF. convoier* (*F. convoyer*): see *convey*.] To accompany or escort, now usually for protection: as, baggage-wagons *convoied* by troops; a merchantman *convoied* by a war-ship. — **con-voy** (kon'voi), *n.* [*OF. F. convoi.*] The act of conveying; the protection afforded by an escort; an escort, esp. for protection, as an armed force, a war-ship, etc. (as, "For those who must journey Henceforward alone Have need of stout *convoy* Now Great-Heart is gone": Kipling's "Great-Heart: Theodore Roosevelt in 1919"); a party, supply of stores, ship, etc., convoied (as, "As golden *convoy*s sunk at sea Whose wealth might root out penury": Rossetti's "Dante at Verona"); also, a conducting medium†; a channel† or way†; also, a friction-brake, as for a wagon.



Convolvulus (C. sepium).

con-vulse (kən-vuls'), *v. t.*; *-vulsed*, *-vulsing*. [*L. convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, < *con-*, altogether, + *vellere*, pluck.] To shake violently; cause violent agitation or disturbance in; specif., to affect with successive violent and involuntary contractions of the muscles; affect with irregular spasms; hence, to cause to laugh violently. — **con-vul'sion** (-vul'shən), *n.* [*L. convulsio(n).*] A convulsing or being convulsed; violent agitation or disturbance; commotion; specif., a violent and involuntary spasmodic contraction of the muscles, or, in *pl.*, an affection marked by such contractions; hence, a violent fit of laughter. — **con-vul'sion-ary** (-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with convulsion. — **con-vul'sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to convulse; of the nature of or characterized by convulsion; affected with convulsion. — **con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vul'sive-ness**, *n.*

co-ny, **co-ney** (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.*; pl. *conies*, *coney*s (kō'niz or kun'iz). [*OF. conil*, *connil*, < *L. cuniculus*, rabbit.] A rabbit; the skin or fur of the rabbit (obs. or prov. Eng.); the daman, some other animal of the same genus, or a pika; also, a simoleon†. — **co'ny-catch**†, *v. t. or i.* To gull or cheat. See Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," v. 1. 102. — **co'ny-catch'er**†, *n.* A swindler; a cheat.

coo (kō), *v.*; *cooed*, *cooing*. [*Imit.*] **I. intr.** To utter the soft, murmuring sound characteristic of pigeons or doves, or a similar sound; hence, to murmur or talk fondly or amorously. **II. tr.** To utter by cooing. — **coo**, *n.* A cooing sound. — **coo'er**, *n.* — **coo'ing-ly**, *adv.*

coo-ee, **coo-ey** (kō'ē, kō'i), *interj.* and *n.* [*Of native origin.*] A prolonged, shrill, clear call or cry used as a signal by the Australian aborigines and adopted by the settlers in the country. — **coo'ee**, **coo'ey**, *v. i.*; *cooeed*, *cooeied*, *cooeing*, *cooeying*. To utter the call 'cooe': as, "They all began *co'eeing* again, and they heard the others in reply" (H. Kingsley's "Geoffry Hamlyn," xxxviii.).

cook (kūk), *n.* [*AS. cōc*, < *L. coquus*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook.] One whose occupation is the preparation of food by heat or otherwise for the table; one who cooks. — **cook**, *v.* **I. intr.** To act as cook; prepare food by the action of heat; of food, to undergo cooking. **II. tr.** To prepare (food) by the action of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, etc.; subject (anything) to the action of heat; also (often with *up*), to concoct; invent falsely; alter surreptitiously or falsify (colloq.); also, to ruin or spoil (slang). — **cook'=book**, *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. — **cook'er**, *n.* One who or that which cooks; an apparatus or vessel for cooking (as, a steam *cooker*; a fireless *cooker*, a close box-like device into which food, after a preliminary heating, is placed in order to retain the heat and so complete the process of cooking). — **cook'er-y**, *n.*; *pl.*

cookeries (-iz). The art or practice of cooking; also, a place for cooking. — **cook'=shop**, *n.* A place where food is cooked and sold.

cook-y, **cook-ie** (kūk'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [*D. koekje*, dim. of *koek*, cake.] A small cake; esp., in the U. S., a small, flat, sweet cake.

cool (köl), *a.* [*AS. cōl*; akin to *E. cold*, *chill*.] Moderately cold; neither warm nor very cold; imparting or permitting a sensation of moderate coldness (as, a *cool* dress); fig., not excited by passion; calm; unmoved; not hasty; deliberate; also, deficient in ardor or enthusiasm (as, "I'll make them *cool* in zeal unto your grace": Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI., iii. 1. 177); lacking in cordiality (as, a *cool* reception); also, calmly audacious or impudent; also, of a number or sum, without exaggeration or qualification (colloq.: as, a *cool* thousand dollars). — **cool**, *n.* That which is cool; the cool part, place, time, etc.; also, coolness. — **cool**, *v.* [*AS. cōlian.*] **I. intr.** To become cool; fig., to lose the heat of passion or emotion; become less ardent, cordial, etc.; become more moderate. **II. tr.** To make cool; impart a sensation of coolness to; fig., to abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or emotion; moderate, as zeal or strong feeling. — **cool'er**, *n.* One that cools or makes cool; a vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids, etc.; a jail (slang); a cell, as in a jail, for violent or refractory prisoners (slang). — **cool'=head'ed**, *a.* Having a cool head; free from excitement, passion, etc.; not easily excited. — **cool'=head'ed-ness**, *n.*

Coo-lidge (kō'lij) **tube**. [*From the inventor, W. D. Coolidge* (born 1873), American physical chemist.] A tube for the generation of Röntgen rays by means of a cathode consisting of a spiral of tungsten heated to incandescence.

coo-lie, **coo-ly** (kō'li), *n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz). [*E. Ind.*] Among Europeans in India, China, etc., an unskilled native laborer; also, such a laborer employed for cheap service elsewhere.

coo-ish (kō'lish), *a.* Somewhat cool.

cool-ly (kō'li), *adv.* In a cool manner. — **cool'ness**, *n.*

coolth (költh), *n.* [*Cf. warmth.*] The state of being cool; coolness. [*Now chiefly prov.*]

coo'ly, *n.* See *coolie*.

coom (kōm), *n.* [= *culm*.] Soot; dust or refuse, as coal-dust, sawdust, grease from axle-boxes, etc. [*Prov.*]

coomb (kōm), *n.* See *comb*².

coon (kōn), *n.* [*For racoon.*] The racoon; also, a negro (slang, U. S.).

coon-can (kōn'kan), *n.* Same as *conquian*.

coop (kōp), *n.* [*ME. cupe*: cf. *AS. cype*, basket, *D. kuip*, tub, *G. kufe*, coop, tub, vat, *L. cupa*, tub, cask.] A basket†; a kind of basket for catching fish (Eng.); a box or the like, as with bars or wires on one side or more, in which fowls are confined for fattening, transportation, etc.; an inclosure, cage, or pen for poultry, etc.; any narrow confining thing or place, as a room or cell; a prison (slang). — **coop**, *v. t.* To place in or as in a coop; confine narrowly: often with *up*: as, "I had often . . . thought it hard to remain during my youth *cooped* up in one place" (Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," iii.).

coop-er (kō'pēr), *n.* [*ME. couper* = *D. kuiper* = *G. küfer*: cf. *coop*.] One who makes or repairs vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, barrels, tubs, etc. — **coop'er**, *v.* **I. tr.** To make or repair (casks, barrels, etc.); also, to furbish or fix (*up*: colloq.: as, "I'll get the hut *coopered* up a bit for you," H. Kingsley's "Geoffry Hamlyn," xxvii.). **II. intr.** To work as a cooper. — **coop'er-age** (-āj), *n.* The work or business, of a cooper, or the place where it is carried on; the price paid for coopers' work.

co-öp-er-ant (kō-op'ē-rant). **I. a.** Coöperating; operating together. **II. n.** A coöperating agent. — **co-öp'er-an-cy**, *n.*

co-öp-er-ate (kō-op'ē-rät), *v. i.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*LL. cooperatus*, pp. of *cooperari*, < *L. co-*, with, + *operari*: see *operate*.] To work or act together or jointly; unite in producing an effect; specif., to practise economic coöperation. — **co-öp'er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [*LL. cooperatio(n).*] The act or fact of coöperating; joint operation or action; in *polit. econ.*, the combination of persons for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit.

— **co-öp'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv). **I. a.** Coöperating; of or pertaining to coöperation; pertaining to economic coöpera-

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˉ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tion (as, a *coöperative* society; a *coöperative* store). **II. n.** One who coöperates; specif., a member of a coöperative society or organization; also, a coöperative society. — **co-öp'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **co-öp'er-a-tor** (-ə-rā-tŏr), *n.* [LL.] One who coöperates; specif., a member of a coöperative society.

coop-er-y (kŏ'pēr-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). The work of a cooper; a cooper's shop; articles made by a cooper.

co-öpt (kŏ-ŏpt'), *v. t.* [L. *cooptare* (pp. *cooptatus*), < *co-*, with, + *optare*, choose.] To elect into a body by the votes of the existing members. Also **co-öp'tate** (-ŏp'tāt). — **co-öp-ta-tion** (kŏ-ŏp-tā'shŏn), *n.* Election to membership in a body by the votes of the existing members. — **co-öp-ta-tive** (kŏ-ŏp'tā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or chosen by coöptation. — **co-öp-tion** (-shŏn), *n.* Same as *coöptation*.

co-ör-di-nal (kŏ-ör'di-nāl), *a.* [L. *co-*, with, + *ordo* (ordin-), order.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same order.

co-ör-di-nate (kŏ-ör'di-nāt), [L. *co-*, with, + *ordinatus*, ordered, arranged: see *ordinate*.] **I. a.** Of the same order or degree; equal in rank or importance; also, involving coördination; in *math.*, pertaining to coördinates. **II. n.** One who or that which is equal in rank or importance; an equal; in *math.*, any of two or more magnitudes which define the position of a point, line, or the like, by reference to a fixed figure, system of lines, etc.; esp., either of two lines ("Cartesian coördinates"), defining the position of a point in a plane, with reference to two intersecting fixed lines or axes, each defining line being drawn from the point to one axis, parallel to the other axis (either defining line properly being an *ordinate*, with the distance along the axis from the point where it intersects the axis to the point of intersection of the axes themselves as its *abscissa*, although *ordinate* is commonly applied to the defining line drawn to the horizontal axis or to a corresponding length along the other axis, and *abscissa* to the defining line parallel to the horizontal axis) or to a corresponding length along the horizontal axis). — **co-ör-di-nate** (-nāt), *v.*; -nated, -nating. **I. tr.** To place or class in the same order, rank, division, etc.; also, to place or arrange in due order or proper relative position; combine in harmonious relation or action. **II. intr.** To become coördinate; also, to assume proper order or relation; act in harmonious combination. — **co-ör-di-nate-ly** (-nāt-lī), *adv.* — **co-ör-di-na-tion** (-nā'shŏn), *n.* The act of coördinating, or the state of being coördinated; a making or being coördinate; due ordering or proper relation; harmonious combination. — **co-ör-di-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Coördinating; expressing or indicating coördination. — **co-ör'di-na-tor** (-nā-tŏr), *n.*

coot (kŏt), *n.* [ME. *coote*, *cote*, = D. *koet*.] Any of the aquatic birds constituting the genus *Fulica*, characterized by lobate toes and short wings and tail, as *F. atra* ('bald coot') of Europe; also, any of various other swimming or diving birds, as the scoter; also, a fool or simpleton (colloq.).

coot-ie (kŏ'ti), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A louse. [Soldiers' slang.]

cop¹ (kop), *n.* [AS. *cop*, *copp*, top, summit: cf. D. *kop*, G. *kopf*, head.] The top or crest of anything, esp. of a hill (obs. or prov.); a conical heap (prov. Eng.); in *spinning*, a conical mass of thread, etc., wound on a spindle in a spinning-machine.

cop² (kop), *v. t.*; *copped*, *copping*. [Origin uncertain.] To catch; lay hold of; also, to steal. [Slang.] — **cop**², *n.* A policeman. [Slang.]

co-pai-ba (kŏ-pi'bā or -pā'bā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *copaiba*; from Brazilian name.] An oleoresin with aromatic odor and acrid taste, obtained from various tropical (chiefly South American) trees of the *caesalpiniaceae* genus *Copaiba* (or *Copaiba* or *Copaifera*), used in medicine (as a stimulant and

diuretic) and in the arts. Also **co-pai'va** (-pi'vā or -pā'vā). **co-pal** (kŏ'pal), *n.* [Sp. *copal*, < Mex. *copalli*, resin.] A hard, lustrous resin yielded by various tropical trees, used chiefly in making varnishes.

co-palm (kŏ'pām), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A fragrant yellowish balsamic liquid exuded in warm regions by the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*; also, the tree.

co-par-ce-na-ry (kŏ-pār'se-nā-ri), *n.* [See *co-* and *parcenary*.] Joint heirship; also, copartnership; joint ownership.

— **co-par-ce-ner**, *n.* [See *parcener*.] A coheir or coheirress. — **co-par-ce-ny**, *n.* Coparcenary.

co-part-ner (kŏ-pärt'nēr), *n.* [See *co-*.] A fellow-partner; an associate. — **co-part-ner-ship**, *n.*

cope¹ (kŏp), *n.* [AIE. *cope*, *cape*, < ML. *capa*, E. *cape*.] A cloak† or cape†; specif., a long mantle of silk or other material worn by ecclesiastics over the alb or surplice in processions and on other occasions; fig., any cloak-like or canopy-like covering; often, the vault of heaven, or the sky (as, "the cheapest country under the cope"; Shakspeare's "Pericles," iv. 6. 132); in *arch.*, a coping. — **cope**¹, *v.*; *coped*, *coping*. **I. tr.** To furnish with or as with a cope; provide with or as with a coping. **II. intr.** To slope downward like a coping.

cope² (kŏp), *v.*; *coped*, *coping*. [OF. *couper*, strike (F. *couper*, cut), < *coup*, stroke, blow: see *coup*.] **I. intr.** To come to blows†; struggle or contend (with), esp. on fairly even terms or with a degree of success; have to do (with; archaic). **II.† tr.** To meet in contest; meet. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," i. 2. 34.

cope³ (kŏp), *v. t.*; *coped*, *coping*. [= D. *koopen*, buy.] To buy†; bargain for; barter; exchange. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

co-peck (kŏ'pek), *n.* See *keopeck*.

co-pe-pod (kŏ'pē-pod), [NL. *Copepoda*, pl., < Gr. *κόπη*, handle, oar, + *πῶς* (pod-), foot.] **I. n.** Any of the *Copepoda*, a large order of (mostly) minute fresh-water and marine crustaceans, many of which have 4 or 5 pairs of oar-like appendages used esp. for swimming. **II. a.** Belonging or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. — **co-pep-o-dous** (kŏ-pep'ŏ-dus), *a.*

cop-er (kŏ'pēr), *n.* [See *cope*.] A dealer; esp., a horse-dealer. [Eng.]

Co-per-ni-can (kŏ-pēr'ni-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the astronomer Copernicus (1473–1543), who promulgated the now accepted astronomical theory that the earth and the planets move about the sun.

co-pes-mate[†] (kŏps'māt), *n.* [Earlier *copemate*: see *cope*.] A person with whom one copes or contends; an antagonist; also, an associate, companion, or comrade (see Shakspeare's "Lucrece," 925).

cope-stone (kŏp'stŏn), *n.* The top stone of a building or the like; a stone used for or in a coping; fig., the crown or completion.

cop-i-a-ble (kop'i-ā-bl), *a.* That may be copied.

cop-i-er (kop'i-ēr), *n.* One who copies; a copyist.

cop-ing (kŏ'ping), *n.* The uppermost course of a wall or the like, usually made sloping so as to carry off water.

co-pi-ous (kŏ'pi-us), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, < *copia*, plenty: see *copy*.] Having or yielding an abundant supply; often, exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words; also, large in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; ample. — **co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

copped (kopt), *a.* [See *cop*.] Rising to a point; peaked; conical.



Copes.

A: 1, 1, collar and ends of amice (see 2d amice); 2, cope; 3, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of alb. B: 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, border of alb; 5, amice (see 1st amice); 6, 6, sleeves of alb; 7, maniple.

European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

cop-per¹ (kop'ér). [AS. *coper*, *copor*, < LL. *cuprum*, for L. *Cyprium*, 'Cyprian metal,' < *Cyprus*, the island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean.] **I.** *n.* Chem. sym., Cu (see *cuprum*); at. wt., 63.57; sp. gr., 8.84. A malleable, ductile metallic element having a characteristic reddish-brown color; also, a copper coin, as the English penny or halfpenny or the U. S. cent; a vessel made of copper, esp. a large boiler, as for cooking on shipboard; a copper plate with an engraved or etched design, prepared for printing. **II.** *a.* Made of copper; pertaining to copper; copper-colored. — **copper pyrites**, chalcocopyrite. — **cop'per¹**, *v. t.* To cover, coat, or sheathe with copper; also, in the game of faro, to place a copper cent or other token upon (a card) to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; hence (slang), to bet against (a tip, etc.); act in opposition to (a scheme, etc.).

cop-per² (kop'ér), *n.* [See *cop²*.] A policeman. [Slang.] **cop-per-as** (kop'e-rās), *n.* [OF. *copperose*, *couperose* (F. *couperose*), < ML. *cuprosa*, < LL. *cuprum*: see *copper¹*.] Vitriol†; in present use, green vitriol, or ferrous sulphate, used in dyeing, ink-making, medicine, photography, etc.

cop-per-col-or (kop'ér-kul'qr), *n.* A lustrous reddish-brown color. — **cop'per-col'ored**, *a.*

cop-per-glance (kop'ér-glāns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

cop-per-head (kop'ér-hed), *n.* A venomous snake, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, of the U. S., having a copper-colored head, and reaching a length of about 3 feet; also [often *cap.*], a Northern sympathizer with the South during the American Civil War; hence, any one who opposes the government of his own country in the interest of another country. — **cop'per-head-ism**, *n.* The principles or practices of copperheads.

cop-per-ish (kop'ér-ish), *a.* Copper-like; coppery.

cop-per-nick-el (ko'ér-nik'el), *n.* Same as *niccolite*.

cop-per-plate (kop'ér-plāt), *I. n.* A plate of copper on which something is engraved or etched for printing; also, a print from such a plate; also, engraving or printing of this kind. **II. a. Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate.**

cop-per-smith (kop'ér-smith), *n.* A worker in copper; one who manufactures copper utensils; also, the crimson-breasted barbet, *Megalaima haemacephala*, a common bird in India, etc., remarkable for its ringing metallic notes.

cop-per-worm (kop'ér-wérn), *n.* A ship-worm.

cop-per-y (kop'ér-i), *a.* Of, like, or containing copper.

cop-pice (kop'is), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, < *coper*, *couper*, cut: see *coupé*.] A wood or thicket of small trees or bushes, esp. one grown for periodical cutting (as, "When first the liquid note . . . in April suddenly Breaks from a coppice gemm'd with green and red": Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 339); also, small trees or bushes collectively; brushwood or underwood. — **cop'pice**, *v. t.*; — *piced*, — *picing*. To treat as a coppice; cut so as to produce coppice; also, to cover or inclose with or as with a coppice.

cop-ple (kop'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cop¹*.] A crest on a bird's head. [Now prov.] — **cop'ple-crown**, *n.* A tuft of feathers on a bird's head; hence, a crested fowl. [Now prov.] — **cop'ple-crowned**, *a.*

cop-ra (kop'rā), *n.* [E. Ind.] The dried kernel or meat of the cocoanut, from which cocoanut-oil is expressed.

co-pre-mi-a, **co-præ-mi-a** (ko-prē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, blood-poisoning due to absorption of fecal matter. — **co-præ'mic**, **co-præ'mic**, *a.*

cop-ro- Form of Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, used in combination. —

cop-ro-lite (kop'rō-lit), *n.* [+ *-lite*.] A roundish, stony mass consisting of petrified fecal matter of animals. — **coprol-o-gy** (ko-prol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, pick,

gather.] A gathering of ordure or filth; filth in literature or art. — **co-proph'a-gous** (-prof'ā-gus), *a.* [Gr. *κοπροφάγος*: see *-phagous*.] Feeding on dung, as certain beetles.

copse (kops), *n.* [= *coppice*.] A coppice: as, "We arrived at a copse of trees, close to the road-side" (Marryat's "Peter Simple," xxiii.). — **copse'wood**, *n.* A coppice; the wood of a coppice.

Copt (kopt), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *Qibṭī*, Copt, Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian.] One of the natives of Egypt descended from the ancient Egyptians; an Egyptian Christian of the sect of the Monophysites. — **Copt'ic**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Copts. **II. n.** The language of the Copts, still used in the Coptic Church.

cop-u-la (kop'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las*, L. *-læ* (-lē). [L., a band, bond, < *co-*, together, + *apere*, fasten, join.] Something that connects or links together; in *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition, esp. a form of the verb *be*, which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate; in *anat.*, a connecting bone, cartilage, etc. — **cop'u-lar** (-lār), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a copula.

cop-u-late (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; — *lated*, — *lating*. [L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, < *copula*: see *copula*.] **I.† tr.** To join together; couple. **II. intr.** To join together†; specif., to unite in sexual intercourse. — **cop-u-la'tion** (-lā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *copulatio* (n.).] A joining together or coupling, or the resulting state; specif., sexual union or intercourse. — **cop' u-la-tive** (-lā-tiv). [LL. *copulativus*.] **I. a.** Serving to unite or couple (as, a *copulative* conjunction, one, like *and*, that connects the meaning as well as the construction: cf. *disjunctive*); involving connected words or clauses (as, a *copulative* sentence); of the nature of a copula (as, a *copulative* verb, such as *became* in 'he became captain'); also, of or pertaining to copulation. **II. n.** A copulative word; a copulative conjunction; also, a person about to be married† (see Shakspeare's "As You Like It," v. 4. 58). — **cop' u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cop' u-la-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or serving for copulation; copulative.

cop-y (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [OF. F. *copie*, < L. *copia*, plenty, abundance, facilities, ML. a copy or transcript, < L. *co-*, together, + *ops*, power, means, wealth.] Plenty†; fullness† or richness†; also, a transcript, reproduction, or imitation of an original; hence, copyhold; also, one of the various examples or specimens of the same book, engraving, or the like; also, that which is to be transcribed, reproduced, or imitated; an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil; written or printed matter to be reproduced in type; also, copyright. — **cop'y**, *v.*; *copied*, *copying*. [OF. F. *copier*, < ML. *copiare*, < *copia*.] **I. tr.** To make a copy of; transcribe; reproduce; also, to follow as a pattern or model; imitate; also, to produce as a copy of something else. **II. intr.** To make a copy or copies; make or do something in imitation of something else.

cop-y-book (kop'i-bŭk), *n.* A book for or containing copies, as of documents; also, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

cop-y-hold (kop'i-hōld), *n.* In England, a tenure of lands of a manor by transcript of the roll or record of the manorial court; also, an estate held by this tenure. — **cop'y-hold'er**, *n.* One who holds an estate in copyhold.

cop-y-hold-er (kop'i-hōl'dēr), *n.* One who or that which holds copy; a proof-reader's assistant who reads the copy aloud, or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof.

cop-y-ing (kop'i-ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which copies: often in composition, as in *copying-ink* (ink suitable for making originals from which copies are to be taken in a copying-press), *copying-paper* (thin unsized paper used in making copies in a copying-press), *copying-press* (a machine for taking by pressure copies of originals made with copying-ink), *copying-ribbon* (a ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in typewriting matter to be copied in a copying-press).

cop-y-ist (kop'i-ist), *n.* A copier; esp., a transcriber of documents.

cop-y-right (kop'i-rīt), *I. n.* The exclusive right, granted by law for a certain term of years, to make and dispose of copies of, and otherwise to control, a literary, musical, or



Copperhead.

artistic work. **II. a.** Protected by copyright.—**cop'y-right**, *v. t.* To secure a copyright on; protect by copyright.—**cop'y-right'er**, *n.*

coque (kok, F. kok), *n.* [F., 'shell.'] A loop, knot, or bow of ribbon for trimming.

coque-li-cot (kōk'li-kō, F. kok-lē-kō), *n.* [F., poppy, orig. an imitative word for the crow of the cock, whose red crest the flower was thought to resemble.] The common red poppy, *Papaver rhœas*; also, the bright-red color of its corolla.

co-quet (kō-ket'), [F., dim. of *coq*, cock.] **I. n.** A male flirt; also, a coquette. [Obs. or archaic.] **II. a.** Coquetish.—**co-quet'**, *v. i.*; —*quetted*, —*quetting*. [F. *coqueter*.] To trifle in love; flirt; play the coquette; in general, to act without seriousness or decision; trifle or dally (*with*).—**co-quet-ry** (kō'ket-ri), *n.*; pl. —*ries* (—riz). [F. *coquetterie*.] The behavior or arts of a coquette; flirtation; trifling.—**co-quette** (kō-ket'), *n.* [F., fem. of *coquet*.] A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration and affections of men for mere self-gratification; a flirt: as, "Ichabod . . . had to win his way to the heart of a country *coquette*, beset with a labyrinth of whims and caprices" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow).—**co-quet'tish**, *a.* Resembling a coquette; pertaining to or characterized by coquetry.—**co-quet'tish-ly**, *adv.*

co-quil-la-nut (kō-kēl'yā-nut), *n.* [Pg. *coquilha*, dim. of *coco*, coconut.] The elongated oval fruit or nut of a South American palm, *Attalea funifera*, having a very hard brown shell, which is extensively used in turnery.

co-qui-na (kō-kē'nā), *n.* [Sp., shell-fish, cockle.] A soft, whitish rock composed of fragments of marine shells.

co-qui-to (kō-kē'tō), *n.*; pl. —*tos* (—tōz).

[Sp., dim. of *coco*, coconut.] A palm, *Jubæa spectabilis*, of Chile, bearing small edible nuts, and yielding a sap which is boiled to a sweet syrup.

cor-a-cle (kor'ā-kl), *n.* [W. *corwgl*.]

A small boat of a type used in Wales and elsewhere, made by covering a wicker frame with leather, oilcloth, or the like: as, "In his hand The stripling held an oar, and on his back, Like a broad shield, the *coracle* was hung" (Southey's "Madoc," i. 13. 172).—**cor'a-cler** (—klēr), *n.* One who uses a coracle.

cor-a-coid (kor'ā-koid), [Gr. *κορακοειδής*, < *κόραξ*, raven, crow, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I. a.** Resembling a crow's beak; noting or pertaining to a bony process extending from the scapula toward the sternum of most mammals, or a homologous part forming a distinct bone in the pectoral arch of monotremes, birds, reptiles, etc. **II. n.** The coracoid process or bone.

cor-al (kor'al), [OF. *coral* (F. *corail*), < LL. *corallum*, L. *corallium*, < Gr. *κοράλλιον*.] **I. n.** The hard, calcareous (red, white, black, etc.) skeleton of any of various mostly compound, marine coelenterate animals, the individual polyps of which come forth by budding; such skeletons collectively, as forming reefs, islands, etc.; an animal of this kind; something made of coral, as an ornament, child's toy, etc.; also, the unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the color of red coral. **II. a.** Composed of or containing coral; pertaining to or resembling coral, esp. red coral.—**cor'al-ber'ry**, *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub, *Symphoricarpos*, bearing clusters of coral-red berries in the axils of the leaves.—**cor'aled**, **cor'alied**, *a.* Abounding in coral.—**cor'al-lif'er-ous** (kor'al-lif'e-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing coral.—**cor'al-line** (—lin). [LL. *corallinus*.] **I. a.** Con-

sisting of or containing coral; coral-like; coral-red. **II. n.** Any alga or seaweed of the genus *Corallina* or related genera, having a red color and calcareous fronds; also, any of various coral-like animals.—**cor'al-lite** (—lit), *n.* In *paleon.*, a fossil coral; in *zool.*, the coral skeleton of an individual polyp.—**cor'al-loid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Having the form or appearance of coral. Also **cor-al-loi'dal**.—**cor-ral-lum** (ko-ral'um), *n.*; pl. *coralla* (—ā). [LL.] The calcareous skeleton of a compound coral, consisting of individual corallites.—**cor'al-root**, *n.* Any species of the orchidaceous genus *Corallorhiza*, comprising brownish or yellowish plants destitute of green foliage and parasitic on the roots of other plants: so called from the coral-like rootstock.—**cor'al-snake**, *n.* Any of various snakes with red markings, esp. of the venomous genus *Elaps*, as *E. fulvius* of the southern United States.

co-ran-to (ko-ran'tō), *n.* Same as *courante*.

cor-ban (kōr'ban), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*.] Among the ancient Jews, an offering of any kind made to God, esp. in fulfillment of a vow.

cor-beil (kōr'bel), *n.* [F. *corbeille*, < LL. *corbicula*, dim. of *L. corbis*, basket.] In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in the form of a basket of flowers, fruit, etc.

cor-bel (kōr'bel), *n.* [OF. *corbel* (F. *corbeau*), dim. of *corb*, < L. *corvus*, raven.] In *arch.*, a supporting projection of stone, wood, etc., on the face of a wall.—**cor'bel**, *v.*; —*beled* or —*belled*, —*beling* or —*bellling*. **I. tr.** To furnish with or support by a corbel or corbels. **II. intr.** To project on or as on corbels.

—**cor'bel-ing**, **cor'bel-ling**,

n. In *arch.*, the construction of corbels; work consisting of corbels; specif., an overlapping arrangement of stones, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below.

cor-bie (kōr-bi), *n.* [OF. *corb*, raven: see *corbel*.] A raven; a crow. [Sc.].—**cor'bie-steps**, *n. pl.* A series of step-like projections on the sloping sides of a gable.

cord (kōrd), *n.* [OF. F. *corde*, < L. *chorda*,

cord, string: see *chord*¹.] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted or woven together; sometimes, a hangman's rope; also, something resembling a cord or rope; a cord-like rib on the surface of cloth; hence, a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy; *pl.*, corduroy breeches or trousers; *sing.*, in *fig. use*, any influence which binds, restrains, etc.; also, a measure of cut wood (orig. measured with a cord), equal to 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad; in *anat.*, a cord-like structure (as, the spinal *cord* or the vocal *cords*: see under *spinal* and *vocal*).—**cord foot**, a measure of cut wood equal to one eighth of a cord, or 16 cubic feet.—**cord**, *v. t.* To furnish with a cord; bind or fasten with cords; also, to pile or stack up (wood) in cords.—**cord-age** (kōr'dāj), *n.* Cords or ropes collectively, esp. in a ship's rigging (as, "He . . . Heard . . . the rattle of *cordage* Thrown on the deck": Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," iv.); also, quantity of wood measured in cords.

cor-date (kōr'dāt), *a.* [NL. *cordatus*, < L. *cor* (cord-), heart.] Heart-shaped, as a shell; esp., of leaves, heart-shaped with the attachment at the notched end. Cf. *obcordate*.—**cor'date-ly**, *adv.*

cord-ed (kōr'ded), *p. a.* Furnished with, made of, or in the form of cords; ribbed, as a fabric; bound with cords; also, of wood, stacked up in cords.



Fisherman with Coracle.



Corbel.



Corbie steps. — Schaffhausen, Switzerland.



Fan-coral (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*).



Cordate Leaf.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviŕy, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natŕe; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

Cor-de-li-er (kôr-dê-lêr', F. kôr-dê-lyâ), *n.* [F.] A Franciscan friar (so called from his girdle of knotted cord); *pl.*, a certain Parisian political club in the time of the French Revolution, which met in an old convent of the Cordeliers or Franciscans.

cor-delle (kôr'del or kôr-del'), *n.* [F., dim. of *corde*, E. *cord*.] A tow-line. [Canada and local, U. S.]-**cor-delle** (kôr'del or kôr-del'), *v. t. or i.*; -delled, -delling. To tow (a boat) with a cordelle. [Canada and local, U. S.]

cord-er (kôr'dér), *n.* One who or that which furnishes with or applies a cord.

cor-dial (kôr'djal). [OF. F. *cordial*, < ML. *cordialis*, < L. *cor* (cord-), heart.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the heart; also, invigorating the heart; stimulating; fig., hearty; warmly friendly. **II. n.** Anything that invigorates or exhilarates; esp., a cordial or stimulating medicine; also, a strong, sweet, aromatic alcoholic liquor; a liqueur.-**cor-dial'i-ty** (-djâl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). Cordial quality or feeling; heartiness; warm friendliness; an instance or expression of cordial feeling.-**cor'dial-ly**, *adv.*-**cor'dial-ness**, *n.*

cor-di-form (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cor* (cord-), heart: see -form.] Heart-shaped.

cor-dil-le-ra (kôr-dil-yâ'râ), *n.* [Sp., ult. < L. *chorda*, cord, a string.] A chain of mountains: often in *pl.*, as, the *Cordilleras* of the Andes or of western North America.-**cor-dil-le-ran**, *a.*

cord-ing (kôr'ding), *n.* The act or work of one who or that which cords; also, an arrangement of cord on or about something, as for ornament or for fastening; also, the cords or ribs of a corded fabric.

cord-ite (kôr'dit), *n.* [So named from its cord-like or cylindrical form.] A smokeless powder composed chiefly of nitroglycerin and guncotton.

cor-don (kôr'don), *n.* [F. *cordón*, < *corde*, E. *cord*.] A cord or braid worn for ornament or as a fastening; a ribbon worn, usually diagonally across the breast, as a badge of a knightly or honorary order; a line of sentinels, military posts, or the like, inclosing or guarding a particular place; a line beyond which passage is prohibited, as about an infected district; in *fort.*, a projecting course of stones at the base of a parapet; also, the coping of an escarp; in *arch.*, a string-course.-**sanitary cordon**. See under *sanitary*, *a.*-**cor-don bleu** (kôr-dôn blé). [F., blue ribbon.] The sky-blue ribbon worn as a badge by knights of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of knighthood under the Bourbons; hence, some similar high distinction; also, one entitled to wear the cordon bleu; hence, any person of great distinction in his field.-**cor-don sa-ni-taire** (kôr-dôn sâ-nê-târ). [F.] Same as *sanitary cordon*, under *sanitary*, *a.*

Cor-do-van (kôr'dô-van). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Cordova, Spain; [*i. c.*] designating a kind of leather made orig. at Cordova, at first of goatskin tanned and dressed, but later also of split horsehide, etc.; also, made of this leather. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Cordova; [*i. c.*] cordovan leather.

cor-du-roy (kôr'dū-roï). [Appar. < F. *corde du roi*, 'king's cord' (not found, however, in F. as a name for the fabric).] **I. n.** A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface; *pl.*, trousers or breeches made of this; *sing.*, a corduroy road. **II. a.** Made of corduroy; also, resembling corduroy; specif., constructed of logs laid together transversely, as a road across swampy ground.-**cor'du-roy**, *v. t.* To form, as a road, by laying logs together transversely; also, to make a corduroy road over.

cord-wain (kôr'dwân), *n.* [OF. *cordoan*, < Sp. *cordovan* (now *cordobán*), leather of Cordova.] Cordovan leather: as, "Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vi. 2. 6). [Archaic.]-**cord'wain-er**, *n.* A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather, or in leather of any kind; a shoemaker. [Archaic.]-**cord'wain-er-y**, *n.* The craft or occupation of a cordwainer; working in leather; shoemaking. [Archaic.]

cord-y (kôr'di), *a.* Of or like cord.

core (kôr), *n.* [ME. *core*: cf. L. *cor*, heart.] The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds; hence, the central part of anything, as the unburnt part in the center

of a piece of coal, or the fibrous innermost part of a boiler; also, a central portion cut out and removed; a central part left after the surrounding parts have been cut away; also, a central part different from what surrounds it; also, the heart, or innermost or most essential part, of anything; in *foundry*, an inner mold placed within an outer mold to fill a space intended to be left hollow in a casting; in *elect.*, the piece of iron, bundle of iron wires, or the like, forming the central or inner portion of an electromagnet, induction-coil, or the like; in *teleg.*, the central conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable.-**core**, *v. t.*; *cored*, *coring*. To remove the core of (fruit); also, to cut from the central part of something (as, "From one vast mount of marble stone The mighty temple had been *cored*": Joaquin Miller's "Walker in Nicaragua," i. 33); also, to inclose in the center of something; in *foundry*, to make or mold on a core.

co-re-li-gion-ist (kô-rê-lij'ôn-ist), *n.* [See *co-*.] An adherent of the same religion as another.

co-re-op-sis (kô-rê-op'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kôpis*, bug, + *ôpus*, appearance; so called from the form of the seed.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Coreopsis*, including familiar garden species with yellow, brownish-red, or party-colored (yellow and red) flowers.

cor-e-plas-ty (kôr'ê-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *kôpē*, pupil: see -plasty.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the pupil of the eye; esp. one for forming an artificial pupil.-**cor-e-plas'tic**, *a.*

cor-er (kôr'ér), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of apples, etc.

co-re-spond-ent (kô-rê-spon'dênt), *n.* [See *co-*.] In *law*, a joint respondent, esp. in a divorce proceeding.-**co-re-spond'en-cy**, *n.*

corf (kôr'f), *n.*; *pl. corves* (kôrvz). [Cf. D. *korf*, basket.] A basket (obs. or prov. Eng.); formerly, a large, strong basket used for carrying ore, coal, etc., in mining; now, a wooden or iron box or tub so used.

Cor-fi-ote (kôr'fi-ôt), *n.* [See *-ote*.] A native or inhabitant of the island of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian Islands (to the west of Greece). Also **Cor'fute** (-füt).

co-ri-a-ceous (kô-ri-â'shius), *a.* [LL. *coriaceus*, < L. *corium*, leather.] Resembling leather; also, consisting of leather.

co-ri-an-der (kô-ri-an'dér), *n.* [OF. F. *coriandre*, < L. *coriandrum*, < Gr. *kopiavrov*.] An apiaceous plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, bearing aromatic seed-like fruit ('coriander-seeds') used in cookery and medicine; also, the fruit or seeds.

Co-rin-thi-an (kô-rin'thi-an). **I. a.** Pertaining to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece noted for its artistic adornment, luxury, and licentiousness; hence, ornate, as literary style; luxurious; licentious; also, amateur; in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to one of the three Greek orders, distinguished by a capital adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Corinth; also, a gay, licentious, or shameless fellow; a man of fashion; a wealthy amateur sportsman; an amateur, esp. an amateur yachtsman; *pl.*, the two books or epistles of the New Testament addressed by St. Paul to the Corinthians.

co-ri-um (kô'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. coria* (-â). [L., skin, hide, leather.] In *anat.*, the sensitive vascular layer of the skin, beneath the epidermis; the derma; also, the corresponding layer of the mucous membrane.

cork (kôr'k), *n.* [ME. *cork* = D. *kurk* = G. *kork*; perhaps through Sp. < L. *cortex*, bark, or possibly L. *quercus*, oak.] The outer bark of a species of oak, *Quercus suber*, of Mediterranean countries, used for making stoppers



Coriander.



Corinthian Order (Roman example).

(variable) *ç* as *d* or *j*, *ç* as *s* or *sh*, *ç* as *t* or *ch*, *ç* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *çh*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *˘*, primary accent; *˙*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of bottles, floats, etc.; also, the tree itself; also, something made of cork; a piece of cork, or of other material (as rubber), used as a stopper for a bottle, etc.; in *bot.*, an outer tissue of bark (much developed in the oak *Quercus suber*) produced by and exterior to the phellogen.—**cork cambium**. See *cambium*.—**cork**, *v. t.* To provide or fit with cork or a cork; stop with or as with a cork (often with *up*); also, to blacken with burnt cork.

cork-age (kôr'kāj), *n.* The corking or uncorking of bottles, or a charge made for this; specif., a charge made by hotel-keepers, etc., for uncorking and serving bottles of wine or other liquor not supplied by the house.

corked (kôrkt), *p. a.* Provided or stopped with a cork; also, blackened with burnt cork; also, of wine, tasting of the cork, or having the flavor spoiled by poor corking.

cork-er (kôr'kër), *n.* One who or that which corks; also (slang), something that closes a discussion or settles a question; something striking or astonishing; something very good of its kind.

cork-i-ness (kôr'ki-nes), *n.* Corky quality.

cork-ing (kôr'king), *p. a.* That corks; also, excellent or fine (slang).

cork-screw (kôr'skrë), *I. n.* An instrument consisting of a metal screw or helix with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles. *II. a.* Resembling a corkscrew; helical or spiral.—**cork'screw**, *v. I. tr.* To cause to advance in a spiral or zigzag course; also, to draw with or as with a corkscrew. *II. intr.* To move in a spiral course.

cork-tree (kôr'krë), *n.* The tree *Quercus suber*, a species of oak, from which cork is obtained; also, any of certain trees with a wood resembling cork.

cork-wood (kôr'kwüd), *n.* Cork; also, the light and porous wood

of any of certain trees and shrubs, as the balsa, *Ochroma lagopus*, or a widely distributed tropical malvaceous tree, *Pariti tiliaceum* (or *Hibiscus tiliaceus*), or, esp. in the U. S., a stout shrub or small tree, *Leitneria floridana*, with shining deciduous leaves, densely pubescent aments, and a drupaceous fruit; also, any of these trees or shrubs.

cork-y (kôr'ki), *a.* Of the nature of cork; cork-like; fig., light, buoyant, lively, or skittish (colloq. or prov.); also, of wine, corked.—**cork'y-headed**, *a.* Light-headed; frivolous: as, "corky-headed, graceless gentry" (Burns's "Brigs of Ayr," 170). [*Sc.*]

corm (kôrm), *n.* [*NL. cormus*, < *Gr. κορυβς*, tree-trunk with boughs lopped off, < *κελευν*, cut short, shear: see *shear*.] In *bot.*, a fleshy, bulb-like, subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the upper surface and roots usually on the lower, and sometimes covered by a few membranous scales (as in the crocus) or sometimes naked. Cf. *bulb*.

cor-mo-phyte (kôr'mō-fit), *n.* [*NL. Cormophyta*, pl., < *Gr. κορυβς* (see *corm*) + *φυτέν*, plant.] Any of the *Cormophyta*, an old primary division or group of plants having an axis differentiated into stem and root, and including all phanerogams and the higher cryptogams.—**cor-mo-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

cor-mo-rant (kôr'mō-rant), *n.* [*OF. cormaran* (F. *cormoran*), < *ML. corvus marinus*, sea-raven.] Any bird of the genus *Phalacrocorax*, comprising large, voracious, totipalmate water-birds with a long neck and a pouch under the beak in which they hold

captured fish, as *P. carbo*, a common species of America, Europe, and Asia; fig., a greedy or rapacious person (as, "His treasured stores these cormorants consume": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," i.).

corn¹ (kôrn), *n.* [*AS. corn* = *D. koren* = *G. korn* = *Icel. korn* = *Goth. kaur*; akin to *L. granum*, grain.]

A grain, as of sand (now chiefly prov.); also, a small, hard seed or fruit, esp. of a cereal plant; collectively, the seeds of cereal plants, or the plants themselves (used in Great Britain of grain generally, in England esp. of wheat, and in Scotland esp. of oats; in the U. S., commonly restricted to maize or Indian corn).—**corn**¹, *v. I. tr.* To granulate, as gunpowder; also, to preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat; also, to plant (land) with corn; to feed with corn; also, to make drunk (slang). *II. intr.* Of plants, to form corns or seeds.

corn² (kôrn), *n.* [*OF. corn*, horn (F. *cor*, horn, corn on the foot), < *L. cornu*, horn.] A horny induration or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core, caused by undue pressure or friction, esp. on the toes or feet.

-corn. Termination from *L. cornu*, horn, in adjectives and nouns, as *bicorn*, *cavicorn*, *longicorn*, *plumicorn*, *unicorn*.

cor-na-ceous (kôr-nā'shius), *a.* [*L. cornus*, cornel, < *cornu*, horn.] Belonging to the *Cornaceæ*, a family of plants, mostly shrubs and trees, including the cornel or dogwood, tupelo, etc.

corn-bread (kôrn'bred'), *n.* A kind of bread made of corn-meal.

corn-cob (kôrn'kob), *n.* The elongated woody receptacle in which the grains of an ear of maize are embedded; also, a tobacco-pipe with a bowl made of this.

corn-cock-le (kôrn'kok'li), *n.* A sileneous annual, *Agrostemma githago*, bearing red or white flowers, common as a weed among crops of grain.

corn-col-or (kôrn'kul'qr), *n.* A light, soft yellow.—**corn'-col'ored**, *a.*

corn-crack-er (kôrn'krak'ër), *n.* One of a low class of whites in the southeastern U. S.; a cracker; also, the corn-crake.

corn-crake (kôrn'krāk), *n.* A European rail, *Crex pratensis*, a bird common in grain-fields.

corn-crib (kôrn'krib), *n.* A ventilated structure used for the storage of unshelled Indian corn.

corn-dodg-er (kôrn'doj'ër), *n.* A kind of cake made of Indian meal, fried or baked hard. [Southern U. S.]

cor-ne-a (kôr'nē-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *L. corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] In *anat.*, the transparent anterior part of the external coat of the eye, covering the iris and the pupil. Cf. *sclerótica*.—**cor'ne-al**, *a.*

corned (kôrnd), *p. a.* Granulated; also, preserved or cured with salt, as beef; also, intoxicated (slang).

cor-nel (kôr'nel), *n.* [*OF. cornille*, *corneille*, also *cornolle* (F. *cornouille*), < *L. cornus*, cornel-tree.] Any of the trees or shrubs, or rarely herbs, constituting the genus *Cornus*, as *C. sanguinea*, the European dogwood, or *C. florida*, the flowering dogwood of America.—**cor-ne'lian**¹ (-nē'lyan), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the cornel.

cor-ne-lian² (kôr-nē'lyan), *n.* See *carnelian*.

cor-ne-ous (kôr'nē-us), *a.* [*L. corneus*, < *cornu*, horn.] Consisting of a horny substance; horny; horn-like.

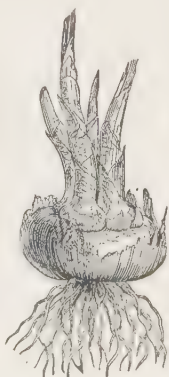
cor-ner (kôr'nër), *n.* [*OF. cornere*, *corniere*, < *corne*, horn, horn-like projection, < *L. cornu*, horn.] The meeting-place of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle; also, a projecting angle, esp. the place where two streets meet; sometimes, an end or margin; also, the space between two



Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).



Corkwood (*Pariti tiliaceum*).



Corm of Crocus.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hër; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actqr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꙗн, then; y, you;

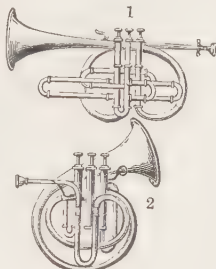
converging lines or surfaces near their intersection; hence, any narrow, secluded, or secret place; any part, even the least or the most remote; a region or quarter (as, all the *corners* of the earth); also, a piece to protect the corner of anything; also, a monopolizing or a monopoly of the available supply of a stock or commodity, for the purpose of raising the price.—**cor'ner**, *v.* **I. tr.** To furnish with corners; also, to place in or drive into a corner; fig., to force into an awkward or difficult position, or one from which escape is impossible; also, to form a corner in (a stock, etc.). **II. intr.** To meet in, or be situated on or at, a corner; also, to form a corner in a stock or commodity.—**cor'nered**, *a.* Having a corner or corners: as, four-cornered.—**cor'ner-er**, *n.*—**cor'ner=stone**, *n.* A stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and serves to unite them; specif., a stone built into a corner of the foundation of an important edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building, usually laid with formal ceremonies, and often hollowed out and made the repository of documents, etc.; fig., something of fundamental importance (see Eph. ii. 20).—**cor'ner-wise**, *adv.* In the manner of a corner; so as to form a corner; also, from corner to corner; diagonally.

cor-net (kôr'net or kôr-net'), *n.* [OF. F. *cornet*, horn, also F. *cornette*, head-dress, standard, cavalry cornet, < OF. *corne*, < L. *cornu*, horn.] Orig., a musical wind-instrument made of or resembling a horn†; later, a rude musical instrument of the oboe class†; now, a brass wind-instrument of the trumpet class, with valves and pistons ('cornet-à-pistons'); also, a little cone of paper twisted at the end, used for inclosing small wares; also, a head-dress formerly worn by women; the great white cap worn by Sisters of Charity; also, the standard or flag of a troop of cavalry†; the troop itself†; formerly, an officer in a troop of cavalry, who carried the colors.

—**cor'net-à-pis'tons** (-à-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons*. [F., 'cornet with pistons.'] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, with valves and pistons; a cornet.—**cor'net-cy** (-si), *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet in a troop of cavalry.—**cor'net-ist**, **cor-net'tist**, *n.* A player upon the cornet.

corn-field (kôr'n'fêld), *n.* A field in which corn (in the U. S., maize or Indian corn) is grown.

corn-flow-er (kôr'n'flou'êr), *n.* Any 1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

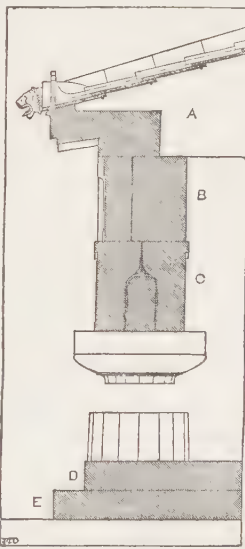


Cornets-à-pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

cor-nice (kôr'nis), *n.* [F. *cornice*, now *corniche*, < It. *cornice*, possibly < L. *cornix*, crow: cf. *corbel*, ult. < L. *corvus*, raven.] A horizontal molded projection which crowns or finishes a wall, building, etc.; specif., the uppermost member of an entablature, resting on the frieze; also, any of various other ornamental moldings or bands, as for concealing hooks or rods from which curtains are hung or for supporting picture-hooks.—**cor'nice**, *v. t.*; -*niced*, -*nicing*. To furnish or finish with or as with a cornice.

cor-nic-u-late (kôr-nik'ū-lăt), *a.* [L. *corniculatus*, < *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, horn.] Horned; having small horn-like processes.

Cor-nif-er-ous (kôr-nif'ê-rus), *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn: see -*ferous*.] In *geol.*, noting or pertaining to a portion of the Devonian system containing hornstone.



Doric Cornice Construction.
A, cornice; B, frieze; C, architrave; D, stylobate; E, stereobate.

Cor-nish (kôr'nish). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Cornwall in southwestern England, its inhabitants, or the Celtic language formerly spoken by them. **II. n.** The ancient Celtic language of Cornwall.—**Cor'nish-man** (-mən), *n.*; pl. -*men*.

corn-law (kôr'n'lă), *n.* A law relating to trade in grain, esp. to its exportation or importation; in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws regulating the home and foreign grain-trade repealed in 1846.

corn-meal (kôr'n'mêl'), *n.* Meal made of corn or grain—oatmeal (Sc.); Indian meal (U. S.).

corn-oys-ter (kôr'n'ois'têr), *n.* A fritter containing Indian corn cut from the cob: in appearance somewhat like a fried oyster.

corn-pith (kôr'n'pith), *n.* The pith of the stalk of maize, which is used in the manufacture of paper and has been used at the back of the armor of war-ships to prevent water from entering shot-holes.

corn-pone (kôr'n'pôn), *n.* Corn-bread, esp. of a plain or simple kind; a cake or loaf of this. [Southern U. S.]

corn-pop-per (kôr'n'pop'êr), *n.* A utensil, as a long-handled covered pan of woven wire, in which pop-corn is popped.

corn-rose (kôr'n'rôz), *n.* The common red poppy, *Papaver rhæas*; also, the corn-cockle.

corn-sal-ad (kôr'n'sal'ad), *n.* Any of several plants of the genus *Valerianella*, sometimes found wild in grain-fields, and used for salad.

corn-stalk (kôr'n'stāk), *n.* The stalk or stem of corn, esp. Indian corn.

corn-starch (kôr'n'stārch), *n.* A starch, or a starchy flour used for making puddings, etc., made from Indian corn.

corn-sug-ar (kôr'n'shùg'ār), *n.* A sugar made from Indian corn, being the common form of glucose.

cor-nu (kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-nū-ä). [L.: see *horn*.] A horn, or horn-like part or process.

cor-nu-co-pi-a (kôr-nū-kō'pī-ä), *n.* [LL., for L. *cornu copia*, 'horn of plenty.'] The fabulous horn of the goat Amalthea, which suckled Zeus, represented as overflowing with flowers, fruit, etc., and symbolizing plenty; hence, an overflowing supply; also, a horn-shaped or conical receptacle or ornament.—**cor-nu-co'pi-ate** (-ät), *a.* Having the shape of a cornucopia, as certain shells.

cor-nute (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [L. *cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.] Having horns; horn-shaped; in *bot.* and *zool.*, furnished with a horn-like appendage or process. Also **cor-nut'ed** (-nūt'-ted).

corn-y (kôr'ni), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or abounding in corn: as, "While each corny spear shoots up its head" (Burns's "Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson," 69).

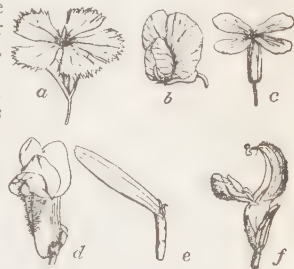
cor-o-dy, **cor-ro-dy** (kôr'ō-di), *n.*; pl. -*dies* (-diz). [ML. *corrodium*, *corredium*; akin to E. *curry*.] An allowance, as of food, etc., for one's maintenance; also, the right to this. [Now chiefly hist.]

cor-rol-la (kō-rōl'ä), *n.*; pl. -*las*. [L., garland, dim. of *corona*: see *corona*.] In *bot.*, the internal envelop or floral leaves of a flower, usually of delicate texture and of some color other than green; the petals.—**co-rol'lar**, *a.*

cor-ol-la-ry (kôr'ō-lä-ri), *Brit.* also *kō-rōl'ä-ri*, *n.*; pl. -*ries* (-riz). [LL. *corollarium*, corollary, L. gift, gratuity, orig. garland, < L. *corolla*: see *corolla*.] A mathematical proposition incidentally proved in proving another; hence, an immediate or easily drawn inference; also, a natural consequence or result; also, an appendix†; also, something in excess†, or a surplus† (see Shakspeare's "Tempest," iv. 1. 57).

cor-ol-late (kôr'ō-lăt), *a.* In *bot.*, having or resembling a corolla. Also **cor'ol-lat-ed** (-lăt-ed).

co-ro-na (kō-rō'nä), *n.*; pl. -*nas*, L. -*næ* (-nê). [L., garland, wreath, E. *crown*.] A crown or garland, esp. that bestowed among the ancient Romans as a reward for distinguished



Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: a, unguiculate; b, papilionaceous; c, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: d, perispermate; e, ligulate; f, labiate.

services; a circular chandelier suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church; a white or colored circle of light seen round a luminous body, esp. the sun or moon (in meteorology, restricted to those circles due to the diffraction produced by thin clouds or mist: cf. *halo*); in *astron.*, a luminous envelop outside of the sun's chromosphere, observable during eclipses and remarkable for its radiating streamers; in *arch.*, that part of a cornice supported by and projecting beyond the bed-molding, and surmounted by the cymatium; in *anat.*, the upper portion or crown of a part, as of the head or a tooth; in *bot.*, a crown-like appendage, esp. one on the inner side of a corolla, as in the narcissus.

cor-o-nach (kôr'ô-nach), *n.* [Gael. *coranach*, outcry, dirge.] In Scotland and Ireland, a song or lamentation for the dead; a dirge: as, "The village maids and matrons round The dismal *coronach* resound" (Scott's "Lady of the Lake," iii. 15).

cor-o-nal (kôr'ô-nal or kô-rô'-), *a.* [L. *coronalis*, < *corona*: see *corona*.] Pertaining to or resembling a crown or corona; in *anat.*, noting or pertaining to a suture extending across the skull between the frontal bone and the parietal bones.—**cor'ô-nal**, *n.* A crown or coronet; a garland; in *anat.*, the coronal suture.—**cor'ô-nal-ly**, *adv.*

cor-o-na-ry (kôr'ô-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *coronarius*, < *corona*: see *corona*.] Pertaining to or resembling a crown; in *anat.*, encircling like a crown, as certain blood-vessels.—**coronary cushion**, a thickened ring of tissue encircling the upper part of the hoof in horses and allied animals, which secretes the horny material constituting the wall of the hoof.

cor-o-nate, **cor-o-nat-ed** (kôr'ô-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [L. *coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, to crown, < *corona*: see *corona*.] In *bot.*, etc., having a corona or a crown-like part.

cor-o-na-tion (kôr'ô-nā'shən), *n.* [OF. *coronacion*, < L. *coronare*, to crown: see *coronate*.] The act or ceremony of investing a king, etc., with a crown; fig., the crowning of a work; completion.

cor-o-ner (kôr'ô-nēr), *n.* [AF. *corouner*, 'officer of the crown,' < *coroune*: see *crown*.] An officer, as of a county or municipality, orig. (in England) charged with the interests of the crown, but whose chief function in modern times is to investigate, by inquest before a jury, any death not clearly due to natural causes.—**cor'ô-ner-ship**, *n.*

cor-o-net (kôr'ô-net), *n.* [OF. *coronnette*, dim. of *corone*: see *crown*.] A small or inferior crown; specif., a crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign; also, a crown-like ornament for the head, as of gold or jewels; also, some crown-like part; the lowest part of the pastern of a horse, just above the hoof.—



British Coronets.

cor'ô-net-ed, *a.* 1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes. Adorned with or wearing a coronet.

co-ro-ni-form (kô-rô'ni-fôrm), *a.* [L. *corona*, crown: see *-form*.] Having the form of a crown; crown-shaped.

co-ro-ni-um (kô-rô'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *corona*: see *corona*.] An unidentified gaseous substance having a characteristic green line detected in the spectrum of the sun's corona.

cor-o-noid (kôr'ô-noid), *a.* [Gr. *κορώνη*, crow, something hooked: see *-oid*.] Curved like a crow's beak; noting or pertaining to any of various processes of bone of this shape, as one on the lower jaw.

cor-po-ral¹ (kôr'pô-ral), *n.* [Obs. F. *corporal*, for *caporal*, < It. *caporale*, appar. < *capo* (< L. *caput*, head, or possibly < L. *corpus*, body.)] In the army, a non-commissioned officer ranking next below a sergeant and having charge of a squad.—**corporal's guard**, a small detachment under arms, such as is usually placed under the command of a corporal; in general, a very small body of persons.—**Little Corporal**. See under *little*, *a.*

cor-po-ral² (kôr'pô-ral), [L. *corporalis* (as *n.*, ML. *corporale*), < *corpus*, body.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the human body (as, *corporal* punishment, punishment inflicted on the body); bodily; physical; also, personal (as, *corporal* possession); also, corporeal† or material†; in *zool.*, of or

pertaining to the body proper, as distinguished from the head and limbs. **II.** *n.* *Eccles.*, a fine cloth, usually of linen, on which the consecrated elements are placed during the celebration of the eucharist.—**cor-po-ral'i-ty** (-ral'i-ti), *n.*—**cor'po-ral-ly**, *adv.*

cor-po-rate (kôr'pô-rāt), *v.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, < *corpus*, body.] **I.** *tr.* To incorporate; unite in one body; embody. [Archaic.] **II.** *intr.* To join or unite in one body. [Archaic.]—**cor'po-rate** (-rāt), *a.* United in one body; also, pertaining to a united body, as of persons; also, forming a corporation; also, of or pertaining to a corporation.—**cor'po-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-po-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [J.L. *corporatio* (*n.*)] A number of persons united or regarded as united in one body; specif., an artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities distinct from those of its members (as, a *corporation* aggregate, one consisting of a number of members at the same time, as the mayor and aldermen of a city or the governing body of a college; a *corporation* sole, one consisting of but one person at a time, as a king and his successors; a joint-stock *corporation*, one whose ownership is divided into transferable shares, the object usually being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each); also, the abdomen, esp. when large and prominent (colloq.).—**cor'po-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Corporate.—**cor'po-ra-tor** (-rā-tōr), *n.* A member of a corporation, esp. one of the original members.

cor-po-re-al (kôr'pô-rē-āl), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, < *corpus*, body.] Of the nature of the physical body; bodily; of the nature of matter; material; tangible; pertaining to material things.—**cor-po-re-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), **cor-po-re-al-ness**, *n.*—**cor-po-re-al-ly**, *adv.*

cor-po-re-i-ty (kôr'pô-rē-i-ti), *n.* [ML. *corporeitas*, < L. *corporeus*: see *corporeal*.] Corporeal nature or quality; materiality.

cor-po-sant (kôr'pô-zant), *n.* [Pg. *corpo santo*, 'holy body.'] A light, due to atmospheric electricity, sometimes seen on the mastheads, yard-arms, etc., of ships and on church-towers, tree-tops, etc.: as, "Sailors have a notion that if the *corposant* rises in the rigging, it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down, there will be a storm" (Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxxiv.).

corps (kôr, F. kôr), *n.*; pl. *corps* (kôrz, F. kôr). [F.: see *corpse*.] A body or number of persons associated or acting together; *milit.*, an organized military body consisting of officers and men or of officers alone (as, the U. S. Marine Corps, Corps of Engineers, or Signal Corps); also, an army-corps.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [OF. (also F.) *corps*, earlier *cors* (see *corse*), < L. *corpus*, body.] A living body†; also, a dead body, usually of a human being.—**corpse=can'dle**, *n.* The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp, seen in churchyards etc., supposed to portend death and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take: as, "And dreadful lights crept up from out the marsh—*Corpse-candles* gliding over nameless graves" (Tennyson's "Harold," iii. 1. 214).—**corpse=gate**, *n.* Same as *lich-gate*.—**corpse=light**, *n.* Same as *corpse-candle*.

cor-pu-lent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, < *corpus*, body.] Large or bulky of body; portly; stout; fat; also, corporeal†.—**cor'pu-lence**, **cor'pu-len-cy**, *n.*—**cor'pu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

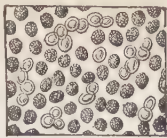
cor-pus (kôr'pus), *n.*; pl. *corpora* (-pô-rā). [L.] The body of a man or animal; a body or complete collection, as of writings, laws, etc.; the material substance of anything; principal, as opposed to interest or income; in *anat.*, any of various bodies, masses, or parts of special character or function.

Cor-pus Chris-ti (kôr'pus kris'ti). [L., 'body of Christ.'] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a festival in honor of the eucharist, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

cor-pus-cle (kôr'pus-l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] A minute particle; a minute body forming a more or less distinct part of an organism; in *physics* and *chem.*, a minute or elementary particle of matter; specif., an electron:

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, ðlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, arðent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

in *physiol.*, one of the minute bodies which form a constituent of the blood ('blood-corpuscles,' both red and white), the lymph ('lymph-corpuscles,' white only), etc.—**cor-pus-cu-lar** (kŭ-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a corpuscle or corpuscles; consisting of corpuscles.—**cor-pus-cule** (kŭl), *n.* A corpuscle.



Human Blood-corpuscles (magnified).

cor-rade (kŏ-răd'), *v. t.*; -rased, -rad-ing. [*L. corradere* (pp. *corrusus*), < *com-*, together, + *radere*, scrape.] To scrape or rub together; wear by scraping; in *geol.*, to cause (rock fragments, etc., transported by streams, etc.) to rub together and become worn down into finer material; also, to erode.
cor-ral (kŏ-răl'), *n.* [Sp.: cf. *kraal*.] A pen or inclosure for horses, cattle, etc. (as, "the corral, a narrow place, encompassed by the high clay walls, where . . . the horses and mules of the fort are crowded for safe-keeping": Parkman's "Oregon Trail," ix.); also, an inclosure formed of wagons during an encampment, for defense against attack.—**cor-ral'**, *v. t.*; -ralled, -ralling. To confine in or as in a corral; hence, to seize or capture (colloq., U. S.); also, to form (wagons) into a corral.

cor-ra-sion (kŏ-ră-shŏn), *n.* [See *corrade*.] The act of corrad-ing; specif. in *geol.*

cor-rect (kŏ-rekt'), *v. t.* [*L. correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, keep straight, direct.] To set right; remove the errors or faults of; rectify; also, to point out or mark the errors in; also, to admonish or rebuke in order to cause amendment; discipline; punish; also, to counteract the operation or effect of (something hurtful); in *math.*, *physics*, etc., to alter or adjust so as to bring into accordance with a standard or the like.—**cor-rect'**, *a.* In accordance with an acknowledged or accepted standard; proper; also, conforming to fact or truth; free from error; accurate.—**cor-rect'a-ble**, **cor-rect'i-ble**, *a.* That may be corrected.—**cor-rect-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rec'tion** (rek'shŏn), *n.* [*L. correctio(n)-*.] The act of correcting, or the state of being corrected; also, that which is substituted or proposed for what is wrong; an emendation.—**cor-rec'tion-al**, *a.*—**cor-rec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rec'tive**. *I. a.* Tending to correct; having the quality of correcting. *II. n.* A corrective agent.—**cor-rec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rect'ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rect'ness**, *n.*—**cor-rect'or**, *n.*

cor-re-late (kŏr-ĕ-lăt or kŏr-ĕ-lăt'), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. com-*, with, + *relatus*, pp.: see *relate*.] *I. intr.* To have a mutual relation; stand in correlation. *II. tr.* To place in or bring into mutual relation or orderly connection.—**cor-re-late** (kŏr-ĕ-lăt). *I. a.* Mutually related; correlated. *II. n.* Either of two related things, esp. when one implies the other.—**cor-re-la'tion** (lă'shŏn), *n.* The act of correlating, or the state of being correlated; mutual relation of two or more things, parts, etc.—**cor-rel-a-tive** (kŏ-rel-ă-tiv), *a.* Being in correlation; mutually related; esp., so related that each implies or complements the other. *II. n.* Either of two things, as two terms, which are correlative.—**cor-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rel'a-tive-ness**, **cor-rel-a-tiv'i-ty** (tiv'i-ti), *n.*

cor-rep-tion (kŏ-rep'shŏn), *n.* [*L. correptio(n)-*, < *corripere*, seize on, shorten, < *com-*, with, + *rapere*, seize.] A shortening in pronunciation; in *anc. pros.*, the treating as metrically short of a syllable usually taken as long.

cor-re-spond (kŏr-ĕ-spond'), *v. i.* [*L. com-*, together, + *respondere*: see *respond*.] To be similar or analogous, as one thing to another; answer in function, position, amount, etc.; be in agreement or conformity; agree (*with*); be conformable (*to*); also, to have intercourse; esp., to communicate by exchange of letters.—**cor-re-spond'ence**, *n.* The act or fact of corresponding; relation of similarity or analogy; agreement; conformity; also, intercourse; esp., communication by exchange of letters; also, letters that pass between correspondents; letters contributed to a newspaper, etc.—**correspondence school**, a school which gives instruction by correspondence.—**cor-re-spond'ent**. *I. a.* Corresponding; having a relation of correspondence; also, responsive or submissive (as, "I will be *correspondent* to command": Shakspeare's "Tempest," i. 2. 297). *II. n.* A thing that corresponds to something else; also, one who has

regular business relations with another, esp. at a distance; also, one who communicates by letters; one who contributes letters to a newspaper, etc., esp. one employed to contribute news, etc., regularly from a distant place.—**cor-re-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-re-spond'ing**, *p. a.* That corresponds; correspondent; corresponding by letters.—**cor-re-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-re-spon'sive** (-spon'siv), *a.* Corresponding; correspondent.

cor-ri-dor (kŏr'i-dŏr or -dŏr), *n.* [*F. corridor*, < *It. corridore*, < *correre*, < *L. currere*, run.] A covered walk or passage (now rare); also, a gallery or passage connecting parts of a building; a passage into which several apartments open; specif., a narrow passage along the side of a railroad-car, into which a number of separate compartments open (hence, *corridor-car*, a car having such a passage; *corridor-train*, a train of corridor-cars); also, a narrow tract of land forming a passageway, as one belonging to an inland country and affording an outlet to the sea.

cor-rie (kŏr'i), *n.* [*Gael. coire*, caldron.] A circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain. [*Sc.*]

cor-ri-gen-dum (kŏr-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. -*da* (-dă). [*L.*, neut. gerundive of *corrige*: see *correct*.] An error to be corrected; esp., an error in print indicated as such (chiefly in *pl.*).

cor-ri-gi-ble (kŏr'i-ji-bl), *a.* [*ML. corrigibilis*, < *L. corrige*: see *correct*.] Capable of being corrected; submissive to correction; also, corrective (see Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 329).—**cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

cor-ri-val (kŏ-rĭ-văl). [*L. corralis*, < *com-*, with, + *ribalis*, rival.] *I. n.* A rival; a competitor; also, a partner (see Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 4. 31). *II. a.* Being in rivalry or competition.

cor-rob-o-rant (kŏ-rob'ŏ-rănt). [See *corroborate*.] *I. a.* Strengthening; invigorating. *II. n.* Something that strengthens; a strengthening medicine; a corroboratory fact, statement, etc.

cor-rob-o-rate (kŏ-rob'ŏ-răt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [*L. corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, < *com-*, altogether, + *robore*, strengthen: see *roborent*.] To strengthen; also, to make more certain; confirm.—**cor-rob-o-ra'tion** (-ră'shŏn), *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation, as of a statement; also, that which corroborates; a corroboratory fact, statement, etc. (as, "If my testimony were without corroborations you would reject it as incredible": C. B. Brown's "Wieland," i.).—**cor-rob'o-ra-tive** (-ră-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of corroborating; verifying; confirmatory.—**cor-rob'o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rob'o-ra-tor** (-ră-tŏr), *n.*—**cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry** (-ră-tŏ-ri), *a.* Corroborative.

cor-rob-o-ree (kŏ-rob'ŏ-rĕ), *n.* [*Native Australian*.] A native Australian dance of sacred, festive, or warlike character; hence (chiefly Australian), any large or noisy gathering; a disturbance; an uproar.

cor-rode (kŏ-rŏd'), *v.*; -roded, -roding. [*L. corrodere* (pp. *corrosus*), < *com-*, altogether, + *rodere*, gnaw.] *I. tr.* To eat away gradually as if by gnawing, esp. by chemical action. *II. intr.* To penetrate by corrosion; also, to become corroded; undergo corrosion.—**cor-rod'er** (-rŏ-dĕr), *n.*—**cor-rod'i-ble**, *a.* That may be corroded.

cor-ro-dy, *n.* See *corody*.

cor-ro-sion (kŏ-rŏ'shŏn), *n.* [*LL. corrosio(n)-*.] The act or process of corroding; corroded condition; also, a product of corroding, as rust.

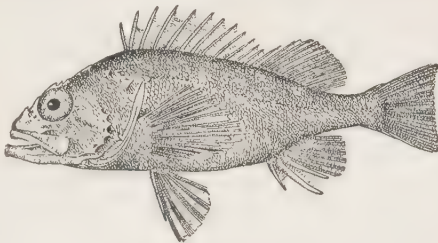
cor-ro-sive (kŏ-rŏ'siv), *a.* Having the quality of corroding, eating away, or consuming.—**corrosive sublimate**, bichloride of mercury, HgCl₂, a strongly acrid, highly poisonous, white crystalline salt, prepared by sublimation, much used as an antiseptic and sometimes internally in minute doses as medicine.—**cor-ro'sive**, *n.* Something corrosive, as an acid, drug, etc.—**cor-ro'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**cor-ro'sive-ness**, *n.*

cor-ru-gate (kŏr'ŏ-găt), *v.*; -gated, -gating. [*L. corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, < *com-*, altogether, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle.] *I. tr.* To wrinkle (the skin, etc.); in general, to draw or bend into folds or alternate furrows and ridges. *II. intr.* To become corrugated.—**cor-ru-gate**, *a.* Corrugated; wrinkled; furrowed.—**cor-ru-ga'tion** (-gă'shŏn), *n.* The act of corrugating, or the state of being corrugated; also, a wrinkle, fold, furrow, or ridge.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *ch*, *Sc.* loch; *ñ*, *F.* bonbon; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˈ*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cor-rupt (kə-rup't'), *v.* [L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, < *com-*, altogether, + *rumpere*, break.] **I. tr.** To mar, spoil, or destroy (archaic); also, to change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; infect or taint; contaminate; also, to vitiate morally; pervert; deprave; also, to vitiate the integrity of; make venal; bribe; also, to alter (a language, text, etc.) for the worse; debase. **II. intr.** To become corrupted or corrupt. — **cor-rupt'**, *a.* Corrupted; putrid; infected or tainted; depraved or debased; dishonest or venal; influenced by bribery; vitiated by errors or alterations, as a text. — **cor-rupt'er**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-ble** (-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [LL. *corruptibilis*.] That may be corrupted. — **cor-rupt-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt'ion** (-shən), *n.* [L. *corruptio(n)-*.] The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt; putrefactive decomposition; putrid matter; moral perversion; depravity; perversion of integrity; corrupt or dishonest proceedings; bribery; perversion from a state of purity; debasement, as of a language; a debased form of a word; also, any corrupting influence or agency; in *law*, formerly, a taint or defect ('corruption of blood') in consequence of attainder of treason or felony, by which the person attainted was disabled from inheriting, holding, or transmitting lands, etc. — **cor-rupt'ion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates or uses corruption, esp. in public affairs. — **cor-rupt'ive**, *a.* Tending to corrupt. — **cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* **cor-sage** (kôr'sāj, F. kôr-sāzh), *n.* [OF. F. *corsage*, < *cors*: see *corse*.] The body†; the bust†; also, the body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice.

cor-sair (kôr'sār), *n.* [F. *corsaire*, < ML. *cursarius*, < *cursus*, hostile excursion, booty, L. a running, E. *course*.] One engaged in privateering, esp. one of the privateersmen of the Barbary coast; also, the vessel employed; a privateer; sometimes, a pirate or a piratical vessel; also, a rockfish, *Sebastes rosenblati*, of the California coast.

Corsair (*Sebastes rosenblati*).

corse (kôrs), *n.* [OF. *cors*, body: see *corpse*.] A living body†; also, a corpse, or dead body (archaic: as, "A mantle o'er the corse he laid . . . A soldier's cloak for winding sheet," Scott's "Rokeby," vi. 33).

corse-let, **cors-let** (kôrs'let), *n.* [OF. F. *corselet*, dim. of *cors*: see *corse*.] Armor for the body, esp. the breastplate and the piece for the back taken together; in *zool.*, the thorax of an insect.

cor-set (kôr'set), *n.* [OF. F. *corset*, dim. of *cors*: see *corse*.] A close-fitting outer body-garment†; *sing.* or *pl.*, a shaped, close-fitting inner garment stiffened with whalebone or the like and capable of being tightened by lacing, inclosing the trunk and extending for a distance above and below the waist-line, worn, chiefly by women, to give shape and support to the body; stays.

— **cor'set-cov'er**, *n.* A woman's undergarment, a kind of bodice, usually sleeveless, for wearing over the corset. — **cor'set-ed**, *a.* Wearing a corset. — **cor-se-tière** (kôr-sē-tiär), *n.* [F. (masc. *corsetier*).] A woman who makes or sells corsets.

Cor-si-can (kôr'si-kān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the island of Corsica, its inhabitants, or their dialect. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of the island of Corsica; also, the Corsican dialect of Italian.

cors-let (kôrs'let), *n.* See *corselet*.

cor-tège (kôr-tāzh', F. kôr-tāzh), *n.* [F. *cortège*, < It. *corteccio*, < *corte*, = E. *court*.] A train of attendants; a procession.



Corset of German or Flemish Pikeman (about 1600), with tassels (t) and morion (m).

Cor-tes (kôr'tes), *n.* *pl.* or *sing.* [Sp. and Pg., *pl.* of *corte*, = E. *court*.] The two houses constituting the national legislative body of Spain, or those of Portugal.

cor-tex (kôr'teks), *n.*; *pl.* *cortices* (-ti-sēz). [L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, rind, shell.] In *bot.*, bark or rind; in *anat.* and *zool.*, an external or superficial layer, as of the kidney; esp., the layer of gray matter which invests most of the surface of the brain. — **cor'ti-cal** (-ti-kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of cortex. — **cor'ti-cate**, **cor'ti-cat-ed** (-kāt, -kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *corticatus*.] Having a cortex. — **cor'ti-cole** (-kōl), **cor'tic'o-lous** (-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [See *-cole*, *-colous*.] Living or growing on bark, as certain lichens. — **cor'ti-cose** (-kōs), **cor'ti-cous**, *a.* [L. *corticōsus*.] Consisting of or resembling cortex; also, having a cortex.

cor-run-dum (kō-run'dum), *n.* [Tamil *kurundam*, < Skt. *kuruvinda*, ruby.] A native oxide of aluminium, occurring in many varieties, including the sapphire, ruby, etc.; specif., any of certain opaque forms of this mineral used as abrasives.

cor-rus-cant (kō-rus'kāt), *a.* Coruscating; flashing.

cor-us-cate (kôr'us-kāt or kō-rus'kāt), *v. i.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, flash.] To emit vivid flashes of light; shine with a quivering light; flash or sparkle; sometimes fig.: as, "the blaze of Apollonia's coruscating conversation" (Disraeli's "Lothair," viii.). — **cor-us-ca-tion** (kôr-us-kā'shən), *n.* The act of coruscating; flashing or a flash of light. Also fig.

cor-vée (kôr-vā'), *n.* [F. *corvée*, < ML. *corrogata*, required work, < L. *corrogare*, < *com-*, together, + *rogare*, ask.] Labor, as on the repair of roads, exacted by a feudal lord.

cor-vette (kôr-vet'), *n.* [F. *corvette*, < L. *corbita*, ship of burden, < *corbis*, basket.] A war-ship of the old sailing class, having a flush deck and usually only one tier of guns. — **cor-vine** (kôr'vin), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, < *corvus*, raven.] Pertaining to or resembling a crow; belonging or pertaining to the *Corvidæ*, a family of birds including the crows, ravens, jays, etc.

Cor-y-bant (kôr'i-bant), *n.* [L. *Corybas* (*pl.* *Corybantes*), < Gr. *Κορύβας* (*pl.* *Κορύβαντες*).] One of the spirits or secondary divinities fabled to form the train of the Asiatic goddess Cybele, following her over the mountains by torchlight with wild music and dancing; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who conducted her worship with similar frenzied rites. — **Cor-y-ban'tic**, *a.*

cor-ryd-a-lis (kō-rid'ā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυδαλλίς*, crested lark, < *kórys*, helmet.] Any plant of the papaveraceous genus *Carpnoides*, comprising erect or climbing herbs with divided leaves, tuberous or fibrous roots, and very irregular spurred flowers.

Cor-y-don (kôr'i-dŏn), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κορύδων*.] In pastoral literature, a name for a shepherd or rustic.

cor-ymb (kôr'imb), *n.* [L. *corymbus*, < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, head, top, cluster of fruit or flowers.] In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence resembling a raceme but having a relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels, so that the flowers form a flat-topped or convex cluster, the outermost flowers being the first to expand. — **cor-ym-bif'er-ous** (-im-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing corymb. — **co-rym-bose** (kō-rim'bōs or kôr-im'bōs'), *a.* Characterized by or growing in corymb; corymb-like. — **co-rym'-bose-ly**, *adv.*

cor-y-phæ-us (kôr-i-fē'us), *n.*; *pl.* *-phæi* (-fē'i). [L., < Gr. *κορυφαῖος*, < *κορυφή*, head.] The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; the leader of any chorus; in general, a leader.

co-ry-phée (kō-rē-fā), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphæus*: see *coryphæus*.] A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

co-ry-za (kō-rī'zā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κορυζα*.] In *pathol.*, acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; cold in the head.



Corydalis. — Inflorescence.



Corymb.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hér; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, êlect, agöny, intö, ùnite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ardënt, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

cost-ly (kôst'li), *a.*; compar. *costlier*, superl. *costliest*. Costing much; of great price or value; sumptuous; also, occasioning great expenditure (as, a *costly* experiment); expensive; dear; also, lavish or extravagant (archaic).—**cost-li-ness**, *n.*

cost-ma-ry (kost'mā-ri), *n.* [ME. *cost* (< L. *costum*, kind of aromatic plant) + *Mary*.] A perennial asteraceous plant, *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, with fragrant leaves, used as a pot-herb and in salads, etc.

cos-trel (kos'trel), *n.* [OF. *costrel*, appar. orig. a flask hung at the side, < *coste*, < L. *costa*, rib, side.] A bottle or vessel of leather, earthenware, or wood, often of flattened form and commonly having an ear or ears to suspend it by, as from the waist, formerly in general use, and still used in rural England for carrying drink to the field: as, "A youth that, following with a *costrel*, bore The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine" (Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 386). Sometimes called *pilgrim-bottle*.



Costrels.

cos-tume (kos'tūm or kos-tūm'), *n.* [F. *costume*, < It. *costume*, < L. *consuetudo*, custom: see *consuetude*.] The custom or usage, with respect to manner, dress, furniture, etc., of the place or period of something represented in art or literature; the manner, dress, etc., thus represented; also, the style of dress, including ornaments and the way of wearing the hair, peculiar to a nation, class, or period; also, fashion of dress appropriate to a particular occasion or season (as, court *costume*; winter *costume*); hence, dress with reference to its fashion or style; garb; also, dress or garb belonging to another period, place, etc., as worn on the stage, at balls, etc. (also attrib.: as, a *costume* drama, one in which such dress is worn, esp. one laid in another period than the present); also, a set of outer garments, esp. for a woman.

—**cos-tume** (kos'tūm or kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; -tumed, -tuming. To furnish with a costume or dress; provide appropriate dress for.—**cos-tum-er** (kos'tū-mēr or kos-tū'mēr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes. Also (F.) **cos-tu-mier** (kos-tū-myā).

co-sy (kō'zi), etc. See *cozy*, etc.

cot¹ (kot), *n.* [AS. *cot*, neut. (also *cote*, fem.), = D., LG., and Icel. *kot* = G. *koth*.] A small or humble dwelling-house; a cottage; also, a small erection for shelter or protection; also, a sheath or covering, as a finger-stall.

cot² (kot), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.; from Hind.] A light bedstead; a light portable bed, as one of canvas or the like stretched on a frame; a small bed or crib for a child; *navul*, a swinging bed made of canvas.

co-tan-gent (kō-tan'jēnt), *n.* [NL. *cotangens* (-ent-): see *co-* and *tangent*.] In *trigon.*, the tangent of the complement of a given angle or arc.—**co-tan-gen'tial** (-jen'shāl), *a.*

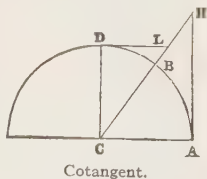
cot-bet-ty (kot'bet'i), *n.*; pl. *-bet-ties* (-iz). [See *cot*¹ and *betty*.] A man who meddles with household affairs proper to women. [U. S.]

cote¹ (kōt), *n.* [AS. *cote*: see *cot*¹.] A cot or small house (now only north. Eng.); also, a shelter for sheep, pigs, pigeons, etc.

cote² (kōt), *v. t.*; coted, coting. [Cf. F. *côtoyer*, go by the side of, ult. < L. *costa*, rib, side.] To pass by and get before; outstrip; surpass. [Obs. or archaic.]

co-teau (kō-tō'), *n.*; pl. *-teaux* (-tōz', F. -tō). [F., dim. of *côte*, hillside, < L. *costa*, rib, side.] An upland; a broad, flat-topped ridge of moderate elevation. [Northwestern U. S.]

côte-lette (kōt-let), *n.* [F.] A cutlet.



Cotangent.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AH, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

co-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (kō-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), etc., **co-tem-po-ra-ry** (kō-tem'pō-rā-ri), etc. Same as *contemporaneous*, etc., *contemporary*, etc.

co-ten-ant (kō-ten'ant), *n.* [See *co-*.] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.—**co-ten'an-cy**, *n.*—**co-ten'ure** (-ūr), *n.* Tenure with another or others; joint tenure.

co-te-rie (kō'tē-ri), *n.* [F., set, coterie, earlier an association of peasants to hold land from a lord, cotters' tenure, < OF. *cotier*, pertaining to or holding by cotters' tenure: cf. *cotter*¹.] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of associating together, esp. for social purposes; sometimes, a clique.

co-ter-mi-nous (kō-tēr'mi-nus), etc. Same as *conterminous*, etc.

co-thurn (kō-thēr'n'), *n.* Same as *cothurnus*.

co-thur-nus (kō-thēr'nus), *n.*; pl. *-ni* (-ni). [L., < Gr. *κόθρνος*.] The buskin or high shoe of the Greeks and Romans; specif., the high, thick-soled shoe worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors, often taken as symbolic of tragedy.

co-ti-dal (kō-ti'dāl), *a.* [See *co-*.] Pertaining to a coincidence of tides; noting a line connecting points where it is high tide at the same time.

co-til-lion (kō-til'yōn), *n.* [F. *cotillon*, old dance for four or eight persons, cotillion, orig. 'petticoat,' dim. of OF. *cote*, E. *coat*.] Any of various dances of the quadrille kind; in the U. S., a complex dance, or entertainment of dancing, consisting of picturesque or elaborate 'figures,' with changing of partners and giving of 'favors'; a german.

co-til-lon (kō-tē-yōn), *n.* [F.] A cotillion.

cot-quean[†] (kot'kwēn), *n.* [Appar. < *cot*¹ + *quean*.] A common or vulgar housewife; a coarse hussy; also, a man who busies himself with women's household affairs (cf. *cotbetty*).

co-trust-ee (kō-trus-tē'), *n.* [See *co-*.] A joint trustee.

Cots-wold (kots'wōld), *n.* One of a breed of large sheep with long wool; so called from the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, England.

cot-tā (kot'ā), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML.: see *coat*.] *Eccles.*, a surplice; esp., a short surplice, with short sleeves or sleeveless, worn esp. by choristers.

cot-ta-bus (kot'ā-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κότταβος*.] An ancient Greek game which consisted in throwing wine from a drinking-cup into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the liquid.

cot-tage (kot'āj), *n.* [ML. *cotagium*, < *cota*, cot, = E. *cote*¹.] A small dwelling-house of humble character; a small country residence or detached suburban house; one of several detached houses forming an institution, as an asylum or a hospital; a temporary residence, as at a pleasure-resort, often large and costly (U. S.).—**cottage cheese**, a kind of soft white cheese made of skim-milk curds.—**cot-tagged**, *a.* Studded with cottages.—**cot-tag-er** (kot'ā-jēr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

cot-ter¹, **cot-tar** (kot'ēr, -ār), *n.* [ML. *cotarius*, < *cota*, cot, = E. *cote*¹.] One occupying a cot, or a cot and land, by tenure of labor; also, a Scottish peasant occupying a cot and holding a plot of land under a system similar to cottier tenure; also, an Irish cottier.

cot-ter² (kot'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A pin, wedge, key, or the like, fitted or driven into an opening in order to secure something or hold parts together. Also **cot'ter-el**.

cot-ti-er (kot'i-ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cotier*, adj.: see *coterie*.] A peasant occupying a cot; a cotter; specif., an Irish peasant holding a portion of land directly from the owner, the amount of rent being fixed not by custom or private agreement but by public competition ('cottier tenure').



Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from a Greek vase.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tu, then; y, you;

cot-to-lene (kot'ō-lēn), *n.* [From *cotton* + *L. oleum*, oil.] A preparation of cotton-seed oil, used like lard in cookery.

cot-ton (kot'n), *n.* [OF. *F. coton*, < *Ar. qutun*.] A soft, white, downy substance consisting of the hairs or fibers attached to the seeds of plants of the malvaceous genus *Gossypium*, used in making fabrics, thread, wadding, gun-cotton, etc.; also, a plant yielding cotton, as *G. hirsutum* ('upland cotton') or *G. barbadense* ('sea-island cotton'): such plants collectively, as a cultivated crop; also, cloth, thread, etc., made of cotton; also, any soft, downy substance resembling cotton, growing on some other plant.



Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).
a, opened boll or capsule.

—**cotton batting**, cotton-wool in bats or sheets.—**cot-ton**, *v.* **I. tr.** To form a nap on; also, to furnish with or envelop in cotton. **II. intr.** To form a nap, as cloth; also, to prosper or succeed; also (colloq.), to get on together, or agree; make friends (as, "He and I cottoned together": H. Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," xxxi.); become attached (to).—**cot-ton=cake**, *n.* A mass of compressed cotton-seeds after the oil has been expressed, used for feeding cattle, etc.—**cot-ton=gin**, *n.* A machine for separating the fibers of cotton from the seeds: invented by Eli Whitney in 1792 or 1793.—**cot-ton=grass**, *n.* Any of the rush-like cyperaceous plants constituting the genus *Eriophorum*, common in swampy places and bearing spikes resembling tufts of cotton.—**cot-ton=seed**, *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant, yielding an oil ('cotton-seed oil') which is used as a substitute for olive-oil, etc.—**cot-ton-tail**, *n.* The common rabbit, *Lepus sylvaticus*, of the U. S.: so named from its fluffy white tail.—**cot-ton=waste**, *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.—**cot-ton-weed**, *n.* Any of certain plants with stems and leaves covered with a soft, hoary pubescence, as any plant of the asteraceous genus *Gnaphalium* or any of various plants of allied genera.—**cot-ton-wood**, *n.* Any of several American species of poplar (as *Populus deltoides*) with cotton-like tufts on the seeds.—**cot-ton=wool**, *n.* Cotton in its raw state, as on the boll or gathered for use.—**cot-ton=worm**, *n.* The destructive larva of a noctuid moth, *Aletia argillacea*, which attacks the leaves of the cotton-plant.—**cot-ton-y**, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling cotton; also, covered with a down or nap resembling cotton.

cot-y-le (kot'i-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -læ (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κοτύλη*, something hollow, cup, socket.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum.

cot-y-le-don (kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοτύληδων*, any cup-shaped hollow, < *κοτύλη*: see *cotyle*.] In *bot.*, the primary or rudimentary leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, of the embryo of plants.—**cot-y-le'don-a-ry** (-ā-rī), **cot-y-le'don-ous**, *a.*

cot-y-loid (kot'i-loid), *a.* [Gr. *κοτυλοειδής*, < *κοτύλη*, cup,



Cottontail.

+ *ēidos*, form.] Shaped like a cup, as the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone.

couch¹ (kouch), *n.* [Var. of *quitch*.] Couch-grass.

couch² (kouch), *v.* [OF. *F. coucher*, < *L. collocare*, lay in place: see *collocate*.] **I. tr.** To lay or put down; cause to lie down; lay or spread flat; also, to overlay; embroider with thread laid flat on a surface and caught down at intervals; also, to lower or bend down, as the head; lower (a spear, etc.) to a horizontal position, as for attack; also, to place or lodge; conceal; also, to arrange or frame (words, a sentence, etc.); put into words; express; sometimes, to express indirectly; in *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle and pushing the opaque crystalline lens downward in the vitreous humor below the axis of vision; remove a cataract from (a person) in this manner. **II. intr.** To lie at rest; repose; recline; also, to crouch or cower; bend or stoop; also, to lie in ambush; lurk; also, to lie in a heap for decomposition or fermentation, as leaves.—**couch**², *n.* [OF. *F. couche*.] A bed or other place of rest; a lounge; any place used for repose, as the lair of a wild beast; also, the frame on which barley is spread to be malted; also, a bed or stratum; a coat of paint, etc.—**couch-ant** (kou'chant), *a.* [OF. *F.*, *ppr. of coucher*.] Lying down; in *her.*, of an animal, lying down with the body resting on the legs and the head raised.—**couch-ee** (kō'shā), *n.* [*F. couché*, usually *coucher*.] A reception held about bedtime, as by a king; hence, an evening reception.—**couch'er**, *n.*

couch=grass (kouch'grās), *n.* [See *couch*¹.] Any of various grasses, esp. *Agropyron repens*, known chiefly as troublesome weeds, and characterized by creeping rootstocks which spread rapidly.

couch-ing (kou'ching), *n.* The act of one who or that which couches; esp., a method of embroidering in which a thread, often heavy, laid upon the surface of the material is caught down at intervals by stitches taken with another thread through the material; also, work so made.

cou-gar (kō'gār), *n.* [*F. cougar*; from Brazilian name.] A large, tawny feline quadruped, *Felis concolor*, of North and South America; the puma or mountain-lion.

cough (kōf), *v.* [ME.; akin to *D. kuchen*, cough, *G. keuchen*, gasp, pant.] **I. intr.** To expel the air from the lungs suddenly and with a characteristic noise; force out obstructing or irritating matter from the air-passages in this manner. **II. tr.** To expel by coughing (with *up* or *out*); with *down*, to silence (a speaker) by coughing.—**cough**, *n.* The act or sound of coughing; an affection characterized by frequent coughing.—**cough'er**, *n.*

could (küd). Preterit of *can*¹.

cou-lée (kō'lē, *F.* kō-lā), *n.* [*F.*, < *couler*, flow, slide, < *L. colare*, strain: see *colander*.] A stream of lava; also, a deep ravine or gulch, usually dry, which has been worn by running water (western North America).

cou-lisse (kō-lēs'), *n.* [*F.*, < *couler*: see *coulée*.] A grooved piece or groove in which something slides; also, one of the side scenes of a stage in a theater; *pl.*, the part of a theater behind the scenes.

cou-loir (kō-lwor), *n.* [*F.*, < *couler*: see *coulée*.] A steep gorge or gully on the side of a mountain.

cou-lomb (kō-lom'), *n.* [From C. A. de Coulomb (1736-1806), French physicist.] In *elect.*, the unit of quantity, the quantity of electricity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second.

coul-ter (kōl'tēr), *n.* See *colter*.

cou-ma-rin (kō-mā-rin), *n.* [*F. coumarine*, < *coumarou*.] A white crystalline substance with a vanilla-like odor, obtained from the tonka-bean and certain other plants, or prepared synthetically, and used for flavoring and in perfumery.—**cou-ma-ric** (kō-mā-rik or kō-mar'ik), *a.*

cou-ma-rou (kō-mā-rō'), *n.* [*F.*; from native name in Guiana.] The tonka-bean tree, *Coumarouna odorata*; also, its seeds.

coun-cil (koun'sil), *n.* [Prop. < OF. *F. concile*, < *L. concilium*, assembly, union (< *con-*, together, + *calare*, call), but with sense affected by *L. consilium*, *E. counsel*.] An assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice; specif., an ecclesiastical



Lion Couchant.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *ch*, *Sc.* loch; *ñ*, *F.* bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

assembly for deciding matters of doctrine or discipline; also, a body of persons specially designated or selected to act in an advisory, administrative, or legislative capacity. —**coun-cil-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A member of a council, esp. the local legislative council of a city. —**coun/cil-or**, **coun-cil-lor**, *n.* A member of a council. —**coun/cil-or-ship**, **coun/cil-lor-ship**, *n.*

coun-sel (koun'sel), *n.* [OF. F. *conseil*, < L. *consilium*, consultation, plan, advice, good judgment, council, counselor, akin to *consulere*, deliberate: see *consult*, and cf. *council*.] Interchange of opinions as to future procedure; consultation; deliberation; also, aid or instruction for directing the judgment; advice; also, wisdom or prudence (archaic: as, "With him is wisdom and strength, he hath counsel and understanding," Job, xii. 13); also, deliberate purpose; plan; design; also, a secret† (as, "That they of Rome are enter'd in our counsels And know how we proceed": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," i. 2. 2); also, a body of advisers†; esp., the advocates or advocate engaged in the direction of a cause in court; a legal adviser, or counselor; in *theol.*, one of the advisory declarations of Christ, considered as not universally binding but as given for aid in attaining greater moral perfection. —**coun/sel**, *v.*; *-seld* or *-selled*, *-seling* or *-selling*. [OF. F. *conseiller*, < L. *consiliari*, < *consilium*.] **I. tr.** To give counsel or advice to; advise; also, to urge the doing or adoption of; recommend (a plan, etc.). **II. intr.** To give counsel or advice; also, to take counsel. —**coun/sel-or**, **coun/sel-lor**, *n.* One who counsels or advises; an adviser; esp., one whose profession it is to give legal advice and conduct his clients' cases in court; in some courts of the U. S., an advocate who pleads a cause at the trial, as distinguished from an *attorney*, who is employed in the management of the formal part of the suit. —**coun/sel-or-ship**, **coun/sel-lor-ship**, *n.*

count¹ (kount), *n.* [OF. *conte* (F. *comte*), < L. *comes* (*comit-*), companion, later a title of office or honor, < *com-*, with, + *ire*, go.] Any of various officials of high rank in former times, as one set by a sovereign over a district and charged with the preservation therein of the royal authority; later, a feudal proprietor who was the hereditary ruler of lands and territories; now, in some European countries, a nobleman corresponding in rank to the English earl. —**count palatine**, formerly, in Germany, a count having supreme jurisdiction in his fief or province, or in England, an earl, or other county proprietor, who exercised royal prerogatives within his county.

count² (kount), *v.* [OF. *conter* (F. *compter*, *conter*), < L. *computare*: see *compute*.] **I. tr.** To tell over one by one (the individuals of a collection) in order to ascertain their total number; enumerate; repeat the numerals up to (as, to *count* ten); reckon up or calculate; compute; also, to include in a reckoning; take into account; also, to esteem or consider; also, to ascribe† or impute†. **II. intr.** To count the individuals of a collection; repeat numerals in order; reckon numerically; also, to take account (*of*)†; also, to depend or rely (*on*); also, to have a numerical value (as specified); be accounted (as, a book which *counts* as a masterpiece); enter into consideration (as, every effort *counts*). —**count**³, *n.* [OF. *conte* (F. *compte*, *conte*), < LL. *computus*, < L. *computare*.] The act of counting; enumeration; reckoning; calculation; also, the number representing the result of a process of counting; the total number; also, an accounting; also, regard, notice, or consideration (archaic); in *law*, a distinct charge or allegation in a declaration or indictment. —**count/a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being counted.

coun-te-nance (koun'te-nans), *n.* [OF. F. *contenance*, < ML. *continentia*, demeanor, L. restraint: see *continence*.] Bearing† or behavior†; also, aspect or appearance; esp., the look or expression of the face; hence, the face or visage; also, composed expression of face (as, out of *countenance*, visibly disconcerted, or abashed); also, appearance of favor; encouragement; moral support. —**coun/te-nance**, *v. t.*; *-nanced*, *-nancing*. To give countenance or show favor to; encourage; support; also, to be in keeping with† (see Shakspeare's "Macbeth," ii. 3. 85). —**coun/te-nan-cer**, *n.*

count-er¹ (koun'tér), *n.* One who counts; also, an apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

coun-ter² (koun'tér), *n.* [OF. *comptoir*, *comptoir* (F. *comptoir*), < ML. *computatorium*, counting-house, counting-table, < L. *computare*, E. *count*², *compute*.] A counting-room† or counting-house†; a table or board on which money is counted, business is transacted, or goods are laid for examination; formerly, in England, a prison, esp. for debtors; also, anything used in keeping account, as in games, esp. a round or otherwise shaped piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material (as, "Five or six players sat over in the corner at a round table where *counters* were piled": Wister's "Virginian," ii.); an imitation coin or token; a piece of money (in contempt).

coun-ter³ (koun'tér), *adv.* [OF. F. *contre*, < L. *contra*, *adv.* and prep., in opposition; against: cf. *counter-*.] In the opposite direction; in opposition; contrary. —**coun/ter**³, *a.* [Cf. *counter-*.] Opposite; opposed; contrary; also, serving as a check; duplicate. —**coun/ter**³, *n.* That which is counter, opposite, or contrary to something else; that part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck; that portion of the stern of a boat or vessel extending from the water-line to the full outward swell; the piece of stiff leather forming the back of a shoe or boot around the heel; a circular parry in fencing; a blow delivered in receiving or parrying another blow, as in boxing; in *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; esp., the counter-tenor. —**coun/ter**³, *v. I. tr.* To go counter to; oppose; controvert; also, to meet or answer (a move, blow, etc.) by another in return; also, to put a counter upon (a shoe). **II. intr.** To make a counter or opposing move, etc.; also, to give a blow while receiving or parrying one, as in boxing.

counter-. [OF. F. *contre-*, prefixal use of *contre*, < L. *contra*: see *counter*³, *adv.*, and cf. *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'in opposition,' 'against,' 'so as to correspond, offset, or reverse,' 'in reciprocation or return,' orig. occurring in words derived from the French, as *counterfeit*, *counterfort*, *countermand*, but now freely used as an English formative, as in *counter-accusation*, *counter-appeal*, *counter-influence*, *counter-proof*, *counter-revolution*, and many other words, mostly self-explanatory.

coun-ter-act (koun-tér-akt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; frustrate by contrary action. —**coun-ter-ac/tion** (-ak'shən), *n.* Action in opposition. —**coun-ter-ac/tive**. **I. a.** Tending to counteract. **II. n.** A counteracting agent.

coun-ter-at-tack (koun'tér-ə-tak'), *n.* An attack designed to counteract another attack; a responsive attack. —**coun/ter-at-tack'**, *v. t. or i.* To attack as an offsetting or responsive measure.

coun-ter-at-trac-tion (koun'tér-ə-trak'shən), *n.* Attraction of an opposite character; an attraction counter to another attraction.

coun-ter-bal-ance (koun'tér-bal'ans), *n.* A weight balancing another weight; an equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition; a counterpoise. —**coun/ter-bal'ance**, *v. t.*; *-anced*, *-ancing*. To weight or act against with an equal weight or force; offset. —**coun/ter-bal'an-cer**, *n.*

coun-ter-blast (koun'tér-blást), *n.* An opposing blast; a blast in opposition to another blast.

coun-ter-bore (koun-tér-bör'), *v. t.*; *-bored*, *-boring*. To bore out (a cylindrical hole) for a certain distance so as to form a flat-bottomed enlargement for receiving the head of a screw or the like; form a counterbore or counterbores in. —**coun/ter-bore**, *n.* An enlargement of a hole made by counterboring; also, a tool for counterboring a hole.

coun-ter-brace (koun'tér-brās), *n.* A brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace. —**coun-ter-brace'**, *v. t.*; *-braced*, *-bracing*. To brace in opposite directions.

coun-ter-change (koun'tér-chānj'), *v. t.*; *-changed*, *-changing*. To change to the opposite; cause to change places, qualities, etc.; also, to alternate; diversify; specif., in *her.*, to give (a charge on a field of two tinctures) the tinctures of the field reversed. —**coun/ter-change**, *n.* Transposition; interchange; ex-change; reciprocation.

coun-ter-charge (koun-tér-chārij'), *v. t.*; *-charged*, *-charging*. To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's



Boar Counter-changed, as a heraldic charge.

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

accuser).—**coun'ter-charge**, *n.* An opposing charge; a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

coun-ter-charm (koun'tér-chärm), *n.* That which counteracts the effect of a charm; an opposing charm.—**coun-ter-charm'**, *v. t.* To counteract the effect of (a charm, spell, etc.); affect by an opposing charm.

coun-ter-check (koun'tér-check), *n.* A check; also, a check controlling another check.—**coun-ter-check'**, *v. t.* To check by contrary action or some obstacle; also, to check by a second check.

coun-ter-claim (koun'tér-klām), *n.* A claim set up against another claim.—**coun-ter-claim'**, *v. i.* To set up a counterclaim.—**coun'ter-claim'ant**, *n.*

coun-ter-clock-wise (koun'tér-klok'wíz), *adv.* and *a.* In a direction counter or opposite to that of the rotation of the hands of a clock.

coun-ter-cur-rent (koun'tér-kur'gént), *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

coun-ter-dem-on-stration (koun'tér-dem-ŋn-strā'shŋn), *n.* A demonstration intended to offset the effect of a preceding demonstration.

coun-ter-drive (koun'tér-driv), *n.* A drive, onset, or military offensive designed to counteract another drive.

coun-ter-feit (koun'tér-fit). [OF. F. *contrefait*, pp. of *contrefaire*, < ML. *contrafacere*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere*, make.] **I. a.** Made to imitate, and pass for, something else; not genuine; spurious; forged; feigned; sham; pretended; also, pretending† or deceitful† (as, "an arrant counterfeit rascal": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iii. 6. 64); also, pictured† or portrayed† (as, "Look here, upon this picture, and on this, The counterfeited presentment of two brothers": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 4. 54). **II. n.** An imitation designed to pass as an original; a forgery; also, an impostor†; also, a likeness†; a copy or double (archaic).—**coun'ter-feit**, *v. I. tr.* To make a counterfeit of; imitate fraudulently; also, to make as a counterfeit; forge; also, to make a pretense of; simulate; also, to assume the appearance of; resemble. **II. intr.** To make counterfeits, as of money; also, to feign or dissemble.—**coun'ter-feit-er**, *n.*

coun-ter-foil (koun'tér-foil), *n.* [See *foil*¹.] A complementary part of a bank-check, etc., which is retained by the issuer, and on which particulars are noted; a stub.

coun-ter-fort (koun'tér-fört), *n.* [F. *contrefort*, < *contre* (see *counter*², *adv.*) + *fort*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] A buttress or projecting piece of masonry strengthening a wall or the like; also, a spur of a mountain or mountain-chain.

coun-ter-glow (koun'tér-glō), *n.* In *astron.*, a patch of extremely faint luminosity seen in the heavens near the ecliptic at a point exactly opposite to the sun.

coun-ter-guard (koun'tér-gärd), *n.* [F. *contre-garde*.] In *fort.*, a small detached rampart in front of a bastion, ravelin, or the like, to protect it from being breached.

coun-ter-ir-ri-tant (koun'tér-ir'í-tánt), *n.* In *med.*, an agent for producing irritation in one part to counteract irritation or relieve pain or inflammation elsewhere.—**coun'ter-ir-ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shŋn), *n.*

coun-ter-jump-er (koun'tér-jum'pér), *n.* [See *counter*².] A salesman at a counter, as in a dry-goods store. [Colloq.]

coun-ter-mand (koun'tér-mánd' or koun'tér-mánd), *v. t.* [OF. F. *contremander*, < ML. *contramandare*, < L. *contra*, against, + *mandare*, enjoin.] To revoke (a command, order, etc.); also, to recall or stop by a contrary order.—**coun'ter-mand**, *n.* A command, order, etc., revoking a previous one.

coun-ter-march (koun'tér-märch' or koun'tér-märch), *v. I. intr.* To march in a contrary direction; march back; execute a countermarch. **II. tr. To cause to countermarch.—**coun'ter-march**, *n.* A march in a contrary direction or back again; a military evolution by which a body of men changes direction; fig., a complete reversal of conduct or measures.**

coun-ter-mark (koun'tér-märk), *n.* An additional mark placed on something previously marked, as for greater security; also, an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age.—**coun-ter-mark'**, *v. t.* To add a countermark to.

coun-ter-mine (koun'tér-mín), *n.* A mine intended to in-

tercept or destroy an enemy's mine; hence, a counterplot.—**coun-ter-mine'**, *v. i.*; -mined, -mining. **I. intr.** To make or place countermines. **II. tr.** To make or place countermines against; oppose or defeat by a countermine; hence, to counterplot.

coun-ter-move (koun'tér-möv), *n.* A contrary move; a move in opposition to another move.

coun-ter-pane (koun'tér-pān), *n.* [Corruption of *counterpoint*¹.] A quilt or coverlet for a bed.

coun-ter-part (koun'tér-pärt), *n.* A part that answers to another, as each part of a document executed in duplicate; a copy or duplicate; fig., a person or thing closely resembling another (as, "He, that seem'd our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd": Cowper's "Tirocinium," 442); also, one of two parts which fit each other; a thing that complements something else; in *music*, a part to accompany another.

coun-ter-plea (koun'tér-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea.

coun-ter-plot (koun'tér-plot), *n.* A plot directed against another plot.—**coun-ter-plot** (koun'tér-plot' or koun'tér-plot), *v. i.*; -plotted, -plotting. **I. intr.** To devise a counterplot; plot in opposition. **II. tr.** To plot against (a plot or plotter); frustrate by a counterplot.

coun-ter-point¹ (koun'tér-point), *n.* [OF. *contrepoin*, for *coutepointe* (F. *courtepointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, 'stitched quilt.'] A coverlet for a bed; a counterpane.

coun-ter-point² (koun'tér-point), *n.* [OF. F. *contrepoin*, < ML. *contrapunctum*, < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, prick.] In *music*, a melody or voice-part added to another as accompaniment; also, the art of adding one or more melodies to a given melody according to fixed rules; the art of polyphonic or concerted composition.

coun-ter-poise (koun'tér-poi-z), *n.* [OF. *contrepoids* (F. *contrepoids*).] A counterbalancing weight; any equal and opposing power or force; also, the state of being in equilibrium; also, in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a wire, system of wires, wire netting, or the like, placed below an aerial, usually near the ground, to serve as a substitute for a ground-connection.—**coun-ter-poise'**, *v. t.*; -poised, -poising. To balance by an opposing weight; counteract by an opposing force; also, to bring into equilibrium; also, to weigh (one thing) against another.

coun-ter-poi-son (koun'tér-poi'zn), *n.* [F. *contrepoison*.] An agent for counteracting a poison; an antidote; also, an opposite poison.

coun-ter-ref-or-ma-tion (koun'tér-ref-ör-mā'shŋn), *n.* A reformation opposed to or counteracting a previous reformation; esp. (written *Counter-Reformation*), the movement within the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century.

coun-ter-scarp (koun'tér-skärp), *n.* [F. *contrescarpe*.] In *fort.*, the exterior slope or wall of the ditch, which supports the covered way; sometimes, this slope with the covered way and glacis.

coun-ter-shaft (koun'tér-shäft), *n.* An intermediate shaft driven by a belt or gearing from a main shaft.

coun-ter-sign (koun'tér-sin' or koun'tér-sin), *v. t.* To sign (a document) opposite to or in addition to another signature; add one's signature to (something already signed by another) by way of authentication, etc.; fig., to confirm; ratify.—**coun'ter-sign**, *n.* A sign used in reply to another sign; a private signal, as a word, phrase, or number, which must be given to pass a sentry; a watchword; also, a sign or mark put on something to authenticate or identify it; also, a signature added to another signature, as for authentication.—**coun-ter-sig'na-ture** (-sig'na-tür), *n.* A signature added by way of countersigning.

coun-ter-sink (koun'tér-sing' or koun'tér-sing), *v. t.*; -sunk, -sinking. To enlarge the upper part of (a hole or cavity), esp. by chamfering, to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc.; also, to cause (the head of a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink into a depression made for it, so as to be flush with or below the surface.—**coun'ter-sink**, *n.* A tool for countersinking a hole; also, a countersunk hole.

coun-ter-stroke (koun'tér-strök), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

coun-ter-ten-or (koun'tér-ten'qr), *n.* In music, an adult male voice or voice-part higher than the tenor; also, a singer with such a voice; a high tenor.

coun-ter-thrust (koun'tér-thrust), *n.* A thrust made in opposition or return.

coun-ter-vail (koun-tér-vál'), *v.* [OF. *contrevaloir*, < L. *contra*, against, + *valere*, be strong, avail: see *avail*.] **I. tr.** To act or avail against with equal power, force, or effect; counteract; also, to furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; offset; also, to equal (archaic). **II. intr.** To be of equal force in opposition; avail. — **coun'ter-vail, n.**

coun-ter-weight (koun'tér-wät), *n.* A counterbalancing weight; a counterpoise. — **coun'ter-weight-ed, a.**

coun-ter-work (koun'tér-wérk), *n.* Opposing work or action; a work in opposition to another work. — **coun-ter-work', v.** **I. intr.** To work in opposition. **II. tr.** To work in opposition to; hinder or frustrate by contrary operations: as, "I made use of no means to prevent or counterwork their machinations" (C. B. Brown's "Wieland," vi.). — **coun-ter-work'er, n.**

coun-tess (koun'tes), *n.* [OF. *contesse* (F. *comtesse*), < ML. *comitissa*, fem. of L. *comes*: see *count*.] The wife or widow of a fief in the nobility of continental Europe, or of an earl in the British peerage; also, a woman having the rank of a count or earl in her own right.

count-ing-house (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to bookkeeping, etc., as in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment. — **count'ing-room, n.** A room used as a counting-house.

count-less (koun'tles), *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable.

coun-tri-fy (kun'tri-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *-fy*.] To impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life; to make rustic: usually in *countrified*, *p. a.* — **coun'tri-fied-ness, n.**

coun-try (kun'tri). [OF. *contree* (F. *contrée*), < ML. *contrata*, lit. 'that which lies opposite or before one,' < L. *contra*, against.] **I. n.**; pl. -tries (-triz). A tract of land of undefined extent, or considered apart from geographical or political limits; a region; a district; also, land, with reference to character, features; etc. (as, *wild country*; *mountainous country*); also, the territory of a nation; a state distinct in name, race, language, etc.; also, the land of one's birth or citizenship; also, rural districts, as opposed to cities or towns; also, the people of a district, state, or nation; the public; the body of voters; in law, the public at large, as represented by a jury. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a country or one's own country; also, pertaining to the country, or rural districts; rural; rustic. — **country club, a club in the country, often in the vicinity of a city, with a house, grounds, and facilities for outdoor sports, etc.** — **country-dance, n.** [So named as being of rural origin.] A dance of rural (or native) English origin; esp., a dance in which the partners stand facing each other in two lines. — **country-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. -men. A native or inhabitant of a particular region (as, "I'm not this country-man, you may tell by my tongue, sir": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," ii.); also, a man of one's own country; a compatriot; also, a man who lives in the country; a rustic. — **country-seat, n.** A country estate, esp. a fine one, often one used for only part of the year. — **country-side, n.** A particular section of a country (as, "Smaller or greater adventurers seized a castle or a countryside and ruled an uncertain area": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxiii. § 1); also, its inhabitants. — **country-woman, n.**; pl. -women (-wim'en). A female native or inhabitant of a particular region; also, a woman of one's own country; also, a woman who lives in a rural district.

coun-ty¹ (koun'ti), *n.* Same as *count*¹. [Obs. or archaic.]

coun-ty² (koun'ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [AF. *counté*, OF. *contey* (F. *comté*), < L. *comitatus*, < *comes*: see *count*¹.] The domain of a count or an earl (obs. or hist.); one of the chief administrative divisions of a country or state, as in Great Britain and Ireland; the political unit next below the State in the U. S.; one of the larger divisions for purposes of local administration, etc., in Canada, New Zealand, etc.; also, the inhabitants of a county. — **coun'ty-seat, n.** The seat of government of a county.

coup¹ (kö), *n.* [F. *coup*, OF. *coup*, *colp*, < L. *colaphus*, < Gr. *κόλαφος*, blow, < *κολάπτειν*, strike.] A stroke or blow; a sudden move or proceeding; an unexpected and successful stroke. — **coup de grâce** (dè gräs). [F., 'stroke of grace.'] A stroke that mercifully ends life, as for a condemned person/under torture or one mortally wounded; in general, a finishing stroke; a quietus. — **coup de main** (man). [F., 'stroke of hand.'] A sudden military attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise. — **coup de maître** (mät'r). [F.] A master-stroke. — **coup de soleil** (so-lä-y'). [F.] A sunstroke. — **coup d'état** (dä-tä). [F., 'stroke of state.'] A sudden and decisive measure in politics, esp. one effecting a change of government illegally or by force. — **coup de théâtre** (tä-ät'r). [F., 'stroke of theater.'] A sudden, exciting turn or striking effect in a play; hence, any sudden, sensational action or occurrence. — **coup d'œil** (dè-y'). [F., 'stroke of eye.'] A glance of the eye; a view as it strikes the eye at a glance (as, "There you saw, all in one *coup-d'œil*, the real good blood of Rome, the young blood of the new generation, and promise of the future": J. H. Newman's "Callista," v.); *milit.*, the act or faculty of estimating rapidly the advantages and disadvantages of a military position, arrangement of troops, etc. — **coup manqué** (män-kä). [F.] A stroke that failed; an abortive attempt.

coup² (koup or köp), *v.* [= *cope*².] **I. intr.** To strike; come to blows; also, to upset, overturn, or tilt (Sc.). **II. tr.** To upset; tilt; also, to empty out. [Sc.]

cou-pé (kö-pä'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut, OF. *couper*, cut, strike, < *coup*, stroke, blow: see *coup*¹.] An end compartment in a European diligence or railway-carriage; also, a short four-wheeled close carriage with (usually) a single cross-seat for two persons and with an outside seat for the driver; also, an inclosed automobile seating two or three persons, with the driver's seat inside.

coup-le (kup'l), *n.* [OF. *cople* (F. *couple*), < L. *copula*, band, bond: see *copula*.] A leash for holding two hounds together; also, a combination of two; a brace or pair; a man and a woman united by marriage or betrothal, or associated as partners in a dance or the like; two of the same sort connected or considered together; in *elect.*, a voltaic couple or a thermo-electric couple (see *voltaic* and *thermo-electric*); in *mech.*, a pair of equal, parallel forces acting in opposite directions and tending to produce rotation. — **couple, v.**; -led, -ling. [OF. *copler* (F. *coupler*), < L. *copulare*: see *copulate*.] **I. tr.** To fasten, link, or associate together in a pair or pairs; in general, to join or connect; also, to unite in matrimony (now colloq.); specif., in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, to join or associate by means of a coupler.

II. intr. To join in a pair; pair; also, to copulate. — **coup'led, p. a.** Fastened or associated together in a pair or pairs; joined: as, *coup'led columns* (columns disposed in pairs close together, the capitals and bases of each pair often being united); *coup'led windows*

(windows disposed in pairs side by side, each pair forming an architectural whole). — **coup'le-ment, n.** The act of coupling, or the fact of being coupled; also, a couple or pair; also, a coupling, or connecting device. — **coup'ler, n.** One who or that which couples, or links together; specif., a device in an organ for connecting keys, manuals, or a manual and pedals, so that they are played together when one is played;



Coupled Columns, 12th century. — Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

also, in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a device for transferring electrical energy from one circuit to another, as a transformer which joins parts of a radio apparatus together by means of induction.—**coup'let**, *n.* [F., dim. of *couple*.] A pair of successive lines of verse, esp. such as rhyme together and are of the same length; in general, a pair or couple; in *music*, two equal notes occupying the time of three notes of the same kind in a passage in triple time.—**coup'-ling**, *n.* The act of one who or that which couples; also, anything that couples; any of various mechanical devices for uniting or connecting parts or things; the part of the body between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints in a dog, etc.—**coup'ling-pin**, *n.* A pin used in coupling or joining railroad-cars, parts of machines, etc.



cou-pon (kō'pon), *n.* [F., < *couper*, cut: see *coupé*.] A separable part of a certificate, ticket, etc., entitling the holder to something; esp., one of a number of such parts calling for periodical payments on a bond; also, sometimes, a separate ticket or the like, for some similar purpose.

cour-age (kur'āj), *n.* [OF. *corage* (F. *courage*), < L. *cor*, heart.] Heart; mind; disposition; also, the quality of mind that enables one to encounter difficulties and danger with firmness or without fear; valor; bravery.—**cou-ra-geous** (ku-rā'jus), *a.* [OF. *corageus* (F. *courageux*).] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; valiant.—**cou-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.*—**cou-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

cou-rant (kō-rānt' or kō'rānt), *n.* [F. *courant*, prop. ppr. of *courir*, < L. *currere*, run.] A news-letter or newspaper: now only as the name of particular newspapers.

cou-rante (kō-rānt', F. *kō-rānt*), *n.* [F. *courante*, prop. fem. of *courant*, ppr.: see *courant*.] An old-fashioned dance characterized by a running or gliding step; also, a piece of music for or suited to this dance; a movement in the suite, following the allemande.

cou-reur de bois (kō-rēr dē bwo); pl. *coureurs de bois* (kō-rēr dē bwo). [F., 'runner of woods.'] One of a class of hunters and trappers of French blood or descent in Canada and adjoining parts of North America.

cou-ri-er (kō'ri-ēr), *n.* [F. *courier*, now *courrier*, < It. *corriere*, < *correre*, < L. *currere*, run.] A messenger sent in haste; also, an attendant engaged by travelers to take charge of the arrangements of a journey.

cour-lan (kōr'lan, F. *kör-län*), *n.* [F.; from S. Amer. name.] A bird of the tropical American genus *Aramus*, comprising two species, *A. giganteus* (or *pictus*) and *A. scolopaceus*, large, long-billed, rail-like birds notable for their peculiar cry.

course (kōrs), *n.* [OF. F. *cours* (also *course*, fem.), < L. *cursus*, a running, course, < *currere*, run.] The action of running; advance in a particular direction; a race (archaic); a charge, as in tilting; a bout or round; the pursuit of game with hounds; a race of dogs after a hare, etc.; also, the path or route along which anything moves; a way or channel in which water, etc., flows; the ground, water, etc., on which a race is run, sailed, etc.; a race-course; also, the direction in which anything moves or runs; the point of the compass toward which a ship sails; also, the continuous passage of time; progress onward or through a succession of stages; also, customary manner of procedure; regular or natural order of events; also, a particular manner of proceeding; pl., personal behavior or conduct (archaic: as, to mend one's *courses*); also, *sing.*, succession, turn, or rotation, or one of a number of shifts or sets appointed to serve in turn (obs. or archaic); also, a number of things in regular sequence; a systematized or prescribed series, as of studies, lectures, medical treatments, etc.; also, a part of a meal served at one time; also, a continuous horizontal (or inclined) range of stones, bricks, or the like, in a wall, the face of a building, etc.; also, the lowest square sail on any mast of a square-rigged ship; pl., the menses.—**of course**, in the common manner of proceeding; hence, naturally; as would be expected in the circumstances; obviously; certainly.—**course**, *v.*; *coursed*, *coursing*. **I. tr.** To pursue or hunt (game) with hounds, esp. by sight and not by scent; in general, to chase or pursue; also, to

run through or over; also, to cause to run; cause (dogs) to pursue game. **II. intr.** To practise coursing; also, to run; move swiftly; also, to follow a course; direct one's course.—**cours'er**, *n.* One who or that which courses; a dog used for coursing; also, a swift horse (now chiefly poetic); also, any of certain swift-footed, plover-like birds constituting the genus *Cursorius*, of the desert regions of Africa and Asia, as *C. gallicus*, which is occasionally found also in Europe.—

cours'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which courses; esp., the sport of pursuing hares, etc., with hounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

court (kōrt), *n.* [OF. *court*, *cort* (F. *cour*), < ML. *cortis*, < L. *cors* (*cort*-), for *cohors* (*cohort*-), inclosure, yard, pen, also division of troops (see *cohort*); akin to E. *yard*¹.] A clear space wholly or partly inclosed by a wall or the like, or by buildings, as about or before a castle or large house, or



Double-collared Courser
(*Cursorius bicinctus*).

in the center of a building; also, a large building standing within such a space; a stately dwelling; also, a short arm of a street, built around with houses; also, a smooth, level area on which to play tennis, rackets, handball, lawn-tennis, or some similar game; one of the divisions of such an area; also, the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his tokens of dignity; the establishment and surroundings of a sovereign or other high dignitary with his retinue; the collective body of persons forming the retinue; a sovereign and his councilors as the representatives of a state; also, a formal assembly held by a sovereign; also, homage paid, as to a sovereign; assiduous attention directed to gain favor; also, a place where justice is administered; a judicial tribunal duly constituted for the hearing and determination of causes; a session of a judicial assembly; also, the body of qualified members of a corporation, council, board, or the like; an assembly of such members.—**court**, *v.* **I. tr.** To pay court to; endeavor to win the favor of; also, to seek the affections of; woo; also, to attempt to gain (applause, favor, etc.); solicit or seek (as, "He had *courted* a decision, when, perhaps, his safety lay in patience and time": Reade's "Peg Woffington," i.); also, to hold out inducements to; invite. **II. intr.** To pay court; woo.—**court'-bar'on**, *n.* [AF. *court de baroun*, 'baron's court.'] An English manorial court, now nearly extinct, presided over by the lord or his steward and concerned with the redressing of misdemeanors in the manor, the settling of tenants' disputes, etc.

court-card (kōrt'kărd), *n.* [For the earlier *coat-card* (having reference to the dress of the characters represented).] A playing-card bearing the figure of a king, queen, or knave.

court-cup-board (kōrt'kub'ōrd), *n.* A kind of cabinet or sideboard with shelves, formerly used for the display of plate, etc. See Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 5. 8.

cour-te-ous (kēr'tē-us or, chiefly Brit., kōr'tyus), *a.* [OF. *cortois* (F. *cortois*), < *cort*, E. *court*.] Having courtly manners; polite in behavior toward others; characterized by politeness.—**cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

cour'te-san, etc. See *courtezan*, etc.

cour-te-sy (kēr'tē-si, Brit. kōr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [OF. *cortésie* (F. *courtoisie*), < *cortéis*, E. *courteous*.] Courtliness of manners or behavior; courteous behavior; politeness; also, favor or indulgence; conventional as distinguished from legal right; also, a courteous act or expression; also, the expression of respect by a gesture or bow; hence, a curtsy.—**courtesy title**, a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is given by courtesy or social custom, as the title *Lord* prefixed to the Christian name and surname

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of the younger sons of British dukes and marquises (as in 'Lord Randolph Churchill').—**cour-te-sy** (kér'tē-si or kért'si), *v. i.*; *-sied, -syng.* To curtsy.

cour-te-zan, cour-te-san (kört'tē-zan or kért'-), *n.* [*F. courtisane*, < *It. cortigiana*, court lady, courtesan, < *corte*, = *E. court*.] A prostitute, orig. and still usually one of relatively high pretensions.—**cour'te-zan-ship, cour'te-san-ship**, *n.*

court-hand (kört'hand), *n.* A style of handwriting formerly used in the English law-courts.

court-house (kört'hous), *n.* A building in which courts of law are held; also, a county-seat (U. S.).

cour-tier (kört'tier), *n.* [*Cf. OF. cortioier*, be at court.] One in attendance at the court of a sovereign; also, one who courts favor.—**cour'tier-ly**, *a.* Courtier-like.—**cour'tier-ship**, *n.*

court-leet (kört'lēt), *n.* [See *leet*.] An English court, now nearly extinct, held before a lord or his steward, and having jurisdiction over petty offenses and the civil affairs of its district.

court-ly (kört'li), *a.*; compar. *courtlier*, superl. *courtliest*. Of or pertaining to the court of a sovereign; having manners befitting the court; polished; polite; elegant or refined (as, "You have too courtly a wit for me": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iii. 2. 72); also, flattering; sometimes, obsequious to the court or sovereign.—**court/li-ness**, *n.*—**court'ly**, *adv.*

court-mar-tial (kört'mär'shāl), *n.*; pl. *courts-martial*. [*Orig. martial court*.] A court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try charges of offense against military or naval law.—**court/-mar'tial**, *v. t.*; *-tialed* or *-tialed*, *-tialed* or *-tialed*. To arraign or try by court-martial.

court-plas-ter (kört'plās'tēr), *n.* [Named from its use by court ladies for patches for the face.] Silk or other fabric coated on one side with an adhesive preparation, as of isinglass and glycerin, used for covering slight cuts, etc., on the skin.

court-ship (kört'ship), *n.* Courtly manners or behavior; flattery; the paying of court, as to a dignitary; the action or process of courting or wooing a woman; fig., solicitation, as of favors.

court-ten-nis (kört'ten'is), *n.* The older form of tennis, played in an inclosed court. See *tennis*.

court-yard (kört'yärd), *n.* A court, or space inclosed by walls, adjacent to, or within the limits of, a castle, large house, etc.

cous-cous (kús'kús), *n.* [*F.*, < *Ar. kuskus*, < *kaskasa*, pound small.] A North African dish consisting of granulated flour cooked in the steam of meat or broth.

cous-in (kuz'n), *n.* [*OF. cosin* (*F. cousin*), < *L. consobrinus*, < *con-*, with, + *sobrinus*, mother's sister's child, < *soror*, sister.] A collateral relative more remote than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman; esp., a child of one's uncle or aunt; also, a term of address from one sovereign to another or to a great noble.—**first cousins**, or **cousins german**, children of brothers or sisters; **second cousins** being children of first cousins, and so on, and a **first cousin once removed** (sometimes loosely called a **second cousin**) being a child of one's first cousin.—**cous'in-hood** (-hüd), *n.* The relationship of a cousin or cousins; also, cousins or kinsfolk collectively.—**cous'in-ly**, *a.* Like or befitting a cousin.—**cous'in-ly**, *adv.*—**cous'in-ry**, *n.* Cousins collectively; kinsfolk.—**cous'in-ship**, *n.* Cousinhood.

cou-teau (kö-tō), *n.*; pl. *-teaux* (-tōz, *F. -tō*). [*F. couteau, OF. coutel*, < *L. cultellus*, dim. of *cultus*, knife.] A knife; esp., a large knife formerly carried as a weapon.

couth (köth), *a.* [*AS. cūth*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, *E. can*: cf. *uncouth*.] Known†, well-known†, or familiar†; friendly, kind, or pleasant; comfortable, cozy, or snug. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

couth-ie, couth-y (kö'thi), *a.* [From *couth*.] Friendly or sociable; kind or pleasant (as, "Gie her a couthy welcome": Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," iv. 3); also, comfortable or cozy; also, well-to-do. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**couth'i-ly**, *adv.*—**couth'i-ness**, *n.*

cou-til (kö-tél'), *n.* [*F.*] A closely woven cotton fabric with a plain or a herring-bone weave, used esp. for making corsets. Also **cou-tille'** (-tél').

cou-tu-rier (kö-tü-ryä), *n.* [*F.*, < *couture*, sewing, < *L. consuere*, sew together, < *con-*, together, + *suere*, sew.] A (man) dressmaker.—**cou-tu-riere** (-ryär), *n.* [*F.*] Fem. of *couturier*.

cou-vade (kö-väd'), *n.* [*F.*, < *couver*, brood, incubate: see *covey*.] A practice among some primitive peoples by which, at the birth of a child, the father takes to bed and performs other acts natural rather to the mother.

cove¹ (köv), *n.* [*AS. cofa*, chamber.] A closet† or chamber†; a cave or cavern (*Sc. and north. Eng.*); a hollow or recess in the side of a mountain; a sheltered nook; a small sheltered bay, inlet, or creek; in *arch.*, a concavity; a concave molding or member.—**cove**¹, *v. t. or i.*; *coved*, *coving*. To form into a cove; arch: as, a *coved ceiling* (one which is curved or arched at its junction with the side walls).

cove² (köv), *n.* [*Origin obscure; first in rogues' slang*.] A person; a fellow: as, "Do you see that old cove at the book-stall?" (Dickens's "Oliver Twist," x.). [*Slang*.]

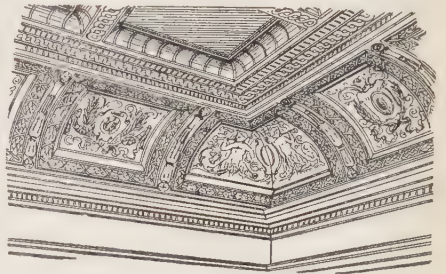
co-vel-line, co-vel-lite (kö-vel'in, -it), *n.* [From *N. Covelli*, who in 1839 found it in lava from Vesuvius.] A mineral, a native sulphide of copper, CuS, usually occurring in masses of an indigo-blue color.

cov-e-nant (kuv'e-nant), *n.* [*OF. covenant, convenant*, orig. ppr. of *convenir*, < *L. convenire*, agree: see *convene*.] An agreement between two or more persons to do or refrain from doing some act; a compact; a contract; in Biblical usage, the agreement or engagement of God with man as set forth in the Old and the New Testament; in *law*, a formal agreement of legal validity, esp. one under seal; an incidental clause of agreement in such an agreement; [*cap.*] in *Scottish hist.*, one of certain bonds of agreement signed by the Scottish Presbyterians for the defense or promotion of their religion, esp. the 'National Covenant' of 1638, or the 'Solemn League and Covenant' of 1643 (entered into with England).—**cov'e-nant**, *v. I. intr.* To enter into a covenant. **II. tr.** To agree to by covenant; stipulate.—**cov'e-nant-ee'** (-nant-tē'), *n.* The one to whom a promise by covenant is made.—**cov'e-nant-er**, *n.* One who enters into a covenant; [*cap.*] in *Scottish hist.*, a subscriber or adherent of the National Covenant or of the Solemn League and Covenant.—**cov'e-nant-or**, *n.* The one by whom a promise by covenant is made.

cov-ent (kov'ent or kuv'-), *n.* Old form of *convent*: seen in the name of *Covent Garden* in London (a district, now occupied in part by a famous market, orig. a garden belonging to the abbey of St. Peter, Westminster).

Cov-en-try (kuv'en-tri, Brit. kov'- or kuv'-), *n.* [From *Conentry*, town in Warwickshire, England.] A place to which persons are said to be sent when excluded from social relations; the situation of one socially ostracized or ignored, as for objectionable conduct.

cov-er (kuv'ēr), *v.* [*OF. couvrir* (*F. couvrir*), < *L. cooperire*, < *co-*, altogether, + *operire*, cover.] **I. tr.** To put something over or upon, as for protection or concealment; overlay or overspread; put a cover or covering on; clothe; invest; put one's hat on (one's head); also, to deposit the equivalent of (money deposited), as in wagering; accept the conditions of (a bet, etc.); also, to serve as a covering for; extend over; occupy the surface of; of a male animal, to copulate with (the female); of a bird, to brood or sit on (eggs or chicks); also, to shelter or protect; serve as a defense to; also, to hide from view; screen; also, to aim directly at, as with a pistol; also, to have within range, as a fortress does certain territory; also, to include, comprise, or provide for; also, to act as reporter or photographer of or at (occurrences, performances, etc.), as for a



Coved Ceiling. — Louvre Palace, Paris.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, glect, agōny, intō, qūite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ҃н, then; y, you;

newspaper; also, to pass or travel over; also, to suffice to defray or meet (a charge, expense, etc.); offset (an outlay, loss, liability, etc.); *milü.*, to be in line with by occupying a position directly before or behind (as, one soldier, or one body of troops, covers another). **II. intr.** To provide or serve as a covering; also, to become covered; also, to put one's hat on.—**cov'er, n.** That which covers, as the lid of a vessel, the binding of a book, the wrapper of a letter, etc.; protection, shelter, or concealment; a screen or cloak; woods, underbrush, etc., serving to shelter and conceal wild animals or game; a covert; funds to cover liability or secure against risk of loss; a set of articles (plate, knife, fork, etc.) laid at table for one person.—**cov'er-age** (-āj), *n.* A covering, or providing for, something by agreement or contract, or that which is so covered.—**cov'ered, p. a.** Provided with a covering; having a cover; clothed with some growth (as, moss-covered); wearing one's hat.—**covered way, in fort.,** an open corridor running along the top of the counterscarp round the outworks, covered from the enemy's fire by a parapet or embankment.—**cov'er-er, n.**—**cov'er-glass, n.** A piece of thin glass used to cover a microscopical preparation.—**cov'er-ing, n.** The act of one who or that which covers; also, that which covers; something laid over or wrapped about a thing.—**cov'er-less, a.** Without a cover.—**cov'er-let, n.** [ME. *coverlēt*, appar. < OF. *covrir*, cover, + *lit*, bed.] The outer covering of a bed; a bedspread; a counterpane; in general, a covering or cover.—**cov'er-lid, n.** Same as *coverlet*. See Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 1150.—**cov'er-point, n.** In cricket, lacrosse, etc., a player who supports the player called *point*.

co-versed (kō-věrs't'), *a.* [See *co-* and *versed*.] In the phrase *co-versed sine*, in trigon., the versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

cov-ert (kuv'ért). [OF. *covert* (F. *couvert*), pp., *covert*, *coverte* (F. *couvert*, *coverte*), *n.*, < *covrir*, cover: see *cover*.] **I. a.** Covered; sheltered; fig., concealed; secret; disguised; in *law*, under cover or protection of a husband. **II. n.** A covering or cover; shelter; concealment; disguise; a hiding-place; a thicket giving shelter to wild animals or game; *pl.*, in *ornith.*, the smaller and weaker feathers that cover the bases of the large feathers of the wing and tail.—**covert cloth**, a well-fulled, twilled woolen cloth woven with warp-yarn combining two colors, often with a light-brown or tan effect, used for outer coats.—**covert coat**, a short, light overcoat, properly of covert cloth.—**cov'ert-bar'on, a.** In *law*, covert.—**cov'ert-ly, adv.** In a covert manner; secretly; indirectly; by implication.—**cov'ert-ness, n.**—**cov'er-ture** (-ër-tür), *n.* [OF. *coverture* (F. *coverture*).] A cover or covering; shelter; concealment; in *law*, the status of a married woman considered as under the protection and authority of her husband.

cov-et (kuv'et), *v.* [OF. *coveiter* (F. *convoyer*), ult. < L. *cupere*, desire.] **I. tr.** To wish for, esp. eagerly; usually, to desire inordinately, or without due regard to the rights of others; desire wrongfully. **II. intr.** To have an inordinate or wrongful desire.—**cov-et-a-ble, a.** That may be coveted.—**cov-et-er, n.**—**cov-et-ous, a.** [OF. *coveitos* (F. *conviteux*).] Eagerly desirous; esp., inordinately desirous of possessions or wealth; grasping; avaricious; often, eager to possess that to which one has no right.—**cov-et-ous-ly, adv.**—**cov-et-ous-ness, n.**

cov-ey (kuv'i), *n.*; *pl.* -*eys* (-iz). [OF. *covee* (F. *covée*), orig. pp. fem. of *cover* (F. *couver*), brood, incubate, < L. *cubare*, lie.] A brood or small flock of partridges or similar birds; fig., a company; a group.

cov-in (kuv'in), *n.* [OF. *covin*, < ML. *convenium*, < L. *convenire*, agree: see *convene*.] A secret or collusive agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another (obs. or legal); also, fraud (obs. or archaic).

cov-ing (kō'ving), *n.* [See *cove*.] An arched or coved part of a building projecting beyond the parts below; a cove or series of coves; coved work; *pl.*, the curved or played sides of a fireplace which narrows toward the back.—**cov-in-ous** (kuv'i-nus), *a.* In *law*, of the nature of or involving *covin*; collusive; fraudulent.

cow¹ (kou), *n.*; *pl.* cows, archaic *kine* (kīn). [AS. *cū* = D. *koe* = G. *kuh* = Icel. *kgr*, cow: see *beef*.] The female of a bovine animal, esp. of the domestic species *Bos taurus*;

also, the female of various other large animals, as the elephant, whale, etc.

cow² (kou), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kūga*, cow, force, tyrannize over.] To depress with fear; dispirit; intimidate; overawe.

cow³ (kou), *n.* [For *cowl*.] A cowl for a chimney.

cow-age (kou'āj), *n.* See *cowhage*.

co-walk-er (kō-wā'kēr), *n.* [See *co-*, and cf. *doppelgänger*.] An apparitional double or counterpart of a living person.

cow-an (kou'an or kō'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] One who builds stone walls without mortar (used contemptuously of one who does the work of a mason without having served the regular apprenticeship: Sc.); hence, one who is not a freemason.

cow-ard (kou'ārd). [OF. *cowart* (F. *coward*), < *coue*, *coe*, < L. *cauda*, tail; variously explained, from its use as an epithet of the timid hare, as applied to an animal with its tail between its legs, and otherwise.] **I. n.** One who lacks courage to meet danger or difficulty; one who is basely timid; a craven. **II. a.** Destitute of courage; cowardly.—**cow'ard-ice** (-ār-dis), *n.* [OF. *coardise* (F. *cowardise*).] Want of courage; ignoble fear; pusillanimity.—**cow'ard-ly, a.** Lacking courage; basely timid; characteristic of or befitting a coward.—**cow'ard-li-ness, n.**—**cow'ard-ly, adv.**

cow-bane (kou'bān), *n.* Any of several apiaceous plants supposed to be poisonous to cattle, as the water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, or an American swamp-plant, *Oxypolis rigidior*.

cow-bell (kou'bel), *n.* A bell hung round a cow's neck, to indicate her whereabouts.

cow-ber-ry (kou'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* -berries (-iz). The berry or fruit of any of various shrubs, as *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, that grow in pastures; also, any of these shrubs.

cow-bird (kou'bērd), *n.* Any of the American blackbirds constituting the genus *Molothrus*, esp. *M. ater* of North America: so called because they accompany cattle.

Also **cow=blackbird**.

cow-boy (kou'boi), *n.* A boy who tends cows; also, in the western U. S., a man employed in the care of the cattle of a ranch, doing his work largely on horseback (as, "We emerged . . . suddenly upon five hundred cattle and some cow-boys branding calves": Wister's "Virginian," iv.).

cow-catch-er (kou'kach'ēr), *n.* A frame fixed to the front of a locomotive, for throwing aside from the track straying cattle or other obstructions; a similar contrivance on an electric car, etc.—**cow-er** (kou'ēr), *v. i.* [ME. *couren*: cf. Icel. *kūra*, sleep, doze, G. *kauern*, cower, squat.] To bend with the knees and back; stand or squat in a bent position; esp., to crouch in fear or shame.—**cow'er-ing-ly, adv.**

cow-fish (kou'fish), *n.* A sirenian, as the manatee; also, any of various small cetaceans, as a porpoise or dolphin or the grampus (*Grampus griseus*); also, any of various marine fishes with horn-like projections over the eyes, as *Lactophrys tricornis*, a fish that is found along the southern Atlantic coast of the U. S.

cow-hage

(kou'āj), *n.*

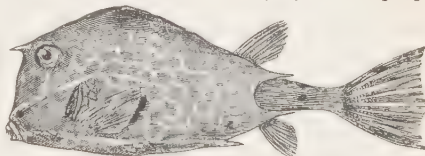
[Hind. *kaw-ānch*.] The hairs of the pods of a tropical fabaceous plant, *Stizolobium* (or *Mucuna*) *pruriens*, which cause intense itching and are sometimes used as a vermifuge; also, the pods, or the plant.

cow-herd (kou'hērd), *n.* One whose occupation is the tending of cows.

cow-hide (kou'hid), *n.* The hide of a cow, or the leather made from it; also, a strong, flexible whip made of rawhide or of braided leather.—**cow'hide, v. t.**; -*hided*, -*hiding*. To whip with a cowhide.



Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*).



Cow-fish (*Lactophrys tricornis*).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cow-ish (kou'ish), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] An apiaceous plant, *Lomatium cous*, of Oregon, having edible tuberous roots used as food by the Indians; also, the root.

cowl¹ (koul), *n.* [OF. *cwele*, < LL. *cupella*, dim. of *L. cupa*, tub, cask.] A large tub or the like for water, etc., esp. one with two ears through which a cowlstaff can be passed.

cowl² (koul), *n.* [AS. *cūle*, *cūgele*, < LL. *cuculla*, *L. cucullus*, hood.] A hooded garment worn by monks; the hood of this garment; hence, a monk; also, a hood-shaped covering for a chimney or ventilating shaft, to increase the draft; a wire cage for the top of the funnel of a locomotive.—**cowl**², *v. t.* To put a monk's cowl on; make a monk of; also, to cover with or as with a cowl.—**cowled**, *a.* Wearing a cowl; also, shaped like a cowl; cucullate.

cow-lick (kou'lik), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up, usually over the forehead, so that it appears as if licked by a cow.

cow-staff (kou'stáf), *n.* [See **cowl**¹.] A staff or pole on which a cowl or other vessel or weight is carried between two persons.

cow-man (kou'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. An owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

co-work-er (kō-wēr'kēr), *n.* [See *co-*.] One who works with another; a coöperator.

cow-pars-ley (kou'pārs'li), *n.* [See **cowl**¹.] An apiaceous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, of Europe.

cow-pars-nip (kou'pārs'nip), *n.* Any plant of the apiaceous genus *Heracleum*, as *H. sphondylium*, of Europe, or *H. lanatum*, of North America.

cow-pea (kou'pē), *n.* An annual fabaceous plant, *Vigna sinensis*, extensively cultivated in the southern U. S. for forage, manure, etc., and having seeds sometimes used for human food; also, the seed.

cow-pi-lot (kou'pi'lqt), *n.* A small fish, *Abudefduf saxatilis*, marked with deep indigo stripes, common in the West Indies and along both coasts of tropical America.

cow-po-ny (kou'pō'ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

cow-pox (kou'poks), *n.* An eruptive disease of a cow's udder, marked by vesicles which contain a virus used in vaccination; vaccinia.

cow-punch-er (kou'pun'chēr), *n.* A cattle-driver in the western U. S.; a cowboy: as, "It is only the somewhat green and unseasoned *cow-puncher* who struts before the public in spurs and deadly weapons" (Wister's "Virginian," xxxv.). [Colloq.]

cow-ry, cow-rie (kou'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [Hind. *kawī*.] The shell of any of the marine gastropods constituting the genus *Cypræa*, as that of *C. moneta*, used as money in certain parts of Asia and Africa (see *money-cowry*), or that of *C. tigris*, a large, handsome shell often used as a mantel ornament; also, the animal itself.

cow-slip (kou'slip), *n.* [AS. *cūslippe*: cf. *oxlip*.] An English primrose, *Primula officinalis* (or *veris*), bearing yellow flowers; also, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris* (U. S.).

cow-tree (kou'trē), *n.* A South American moraceous tree, *Brosimum galactodendron*, whose trunk yields a nutritious milky juice; also, any of various other trees yielding a similar juice.

cow-wheat (kou'hwēt), *n.* Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Melampyrum*; esp., a weed, *M. arvense*, found in the wheat-fields of Europe.

cox (koks), *n.* Colloquial abbreviation of *coxswain*.—**cox**, *v. t. or i.* To act as cox or coxswain to (a boat).

cox-a (kok'sä), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L., hip.] In *anat.*, the innominate bone; also, the joint of the hip; in *zool.*, the first or proximal segment or joint of the leg in insects and other arthropods.

—**cox'al**, *a.*—**cox-al-gia** (kok-

sal'jiä), *n.* [NL.: see *-algia*.] In *pathol.*, pain in the hip.

—**cox-al'gic**, *a.*

cox-comb (koks'kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb*.] The cap, resembling a cock's comb, formerly worn by professional foolst; also, the head; also, a fool† or simpleton†; hence, a vain, showy fellow; a conceited dandy; a fop.—**cox-comb'i-cal**, *a.*—**cox-comb-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The manners or behavior of a coxcomb; also, a foppish trait or thing; also, coxcombs collectively.

cox-swain (kok'swān, naut. kok'sn), *n.* [Earlier *cocks-wain*: see **cock**⁴ and *swain*.] The steersman of a boat; on a ship, one who has charge of a boat and its crew.

coy (koi), *a.* [OF. *coi*, *quoi*, *quiet* (F. *coi*), < L. *quietus*, E. *quiet*², *a.*] Quiet†; also, manifesting or affecting shyness or modesty (now usually of girls and young women); affectedly shy or reserved; also, disdainful† (as, "I find you passing gentle." 'Twas told me you were rough and coy and sullen": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," ii. 1. 245).—**coy**, *v. I.† tr.* To render quiet; pat or caress; blandish or coax. **II.**

intr. To act in a coy manner; affect reserve. [Archaic.]—**coy'ly**, *adv.*—**coy'-ness**, *n.*

coy-o-to (ki-ō'tē or ki'ōt, Sp. kō-yō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A wild animal of the wolf kind, *Canis latrans*, of western North America, noted for loud and prolonged howling at night; the prairie-wolf.

coy-pu (koi'pō), *n.*; pl. *coypus* (-pōz) or (esp. collectively) *coypu*. [S. Amer.] A large South American aquatic rodent, *Myocastor* (or *Myopotamus*) *coypus*, yielding the fur nutria.

coz (kuz), *n.* Shortened form of *cousin*, used in familiar address.

coze (kōz), *v. i.*; *cozed*, *cozing*. [Cf. F. *causer*, talk, chat.] To converse in a familiar or friendly way; chat.—**coze**, *n.* A friendly talk; a chat.

coz-en (kuz'n), *v.* [Origin obscure.] **I. tr.** To cheat; deceive; beguile. **II. intr.** To practise cheating.—**coz'en-age** (-āj), *n.* The practice of cozening; the fact of being cozened; also, a fraud; a deception.—**coz'en-er**, *n.*

co-zier (kō'zhēr), *n.* [OF. *cousere*, < *cosdre* (F. *coudre*), sew, < L. *consuere*: see *couturier*.] A cobbler. See Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," ii. 3. 97. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

co-zy, co-sy (kō'zi). [Origin obscure.] **I. a.; compar. *cozier*, *cosier*, superl. *coziest*, *cosiest*. Snug; comfortable. **II. n.** A padded covering for a tea-pot, etc., to retain the heat.—**co'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**co'zi-ness**, *co'si-ness*, *n.***

C Q D (sē kū dē). The letters represented by the radiotelegraphic code-signal formerly used, as by ships in distress, to summon assistance. Cf. *S O S*.

crab¹ (krab), *n.* [AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = G. *krabbe* = Icel. *krabbi*.] Any of the stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans constituting the sub-order *Brachyura* ('true crabs'), having a short, broad, more or



Coyote.



Coypu.

Cowry (*Cypræa tigris*).

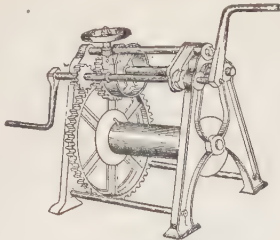
Leg of Beetle, enlarged.

a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

Common Crab of the Pacific Coast of America (*Cancer magister*).

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ālect, aqōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

less flattened body, the abdomen or so-called tail being small and folded under the thorax; hence, any of various other crustaceans (see *hermit-crab*) or other animals (see *king-crab*) resembling the true crabs; also, any of various mechanical contrivances for hoisting or drawing; also, an ill-tempered or crabbed person; also, *pl.*, a losing throw, as two aces, in the game of hazard; also, *sing.* [*cap.*], the zodiacal constellation or sign Cancer.—**to catch a crab**, to make a faulty stroke in rowing, so that the oar becomes blocked by the water.—**crab¹**, *v.*; *crabbed*, *crabbing*. **I. intr.** To catch crabs; also, to act like a crab in crawling backward, or back out (colloq.); also, of hawks, to claw each other. **II. tr.** To claw, as a hawk; hence, to find fault with (colloq.); also, to mar or spoil (colloq.).



Crab for Hoisting.

crab² (krab), *n.* [*ME. crabbe*; perhaps the same word as *crab¹*: cf. *crabbed*.] A small, sour wild apple; any of various cultivated varieties of apple, small, sour, and astringent or slightly bitter, used for making jelly and preserves; also, any tree bearing such fruit; also, a stick or cudgel of the wood of such a tree.—**crab²=ap¹ple**, *n.* A crab (fruit or tree).

crab-bed (krab'ed), *a.* [*ME.*; from *crab¹*.] Perverse or contrary; ill-conditioned; ill-natured or churlish; irritable; also, perplexing or intricate, as an author or his writings; also, difficult to decipher, as handwriting; also (with allusion to *crab²*), sour-tempered.—**crab²bed-ly**, *adv.*—**crab²bed-ness**, *n.*

crab-ber (krab'ér), *n.* One who catches crabs; also, a boat used in catching crabs.—**crab²bings**, *n.*

crab-stick (krab'stik), *n.* A stick, cane, or club made of the wood of the crab-tree, or, by extension, of other wood; fig., an ill-tempered or crabbed person.

crab-tree (krab'trē), *n.* A tree which bears crab-apples.

crack (krak), *v.* [*AS. cracian* = *D. kraken* = *G. krachen*, crack; *imit.*] **I. intr.** To make a sudden, sharp sound in or as in breaking; snap, as a whip; brag or boast (now chiefly prov.); chat or gossip (chiefly Sc.); break with a sudden, sharp sound; break without complete separation of parts; become fissured; fail or give way (now slang); of the voice, to break abruptly and discordantly, esp. into an upper register. **II. tr.** To cause to make a sudden, sharp sound; make a snapping sound with (a whip, etc.); strike with a sharp noise (colloq.); utter or tell, as a joke; boast; break (a nut, etc.) with a sudden, sharp sound; open and drink (a bottle of wine, etc.); break into (thieves' slang: chiefly in the phrase 'to crack a crib,' to break into a house, shop, etc.); subject to the process of cracking in the distillation of petroleum, etc. (see *cracking*); break without complete separation of parts; break into fissures; render unsound mentally; damage (credit, etc.); render (the voice) harsh or unmanageable; with *up*, to praise or extol (colloq.).—**crack**. **I. n.** A cracking sound; a sudden, sharp noise, as of something breaking; the snap of a whip, etc.; a shot, as with a rifle (colloq.); a try (colloq.); an opportunity or chance (colloq.); a resounding blow (colloq.); a moment or instant (colloq.: as, "He was on his feet again in a crack," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xxi.); a boast or a lie (now chiefly prov.); conversation, or a tale or joke (Sc. or prov.); a break without complete separation of parts; a fissure; a flaw; a mental flaw; a crazy fellow; a broken or changing tone of the voice; a lively boy; one who or that which excels in some respect (colloq.). **II. a.** Of superior excellence; first-rate. [*Colloq.*]—**crack²a-ble**, *a.* That may be cracked.

crack-a-jack (krak'a-jak), *n.* and *a.* Same as *crackerjack*.

crack-brain (krak'brān), *n.* A crack-brained person.—**crack²=brained**, *a.* Having a cracked brain; impaired in intellect; crazy.

cracked (krakt), *p. a.* Broken; broken without separation of parts; fissured; damaged; mentally unsound (colloq.); broken in tone, as the voice.

crack-er (krak'ér), *n.* One who or that which cracks; a boaster or a liar (obs. or prov.); a fire-cracker; a small paper roll containing an explosive, and usually a sweetmeat, motto, etc., which explodes when pulled sharply at both ends (in full, *cracker bonbon*); one of a class of poor whites in some States of the southeastern U. S.; a thin, crisp biscuit.

crack-er-jack (krak'ér-jak). [*Also crackajack*: cf. *crack*, *a.*, and *jack³*.] **I. n.** A person of marked ability in some respect; something exceptionally fine of its kind. [*Slang.*] **II. a.** Of marked ability; exceptionally fine: as, a *cracker-jack* ball-player; a *crackerjack* idea. [*Slang.*]

crack-ing (krak'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which cracks; specif., in the distillation of petroleum or the like, the process of breaking down certain hydrocarbons into simpler ones of lower boiling-points, by means of excess heat, distillation under pressure, etc., in order to give a greater yield of low-boiling fractions than could be obtained by simple distillation.

crack-le (krak'l), *v.*; *-led*, *-ling*. [*Dim. of crack*.] **I. intr.** To make slight cracks, or sudden, sharp noises, rapidly repeated; crepitate. **II. tr.** To cause to crackle; break with a crackling noise; also, to cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain and glass.—**crack²le**, *n.* The act of crackling; a crackling noise; also, a network of fine cracks, as in the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain; porcelain or other ware with such a glaze.—**crack²led**, *p. a.* Covered with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass; also, covered with crackling, as roast pork.—**crack²-ling**, *n.* The making of slight cracking sounds rapidly repeated; also, the crisp browned skin or rind of roast pork; usually *pl.*, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out; also, the residue of tallow-melting.—**crack²ly**, *a.* Apt to crackle.

crack-nel (krak'nel), *n.* [*Cf. F. craquelin*, *D. krakeling*, and *E. crackling*.] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit; *pl.*, small bits of fat pork fried crisp.

crack-pot (krak'pot), *n.* A crack-brained person. [*Slang.*]

cracks-man (kraks'man), *n.*; *pl. -men*. A housebreaker; a burglar. [*Slang.*]

-cracy. [*OF. -cracie*, *-cratie*, *F. -cratie* (with *t* pronounced as *s*), < *Gr. -κρατία*, *-κρατεία*, < *κρατῆν*, rule.] A noun termination meaning 'rule,' 'government,' 'governing body,' as in *aristocracy*, *autocracy*, *bureaucracy*, *democracy*, *plutocracy*. Cf. *-crat*.

cradle (krā'dl), *n.* [*AS. cradol*.] A little bed or cot for an infant, usually one constructed to admit of a rocking or swinging motion; fig., the place where anything is nurtured during its early existence; also, any of various contrivances likened to a child's cradle, as the framework on which a ship rests during construction or repair, or a frame or case for protecting a broken limb; a kind of box on rockers used by miners for washing auriferous gravel or sand to separate the gold; a frame of wood attached to a scythe, for laying grain evenly as it is cut; an engravers' tool for laying mezzotint grounds.

—**crad²le**, *v.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. **I. tr.** To place or rock in or as in a cradle; receive or hold as a cradle; hence, to nurture during infancy; also, to place in a ship's cradle; wash in a miner's cradle; cut (grain) with a cradle-scythe. **II. intr.** To lie in or as in a cradle.—**crad²-dler**, *n.*—**crad²le=scythe**, *n.* A scythe fitted with a cradle.—**crad²le=song**, *n.* A song for singing to a child in the cradle; a lullaby.



Miner's Cradle.

craft (kráft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* = D. *kracht* = G. *kraft* = Icel. *kráfr*.] Strength; also, skill; ingenuity; dexterity; specif., skill or art applied to bad purposes; cunning; deceit; guile; also, an art, trade, or occupation requiring special skill, esp. manual skill; a handicraft; also, the members of a trade or profession collectively; a guild; also, vessels or boats collectively (construed as *pl.*); a vessel or boat; also, fishing-gear, esp. as used in whale-fishing. — **craft'i-ly**, *adv.* In a crafty manner; cunningly; with artful guile. — **craft'i-ness**, *n.* — **crafts/man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -*men*. One who practises a craft; an artisan; sometimes, an artist. — **crafts/man-ship**, *n.* The performance or skill of a craftsman. — **craft'y**, *a.*; compar. *craftier*, superl. *craftiest*. [AS. *cræftig*.] Possessing or displaying craft; skilful, ingenious, or dexterous (archaic); skilful in devising and executing underhand or evil schemes; cunning; artful; characterized by craft or deceit.

crag¹ (krag), *n.* [Cf. D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, collar.] The neck; the throat; the craw. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

crag² (krag), *n.* [ME.; from Celtic.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken projecting part of a rock. — **crag'ged**, *a.* Craggy. — **crag'gy**, *a.* Abounding in crags; of the nature of a crag; steep and rugged; rough. — **crag'gi-ness**, *n.* — **crag's/man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -*men*. One accustomed to or dexterous in climbing crags: as, "I had fallen . . . A cragsman crushed at the cliff's foot" (Swinburne's "Bothwell," iii. 1).

craig¹, **craig**² (krāg), *n.* Sc. and north. Eng. form of **crag**¹, **crag**².

crake (krāk), *n.* [Imit. of its cry.] Any of various birds of the rail family, esp. of the short-billed kind, as the corn-crake.

cram (kram), *v.*; *crammed*, *cramming*. [AS. *crammian*.] **I. tr.** To fill (something), by force or compression, with more than it can conveniently hold; esp., to fill with or as with excess of food; also, to force or stuff (*into*, *down*, etc.); also, to tell lies or exaggerated stories to (slang); also, to prepare (a person), as for an examination, by hastily storing his memory with facts (colloq.); get a knowledge of (a subject) by so preparing one's self (colloq.). **II. intr.** To eat greedily or to excess; also, to cram a subject, as for an examination (colloq.). — **cram**, *n.* The act or the result of cramming; a crammed state; a dense crowd (colloq.); something used for cramming; information acquired by cramming (colloq.).

cram-bo (kram'bō), *n.* [For obs. *crambe*, < L. *crambe* (< Gr. *κράμβη*), cabbage, in *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage repeated (served up again).'] A game in which one person or side must find a rime to a word or a line of verse given by another; also, in contempt, riming or rime.

cram-mer (kram'ēr), *n.* One who or that which crams.

cram-oi-sy (kram'oi-si), *a.* [OF. F. *cramoisi*, < Ar. *qirmizī*, crimson: see *crimson*.] Crimson. [Archaic.]

cramp¹ (kramp), *n.* [Cf. MD. and MLG. *krampe*, OHG. *chramph*, hook, also E. *cramp*².] A grappling-iron; also, a small metal bar with bent ends, for holding together timbers, masonry, etc.; a clamp; also, a portable frame or tool with a movable part which can be screwed up to hold things together; hence, anything that confines or restrains; also, a cramped state or part. — **cramp**¹, *v. t.* To fasten or hold with a cramp; also, to confine narrowly; also, to restrict; restrain; hamper. — **cramp**¹, *a.* Cramped; also, hard to decipher or understand; difficult; knotty.

cramp² (kramp), *n.* [OF. F. *crampe*; from Teut., and akin to E. *cramp*¹.] An involuntary, spasmodic, painful contraction of a muscle or muscles, as from a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc.; also, a paralytic affection of particular muscles, as of the hand, due to excessive use. — **cramp**², *v. t.* To affect with or as with a cramp. — **cramp**²=*fish*, *n.* The electric ray (fish).

cramp-i-ron (kramp'ī'ērən), *n.* A grappling-iron; also, a cramp, or piece of iron with bent ends, for holding together pieces of stone, etc.

cramp-pon (kram'pōn), *n.* [F.; from Teut., and akin to E. *cramp*¹, *cramp*².] A grappling-iron, esp. one of a pair used together for raising heavy weights; also, a spiked iron plate worn on the shoe to prevent slipping.



Cramp-irons.

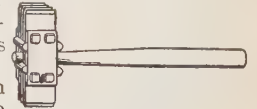
cran-age (krā'nāj), *n.* The use of a crane to move goods; also, the charge made for this.

cran-ber-ry (kran'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* -*berries* (-iz). [= G. *kranbeere*, *kranichbeere*, 'crane berry': see *crane*.] The red, acid fruit or berry of any plant of the vacciniaceous genus *Oxycoccus*, as *O. oxycoccus* ('small cranberry' or 'European cranberry') or *O. macrocarpus* ('large cranberry' or 'American cranberry'), used in making sauce, jelly, etc.; also, the plant itself. — **cran'ber'ry-tree**, *n.* A caprifoliaceous tree or shrub, *Viburnum opulus*, bearing red berries and white cymose flowers: known in cultivated form as *snowball*.

Cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*).

cranch (krānch), *v.* and *n.* Same as **cranch**.

cran-dall (kran'dāl), *n.* [Prob. from *Crandall*, proper name.] A hammer-like masons' tool for dressing soft stone. — **cran'dall**, *v. t.* To treat or dress with a crandall.



Crandall.

crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran*, akin to G. *kranich*.] Any of a group of large wading birds (family *Gruidæ*) with very long legs and neck; popularly, any of various similar birds, as the great blue heron, *Ardea herodias* (family *Ardeidæ*); also, a device for moving heavy weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other a horizontal movement, and consisting in one of its simplest forms of an upright post turning on its vertical axis and bearing a projecting arm on which the hoisting tackle is fitted; any of various similar devices, as a horizontally swinging arm by a fireplace, used for suspending pots, etc., over the fire; also, a siphon or bent pipe for drawing off a liquid; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the southern constellation

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Grus. — **crane**, *v.*; *craned*, *craning*. **I. tr.** To stretch (the neck) as a crane does; also, to hoist, lower, or move by or as by a crane. **II. intr.** To stretch out one's neck; also, to stop and look before a dangerous leap in hunting; hence, to hesitate at danger, difficulty, etc. (colloq.). — **crane-fly**, *n.* Any of the dipterous insects constituting the family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by very long legs; the daddy-long-legs of Great Britain. — **crane's/-bill**, **cranes'/bill**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Geranium* (see *geranium*): so called from the long, slender beak of the fruit.

cran-i-al (krā'ni-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium or skull. — **cran-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

cran-i-ate (krā'ni-āt). **I. a.** Having a cranium or skull; belonging to the *Craniata*, a primary division of vertebrates, comprising those which possess a skull and brain, and including the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. **II. n.** A craniate animal.

cranio- Form of Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, used in combination. — **cran-i-og-no-my** (krā'ni-og'nō-mi), *n.* [+ *-gnomy* as in *physiognomy*.] The art of judging mental or personal qualities from the form and other characteristics of the skull. — **cran-i-o-graph** (-ō-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] An instrument for making outline drawings of the skull. — **cran-i-og-ra-phy** (-rā-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The description of skulls. — **cran-i-ol'o-gy** (-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science that deals with the size, shape, and other characteristics of skulls. — **cran-i-o-log'i-cal** (-loj'i-kāl), *a.* — **cran-i-ol'o-gist**, *n.* — **cran-i-om'e-ter** (-om'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring skulls. — **cran-i-**

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

om'e-try, *n.* [+ -metry.] The science of the measurement of skulls. — **crani-o-met'ric**, **crani-o-met'ri-cal** (-met'-rik, -ri-kəl), *a.* — **crani-om'e-trist**, *n.* — **crani-o-plas'ty** (-plas'ti), *n.* [+ -plasty.] Plastic surgery as concerned with the cranium. — **crani-os/co-py** (-os'kō-pi), *n.* [+ -scopy.] Observation of the shape and other characteristics of the skull; formerly, phrenology. — **crani-os/co-pist**, *n.*

crani-um (krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *-niums* or *-nia* (-ni-ä).

[ML., < Gr. *krānion*.] The skull of a vertebrate; esp., that part of the skull which incloses the brain.

crank¹ (krangk), *n.*

[ME. *cranke*: cf. AS. *cranc-stæf*, weaver's implement; akin to E. *cringe*, *crinkle*.] A device for communicating motion, or for changing rotary motion into reciprocating motion, or vice versa, consisting in its simplest form of an arm projecting at an angle from, or secured at right angles at the end of, the axis or shaft which receives or imparts the motion, and in the steam-engine, etc., forming the member between the connecting-rod and the shaft; also, a bend† or winding†; a turn of speech; a verbal conceit; an eccentric notion; a person subject to eccentric or impracticable notions, often a person possessed by a particular notion and disposed to urge it in season and out of season (colloq.). — **crank**¹, *v.* **I. tr.** To bend into or make in the shape of a crank; furnish with a crank; turn with a crank; turn (an automobile engine, etc.) by means of a hand-crank in order to set it in operation; start the engine of (an automobile, etc.) by doing this; move by means of a crank. **II. intr.** To turn a crank, as in starting an automobile engine; also, to twist† or wind†.

crank² (krangk), *a.* [ME. *cranke*; origin obscure.] Lively; in high spirits; complacently cheerful; disposed to exult: as, "David . . . was *crank* as could be when he thought Nathan was a talkin' about other people's sins" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxviii.). [Obs. or prov.]

crank³ (krangk), *a.* [Cf. D. *krengien*, careen, D. and G. *krank*, sick, feeble, crazy (as a ship).] Liable to lurch or capsize, as a ship; in an unstable or shaky condition, as machinery; infirm in health (prov.).

crank-case (krangk'kās), *n.* In an internal-combustion engine, the case which incloses the crank-shaft, connecting-rods, and allied parts, and which, in two-cycle engines, is constructed tightly enough to contain a quantity of fuel mixture while being compressed.

crank-i-ly (krangk'ki-li), *adv.* In a cranky manner. — **crank'i-ness**, *n.*

crank-kle (krangk'kl), *v.*; -kled, -kling. [Freq. of *crank*¹.] **I. intr.** To bend in and out; wind. **II. tr.** To bend sinuously. — **cran'kle**, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* A pin or cylinder at the outer end or part of a crank, as for holding a connecting-rod.

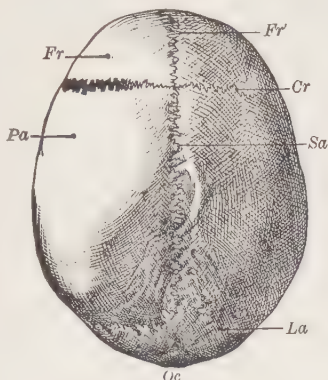
crank-shaft (krangk'shāft), *n.* A shaft receiving motion from or imparting motion to a crank.

crank-y (krangk'ki), *a.*; compar. *crankier*, superl. *crankiest*. [Partly < *crank*¹, partly < *crank*³.] Full of bends or windings; crooked; also, subject to eccentric notions; eccentric; queer; also, ill-tempered or cross; also, liable to lurch or capsize, as a boat; shaky or out of order, as machinery; sickly or infirm (prov. Eng.).

cran-nied (kran'id), *a.* Having crannies; like a cranny.

cran-nog (kran'og), *n.* [Ir.] An ancient lake-dwelling or artificial island in a lake in Ireland or Scotland.

cran-ny (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [ME. *crany*: cf. F. *cran*, notch, fissure (see *crenel*).] A small, narrow opening, as in a wall, rock, etc.; a chink; a crevice; a fissure.



Human Cranium, from above.

Fr, Pa, Oc, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; Fr', Cr, Sa, La, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

cran-reuch (krān'rüch), *n.* [Appar. from Gaelic.] Hoarfrost. [Sc.]

crants† (krants), *n.* [Cf. D. *kran*s, G. *kranz*, wreath, crown.] A garland; a wreath. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 255.

crap (kráp), *n.* [Appar. < *crabs*, as used in the game of hazard: see *crab*¹.] A losing throw, in which the total of pips shown on the two dice is 2, 3, or 12, in a modern and simplified form of the old game of hazard called 'craps'; also, the game of craps.

crape (kráp), *n.* [For *crêpe*.] A thin, light fabric of silk, cotton, or other fiber, with a finely crinkled or ridged surface; esp., a black (or white) silk fabric of this kind, used for mourning veils, trimmings, etc.; also, a band or piece of this material, as for a token of mourning. — **crape**, *v. t.*; *craped*, *craping*. To cover, clothe, or drape with crape; put crape on.

crap-pie (kráp'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small fish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the central parts of the U. S.; also, the related calico-bass, *P. sparoides*.

craps (kraps), *n. pl.* See *crap*.

crap-u-lent (kráp'ū-lent), *a.* [LL. *crapulēntus*, < L. *crapula*,

< Gr. *κραπάλη*, headache or nausea from drunkenness.] Sick from gross excess in drinking or eating; crapulous. — **crap-u-lence**, *n.*

crap-u-lous (kráp'ū-lus), *a.* [LL. *crapulōsus*, < L. *crapula*: see *crapulēnt*.] Given to or characterized by gross excess in drinking or eating; suffering from or due to such excess.

— **crap'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

crash¹ (krash), *v.* [ME.; imit.] **I. tr.** To break in pieces violently and noisily; shatter; also, to force or drive (*in*, *through*, *out*, etc.) with violence and noise; in *aeronautics*, to cause (an aircraft) to make a landing in an abnormal manner, usually damaging or wrecking the apparatus. **II. intr.** To break or fall to pieces with noise; also, to make a loud, clattering noise, as of something dashed to pieces; also, to move or go with a crash; strike with a crash; in *aeronautics*, to land in an abnormal manner, usually damaging or wrecking the apparatus. — **crash**¹, *n.* A breaking or falling to pieces with loud noise; the shock of collision and breaking; fig., a sudden and violent falling to ruin; specif., a sudden collapse of a financial undertaking or the like; also, a sudden, loud noise, as of something dashed to pieces; the sound of thunder, loud music, etc.; in *aeronautics*, an act of crashing.

crash² (krash), *n.* [Prob. from Russ.] A coarse linen fabric used for towels, carpet-coverings, clothing, etc.

cras-sis (krä'sis), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *κράσις*, < *κερᾶνναι*, mix.] A combination or blending of elements, as in the animal body†; bodily constitution†; temperament†; in *gram.*, a combination of the vowels of two syllables, esp. at the end of one word and the beginning of the next, into one long vowel or a diphthong.

crass (kras), *a.* [L. *crassus*, solid, thick, dense, fat.] Thick or coarse; also, gross, stupid, or dense (as, *crass* ignorance; a *crass* mind).

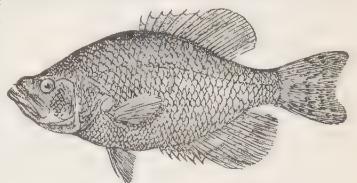
cras-sa-men-tum (kras-ā-men'tum), *n.* [L., < *crassare*, thicken, < *crassus*: see *crass*.] The thick, jelly-like part of coagulated blood; the clot.

cras-si-tude (kras'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *crassitudo*.] The state or quality of being crass; thickness or grossness; gross ignorance, stupidity, or dullness.

crass-ly (kras'li), *adv.* In a crass manner; densely. — **crass'ness**, *n.*

cras-su-la-ceous (kras-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Crassula*, the typical genus, < L. *crassus*, thick.] Belonging to the *Crassulaceæ*, a family of plants, mostly fleshy or succulent herbs, including the houseleek, stonecrop, etc.

-crat [F. -*crate*, < Gr. -*κρατής*, ruling, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A noun termination meaning 'ruler,' 'member of a ruling body,' 'advocate of a particular form of rule,' as in *aristocrat*, *autocrat*, *democrat*, *mobocrat*, *plutocrat*. Cf. -*cracy*.



Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cratch (krach), *n.* [OF. *cresche*: see *crèche*.] A crib to hold fodder for horses, etc.; a manger. [Archaic or prov.]
crate (krät), *n.* [L. *cratis*, wickerwork.] A basket or hamper of wickerwork, for the transportation of crockery, etc.; any openwork casing, as a box made of slats for packing and transporting commodities.—**crate**, *v. t.*; *crated*, *crating*. To put or pack in a crate.

crater (krä'tër), *n.* [L. < Gr. *κρατήρ*, orig. bowl for mixing wine and water in, < *κεραυνάει*, mix.] A large vessel or bowl used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, orig. for mixing wine with water; also, the cup-shaped depression or cavity marking the orifice of a volcano; in *elect.*, a cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp using a continuous current; *mil.*, the hole or pit in the ground where a military mine or shell has exploded; also [*cap.*], in *astron.*, a southern constellation represented as a bowl or vase with two handles and a base.—**crater-al**, *a.*—**cratered**, *a.* Having a crater.—**crater-i-form** (krä'tër-i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a crater; bowl-shaped.



Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

crunch (kränch or kränch), *v.* [Appar. imit.] **I. tr.** To crush with or as with the teeth; crunch: as, "She would crunch the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth" (Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," ii. 3). **II. intr.** To crunch.—**crunch**, *n.* A crunching or crunch.

cravat (krä-vat'), *n.* [F. *cravate*; so called because adopted from the Croats (F. *Cravates*).] A neck-cloth, esp. for men; a necktie.—**cravat'**, *v. t. or i.*; *-vatted*, *-vatting*. To equip with or put on a cravat.

crave (kräv), *v.*; *craved*, *craving*. [AS. *cræfian*, akin to Icel. *krefja*.] **I. tr.** To ask earnestly for (something); beg for; also, to long for or desire eagerly; also, to need greatly; require; also, to ask (a person) earnestly for something or to do something. **II. intr.** To beg or plead (*for*); also, to long (*for* or *after*).

craven (krä'vn), [ME. *cravant*, vanquished: cf. OF. *cravanter*, crush, overthrow, < L. *crepare*, rattle, crack.] **I. a.** Vanquished or defeated (now only in the archaic phrase 'to cry craven,' to acknowledge one's self beaten, or surrender); also, cowardly, pusillanimous, or mean-spirited. **II. n.** An acknowledged coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.—**craven**, *v. t.* To make craven.

craven-ette (krä-vn-et'), *n.* [From *Craven*, proper name.] A textile fabric subjected to a special waterproofing process, used for outer garments. [Proprietary name.]—**craven-ette'**, *v. t.*; *-etted*, *-etting*. To subject to the waterproofing process employed on cravenette.

craven-ly (krä'vn-li), *adv.* In a craven manner.—**craven-ness**, *n.*

crav-er (krä'vër), *n.* One who craves; a beggar.

crav'ing (krä'ving), *n.* Earnest asking or entreating; begging; also, eager or urgent desire; longing; yearning.—**crav'ing-ly**, *adv.*

craw (krâ), *n.* [ME. *crawe*; prob. from Scand.] The crop of a bird or insect; hence, the stomach of any animal.

craw-fish (krä'fish), *n.*; pl. *-fishes* or (esp. collectively) *-fish*. [= *crayfish*.] Any of numerous fresh-water decapod crustaceans of the suborder *Macrura*, closely related to the lobsters but smaller, as *Astacus fluviatilis*, of



River-crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

Europe, and various American species of the genus *Cambarus*; any of certain similar marine crustaceans; also, one who backs out or retreats from a position or undertaking (colloq.).—**craw'fish**, *v. i.* To back out or retreat from a position or undertaking. [Colloq.]

crawl¹ (krâl), *n.* [= *kraal*.] An inclosure of stakes and hurdles in shallow water on the seacoast, for containing fish, turtles, etc.

crawl² (krâl), *v. i.* [ME.; from Scand.] To move slowly by dragging the body along the ground, as a worm; move slowly on hands and knees, as a child; creep; hence, to progress slowly, laboriously, or timorously; go stealthily or abjectly; also, to be, or feel as if, overrun with crawling things.—**crawl²**, *n.* The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion.—**crawl'er**, *n.* One who or that which crawls; a crawling animal.—**crawl'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**crawl'y**, *a.* Having the sensation of contact with crawling things; creepy: as, "We . . . heard them plain; but we couldn't see no sign of them; it made you feel *crawly*" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xix.). [Colloq.]

cray-fish (krä'fish), *n.*; pl. *-fishes* or (esp. collectively) *-fish*. [ME. *crevisse*, < OF. *crevice*, *crevisse* (F. *écrevisse*); from Teut., and akin to E. *crab¹*.] A crawfish, esp. *Astacus fluviatilis* of Europe.

cray-on (krä'ôn), *n.* [F. *crayon*, < *crâie*, < L. *creta*, chalk.] A pointed stick or pencil of colored clay, chalk, etc., used for drawing; also, a drawing in crayons.—**cray'on**, *v. t.*; *-oned*, *-oring*. To draw with a crayon or crayons; fig., to sketch out, as a plan; also, to cover with crayon drawings.—**cray'on-ist**, *n.* One who draws with crayons.

craze (krâz), *v.*; *crazed*, *crazing*. [ME. *crasen*, break, akin to F. *écraiser*, crush; from Scand.] **I. tr.** To break† or shatter†; also, to crack (obs. or prov.); specif., to make small cracks on the surface of (pottery, etc.); crackle; also, to weaken or impair (health, etc.: archaic or prov.); also, to impair in intellect; make insane. **II. intr.** To break†; also, to become minutely cracked, as the glaze on the surface of pottery; also, to become insane.—**craze**, *n.* A crack (obs. or prov.); a minute crack in the glaze of pottery, etc.; also, insanity; an insane condition; also, a mania; an unreasoning liking or fancy for some object of interest, esp. as current among a number of people or the public generally; a rage.—**crazed**, *p. a.* Broken, cracked, or impaired (obs. or prov.); having small cracks in the glaze, as pottery; also, rendered insane; demented.—**crä'zy**, *a.*; compar. *crazier*, superl. *craziest*. Impaired or dilapidated; shaky; frail; also, broken in mind; demented; insane; mad.—**crä'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**crä'zi-ness**, *n.*—**crä'zy-bone**, *n.* The funny-bone.—**crä'zy-quilt**, *n.* A patchwork quilt made of patches of irregular shape combined with little or no regard to pattern.—**crä'zy-weed**, *n.* The loco-weed.

creak (kräk), *v.* [ME. *creken*; imit.] **I. intr.** To make a sharp, harsh, grating or squeaking sound; move with creaking. **II. tr.** To cause to creak.—**creak**, *n.* A creaking sound.—**creak'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**creak'y**, *a.*; compar. *creakier*, superl. *creakiest*. Creaking; apt to creak.

cream (krēm), *n.* [OF. *creme* (F. *crème*), < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] The fatty part of milk, which rises to the surface when the liquid is allowed to stand; also, something containing or resembling this substance, as a table delicacy, a confection, a cosmetic, etc.; fig., the best part of anything; also, cream-color.—**cream of tartar**, purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate: used as a baking-powder ingredient, etc. Cf. *tartar¹*.—**cream sauce**, a sauce made of cream or milk, flour, butter, etc.—**cream**, *v.* **I. intr.** To form cream; hence, to froth; foam. **II. tr.** To allow (milk) to form cream; skim (milk); separate as cream; take the cream or best part of; add cream to (tea, coffee, etc.); in *cookery*, to work (butter, butter and sugar, etc.) to a smooth, creamy mass; prepare (chicken, oysters, vegetables, etc.) with cream, milk, or a cream sauce.—**cream'-cheese'**, *n.* Any of various soft, rich cheeses made of cream, or with an extra proportion of cream.—**cream'-col'or**, *n.* White, or a whitish color, with a tinge of yellow or buff.—**cream'-col'ored**, *a.*—**cream'=cups**, *n.* A papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, of California, bearing small pale-yellow or cream-colored flowers.—**cream'er**, *n.* One who or that which creams; a refriger-

fat, fäte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, më, hër; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, élect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ardënt, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ator in which milk is placed to facilitate the formation of cream; a vessel or apparatus for separating cream from milk; also, a small jug, pitcher, etc., for holding cream.—**cream'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A place where milk is set to form cream; an establishment engaged in the production of butter and cheese; a place for the sale of milk and its products.—**cream'i-ness**, *n.* Creamy quality.—**cream'=nut**, *n.* The Brazil-nut.—**cream-om-e-ter** (krē-mom'e-ter), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the percentage of cream in a sample of milk.—**cream'y**, *a.*; compar. *creamier*, superl. *creamiest*. Containing cream; resembling cream, as in appearance or consistence; soft and rich; cream-colored.

crease¹ (krēs), *n.* See *creese*.

crease² (krēs), *n.* [Formerly also *creast*: cf. *crest*.] A line or mark produced in anything by folding; a fold; a ridge; a furrow; in *cricket*, one of certain lines marked on the ground to define the positions of the bowler and the batsman.—**crease**², *v.*; *creased*, *creasing*. **I. tr.** To make a crease or creases in or on; wrinkle; also, to wound or stun by a furrowing or superficial shot (U. S.). **II. intr.** To become creased.—**creas'er**, *n.*—**creas'y**, *a.* Full of creases.

crea-sote (krē'a-sōt), *n.* and *v.* See *creosote*.

cre-at-a-ble (krē-ā'ta-bl), *n.* and *a.* That may be created.

cre-ate (krē-āt'), *v.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *creatus*, pp. of *creare*, bring into being.] **I. tr.** To bring into being; cause to exist; produce; specif., to evolve from one's own thought or imagination; also, to be the first to represent (a part or rôle); also, to make by investing with new character or functions (as, to *create* a peer); constitute; appoint; also, to be the cause or occasion of; give rise to. **II. intr.** To create something.—**cre-ate'r**, *a.* Created. [Archaic].—**cre-a'tion** (-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *creatio* (-n-)] The act of creating, or the fact of being created; [often *cap.*] with *the*, the original bringing into existence of the universe by the Deity; [L. *c.*] that which is created; the world or universe; creatures collectively; specif., a product of inventive ingenuity; an original work, esp. of the imaginative faculty.—**cre-a'tion-al**, *a.*—**cre-a'tion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed (cf. *evolutionism*); also, the doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new human soul for each individual born (cf. *infusionism* and *traducianism*).—**cre-a'tion-ist**, *n.*—**cre-a'tive**, *a.* Having the quality or power of creating; originative; productive (*of*).—**cre-a'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cre-a'tive-ness**, *n.*—**cre-a'tor**, *n.* [L.] One who or that which creates; esp. [*cap.*], with *the*, God.—**cre-a'tor-ship**, *n.*—**cre-a'tress**, *n.* A female creator.—**cre-a'trix**, *n.* [L.] A creatress.

crea-tur-al (krē'tūr-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a creature or creatures.

crea-ture (krē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *creature* (F. *créature*), < LL. *creatura*, < L. *creare*: see *create*.] Anything created, animate or inanimate; an animate being; an animal, as distinct from man (applied in the U. S. esp. to cattle, horses, etc.); a human being or person (often used in contempt, commiseration, or endearment); something produced by or springing from something else; a result or product; a person owing his rise and fortune to another, or subject to the will or influence of another; intoxicating liquor, esp. whisky (humorous: as, "when he chanced to have taken an overdose of the *creature*," Scott's "Guy Mannering," xlv.).—**creature comforts**, things, as food, which minister to bodily comfort.—**crea'ture-hood** (-hūd), **crea'ture-ship**, *n.* The condition of a creature.—**crea'ture-ly**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a creature or creatures; creatureal.

crèche (krāsh or kresh), *n.* [F. *crèche*, OF. *cresche*, crib, manger; from Teut., and akin to E. *crib*.] A public nursery where the children of the poor are cared for while their mothers are away from home at work, etc.; also, an asylum for foundlings.

cre-dence (krē'dēns), *n.* [ML. *credentia*, belief, credit, also sideboard, < L. *credens*, pp. of *credere*.] Belief or credit (as, to give *credence* to a person or a statement); also, that which is believed; also, something giving a claim to credit or confidence (now only in 'letter of credence,' a letter commending the bearer to confidence); also, the tasting

of food before serving, as a precaution against poisoning†; a side-table at which this was done†; any side-table or sideboard†; *eccles.*, a small side-table, shelf, or niche for holding articles used in the eucharistic service (also called *credence-table*).

cre-den-dum (krē-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *-da* (-dā). [L., neut. gerundive of *credere*: see *credit*.] That which is to be believed; an article of faith: distinguished from *agendum*.

cre-dent (krē'dent), *a.* [L. *credens* (*credent-*), pp. of *credere*: see *credit*.] Believing; also, having credit or repute† (see Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," iv. 4. 29); credible† (see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 142).

cre-den-tial (krē-den'shəl), [ML. *credentia*: see *credence*.] **I. a.** Giving a title to credit or confidence. **II. n.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence; a letter or other testimonial attesting the bearer's right to confidence or authority (usually in *pl.*).

cred-i-ble (kred'i-bl), *a.* [L. *credibilis*, < *credere*: see *credit*.] Capable of being believed; believable; also, worthy of belief or confidence; trustworthy.—**cred-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

—**cred-i-bly**, *adv.*

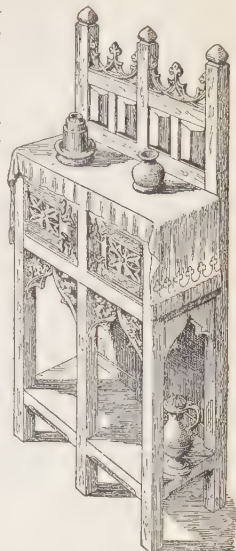
cred-it (kred'it), *v. t.* [L. *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe.] To believe; put confidence in; also, to intrust; trust with goods, etc.†; also, to give reputation or honor to (archaic); also, to enter upon the credit side of an account; give the benefit of such an entry to (a person, etc.); hence, to ascribe (something) to a person, etc.; make ascription of something to (a person, etc.: with *with*).—**cred'it**, *n.* [OF. *credit* (F. *crédit*), < It. *credito*, < L. *creditus*, pp.] Belief or trust; also, trustworthiness or credibility; also, something credited or believed† (as, "There I found this *credit*, That he did range the town to seek me out": Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iv. 3. 6); also, repute or reputation; esp., favorable estimation; also, influence or authority resulting from the confidence of others or from one's reputation; also, commendation or honor given for some action, quality, etc.; a source of commendation or honor; also, confidence in a purchaser's ability and intention to pay, displayed by intrusting him with goods, etc., without immediate payment; time allowed for payment for goods, etc., obtained on trust; reputation of solvency and probity, entitling a person to be trusted in buying or borrowing; power to buy or borrow on trust; also, the acknowledgment or an entry of payment or value received, in an account; the side (right-hand) of an account on which such entries are made (opposed to *debit*); the balance in one's favor in an account; also, any sum on deposit or against which one may draw; a bill, note, etc., on the security of which one may obtain funds; also, the ascription or acknowledgment of something as due or properly attributable to a person, etc.—**credit man**, in a business establishment, an employee who fixes the amount of credit to be allowed to customers.—**letter of credit**. See under *letter*², *n.*—**cred'it-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of credit or belief; also, bringing credit or honor (as, "Clive made a *creditable* use of his riches": Macaulay's "Essays," Lord Clive); reputable; respectable.—**cred'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

cré-dit fon-cier (krā-dē fōn-syā). [F., 'credit on lands' (*foncier*, < *fonds*, land: see *fund*).] Credit based on security consisting of landed property.

cred-it-less (kred'it-less), *a.* Without credit.

créd-it mo-bi-li-er (krā-dē mo-bē-lyā). [F., 'credit on movables' (*mobilier*, < *mobile*, E. *mobile*).] Credit based on security consisting of movable or personal property.

cred-i-tor (kred'i-tor), *n.* [L.] One who gives credit in business transactions or, generally, one to whom money



Ecclesiastical Credence; 16th century.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

is due (opposed to *debtor*); in *bookkeeping*, the credit side of an account.—**cred'i-tor-ship**, *n.*

cre-do (krē'dō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* (-dōz). [L., 'I believe': the first word of the Apostles' and the Nicene Creed in Latin.] The Apostles' or the Nicene Creed; a musical setting of the creed, usually of the Nicene Creed; in general, any creed or formula of belief.

cred-u-lous (krēd'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *credulus*, < *credere*: see *credit*.] Ready or disposed to believe, esp. on weak or insufficient evidence; also, marked by or arising from credulity.—**cre-du-li-ty** (krē-dū'li-ti), **cred'u-lous-ness**, *n.*—**cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

creed (krēd), *n.* [AS. *crēda*, < L. *credo*: see *credo*.] An authoritative formulated statement of the chief articles of Christian belief, as the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed (see under *apostle*, *Nicene*, and *Athanasian*); usually, the Apostles' Creed; in general, any formula of religious belief, as of a particular denomination; also, an accepted system of religious belief; hence, any system of belief or of opinion.—**creed'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a creed or creeds.—**creed'less**, *a.* Without a creed.

creek (krēk, in U. S. commonly *krik*), *n.* [ME. *creke*, *crike*: cf. D. *kreek*, F. *crique*, creek, Icel. *kriki*, crack, nook.] A narrow recess in the shore of the sea, a river, etc.; a small inlet or bay; a small port or harbor (Eng.); also, a small stream, as a branch of a river; a rivulet; also, a narrow or winding passageway; a nook; a turn or winding.

creel (krēl), *n.* [Perhaps through F. < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork: cf. *grille*.] A wickerwork basket, esp. one used by anglers for holding fish; a wickerwork trap to catch fish, lobsters, etc.; a framework, esp. one for holding bobbins in a spinning-machine.—**creel**, *v. t.* To put into a creel in angling; succeed in catching.

creep (krēp), *v.*; *crept*, *creeping*. [AS. *crēopan* = D. *kruipen* = Icel. *krjúpa*.] **I. intr.** To move with the body close to the ground, as a reptile or an insect, or a child on hands and knees; hence, to move slowly, imperceptibly, or stealthily; move or behave timidly or servilely; also, to grow along the ground, a wall, etc., as a plant, esp. one that roots at intervals; also, to slip or move along gradually, as a railroad-track under traffic; also, to have a sensation as of something creeping over the skin. **II. tr.** To creep along or over.—**creep**, *n.* The act of creeping; the slow bulging up of the floor of a gallery in a coal-mine; any slow movement of the earth's crust, mining ground, or the like; a sensation as of something creeping over the skin (usually in *pl.*).—**creep'er**, *n.* One who or that which creeps; one of a breed of domestic fowls with short legs; any of various birds that creep about on trees, bushes, etc. (as, the black-and-white *creeper*, a warbler, *Mniotilta varia*, of the U. S., having plumage streaked and spotted with black and white); a creeping plant (as, the Virginia *creeper*: see entry in alphabetical place); a grappling device for dragging the bottom of a river, etc.; a spiked piece of iron worn on the heel of the shoe to prevent slipping on ice, etc.; *pl.*, a loose garment, usually bifurcated, worn by creeping children.—**creep'-hole**, *n.* A hole



Black-and-white Creeper (*Mniotilta varia*).

by which one may creep in or out; a hole into which an animal creeps to escape notice or danger; fig., a subterfuge or excuse.—**creep'ing**, *p. a.* That creeps; in *bot.*, growing along or just beneath the surface of the ground, or on any other surface, and (usually) sending out rootlets at intervals.—**creep'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**creep'y**, *a.*; compar. *creepier*, superl. *creepiest*. That creeps, as an insect; also, having or causing a creeping sensation of the skin, as from horror or dread (as, "The stillness was awful *creepy* and uncomfortable": Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xxii.).

creese, **kris** (krēs, krēs or kris), *n.* [Malay *kris*.] A short sword or heavy dagger with a waved blade, used by the Malays.

cre-mate (krē-māt' or krē'māt), *v. t.*; *-mated*, *-mating*. [L. *crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, consume by fire.] To consume by fire; burn; esp., to reduce (a corpse) to ashes.—

cre-ma'tion (-mā'shən), *n.* [L. *crematio*(-n-).] The act or custom of cremating.—**cre-ma'tion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates cremation instead of burial of the bodies of the dead.—

cre-ma'tor, *n.* [LL.] One who cremates; a furnace for cremating dead bodies or other matter.—**cre-ma-to-ri-um** (krē-mā-tō'ri-um or krem-ā-), *n.*; pl. *-riums* or *-ria* (-ri-ā). [NL.] A crematory.—**cre-ma-to-ry** (krē-mā-tō-ri or krem-ā-), *a.* Of or pertaining to cremation. **II. n.; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A furnace or an establishment for cremating dead bodies or other matter.**

crème (krām, F. krām), *n.* [F.: see *cream*.] Cream; a cream-like preparation or liquid; one of a class of liqueurs of thick, oily or syrupy consistence.—**crème de menthe** (dē mont). [F., 'cream of mint.'] A liqueur flavored with mint.

crem-o-carp (krem'ō-kārp), *n.* [Gr. *κρεμάνναι*, hang, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the characteristic dry fruit of apia-ceous plants, consisting of two indehiscent one-seeded carpels which separate from each other at maturity and remain hanging at the end of the axis.



Cremocarp.

a, fruit of samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*); *b*, section of same, showing the two distinct one-seeded carpels.

Cre-mo-na (krē-mō'nā), *n.* One of a class of violins of superior quality made at Cremona, Italy, during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

cre-na (krē'nā), *n.*; pl. *-næ* (-nē). [NL.: cf. OF. *cren*, *crenne*, notch, *crenel*, E. *crenel*.] A notch or indentation; also, a tooth or scallop.—

cre'na-te (-nāt), *a.* [NL. *crenatus*.] Having the margin notched so as to form a series of rounded teeth, as a leaf. Also **cre'na-ted** (-nā-ted).—**cre'na-te-ly**, *adv.*

cre-na-tion (krē-nā'shən), *n.* Crenate state; also, a rounded projection or tooth, as on the margin of a leaf.



Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

cre-na-ture (kren'ā-tūr or krē'nā-), *n.* A rounded tooth, as of a crenate leaf; also, a notch between teeth.

cren-el (kren'el), *n.* [OF. *crenel* (F. *crêneau*), dim. of *cren* (F. *cran*), notch, of uncertain origin: cf. *crena*, *cranny*.] One of the open spaces between the merlons of a battlement; also, a crenature.—

cren'el, *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To crenelate.—**cren-e-late**, **cren-el-late** (kren'e-lāt), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [Cf. F. *créneler*.] To furnish with crenels or battlements; specif., in *arch.*, to form with square indentations, as a molding.—

cren-e-la'tion, **cren-el-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* The act of crenelating, or the state of being crenelated; also, a battlement; also, a notch or indentation.



Crenelated Molding.—Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

cre-nelle (kre-nel'), *n.* Same as *crenel*.

cren-u-late (kren'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *crenulatus*, < *crenula*, dim. of *crena*, notch.] Minutely crenate, as a leaf. Also **cren'u-lat-ed** (-lāt-ed).—**cren-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* Crenulate state; also, a minute crenation.

cre-o-dont (krē'ō-dont), *n.* [NL. *Creodonta*, pl., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὀδούς* (*ōdour*-), tooth.] Any of the *Creodonta*, a group of primitive carnivorous mammals, characterized by small brains, regarded as the ancestors of the modern carnivores.

cre-ole (krē'ōl). [F. *créole*, < Sp. *criollo*.] **I. n.** Orig., in the West Indies and Spanish America, one born in the

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, élect, agôny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ð, then; y, you;

region but of European (usually Spanish) ancestry; similarly, in Louisiana and elsewhere, a person born in the region but of French ancestry; in general, a person born in a place but of foreign ancestry, as distinguished from the aborigines and half-breeds (sometimes applied to negroes born in America). **II. a.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the creoles (as, a *creole* dialect; *creole* French); also, bred or growing in a country, but of foreign origin, as an animal or plant; in *cooking*, noting a sauce made of stewed tomatoes, peppers, etc.

cre-oph-a-gous (krē-ōf-ā-gus), *a.* [Gr. κρεοφάγος, < κρέας, flesh, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous. — **cre-oph'a-gy** (-jī), *n.*

cre-o-sol (krē-ō-sol or -sōl), *n.* [From *creosote*.] In chem., a colorless oily liquid with an agreeable odor and burning taste, resembling carbolic acid, obtained from wood-tar and guaiacum resin.

cre-o-sote (krē-ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. κρέας, flesh, + σώζειν, save.] An oily liquid with a burning taste and a penetrating odor, obtained by the distillation of wood-tar, and used as a preservative and antiseptic. — **cre'o-sote**, *v. t.*; -soted, -soting. To treat with creosote. — **cre'o-sote-bush**, *n.* A zygophyllaceous evergreen shrub, *Covillea tridentata* (or *Larrea mexicana*), of northern Mexico and adjacent regions, bearing resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote.

crêpe (krăp, F. krăp), *n.* [F. *crêpe*, earlier *crespe*, < L. *crispus*, curled, crimped, E. *crisp*.] Crape. — **crêpe de Chine** (dê shên). [F., 'crape of China.'] A light, soft, thin silk fabric with minute irregularities of surface. — **crêpe lisse** (lēs). [F., 'smooth crape.'] A very thin, fine variety of crape in which the irregularity of surface is almost imperceptible; used esp. for making ruching.

crep-i-tant (krep-i-tant), *a.* Crepitating; crackling.

crep-i-tate (krep-i-tăt), *v. i.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, freq. of *crepare*, rattle, crack.] To make a crackling sound; crackle; rattle. — **crep-i-ta'tion** (-tă-shən), *n.* The act or sound of crepitating; a crackling sound.

crê-pon (kră'pon, F. kră-pôn), *n.* [F.] A dress-fabric of wool, silk, or cotton, crinkled or ridged like crape but heavier. **crept** (krept). Preterit and past participle of *creep*.

cre-pus-cu-lar (krê-pus'kū-lăr), *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscule*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling twilight; dim; indistinct; in *zool.*, appearing or flying in the twilight.

cre-pus-cule (krê-pus'kūl or krep'us-kūl), *n.* [OF. *crepuscule* (F. *crêpuscule*), < L. *crepusculum*, twilight, < *creper*, dark, obscure.] Twilight; dusk; crepusculum. — **cre-pus'cu-line** (-kū-lin), *a.* Pertaining to twilight; dusky; dim.

cre-pus-cu-lum (krê-pus'kū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *crepuscule*.] Twilight.

cre-sen-do (kre-sen'dō, It. kre-shen'dō). [It., gerund of *crescere*, < L. *crescere*: see *crescent*.] In music: **I. a.** Gradually increasing in force or loudness: opposed to *decrescendo* or *diminuendo*. **II. n.**; pl. -dos (-dōz). An increase in force or loudness; also, a *crescendo* passage.

cre-s-cent (kres'ent). [L. *crescens* (*crescent*-), ppr. of *crescere*, grow, increase; as *n.*, through OF. *cressant* (F. *croissant*).] **I. a.** Increasing or growing, as the new moon or the moon during its first quarter; also, shaped like the moon in its first quarter. **II. n.** The crescent moon; the convex-concave figure of the moon in its first quarter, or the similar figure of the moon in its last quarter, resembling a bow terminating in points; also, a representation of this; specif., such a representation as the Turkish emblem (as, "the fanatical zeal which animated the followers of the Cross and of the *Crescent* against each other": Scott's "Talisman," ii.); hence, the Turkish or Mohammedan power; also, any crescent-shaped object. — **cre-s-en-tade** (kres-en-tăd'), *n.* [Cf. *crusade*.] A war or a military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. — **cre-s'cent-ed**, *a.* Formed as a crescent; also, decorated with crescents. — **cre-s-en-tic** (kre-sen'tik), *a.* Crescent-shaped. — **cre-s'cent-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape of a crescent, or new moon.



Heraldic Crescent.

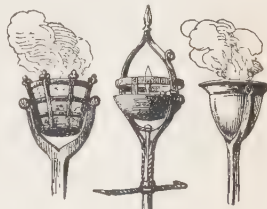
cre-s-cive (kres'iv), *a.* [L. *crescere*: see *crescent*.] Increasing; growing.

cre-s-co-graph (kres'kō-grăf), *n.* [L. *crescere*, grow, increase: see -*graph*.] A device invented by Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose (born 1858), of India, for observing and recording small movements of growth, etc., in plants, by greatly magnifying the actual movements. — **cre-s-co-graph'ic** (-grăf'ik), *a.*

cre-sol (krē'sol or -sōl), *n.* [From *creosote*.] In chem., any one of three isomeric phenols occurring in coal-tar and wood-tar.

cre-ss (kres), *n.* [AS. *cresse*, *cerse*, = D. *kers* = G. *kresse*.] Any of various brassicaceous plants whose leaves have a slightly pungent taste and are often used for salad and as a garnish (as, the *water-cre-ss*: see *water-cre-ss*); also, any of various similar plants.

cre-s-set (kres'et), *n.* [OF. *craisset*, *grasset*, appar. < *craisse*, *graisse*, E. *grease*.] A vessel of iron or the like, often mounted on a pole or suspended from above, containing combustible material which is burned for light or as a beacon.



Cressets.

cre-ss-y (kres'i), *a.* Abounding in cresses.

crest (krest), *n.* [OF. *creste* (F. *crête*), < L. *crista*.] A tuft or other natural growth on the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock; hence, anything resembling or suggesting such a tuft; a plume or other ornament on the top of a helmet; a figure borne above the escutcheon in a coat of arms, and also used separately as a cognizance; the apex of a helmet; a helmet; also, the head or top of anything; the summit of a hill, etc.; fig., the highest or best of the kind (as, "One feast, of holy days the *crest*, I, though no Churchman, love to keep": Lowell's "All-Saints"); also, the ornamental part which surmounts a roof-ridge, wall, etc.; also, a ridge or ridge-like formation; the ridge of the neck of a horse, dog, etc.; the foamy top of a wave. — **crest**, *v. i. tr.* To furnish with a crest; also, to serve as a crest for; crown or top; also, to reach the crest or summit of (a hill, etc.). **II. intr.** To form or rise into a crest, as a wave. — **crest-ed**, *a.* Having or bearing a crest. — **crest'fall'en**, *a.* With drooping crest; chagrined or mortified; dejected or dispirited. — **crest'fall'en-ly**, *adv.* — **crest'fall'en-ness**, *n.* — **crest'ing**, *n.* In arch., an ornamental finish of stone, metal, or the like, surmounting a wall, roof-ridge, etc. — **crest'less**, *a.* Without a crest.



Heraldic Crest. — Royal crest of Scotland.

Helmet and Crest. — From the frieze of the Parthenon (Athens).



Cre-ssing. — Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, France; 13th century.

cre-syl (krē'sil), *n.* [From *Creting*. — Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, France; 13th century. *cre-sol*: see -*yl*.] In chem., the univalent radical tolyl, of which cresol is the hydroxide. — **cre-syl'ic**, *a.*

cre-ta-ceous (krē-tă'shius). [L. *cretaceus*, < *creta*, chalk.] **I. a.** Of the nature of, resembling, or containing chalk; [cap.] noting or pertaining to a geological period or a system of rocks preceding the Tertiary and succeeding the Jurassic, and constituting the latest principal division of the Mesozoic. **II. n.** [cap.] The Cretaceous period or system.

Cret-an (krē'tan). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the island of Crete (southeast of Greece) or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Crete; esp., one of the indigenous Grecian population of Crete.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cre-tic (krē'tik). [L. *Creticus*, < Gr. Κρητικός, Cretan, < Κρήνη, Crete.] In *anc. pros.*: **I. a.** Noting a foot of three syllables, the first and third being long, the second being short; of verse, characterized by such feet. **II. n.** A cretic foot or verse.

cre-tin (krē'tin), *n.* [F. (orig. Swiss) *crétin*, by some connected with *chrétien*, Christian.] A person afflicted with cretinism.—**cre'tin-ism**, *n.* In *pathol.*, a chronic disease, due to absence or deficiency of the normal thyroid secretion, characterized by physical deformity (often with goiter), stunted growth, idiocy, etc., and occurring esp. in certain valleys in Switzerland and elsewhere.—**cre'tin-ous**, *a.*

cre-tonne (krē-ton' or krē'ton), *n.* [F., < *Creton*, village in Normandy.] A strong cotton fabric printed in colors in large floral and other designs, used for curtains, furniture-coverings, etc.

cre-vasse (krē-vas'), *n.* [F.: see *crevice*.] A fissure or deep cleft in the ice of a glacier; also, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river (U. S.).—**cre-vasse'**, *v. t.*; *-assed*, *-vassing*. To fissure with crevasses.

crev-ice (krev'is), *n.* [OF. *crevice* (F. *crevasse*), < *crever*, split, burst, < L. *crepare*, rattle, crack.] A crack forming an opening; a cleft; a rift; a fissure.—**crev'iced**, *a.* Having a crevice or crevices; fissured.

crew¹ (krō), *n.* [OF. *creue* (F. *crue*), increase, augmentation, orig. pp. fem. of *creistre* (F. *croître*), < L. *crescere*, grow, increase.] A reinforcement of soldiers; any force or band of armed men; a company, assemblage, or crowd (often derogatory); a body of persons engaged upon a particular work (as, a train *crew*); *naut.*, the company of men who man a ship or boat; specif., the common sailors of a ship's company; also, a particular gang of a ship's company.

crew² (krō). Archaic preterit of *crew*¹.

crew-el (krō'el), *n.* [ME. *crule*; origin uncertain.] A kind of worsted yarn or thread used for embroidery, etc.—**crew'el-work**, *n.*

crib (krib), *n.* [AS. *crib* = D. *krib* = G. *krippe*.] A rack or manger for fodder, as in a stable or house for cattle; specif., the manger in which the infant Christ was laid; a representation of this, as in a church at Christmas; also, a child's bed with inclosed sides; also, a stall or pen for cattle; also, a small habitation; a narrow room; any confined space; a house, shop, etc. (thieves' slang); also, a bin for storing grain, salt, etc.; any of various frameworks, as of logs or timbers, used in construction work; the wooden lining on the inside of a shaft; also, a petty theft, or something purloined, as a passage from an author (colloq.); a translation or other illicit aid used by students (colloq.); in *cribbage*, a set of cards made up by equal contributions from each player's hand, and belonging to the dealer.—**crib**, *v.*; *cribbed*, *cribbing*. **I. tr.** To shut up or confine in or as in a crib; also, to provide with cribs, racks, or stalls; furnish with a crib or wooden framework; line with timber or planking; also, to pilfer or steal, as a passage from an author (colloq.); translate by means of a crib (colloq.). **II. intr.** To practise crib-biting, as a horse; also, to pilfer or steal (colloq.); of students, to use a translation or other illicit aid (colloq.).—**crib-bage** (krib'āj), *n.* A game at cards, for two, three, or four players, a characteristic feature of which is the crib.—**crib'ber**, *n.*—**crib'=bit'er** (-bī'tēr), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.—**crib'=bit'ing**, *n.* An injurious habit of horses, consisting in biting the manger or other object and at the same time noisily drawing in the breath.

cri-blé (krē-blā), *a.* [F., pp. of *cribler*, riddle with holes, < *crible*, < L. *cribrum*, sieve.] Engraved by a method in which light and shade are indicated by numerous small round holes sunk in the wooden block; also, decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood.

crib-ri-form (krib'ri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve: see *-form*.] Having the form of a sieve; perforated with many small openings.

crib-rose (krib'rōs), *a.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve.] Cribriiform.

crib-work (krib'wērk), *n.* Structural work consisting of layers of logs or beams arranged one above another, the logs of each layer being at right angles to those below.

crick¹ (krik), *n.* [ME. *crykke*; origin uncertain.] A

painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the neck or back, making it difficult to move the part.—**crick**¹, *v. t.* To give a crick or wrench to (the neck, etc.).

crick² (krik), *n.* Same as *crick*. [Colloq.]

crick-et¹ (krik'et), *n.* [OF. F. *criquet*; ult. imit.] Any of the saltatorial orthopterous insects comprising the family *Gryllidæ*, which mostly have long antennæ and are noted for the shrill sound produced by the male by friction of the fore wings; esp., one belonging to the genus *Gryllus*; loosely, any of various similar insects.



House-cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*).

crick-et² (krik'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small, low stool.

crick-et³ (krik'et), *n.* [Cf. OF. *criquet*, stick.] An open-air game played with ball, bats, and wickets, by two sides of eleven players each.—**crick'et**³, *v. i.* To play cricket: as, "They boated and they *cricketed*" (Tennyson's "Princess," Prologue, 159).—**crick'et-er**, *n.*

cri-coid (kri'koid). [Gr. *κρικοειδής*, < *κρίκος*, *κρίκος*, ring, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anat.*: **I. a.** Ring-shaped: applied to a cartilage at the lower part of the larynx. **II. n.** The cricoid cartilage.

cried (krid). Preterit and past participle of *cry*.

cri-er (kri'ēr), *n.* [See *cry*, *v.*] One who cries; specif., an official, as of a court or a town, who makes public announcements; also, one who cries goods for sale; a hawker.

crime (krīm), *n.* [OF. F. *crime*, < L. *crimen*, accusation, fault, offense, crime.] An act or omission, esp. one of a grave nature, punishable by law as forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare; hence, serious violation of human law (as, steeped in *crime*); also, more generally, any offense, esp. one of a grave character; hence, serious wrong-doing; sin.

Crime-an (kri-mē'an or kri-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula extending into the Black Sea from the north: as, the *Crimean War* (a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, carried on chiefly in the Crimea, from 1854 until 1856).

crime-ful (krīm'fūl), *a.* Full of crime; criminal. See Shakespeare's "Hamlet," iv. 7. 7.

crime-less (krīm'les), *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

crim-i-nal (krīm'i-nal), *a.* [LL. *criminalis*, < L. *crimen*, E. *crime*.] Of or pertaining to crime or its punishment (as, *criminal law*); also, of the nature of or involving crime; also, guilty of crime.—**criminal conversation**, in *law*, adultery; specif., illicit intercourse with a married woman: often abbreviated *crim. con.*—**crim'i-nal**, *n.* One guilty, or, commonly, one convicted, of a crime.—**crim-i-nal-ist**, *n.* One versed in criminal law; also, one versed in criminology.—**crim'i-nal-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to criminalists or criminology.—**crim'i-nal-is'tics**, *n.* Criminology.—**crim-i-nal-i-ty** (-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being criminal; also, a criminal act or practice.—**crim'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**crim'i-nal-oid**, *n.* [See *-oid*.] A person of a type believed to be predisposed to criminal acts.

crim-i-nate (krīm'i-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [L. *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari*, *criminare*, < *crimen*, E. *crime*.] To charge with a crime; also, to furnish evidence of the criminal guilt of; incriminate; also, to censure (an act, etc.) as criminal; condemn.—**crim-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *criminatio(n)*.] The act of criminating; severe accusation or censure.—**crim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *crim'i-na-to-ry* (-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to or involving crimination; accusatory.—**crim'i-na-tor** (-nā-tōr), *n.*

crim-i-nol-o-gy (krīm-i-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *crimen* (*crimin*-), crime: see *-logy*.] The science dealing with crimes and criminals.—**crim'i-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**crim-i-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

crim-mer (krīm'ēr), *n.* See *krimmer*.

fat, fāte, fūr, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ̑, then; y, you;

crimp¹ (krimp), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *krimpen*, shrink, contract, Sw. *krympa*, Dan. *krympe*, shrink (cloth), and E. *cramp*.] To press or form into small regular folds or undulations; wrinkle; make wavy, as the hair; corrugate; also, to turn over the edge of (a cartridge-case), in order to confine the charge; also, to cause (the flesh of fish) to contract and become firmer by gashing it; also, to bend (leather) into shape.—**crimp**¹, *n.* The act of crimping; crimped condition or form; something crimped, as a lock of hair (usually in *pl.*).

crimp² (krimp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An agent who procures seamen, soldiers, etc., by decoying or impressing them: as, "The same night we . . . went on shore to a *crimp's* house . . . and took out of it twenty-three fine able seamen" (Marryat's "Peter Simple," xli).—**crimp**², *v. t.* To procure (seamen, soldiers, etc.) by decoying or impressing them; in general, to decoy or entrap.

crimp-er (krim'pér), *n.* One who or that which crimps; an apparatus for crimping.

crimp-ple (krim'pl), *v. t. or i.*; -pled, -pling. [Freq. of *crimp*¹.] To wrinkle, crinkle, or curl; wrinkle finely.

crimp-y (krim'pi), *a.* Of a crimped form or appearance.
crim-son (krim'zn). [ME. *cremesyn*, through It. or Sp. < Ar. *qirmizî*, crimson, < *qirmiz*, E. *kermes*.] **I. a.** Of a deep-red color with a purplish tinge; fig., sanguinary. **II. n.** A crimson color, pigment, or dye.—**crim'son**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become crimson: as, "A gorgeous sunset was *crimsoning* the palms and pigeon-towers" (Amelia B. Edwards's "Thousand Miles up the Nile," iv.).

cringe (krinj), *v. i.*; *cringed*, *cringing*. [ME. *crenge*, < AS. *cringan*, *crincan*, yield, fall in battle, prob. orig. 'bend, contract, shrink': cf. *crank*¹.] To shrink, bend, or crouch, esp. from fear or servility; cower; fawn.—**cringe**, *n.* A cringing; a servile or fawning obeisance.—**crin-ger** (krin'jér), *n.*—**crin'ging-ly**, *adv.*

crin-gle (krinj'gl), *n.* [Prob. from LG.: cf. MLG. *kringel*, ring, circle.] *Naut.*, a ring or eye of rope or the like, esp. on the edge of a sail.

crin-ite¹ (krin'it), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, < *crinis*, hair.] Hairy; having tufts of hairy growth.

crin-ite² (krin'it or krin'it), *n.* [Gr. *κρίνον*, lily.] A fossil crinoid.

crin-kle (krinj'kl), *v. i. or t.*; -kled, -kling. [= D. *krinkelere*; akin to E. *cringe* and *crank*¹.] To wind or turn in and out; wrinkle or crimp; ripple; also, to make slight, sharp sounds; rustle.—**crin'kle**, *n.* *Crinkle*. A turn or twist; a wrinkle; a ripple; also, a crinkling sound.—**crin'kle-root**, *n.* A North American brassicaeous plant, *Dentaria diphylla*, with a fleshy, pungent rootstock.—**crin'kly**, *a.* Full of crinkles.

crin-kum-cran-kum (krinj'kum-krang'kum), *n.* [A made word, simulating Latin: cf. *crinkle* and *crankle*.] Something full of twists and turns. [Colloq.]

crin-oid (krin'oid or krin'oid). [Gr. *κρινοειδής*, < *κρίνον*, lily, + *είδος*, form.] **I. a.** Lily-like, or of pertaining to the *Crinoidea*, a class or group of echinoderms usually having the body rayed and borne on a stalk. **II. n.** A crinoid echinoderm.—**crin-oi'dal**, *a.*

crin-o-line (krin'ō-lin or -lén), *n.* [F., < *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair.] A kind of haircloth used for stiffening or distending garments; a stiffened cotton fabric similarly used; also, a petticoat of the haircloth or some other stiff material, formerly worn by women under a full dress-skirt; hence, a hoop-skirt.

cri-num (kri'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίνον*, lily.] Any plant of the tropical and subtropical amaryllidaceous genus *Crinum*, comprising tall bulbous plants with strap-shaped leaves, and usually with umbels of large, showy flowers.



Crinum.

cri-o-sphinx (kri'ō-sfinks), *n.* [Gr. *κρίος*, ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] A sphinx with the head of a ram.



Criosphinx.

crip-ple (krip'pl), *n.* [AS. (Northumbrian) *crypel*; akin to AS. *crēopan*, E. *creep*.] One who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person; also, a dense thicket in swampy or low land (local, U. S.); also, a rocky shallow in a stream (local, U. S.).—**crip-ple**, *v. t.*; -pled, -pling. To make a cripple of; lame; hence, to disable; impair.—**crip-pler**, *n.*

cri-sis (kri'sis), *n.*; *pl. crises* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *κρίσις*, < *κρίνω*, separate, distinguish, decide, judge, akin to L. *cernere*: see *certain*.] The point in the course of a disease at which a decisive change occurs, leading either to recovery or to death; the change itself; hence, a decisive or vitally important stage in the course of anything; a turning-point; a critical time or occasion.

crisp (krisp), *a.* [AS. *crisp*, < L. *crispus*, curled, crimped.] In small, stiff or firm curls, as hair; curly; crinkled, wrinkled, or rippled, as skin or water; also, brittle, as cakes; firm and fresh, as grass or vegetables; brisk, sharp, or decided, as manner, speech, etc.; bracing, as air.—**crisp**, *v. i. tr.* To make crisp or curly; crinkle, wrinkle, or ripple (as, "as swiftly as a reach of still water is *crisped* by the wind": Kipling's "Light That Failed," ii.); also, to make crisp or brittle. **II. intr.** To curl; also, to become crisp or brittle.

cris-pate (kris'pāt), *a.* [L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl, wave, < *crispus*, E. *crisp*.] Crisped or curled. Also **cris'pat-ed** (-pā-ted).—**cris-pa'tion** (-pā'shən), *n.* The act of crisping or curling, or the state of being crisped; also, a slight contraction; a minute undulation.

crisp-or (kris'pér), *n.* One who or that which crisps.

Cris-pin (kris'pin), *n.* [From St. *Crispin*, patron of the craft.] A shoemaker.

crisp-ly (krisp'li), *adv.* In a crisp manner.—**crisp'ness**, *n.*
crisp-y (kris'pi), *a.* Crisp; curly or wavy; brittle; brisk.
criss-cross (kris'kròs). [For *christ-cross*.] **I. n.** A christ-cross; also, a crossing or intersection; also, a children's game in which two players set down alternately, in the nine compartments of a figure made of crossed lines, the one a cross, and the other a cipher, the object of the game being to get three crosses or three ciphers in a row. **II. a.** In crossing lines; crossed; crossing; marked by crossings. **III. adv.** In a crisscross manner; crosswise.—**criss'cross**, *v. t. or i.* To mark with or form crossing lines.—**criss'cross-row** (-rò'), *n.* Same as *christcross-row*.

cris-sum (kris'um), *n.*; *pl. crissa* (-ä). [NL., < L. *crissare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region surrounding the cloacal opening of a bird; the feathers of this region collectively.

cris-tate (kris'tāt), *a.* [L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, E. *crest*.] Having a crest; crested; also, forming a crest. Also **cris'tat-ed** (-tā-ted).

cri-te-ri-on (kri-tē'ri-on), *n.*; *pl. -rions* or *-ria* (-ri-ä). [Gr. *κρίτηριον*, < *κρίτης*, a judge, < *κρίνω*: see *crisis*.] A standard of judgment or criticism; an established rule or principle for testing anything: as, "If discipline and subordination be the *criterion* of merit, these soldiers were worthless indeed" (Parkman's "Oregon Trail," xxvi.).

crith (krith), *n.* [Gr. *κρίθῃ*, barleycorn.] In *physics*, the weight of one liter of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature: used as a unit of weight for gases.

crit-ic (krit'ik). [L. *criticus*, < Gr. *κριτικός*, skilled in judging, decisive, critical (as *n.*, a critic), < *κρίνω*: see *crisis*.] **I. a.** Skilful in judging, esp. in literary or artistic matters; or of pertaining to criticism; also, censorious or faultfinding; also, pertaining to or of the nature of a crisis. **II. n.** A person skilled in judging of the qualities or merits of some class of things, esp. of literary or artistic work; one who writes criticisms or critiques; one who passes judgment on anything; esp., one who passes severe judgment; a censor; a carper; also, criticism; also, a critique.—**crit'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; involving criticism or skilful judgment; also, occupied with or skilled

in criticism; nicely judicial; also, inclined to criticize; captious; censorious; carping; also, pertaining to or of the nature of a crisis; of decisive importance with respect to the outcome; involving suspense; attended with risk or peril; hazardous; also, tending to determine or decide; decisive; crucial; in *math.* and *physics*, limiting, or indicative of a coalescence or change (as, the *critical* point of a gas, the temperature above which it cannot be liquefied by increasing the pressure); in *zool.* and *bot.*, distinguished by minute differences (as, *critical* species).—**crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**crit'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

crit-ic-as-ter (krit'i-kas-tēr), *n.* [See *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic.

crit'i-cise, *etc.* See *criticize*, *etc.*

crit-i-cism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [From *critic*.] The act or art of criticizing, esp. of criticizing literary or artistic work; investigation of the text, origin, *etc.*, of literary, esp. Biblical, documents (as, lower or textual *criticism*, dealing with text alone; higher *criticism*, dealing with authorship, dates, *etc.*); the act of passing judgment as to the merits of anything; esp., the act of passing severe judgment; censure; faultfinding; also, a critical comment, article, or essay; a critique.

crit-i-ciz-a-ble, **crit-i-cis-a-ble** (krit'i-sī-zā-bl), *a.* That may be criticized; open to criticism.

crit-i-cize, **crit-i-cise** (krit'i-sīz), *v.*; *-cized*, *-cised*, *-cizing*, *-cising*. [From *critic*.] **I. intr.** To act as a critic; pass judgment as to merits and faults; esp., to find fault. **II. tr.** To judge as a critic; discuss the merits and faults of; esp., to censure; find fault with.—**crit'i-ciz-er**, **crit'i-cis-er** (sī-zēr), *n.*

cri-tique (kri-tēk'), *n.* [F., < Gr. κριτική, the critical art, prop. fem. of κριτικός: see *critic*.] The act or art of criticizing; also, an article or essay criticizing a literary or other work; a review.

crit-ter (krit'ēr), *n.* Prov. or vulgar form of *creature*.

croak (krōk), *v.* [Prob. imit.] **I. intr.** To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry, as a frog or a raven; hence, to speak with a low, hollow voice; fig., to talk despondingly; forebode evil; grumble; also, to die (slang). **II. tr.** To utter or announce by croaking; also, to kill (slang).—**croak**, *n.* The act or sound of croaking.—**croak'er**, *n.* One who or that which croaks; specif., any of various fishes that make a croaking or grunting noise, as *Micropogon undulatus*, a small food-fish common on the Atlantic coast of the southern U. S.—**croak'y**, *a.* Making a croaking sound; given to croaking.

Cro-at (krō'at), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Croatia, a district to the east of the northern Adriatic Sea, esp. one belonging to the Slavic race inhabiting it.—**Cro-a'tian** (ā'shian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Croatia or the Croats. **II. n.** A Croat; also, the Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Serbian.

cro-ce-in (krō'sē-in), *n.* [L. *croceus*, saffron-colored, < *crocus*, saffron.] Any of several coal-tar dyestuffs producing orange or scarlet colors.

cro-chet (krō-shā', Brit. krō'shā), *n.* [F. *crochet*, OF. *crochet*, *croquet*, hook, hooked implement, dim. of *croc*, hook.] A kind of knitting done with a needle having at one end a small hook for drawing the thread or yarn into place; the work or fabric made.—**cro-chet'**, *v. t. or i.*; *-cheted* (shād'), *-cheting* (shā'ing). To knit by crochet.—**cro-chet'-work**, *n.*

cro-cid-o-lite (krō-sid'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. κροκίς (κροκιδ-), for κροκίδς, nap, wool, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral consisting principally of a silicate of iron and sodium, often occurring in fibers of a delicate blue color, and appearing in an altered form as the (golden-brown) tiger's-eye.

crock¹ (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Soot; smut; soil or marking from imperfectly dyed cloth.—**crock**¹, *v. I. tr.* To soil with crock. **II. intr.** To give off crock.

crock² (krok), *n.* [Cf. LG. *krakke*, Sw. *krake*, worn-out

horse.] An old ewe; an old worn-out horse; a broken-down, feeble, worthless, or inefficient person. [Chiefly prov. or colloq.]

crock³ (krok), *n.* [AS. *crocca*, akin to Icel. *krukka*, pot, also G. *krug* and F. *cruche*, pitcher.] An earthen pot, jar, or other vessel; sometimes, a vessel of metal; also, a potsherd.—**crock'er**[†], *n.* A potter.—**crock'-er-y**, *n.* Crock or earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; often, earthenware finished to imitate porcelain.

crock-et (krok'et), *n.* [OF. *croquet*: see *croquet*.] A roll of hair formerly worn; a terminal snag on a stag's horn; in *arch.*, an ornament, usually in the form of recurved foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, *etc.*—**crock'-et-ed**, *a.* Having crockets, as a stag's horn; in *arch.*, decorated with crockets.

croc-o-dile (krok'ō-dil), *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. κροκόδειλος.] Any of the large, thick-skinned, lizard-like reptiles which constitute the genus *Crocodilus* (order *Crocodylia*), inhabiting the waters of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America, esp.

C. niloticus of the Nile; in a wider sense, any animal of the order *Crocodylia*, including the alligators of America and the gavial of India; fig., one who sheds crocodile tears or makes a hypocritical show of sorrow.—**crocodile tears**, false or insincere tears, as the tears fabled to be shed by crocodiles over those they devour; hypocritical show of sorrow.—**croc'o-dile-bird**, *n.* An African plover, *Pluvianus aegyptius*, which often sits upon basking crocodiles and feeds on its insect parasites, *etc.*—**croc-o-dil'i-an** (dil'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the crocodile; specif., pertaining to the crocodilians (order *Crocodylia*); also, hypocritical. **II. n.** Any of the *Crocodylia*, an order of reptiles including the crocodiles, alligators, *etc.*

cro-co-ite (krō'kō-it), *n.* [Earlier *crocoisite*, < Gr. κροκίδης, saffron-colored, < κρόκος, crocus, saffron.] A mineral consisting of native lead chromate, occurring in monoclinic crystals of various shades of bright red.

cro-cus (krō'kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κρόκος, crocus, saffron.] Any of the small bulbous plants constituting the iridaceous genus *Crocus*, much cultivated for their showy, solitary flowers, which commonly appear before the leaves in early spring, though some species, as *C. sativus* (the source of saffron), blossom in autumn; also, formerly, any of several metallic oxides resembling saffron; now, a polishing-powder consisting of iron oxide.

Crœ-sus (krē'sus), *n.* [From *Cræsus*, (6th century B.C.), king of Lydia, in Asia Minor.] A very rich man.

croft (krōft), *n.* [AS. *croft*.] A small piece of inclosed ground for tillage, pasture, *etc.* (as, "The calves are bleating from the home *croft*": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," vi.); also, a very small agricultural holding, as one worked by a Scottish crofter.—**croft'er**, *n.* One who cultivates a



Crockets on a Pinnacle—Cathedral of Châlons-sur-Marne, France; 13th century.



Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*).



Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).



Crocus (*C. sativus*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

croft; one who rents and tills a croft in parts of Scotland.—**croft'ing**, *n.* The tenancy of crofts; also, the holding of a crofter.

crom-lech (krom'lek), *n.* [W. *cromlech* (= Bret. *kroum-lech*), < *crom*, bent, bowed, + *llech*, flat stone.] In *archæol.*, a circle of upright stones or monoliths; also, a dolmen.

cro-mor-na (krō-mōr'nā), *n.* [F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. 'crooked horn'.] An organ-stop which gives a tone like that of a clarinet.

crone (krōn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *caroingne* (F. *carogne*), term of abuse for a woman, = *caroine*, E. *carrión*.] An old woman; sometimes, an old man: applied in disparagement or contempt.

cro-ny (krō'ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] An intimate friend or companion; a chum: as, "And at his elbow, Souter Johnny, His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony*" (Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," 42).

crook (krūk), *n.* [ME.: cf. Icel. *krōkr*, crook, hook.] A bent or curved implement, piece, appendage, etc.; a hook; the hooked part of anything; an instrument or implement having a bent or curved part, as a shepherd's staff hooked at one end or as the crozier of a bishop or abbot; also, the act of crooking or bending; a bending, turn, or curve; fig., an artifice; also, a dishonest person, esp. a sharper, swindler, or thief (colloq.).—**crook**, *v.* *I. tr.* To cause to assume an angular or curved form; bend; curve; make a crook in; fig., to pervert. *II. intr.* To bend; curve.—**crook'-back**, *n.* A humpback.—**crook'ed**, *p. a.* Bent; not straight; curved; deformed; also, not straightforward or honest; dishonest; fraudulent.—**crook'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**crook'-ed-ness**, *n.*

Crookes (krüks) **tube**. [From Sir W. Crookes (1832–1919), English scientist.] A form of vacuum-tube.

crook-neck (krūk'nek), *n.* A variety of squash with a long, recurved neck.

croon (krōn), *v.* [Cf. MLG. *kronen*, murmur, grumble, MD. *kronen*, D. *kreunen*, groan.] *I. intr.* To bellow or roar (Sc. and north. Eng.); also, to utter a low murmuring sound; sing softly and monotonously. *II. tr.* To sing in a low murmuring tone.—**croon**, *n.* The act or sound of crooning.

crop (krop), *n.* [AS. *crop*, *cropp*, = D. *krop* = G. *kropf*: cf. *cropp*² and *group*. Some E. senses are from *crop*, *v.*] A special pouch-like enlargement of the gullet of many birds, in which the food undergoes partial preparation for digestion, or a similar organ in other animals; the craw; also, the rounded head or other top part of anything, as of an herb, tree, etc. (now chiefly prov.); also, the stock or handle of a whip; a short riding-whip with a loop instead of a lash; also, the cultivated produce of the ground, as grain or fruit, while growing or when gathered; the yield of such produce for a particular season; hence, the yield of some other product in a season (as, the *ice-crop*); fig., a supply produced; also, an entire tanned hide of an animal; also, the act of cropping; a cutting off, as of the hair; a style of wearing the hair cut short, or a head of hair so cut; a mark produced by clipping the ears, as of an animal; also, an outcrop of a vein or seam.—**crop**, *v.*; *cropped*, *cropping*. *I. tr.* To cut off or remove the head or top of (a plant, etc.); cut off the ends or a part of; cut short; clip the ears, hair, etc., of; cut closely the margins of (a book); also, to remove by or as by cutting; also, to cause to bear a crop or crops. *II. intr.* To bear or yield a crop or crops; also, to come to the surface of the ground, as a vein of ore (usually with *up* or *out*); fig., to appear incidentally or unexpectedly (usually with *up* or *out*).—**crop'-eared**, *a.* Having the ears cropped, as an animal for identification or a person for punishment; also, having the hair cropped short, so that the ears are conspicuous (applied in disparagement to English Puritans or Roundheads).—**crop'per**, *n.* One who or that which crops; a cloth-shearing machine; also, one who raises a crop, esp. on shares; a plant which furnishes a crop; also, a heavy fall, as from a horse, or, fig., a failure or collapse (colloq.).

cro-quet (krō-kā', Brit. krō'kā), *n.* [Appar. a var. of F. *crochet*, hook, hooked implement: cf. OF. *croquet* (see *crochet*).] An outdoor game played by knocking wooden balls through a series of iron arches by means of mallets; also,

in this game, the act of driving away an opponent's ball by striking one's own when the two are in contact.—**cro-quet'**, *v. t.*; -*queted* (-kād'), -*queting* (-kā'ing). To drive away (a ball) by a croquet.

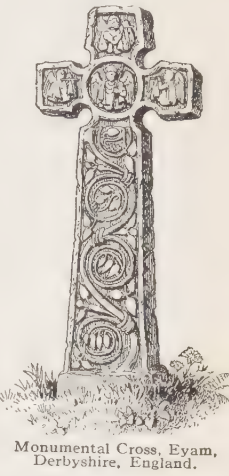
cro-quette (krō-ket'), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch.] A small mass of minced meat or fish, or of rice, potato, or other material, often of cylindrical or conical form, coated with bread-crumbs and fried.

crore (krōr), *n.* [Hind.] Ten millions; one hundred lacs: as, a *crore* of rupees. [India.]

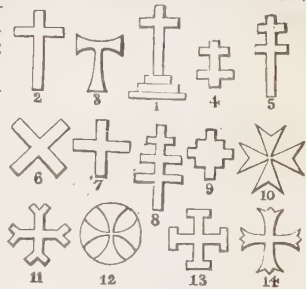
cro-sier (krō'zhēr), *n.* See *crozier*.

cross (krōs), *n.* [AS. *cross*, < OIr. *cross* = Icel. *kross*, < L. *cruz* (*cruc-*), cross.] A structure consisting essentially of an upright and a transverse piece, upon which persons were formerly nailed or otherwise fastened in putting them to death, esp. [often *cap.*], with *the*, the one upon which Christ died; [L. c.] a figure of the cross as a Christian emblem, badge, etc.; a crucifix, or a representation of one; the sign of the cross made with the right hand as an act of devotion; a structure or monument in the form of a cross, or with a cross upon it, set up by the wayside, in a market-place, or elsewhere, for devotional purposes, as a memorial, etc.; also, any of various conventional representations or modifications of the Christian emblem as used symbolically or for ornament, as in heraldry, art, etc. (as, a Latin, Greek, St. Anthony's, St. Andrew's, St. George's, or Maltese cross: see under *Latin*, *Greek*, *saint*, and *Maltese*); a decoration in the form of such a figure, as of an order of knighthood or honor (as, the Victoria Cross: see under *Victoria*); a person entitled to wear such a decoration; a coin bearing a representation of a cross; also, the cross as the symbol of Christianity; the Christian religion; the crucifixion of Christ as the culmination of his redemptive mission; hence, any suffering borne for Christ's sake; in general, any misfortune or trial; also, any object, figure, or mark resembling a cross,

as two intersecting lines; such a mark made instead of a signature by a person unable to write; also, a crossing, or a place of crossing; the accidental contact of two electrical conductors; fig., an opposing or thwarting; also, a crossing of animals or plants; a mixing of breeds; an animal, plant, breed, or the like, produced by crossing; a cross-breed; fig., something intermediate in character between two things; also, a contest the result of which is dishonestly arranged beforehand (slang).—**cross**, *v.* *I. tr.* To make the sign of the cross upon or over, as in devotion; mark with a cross; also, to cancel by marking with a cross or with a line or lines; also, to place in the form of a cross or crosswise; set (a yard, etc.) in position across a mast; also, to lie or pass across (something); intersect; also, to put or draw something, as a line, across (a thing); also, to move or pass, or extend, from one side to the other side of (a street, river, etc.); also, to transport across something; also, to meet and pass, as one person or letter does another going in the opposite direction; also, to encounter (archaic); fig., to oppose or thwart; also, to cause (members of different genera, species, varieties, or the like) to produce offspring



Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire, England.



Forms of Crosses.

1. Cross of Calvary. 2. Latin cross.
3. Tau-cross (so called from being formed like the Greek letter *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony. 4. Cross of Lorraine. 5. Patriarchal cross. 6. St. Andrew's cross. 7. Greek cross, or cross of St. George, the national saint of England. 8. Papal cross. 9. Cross nowy quadrat. 10. Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta.
11. Cross fourché. 12. Cross patté. 13. Jerusalem cross. 14. Cross fleury.

or propagate; mix the breed of; cross-fertilize; also, to arrange the result of (a contest) dishonestly beforehand (slang). **II. intr.** To lie or be athwart or crosswise, as two lines; intersect; also, to move or pass, or extend, from one side or place to another; also, to meet and pass, as two letters going in opposite directions; also, to breed together, being of different species, varieties, etc.; interbreed.—**cross.** [= *across*.] **I. adv.** Crosswise, transversely, or across; in opposition; adversely. [Now rare.] **II. prep.** Across. [Now chiefly colloq.].—**cross, a.** Lying or passing crosswise or across each other; also, lying or passing across, or transversely to, a main direction; transverse; hence, passing from side to side; passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, etc., to the other (cf. *cross-reference*); also, involving interchange; reciprocal; also, contrary or opposite; also, adverse or unfavorable; also, perverse or contrary; ill-humored or peevish, or expressing ill humor (colloq.): as, "I have never had a cross word from him in my life," Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," xliii.; also, cross-bred or hybrid; also, dishonest (slang).—**cross-a-ble, a.** That may be crossed.

cross-bar (krós'bär), *n.* A transverse bar, line, or stripe; a bar laid or fixed across another bar.—**cross=barred, a.** Furnished or marked with cross-bars.

cross-beam (krós'bēm), *n.* A transverse beam, as one crossing another beam or extending between two walls, etc.

cross-bill (krós'bil), *n.* Any bird of the fringilline genus *Loxia*, characterized by mandibles curved so that the tips cross each other when the bill is closed.

cross-bones (krós'bōnz), *n. pl.* Two bones placed crosswise, usually below a skull, symbolizing death.

cross-bow (krós'bō), *n.* An old weapon for shooting missiles, consisting of a bow fixed transversely on a stock having a groove or barrel to direct the missile.—**cross'bow'man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl. -men.*

cross-bred (krós'bred). **I. a.** Produced by cross-breeding. **II. n.** An animal or a plant produced by cross-breeding.—**cross=breed** (-bred), *n.* A breed, strain, or the like, or an individual, produced by cross-breeding (sometimes restricted, in horticulture, to those produced by varieties or modifications of the same species).—**cross'=breed'ing, n.** The act of breeding from individuals of different breeds, varieties, species, or the like.

cross-bun (krós'bun'), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, eaten esp. on Good Friday.

cross-country (krós'kun'tri), *a.* Directed across fields or open country; not following the roads or the great highways.

cross-cut (krós'kut'), *v. t.*; -cut, -cutting. To cut across.—**cross=cut.** **I. n.** A transverse cut or course; a direct course between two points, as one diagonal to a main way. **II. a.** Adapted for transverse cutting, as a saw; also, cut crosswise or transversely.

crosse (krós), *n.* [F. *crosse*, OF. *croce*, stick with curved end, crozier, akin to *croc*, hook: cf. *crochet*.] A kind of long-handled racket used in the game of lacrosse.

cross-er (krós'ér), *n.* One who or that which crosses.

cross-ex-am-ine (krós-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine by questions intended to check a previous examination; examine closely or minutely; specif., to examine (a witness

called by the opposing side), as for the purpose of disproving his testimony.—**cross'=ex-am-i-na'tion** (-i-nā'shən), *n.*—**cross-ex-am'in-er, n.**

cross-eye (krós'i), *n.* Strabismus, esp. the form in which both eyes turn toward the nose.—**cross'=eyed, a.**

cross-fer-ti-li-za-tion (krós'fēr-ti-li-zā'shən), *n.* In bot., fertilization of one flower or plant by pollen from another: opposed to *self-fertilization*.—**cross-fer'ti-lize** (-liz), *v. t.* To cause the cross-fertilization of.

cross-fire (krós'fir'), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more positions, crossing one another, or a single one of such lines. Also fig.

cross-grained (krós'gränd), *a.* Having the grain running transversely or diagonally, or having an irregular or gnarled grain, as timber; fig., perverse or intractable (as, "a cross-grained, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow with an ugly face": Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," i. 2).

cross-hair (krós'här), *n.* A very fine strand of quartz fiber or other material, or a line ruled on glass, forming a cross with another strand or line, and employed in a telescope, microscope, or the like, to define a line of sight; also, such a strand or line not necessarily forming a cross, as either of the two horizontal parallel lines used in a transit for stadia measurements.

cross-hatch (krós'hach), *v. t.* To hatch or shade with two series of parallel lines crossing each other.—**cross'=hatch'ing, n.** The act of one that cross-hatches, or the marking or shading produced.

cross-head (krós'hed), *n.* A bar across the top or end of something; specif., the sliding piece or structure of a steam-engine or gas-engine, between the piston-rod and the connecting-rod.

cross-ing (krós'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which crosses; also, a place where lines, tracks, etc., cross each other; also, a place at which a road, river, etc., may be crossed.

cross-jack (krós'jak, naut. króf'jek), *n.*

Naut., a square sail carried on the lower yard of a mizzenmast.

cross-legged (krós'legd or -leg'ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; having one leg laid across the other.

cross-let (krós'let), *n.* A small cross: chiefly in heraldry.

cross-ly (krós'li), *adv.* In a cross manner.—**cross'ness, n.**

cross-patch (krós'pach), *n.* [See *patch*.] An ill-humored person. [Colloq.]

cross-piece (krós'pēs), *n.* A piece of any material placed across something; a transverse piece.

cross-pol-li-na-tion (krós'pol-i-nā'shən), *n.* In bot., pollination in which the stigma of one flower receives the pollen of another.

cross-pur-pose (krós'pēr'pōs), *n.* An opposing or counter purpose; *pl.*, a kind of conversational game in which words are taken in different senses.—**to be at cross=purposes**, to misunderstand another's, or each other's, purpose, or act under such a misunderstanding.

cross=ques-tion (krós'kwes'chən), *n.* A question asked by way of cross-examination.—**cross=ques'tion, v. t.** To put cross-questions to; cross-examine; question closely or minutely.

cross=re-fer (krós-rē-fēr'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -ferred, -ferring. To refer by a cross-reference.—**cross'=ref'er-ence** (-ref'ē-rēns), *n.* A reference from one part of a book, etc., to a word, item, etc., in another part.

cross-road (krós'rōd), *n.* A road that crosses another road, or one that runs transversely to main roads; a by-road; also, the place where roads intersect (often in *pl.*, construed as *sing.*).

cross=ruff (krós'ruf'), *n.* [See *ruff*.] In *whist*, a seesaw.

cross=seat (krós'sēt), *n.* A seat extending across a carriage, etc.

cross=sec-tion (krós'sek'shən), *n.* The act of cutting anything across; a section made by a plane cutting anything transversely, esp. at right angles to the longest axis; a piece so cut off.

cross=shaped (krós'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a cross; in the form of a cross.

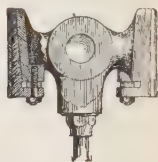
cross=staff (krós'stāf), *n.* In *surv.*, an instrument for measuring offsets.



Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).



French Crossbow, 15th century.



Cross-head of Steam-engine.

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hér; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agony, intq, ūite; (obscured) errāt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

cross=stitch (krôs'tich), *n.* A kind of stitching employing pairs of diagonal stitches of the same length crossing each other in the middle at right angles.

cross=street (krôs'strêt), *n.* A street crossing another street, or one running transversely to main streets.

cross=tie (krôs'ti), *n.* A tie placed transversely to form a foundation or support, as a sleeper under a railroad-track.

cross=town (krôs'toun), *a.* That runs across the town: as, a *cross-town* car.

cross-tree (krôs'trê), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the horizontal transverse pieces of timber or metal placed at the head of a lower mast or topmast in order to support the top, spread the shrouds, etc. Cf. *trestle-tree*.

cross-way (krôs'wā), *n.* A cross-road.

cross-ways (krôs'wāz), *adv.* Same as *crosswise*.

cross=wire (krôs'wir), *n.* A wire that crosses; a cross-hair.

cross-wise (krôs'wiz), *adv.* In the form of a cross; across or transversely; contrarily.

cross=word (krôs'wërd) **puz'zle.** A puzzle in which words corresponding to given meanings are to be supplied and fitted into a particular figure divided into spaces, the letters of the words being arranged across the figure, or vertically, or sometimes otherwise.

cro-ta-line (krô'ta-lin or krot'a-), *a.* [NL. *Crotalus*, genus of rattlesnakes, < Gr. *κρόταλον*, clapper.] Of or belonging to the rattlesnakes (family *Crotalidae*).

crotch (kroch), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *crutch*.] A forked piece or part; a forked support for something; a forking or place of forking, as of the human body between the legs. — **crotched**, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

crotch-et (kroch'et), *n.* [OF. *crochet*: see *crochet*.] A small hook; a hook-like device or part; also, a quarter-note in music; also, an odd fancy or whimsical notion (as, "an honest fellow . . . without *crotchets* or hobbies of any kind": J. H. Newman's "Callista," ix.); in *arch.*, a crocket. — **crotch-et-eer'** (-êr'), *n.* A person devoted to a crotchet, whim, or hobby. — **crotch-et-y**, *a.* Given to crotchets or odd fancies; full of crotchets; of the nature of a crotchet. — **crotch'et-i-ness**, *n.*

cro-ton (krô'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρότων*, a tick, also a plant having tick-like seeds.] Any of the chiefly tropical euphorbiaceous plants constituting the genus *Croton*, many species of which, as *C. tiglium* (see *croton-oil*), have important medicinal properties; also, among florists, any plant of the related genus *Phyllaurea* (or *Codiaeum*), cultivated for the ornamental foliage.



Croton (*C. tiglium*).

cro-ton-bug (krô'ton-bug), *n.* [From the *Croton* Aqueduct water, introduced into New York City in 1842.] The small cockroach *Blattella* (or *Phyllodromia*) *germanica*. See *cockroach*.

cro-ton-oil (krô'ton-oil'), *n.* A powerful purgative oil from *Croton tiglium* ('croton-oil plant'), a euphorbiaceous shrub or tree of the East Indies.

crouch (krouch), *v.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To stoop or bend low; bend close to the ground, as an animal preparing to spring or shrinking with fear; also, to bow or stoop servilely; cringe. **II. tr.** To bend low. — **crouch**, *n.* An act of crouching; a stooping or bending low. — **crouch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

croup¹ (kröp), *v. i.* [Prob. imit.] To cry hoarsely; speak hoarsely; cough in a hoarse manner. [Now chiefly Sc.] — **croup**¹, *n.* [Orig. Sc.] In *pathol.*, any affection of the larynx or trachea characterized by a hoarse cough and difficult breathing; esp., such a disease when accompanied by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages ('true croup' or 'membranous croup').



Croton-bug (*Blattella germanica*).

croup² (kröp), *n.* [OF. *crupe* (F. *croupe*); from Teut., and akin to E. *crop*.] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, esp. of a horse.

crou-pi-er (krô'pi-ër, F. *krö-pyā*), *n.* [F., orig. one who rides behind on the croup of another's horse, < *croupe*: see *croup*².] An attendant who rakes in the money at a gaming-table; also, one who at a public dinner sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

croup-ous (krô'pus), *a.* [See *croup*¹.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with croup. Also **croup'y**.

crouse (krôs), *a.* [ME. *crus*; prob. from LG.] Bold; self-satisfied; brisk; lively; cheerful. [Sc. and north. Eng.] — **crouse'ly**, *adv.*

crous-tade (krôs-tād), *n.* [F.: see *custard*.] A cup-like form of bread, rice, hominy, or the like, made crisp by frying or otherwise, for filling with a meat, fish, or other preparation.

croû-ton (krô-tôn), *n.* [F., < *croûte*: see *crust*.] A small piece of fried or toasted bread, used in soups, etc.

crow¹ (krô), *v. i.*; pret. *crowed* (archaic *crew*), pp. *crowed*, ppr. *crowing*. [AS. *crāwan* = D. *kraaien* = G. *krähen*; imit.] To utter the characteristic cry of a cock; also, to utter an inarticulate cry of pleasure, as an infant does; also, to exult loudly; boast. — **crow**¹, *n.* The act or sound of crowing.

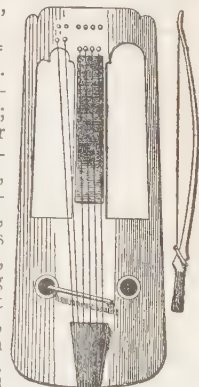
crow² (krô), *n.* [AS. *crāwe* = D. *kraai* = G. *krähe*; from the Teut. verb represented by E. *crow*¹.] Any of the oscine birds constituting the genus *Corvus* (family *Corvidæ*), with lustrous black plumage and a characteristic harsh cry or caw, as *C. corone* of Europe ('carrion-crow') and *C. americanus* of North America; any bird of the family *Corvidæ*, as the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus* ('Cornish crow'); any of various similar birds of other families; also, an iron bar, as with a slightly bent or beaked end, used as a lever, etc.; a crowbar; also [*cap.*], in *astron.*, the southern constellation Corvus. — **crow'bar**, *n.* A bar of iron, often with a wedge-shaped end, for use as a lever, etc. — **crow'ber'ry**, *n.* The insipid black berry or fruit of an evergreen heath-like shrub, *Empetrum nigrum*, of northern regions; the plant itself; also, any of certain other fruits or the plants bearing them, as the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. — **crow'** = **black'bird**, *n.* Any of several American birds of the genus *Quiscalus* (family *Icteridae*), as *Q. purpureus*, the purple grackle, noted for their dark plumage.



Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

crowd¹ (kroud), *n.* [W. *crwth*.] An ancient Celtic musical instrument of the viol type; hence, a fiddle or a fiddler (chiefly prov.).

crowd² (kroud), *v.* [AS. *crūdan* = MD. *kruyden* (D. *kruien*).] **I. intr.** To press forward; advance by pushing; also, to congregate in numbers; throng; swarm. **II. tr.** To push or shove; press closely together; compress; force into a confined space; also, to fill full or to excess; fill by crowding or pressing into; also, to beset, encumber, or incommode, as with excess of numbers (now colloq.); also, to urge, press by solicitation, or annoy by urging (colloq.). — **to crowd sail**, *naut.*, to set all the sail a ship can possibly stand, in order to accelerate the speed, as in escaping from an enemy. — **crowd**², *n.* A large number of persons gathered closely together; a throng; hence, any



Crowd.

large number of persons; people in general, or the multitude (as, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife"; Gray's "Elegy," xix.); a company of persons (colloq.); also, a large number of things gathered or considered together.—**crowd'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**crowd'ed-ness**, *n.*

crowd-er¹ (krou'dér), *n.* A player on a crowd; hence, a fiddler (chiefly prov.).

crowd-er² (krou'dér), *n.* One who or that which crowds.

crow-die, **crow-dy** (krou'di), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thick gruel made of oatmeal with water, etc.; porridge. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

crow-er (krō'ér), *n.* A cock or a person that crows.

crow-flow-er (krō'flou'ér), *n.* Any of certain species of crowfoot (genus *Ranunculus*); also, any of various other plants, as the ragged-robin, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, and the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

crow-foot (krō'füt), *n.*; *pl.* -feet, in bot. -foots. A kind of wrinkle, a crow's-foot; also, a caltrop for obstructing the passage of cavalry, etc.; *naut.*, a device consisting of small diverging lines or cords rove through a block of wood, used for suspending awnings, etc.; in *bot.*, any plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, esp. one with divided leaves suggestive of a crow's foot; a buttercup; also, any of various other plants with leaves or other parts suggestive of a bird's foot, as certain species of the genus *Geranium*; in *elect.*, a piece of zinc shaped somewhat like a crow's foot, used as an element in certain voltaic cells.

crow-keep-er (krō'kē'pér), *n.* One employed to keep the crows from crops; also, a scarecrow. [Now prov.]

crown (kroun). [AF. *coronne*, OF. *curune*, *corone* (F. *couronne*), < L. *corona*, garland, wreath, crown: cf. *corona*.]

I. n. An ornamental fillet for the head, as the wreath or garland conferred by the ancients as a mark of victory or distinction; hence, honorary distinction or reward; specif., a decorative fillet or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of sovereignty; the power or dominion of a sovereign; [often *cap.*] with *the*, the sovereign as head of the state, or the supreme governing power of a state under a monarchical government; fig. [*l. c.*], an exalting or chief attribute; also, any of various coins, orig. one bearing the representation of a crown or a crowned head; a British silver coin of the value of 5 shillings; sometimes, a krone or a krona; also, something having the form of a crown, as the corona of a flower; 1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). as the corona of a flower; 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

also, the top or highest part of anything, as of the head, a hat, a mountain, etc.; the head itself; the part of a cut gem above the girdle; that part of a tooth which appears beyond the gum; an artificial substitute, as of gold or porcelain, for the crown of a tooth; the grinding surface of a tooth; the leaves and living branches of a tree; fig., the highest or most perfect state of anything; also, crown-glass. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a crown or the crown; of or pertaining to the sovereign or his authority.—**crown colony**, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of legislation and administration, as distinguished from one having a constitution and representative government.—**crown**, *v. t.* To place a crown or garland upon the head of; specif., to invest with a regal crown, or with regal dignity and power; fig., to honor as with a crown; reward; invest with honor, dignity, etc.; also, to surmount as with a crown; surmount as a crown does; also, to fill up (a cup, etc.) to the brim; also, to complete worthily, or bring to a

successful or effective conclusion (as, "Sudden death is here made to crown the climax in a grand ascent of calamities"; De Quincey's "English Mail-Coach," ii.); *milit.*, to effect a lodgment and establish works upon.

crown-al (krou'nəl), *n.* [Var. of *coronal*.] A coronet; a garland. [Archaic.]

crown=ant-ler (kroun'ant'lér), *n.* A topmost branch or antler of a stag's horn.

crowned (kround), *a.* Having a crown (in various senses); as, the crowned heads (sovereigns) of Europe; the crowned (crested) pigeon, *Goura coronata*, of New Guinea; a high-crowned hat.

crown-er¹ (krou'nér), *n.* One who or that which crowns.

crown-er² (krou'nér), *n.* Same as *coroner*. [Now prov. Eng.]

crown-et† (krou'net), *n.* Same as *coronet*.

crown-glass (kroun'glás'), *n.* A glass containing silicon, potassium or sodium, and calcium (but no lead), blown and whirled into sheets, formerly much used for windows; hence, any glass of such composition, no matter how prepared.

crown-im-pe-ri-al (kroun'im-pē'ri-əl), *n.* A liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, bearing pendent flowers collected into a whorl round a terminal leafy tuft.

crown-land (kroun'land), *n.* [= G. *kronland*.] Land belonging to the crown, the revenue of which goes to the reigning sovereign; also, one of the provinces, or great administrative divisions, of the former empire of Austria-Hungary.

crown-piece (kroun'pēs), *n.* A piece of money, a crown; also, a piece or part forming or fitting the crown or top of anything.

crown-post (kroun'pöst), *n.* A king-post.

crown-prince (kroun'prins'), *n.*

[= G. *kronprinz*.] The heir apparent of a monarch.—**crown=**

prin'cess, *n.* [= G. *kronprinzessin*.] The wife of a crown-prince.

crown=saw (kroun'sà), *n.* A rotary saw consisting of a hollow cylinder with teeth on its end or edge.



Crown-wheel of Watch.

crown=wheel (kroun'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having cogs at right angles to its plane.

crown=work (kroun'wèrk), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork containing a central bastion with a curtain and demi-bastion on each side; in

dentistry, the work of attaching artificial crowns to the roots of teeth, or that which is attached.

crown=quill (krō'kwil), *n.* A quill from a crow's wing, cut into a pen, used for fine writing.

crow's=foot (krōz'füt), *n.*; *pl.* -feet. A wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye (usually in *pl.*); also, a caltrop, as for obstructing the passage of cavalry; in *tailoring*, a three-pointed embroidered figure used as a finish, as at the end of a seam or opening.

crow's=nest (krōz'nest), *n.* *Naut.*, a box or shelter for the lookout man, secured near the top of a mast.

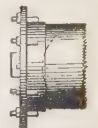
crow=toe (krō'tō), *n.* Any of various plants with parts suggestive of a crow's foot, as *Lotus corniculatus*, a fabaceous plant with claw-shaped pods.

croze (krōz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The groove at the ends of the staves of a barrel, cask, etc., into which the edge of the head fits; also, a tool for cutting such a groove.—**croze**, *v. t.*; *crozed*, *crozing*. To cut a croze in.

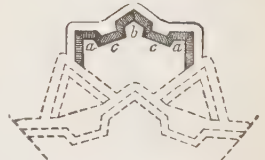
cro-zier, **cro-sier** (krōz'hér), *n.* [Cf. OF. *crosser* (ML. *crociarius*), bearer of a crozier or pastoral staff, < *croce*



Crown-imperial.



Crown-saw.



Crown-work. — a, a, demi-bastions; b, entire bastion; c, c, curtains.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, mōve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

(*ML. crocia*), **crozier**: see *crosse*.] The bearer of a bishop's pastoral staff; the pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, hooked at one end like a shepherd's staff; in *bot.*, the circinate young frond of a fern.

cru-cial (krō'shāl), *a.* [*F. crucial*, < *L. crux* (*cruc*-), *E. cross*.] Of the form of a cross; cross-shaped; also, decisive, as between two hypotheses; critical; sometimes, trying or severe.—**cru'cial-ly**, *adv.*

cru-ci-ate (krō'shi-āt), *a.* [*NL. cruciatus*, < *L. crux* (*cruc*-), *E. cross*.] Of the form of a cross; cross-shaped; also, marked with a cross.

cru-ci-ble (krō'si-bl), *n.* [*ML. crucibulum*, night-lamp, melting-pot; origin uncertain.] A vessel of clay, porcelain, graphite, platinum, or the like, in which metals, etc., can be melted or heated; in a metallurgical furnace, the hollow part at the bottom, in which molten metal collects; fig., a severe test.—**Cruciate Flower**.



crucible steel, steel made in a crucible, esp. a high-grade steel prepared by melting together selected materials.

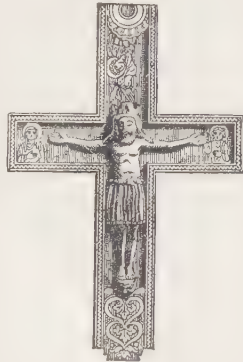
cru-ci-fer (krō'si-fēr), *n.* [*LL. crucifer*, < *L. crux* (*cruc*-), *cross*, + *ferre*, bear.] A cross-bearer, as in ecclesiastical processions; in *bot.*, a cruciferous plant.—**cru-cif'er-ous** (-sif'ē-rus), *a.* Bearing a cross; in *bot.*, belonging or pertaining to the family *Cruciferae* or *Brassicaceae*, whose members bear flowers having a cross-like, four-petaled corolla; brassicaeous.



cru-ci-fi-er (krō'si-fi-ēr), *n.* One who crucifies.

cru-ci-fix (krō'si-fiks), *n.* [*L. crucifigere*, pp. of *crucifigere*, earlier *crucifigere*, 'fix to a cross'.] One crucified; Christ on the cross; a cross, or a representation of a cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

cru-ci-fix-ion (krō'si-fik'shon), *n.* [*LL. crucifixio(n)*, < *L. crucifigere*: see *crucifix*.] The act of crucifying; specif. [*cap.*], the putting to death of Christ upon the cross ('the Crucifixion'); also, a picture or other representation of this.



cru-ci-form (krō'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. crux* (*cruc*-), *cross*: see *-form*.] Cross-shaped: as, "A circular vestibule . . . led into one of the shorter arms of a *cruciform* hall" (Wiseman's "Fabiola," ii. 20).

cru-ci-fy (krō'si-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [*OF. F. crucifier*, < *LL. esque style, decorated with enamels.*]

crucifix.] To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross; fig., to mortify or subdue (passion, sin, etc.); excruciate or torment; treat with grievous severity.

crud (krud), **crud-dle** (krud'l). Obs. or prov. forms of *curd*, *curdle*.

crude (kröd), *a.*; compar. *cruder*, superl. *crudest*. [*L. crudus*, raw, crude, rough: cf. *cruel*.] Being in a raw or unprepared state, as manufacturing materials; unripe, as fruit; not matured, as disease; undeveloped or imperfect, as ideas or opinions; lacking finish or polish, as literary or artistic work; lacking in culture, refinement, tact, or the like, as persons or their behavior or speech (as, "He [Gibbon] idealized the *crude* and gross plutocracy of Rome into a world of fine gentlemen": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 11).—**crude-ly**, *adv.*—**crude-ness**, *n.*—**cru-di-ty** (krō'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being crude; also, an instance of this; anything crude.

cru-el (krō'el), *a.* [*OF. F. cruel*, < *L. crudelis*, hard, cruel, akin to *crudus*, *E. crude*.] Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of others; destitute of compassion; pitiless; also, proceeding from, or exhibiting, indifference to the suffering of others,

as actions; also, causing, or marked by, great pain or distress, as conditions or circumstances.—**cru'el-ly**, *adv.*—**cru/el-ness**, *n.*—**cru/el-ty**, *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being cruel; cruel disposition or conduct; also, a cruel act.

cru-et (krō'et), *n.* [*ME. cruette*, appar. dim. < *OF. crue*, *crue*, pitcher, pot, from Teut., and akin to *F. cruche*, pitcher, and *E. crock*.] A glass bottle, esp. one for holding vinegar, oil, etc., for the table.

cruise (kröz), *v.*; *crused*, *cruising*. [*D. kruisen*, *cross*, *cruise*, < *kruis*, = *E. cross*, *n.*] **I. intr.** To sail to and fro, or from place to place, as in search of hostile ships, or for pleasure; move hither and thither on land (colloq.); in *forestry*, to survey, and estimate the amount and value of, standing timber. **II. tr.** To cruise over; in *forestry*, to survey (wooded land, etc.) in order to estimate the amount and value of the timber.—**cruise**, *n.* An act of cruising; a voyage made by cruising.—**cruis'er**, *n.* One who or that which cruises, as a person or a ship; esp., an armed vessel or war-ship of fair or superior speed, used to protect a nation's commerce, give battle to an enemy's ships, or perform other duties; specif., one of a class of war-ships just below the armored cruiser class.—**armored cruiser**, one of a class of war-ships below the battle-ship class, having less armor and armament and greater speed than a battle-ship.—**battle cruiser**, a fast armored war-ship of a class between battle-ships and armored cruisers.—**protected cruiser**, a cruiser having an armored deck but no vertical side armor.—**unprotected cruiser**, an unarmored cruiser.

cru-ler (krul'ēr), *n.* [*Prob. of Dutch origin*: cf. *D. krullen*, curl.] A light, sweet cake cut from a rolled dough and fried in boiling lard: often having a curled or twisted form when cooked.

crumb (krum), *n.* [*AS. cruma* = *D. kruim* = *G. krume*.] A small particle of bread, cake, etc., such as breaks or falls off; hence, a small particle or portion of anything; also, the soft inner portion of a loaf, as of bread (distinguished from *crust*).—**crumb**, *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small fragments; in *cooking*, to dress or prepare with bread-crumbs.—**crumb-cloth**, *n.* A cloth, commonly of stout linen damask, spread over a dining-room floor under the table to protect the carpet from falling crumbs, etc.

crum-ble (krum'bl), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [*For earlier crumble*, freq. < *AS. cruma*, *E. crumb*.] **I. tr.** To break into crumbs; reduce to small fragments. **II. intr.** To fall into small particles; become disintegrated; fall to decay.—**crum'ble**, *n.* A small or tiny crumb or fragment (now prov.); also, something crumbling or crumbled.—**crum'bly**, *a.* Apt to crumble; friable.

crum-b-y (krum'i), *a.* Of the nature of the crumb or soft inner part of bread, etc.; also, full of crumbs.

crump (krump), *v.* [*Imit.*] **I. tr.** To crunch with the teeth; also, to strike heavily. **II. intr.** To make a crunching sound, as in walking over snow, or as snow when trodden on; also, to make a loud, crashing sound, as a cannon or a bursting shell.—**crump**, *n.* A crunching sound; also, a heavy blow; also, a loud, crashing sound, as of a bursting shell; also, a soldiers' term for a large explosive shell.

crum-pet (krum'pet), *n.* [*Origin uncertain*.] A kind of light, soft cake resembling a muffin, cooked on a griddle or the like, and often toasted for eating.

crum-ple (krum'pl), *v.*; *-pled*, *-pling*. [*ME. (first in crumpled*, pp.), freq. < *AS. crump*, *crumb*, crooked.] **I. tr.** To make crooked; bend together; contort; bend spirally; also, to crush into irregular creases or folds; rumple; also, to ripple. **II. intr.** To become crumpled; contract into folds or wrinkles; shrivel.—**crum'ple**, *n.* An irregular fold or wrinkle produced by crumpling.—**crum'pler**, *n.*—**crum'ply**, *a.* Full of crumples or wrinkles.

crunch (krunch), *v.* [*Var. of craunch*.] **I. tr.** To crush with the teeth; chew with a crushing noise; also, to crush or grind noisily. **II. intr.** To chew with a crushing sound; also, to produce, or proceed with, a crushing noise.—**crunch**, *n.* The act or sound of crunching.

cru-node (krō'nōd), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. crux*, *cross*, + *nodus*, *E. node*.] In *geom.*, a point at which a curve crosses itself. **cru-or** (krō'ôr), *n.* [*L.*, blood, gore.] Coagulated blood, or that portion of the blood which forms the clot.

crup-per (krup'ér), *n.* [OF. *crupiere* (F. *croupière*), < *crupe*: see *croup*.] A leather strap attached to the back of the saddle of a harness, and passing in a loop under a horse's tail, for preventing the saddle from slipping forward; also, the rump or buttocks of a horse.—**crup'per**, *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

cru-ral (krō'rāl), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, < *crus*, leg.] Of or pertaining to the leg or the hind limb; of or pertaining to the leg proper, or crus.

crus (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krō'rā). [L., leg.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, that part of the leg or hind limb between the femur or thigh and the ankle or tarsus; the shank; also, any of various parts likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts.

cru-sade (krō-sād'), *n.* [F. *croisade* (also Sp. *cruzada*), < *croiser* (Sp. *cruzar*), mark with a cross, < L. *crux*, cross.] [Often *cap.*] Any of the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans; [L. c.] any war carried on under papal sanction; in general, any aggressive movement for the defense or advancement of an idea or cause, or against a public evil.—

cru-sade', *v. i.*; -saded, -sading. To go on or engage in a crusade: as, "and cease crusading against sense" (M. Green's "Grotto").—**cru-sad'er** (-sā'dér), *n.* One who engages in a crusade; esp. [often *cap.*], one of those who took part in the Crusades of the middle ages.

cru-sa-do, **cru-za-do** (krō-zā'dō), *n.*; pl. -does or -dos (-dōz). [Pg. *cruzado*, prop. pp. of *cruzar*, mark with a

also, to form into a crust; also, to crust-hunt for (deer, etc.). **II. intr.** To form or contract a crust; also, to form into a crust; also, to crust-hunt.

crus-ta-cean (krus-tā'shian). [NL. *Crustacea*, neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, E. *crustaceous*.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Crustacea*, a class of (chiefly aquatic) arthropods, including the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, wood-lice, etc., commonly having the body covered with a hard shell or crust. **II. n.** A crustacean animal.

crus-ta-ce-ol-o-gy (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science or study of crustaceans.

crus-ta-ceous (krus-tā'shius), *a.* [NL. *crustaceus*, < L. *crusta*, shell, E. *crust*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a crust or shell; also, having a hard covering, as an animal; specif., belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean.

crus-tal (krus'tāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a crust, as that of the earth.

crust-hunt (krust'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt deer, etc., on the crust of snow when it is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game.—**crust=hunt'er**, *n.*

crust-y (krus'ti), *a.*; compar. *crustier*, superl. *crustiest*. Of the nature of or resembling a crust; having a crust; fig., harsh, surly, or crabbed, as persons or the manner, speech, etc. (as, "Aunt Chloe set a chair for her in a manner decidedly gruff and crusty": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," x.).

—**crust'i-ly**, *adv.*—**crust'i-ness**, *n.*

crutch (kruch), *n.* [AS. *cryc* = D. *kruk* = G. *krücke*: cf. *crook*.] A staff or support to assist a lame or infirm person in walking, now usually with a crosspiece at one end to fit under the armpit; also, any of various devices resembling this in shape or use; a forked support or part. —**crutch**, *v. t.* To support with or as with a crutch; prop or sustain.

crutch-ed (kruch'ed), *a.* [Earlier *crouched*, < ME. *crouche*, < L. *crux* (*cruc*-), cross.] Having or bearing a cross: as, a *crutched* friar (one of a former order of friars that bore or wore a cross).

crux (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, L. *cruces* (krō'sēz). [L., cross, torment, trouble.] A cross; fig. (from the use of the cross as an instrument of torture), something that torments by its puzzling nature; a perplexing difficulty; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the Southern Cross, a southern constellation having its four chief stars arranged in the form of a cross.—**crux ansata** (an-sā'tā). [L., 'cross with a handle.'] A tau-cross, or St. Anthony's cross, with a loop at the top.

cru-za'do, *n.* See *crusado*.

cry (kri), *v.*; *cried*, *crying*. [OF. F. *crier*, < L. *quiritare*, cry, shriek, lament.] **I. intr.** To call loudly; shout; also, to utter inarticulate sounds, esp. of lamentation, grief, or suffering, usually with tears; wail and weep; hence, simply, to shed tears; also, to give forth vocal sounds or characteristic calls, as animals; yelp, as hounds in the chase. **II. tr.** To utter or pronounce loudly; call out; also, to beg for or implore in a loud voice (archaic); also, to announce orally in public; sell by outcry; sometimes, to proclaim the marriage banns of; also, to call forth or demand (as, "The affair *cries* haste": Shakspere's "Othello," i. 3. 277); also, to bring by weeping (as, to *cry* one's self to sleep).—**to cry down**, to condemn by proclamation; also, to disparage; belittle.—**to cry up**, to praise; extol.—**to cry wolf**. See under *wolf*, *n.*—**cry**, *n.*; pl. *cries* (kri:z). [OF. F. *cri*.] The act or sound of crying; any loud utterance or exclamation; a shout; a scream; a wail; an entreaty or appeal; an oral proclamation or announcement; a call of wares for sale, etc., as by a street-vender; also, public report; an opinion generally expressed; also, a battle-cry; a political or party catchword; also, a fit of weeping; also, the vocal utterance or characteristic call of an animal; the yelping of hounds in the chase; hence, a pack of hounds; fig., the peculiar noise made by a metal, as tin, when bent.—**cry=ba'by**, *n.* One given to crying like a baby, or to weak display of injured feeling.—**cry'ing**, *p. a.* That cries; clamorous; wailing; weeping; demanding attention or remedy, or notorious (as, a *crying* evil).—**cry'ing-ly**, *adv.* **cry-mo-ther-a-py** (kri-mō-thēr'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κρυμός*, icy cold: see *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by means of cold. **cryo-**. Form of Gr. *κρύος*, icy cold, frost, used in combination.—**cryo-o-gen** (kri'ō-jen), *n.* [+ *-gen*.] A substance



Obverse.

Silver Crusado of John V.—British Museum.



Reverse.

cross: cf. *crusade*.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, bearing the figure of a cross.

cruse (krōs or kröz), *n.* [ME. *cruse*, *cruce*: cf. Icel. *krūs*, pot, tankard, D. *kroes*, cup, pot.] An earthen pot or bottle, or any small vessel for liquids (see 1 Kings, xvii. 12-16); also, a drinking-vessel. [Archaic.]

crush (krush), *v. t.* [Appar. < OF. *croissir*, crash, gnash, break, crush, prob. from Teut.] To press and bruise, as between two hard bodies; squeeze or batter out of shape or normal condition; crumple, as by rough handling; also, to press or squeeze forcibly or violently; also, to put down, overpower, or subdue completely; overwhelm; also, to oppress grievously; also, to break into small fragments or particles, as ore, stone, etc.; also, to force (*out*) by pressing or squeezing; also, to drink (wine, etc.).—**crushed strawberry**, a deep, dull purplish-pink color.—**crush**, *v. i.* To become crushed; also, to advance with crushing; press or crowd forcibly.—**crush**, *n.* The act of crushing, or the state of being crushed; esp., the crowding together of persons or things, or the mass crowded together; a great crowd; a crowded social gathering (colloq.).—**crush'er**, *n.* One who or that which crushes; a machine for crushing ore, stone, etc.—**crush=hat'**, *n.* A hat which can be crushed or folded without injury; a soft felt hat; an operahat.—**crush'ing**, *p. a.* That crushes; bruising; overwhelming.—**crush'ing-ly**, *adv.*

crust (krust), *n.* [OF. *crouste* (F. *croûte*), < L. *crusta*, hard surface, rind, shell, crust.] The hard outer portion of a loaf, as of bread (distinguished from *crumb*); a piece of this; the outside covering of a pie; also, any more or less hard external covering or coating; a scab or eschar; the exterior portion of the earth, accessible to examination; the hard outer shell or covering of an animal or plant.—**crust**, *v. I. tr.* To cover with or as with a crust; incrust;

fat, fäte, fär, fall, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, clect, argōny, intö, qnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τη, then; y, you;

for producing low temperatures; a freezing-mixture.—**cry-o-gen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to cryogens or the production of low temperatures.—**cry-o-hy'drate** (-hī'drāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a definite mixture of ice and a crystallized salt, obtained by freezing a saturated aqueous solution of the salt.—**cry'o-lite** (-lit), *n.* [+ *-lite*.] A native fluoride of sodium and aluminium, used as a source of aluminium and in making glass, etc.—**cry-om'e-ter** (-om'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures, as one containing alcohol instead of mercury.—**cry-oph'o-rus** (-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *-phōros*, bearing: see *-phorous*.)] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature or the freezing of water by evaporation.—**cry'o-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [+ *-scope*.] An instrument for determining the freezing-points of liquids or solutions, as in testing milk to learn whether, or to what extent, it has been watered.—**cry-os/co-py** (-os'kō-pi), *n.* [+ *-scopy*.] The determination of the freezing-points of liquids or solutions, or of the lowering of the freezing-points of liquids by dissolved substances; in *med.*, the determination of the freezing-points of certain bodily fluids, as urine, for diagnosis.—**cry-o-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

crypt (kript), *n.* [L. *crypta*, < Gr. *κρυπτή*, prop. fem. of *κρυπτός*, hidden, < *κρύπτειν*, hide.] A subterranean chamber or vault; esp., one beneath the main floor of a church, used as a burial-place, etc.; in *anat.*, a follicle; a small glandular cavity.—**crypt-tal** (krip'tal), *a.*

crypt-tic (krip'tik), *a.* [LL. *crypticus*, < Gr. *κρυπτικός*, < *κρύπτειν*, hide.] Hidden; secret; occult; in *zool.*, fitted for concealing.—**crypt'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

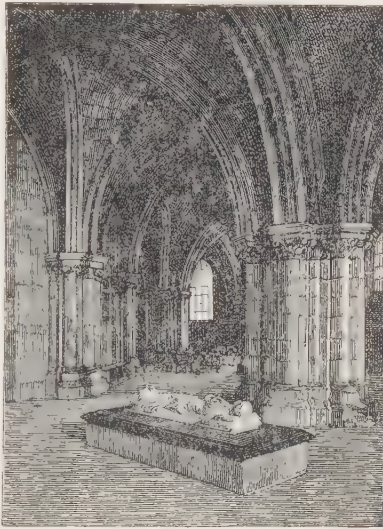
crypto- Form of Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, used in combination.—**crypt-to-clas-tic** (krip-tō-klas'tik), *a.* [See *clastic*.] In *petrog.*, composed of fragments too small to be seen by the unaided eye.—**crypt-to-crys'tal-line** (-kris'tā-lin), *a.* Indistinctly crystalline; noting or pertaining to rocks whose crystals are so small as to be indistinguishable, even with the microscope.

crypt-to-gam (krip'tō-gam), *n.* [F. *cryptogame* = NL. *cryptogamus*, cryptogamous, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, any of the *Cryptogamia*, an old primary division of plants comprising those without stamens and pistils, and therefore without flowers and seeds, as the ferns, mosses, and thallophytes; a plant without a true seed: opposed to *phanerogam*.—**crypt-to-gam'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cryptogams.—**crypt-tog'a-mous** (-tog'-a-mus), *a.* Having the characters of the cryptogams.

crypt-to-gen-ic (krip-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [See *crypto-* and *-genic*.] Of obscure or unknown origin, as a disease. Also **crypt-tog'e-nous** (-toj'e-nus).

crypt-to-gram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* [See *crypto-* and *-gram*.] A piece of writing in secret characters; something written in cipher.—**crypt'to-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-mat'ik), *a.*

crypt-to-graph (krip'tō-gráf), *n.* [See *crypto-* and *-graph*.] A cryptogram (as, "We see it [a character] doubled no less than five times, although the *cryptograph* is brief": Poe's "Gold-Bug"); also, a system of secret writing; a cipher; also, the form or method of writing employing secret characters.—**crypt-tog-ra-phy** (-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [See *-graphy*.] The process or art of writing in secret characters, or in



Crypt. — Cathedral of Bourges, France.

cipher; also, anything so written.—**crypt-to-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.*—**crypt-tog'ra-phist**, *n.*

crypt-tol-o-gy (krip-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *crypto-* and *-logy*.] Occult or enigmatical language.

crypt-to-nym (krip'tō-nim), *n.* [See *crypto-* and *-onym*.] A secret name.—**crypt-ton'y-mous** (-ton'i-mus), *a.* Having the name concealed; anonymous.

crys-tal (kris'tal). [OF. F. *cristal*, < L. *crystallum*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, ice, crystal, < *κρύος*, icy cold, frost.] **I. n.** A clear, transparent mineral resembling ice, esp. the transparent or nearly transparent form of pure quartz; anything made of or resembling such a substance; also, glass of a high degree of brilliance; sometimes, cut glass; also, the glass cover over the face of a watch; in *chem.* and *mineral.*, a body having a specific internal structure and inclosed by symmetrically arranged plane surfaces, formed by the solidification of a substance, and consisting of a single element or a compound; in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, the piece of galena, carborundum, or the like forming the essential part of a crystal detector, or the detector itself. **II. a.** Composed of crystal; also, resembling crystal; clear; transparent; also, in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, pertaining to or employing a crystal detector.—**crystal detector**, in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a device for rectifying the alternating currents in a radio receiving apparatus, consisting essentially of a crystal, as of galena or carborundum, which permits a current to pass freely in one direction only: commonly constructed by embedding the lower part of the crystal in a mass of soft metal; which serves as one electrical contact, and allowing the free surface of the crystal to be touched by a fine, adjustable wire (called a *cat-whisker*), which serves as the other electrical contact.—**crys'tal**, *v. t.*; *-talled* or *-talled*, *-taling* or *-talling*. To make into crystal; crystallize.—**crys'tal-gaz'ing** (-gā'zing), *n.* A steady staring at a crystal or glass ball or other clear object in order to arouse visual perceptions, as of distant happenings, the future, etc.—**crys'tal-gaz'er**, *n.*

crys-tal-lif'er-ous, **crys-tal-lig'er-ous** (kris-tā-lif'e-rus, -lij'e-rus), *a.* [L. *crystallum*, crystal: see *-ferous* and *-gerous*.] Bearing, containing, or yielding crystals.

crys-tal-line (kris'tā-lin or -lin), *a.* [OF. F. *cristallin*, < L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. *κρυστάλλινος*.] Of or like crystal; clear; transparent; also, formed by crystallization; also, composed of crystals, as rocks; also, pertaining to crystals or their formation.—**crystalline heaven** or **sphere**, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a sphere, or one of two spheres, supposed to exist between the primum mobile outside and the firmament of the fixed stars inside, and to communicate motion to all within.—**crystalline lens**, in *anat.*, a doubly convex, transparent, lens-like body in the eye, situated behind the iris and serving to focus the rays of light on the retina.—**crys-tal-lin'i-ty** (-lin'i-ti), *n.*

crys-tal-li-tis (kris-tā-lī'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

crys-tal-liz-a-ble (kris'tā-lī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being crystallized.

crys-tal-li-z-a-tion (kris'tā-lī-zā'shōn), *n.* The act of crystallizing; the process of forming crystals; also, a crystallized body or formation.

crys-tal-lize (kris'tā-līz), *v.*; *-lized*, *-lizing*. [= F. *crystalliser*.] **I. tr.** To form into crystals; cause to assume crystalline form; fig., to give definite or concrete form to.

II. intr. To form crystals; become crystalline in form; fig., to assume definite or concrete form.—**crys'tal-lized**, *p. a.* Formed into crystals; crystalline; also, candied, as ginger.—**crys'tal-liz-er**, *n.*

crys-tal-lo- Form of Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, used in combination.—**crys-tal-lo-gen-e-sis** (kris'tā-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* The genesis or formation of crystals, esp. as a subject of scientific study. Also **crys-tal-log'e-ny** (-lōj'e-ni).—**crys'tal-lo-gen'ic**, *a.*—**crys-tal-log'ra-phy** (-lōg'ra-fi), *n.* [See *-graphy*.] The science dealing with crystallization and the forms and structure of crystals.—**crys-tal-log'ra-pher**, *n.*—**crys'tal-lo-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.*

crys-tal-loid (kris'tā-lōid). [Gr. *κρυστάλλοειδής*: see *crystral* and *-oid*.] **I. a.** Resembling a crystal; of the nature of a crystalloid. **II. n.** A substance (usually crystallizable) which when dissolved in a liquid will diffuse readily through

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *˙*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

vegetable or animal membranes (cf. *colloid*); in *bot.*, one of certain minute crystal-like granules of protein, found in the tissues of various seeds.—**crys-tal-loi'dal**, *a.*

crys-tal-lo-man-cy (kris'ta-lō-man'si), *n.* [See *crystallo-* and *-mancy*.] Divination by means of a crystal ball or other transparent body. Cf. *crystal-gazing*.

crys-tal-vi-sion (kris'tal-vizh'qn), *n.* Visual perception, as of distant happenings, the future, etc., supposed to be aroused by crystal-gazing; also, the image or images which seem to be perceived.

csar-das (chär'däsh), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance in two movements, one slow and the other fast.

cten-o-dac-tyl (ten-ō-dak'til), *n.* [NL. *Ctenodactylus*, < Gr. κτεν-, comb, + δάκτυλος, finger or toe.] A hystricomorphic rodent, *Ctenodactylus massoni* (or *gundi*), of northern Africa, with small ears, a stumpy tail, and hind limbs having a fringe of bristles on the inner toes; the comb-rat or *gundi*.

cten-oid (ten'oid or tē'noid), *a.* [Gr. κτενοειδής, < κτεν-, comb, + εἶδος, form.]

I. a. Comb-like or pectinate, as the scales or the dentition of certain fishes; having such scales, as a fish. **II. n.** A fish with ctenoid scales.—**cte-noi-de-an** (te-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.*

cte-noph-o-ran (te-nof'ō-ran). [NL. *Ctenophora*, pl., < Gr. κτεν-, comb, + -φόρος, bearing: see *-phorous*.]

I. a. Belonging or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*, a small group of coelenterates, now regarded as a class, comprising certain free-swimming jellyfishes which move chiefly by means of eight meridional rows of transverse comb-like plates. **II. n.** A ctenophoran animal.—**cte-n-o-phore** (ten'ō-fōr or tē'nō-), *n.* One of the rows of comb-like plates which form the chief locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; also, a ctenophoran animal.

cuar-ta (kwär'tā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A long rawhide whip. [Southwestern U. S.]

cub¹ (kub), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The young of certain animals, as the fox, bear, etc.; hence, an awkward or uncouth youth (humorous or contemptuous); also, an inexperienced newspaper reporter (journalistic slang).—**cub**¹, *v. t.* or *i.*; *cubbed*, *cubbing*. To bring forth (a cub or cubs). **cub**² (kub), *n.* [Prob. from LG.] A stall or pen for cattle; a coop; a crib for fodder; a bin or chest. [Chiefly prov. Eng.]

cu-bage (kū'bāj), *n.* The determination of the cubic contents of a thing; also, the cubic contents determined.

Cu-ban (kū'ban). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Cuba, in the West Indies. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Cuba.

cu-ba-ture (kū'ba-tūr), *n.* The determination of the cubic contents of a thing; also, cubic contents.

cub-by (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Cf. *cub*².] A snug, confined place; a cubby-hole: as, "Up garret was a little cubby, with a pallet in it" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn", xxvi).—**cub/by-hole**, *n.* A small inclosed space; a small apartment; a closet; a very small house.—**cub/by-house**, *n.* A little house, as one built by children in play.

cube (küb), *n.* [F. *cube*, < L. *cubus*, < Gr. κύβος, die, cube.] A solid bounded by six equal squares, the angle between any two adjacent faces being a right angle; a piece of anything of this form; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the third power of a quantity (as, the cube of 4 is $4 \times 4 \times 4$, or 64).—**cube root**, the quantity of which a given quan-

tity is the cube: as, 4 is the cube root of 64.—**cube**, *v. t.*; *cubed*, *cubing*. To measure the cubic contents of; also, to raise to the third power; find the cube of.

cu-beb (kū'beb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe*, < Ar. *kabābah*.] The spicy fruit or berry of an East Indian piperaceous climbing shrub, *Piper cubeba*: dried in an unripe but fully grown state, and much used in medicine in the treatment of urinary and bronchial disorders.

cu-bic (kū'bik), *a.*

[L. *cubicus*, < Gr. κυβικός.] Having the form of a cube; also, of three dimensions, solid, or pertaining to solid content (as, a cubic foot, the volume of a cube whose edges are each a foot long; cubic measure, see below); in *arith.*, *alg.*, etc., being of the third power or degree; in *crystal*, belonging or pertaining to the isometric system of crystallization.—**cubic measure**, the measurement of volume in cubic units; a system of such units, esp. the one in which 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot, 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.—**cu'bi-cal**, *a.* Cubic.—**cu'bi-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cu'bi-cal-ness**, *n.*

cu-bi-cle (kū'bi-kl), *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, < *cubare*, lie.] A bedchamber, esp. a small one. Also **cu'bi-cule** (-kül).

cu-bic-u-lum (kū-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [L.: see *cubicle*.] A bedchamber; in *archæol.*, a burial-chamber, as in catacombs.

cu-bi-form (kū'bi-fōrm), *a.* Having the form of a cube.

cu-bism (kū'bizm), *n.* A recent movement in pictorial art characteristically involving representation by cube-like and other geometrical figures.—**cu'bist**, *n.*

cu-bit (kū'bit), *n.* [L. *cubitum*, also *cubitus*, elbow, cubit.] The forearm; also, the ulna; also, an ancient linear unit based on the length of the forearm, varying in extent, but usually from 17 to 21 inches.—**cu'bi-tal**, *a.* [L. *cubitalis*.] Of or pertaining to the forearm or the ulna; also, of the length of a cubit.—**cu'bi-tus** (-tus), *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the forearm; also, the ulna.

cu-boid (kū'boid). [Gr. κυβοειδής: see *-oid*.] **I. a.** Resembling a cube in form; in *anat.*, noting or pertaining to the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones. **II. n.** Something resembling a cube in form; in *anat.*, the cuboid bone; in *math.*, a rectangular parallelepiped.—**cu-boi-dal** (kū-boi'dal), *a.*

cuck-ing=stool (kuk'ing-stöl), *n.* [Cf. obs. *cuck*, void excrement.] A former instrument of punishment consisting of a chair, sometimes in the form of a close-stool, in which an offender, esp. a common scold, was strapped, to be jeered at and pelted by the crowd, or, sometimes, to be ducked. Cf. *ducking-stool*.

cuck-old (kuk'old), *n.* [OF. *cucuault*, < *cucu*, cuckoo; in allusion to the female cuckoo's laying her eggs in the nests of other birds.] The husband of an unfaithful wife.—**cuck'old**, *v. t.* To make a cuckold of (a husband).—**cuck'-old-ly**, *a.*—**cuck'old-ry**, *n.*

cuck-oo (kük'ō), *n.*; pl. *-oos* (-ōz). [OF. *cucu* (F. *coucou*), cuckoo; imit. of the bird's call: cf. D. *koekoek*, LG. *kukuk*, G. *kuckuk*, L. *cuculus*, Gr. κόκκυξ, cuckoo.] Any bird of the genus *Cuculus* (family *Cuculidæ*), esp. *C. canorus*, a common European migratory bird noted for its characteristic call, and for the female's habit of laying her eggs in the nests of other birds, for the young to be reared by foster-parents; any bird of the family *Cuculidæ*, as a member of the American genus *Coccyzus* or the chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*; also, the call of the cuckoo, or an



Cubeb-plant and Cubebs.



Ctenodactyl.



Cube.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

imitation of it; also, a fool or simpleton.—**cuck'oo**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or an imitation of it. **II.** *tr.* To repeat monotonously.—**cuck'oo=****clock**, *n.* A clock which announces the hours by a sound like the call of the cuckoo.—**cuck'oo=****flow'er**, *n.* Any of various plants, as the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*, or the ragged-robin, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.—**cuck'oo=****pint** (-pint), *n.* [Earlier *cuckoo-pintle*.] A common European species of arum, *Arum maculatum*. Also called *wake-robin*.—**cuck'oo=****spit**, *n.* A frothy secretion found on plants, exuded as a protective covering by the young of certain insects as the froghoppers; also, an insect secreting this. Also **cuck'oo=****spit'tle**.

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

cu-cul-late (kū'ku-lāt or kū-kul'āt), *a.* [*LL. cucullatus*, hooded, < *L. cucullus*, hood.] Cowled; hooded; also, resembling a cowl or hood. Also **cu'cul-lat-ed**.—**cu'cul-late-ly**, *adv.*



Cuckoo-pint, or Wake-robin.

a, spadix; *b*, *b*, stamens, or male flowers; *c*, *c*, ovaries, or female flowers; *d*, spathe; *e*, corn.

cu-cul-li-form (kū-kul'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. cucullus*, hood: see *-form*.] Hood-shaped. **cu-cum-ber** (kū'kum-bēr), *n.* [*OF. coucumbre* (*F. concomb*), < *L. cucumis* (*cucumber*).] A cucurbitaceous creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus*, occurring in many cultivated forms, yielding a long fleshy fruit which is commonly eaten green as a salad and when young used for pickling; the fruit of this plant; also, any of various allied or similar plants, or its fruit.—**cu'cum-ber=****tree**, *n.* Any of several American magnolias, esp. *Magnolia acuminata*; also, any of certain other trees, as the bilimbi.

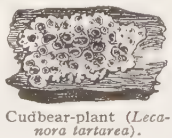
cu-cu-mi-form (kū-kū'mi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. cucumis*, cucumber: see *-form*.] Shaped like a cucumber; approximately cylindrical, with rounded or tapering ends.

cu-cur-bit (kū-kēr'bit), *n.* [*L. cucurbita*, gourd.] A gourd; any cucurbitaceous plant; also, a roundish vessel formerly used as the lower part of a distilling apparatus.—**cu-cur-bi-ta'ceous** (-bi-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Cucurbitaceæ*, or gourd family of plants, which includes the pumpkin, squash, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, colocynth, etc.

cud (kud), *n.* [*AS. cudu*, *cwidu*: cf. *quid*¹.] The portion of food which a ruminating animal returns from the first stomach to the mouth to chew a second time.

cud-bear (kud'bār), *n.* [From Dr. Cuthbert Gordon (18th century), who patented it.] A violet coloring matter obtained from various lichens, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*; also, a lichen yielding this.

cud-dle (kud'li), *v.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. [Origin uncertain.] **I.** *tr.* To draw or hold close in an affectionate manner; hug tenderly; fondle. **II.** *intr.* To lie close and snug; nestle; curl up in going to sleep.—**cud'dle**, *n.* An act of cuddling; a hug or embrace.

Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

cud-dy¹ (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A donkey; fig., a stupid fellow. [Chiefly Sc.]

cud-dy² (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A small cabin on a ship or boat, esp. one under the poop; also, a small room; a cupboard.

cudg-el (kuj'el), *n.* [*AS. cycgel*.] A short, thick stick used

as a weapon; a club.—**cudg'el**, *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To strike with a cudgel; beat (sometimes fig.: as, "*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it, for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 63).—**cudg'el-er**, **cudg'el-ler**, *n.*

cud-weed (kud'wēd), *n.* Any of the woolly herbs constituting the asteraceous genus *Gnaphalium*; also, any of various plants of allied genera.

cue¹ (kū), *n.* [Formerly *q*, *qu*, as if an abbreviation, possibly for *L. qualis*, of what kind, or *quando*, when.] The concluding word or words of an actor's speech, serving as the signal for an answering speech, the entrance of another actor, etc; fig., any indication or direction when or how to speak or act; a guiding hint or suggestion; also, the part one is to play at a particular juncture; the course of action one ought to pursue; also, humor or disposition.

cue² (kū), *n.* [*F. queue*: see *queue*.] A queue of hair; a queue or file, as of persons awaiting their turn; a long, straight tapering rod tipped with a soft pad, used to strike the ball in billiards, pool, etc.—**cue'=ball**, *n.* In billiards, etc., the ball struck by the cue as distinguished from the other balls on the table.—**cue'ist**, *n.* One who uses a cue, as in billiards; esp., an expert in the use of the cue.

cuff¹ (kuf), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To strike with the fist or the open hand; beat; buffet: as, "Tom cuffed Sid's ears" (Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," xxxiv.).—**cuff**¹, *n.* A blow with the fist or the open hand; a buffet.

cuff² (kuf), *n.* [*ME. cuffe*, *coffe*, glove, mitten; origin uncertain.] A glove or mitten; a fold, band, or variously shaped piece serving as a trimming or finish for a sleeve at the wrist; a turned-up fold at the bottom of trouser-legs, etc.; a separate or detachable band or piece of linen or other material worn about the wrist, inside or outside of the sleeve; the part of a gauntlet or long glove that extends over the wrist; a handcuff.

Cu-ḡic, **Ku-ḡic** (kū'fik). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon: applied esp. to a form of Arabic characters employed by the copyists of Cufa in transcribing the Koran. **II.** *n.* The Cufic characters collectively.

cui bo-no? (ki bō'nō). [*L.*, 'to whom (is it) for a benefit?'] For whose benefit? also, loosely, for what use? of what good?—a phrase sometimes used adjectively (as, *cui bono* considerations) and as a noun (as, "Will you allow me . . . to inquire into the *cui bono* of all the pains and expense you have incurred?" Peacock's "Nightmare Abbey," vii.).

cui-rass (kwē-ras'), *n.* [*OF. cuirace* (*F. cuirasse*), < *LL. coriacea*, fem. of *coriaceus*, made of leather, *E. coriaceous*.]

A piece of defensive armor for the body, combining a breast-plate and a piece for the back; sometimes, the breast-plate alone; also, any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship.—**cui-rass'**, *v. t.* To equip or cover with a cuirass.—**cui-ras-sier** (kwē-rā-sēr'), *n.* [*F.*] A cavalry soldier wearing a cuirass; a soldier of a class of heavy cavalry in France, etc.



Ancient Greek Cuirasses. — From a cup, 5th century B. C., in Berlin Museum.

cuir=bou-illi (kwēr-bō-yē), *n.* [*F. cuir bouilli*, 'leather boiled.'] Leather boiled or soaked in hot water and pressed into any required shape, which it is capable of retaining on becoming dry: owing to its extreme hardness it offers considerable resistance to cuts, blows, etc.

cuish (kwish), *n.* Same as *cuisse*.

cui-sine (kwi-zēn', *F.* kwē-zēn), *n.* [*F.*, < *ML. cocina*, *L. coquina*, kitchen: see *kitchen*.] The kitchen; the culinary department of a house, hotel, etc.; also, style of cooking; cookery.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *ch*, *Sc.* loch; *n*, *F.* bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cuisse (kwis), *n.* [OF. *cuissaux*, pl. of *cuissel*, < *cuisse*, thigh, < L. *coxa*, hip.] A piece of armor to protect the thigh.

cui-tle (kü'tl), *v. t.*; -tled, -tling. [Prob. = *kittle*.] To wheedle, cajole, or coax. [Sc.]

culch (kulch), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Rubbish or refuse (chiefly prov. Eng.); the stones, old shells, etc., forming an oyster-bed and furnishing points of attachment for the spawn of the oyster; also, the spawn.—**culch**, *v. t.* To prepare (an oyster-bed) with culch.

Cul-dee (kul'dē), *n.* [NL. *Culdei*, pl., earlier *Keldei*, < OIr. *cēle dé*, companion (or servant) of God.] One of a class of anchorites or hermits existing in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales from the 8th to the 16th century.—**Cul-de'an**, *a.*

cul-de-sac (kü-dē-sāk, often kül-), *n.*; pl. *culs-* (kü, often kül-). [F., 'bottom of sack.'] A sac-like cavity, tube, or the like, open only at one end, as the cæcum; also, a street, lane, or other passage closed at one end; *milit.*, the situation of a military force hemmed in on all sides except behind.

-cule. [F. -*cule*, < L. -*culus*, -*cula*, -*culum*.] A diminutive suffix of nouns, as in *animalcule*, *molecule*, *poeticule*. Cf. -ule.

cul-let (kü'let), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cul*, bottom: cf. F. *culasse*, culet.] The flat face forming the bottom of a brilliant; also, the part of medieval armor protecting the back of the body below the waist.

cul-li-cid (kū-lis'id). [NL. *Culicidæ*, pl., < L. *culex*, gnat.] **I. n.** Any of the *Culicidæ*, a family of dipterous insects including the mosquitoes, etc. **II. a.** Pertaining to the culicids; belonging to the *Culicidæ*.

cul-li-na-ry (kū'li-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, < *culina*, kitchen.] Pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery; used in cooking.

cull (kul), *v. t.* [OF. *cuillir*, *coillir* (F. *cueillir*), < L. *colligere*, E. *collect*: cf. *coil*¹.] To choose or select; pick; also, to collect or gather; pluck; also, to gather the choice things or parts from.—**cull**, *n.* The act of culling; also, something culled; esp., something picked out and put aside as inferior.

cul-len-der (kul'ĕn-dēr), *n.* See *colander*.

cul-or (kul'ēr), *n.* One who culls, selects, or gathers; also, an inspector, as of timber.—**cull'ing**, *n.* The act of one that culls; also, something culled; esp., something picked out as inferior.

cul-lion (kul'yōn), *n.* [OF. *coillon* (F. *couillon*), < L. *coleus*, testicle.] A testicle; also, a base or vile fellow (obs. or archaic: as, "Away, base *cullions*!" Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI." i. 3. 43).—**cul'lion-ly**, *a.*

cul-lis (kul'is), *n.* [OF. *coleis* (F. *coritis*), < L. *colare*, strain.] Broth of boiled meat strained.

cul-ly (kul'i), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A man or fellow; also, one who is easily imposed upon or cheated; a dupe; a gull. [Slang or colloq.]

culm¹ (kulm), *n.* [ME. *culme*; perhaps akin to *coal*.] Soot (obs. or prov.); also, coal-dust or refuse coal; also, anthracite, esp. of inferior grade.

culm² (kulm), *n.* [L. *culmus*: cf. *halm*.] In bot., a stem or stalk, esp. the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses.—**cul-mif-er-ous** (kul-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [See -*ferous*.] Bearing culms.

cul-mi-nant (kul'mi-nānt), *a.* Culminating; reaching the greatest altitude; topmost.

cul-mi-nate (kul'mi-nāt), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [LL. *culminatus*, pp. of *culminare*, crown, < L. *culmen*, *columen*, top, summit: see *column*.] **I. † tr.** To top, cap, or crown; bring to the highest point. **II. intr.** To reach the highest point, the summit, or the highest development; specif., to be on the meridian, or reach the highest or the lowest altitude, as a star.—**cul-mi-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.* The act or fact of culminating; also, that in which anything culminates; the highest point; the acme.

cul-pa-ble (kul'pā-bl), *a.* [OF. F. *coupable*, < L. *culpabilis*, < *culpare*, blame, censure, < *culpa*, fault.] Guilty†; also, deserving blame or censure; blameworthy.—**cul-pa-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* **cul'pa-ble-ness**, *n.*—**cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

cul-prit (kul'pɹit), *n.* [First recorded as addressed to a prisoner who had pleaded not guilty, by a crown officer who apparently thus announced his readiness to prove the pris-

oner's guilt; said to come from an old legal formula abbreviated *cul. prit*, for AF. *culpable* (or L. *culpabilis*), guilty, and *prit* or *prist* (OF. *prest*), ready.] A person arraigned for an offense; hence, one guilty of an offense or fault; an offender.

cult (kult), *n.* [L. *cultus*, < *colere*, cultivate, till, care for, worship, inhabit.] Worship; now, a particular system of religious worship, esp. with reference to its rites and ceremonies; hence, an instance of a fixed, almost religious veneration for a person or thing, esp. as manifested by a body of admirers (as, "A cult of him [Napoleon] as of something mystically heroic grew up after his death": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 5); also, the object of such devotion.

culch, *n.* and *v.* See *culch*.

cul-ti-va-ble (kul'ti-vā-bl), *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

Also **cul'ti-vat-a-ble** (-vā-tā-bl).

cul-ti-vate (kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; -vated, -vating. [ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, < *cultivus*, tilled, < L. *colere*: see *cult*.] To bestow labor upon (land) in raising crops; till; improve by husbandry; use a cultivator on; also, to promote or improve the growth of (a plant, etc.) by labor and attention; produce by culture; also, to develop or improve by education or training; train; refine; also, to promote the growth or development of (an art, science, etc.); also, to devote one's self to (an art, pursuit, practice, etc.); seek to promote or foster (acquaintance, friendship, etc.); seek the acquaintance or friendship of (a person).—**cul'ti-vat-ed** (-vā-ted), *p. a.* Subjected to cultivation, as land; also, produced or improved by cultivation, as a plant; also, improved by education or training; refined; cultured.—**cul-ti-va'tion** (-vā'shōn), *n.* The act or art of cultivating, or the state of being cultivated.—**cul'ti-va-tor**, *n.* One who or that which cultivates; specif., an agricultural implement for loosening the earth and destroying weeds when drawn between rows of growing plants.

cul-trate (kul'trāt), *a.* [L. *cultratus*, knife-shaped, < *culter*, knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed, as a leaf. Also **cul'trat-ed** (-trā-ted).

cul-tur-a-ble (kul'tūr-ā-bl), *a.* Horse-drawn Cultivator. — Susceptible of culture or cultivation; cultivable.

cul-tur-al (kul'tūr-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture or cultivation.—**cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

cul-ture (kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, < *colere*: see *cult*.] The action or practice of cultivating the soil; tillage; also, the raising of plants or animals, esp. with a view to their improvement; also, the cultivation of micro-organisms, as bacteria, for scientific study, medicinal use, etc.; the product or growth resulting from such cultivation; also, development or improvement by education or training; enlightenment or refinement resulting from such development; a particular state or stage of this, as in the case of a certain nation or period; also, in a map, all those features represented which are artificial or of human origin, such as meridians, parallels, and symbols for roads, bridges, etc.—**cul'ture**, *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. To subject to culture; cultivate.—**cul'tured**, *p. a.* Cultivated; enlightened or refined.—**cul'tur-ist**, *n.* A cultivator; also, an advocate or devotee of culture.—**cul'ture-less**, *a.* Without culture.

cul-tus (kul'tus), *n.* [L.: see *cult*.] A cult.

cul-tus-cod (kul'tus-kod), *n.* [Chinook *cultus*, worthless.]

A common marine food-fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coast of the U. S.

cul-ver¹ (kul'vēr), *n.* [AS. *culfre*.] A dove; a pigeon.

cul-ver²† (kul'vēr), *n.* Same as *culverin*.

cul-ver-in (kul've-rin), *n.* [OF. F. *coulevrine*, < *couleuvre*, < L. *colubra*, serpent: cf. *cobra*.] A rude form of musket, also a kind of heavy cannon, formerly in use.—**cul'ver-**



Cultivator. — *a*, handles for operator when walking; *b*, seat for operator when riding; *c*, *c*, *c*, cultivator-teeth.



Cultus-cod.

fat, fite, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, glect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

in-er' (ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with or in charge of a culverin.

Cul-ver's-root (kul'vēr-z-rōt), *n.* [From a Dr. Culver.] The root of a tall scrophulariaceous herb, *Veronica virginica*, used in medicine as a cathartic and emetic; also, the plant.

cul-vert (kul'vērt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A drain crossing under a road, etc., for the passage of water; a sewer; a conduit.

cum (kum), *prep.* [L.] With; together with; including; used sometimes in financial phrases, as *cum dividend*, etc., which are often abbreviated simply *cum*. Cf. *ex*.

Cu-mæ-an (kū-mē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cumæ, in Italy; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl (one of the legendary women of antiquity whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans).

cum-ber (kum'bēr), *v. t.* [Appar. a shortened form of *encumber*.] To hinder or hamper; overload or burden; incommode or trouble.—**cum'ber**, *n.* The act of cumbering, or the state of being cumbered; hindrance; embarrassment or trouble (archaic); also, that which cumbers; a hindrance; a burden.—**cum'ber-er**, *n.*—**cum'ber-some** (-sum), *a.* Hindering† or obstructing; burdensome or troublesome; unwieldy or clumsy.—**cum'ber-some-ly**, *adv.*—**cum'ber-some-ness**, *n.*—**cum'brous**, *a.* Cumbersome.—**cum'brous-ly**, *adv.*—**cum'brous-ness**, *n.*

cum-in, **cum-min** (kum'in), *n.* [L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*, < Gr. κύμινον.] A small apiaceous plant, *Cuminum cyminum*, bearing aromatic seed-like fruit ('cumin-seeds') used in cookery and medicine; the fruit or seeds; also, any of various similar plants of other genera.

cum-mer (kum'ēr), *n.* [OF. *coumère* (F. *commère*), < ML. *commater*, < L. *com-*, with, + *mater*, mother.] A godmother; a female companion; a woman; a girl or lass; also, a witch. [Sc.]

cum-mer-bund (kum'ēr-bund), *n.* [Hind. *kamarband*, 'loin band.'] In India, a shawl or sash worn as a belt round the waist.

cum-quat, **kum-quat** (kum'kwot), *n.* [From Chinese name meaning 'golden orange.'] A small, round or oblong orange with a sweet rind and acid pulp, used chiefly for preserves, being the fruit of *Citrus japonica*, a low rutaceous tree native in China and cultivated in Japan, California, etc.; also, the tree itself.

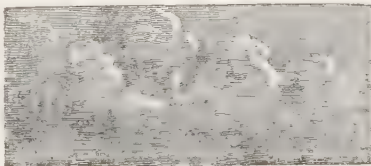
cum-shaw (kum'shā), *n.* [Prob. from Chinese.] In Chinese ports, a present or gratuity.

cu-mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *cumulatus*, pp. of *cumulare*, heap up, < *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap up; amass; accumulate.—**cu'mu-late**, *a.* Cumulated; heaped up.—**cu-mu-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* The act of cumulating; accumulation; also, a heap or mass.—**cu'mu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Increasing or growing by accumulation or successive additions; formed by or resulting from accumulation or the addition of successive parts or elements; also, increasing the amount, force, etc., of something else by forming an addition, or one of a number of successive additions, to it; also, pertaining to or characterized by accumulation.—**cumulative dividend**, a dividend which if not paid in full when due must be added to the following dividend.—**cumulative stock**, stock bearing cumulative dividends.—**cumulative system of voting**, a system which gives each voter as many votes as there are persons to be elected as a group to some representative office, allowing him to accumulate them on one candidate or to distribute them.—**cu'mu-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cu'mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

cu-mu-lo-nim-bus (kū'mū-lō-nim'bus), *n.* [See *cumulus* and *nimbus*.] A cloud with a cumulus-like summit and a nimbus-like base, characteristic of thunder-storms.

cu-mu-lous (kū'mū-lus), *a.* Of the form of a cumulus cloud; composed of cumuli.

cu-mu-lus (kū'mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [L., a heap.] A heap or pile; also, a cloud with summit dome-like or made up of rounded heaps, and with flat base, seen in fair weather.



Cumulus.

cu-nab-u-la (kū-nab'ū-lā), *n.* [L., pl., dim. of *cunæ*, cradle.] A cradle; fig., the earliest abode.

cunc-ta-tion (kung-k-tā'shōn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*(*n*)-, < *cunctari*, delay.] Tardy action; delay.—**cunc'ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), **cunc'ta-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Given to cunctation or delay.—**cunc'ta'tor**, *n.* [L.] One who acts tardily; a delayer.

cunc-tip-o-tent (kung-k-tip'ō-tēnt), *a.* [LL. *cunctipotens* (-ent)-, < L. *cunctus*, all, + *potens*, E. *potent*.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [Archaic.]

cu-ne-al (kū'nē-āl), *a.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

Wedge-like; wedge-shaped.

cu-ne-ate (kū'nē-āt), *a.* [L. *cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, wedge.] Wedge-shaped; of leaves, triangular, and tapering to a point at the base. Also **cu'ne-at-ed** (-ā-tēd).—**cu'ne-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**cu-ne-at-ic** (-at'ik), *a.* Cuneiform.

cu-ne-i-form (kū'nē-i-fōrm or kū'nē'-).

[L. *cuneus*, wedge; see *-form*.] **I. a.** Having the form of a wedge; wedge-shaped, as the characters anciently used in writing in Persia, Assyria, etc.; noting or pertaining to this kind of writing; in *anat.*, noting or pertaining to any of various wedge-shaped bones, as of the tarsus.

II. n. Cuneiform characters or writing; in *anat.*, a cuneiform bone.—**cu'ne-i-form-ist**, *n.* One versed in the subject of cuneiform writing.

cu-nic-u-lus (kū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [L., underground passage, burrow, orig. rabbit: cf. *cony*.] An underground passage, as a burrow or a drain.

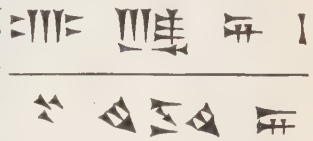
cun-ner (kun'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Either of two small marine food-fishes, *Crenilabrus melops*, of the British coasts, and *Tautoglabrus adspersus*, of the Atlantic coast of North America.

cun-ning (kun'ing), *n.* [ME., verbal noun of *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnan*, know, be able: see *can*¹.] Knowledge†; also, ability, skill, or expertness; also, an art† or craft†; also, skill employed in a crafty manner; skilful deceit; skilfulness in deceiving; craftiness; guile.—**cun'ning**, *a.* [ME., ppr. of *cunnen*.] Having knowledge†; learned†; also, skilful, expert, or clever (archaic); also, exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; also, artfully subtle or shrewd; crafty; sly; guileful; also, quaintly pleasing or attractive, as a child or something little (colloq., U. S.).—**cun'ning-ly**, *adv.*—**cun'ning-ness**, *n.*

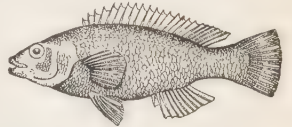
cup (kup), *n.* [AS. *cuppe*, < ML. *cuppa*, *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, tub, cask.] A small, open vessel, as of porcelain or metal, used esp. to drink from, made either with or without a handle, and sometimes with but commonly without a stem and foot; the chalice used in the eucharist; a loving-cup; an ornamental cup or other vessel or article, as of precious metal, offered as a prize for a contest; the containing part of a goblet or the like; also, any cup-like utensil, organ, part, cavity, etc.; a cupping-glass; also, a cup with its contents; the quantity contained in a cup; the wine of the eucharist; any of various beverages, as a mixture of wine and various ingredients (as, claret-cup); fig., something to be partaken of or endured, as suffering; *pl.*, the drinking of intoxicating liquors; also, a state of intoxication; *sing.* [cap.], in *astron.*, the southern constellation Crater.—**cup**, *v.*; *cupped*, *cupping*. **I. tr.** To take or place in or as in a cup; also, to use a cupping-glass on; also, to supply with cups, as of liquor†. **II. intr.** To become cup-shaped; also, to use a cupping-glass.—**cup'=bear'er**, *n.* One who carries a cup; an attendant who fills and hands the cups in which drink is served.—**cup-board** (kub'ōrd), *n.* A board or table for holding cups, etc.†; a closet with



Cuneate Leaf.



Assyrian Cuneiform Characters.

Cunner (*Tautoglabrus adspersus*).

shelves for dishes, etc.; any small closet or cabinet.—**cupboard love**, love inspired by considerations of good feeding; interested affection.

cu-pel (kū'pel), *n.* [F. *coupelle*, < ML. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, *cuppa*, E. *cup*.] A small, cup-like porous vessel, usually made of bone-ash, used in assaying, as for separating gold and silver from lead; also, a receptacle or furnace-bottom in which silver is refined.—**cu-pel** (kū'pel or kū-pel'), *v. t.*; -peled or -pelled, -peling or -pelling. To heat or refine in a cupel.—**cu-pel-la'tion** (-pe-lā'shən), *n.*

cup-ful (kup'fūl), *n.*; pl. -fuls. A quantity sufficient to fill a cup.

Cu-pid (kū'pid), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, lit. 'desire, passion,' < *cupere*, desire.] The Roman god of love, son of Venus, commonly represented as a winged boy with bow and arrows; also [l. c.], a similar winged being, or a representation of one, esp. as symbolical of love.

cu-pid-i-ty (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [F. *cupidité*, < L. *cupiditas*, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire.] Eager or inordinate desire, esp. to possess something (as, "They gazed with envy and cupid-ity at the noble mansions"; J. H. Newman's "Callista," xvii.); covetous greed; passion for gain.

cu-po-la (kū'pō-lā), *n.*; pl. -las. [It., dome, < LL. *cupula*, dim. of L. *cupa*, tub, cask.] A rounded vault or



Cupid. — Vatican Museum, Rome.

dome constituting, or built upon, a roof; a small dome-like or tower-like structure on a roof; any of various dome-like structures, organs, etc.; a furnace for melting cast-iron, etc.—**cu-po-laed** (-lād), *a.* Having a cupola.

cupped (kupt), *a.* Hollowed out like a cup; cup-shaped.

cup-per (kup'ēr), *n.* One who performs the operation of cupping.

cup-ping (kup'ing), *n.* The process of drawing blood from the body by scarification and the application of a cupping-glass, or to the surface of the body by the application of a cupping-glass without scarification, as for the relief of internal congestion.—**cup'ping-glass**, *n.* A glass vessel in which a partial vacuum is created, as by heat, used in the process of cupping.

cup-plant (kup'plant), *n.* A tall yellow-flowered asteroaceous plant, *Silphium perfoliatum*, of the U. S., with large opposite leaves, the upper pairs being connate at their base and forming a cup-like cavity.

cup-py (kup'i), *a.* Cup-shaped; also, full of cup-like cavities; also, characterized by cup-shakes.

cu-pre-ous (kū'prē-us), *a.* [LL. *cupreus*, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] Consisting of or containing copper; also, copper-colored.

cu-pres-sin-e-ous (kū-pre-sin'ē-us), *a.* [NL. *Cupressinæ*, pl., < L. *cupressus*, cypress.] Of or pertaining to the *Cupressinæ*, or cypress tribe of trees and shrubs.

cu-pric (kū'prik), *a.* [LL. *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] Of or containing copper. See *cuprous*.—**cu-prif-er-ous** (kū-prif'ē-rus), *a.* [See -ferous.] Yielding copper.—**cu'-prite** (-prīt), *n.* A mineral consisting of native cuprous oxide, occurring in crystals and granular masses, and forming an important ore of copper.—**cu'prous**, *a.* Containing copper (in larger proportion than a corresponding cupric compound).

cu-prum (kū'prum), *n.* [LL.: see *copper*.] Copper: in chem., abbreviated *Cu* (without period).

cup-seed (kup'sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing menispermaceous vine, *Calyocarpum lyoni*, of the southern U. S., bearing a large drupe which contains a bony seed hollowed out like a cup on one side.

cup-shake (kup'shāk), *n.* A crack or fissure sometimes occurring between the annual rings of a tree or timber.

cu-pule (kū'pūl), *n.* [NL. *cupula*, dim. of ML. *cupa*,

cuppa, E. *cup*.] In bot., a cup-shaped involucre consisting of indurated, cohering bracts, as in the acorn; also, an ascocarp shaped like the cup of an acorn, occurring in fungi of the genus *Peziza*, etc.; in zool., a small cup-shaped sucker or similar organ or part.—**cu'pu-lar** (-pū-lār), *a.*



Cupules.—a, acorn-cupules; b, fungus-cupules (*Peziza*).

cur (kēr), *n.* [ME. *curre*, earlier *kur* dogge: cf. MD. *korre*, Sw. dial. *kurre*, dog, Icel. *kurra*, murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra*, coo, croak, rumble.] A dog (now only in disparagement); a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; hence, a low, despicable fellow (as, "What would you have, you curs, That like nor peace nor war?" Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," i. 1. 172).

cur-a-ble (kūr'a-bl), *a.* [LL. *curabilis*.] That may be cured.—**cur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

cu-ra-çao (kū-rā-sō'), *n.* [From the island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela.] A cordial or liqueur flavored with the peel of the (bitter) *Curaçao* orange. Also (erroneously) **cu-ra-çoa'** (-sō').

cu-ra-cy (kūr'ā-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). The office or position of a curate.

cu-ra-re, **cu-ra-ri** (kō-rā'rē), *n.* [S. Amer.] A blackish resin-like substance from *Strychnos toxifera* and other tropical plants of the genus *Strychnos*, used by South American Indians for poisoning arrows, and employed in physiological experiments, etc., for arresting the action of the motor nerves; also, a plant yielding it.—**cu-ra'rize** (-riz), *v. t.*; -rized, -rizing. To administer curare to, as in vivisection.—**cu-ra-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zā'shən), *n.*

cu-ras-sow (kūr'ā-sō or kū-ras'ō), *n.* [From the island of *Curaçao*: cf. *curaçao*.] Any of various large, arboreal, gallinaceous South and Central American birds constituting the subfamily *Cracinæ* (family *Cracidae*), somewhat resembling the turkey and sometimes domesticated; also, an allied bird, *Oreophasis derbianus* ('mountain curassow'), the single species of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ* (family *Cracidae*), inhabiting the high wooded parts of Guatemala.



Curassow (*Crax globicera*).

cu-rate (kūr'rāt), *n.*

[ML. *curatus*, < *cura*, an ecclesiastical cure: see *cure*, *n.*]

Any ecclesiastic intrusted with the cure of souls, as a parish priest (archaic); also, a curé; now, usually, a clergyman employed as assistant or deputy of a rector or vicar.

cur-a-tive (kūr'ā-tiv). **I.** *a.* Serving to cure or heal; pertaining to curing or remedial treatment; remedial. **II.** *n.* A curative agent; a remedy.—**cur'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**cur'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

cu-ra-tor (kūr-rā'tor), *n.* [L., < *curare*: see *cure*, *v.*] A guardian, as of a minor, lunatic, etc.; also, a manager, overseer, or superintendent; also, the person in charge of a museum, art collection, etc.; a custodian.—**cu-ra-to-ri-al** (kūr-rā-tō'ri-āl), *a.*—**cu-ra'tor-ship**, *n.* The office of a curator.—**cu'ra-to-ry** (-rā-tō'ri), *n.* The office of a curator; also, a body of curators.

curb¹ (kərb), *v. t.* or *i.* [OF. F. *courber*, < L. *curvare*, < *curvus*, bent, curved.] To curve, bend, or bow.

curb² (kərb), *n.* [Appar. < *curb*¹, with some senses < F. *courbe*, curved piece in construction.] A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of a bit and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used in restraining the

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôn, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ТН, then; y, you;

horse; hence, anything that restrains or controls; a restraint; a check; also, an inclosing framework or border; the framework round the top of a well; the border, as of stone, at the outer edge of a sidewalk, etc.; the sidewalk or street as a market for the sale of securities, as those not dealt in on the stock-exchange; in *vet. science*, a swelling on the lower part of the back of the hock of a horse, often causing lameness.

-curb², *v. t.* To put a curb on (a horse); hence, to control as with a curb; restrain; check; also, to furnish with or protect by a curb or curbstone. — **curb'a-ble**, *a.* That may be curbed. — **curb=bit'**, *n.* A bit having a curb. —

curb'er, *n.* — **curb'ing**, *n.* The material, as stones, forming a curb. — **curb'-less**, *a.* Without curb; unrestrained. — **curb'=roof'**, *n.* A roof with two slopes to each face, the lower being the steeper. Cf. *mansard*. — **curb'stone**, *n.* One of the stones, or a range of stones, forming a curb, as along the outer edge of a sidewalk, etc.

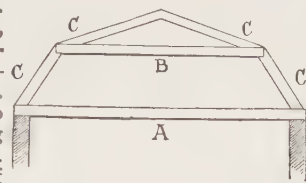
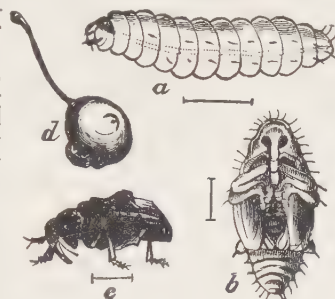


Diagram of Curb-roof. — A, B, tie-beams; C, C, rafters.

cur-cu-li-o (kér-kū'li-ō), *n.*; pl. -os (-ōz). [L., weevil.] Any snout-beetle or weevil; esp., one of various forms injurious to fruit, as *Conotrachelus nenuphar* ('plum-curculio').

cur-cu-ma (kér-kū-mā), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *kur-kum*, saffron, turmeric.] Any plant of the zingiberaceous genus *Curcuma*, of the East Indies, etc., as *C. longa* or *C. zedoaria*, the former yielding turmeric and the latter zedoary. — **cur'cu-min**, *n.* A yellow crystalline substance, the coloring matter of turmeric; also, an artificial yellow dye.



Plum-curculio. a, larva; b, pupa; c, imago; d, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

curd (kêrd), *n.* [ME. *crud*; origin uncertain.] A substance consisting of casein, etc., obtained from milk by coagulation, used for making into cheese or eaten as food (often in *pl.*); also, any substance resembling this. — **curd**, *v. t. or i.* To turn into curd; coagulate; congeal.

cur-dle (kêr'dl), *v. t. or i.*; -dled, -dling. [Freq. of *curd*.] To change into curd; coagulate; congeal.

curd-y (kêr'di), *a.* Like curd; full of or containing curd; coagulated.

cure (kūr), *n.* [OF. F. *cure*, < L. *cura*, care, charge, medical treatment, concern, anxiety, ML. an ecclesiastical cure.] Care† or concern†; charge†; spiritual charge or oversight of the people in a certain district, as a parish ('cure of souls'); the office or district of one exercising such care or oversight; also, a method or course of remedial treatment, as for disease; hence, successful remedial treatment; restoration to health; also, a means of healing or curing; a remedy; also, the act or a method of curing meat, fish, etc. — **cure**, *v.*; cured, curing. [OF. *curer* (F. *curer*, cleanse), < L. *curare* (pp. *curatus*), care for, have charge of, treat medically, cure.] **I. tr.** To care for†; restore to health; relieve or rid of something troublesome or detrimental, as a bad habit, etc.; also, to remove by remedial means, as a disease; remedy or eradicate (an evil); also, to prepare (meat, fish, etc.) for preservation, by salting, drying, etc.; vulcanize (caoutchouc, etc.). **II. intr.** To effect a cure; also, to become cured.

cu-ré (kū-rā), *n.* [F., < ML. *curatus*: see *curate*.] In French use, a parish priest.

cure-all (kūr'āl), *n.* A cure for all ills; a panacea; as, "Men . . . expect . . . A wondrous cure-all in equality" (Lowell's "Cathedral," 755).

cure-less (kūr'les), *a.* Without cure; incurable. — **cure'-less-ly**, *adv.*

cur'er (kūr'ér), *n.* One who or that which cures.

cu-ret-tage (kū-ret'āj, F. kū-re-tāzh), *n.* [F.] The process of curetting.

cu-rette (kū-ret'), *n.* [F., < *curer*, cleanse; see *cure*, *v.*] A scoop-shaped surgical instrument for removing or scraping away foreign matter, granulations, etc., as from the walls of a cavity. — **cu-rette'**, *v. t.*; -retted, -retting. To scrape with a curette. — **cu-rette'ment**, *n.*

cur-few (kêr'fū), *n.* [OF. *cuevrefu* (F. *cowre-few*), 'cover-fire.'] The ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening as a signal for covering or extinguishing fires, as practised in medieval Europe; the ringing of an evening bell as later practised; the giving of a signal, esp. by a bell, at a certain hour in the evening, as for children to retire from the streets; also, the time of ringing, the bell itself, or its sound.

cu-ri-a (kū'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ē). [L. and ML.] One of the political subdivisions of each of the three tribes of ancient Roman citizens; the building in which such a division or group met, as for worship or public deliberation; the senate-house in ancient Rome; the senate of ancient Italian towns; in legal use, a court, as of justice or administration, esp. of medieval times; [cap.] the papal court; the Pope and those about him at Rome engaged in the administration of the papal authority. — **cu'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a curia. — **cu'ri-al-ism**, *n.* A curial system; esp., the policy or system of the papal Curia; Vaticanism. — **cu'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **cu'ri-al-is'tic**, *a.*

cu-rie (kū'rē, F. kū-rē), *n.* [From Mme. Curie (1867-1934), discoverer (with her husband, Pierre Curie, 1859-1906) of radium.] In *chem.*, a unit of radioactivity equal to the amount of emanation in equilibrium with one gram of radium.

Cu-rie (kū'rē, F. kū-rē) **point**. [From Pierre Curie: see *curie*.] In *physics*, the temperature at which a body, as iron, loses its magnetic susceptibility. — **Curie's law**. In *physics*, the law that the magnetic susceptibility of gases is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

cu-ri-o (kū'ri-ō), *n.*; pl. -os (-ōz). [Short for *curiosity*.] Any article, object of art, piece of bric-à-brac, etc., valued as a curiosity.

cu-ri-o-log-ic (kū'ri-ō-loj'ik), *etc.* See *cyriologic*, *etc.*

cu-ri-ous-i-ty (kū-ri-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *curiosete* (F. *curiosité*), < L. *curiositas*, < *curiosus*: see *curious*.] Carefulness†, or the exercise of care or pains†; accuracy†; skill†; fastidiousness†; the desire to learn or know about anything; inquisitiveness†; also, delicacy, nicety, or elaborateness of construction (archaic); curious or interesting quality, as from strangeness; also, a subtlety†; a curious, rare, or novel thing (as, "I desired leave of this prince to see the curiosities of the island": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 3).

cu-ri-ous (kū'ri-us), *a.* [OF. *curios* (F. *curieux*), < L. *curiosus*, careful, inquiring, inquisitive, < *cura*: see *cure*, *n.*] Exercising care or pains†; accurate†; expert†; fastidious†; cautious†; desirous of learning or knowing; often, inquisitive or prying; having the interest or knowledge of a connoisseur†; also, made or prepared with skill or art (archaic); marked by special care or pains, as an inquiry or investigation; marked by intricacy or subtlety†; excellent† or fine†; exciting attention or interest because of strangeness or novelty; odd; in booksellers' and collectors' catalogues, of books, indelicate, indecent, or obscene. — **cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

curl (kêrl), *v.* [ME. *curlyd*, *crulled*, pp.; akin to D. *krullen*, G. *kröllen*, Sw. *krulla*, curl.] **I. tr.** To form into ringlets, as the hair; also, to adorn with or as with curls or ringlets† (as, "The snaky locks That curl'd Megæra": Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 560); also, to form into a spiral or curved shape; coil; make undulations in. **II. intr.** To form curls or ringlets, as the hair; also, to coil; become curved or undulated; also, to play at curling (Sc.). — **curl**, *n.* A ringlet of hair; also, anything of a spiral or curved shape; a coil; a convolution; an undulation; also, any of various diseases of plants in which the leaves, etc., curl up; also, the act of curling, or the state of being curled. — **curl'er**, *n.* One who or that which curls; also, a player at curling.

curl'ew (kêrl'ū), *n.* [OF. F. *courlieu*; perhaps imit.] Any of the limicoline birds, with a long, slender, downwardly curved bill, which constitute the genus *Numenius*, of the

snipe family, as *N. arquatus*, the common curlew of Europe, or *N. longirostris*, the 'long-billed curlew' of America; also, any of various similar birds.

curl-i-cue (kér'li-kū), *n.* [Appar. < curly + cue².] A fantastic curl or twist.

curl-i-ness (kér'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

curl-ing (kér'ling), *n.* A Scottish game played on the ice, in which large, smooth, rounded stones are slid toward a mark called the *tee*.—**curl'ing-stone**, *n.* The stone used in the game of curling.

curl-pa-per (kér'pā'pēr), *n.* A piece of paper with which a lock of hair is rolled up tightly, to remain until it has become fixed in curl.

curl-y (kér'li), *a.*; compar. *curlier*, superl. *curliest*. Curling or tending to curl; having curls.

curl'y-cue, *n.* See *curlicue*.

cur-mud-geon (kér-mu'jōn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser: as, "Let all be done liberally, for . . . I would be no *curmudgeon* in these matters" (Disraeli's "Lothair," xxii).—**cur-mud'geon-ly**, *a.*

cur-mur-ring (kér-mēr'ing), *n.* [Imit.] A low, rumbling sound. [Sc.]

corn (kérn), *n.* [= *corn*¹.] A grain; also, a small quantity or number. [Sc.]

curr (kér), *v. i.* [Imit.] To make a low, murmuring sound, like the purring of a cat.

cur-rach, **cur-ragh** (kur'ach or kur'ā), *n.* [ME. *currok*: cf. Gael. *curach*, Ir. *corrach*.] A coracle. [Sc. and Ir.]

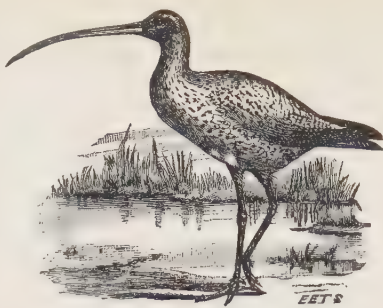
cur-ra-jong (kur'ā-jōng), *n.* See *kurrajong*.

cur-rant (kur'rant), *n.* [AF. (*raisins de*) *Corantz*, (*raisins de*) Corinth: so called as coming from Corinth in Greece.] A small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in the Levant, used in cookery, etc.; also, the small, edible, acid round fruit or berry of certain wild or cultivated shrubs of the grossulariaceae genus, *Ribes*, as *R. rubrum* ('red currant'), *R. nigrum* ('black currant'), or *R. americanum* (also 'black currant'); the shrub itself; any of various similar fruits or shrubs.—**cur'rant-worm**, *n.* Any of several insect larvæ destructive to currants.

cur-ren-cy (kur'en-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [See *current*.] A running or flowing (obs. or rare); the fact or state of passing in time; also, the fact or quality of being passed on, as from person to person; circulation, as of coin; also, that which is current as a medium of exchange; the money in actual use; also, general acceptance; prevalence; vogue.

cur-rent (kur'ent). [OF. *curant* (F. *courant*), < L. *currentes* (*current-*), ppr. of *currere*, run.] **I. a.** Running or flowing (now rare); passing in time, or belonging to the time actually passing; also, passing from one to another; circulating, as coin; hence, genuine or authentic; also, publicly reported or known; prevalent; also, generally accepted; in vogue. **II. n.** A flowing; flow, as of a river; also, that which flows, as a stream; a portion of a large body of water, or of air, etc., moving in a certain direction; fig., course, as of time or events; the main course; the general tendency; in *elect.*, a movement or flow of electricity.—**cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*

cur-ri-cle (kur'i-kl), *n.* [L. *curriculum*, a running, course, race, race-chariot, < *currere*, run.] A light two-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses abreast: as, "That *curricle*, with the greys and the outriders, is quite superb" (Marryat's "King's Own," xlvii.).



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).



Curling-stone.

cur-ric-u-lum (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *-lums*, L. *-la* (-lā). [L.: see *curricule*.] A course; esp., the regular or a particular course of study in a college, etc.

cur-ried (kur'id), *p. a.* Of food, prepared with curry or curry-powder.

cur-ri-er (kur'i-ēr), *n.* [OF. *corier*, < L. *corarius*, tanner, currier, < *corium*, skin, hide, leather; now associated with *curry*².] One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned; also, one who carries (a horse, etc.).—**cur'ri-er-y**, *n.* The occupation or business of a currier, or the place where it is carried on.

cur-rish (kér'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cur; cur-like; snarling; quarrelsome; contemptible.—**cur'rish-ly**, *adv.*—**cur'rish-ness**, *n.*

cur-ry¹ (kur'i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [E. Ind. (Dravidian).] An East Indian sauce or relish in many varieties, containing a mixture of spices, seeds, vegetables, fruits, etc., eaten with rice or combined with meat, fish, or other food; a dish prepared with such a sauce or with curry-powder; also, curry-powder.—**cur'ry**¹, *v. t.*; -ried, -rying. To prepare (food) with a curry sauce or with curry-powder.

cur-ry² (kur'i), *v. t.*; -ried, -rying. [OF. *coreer*, *conreer*, put in order, dress, curry (F. *corroyer*), < *con-*, together, + *-reer* as in *areer*, E. *array*, *v.*] To rub and clean (a horse, etc.) with a comb; currycomb; also, to blandish or flatter; also, to dress (tanned hides) by soaking, scraping, beating, coloring, etc.; fig., to beat or thrash.—to **curry favor**. [Earlier to *curry favel* (OF. *fauwel*, a fallow horse), to use insincere flattery or designing complaisance.] To seek to win favor, as by flattery or unworthy complaisance.—**cur'ry-comb**, *n.* A comb for currying horses, etc., usually one with rows of metal teeth secured to a plate.—**cur'ry-comb**, *v. t.* To use a currycomb on; curry.

cur-ry-pow-der (kur'i-pou'dēr), *n.* A powdered preparation of spices and other ingredients, notably turmeric, used for making curry sauce or for seasoning food.

curse (kèrs), *n.* [AS. *curs*; origin uncertain.] An utterance consigning to evil or invoking divine vengeance; specif., an ecclesiastical censure or anathema; also, a profane oath; also, something accursed; also, evil inflicted as in response to an imprecation; a great evil; a bane.—**curse**, *v.*; *cursed* (sometimes *curst*), *cursing*. [AS. *curcian*.] **I. tr.** To pronounce a curse or utter an imprecation against; damn; specif., to anathematize or excommunicate; also, to utter maledictions against; swear at; also, to speak impiously against (the Deity, etc.); blaspheme; also, to afflict with great evil. **II. intr.** To utter curses; swear profanely.—**cur'sed**, *p. a.* Laid under a curse; damned; anathematized; afflicted; also, deserving a curse; damnable; execrable; abominable.—**cur's-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**cur's-ed-ness**, *n.*—**cur's-er**, *n.*

cur-sive (kér'siv). [ML. *cursivus*, < L. *currere*, run.] **I. a.** Of writing, written in a running or flowing hand, with the letters joined one to another. **II. n.** A cursive character; also, a manuscript written in cursive characters.—**cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*

cur-sor (kér'sor), *n.* [L., runner, < *currere*, run.] A runner; a sliding part of a mathematical instrument.

cur-so-ri-al (kér-sō'ri-āl), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, < *cursor*, runner: see *cursor*.] In *zool.*, fitted for running, as the limbs of an animal; having limbs adapted for running, as certain birds, insects, etc.

cur-so-ry (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [L. *cursorius*: see *cursorial*.] Running about; also, going rapidly over something, as a subject, without noticing details; hasty; superficial; also, cursorial, as the limbs of an animal.—**cur'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**cur'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

curst (kèrst), *p. a.* Cursed; also, perverse, ill-tempered, or vicious (obs. or prov. Eng.: as, "It is said, 'God sends a *curst* cow short horns,'" Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 1. 25).

cutt (kért), *a.* [L. *curtus*, cut short, clipped, mutilated: cf. *short*.] Short or shortened; brief or terse, as speech, style, etc.; unduly or rudely short, as speech, manner, etc., or a person.

cur-tail (kér-tāl'), *v. t.* [Earlier *curtal*, < *curtal*, *a.*] To cut short; cut off the end or any part of; abridge; reduce; diminish; also, to deprive (*of*).—**cur-tail'er**, *n.*—**cur-tail'ment**, *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, arđent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

cur-tail-step (kér'tāl-step), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end.

cur-tain (kér'tān), *n.* [OF. *curtine* (F. *courtine*), < LL. *cortina*, curtain.] A movable hanging piece of material used to screen, conceal, adorn, etc.; hence, anything serving to shut off, cover, or conceal (as, a *curtain* of artillery fire, a *barrage*); in *fort.*, the part of a wall or rampart connecting two bastions, towers, or the like; in *arch.*, a flat portion of a wall, connecting two towers, projecting structures, or the like.—**cur'tain**, *v. t.* To provide, shut off, conceal, or adorn with or as with a curtain or curtains.—**cur'tain=lec'ture**, *n.* A scolding given privately, orig. behind the bed-curtains at night, by a wife to her husband.—**cur'tain=rais'er**, *n.* A short play acted before a principal play.

cur-tal (kér'tāl), [OF. *courtlaud* (F. *courtlaud*), < *court*, short, < L. *curtus*: see *curt*.] **I. a.** Short; shortened; abridged; brief; curt; also, having the tail docked, as a horse; having the tail cut short or cut off, as a dog; also, of a friar, wearing a short gown. [Obs. or archaic.] **II. n.** A curtal animal, as a horse or a dog; anything docked or cut short; a kind of short cannon formerly in use; an old musical instrument, a kind of bassoon. [Obs. or archaic.]

cur-tal=ax, **cur-tle=ax** (kér'tāl-aks, kért'l-), *n.* A perverted form of *cutlass*. [Obs. or archaic.]

cur-tate (kér'tāt), *a.* [L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*: see *curt*.] Shortened or reduced.

cur-ti-lage (kér'ti-lāj), *n.* [OF. *cortillage*, < *cortil*, < ML. *cortile*, court, yard, < *cortis*, E. *court*.] In *law*, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, actually inclosed or considered as inclosed.

curt-ly (kért'li), *adv.* In a curt manner.—**curt'ness**, *n.*

curt-sy (kért'si), *n.* [= *courtesy*.] An obeisance made by women, consisting of a bending of the knees and a sinking of the body.—**curt'sy**, *v. i.*; -sied, -syng. To make a curtsy.

cur-rule (kūr'röl), *a.* [L. *curulis*: cf. *currulis*, *curulis*, pertaining to a chariot, < *currus*, chariot.] Noting a special form of chair or seat used by the highest magistrates of ancient Rome; also, privileged to sit in such a chair; hence, in general, of the highest rank.

cur-vate, **cur-vat-ed** (kér'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [L. *curvatus*, pp.: see *curve*, *v.*] Curved; bent in a regular form.—**cur-va'tion** (-vā'shən), *n.* [L. *curvatio*(*n*).] A curving or being curved.

cur-va-ture (kér'vā-tūr), *n.* [L. *curvatura*.] The act of curving; curved condition; degree of curving; a curve or bend.

curve (kèrv). [L. *curvus*, bent, curved.] **I. a.** Bending or bent into rounded form; curved. [Now rare.] **II. n.** A continuously bending line, without angles; in mathematical usage, a line no part of which is straight; a line or lines capable of being defined by an equation or equations; the path of a moving point; in general, a curved outline, form, thing, or part; a curved ruler used by draftsmen; also, a curving; in *baseball*, the curved course (other than the ordinary one due to the force of gravity) given to a ball by the pitcher; a curved ball.—**curve**, *v. t. or i.*; curved, curving. [L. *curvare* (pp. *curvatus*), bend, curve, < *curvus*.] To bend in a curve; cause to take, or take, the course of a curve.—**curv'ed-ness**, *n.*

cur-vet (kér'vet or kèr-vet'), *n.* [It. *corvetta*, < L. *curvus*, bent, curved.] A leap of a horse in which the fore legs are raised together and equally advanced, and then, as they are falling, the hind legs are raised with a spring, so that all the legs are off the ground at once; fig., a prank or frolic.—**cur-vet** (kér'vet' or kèr'vet), *v.*; -vetted or -veted, -vetting or -veting. **I. intr.** To leap in a curvet, as a horse; cause one's horse to do this; fig., to leap and frisk. **II. tr.** To cause to make a curvet.

cur-vi- Form of L. *curvus*, curved, used in combination.—**cur-vi-fo-li-ate** (kér-vi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [+ L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having curved leaves.—**cur-vi-form**, *a.* [+ *-form*.] Having a curved form.—**cur-vi-lin'e-al** (-lin'ē-āl), *a.* Curvilinear.—**cur-vi-lin'e-ar** (-är), *a.* [+ L. *linea*, line.]

Forming, or moving in, a curved line; formed or characterized by curved lines.—**cur-vi-lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.*—**cur-vi-ros'tral** (-ros'trāl), *a.* [+ L. *rostrum*, beak.] Having a curved bill, as certain birds.

cus-cus (kus'kus), *n.* [Pers. and Hind. *khaskhas*.] The long, fibrous, aromatic roots of an East Indian grass, *Andropogon squarrosus*, used for making hangings, screens, etc.

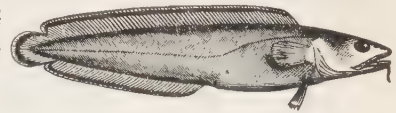
cush-at (kush'at or kush'at), *n.* [AS. *cuscote*.] The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*.

cu-shaw (kū-shā'), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Any of various long-necked squashes, esp. varieties of *Cucurbita moschata*.

cush-ion (kush'ən), *n.* [OF. *cussin*, *coissin* (F. *coussin*), < ML. *coxinus*, < L. *coxa*, hip.] A bag-like case of cloth, leather, or rubber, filled with feathers, wool, air, etc., used to support or ease the body in reclining, sitting, or kneeling; also, anything that serves the same purposes, or that resembles this in appearance, properties, or use; a pillow used in lace-making; a pincushion; a pad, as one worn under the hair by women; the elastic raised rim of the top of a billiard-table; something to counteract sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in machinery; a body of air or steam serving as an elastic check or buffer.—**cush'ion**, *v. t.* To place on or support by a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions; check the motion of (a piston, etc.) by a cushion, as of steam; form (steam, etc.) into a cushion; also, fig., to suppress quietly, as by ignoring (as, "There my courage failed: I preferred to cushion the matter": C. Brontë's "Shirley," xxviii.).—**cush'ion-y**, *a.* Cushion-like; soft and elastic.

cush-y (kush'i), *a.* [Cf. *cushion*.] Soft; comfortable; easy; as, a *cushy* job. [Slang.]

cusk (kusk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An edible marine fish, *Brosme brosme*, of both coasts of the northern Atlantic; also, the American burbot, *Lota maculosa*.



Cusk (*Brosme brosme*).

cuspid (kusp), *n.* [L. *cuspid* (*cuspid*), point.] A point or pointed end; in *astron.*, a point of a crescent, esp. of the moon; in *astrol.*, the entrance of a house in the calculation of nativities; in *geom.*, a point where two branches of a curve meet, end, and are tangent; in *arch.*, etc., a point or figure formed by the intersection of two small arcs or curved members, as one of the pointed projections sometimes decorating the internal curve of an arch; in *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, a point, projection, or protuberance, as on the crown of a tooth.—**cus-pate**, **cus-pat-ed** (kus'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* Cusped.—**cusped**, *a.* Having a cusp or cusps; cusp-like.

cus-pid (kus'pid), *n.* [L. *cuspid* (*cuspid*): see *cuspid*.] A cuspidate tooth; a canine tooth.—**cus-pi-dal** (-pidāl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a cusp; cuspidate.—**cus-pi-date** (-dāt), *a.* Having a cusp or cusps; ending in a cusp or sharp point, as a canine tooth. Also **cus-pi-dat-ed** (-dā-ted).—**cus-pi-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.* Decoration with cusps, as in architecture.

cus-pi-dor (kus'pi-dôr), *n.* [Pg., spitter, spittoon, < *cuspir*, < L. *conspuere*, spit upon: see *conspue*.] A spittoon.

cuss (kus), *n.* [Vulgar form of *curse*; in second sense associated by some with *customer*.] A curse; also, a fellow. [Colloq., U. S.]-**cuss**, *v. t. or i.* To curse. [Colloq., U. S.]-**cuss'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**cuss'ed-ness**, *n.* Viciousness; perversity. [Colloq., U. S.]

cus-so (kus'so), *n.* [Native name.] The dried pistillate inflorescence of an Abyssinian rosaceous tree, *Hagenia abyssinica*, used as a vermifuge, esp. to expel the tape-worm.



Architectural Cusps.

cus-tard (kus'tärd), *n.* [For earlier *crustade* = F. *croustade*, kind of patty, = It. *crostata*, pie, tart; all < L. *crustata*, pp. fem. of *crustare*, cover with a crust, < *crusta*, E. *crust*.] A kind of pie or pasty†; a dish made of eggs and milk sweetened and baked or boiled.—**cus'tard=ap"ple**, *n.* The fruit of a small West Indian tree, *Anona reticulata*, having an edible yellowish pulp; the tree itself; also, some related tree or its fruit, as *Asimina triloba*, the North American pawpaw.

cus-to-di-al (kus-tō'di-äl), *a.* Pertaining to custody.

cus-to-di-an (kus-tō'di-än), *n.* One who has the custody of something; a keeper or guardian.—**cus-to'di-an-ship**, *n.*
cus-to-dy (kus'tō-di), *n.* [L. *custodia*, < *custos* (*custod-*), keeper, guard.] Keeping or guardianship; charge; specif., the keeping or charge of officers of the law; detention by such officers, as of a person charged with an offense against the law; confinement.

cus-tom (kus'töm), [OF. *costume* (F. *coutume*), < L. *consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, and cf. *costume*.] **I. n.** A habitual practice, either of an individual or of a number of persons; a habit or usage; the usual way of acting in given circumstances; habits or usages collectively; also, a long continued usage which has become established and has acquired the force of law; such usages collectively; also, a customary tax, tribute, or service due by feudal tenants to their lord; toll or duty; *pl.*, duties imposed by law on imported or, rarely, exported goods; the governmental department employed in collecting such duties; *sing.*, habitual patronage of a particular shop, etc.; business patronage. **II. a.** Made specially for individual customers, or to order (as, *custom shoes*); dealing in things so made, or doing work to order (as, a *custom tailor*).—**cus'tom-a-ble**, *a.* [OF. *costumable*.] Customary†; also, subject to customs or duties; dutiable.—**cus'tom-al**, *n.* See *customal*.—**cus'tom-a-ry** (-ä-ri). [OF. *costumier* (F. *couturier*).] **I. a.** According to or depending on custom; usual; habitual; in *law*, orig., subject to customs or feudal dues; later, holding or held by custom, as of a manor; also, pertaining to or established by custom as distinguished from law. **II. n.**; *pl.* -ries (-riz). A book or document containing a collection of the legal customs or customary laws of a province, city, etc.; also, any body of such customs or laws.—**cus'tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**cus'tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.*—**cus'tom-er**, *n.* One who trades regularly at a particular shop, etc.; a patron; a purchaser or buyer; also, a person to have to do with, a fellow, or a chap (colloq.: as, a queer *customer*).—**cus'tom-house**, *n.* A government office, as at a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc.—**cus'toms=u'nion**, *n.* A union of independent states or nations to effect common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.

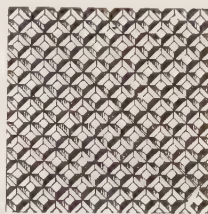
cus-tos (kus'tos), *n.*; *pl.* *custodes* (kus-tō'dēz). [L.] A keeper or custodian; also, a superior in the Franciscan order.

cus-tu-mal (kus'tū-mäl), *n.* [ML. (*liber*) *customalis*, (book) of customs.] A written collection of the legal customs or customary laws of a province, city, etc.; a customary.

cut (kut), *v. t.*; *cut*, *cutting*. [ME. *cutten*, *kutten*, *kytten*, *kütten*; origin uncertain; prob. from Teut.] To penetrate with or as with an edged instrument; make an incision in or into; gash; slash; strike sharply, as with a whip; wound severely the feelings of; also, to divide with or as with an edged instrument; sever; carve (meat); dissolve or make miscible (as, to *cut phlegm*); also, to detach with or as with an edged instrument; separate from the main body; lop off; also, to pass through or across; cross; intersect; cleave (air, water, etc.); also, to shorten or reduce by cutting; trim; abridge; diminish, as a price; also, to make or fashion by cutting, as a statue, jewel, garment, etc.; hollow out, as a hole; perform or execute (as, to *cut a caper* or a dash); also, to refuse to recognize socially (colloq.); renounce or give up (colloq.); absent one's self from (colloq.); in *surg.*, etc., to castrate; also, to perform lithotomy on; in *card-playing*, to divide (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts, by removing cards from the top.—**to cut off**, to separate; shut out; disinherit; intercept; interrupt; bring to a sudden end.—**to cut out**, to excise; hence, to omit; also, to supplant (a rival).—**to cut teeth**, to have the teeth grow through the gums.—**cut**, *v. i.* To penetrate

or divide something as with an edged instrument; make an incision or division, as an edged instrument does; also, to admit of being cut, or turn out upon being cut; also, to strike sharply, as with a whip; also, to pass, go, or come (*across, through, in*, etc.); run away or make off (slang); also, of a horse, to interfere; in *card-playing*, to cut the cards.—**to cut up**, to turn out (well or badly) when cut up, as a carcass (used fig. of a deceased person, with reference to the estate left by him: as, "Our ancient friend, when dying, was declared, in whatever slang then prevailed, to *cut up* exceeding well," Trollope's "Warden," xv.); also, to behave (in a specified manner: colloq.); behave badly (colloq.); play p.anks (colloq.).—**cut**, *p. a.* That has been subjected to cutting; divided into pieces by cutting; detached by cutting (as, *cut flowers*); reduced by or as by cutting (as, *cut rates*); fashioned by cutting; having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing (as, *cut glass*); drunk (slang); in *bot.*, incised.—

cut and dried, fig., fixed or settled in advance; lacking freshness or spontaneity.—**cut**, *n.* The act of cutting; a stroke or a



Two Standard Patterns of Cut Glass.—1, table diamond cut; 2, strawberry diamond cut.

blow, as with a knife, whip, etc.; an act, speech, etc., which wounds the feelings; an excision or omission of a part; a part excised or omitted; a piece cut off, esp. of meat; the quantity, as of lumber, cut; a reduction in price; also, a passage or course straight across (as, a short *cut*); also, the manner or fashion in which anything is cut; fig., style; manner; kind; also, the result of cutting, as an incision, wound, etc.; a passage, channel, etc., made by cutting or digging; an engraved block or plate for printing from or an impression from it (cf. *woodcut*); also, a refusal to recognize an acquaintance (colloq.); an absence when attendance is required (colloq.); also, a cutting of the cards in card-playing; also, one of several pieces of straw, paper, etc., used in drawing lots (as, to draw *cuts* for a thing).—**cut'=and=thrust'**, *a.* Designed for both cutting and thrusting, as a sword.

cu-ta-ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] Of, pertaining to, or affecting the cutis or skin.—**cu-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cut-a-way (kut'a-wā'), *I. a.* Of a coat, having the skirt cut away from the waist in front in a curve or slope. **II. n.** A cutaway coat.

cut-back (kut'bak), *n.* A going back in the course of presenting a story, esp. by moving pictures, in order to bring up some event or period of the past.

catch (kuch), *n.* [Malay *kāchu*.] Same as *catechu*.

catch-er-ry, **catch-e-ry** (ku-cher'i, kuch'e-ri), *n.* [Hind. *kachahri*.] In India, a public administrative or judicial office; also, any administrative office.

cute (kūt), *a.*; compar. *cuter*, superl. *cutest*. [For *acute*.] Acute mentally; clever; shrewd; also, quaintly pleasing or attractive; 'cunning.' [Colloq.]-**cute'ly**, *adv.*—**cute'-ness**, *n.*

cut-grass (kut'gräs), *n.* Any of various grasses with blades whose rough edges cut the flesh when drawn against it, esp. grasses of the genus *Homalocenchrus*, as *H. oryzoides* ('rice cut-grass').

cu-ti-cle (kū'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] The epidermis; also, any superficial integument, membrane, or the like; in *bot.*, a very thin hyaline film covering the surface of plants, and derived from the outer surfaces of the epidermal cells.—**cu-tic-u-lar** (kū'tik'ū-lär), *a.*

cu-tin (kū'tin), *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] A transparent waxy substance constituting together with cellulose the cuticle of plants.

cu-tis (kū'tis), *n.* [L., skin.] The corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis.—**cutis vera** (vē'rā). [L., 'true skin.'] The cutis.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, elect, agōny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ð, then; y, you;

cut-lass (kut'las), *n.* [F. *coutelas*, < OF. *coutel*, < L. *cutellus*: see *cutler*.] A short, heavy, slightly curved sword, used esp. at sea.

cut-ler (kut'lér), *n.* [OF. F. *coutelier*, < ML. *cuttellarus*, < L. *cutellus*, dim. of *cutler*, knife.] One who makes, sells, or repairs knives and other cutting instruments.—**cut'ler-y**, *n.* [OF. *coutellerie* (F. *coutellerie*).] The art or business of a cutler; also, cutting instruments collectively.

cut-let (kut'let), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, < L. *costa*, rib.] A slice of meat for broiling or frying, orig. one, as of mutton, containing a rib, but now commonly one cut from the leg, esp. of veal or mutton; also, a kind of croquette in a flattened form, made of minced chicken, lobster, or the like.

cut-off (kut'óf), *n.* A cutting off, or something that cuts off; a shorter passage or way, as one across a bend; specif., the arresting of the passage of steam or working fluid to the cylinder of an engine, or the mechanism effecting it.

cut-out (kut'out), *n.* A cutting out; also, something that cuts out; a device for breaking an electric circuit or for eliminating part of it; a device in the exhaust-pipe of an internal-combustion engine exhausting through a muffler, which when open permits the engine to exhaust directly into the air; also, something cut out from something else.

cut-purse (kut'pérs), *n.* One who stole by cutting purses (a practice common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

cut-ter (kut'érr), *n.* One who or that which cuts; also, a medium-sized boat for rowing or sailing, or a launch, belonging to a ship of war; a one-masted boat or vessel with a comparatively narrow and deep hull, rigged more or less like a sloop; a light-armed government vessel or steamship ('revenue cutter'), used to prevent smuggling and enforce the customs regulations; also, a small, light, commonly single-seated sleigh, usually for one horse.

cut-throat (kut'thrót), *I. n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer. *II. a.* Murderous; hence, relentless (as, *cutthroat* competition).

cut-ting (kut'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which cuts; also, something cut off; a small shoot cut from a plant to grow a new plant; a clipping from a newspaper, etc.; also, something produced by cutting; an excavation made through rising ground, as in constructing a road, etc.—**cut'ting**, *p. a.* That cuts; penetrating or dividing by or as by a cut; piercing, as a wind; wounding the feelings severely, as a remark.—**cut'ting-ly**, *adv.*

cut-tle (kut'l), *n.* [AS. *cudele*.] A cuttlefish.—**cut'tle-bone**, *n.* The calcareous internal shell or plate of true cuttlefishes, used to make powder for polishing, and fed to canaries to supply the necessary lime, etc.—**cut'tle-fish**, *n.*; pl. *-fishes* or (esp. collectively) *-fish*. Any of various decapod dibranchiate cephalopods, esp. of the genus *Sepia*, having sucker-bearing arms and the power of ejecting a black ink-like fluid when pursued; hence, any dibranchiate cephalopod, as the squid or the octopus.

cut-ty (kut'ti), [From *cut*.] *I. a.* Cut short; short; also, testy. [Chiefly Sc.] *II. n.*; pl. *cutties* (-iz). A short spoon; a short-stemmed tobacco-pipe; also, a term of reproach for a girl or a woman (as, "The great Babylonian madam is now, indeed, but a very little *cutty*": Galt's "Ayrshire Legatees," iv.). [Chiefly Sc.]—**cut'ty=stool**, *n.* A low stool; also, a seat in old churches in Scotland, where offenders against chastity, or other delinquents, had to sit and receive a public rebuke. [Sc.]

cut-up (kut'up), *n.* One who cuts up, or plays pranks. [Colloq.]

cut-wa-ter (kut'wá'tér), *n.* The fore part of a ship's stem or prow, which cuts the water; also, the sharp edge of a pier of a bridge, which resists the action of water or ice; also, the black skimmer (bird), *Rhynchops nigra* (see *skimmer*).

cut-work (kut'wérk), *n.* A kind of openwork embroidery in which the ground is cut out about the pattern; also, appliqué work.

cut-worm (kut'wérn), *n.* Any of various caterpillars of certain noctuid moths, which feed at night on the young plants of corn, cabbage, etc., cutting them off at or near the ground.

cy-an-am-ide (sī-an-am'id or -id), *n.* [From *cyan(ogen)* + *amide*.] In *chem.*, a white crystalline compound prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride.

cy-a-nate (sī'a-nāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of cyanic acid.

cy-an-ic (sī-an'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue; in part with reference to *cyanogen*.] Blue (applied esp. to a series of colors in flowers, including the blues and all colors which tend toward blue); also, pertaining to or containing cyanogen (as, *cyanic acid*, HOCN).

cy-a-nide (sī'a-nid or -nid), *n.* [From *cyan(ogen)* + *-ide*.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with an element or a radical: as, potassium *cyanide* (a powerful poison).—**cy'a-nide**, *v. t.*; *-nided*, *-niding*. To treat with a cyanide, as an ore in the process of extracting gold.

cy-a-nite (sī'a-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue.] A mineral consisting of silicate of aluminium, occurring commonly in sky-blue, blade-shaped, triclinic crystals.

cyano-. Form of Gr. *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance, dark-blue, used in combination.

cy-an-o-gen (sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [F. *cyanogène*, < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *γεν-*, bear, produce.] In *chem.*, a univalent radical, CN, consisting of one atom of carbon and one of nitrogen, and occurring in various compounds, some of which are blue; also, a poisonous, inflammable gas, C₂N₂.

cy-a-nom-e-ter (sī-a-nom'e-tér), *n.* [See *cyano-* and *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky.—**cy-a-nom'e-try**, *n.*

cy-a-nop-a-thy (sī-a-nop'a-thi), *n.* [See *cyano-* and *-pathy*.] Same as *cyanosis*.

cy-a-no-sis (sī-a-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανωσις*, dark-blue color, < *κύανος*: see *cyano-*.] In *pathol.*, blueness or lividness of the skin, as from imperfectly oxygenated blood.—**cy-a-not'ic** (-not'ik), *a.*

cy-an-o-type (sī-an'ō-tip), *n.* [See *cyano-* and *-type*.] A process of photographic printing in which a cyanide is employed, yielding prints which are usually blue in color; also, a print made by such a process.

cy-a-nu-ric (sī-a-nū'rik), *a.* [See *cyano-* and *uric*.] In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a white crystalline acid, C₃N₃O₃H₃, obtained by heating urea and in other ways.

cy-cad (sī'kad), *n.* [NL. *Cycas* (*Cycad-*), the typical genus, < Gr. *κύκας*, erron. for *κόκας*, acc. pl. of *κόκη*, kind of palm.] Any of the *Cycadaceæ*, a family, order, or group of gymnospermous plants intermediate in appearance between the tree-ferns and the palms, the species commonly having a thick, unbranched columnar trunk which bears a crown of large pinnate



Cyanite, showing blade-like structure.



Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*).



Cycad (*Cycas circinalis*).

leaves. — **cyc-a-da-ceous** (sik-ä-dä'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Cycadaceæ*, or cycad family or group of plants.

cyc-la-men (sik'lä-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυκλάμινος.] Any plant of the primulaceous genus *Cyclamen*, comprising low-growing herbs with tuberous rootstocks and nodding white, purple, pink, or crimson flowers with reflexed petals.

cy-cle (sī'kl), *n.* [LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. κύκλος, ring, circle, wheel, round, revolution, cycle: see *wheel*.] An orbit in the heavens; also, a round of years or a recurring period of time, esp. one in which certain events or phenomena repeat themselves in the same order and at the same intervals; hence, any long period of years; an age; also, any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; any complete course or series; specif., one of the complete series of changes in the working fluid in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine; also, a complete or double alternation or reversal of an alternating electric current; also, a series of poetic or prose narratives gathering round some mythical or heroic theme (as, the Arthurian *cycle*; the Charlemagne *cycle*); also, a bicycle, tricycle, or the like. — **cy'cle**, *v. i.*; —*cl-ed*, —*cl-ing*. To move or revolve in cycles; pass through cycles; also, to ride a bicycle, tricycle, or the like; travel by cycle. — **cy'cle-car**, *n.* A light automobile built somewhat on the order of a motor-cycle but having four wheels. — **cy'cler**, *n.*

cyc-lic (sik'lik), *a.* [F. *cyclique*, < L. *cyclicus*, < Gr. κυκλικός.] Of or pertaining to a cycle or cycles; revolving or recurring in cycles; characterized by recurrence in cycles; in *bot.*, arranged in whorls, as the parts of a flower; of a flower, having the parts so arranged; in *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a compound whose structural formula contains a closed chain or ring of atoms. Also **cyc'li-cal**. — **cyc'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cy-clist (sī'klist), *n.* One who reckons by cycles; one who recognizes the cyclic recurrence of certain phenomena; also, one who rides a bicycle, tricycle, etc.

cyclo-. Form of Gr. κύκλος, ring, circle, wheel, used in combination.

cy-clo-graph (sī'klō-gráf), *n.* [See *cyclo-* and *-graph*.] An arcograph; in *photog.*, a form of camera for obtaining a panoramic view of the periphery of an object, as a vase.

cycloid (sī'klōid). [Gr. κυκλοειδής, < κύκλος, circle, + εἶδος, form.] *I. a.* Resembling a circle; in *ichth.*, more or less circular in form, with concentric striations, as the scales of certain fishes; having such scales, as a fish. *II. n.* In *geom.*, a curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius or prolonged radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane; in *ichth.*, a cycloid fish. — **cy-cloi'dal**, *a.* — **cy-cloi'dal-ly**, *adv.*

cy-clom-e-ter (sī-klom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *cyclo-* and *-meter*.] A device for recording the revolutions of a wheel and hence the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle.

cy-clo-nal (sī'klō-nāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

cy-clone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν, ppr. of κυκλοῦν, move in a circle, < κύκλος: see *cycle*.] Orig., any of certain storms in which the wind was supposed to have a circular motion; now, an extensive horizontal movement of the atmosphere spirally around and toward a gradually progressing central region of low barometric pressure (cf. *anti-cyclone*), sometimes moderate in character, and sometimes violent, as a hurricane, tropical storm, etc. (distinguished from a *tornado*, which is less extensive and has its origin in a vertical disturbance of the atmosphere); popularly, a *tornado*. — **cy'clone=cel'lar**, *n.* A cellar or underground room or excavation made for refuge from tornadoes (cyclones). — **cy-clon'ic** (-klon'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a cyclone. Also **cy-clon'i-cal**. — **cy-clon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cy-clo-nol'o-gy** (-klō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science dealing with cyclones. — **cy-clo'no-scope** (-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* [See *-scope*.] A device for determining the center of a cyclone.

cy-clo-pæ'di-a, etc. See *cyclopædia*, etc.

Cy-clo-pe-an (sī-klō-pē'an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Cyclops; hence [sometimes *l. c.*], gigantic;

vast; in *arch.*, noting, pertaining to, or resembling an early style of masonry employing massive stones more or less irregular in shape.

cy-clo-pe-di-a, **cy-clo-pæ-di-a** (sī-klō-pē'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + παιδεία, education.] A work comprising articles on subjects from all branches of knowledge; an encyclopedia; sometimes, a work comprising articles on all the principal subjects of a particular branch of knowledge (as, a *cyclopædia* of botany).

cy-clo-pe'dic, **cy-clo-pæ'dic**, *a.* — **cy-clo-pe'dist**, **cy-clo-pæ'dist**, *n.*

Cy-clops (sī'klops), *n.*; pl. *Cyclops* or *Cyclopes*, *L. Cyclopes* (sī-klō'pēz). [L., < Gr. Κύκλωψ, lit. 'round-eyed,' < κύκλος, circle, + ὤψ, eye.] In *Gr. myth.*, one of a race of giants with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead, fabled to have forged thunderbolts for Zeus and to have built the great prehistoric walls of Greece.

— **Cy-clop'ic** (-klop'ik), *a.*

cy-clo-ra-ma (sī-klō-rä'mä), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + δράμα, view.] A pictorial representation, in natural perspective, of a landscape, a battle, etc., on the inner wall of a cylindrical room or hall, the spectators occupying a position in the center. — **cy-clo-ram'ic** (-ram'ik), *a.*

cy-clo-stom-a-tous (sī-klō-stom'ä-tus), *a.* [See *cyclostome*.] Having a circular mouth; specif., belonging or pertaining to the *Cyclostomata* (see *cyclostome*). Also **cy-clos'to-mato** (-klos'tō-mät).

cy-clo-stome (sī'klō-stōm). [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] *I. a.* Having a circular mouth; specif., belonging or pertaining to the *Cyclostomata*, a group or class of eel-like aquatic vertebrates (the lampreys and hags) characterized by pouch-like gills and a circular suctorial mouth without hinged jaws. *II. n.* A cyclostome vertebrate; a lamprey or a hag. — **cy-clos'to-mous** (-klos'tō-mus), *a.* Cyclostomatous.

cy-clo-style (sī'klō-stil), *n.* [See *cyclo-* and *style*.] A manifold device consisting of a kind of pen with a small toothed wheel at the end which cuts minute holes in a specially prepared paper stretched over a smooth surface, thus forming a stencil from which copies are printed.

cyg-net (sig'net), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne*, < L. *cygnus*, *cygnus*, < Gr. κύκνος, swan.] A young swan; as, "So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save" (Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," v. 3. 56).

cyl-in-der (sil'in-dēr), *n.* [L. *cylindrus*, < Gr. κύλινδρος, roller, cylinder, < κυλινδρεν, roll.] A geometrical solid generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides, constituting a figure inclosed by two parallel circular bases and a curved surface whose elements are perpendicular to the bases ('right circular cylinder'); a similar solid in which the elements of the curved surface are oblique to the circular bases ('oblique circular cylinder'); any solid bounded by two parallel planes and a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which constantly touches a fixed curve and is always parallel to its original position; a curved surface generated in this manner; also, any cylinder-like object or part, whether solid or hollow; the rotating part of a revolver, which contains the chambers for the cartridges; the chamber in an engine in which the working fluid acts upon the piston; in certain printing-presses, a rotating cylinder which produces the impression, under which a flat form to be printed from passes, or either of two cylinders, one carrying a curved form or plate to be printed from, which rotate against each other in opposite directions. — **cyl'in-der**, *v. t.* To furnish with a cylinder or cylinders; also, to subject to the action of a cylinder or cylinders. — **cy-lin-dric**, **cy-lin-dri-cal** (si-lin'drik, -dri-kāl), *a.* [Gr. κυλινδρικός.] Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a cylinder. — **cy-lin'dri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cyl'in-droid**. [Gr.



Cyclopean Mosaic. — Walls of Assos, in the Troad (in northwestern Asia Minor).



Right Circular Cylinder.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pull; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

κυλινδροειδής: see -oid.] **I. a.** Resembling a cylinder; pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroid. **II. n.** A solid having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cy-līx (sī'liks or sil'iks), *n.*; *pl.* *cylices* (sil'i-sēz). [Gr. κύλιξ.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a drinking-cup, usually broad and shallow, with or without a stem and foot, and provided with two handles not extending above the rim.



Cylix. — Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Cyl-le-ni-an (silē'ni-ān), *a.* [L. *Cyllenius*.] Pertaining to Mount Cyllene, in northern Peloponnesus, Greece, or to the god Hermes, reputed to have been born there.

cy-ma (sī'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *-mæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. κύμα, something swollen, wave, waved molding, sprout, < κνείν, be pregnant.] In *arch.*, a molding whose profile is an ogee (called a *cyma recta* when concave at the top, and a *cyma reversa* when convex at the top); in *bot.*, a cyme.—**cy'ma-graph** (-mā-gráf), *n.* [See -graph.] An instrument for tracing the outline or contour of moldings, profiles, etc.



cy-mar (sī-mār'), *n.* See *simar*.

cy-ma-ti-um (sī-mā'shi-um or sī-), *n.*; *pl.* *-tia* (-shi-ā). [L., < Gr. κυμάτιον, dim. of κύμα, E. *cyma*.] In *arch.*, a cyma; esp., the capping or crowning molding of a cornice, placed above the corona, and commonly having the form of a cyma recta.

cym-bal (sim'bal), *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, < Gr. κύβαλον, < κύβη, cup, bowl.] One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which are struck together to produce a sharp, ringing sound: as, "I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling *cymbal*" (1 Cor. xiii. 1).—**cym'baled**, *a.* Furnished with cymbals.—**cym'bal-ist**, *n.* One who plays the cymbals.

cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma*, sprout, < Gr. κύμα: see *cyma*.] In *bot.*, an inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes; esp., a flat or convex inflorescence of this type.



a, Cyme of houseleek; b, Cyme of forget-me-not.

cy-mene (sī'mēn), *n.* [L. *cuminum*: see *cumin*.] In *chem.*, a liquid hydrocarbon with a pleasant smell, occurring in the volatile oil of the common cumin, *Cuminum cyminum*.

cy-mo-geno (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [From *cymene* + Gr. -γενής, produced.] In *chem.*, a mixture of very volatile inflammable hydrocarbons obtained at the beginning of the distillation of crude petroleum: used for producing low temperatures by evaporation.

cy-mo-graph (sī'mō-gráf), etc. Same as *kymograph*, etc.
cy-mom-e-ter (sī-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. κύμα, wave; see -meter.] In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring Hertzian or electric waves.

cy-mo-phane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [Gr. κύμα, wave, + φαίνεσθαι, appear.] Chrysoberyl.

cy-mo-scope (sī'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κύμα, wave; see -scope.] A device for detecting the presence of electric waves.

cy-mose (sī'mōs or sī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *cymosus*.] In *bot.*, bearing a cyme or cymes; of the nature of or pertaining to a cyme.—**cy'mose-ly**, *adv.*

Cym-ric (kim'rik). **I. a.** Pertaining to the Cymry or Welsh, or to the branch of the Celtic race to which they belong, comprising also the Cornish people and the Bretons: distinguished from *Gadhelic*. **II. n.** The Welsh language; the group of dialects or languages spoken by the Cymric Celts.

Cym-ry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W., *pl.* of *Cymro*, Welshman: cf. W. *Cymru*, Wales.] The Welsh; the branch of the Celtic race to which the Welsh belong, comprising also the Cornish people and the Bretons.

cyn-e-get-ic (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [Gr. κυνηγετικός, < κυνηγέτης, hunter, < κύων (κυν-), dog, + ἡγείσθαι, lead.] Of or pertaining to hunting or the chase.—**cyn-e-get'ics**, *n.* Hunting; the chase.

cyn-ic (sin'ik). [L. *cynicus*, < Gr. κυνικός, dog-like, churlish, Cynic, < κύων (κυν-), dog.] **I. a.** [*cap.*] Belonging or pertaining to a sect of ancient Greek philosophers who taught that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake, and who made an ostentatious show of contempt for riches, ease, and enjoyment; also [*l. c.*], cynical. **II. n.** [*cap.*] A Cynic philosopher; also [*l. c.*], a sneering fault-finder; one who disbelieves in the goodness of human motives, and who is given to displaying his disbelief by sneers, sarcasm, etc.—**cyn'i-cal**, *a.* Resembling or suggestive of the Cynics or their doctrines; like or characteristic of a cynic; sneering; having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in the goodness of human motives.—**cyn'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cyn'i-cal-ness**, *n.*—**cyn'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* [*cap.*] The doctrines or practices of the Cynics; [*l. c.*] cynical disposition or character; also, a cynical remark.

cy-no-ceph-a-lous (sī-nō-sef'ā-lus or sin-ō-), *a.* [Gr. κυνοκέφαλος, < κύων (κυν-), dog, + κεφαλή, head.] Having a head like that of a dog.

cy-no-sure (sī'nō-shūr or sin'ō-), *n.* [L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. Κυνόσουρα, lit. 'dog's tail,' < κύων (κυν-), dog, + οὐρά, tail.] [*cap.*] The constellation Ursa Minor, which contains the pole-star at the tip of the so-called tail, and which was formerly used by mariners as a guide; also, the pole-star; [*l. c.*] something serving for guidance or direction; also, something that strongly attracts attention, as by its brilliance, etc.; a center of attraction, interest, or attention (as, "All the critics of the Court at once recognised her as the *cynosure* of the Empyrean": Disraeli's "Lothair," xxi.).—**cy-no-su-ral** (sī-nō-shū'ral or sin-ō-), *a.*

Cyn-thi-a (sin'thi-ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κύνθια, < Κύνθος, Mount Cynthus in Delos, birthplace of Artemis and Apollo.] Artemis (Diana); hence, in poetry, the moon, the emblem of Artemis.

cy-pe-ra-ceous (sī-pē-rā'shius or sip-ē-), *a.* [NL. *Cyperus*, the typical genus, < Gr. κύπερος, kind of marsh-plant.] Belonging to the *Cyperaceæ*, or sedge family of plants.

cy-pher (sī'fēr), *n.* and *v.* See *cipher*.

cy-press¹ (sī'pres), *n.* [OF. *cipres* (F. *cypres*), < LL. *cypressus*, < Gr. κυπάρισσος.] Any of the evergreen trees constituting the pinaceous genus *Cupressus*, distinguished by dark-green, scale-like, overlapping leaves, a hard, durable wood, and symmetrical growth, as *C. sempervirens* of southern Europe (in one form with upright appressed branches, like the Lombardy poplar) or *C. macrocarpa* of California; any of various other pinaceous trees allied to the true cypress, as *Taxodium distichum* ('swamp,' 'bald,' or 'red cypress') of the southern U. S.; the wood of any such tree; also, any of various other plants in some way resembling the true cypress, as *Gilia coronopifolia* ('standing cypress'), a tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb of the U. S.; also, the branches of the true cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) as an emblem of mourning, from their ancient use at funerals (as, "But that remorseless iron hour Made *cypress* of her orange flower": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," lxxiv.).



Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, appressed form).

cy-press^{2†} (sī'pres), *n.* [ME. *cipres*; appar. named from the island of Cyprus.] Any of several rich fabrics brought from Cyprus; also, a fine, thin fabric resembling lawn or crape, which was formerly much used in black for mourning garments, etc.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

cy-pressed (si'prest), *a.* Abounding in or planted with trees of the cypress kind.

cy-press-vine (si'pres-vin), *n.* A convolvulaceous garden-plant, *Quamoclit quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and scarlet or white tubular flowers.

Cyp-ri-an (sip'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Cyprus, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, early famous for its worship of Aphrodite (Venus); hence, lewd; licentious. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Cyprus; a Cypriote; also, a lewd or licentious person; a prostitute.

cyp-ri-nid (sip'ri-nid or si-pri'nid), [NL. *Cyprinidae*, pl., < *Cyprinus*, the carp genus, < *L. cyprinus*: see *cyp-ri-noid*.] *I. n.* Any fish belonging to the *Cyprinidae*, or carp family. *II. a.* Belonging or pertaining to the carp family of fishes.

cy-prin-i-form (si-prin'i-fôrm), *a.* [*L. cyprinus*, carp: see *-form*.] Carp-like in form or structure.

cyp-ri-o-dont (si-prin'ô-dont), *n.* [NL. *Cyprinodon*, the typical genus, < Gr. *κυπρίνος*, carp, + *ὄδους* (ôdous-), tooth.] Any of the *Cyprinodontidae*, a family of small soft-finned fishes, mostly inhabiting the fresh and brackish waters of America, and including the killifishes, certain minnows, etc.

cyp-ri-noid (sip'ri-noid), [*L. cyprinus*, < Gr. *κυπρίνος*, carp: see *-oid*.]

I. a. Resembling a carp; belonging to the *Cyp-ri-noidea*, a group of fishes including the carps, suckers, loaches, etc. *II. n.* A cyprinoid fish.

Cyp-ri-ot (sip'ri-ot), *n.* and *a.* See *Cypriote*.

Cyp-ri-ote (sip'ri-ôt), [See *-ote*.] *I. n.* A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, in the eastern Mediterranean; also, the Greek dialect of Cyprus. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus; Cyprian.

cyp-ri-pe-di-um (si-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cypris*, Venus, + *pes* (ped-), foot.] Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*, comprising orchids having large drooping flowers with a protruding sac-like labellum; a lady's-slipper.

cy-prus† (si'prus), *n.* See *cypress*².

cyp-se-la (sip'se-lā), *n.*; pl. -læ (-lê), [NL., < Gr. *κυψέλη*, hollow vessel.] In *bot.*, an achene with an adherent calyx, as in the composite plants.

cyp-se-lino (sip'se-lin), *a.* [*L. cypselus*, < Gr. *κύπελος*, the swift.] Pertaining to or resembling a swift; belonging to the swift family of birds.

Cy-re-na-ic (si-rē-nā'ik or sir-ē-), [*L. Cyrenaicus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναίος*, < *Κυρήνη*, Cyrene.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northwestern Africa, or its chief city, Cyrene; also, noting or pertaining to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus of Cyrene, who taught that pleasure is the only rational aim of life. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Cyrenaica; also, a disciple of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.

Cy-ril-lic (si-ril'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Cyril, missionary to the Slavs in the 9th century; esp., noting or pertaining to an old Slavic alphabet, of which the Russian is a slight modification, reputed to have been invented by St. Cyril.

cyr-i-o-log-ic, **cyr-i-o-log-i-cal** (sir'i-ô-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally, < *κύριος*, authoritative, proper, literal, + *λόγος*, speech.] Noting or pertaining to a form of hieroglyphic writing in which objects are represented by pictures, not by symbols.

cyr-to-graph (sēr'tō-grāf), *n.* Same as *cyrtometer*.

cyr-tom-e-ter (sēr-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved: see *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring and recording the curves, etc., of the chest and other parts of the body.

cyr-to-sis (sēr-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτωσις*, < *κυρτός*, curved.] In *pathol.*, curvature of the spine.

cyr-to-style (sēr'tō-stīl), [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *στυλος*,

pillar, column.] In *arch.*: *I. a.* Having columns arranged in a projecting curve, as a portico. *II. n.* A cyrtostyle portico.

cyst (sist), *n.* [NL. *cystis*, < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, bag, pouch.] A bladder, sac, or vesicle; in *pathol.*, a closed bladder-like sac formed in animal tissues, containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter; in *zool.*, a capsule or resistant covering; esp., the sac developed by larval tapeworms which live in the tissues of certain animals, or a larval tapeworm with such a sac; a hydatid; in *bot.*, a cell or cavity inclosing reproductive bodies, etc.—**cys-tec-to-my** (sis-tekt'ô-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις* + *ἐκ*, out of, + *-τομή*, *E. -tomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of a cyst or bladder.—**cys-tic** (sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a cyst or cysts; encysted.

cys-ti-cer-cus (sis-ti-sēr'kus), *n.*; pl. -cerci (-sēr'si), [NL., < *cystis*, *E. cyst*, + Gr. *κέρκος*, tail.] In *zool.*, the encysted larva of certain tapeworms; a hydatid.

cys-ti-form (sis'ti-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a cyst or bladder.

cys-ti-tis (sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cystis*: see *cyst*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the urinary bladder.

cysto-, Form of Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, used in combination.

cys-to-cele (sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [See *cysto-* and *-cele*.] In *pathol.*, hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes.

cys-toid (sis'toid), *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling a cyst; bladder-like.

cys-to-scope (sis'tō-skōp), *n.* [See *cysto-* and *-scope*.] In

med., an instrument for examining the interior of the urinary bladder.—**cys-to-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

cys-tot-o-my (sis-tot'ô-mi), *n.*

[See *cysto-* and *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder, esp. in lithotomy.

-cyte, Noun termination from Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, used to mean 'cell,' 'corpuscle,' as in *erythrocyte*, *leucocyte*, *microcyte*, *phagocyte*.

cyto-, Form of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (hence taken as 'cell'), used in combination.—**cy-to-gen-e-sis** (si-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* The genesis or formation of cells. Also **cy-tog'e-my** (-toj'e-ni).—**cy-to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), **cy-to-gen'ic**, *a.*—**cy-tol-o-gy** (-tol'ô-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The scientific study of the formation, structure, and functions of cells.—**cy-tol'o-gist**, *n.*—**cy-tol'y-sis** (-i-sis), *n.* [+ *-lysis*.] In *physiol.*, the dissolution or degeneration of cells.—**cy-to-plasm** (-plazm), *n.* [+ *-plasm*.] In *biol.*, the living substance or protoplasm of a cell exclusive of the nucleus.—**cy-to-plas'mic** (-plaz'mik), *a.*

czar, **tsar** (zär, tsär), *n.* [Russ. *tsar*, < *L. Cæsar*, Cæsar.] An emperor or king; esp. [usually *cap.*], the emperor of Russia; hence [*l. c.* or *cap.*], an autocratic master or leader.

czar-das (chär'däsh), *n.* See *csardas*.

czar-e-vitch, **tsar-e-vitch** (zär'e-vich, tsär'-), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich*.] A son of a czar; in earlier use, any son of the emperor of Russia; later, the eldest son.

cza-rev-na, **tsa-rev-na** (zä-rev'nä, tsä-), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*.] A daughter of a czar; in later use, in Russia, the wife of the czarevitch.

cza-ri-na, **tsa-ri-na** (zä-rē'nä, tsä-), *n.* [= *F. czarine*, *tsarine*, = *Sp. zarina* = *Pg. and It. carina* = *G. czarine*: cf. *czaritzä*.] The wife of a czar; a Russian empress.

cza-rit-za, **tsa-rit-sa** (zä-rit'zä, tsä-), *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa*.] Same as *czarina*.

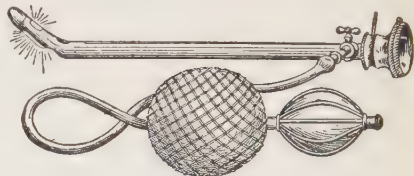
Czech (chek), *n.* A member of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, comprising the Bohemians (or Czechs proper), the Moravians, and the Slovaks; also, the language of the Czechs; Bohemian.—**Czech'ic**, **Czech'ish**, *a.*—**Czech'o-Slov-ak'**, **Czech'o-slo-vak'** (-ô-slô-vak' or -slô'vak). *I. n.* A member of the branch of the Slavic race comprising the Czechs proper, the Slovaks, etc. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to the Czecho-Slovaks.



Typical Cyprinodont (*Cyprinodon variegatus*).



Cypripedium (*C. reginae*).



Cystoscope, with bulb attachment for inflating the bladder.

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; TH, then; y, you;

D

D, d (dě); pl. *D's, d's* (dēz). A consonant, the 4th letter of the English alphabet.

dab¹ (dab), *v.*; *dabbed, dabbing*. [ME. *dabben*: cf. MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, G. *tappen*, fumble.] **I. tr.** To strike, esp. lightly, as with the hand; strike with light blows from something soft; also, to cause to strike lightly against something; also, to apply (a substance) by light strokes; also, to pick holes in (the surface of stone) with a pointed tool. **II. intr.** To strike lightly; peck; use a dabbler.—**dab¹**, *n.* A quick or light blow; a pat, as with the hand or something soft; a stroke with a dabbler; also, a small mass dabbed on anything; hence, a small or trifling quantity or thing; also, a dabbler.

dab² (dab), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *dab¹*, *n.*] Any of several flat-fishes allied to the flounder, esp. *Limanda limanda*, of Europe, or *L. ferruginea* ('rusty dab'), of America.

dab³ (dab), *n.* [Perhaps < *dab¹*, *v.*] An expert; a dabbster: as, "he being, in his own phrase, 'something of a dab' . . . at the shoemaking business" (Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," *v.*). [Colloq.]

dab-ber (dab'ér), *n.* One who or that which dabs; esp., a cushion-like article used for applying ink, etc., as by printers and engravers.

dab-ble (dab'l), *v.*; *-bled, -bling*. [Freq. of *dab¹*.] **I. tr.** To wet slightly or repeatedly in or with a liquid; splash; spatter. **II. intr.** To move about in water, etc., with splashing; play in water, as with the hands; also, to employ one's self in a superficial manner (*in*, etc.), as for pastime; also, to meddle. —**dab'bler**, *n.*

dab-chick (dab'chik), *n.* [Cf. *dab¹*.] A small grebe (bird), esp. the little grebe, *Podiceps fluvialis* (or *minor*), of Europe, or the pied-billed grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*, of America.

dab-ster (dab'stér), *n.* [See *dab³*.] An expert at something; a proficient; a dab; also, a dabbler; a superficial worker. [Colloq.]

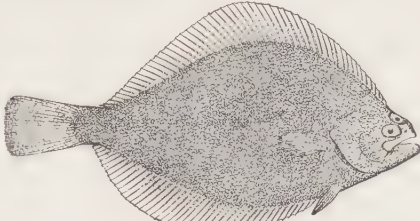
da ca-po (dä kă'pō). [It., 'from the head.'] In music, from the beginning: a direction to repeat.

dace (däs), *n.*; pl. *daces* or (esp. collectively) *dace*. [OF. *dars*, dace, = *dart*, E. *dart*.] A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus leuciscus*, of Europe, with a stout, fusiform body; also, any of several similar or related fishes of the U. S.

dachs-hund (däks'hünt), *n.* [G., < *dachs*, badger, + *hund*, dog.] One of a German breed of small hounds with a long body and very short legs.

Da-cian (dä'shian), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Dacia, an ancient region north of the Danube (corresponding to Rumania and adjoining regions), or to its people.

da-cite (dä'sit), *n.* [From *Dacia*: cf. *Dacian*.] An igneous rock, generally of a porphyritic structure, consisting essentially of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene.



Dab (*Limanda limanda*).



Etchers' Dabber.



Dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*).

dack-er, dai-ker (dak'ér, dā'kér), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *dakeren*.] To totter; toddle; saunter; potter; vacillate. [Sc. and north Eng.]

da-coit (dä-koit'), *n.* [Hind. *dakaiti*.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma, who plunder in bands.—**da-coit'y**, *n.* [Hind. *dakaiti*.] The system of robbing practised by the dacoits; also, a robbery of this kind.

dac-tyl (dak'til), *n.* [L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger or toe, date (see *date*¹), metrical foot.] In *zool.*, a finger or toe; in *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, or, in modern verse, one accented followed by two unaccented.—**dac-tyl'ic**. In *pros.*: **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls. **II. n.** A dactylic verse.

dactylío-. Form of Gr. *δάκτυλιος*, finger-ring, used in combination.—**dac-tyl-i-og-ly-phy** (dak-til-i-og'li-fi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλιολυφία* (*γλύφειν*, carve).] The art of engraving gems for rings, etc.—**dac-tyl-i-og'ra-phy** (-rā-fi), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The description or study of finger-rings.—**dac-tyl'i-o-man'cy** (-ō-man'si), *n.* [+ *-mancy*.] Divination by means of a finger-ring.

dactylo-. Form of Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger or toe, used in combination.—**dac-ty-log-ra-phy** (dak-ti-log'rā-fi), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] Dactylology; also, the study of fingerprints, as for purposes of identification.—**dac-ty-lol'o-gy** (-lol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in a manual alphabet used by the deaf and dumb.—**dac-ty-los'co-py** (-los'kō-pi), *n.* [+ *-scopy*.] The identification of criminals, etc., by means of fingerprints.

dad (dad), *n.* [Appar. orig. in childish speech.] Father; papa. [Childish or familiar.]—**dad'dy**, *n.*; pl. *daddies* (-iz). Diminutive form of *dad*.—**dad'dy-long'legs**, *n.*; pl. *-legs*. In Great Britain, any of the dipterous insects constituting the family *Tipulidæ*; a crane-fly; in the U. S., any of the arachnids constituting the order *Phalangidea*; a harvestman.

da-do (dā'dō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* (-dōz). [It., die, cube, pedestal, = E. *die*².] The part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice or cap; a similar part in other structures, as at the bottom of an exterior wall; a broad finish of wood on the lower part of an interior wall, esp. a flat portion of this between bottom and top moldings; a similar broad finish of wall-paper, a fabric, paint, etc., on the lower part of an interior wall.

dæ-dal (dē'dāl), *a.* [L. *dædalus*, < Gr. *δαίδαλος*.] Skilful or ingenious (as, the sculptor's *dædal* hand; "the *dædal* imagination of the author of 'Faust,'" Disraeli's "Lothair," lxxvii.); also, devised with or displaying artistic skill or cunning; hence, intricate or maze-like; diversified or variously adorned. [Chiefly poetic.]

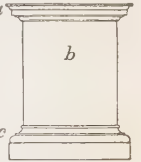
Dæ-da-lus (dē'dā-lus or ded'ā-), *n.* [From *Dædalus*, the 'cunning worker' (cf. *dædal*), who devised the Cretan labyrinth and made wings for flying.] A cunning worker or artificer; an ingenious inventor.—**Dæ-da-lian** (dē-dā'-lian), *a.*

daem-mer-schla-f (dem'ér-shläf), *n.* See *dämmerschla-f*.

dæ-mon (dē'mon), etc. See *demon*, etc.

daff¹ (dáf), *n.* [ME. *daffe*: cf. *dafft*.] A simpleton or fool; also, a coward. [Now only north. Eng.]—**daff¹**, *v. i.* To act the fool; make sport; play; jest: as, "Let us have no more of such unbecoming daffing" (Scott's "Quentin Durward," xxxi.). [Chiefly Sc.]

daff² (dáf), *v. t.* [Var. of *doff*.] To doff (as, "There my white stole of chastity I daff'd": Shakspeare's "Lover's Complaint," 297); also, to put or turn aside (as, "The nimble-footed madcap Prince of Wales, And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside, And bid it pass": Shakspeare's "I Henry IV.," iv. 1. 96).



Pedestal.

a, surbase or cornice; *b*, dado or die; *c*, base.

daf-fo-dil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* [For ME. *affodylle*, < L. *asphodelus*: see *asphodel*.] Formerly, any plant of the genus *Narcissus* (see *narcissus*); now, a species, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, with single or double yellow nodding flowers, blooming in the spring. Also **daf'fo-dil'ly**, **daf'fo-down-dil'ly**; pl. **-dillies** (-iz).

daff-y (daff'i), *a.* [See *daff'*.] Silly; weak-minded; crazy. [Prov. or colloq.]

daft (daft), *a.* [= *deft*.] Gentle† or meek†; also (prov. or colloq.), simple or foolish; mad or crazy (as, to go *daft*); madly gay (as, "in a frolic *daft*": Burns's "Two Dogs," 155). — **daft'ly**, *adv.* — **daft'ness**, *n.*

dag¹ (dag), *n.* [F. *daguer*, dagger: cf. *dagger*.] A pointed piece of metal; a pin; a bolt; also, the pointed unbranched horn of a young stag.

dag² (dag), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A heavy pistol formerly in use.

dag-ger (dag'ēr), *n.* [ME. *dagger*, akin to OF. F. *daguer*, Sp. and It. *daga*.] A short edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing; in *printing*, a mark (†) used for references, etc.; the obelisk. — **at daggers drawn**, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of open hostility. — **dagger of lath**. See *lath*, *n.* — **doubledagger**, in *printing*, a mark (†) used for references, etc.; the double obelisk. — **dag'ger**, *v. t.* To stab with a dagger; in *printing*, to mark with a dagger.

dag-gle (dag'l), *v. t. or i.*; **-gled**, **-gling**. [Cf. ME. *dagged*, clogged with dirt.] To drag or trail through mud, water, etc.; make wet and dirty or limp; draggle: as, "The warrior's very plume, I say, Was *daggled* by the dashing spray" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," i. 29).

Da-go (dā'gō), *n.*; pl. **-gos** or **-goes** (-gōz). [Said to be < Sp. *Diego*, man's name, < LL. *Jacobus*, E. *Jacob*, *James*.] [Also *l. c.*] A Spaniard, a Portuguese, or, esp., an Italian. [Slang, U. S.]

da-go-ba (dā'gō-bā), *n.*; pl. **-bas**. [Singhalese *dāgaba*.] In Buddhist countries, a dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

da-guerre-o-

type (dā-ger'ō-*tip*), *n.* [From L. J. M. *Daguerre* (1789–1851), (French) inventor.] An early photographic process in which the impression was made on a silver surface sensitized to the action of light by iodine, and then developed by mercury vapor; also, a picture made by this process. — **da-guerre'o-type**, *v. t.*; **-typed**, **-typing**. To photograph by the daguerreotype process; fig., to picture or impress as if by this process (obs. or rare: as, "That camp is *daguerreotyped* on my memory," Parkman's "Oregon Trail," x.). — **da-guerre'o-type-r** (-ti-pēr), **da-guerre'o-type-ist**, *n.* — **da-guerre'o-type-py** (-ti-pi), *n.* The daguerreotype process.

da-ha-be'ah, **da-ha-bee'yah**, *n.* See *dahabiya*.

da-ha-bi-ya, **da-ha-bi-yeh** (dā-hā-bē'yā), *n.* [Ar. *dhaha-*



Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*).



Daggers.



Ceylonese Dagoba.

bīyah.] A kind of house-boat or passenger-boat used on the Nile, typically with one or more lateen sails and provided with oars, but now often propelled by steam.

dahl-ia (dāl'yä, also dāl'yä, or dāl'yä), *n.* [NL.; from A. Dahl, Swedish botanist.] Any plant of the

asteraceous genus *Dahlia*, native in Mexico and Central America, widely cultivated for its showy, variously colored flowers; also, a violet coal-tar color.

da-hoon (dā-hōn'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An evergreen aquifoliaceous shrub or small tree, *Ilex cassine*, a species of holly native in the southern U. S. Also called *dahoon holly*.

dai-ker (dā'kēr), *v. i.* See *dacker*.

Dail (dhāil), *n.* Same as *Dail Éireann*.

Dail Éir-eann (dhāil ā'r'an). [Ir. *dáil*, assembly, and *Éireann*, gen. of *Éire*, Erin.] The assembly or parliament (Irish Republican Parliament) which was established at Dublin on Jan. 21, 1919, by elected representatives of the Sinn Féin organization, and which ratified the establishment of the Irish Republic as proclaimed at Dublin in the rebellion of Easter Monday, April 24, 1916; later (after the establishment of the Irish Free State, through an agreement reached on Dec. 6, 1921, and ratified by the British Parliament in the same month and by the aforesaid Irish assembly on Jan. 7, 1922), the representative assembly, subsequently the lower house of parliament, of the Irish Free State; since 1937, the House of Representatives of the State of Ireland (see *Oireachtas*).

dai-ly (dā'li). [AS. *dæglic*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, occurring, or issued each successive day or, sometimes, each successive week-day. **II. n.**; pl. **-lies** (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical appearing each day or each week-day. **III. adv.** Every day; day by day.

dai-mio (dī'myō), *n.*; pl. **-mīos** (-myōz). [Jap., lit. 'great

name'; from Chinese.] One of a former class of great feudal nobles of Japan, vassals of the emperor. — **dai'mi-ate** (-mi-āt), *n.*

dai-mon (dī'mōn), *n.* [Repr. Gr. *δαίμων*; see *demon*.] A demon or attendant spirit; a genius.

dai-mon-e-lix (dī-mon'e-lix), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *ελίξ*, spiral.] A gigantic spiral fossil, probably of vegetable origin, found in parts of Nebraska, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Also called *devil's corkscrew*.

dain-ty (dān'ti). [OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, < L.



Dahabiya.



Flower of Dahlia (*D. variabilis*).



Daimonelix in position, Sioux County, Nebraska. Average height six to seven feet.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

dignitas: see *dignity*.] **I. n.**; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Estimation†; also, joy† or pleasure†; also, fastidiousness†; also, something esteemed or choicest; esp., something especially delicious to the palate; a choice viand; a delicacy. **II. a.**; compar. *daintier*, superl. *daintiest*. Excellent†; choicest; also, rare†; also, delicately pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious; also, of delicate beauty or charm; exquisite; also, nice in discrimination or taste; fastidious; sometimes, overnice, or too particular (as, "When men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*": Motley's "Dutch Republic," vi. 5). —**dain'ti-ly**, *adv.* —**dain'ti-ness**, *n.*

dair-y (dār'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [ME. *deierie*, < *deie*, *dave*, maid, dairymaid, < AS. *dæge* (= Icel. *deigja*), lit. 'kneader,' 'bread-maker,' akin to *dāh*, E. *dough*.] A place, as a room or building, where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese; a shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold; also, the business of producing milk and manufacturing butter and cheese; also, a dairy-farm; the cows on a farm. —**dair'y=farm**, *n.* A farm devoted chiefly to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese. —**dair'y=farm'er**, *n.* —**dair'y=farm'ing**, *n.* —**dair'y-ing**, *n.* The business of a dairy. —**dair'y-maid**, *n.* A female servant employed in a dairy. —**dair'y-man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. An owner or manager of, or an employee in, a dairy. —**dair'y-wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

dais (dā'is), *n.* [OF. *deis* (F. *dais*), < ML. *discus*, table, L. *discus*, disk, dish: see *discus*.] A high or principal table in a hall, as for distinguished persons at a feast†; also, a raised platform, as at the end of a room, for a throne, seats of honor, a lecturer's desk, etc.; also, a canopy; also, a bench, settle, or church pew (Sc.).

dai-sy (dā'zi), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-ziz). [AS. *dægæs eage*, 'day's eye.'] An asteraceous plant, *Bellis perennis*, common in Europe, and often cultivated, bearing flowers with yellow disk and white rays often tipped with pink ('English daisy'); any of various other asteraceous plants, esp. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, the common 'white daisy' of the U. S., whose flower-heads have a yellow disk and white rays; also, something fine or first-rate (slang). —**Michaelmas daisy**, any of various species of aster blooming about Michaelmas. [Eng.] —**oxeye daisy**, the white daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*; also, the yellow daisy. —**Paris daisy**, the marguerite. —**yellow daisy**, the common rudbeckia, *Rudbeckia hirta*. —**dai'sied**, *a.* —**dai'sy=cut'ter**, *n.* A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground; in baseball, etc., a ball so batted or propelled that it skims along the ground.

ḍak (dāk or dāk), *n.* [Hind. *dāk*.] In the East Indies, transportation, as of letters, etc., or of travelers, by relays of men or horses; hence, the post or mail; also, any arrangement for transportation or travel by relays.

Da-kin's (dā'kinz) **so-lu'tion**. [From H. D. Dakin (born 1880), chemist, the originator.] A liquid antiseptic, an approximately neutral solution containing

about 0.5 per cent of sodium hypochlorite, used in treating infected wounds (in which, besides acting as an antiseptic, it dissolves necrotic or dead tissue), and extensively employed in military hospitals during the World War.

da-koit (dā-koit'), etc. See *dacoit*, etc.

dal (dāl), *n.* [Hind. *dāl*.] In the East Indies, split pulse used for porridge, etc.; also, a plant yielding pulse so used.

Da-lai-la-ma (dā-lā'lā'mā), *n.* [Mongol. *dalai*, ocean.] 'Ocean lama': the title of the Grand Lama of Tibet.

dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl* = D. *dal* = G. *thal* = Icel. *dāl* = Goth. *dāl*.] A vale or valley. —**dales'man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One living in a dale or valley, esp. in the northern counties of England.

dalles (dalz), *n. pl.* [Canadian F., < F. *dalle*, gutter, trough.] In western North America, rapids flowing over a flat rock-bottom in a narrowed portion of a river.

dal-li-ance (dal'i-āns), *n.* The act of dallying; familiar and easy conversation†; sport or play; amorous toying; wantonness; idle or frivolous action; trifling; idle delay.

dal-ly (dal'i), *v.*; *-lied*, *-lying*. [OF. *dahier*, talk, chat; perhaps from Teut.] **I. intr.** To talk lightly or idly†; also, to sport or play, esp. amorously; wanton; also, to coquet, as with danger or temptation; also, to trifle; play mockingly; also, to loiter or idle. **II. tr.** With away, to spend (time) in dallying. —**dal'li-er**, *n.* —**dal'ly-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dal-ma-tian (dal-mā'shān). **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or named from Dalmatia, along the east coast of the Adriatic Sea: as, a *Dalmatian dog* (the coach-dog). **II. n.** An inhabitant of Dalmatia, esp. a member of the native Slavic-speaking race; also, a Dalmatian dog.

dal-mat-ic (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica*, prop. fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, Dalmatian.] An ecclesiastical vestment worn over the alb by the deacon, as at the celebration of the mass, and worn by bishops on certain occasions; also, a similar robe worn by monarchs at coronation, etc.; also, a garment formerly worn by noblemen and gentlemen, as in France.

dal-ton-ism (dal'ton-izm), *n.* [From J. Dalton (1766–1844), English chemist, who suffered from and described this defect.] Color-blindness; esp., inability to distinguish red from green.

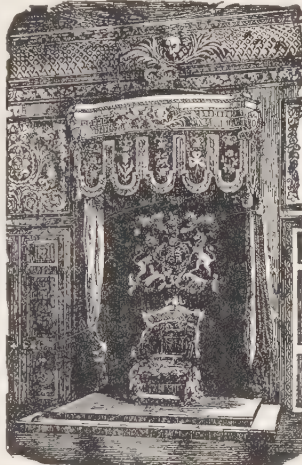
dam¹ (dam), *n.* [ME. *dam* = D. *dam* = G. *damm* = Icel. *dammr*.] A barrier to obstruct the flow of a liquid, esp. one of earth, masonry, etc., built across a stream; a body of water confined by a dam; also, any dam-like barrier, as one to keep out water, gas, etc., from a mine. —**dam**¹, *v. t.*; *dammed*, *damming*. To furnish with a dam; obstruct or confine with a dam; in general, to stop up or shut up.

dam² (dam), *n.* [= *dame*.] A female parent: used esp. of quadrupeds: as, "I laid down the *dam*, and took the kid in my arms" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 4).

dam-age (dam'āj), *n.* [OF. *damage* (F. *dommage*), < L. *damnum*, harm, loss.] Loss or detriment (archaic); injury or harm, esp. physical injury impairing value or usefulness; cost or expense (colloq.); *pl.*, in *law*, the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained.

—**dam'age**, *v. t.*; *-aged*, *-aging*. [OF. *damagier*.] To cause damage to; injure; harm; impair. —**dam'age-able**, *a.* Susceptible of damage or injury. —**dam'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dam-an (dam'an), *n.* [Ar.] A small, rabbit-like, ungulate mammal, *Procavia syriaca* (or



Dais. — Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.



1. Branch with heads of White or Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*). 2. The lower part of the plant. a, a ray-flower; b, a disk-flower.



Gentleman's Dalmatic (about 1400).



Daman (*Procavia syriaca*).

(variable) ḡ as d or j, ḡ as s or sh, ḡ as t or ch, ḡ as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ċh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Hyraz syriacus), inhabiting Syria, Palestine, etc. (the cony of the English Bible: see Lev. xi. 5, etc.); also, any of various other animals of the same genus. Cf. *hyraz*.

Dam-as-cene (dam-ā-sēn' or dam'ā-sēn). [*L. Damascenus*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, in Syria, once celebrated for its work in steel; [*l. c.*] of or pertaining to the art of damascening. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Damascus; [*l. c.*] work or patterns produced by damascening; also, a damson.—**dam-as-cene'**, *v. t.*; *-cened*, *-cening*. To ornament, or form designs on (metal, as steel), as by inlaying with gold, etc., or by etching; also, to produce a wavy or variegated pattern on (steel, etc.), like that of the sword-blades of Damascus steel.—**dam-as-cen'er** (-sē'nēr), *n.*—**dam-as-cen'ing**, *n.* The act or art of producing damascened metal or articles; also, the design, pattern, or wavy appearance on damascened metal.

Dam-mas-cus (dā-mas'kus) **steel**. [From *Damascus*, city in Syria, famous for metalwork, fabrics, etc.] A kind of steel originally made in the East, chiefly at Damascus, and used for making sword-blades, the surfaces of which exhibit a wavy or variegated pattern; also, a product of similar appearance, as that produced by welding iron and steel together, or by etching a wavy pattern on ordinary steel. Also called *damascus*.

dam-ask (dam'ask). [*ME. Damaske*, < *L. Damascus*, < *Gr. Δαμασκός*, *Damascus*.] **I. a.** Of, from, or named from the city of Damascus in Syria (as, *damask* or *Damascus* steel; *damask* silk or linen; the *damask* rose, a fragrant pink rose, *Rosa damascena*); also, pink (like the *damask* rose). **II. n.** Damascus steel, or the peculiar pattern or wavy appearance on its surface; also, a fabric of silk, linen, cotton, or wool, with a woven, often elaborate pattern; also, the pink color of the *damask* rose.—**dam'ask**, *v. t.* To damascene by inlaying, etc.; also, to weave or adorn with elaborate designs; hence, to variegate; also, to make of the pink color of the *damask* rose; also, to deface or destroy by stamping or marking.

dam-as-keen (dam-ās-kēn'), *v. t.* [*F. damasquiner*.] Same as *damascene*.

dam-as-sé (dam-ā-sā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *damasser*, weave in the manner of *damask*, < *damas*, *damask*.] Having a woven pattern, as silks.

dam-bon-ite (dam'bōn-it), *n.* [From native African name.] In chem., a crystalline derivative of inosite, occurring in a certain kind of caoutchouc from western Africa.

dame (dām), *n.* [*OF. F. dame*, < *L. domina*, mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord.] A woman of authority, as a female ruler, the mistress of a household, or the mistress of a school (now chiefly archaic); a woman of rank or position (now chiefly archaic or poetic); in general, a woman (recent slang); also, a form of address used to, or [*cap.*] a title prefixed to the name of, a woman of rank or position, or, in later use, other women, as housewives or elderly matrons (now chiefly archaic or prov.); specif. [*cap.*], in British use, the legal title prefixed to the Christian name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet (cf. *lady*); also, in later use (since 1917), the distinctive title employed before the name of a woman upon whom a dignity corresponding to that of a knight (see *knight*, *n.*) has been conferred (as, *Dame Nellie Melba*); also, a mother, or female parent, whether of a human being or an animal† (cf. *dam*²).—**dame=school**, *n.* An elementary school for children, kept by a woman.

dam-i-an-a (dam-i-an'ā or -ā'nā), *n.* [Said to be from *Damia*, an ancient Greek goddess identified with the Roman Bona Dea, goddess of fruitfulness.] A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, supposed to have tonic, stimulant, and aphrodisiac properties.

dam-mar (dam'ār), *n.* [*Malay damar*, resin.] A copal-like resin from various coniferous trees of the genus *Damara*, of India and the islands of the southwestern Pacific, which is much used for making colorless varnish; also, any of various similar resins from trees of other genera. Also **dam'mer**.

däm-mer-schlaf (dem'ēr-shläf), *n.* [*G.*] Twilight sleep. See under *twilight*.

damn (dam), *v.* [*OF. F. damner*, < *L. damnare* (pp. *damnatus*), condemn, doom, < *damnum*, harm, loss, pen-

alty.] **I. tr.** To pronounce guilty†; sentence† or doom†; also, to pronounce (something) to be bad; condemn (a literary or dramatic work) as a failure; also, to bring condemnation upon (as, "Hence, vile instrument! Thou shalt not damn my hand": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," iii. 4. 76); also, to doom to eternal punishment, or condemn to hell (hence used in profane imprecations and emphatic expressions); also, to address with the imprecation 'damn.' **II. intr.** To use the imprecation 'damn'; swear.—**damn**, *n.* The utterance of the word 'damn' by way of imprecation or emphasis; a curse; an oath.—**dam-na-ble** (dam'nā-bl), *a.* [*OF. F.*, < *LL. damnabilis*.] Worthy of damnation; detestable, abominable, or outrageous.—**dam'na-ble-ness**, *n.*—**dam'na-bly**, *adv.*—**dam-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.* [*OF. F.*, < *L. damnatio(n)*.] The act of damning, or the fact of being damned; also, a cause or occasion of being damned; sin as incurring or deserving eternal punishment; also sometimes used as a term of imprecation, oburgation, etc.—**dam'na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. damnatorius*.] Conveying or occasioning condemnation; damning.—**damned** (damd), *p. a.* Condemned, esp. to eternal punishment; accursed: much used profanely, or as an emphatic expletive or intensive (sometimes used adverbially).—**damn'er** (dam'ēr), *n.*—**damn-ing** (dam'ing or dam'ning), *p. a.* That damns or condemns; occasioning condemnation.—**damn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dam-o-cle-an (dam-ō-klē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness.

dam-o-sel, **dam-o-zel** (dam'ō-zel), *n.* [= *damsel*.] A young unmarried lady; a maiden: as, "The blessed damozel leaned out From the gold bar of Heaven" (Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel"). [Archaic.]

damp (damp). [= *D.* and *LG. damp* = *G. dampf*, vapor, steam.] **I. n.** Moisture; humidity; moist air; fog; also, a noxious or stifling vapor or gas, esp. in a mine; also, a state of dejection; a check or discouragement. **II. a.** Moist; humid; moderately wet; clammy; also, dejected (archaic: as, "With looks Downcast and damp;" Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 523).—**damp**, *v. I. tr.* To make damp; dampen; moisten; also, to stifle or suffocate; extinguish; dull or deaden; check or retard the action of (a vibrating string, etc.); bank (a fire); hence, to deaden the energy or ardor of; depress; discourage; specif., in *elect.*, etc., to cause the members of (a group or series of consecutive oscillations or waves) to fall off in amplitude as the end of the group or series is approached. **II. intr.** In *hort.*, to rot (*off*).—**damped**, *p. a.* Dampened; deadened; retarded in action; in *elect.*, etc., reduced gradually in amplitude (see *damp*, *v. t.*: as, *damped* electric oscillations, which when occurring in the antenna of a wireless apparatus give rise to damped wave-trains in the ether; *damped* waves, see phrase following, and cf. *continuous waves*, under *continuous*).

—**damped wave=train**, in *wireless teleg.*, a wave-train composed of electric waves which are large in amplitude at or near the beginning of the group or series, and which gradually decrease in amplitude as the end is approached: a form of wave-train characteristic of certain wireless telegraph systems, each wave-train being separated from the one ahead and the one behind by an interval of time.—**damp'en**, *v. I. tr.* To make damp; moisten; also, to dull or deaden; depress; damp. **II. intr.** To become damp.—**damp'en-er**, *n.*—**damp'er**, *n.* One who or that which damps; a movable plate for regulating the draft in a stove, furnace, etc.; a device for checking vibration, as of a piano-string or a magnetic needle; also, a kind of unleavened bread made of flour and water and baked in hot ashes (Australia: as, "to feed you on *dampers*, or some other nameless abomination," H. Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," xxiv.).—**damp'ly**, *adv.*—**damp'ness**, *n.*

dam-sel (dam'zel), *n.* [*OF. dameisele*, *demoisele* (*F. demoiselle*), < *ML. dominicella*, dim. < *L. domina*, mistress, lady: see *dame*.] A young unmarried lady; in general, a young woman; a girl; also, a maid or female attendant (obs. or archaic).

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardēt, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

dam-son (dam'zn), *n.* [ME. *damascene*, 'plum of Damascus,' < L. *Damascenus*, E. *Damascene*.] The small dark-blue or purple fruit of a variety, *Prunus domestica damascena*, of the common plum, introduced into Europe from Asia Minor; also, the tree bearing this fruit.

dan¹ (dan), *n.* [OF. *dan* (F. *dom*), < L. *dominus*, master, lord.] A title of honor formerly in use, equivalent to *master* or *sir*: as, *Dan* Chaucer; *Dan* Cupid. [Archaic.]

dan² (dan), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small buoy with a pole on which is displayed a flag by day and a lantern by night, as for indicating the position of deep-sea fish-lines or a center about which a trawler is worked.

Dan-a-i-de-an (dan'ā-i-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to or suggestive of the mythical Danaides, or daughters of Danaus, who for killing their husbands were condemned in Hades to pour water forever into a perforated or bottomless vessel; hence, laborious, useless, and endless, as a task; futile.

dance (dāns), *v.*; *danced*, *dancing*. [OF. *dancer* (F. *danser*); prob. from Teut.] **I. intr.** To leap, spring, or take steps in a more or less regular or rhythmical manner; move with the feet or body rhythmically, esp. to music; engage, or take part, in a dance; also, to leap, skip, etc., as from excitement or emotion; move nimbly or quickly; also, to bob up and down. **II. tr.** To cause to dance; dandle; also, to perform, or take part in (a dance); also, to bring about or cause to be by dancing.—**to dance attendance**, to attend assiduously or obsequiously, as on a person.—**dance**, *n.* [OF. *dance* (F. *danse*).] A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, usually performed to musical accompaniment; an act or round of dancing; also, any of the many regulated successions of steps, etc., which constitute particular forms of dancing; also, any recurring leaping, springing, or similar movement; also, a piece of music suited in rhythm to a particular form of dancing; also, a social gathering for dancing; a ball.—**dance of death**. See *macabre*.—**dan-er** (dan'sér), *n.* One who dances; one who dances professionally, as on the stage; *pl.*, the aurora borealis (also called *merry dancers*).—**dan'cing-girl**, *n.* A female professional dancer.—**dan'cing-ly**, *adv.*

dan-de-li-on (dan'dē-li-on), *n.* [F. *dent de lion*, 'lion's tooth' (with allusion to the toothed leaves).] A common cichoriaceous plant, *Taraxacum taraxacum*, abundant as a weed, characterized by deeply toothed or notched leaves and golden-yellow flowers; any other plant of the genus *Taraxacum*; also, any of various similar plants of other genera, as *Leontodon autumnale*, a cichoriaceous herb with yellow flowers ('fall dandelion').

dan-der¹ (dan'dér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Anger or temper: as, "He 'pears to know just how long he can torment me before I get my *dander* up" (Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," i.). [Colloq.]

dan-der² (dan'dér), *v. i.* [Cf. *dandle*.] To wander about aimlessly, stroll, or saunter; talk incoherently; shake or tremble; make a loud reverberating sound. [Prov.]

dan-di (dan'di), *n.* See *dandy*¹.

Dan-die Din-mont (dan'di din'mont). [From *Dandie* (Andrew) *Dinmont*, in Scott's "Guy Mannering," said to own the progenitors of the breed.] One of a breed of small terriers with a long body, short legs, and long pendulous ears.



Dan.

Dandelion (*Taraxacum taraxacum*).

dan-di-fy (dan'di-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To make dandy-like or foppish.—**dan'di-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

dan-di-prat (dan'di-prat), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small 16th century English coin, worth three halfpence; hence (obs. or archaic), a dwarf or pygmy; a child or urchin; an insignificant fellow, or whipper-snapper.

dan-dle (dan'dl), *v. t.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. [Origin uncertain: cf. It. *dandolare* (now *dondolare*), dandle, swing, dally, loiter.] To move lightly up and down, as a child on the knees or in the arms; also, to pet; fondle; also, to trifle or play with.—**dan'dler**, *n.*

dan-druff (dan'druf), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp and comes off in small scales.

dan-dy¹ (dan'di), *n.*; *pl. -dies* (-diz). [Hind. *dāndī*, < *dānd*, staff, oar.] A boatman of the Ganges; also, a kind of ascetic who carries a staff; also, a kind of litter consisting of a strong cloth strung like a hammock to a bamboo staff. [India.]

dan-dy² (dan'di), *n.* Corruption of *dengue*.

dan-dy³ (dan'di). [Perhaps a use of *Dandy*, var. of *Andy*, for *Andrew*, man's name.] **I. n.**; *pl. -dies* (-diz). A man conspicuous for careful elegance of dress and appearance; an exquisite; a fop; a coxcomb; also, something very fine or first-rate (slang); also, any of various pieces of mechanism, accessories or attachments to machines, etc.; in *paper-making*, a dandy-roller; *navy*, a vessel rigged as a sloop and having also a jigger-mast on which usually a lug-sail is set. **II. a.** Foppish; affectedly neat or fine; also, fine or first-rate (slang).—**dan'dy-ish**, *a.* Like or characteristic of a dandy; foppish.—**dan'dy-ism**, *n.* The style or manners of a dandy; foppishness.

dan'dy-prat, *n.* See *dandyprat*.

dan-dy-roll-er (dan'di-rō'ler), *n.* In *paper-making*, a roller for compacting the web of paper-pulp and impressing the watermark. Also **dan'dy-roll**.

Dane (dān), *n.* [LL. *Dani*, *pl.*] A native or inhabitant of Denmark; a person of Danish descent; also, one of a breed of large, powerful, short-haired dogs, somewhat resembling the mastiff but slighter in build (usually called *great Dane*).—**Dane'-law**, *n.* [For AS. *Dena lagu*, Danes' law.] The Danish law anciently in force in the districts of northern and northeastern England which were occupied or held by the Danes; also, that part of England under this law. Also



Great Dane.

Dane'-lagh (-lā).—**Danes'-blood**, *n.* Any of several plants reputed to have sprung orig. from the blood of Danes slain in battle, as the danewort, *Sambucus ebulus*, or a bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata*, or the pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla pulsatilla*. [Local, Eng.].—**dane'-wort** (-wért), *n.* A small European herbaceous elder, *Sambucus ebulus*, bearing purplish flowers and a dark fruit. Also called *Danes'-blood* and *dwarf elder*.

dan-ger (dān'jér), *n.* [OF. *dangier* (F. *danger*), < L. *dominium*, lordship, < *dominus*, master, lord.] The power of a lord or master; power to dispose of or to harm; also, liability, as to loss or punishment; also, hesitation or reluctance; also, ungraciousness; also, liability or exposure to harm or injury; risk; peril; an instance or cause of peril; also, harm or injury (as, "We put a sting in him, That at his will he may do *danger* with": Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," ii. 1. 17).—**dan'-ger-less**, *a.* Without danger.—**dan'-ger-ous**, *a.* [OF. *dangerous* (F. *dangeroux*)] Haughty; reluctant; fastidious; also, fraught with danger or risk; causing danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; also, in danger from illness (colloq.).—**dan'-ger-ous-ly**, *adv.—**dan'-ger-ous-ness**, *n.—**dan'-ger-some** (-sum), *a.* Fraught with danger. [Prov.]**

dan-gle (dān'gl), *v.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [Cf. Dan. *dangle*, Sw. *dangla*, Icel. *dingla*, *dangle*.] **I. intr.** To hang loosely and swaying; also, to hang about or follow after a person, as if seeking favor; dance attendance. **II. tr.** To make to

dangle; hold or carry swaying loosely.—**dan'gle**, *n.* The act of dangling; also, something that dangles.—**dan'gler**, *n.* **Dan-ish** (dā'nish). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Danes, their country, or their language. *II. n.* The language of the Danes, a Scandinavian tongue.

Dan-ite (dan'it), *n.* [From *Dan*, son of Jacob, who was to be "a serpent by the way": see Gen. xlix. 17.] A member of an alleged secret order of Mormons supposed to have been formed about 1837 and to have been guilty of various atrocious crimes.

dank (dangk). [ME. *danke*; perhaps from Scand.] *I. a.* Wet; oozy; unpleasantly moist or humid; damp. *II. † n.* Wetness; humidity; also, a wet place.—**dank'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dank; damp.—**dank'ly**, *adv.*—**dank'ness**, *n.*

Dan-ne-brog (dan'ē-brog), *n.* [Dan.] The Danish national flag; also, a Danish order of knighthood.

dan-seuse (dān-séz), *n.*; pl. *-seuses* (F. -séz). [F., fem. of *danseur*, dancer, < *danser*, E. *dance*.] A female dancer; a professional female dancer, esp. a ballet-dancer.

Dan-tesque (dan-tesk'), *a.* [See *-esque*.] In the style of the poet Dante (1265–1321); characterized by impressive elevation of style with deep solemnity or somberness of feeling.

dap (dap), *v. i.*; *dapped*, *dapping*. [Prob. var. of *dab*']. To fish by letting the bait fall lightly on the water; also, to dip lightly or suddenly into water.

daph-ne (daf'nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δάφνη*, laurel.] The laurel, *Laurus nobilis*; also, any plant of the thymelæaceous genus *Daphne*, of Europe and Asia, comprising small shrubs of which some species, as *D. mezereum* (see *mezereum*), are cultivated for their fragrant flowers.

dap-per (dap'ēr), *a.* [ME. *dapyr*, pretty, neat: cf. D. *dapper*, G. *tapfer*, brave, stout, gallant.] Neat; trim; smart; also, small and active (as, "And, on the tawny sands and shelves, Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves": Milton's "Comus," 118).—**dap'per-ling**, *n.* A little dapper fellow.—**dap'per-ly**, *adv.*—**dap'per-ness**, *n.*

dap-ple (dap'pl), [Origin uncertain: cf. Icel. *depill*, spot, dot.] *I. n.* A spot or small blotch of coloring; mottled marking, as of an animal's skin or coat; an animal with a mottled skin or coat. *II. a.* Dappled; spotted.—**dap'ple**, *v. t. or i.*; *-pled*, *-pling*. To mark or become marked with spots of color.—**dap'ple-gray**, *a.* Gray with spots or patches of a darker shade.

dar-by (dār'bi), *n.*; pl. *-bies* (-biz). [From *Darby* or *Derby*, proper name.] A plasterer's tool for leveling a surface of plaster; *pl.*, handcuffs or fetters (slang).

Dar-by and Joan (dār'bi and jōn). [Perhaps from an 18th century poem.] The typical "old married couple" contentedly leading a life of placid, uneventful domesticity.

Dar-dan, **Dar-da-ni-an** (dār'dan, dār-da'ni-an). [L. *Dardanus*, *Dardanius*, < Gr. *Δαρδάνιος*, *Δαρδάνιος*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or descended or named from Dardanus, mythical ancestor of the Trojan race; Trojan. *II. n.* A Trojan.

dare (dār), *v.*; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. *dare* or *dares*, pret. *dared* or *durst*, pp. *dared*, ppr. *daring*. [AS. *dear*, *dærr*, 1st and 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *durran*, akin to OHG. *giturran*, Goth. *gaduursan*, dare, Gr. *θραύς*, bold, Skt. *dhars-*, dare.] *I. intr.* To have the necessary courage or boldness for something; be bold enough: followed by an infinitive expressed (with or without *to*) or understood. *II. tr.* To have the necessary courage for; venture on; also, to venture to expose one's self to; meet defiantly; also, to defy or challenge; seek to provoke (one) to action, as by asserting his lack of courage.—**dare**, *n.* Daring; or boldness; also, an act of daring or defying; a defiance; a challenge.—**dare/dev'il**. *I. n.* One ready to dare the devil, or fearing nothing; one who is recklessly daring. *II. a.* Recklessly daring.—**dare/dev'il-try**, **dare/dev'il-ry**, *n.*—**dare'ful**, *a.* Full of daring.—**dar'er**, *n.*

darg (dārg), *n.* [ME. *dawerk*, 'day work.'] A day's work; also, a certain quantity of work; a set task. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

dar-ic (dar'ik), *n.* [Gr. *δαραϊκός*; from Pers.] A gold coin, also a silver one, of ancient Persia.

dar-ing (dār'ing), *n.* The act of one that dares; adventur-

ous courage; boldness; intrepidity.—**dar'ing**, *p. a.* That dares; bold; intrepid; adventurous; audacious.—**dar'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dar'ing-ness**, *n.*

dark (dārk), *a.* [AS. *deorc*, dark: cf. OHG. *tarchanjan*, conceal.] Devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; also, radiating or reflecting little light; dim; also, approaching black in hue (as, a *dark* brown); not fair (as, a *dark* complexion); also, devoid of moral or spiritual light; evil; wicked; iniquitous; also, characterized by or producing gloom; cheerless; dismal; sad; also, sullen; frowning; also, obscure to the understanding; difficult to interpret or explain; also, hidden or secret; also, silent or reticent; also, about whom or which little or nothing is known; also, unable to see; hence, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened; destitute of knowledge or culture.—**dark ages**. See *ages in history*.—**dark horse**, a race-horse whose performances or capabilities are not generally known; any competitor concerning whom nothing certain is known or who unexpectedly comes to the front; one unexpectedly brought forward for or receiving a nomination, as in a political convention, as in case of inability to agree upon any of the leading candidates.—**dark lantern**, a partially inclosed hand-lantern whose light can be obscured by an opaque slide or cover at the opening.—**dark room**, in *photog.*, a room from which the actinic rays of light have been excluded by using only a ruby or orange-red illumination: used for the manufacturing, handling, and developing of photographic plates, etc.—**dark**, *n.* Darkness; also, the dark time; night; nightfall; also, a dark place; also, a dark color; also, obscurity; also, secrecy; also, ignorance.—**dark**, *v. i. or t.* To darken. [Obs. or archaic].—**dark'en**, *v. i. intr.* To become dark or darker; become obscure; grow clouded, as with gloom or anger; become blind. *II. tr.* To make dark or darker; deprive of light; shut out the light of; obscure; dim; cloud; render gloomy; sully; make blind; deprive of mental or spiritual light.—**dark'en-er**, *n.*—**dark'ey**, *n.* See *darky*.—**dark'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dark.

dar-kle (dār'kl), *v.*; *-kled*, *-kling*. [From *darkling*, *adv.*, taken as ppr.] *I. intr.* To appear dark; show indistinctly; also, to grow dark; become dark with anger, etc. *II. tr.* To render dark or obscure.

dark-ling (dār'klng). [See *-ling*']. *I. adv.* In the dark; in darkness. See Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," ii. 2. 86. *II. a.* Being or occurring in the dark; dark; darkness; obscure.

dark-ly (dār'kl), *adv.* In a dark manner.

dark-ness (dār'knes), *n.* The state or quality of being dark; absence or deficiency of light; gloom; sorrow or trouble; wickedness or evil; obscurity; concealment; blindness; ignorance.—**prince of darkness**. See under *prince*.

dark-some (dār'ksum), *a.* Dark or darkish; somber; gloomy; obscure.—**dark'some-ness**, *n.*

dark-y (dār'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). A negro. [Colloq.]

dar-ling (dār'ling). [AS. *deorling*, < *deore*, E. *dear*']. *I. n.* A person very dear to another; one much beloved; hence, a person or thing in great favor. *II. a.* Very dear; dearly loved; favorite.

darn¹ (dārn), *v. t. or i.* [Origin uncertain.]

To mend (clothes, etc., or a rent or hole) with rows of stitches run to and fro side by side, sometimes with crossing and interwoven rows to fill up a gap; sew with such stitches, as in embroidery.—**darn**¹, *n.* An act of darning; a darned place in a garment, etc.

darn² (dārn), *v. t.* A perverted form of *damn* as used in imprecations, etc.: as, "Under great pressure of provocation Sam Lawson freely said, 'Darn it!'" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxx.).

dar-nel (dār'nēl), *n.* [ME. *darnel*: cf. F. dial. *darnelle*.] An annual grass, *Lolium temulentum*, found as a weed in grain-fields, with seed reputed to have narcotic and poisonous properties; also, any grass of the genus *Lolium*.

darn-er (dār'nēr), *n.* One who darns; also, a darning-needle (implement).

darn-ing (dār'ning), *n.* The act of one who darns; the result produced; articles darned, or to be darned.—**darn'**



Obverse. Reverse.
Daric, in the British Museum.

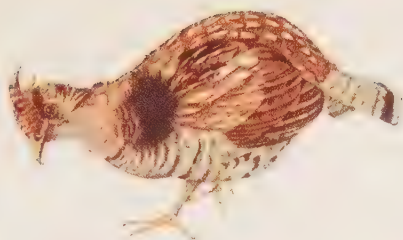


Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

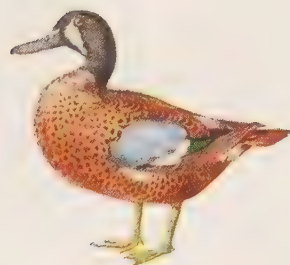
fat, fate, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, çlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;



Canvasback



Ruffed Grouse, or Partridge, or Pheasant



Blue-winged Teal



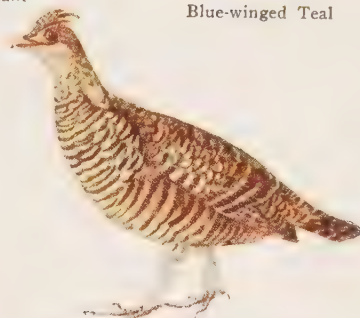
California Partridge,
or Helmet-quail



Woodcock



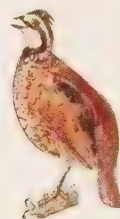
Golden Plover, or Field-plover



Prairie-hen, or Pinnated Grouse



Redhead, or American Pochard



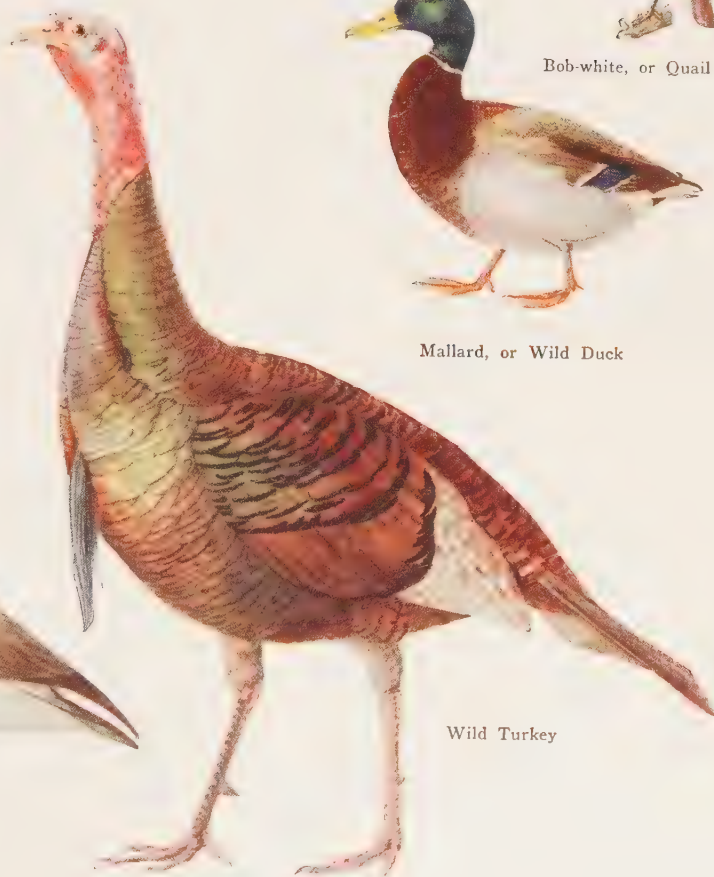
Bob-white, or Quail



Mallard, or Wild Duck



Canada Goose



Wild Turkey

GAME-BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

ing-nee'dle, *n.* A long needle with a long eye, used in darning; also, a dragon-fly ('devil's darning-needle').

dar-rein (dar'ān or da-rān'), *a.* [OF. *derrain*, ult. < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back, behind: cf. *dernier*.] In old law, last; *dernier*: as, *darrein* presentment (the last or previous presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice regarded as proof of the right to make presentation).

dart (dārt), *n.* [OF. *dart* (F. *dard*); prob. from Teut.] A long, slender, pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand or otherwise; also, something resembling such a weapon, as the sting of an insect; a seam uniting two edges of cloth, etc., where a piece has been cut out to adjust the fit of a garment; also, the act of darting; a sudden, swift movement.

—**dart**, *v.* **I. tr.** To throw with a sudden thrust, as a dart; throw or thrust suddenly and rapidly; shoot; emit; also, to pierce with or as with a dart. **II. intr.** To throw a dart or other missile weapon; also, to move swiftly, like a dart; spring or start suddenly and run swiftly. —**dart'er**, *n.* One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart; also, one who or that which darts or moves swiftly; specif., any fish of the American subfamily *Etheostominae*, comprising small fresh-water fishes which dart quickly when disturbed; also, a snake-bird. —**dart'ing-ly**, *adv.*



Dart (Etheostoma flabellare).

dar-tle (dār'tl), *v. t. or i.* [Freq. of *dart*.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly: as, "They would fain see, too, My star that *dartles* the red and the blue" (Browning's "My Star").

dartre (dār'tr), *n.* [F.] In *pathol.*, any of various cutaneous diseases, esp. herpes. —**dar-trous** (dār'trus), *a.*

dart-snake (dār'tsnāk), *n.* Any of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*: so called from the manner in which they dart on their prey.

Dar-win-i-an (dār-win'-i-ān), **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the English naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82) or his doctrines. **II. n.** A follower of Charles Robert Darwin; one who accepts Darwinism. —**Dar'win-ism**, *n.* The body of biological doctrine maintained by Charles Robert Darwin respecting the origin of species as derived by descent, with variation, from parent forms, with the perpetuation, as by a process of natural selection, of those best adapted to survive in the struggle for existence. —**Dar'win-ist**, **Dar'win-ite** (-it), *n.*



Dart-snake (Acontias meleagris).

dash (dash), *v.* [ME. *daschen*; prob. from Scand.] **I. tr.** To strike violently, esp. so as to break to pieces; smash; also, to throw or thrust violently or suddenly; impel violently; also, to splash violently against something; apply roughly as by splashing; also, to splash with water, etc.; mark with or as with splashes; extinguish (a fire) by throwing water on it; also, to throw something into so as to produce a mixture; qualify or adulterate by admixture; also, to ruin or frustrate (hopes, plans, etc.); also, to depress or dispirit; confound or abash; also, to write or sketch (down or off) hastily; cancel (writing); mark with a dash; underline; also, a euphemism for *damn* as used in imprecations, etc. **II. intr.** To strike with violence; also, to move with violence; rush; also, to make an ostentatious display (colloq.). —**dash**, *n.* A violent blow or stroke; fig., a check or discouragement; also, the throwing or splashing of water, etc., against a thing; the sound of the splashing; the water, etc., splashed; also, a small spot or patch, as of color; a small quantity of anything thrown into or mingled with something else; a touch or tinge; also, a hasty stroke, as

of a pen; hence, a line produced by or as by such a stroke; a horizontal line of varying length, used in writing and printing as a mark of punctuation (as to note an abrupt break or pause in a sentence, or to begin and to end a parenthetical clause), as an indication of omission of letters or words or of intermediate terms of a series, as a dividing line between distinct portions of matter, and for other purposes; a short line used in musical notation, as a vertical one placed over or under a note to indicate a staccato effect; also, an impetuous movement; a rush; a sudden onset; a sprint or short race (as, a hundred-yard *dash*); hence, spirited action; vigor in action or style; also, an ostentatious display (colloq.: as, to cut a *dash*). —**dash'board**, *n.* A board or leather apron on the fore part of a vehicle, to protect the occupants from mud, etc.; a similar protection against spray, as at the bow of a launch; also, a paddle of a paddle-wheel.

da-sheen (da-shēn'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of F. *de Chine*, of China, whence the plant is supposed to have been derived.] A variety of the taro, *Caladium colocasia*, introduced into the southern U. S. from the West Indies, and cultivated for its edible corms and tubers, which are used like potatoes; also, a corm or a tuber of this plant. Cf. *taro* and *caladium*.

dash-er (dash'ēr), *n.* One who or that which dashes; the plunger of a churn; a dashboard; a dashing or ostentatious person (colloq.).

dash-ing (dash'ing), *p. a.* That dashes; splashing; impetuous; spirited or lively; brilliant or showy; stylish. —**dash'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dash-pot (dash'pōt), *n.* A device for checking motion in a mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber in which the movement of a piston is retarded by a cushion of air or liquid.

dash-y (dash'i), *a.* Dashing; brilliant or showy; stylish.

das-tard (das'tārd), [ME. *dastard*; prob. connected with *daze*.] **I. n.** A dullard; also, a base or sneaking coward. **II. a.** Characterized by base cowardice. —**das'tard-ly**, *a.* Like or characteristic of a dastard; characterized by base cowardice. —**das'tard-li-ness**, *n.* —**das'tard-y**, *n.* Base cowardice. [Archaic.]

das-y-ure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [NL. *Dasyurus*, < Gr. *dasys*, hairy, shaggy, thick, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Any of the small carnivorous marsupials constituting the genus *Dasyurus*, native in Australia, Tasmania, etc.; also, some related animal, as the Tasmanian devil, *Sarcophilus ursinus* ('ursine dasyure') (see phrase under *Tasmanian*). —**das-y-u'rino** (-ū'rin), *a.*



Spotted Dasyure (Dasyurus maculatus).

da-ta (dā'tā), *n.* Plural of *datum*.

dat-a-ble (dā'tā-bl), *a.* That may be dated.

dat-a-ry (dā'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *datarius* (the officer), *dataria* (the office), < *data*, E. *date*.] An officer, now a cardinal, at the head of a certain office or department of the papal Curia whose chief function now is to investigate the fitness of candidates for benefices in the gift of the papal see; also, this office or department.

date¹ (dāt), *n.* [OF. *date* (F. *datte*), < L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*: see *dactyl*.] The oblong, fleshy, one-seeded fruit of a species of palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*, forming a staple food in northern Africa, Arabia, etc., and largely exported to other countries; also, the tree bearing this fruit (see *date-palm*).

date² (dāt), *n.* [OF. F. *date*, < ML. *data*, prop. pp. fem. of L. *dare*, give.] An inscription on a writing, coin, etc., specifying the time, or time and place, of execution; also, the time or period of an event or to which anything belongs; a particular point or period of time; also, the time during which anything lasts; duration; also, the end of a period of time (archaic: as, "What Time would spare, from steel receives its *date*," Pope's "Rape of the Lock," iii. 171); also, an appointment made for a particular time (colloq.). —**down**

to date, down to the present time.—**out of date**, out of season; no longer in vogue or style; old-fashioned; obsolete.—**up to date**, up to the present time; also, in accordance with the prevailing standard or style; also used (written *up-to-date*) as an adjective.—**date**², *v.*; *dated*, *dating*. **I. tr.** To mark or furnish with a date; also, to ascertain or fix the date or time of; assign a date or time to; also, to reckon by dates. **II. intr.** To bear a date; also, to be assigned to a particular time or period; have its origin; take its rise; also, to reckon from some point in time.—**date/less**, *a.* Without a date; undated; endless; of indefinitely long duration.—**date/line**, *n.* A line, theoretically coinciding with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich, the regions on either side of which are counted as differing by one day in their calendar dates (occasioned by the difference in time between different points on the earth, due to the (apparent) movement of the sun); also, a line in a letter, newspaper article, or the like, giving the date (and often the place) of origin.

date-palm (dāt'pām'), *n.* The species of palm *Phoenix dactylifera*, which bears dates, having a stem usually from 60 to 80 feet in height, terminating in a crown of pinnate leaves.

date-plum (dāt'plum'), *n.* The fruit of any of several trees of the genus *Diospyros*, as the persimmon, *D. virginiana*; also, any of these trees.

dat-er (dāt'tēr), *n.* One who dates; also, an apparatus for stamping dates.

da-tive (dā'tiv). [*L. dativus*, of or belonging to giving, < *dare*, give.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Indicating one to whom something is given, said, or done; noting a case in declension, in Latin and other languages, used most commonly to indicate the indirect object of a verb, and corresponding to the objective case in English as preceded by *to* or *for*; being in or pertaining to this case. **II. n.** The dative case, or a word in that case.—**da-ti-val** (dā-ti'vāl), *a.*—**da'tive-ly**, *adv.*

da-to (dā'tō), *n.*; pl. -*tos* (-tōz). [Philippine Sp.] In the Philippines, a native chief or governor; also, the head-man of a barrio.

dat-o-lite (dāt'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. διατεῖσθαι*, divide, + *λίθος*, stone.] A native complex silicate containing boron and calcium, occurring commonly in glassy, variously colored crystals.

dat-to (dāt'tō), *n.* See *dato*.

da-tum (dāt'tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tā). [*L.*, pp. neut. of *dare*, give.] A fact given, afforded, or taken for use, as for a basis of reasoning; any fact from which conclusions may be drawn; a fact in connection with a subject: commonly in *pl.*—**datum level, plane, or line**, in *engin.* and *surv.*, a level, etc., from which heights and depths are measured or calculated.

da-tu-ra (dā-tū'rā), *n.* [*NL.*; from *Hind.*] Any plant of the solanaceous genus *Datura*, the species of which have funnel-shaped flowers, prickly pods, and narcotic properties. See *jimson-weed*.

daub (dāb), *v.* [*OF. dauber*, < *L. dealbare*, whiten, plaster, < *ds-*, completely, + *albus*, white.] **I. tr.** To cover or coat with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster; also, to smear; soil or defile; also, to paint unskilfully; deck ostentatiously; give a specious appearance to; also, to spread (plaster, mud, etc.) on or over something; lay on (paint) unskilfully. **II. intr.** To daub something; paint unskilfully; also, to put on a false show; use flattery (now only prov. Eng.).—**daub**, *n.* Material, esp. of an inferior kind, for daubing walls, etc.; anything daubed on; fig., flattery (prov. Eng.); also, an act of daubing; also, a smear; a crude, inartistic painting.—**daub'er**, *n.* One who or that which daubs; an

unskilful painter; anything to daub with, as a brush to spread blacking upon shoes.—**daub'er-y**, *n.* A daubing; the work of a dauber.—**daub'y**, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a daub; also, given to daubing.

daugh-ter (dā'tēr), *n.* [*AS. dohtor* = *D. dochter* = *G. tochter* = *Icel. dóttir* = *Goth. dauhtar*; akin to *Gr. θυγάτηρ*, *Skt. duhitār*, daughter.] A female child or person in relation to her parents; a daughter-in-law; a familiar term of address to a woman or girl from an older person, an ecclesiastic, etc.; any female descendant; one related as if by the ties binding daughter to parent; a female person looked upon as the product or result of particular agencies, forces, influences, etc.; anything (personified as female) considered with respect to its origin.—**daugh'ter-in-law**, *n.*; pl. *daughters-in-law*. The wife of one's son.—**daugh'ter-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to, befitting, or like a daughter.—**daugh'ter-li-ness**, *n.*

daunt (dānt or dānt), *v. t.* [*OF. danter, donter* (*F. dompter*), < *L. domitare*, freq. of *domare*, tame, subdue.] To tame; also, to subdue; also, to overcome with fear; intimidate; hence, to abate the courage of; discourage; dispirit.—**daunt'er**, *n.*—**daunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**daunt/less**, *a.* Not to be daunted; fearless; intrepid; bold.—**daunt/less-ly**, *adv.*—**daunt/less-ness**, *n.*

daun-ton (dān'ton), *v. t.* Same as *daunt*. [*Sc.*]

dau-phin (dā'fin), *n.* [*OF. daulphin*, *F. dauphin* (*ML. delphinus*), appar. orig. a proper name used as a surname and later as a title; commonly identified with *L. delphinus*, dolphin.] The distinctive title of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 to 1830.—**dau'phine** (-fēn), *n.* [*F.*] The wife of the dauphin. Also **dau'phin-ess**.

dauw (dou or dā), *n.* [*S. Afr. D.*; from native name.] Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli*. See *zebra*.

dav-en-port

(dav'n-pōrt), *n.*

[From *Davenport*, proper name.] A kind of small writing-table; also, a kind of large sofa or divan, often one convertible into a bed.

dav-it (dav'it), *n.*

[Appar. < *David*, man's name.]

Naut., one of a

pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, fitted with a tackle, etc., for raising, lowering, or suspending a small boat; also, any of various similar hoisting devices.

Dav-y Jones (dā'vi jōnz). *Naut.*,

the spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil.

—**Davy Jones's locker**, the ocean, esp. as the grave of all who perish at sea: as, "One boat's crew of 'em is gone to *Davy Jones's locker*" (*H. Melville's* "Omoo," lxxvi.).

daw¹ (dā), *n.* [*ME. dawge*; akin to

G. dohle.] A jackdaw; also, in fig. use, a simpleton; a sluggard (*Sc.*); a slattern (*Sc.*).

daw² (dā), *v. i.* [*AS. dagian*, < *dæg*, *E. day*.] To dawn. [*Now Sc. and north Eng.*]

daw-dle (dā'dl), *v.*; -*dled*, -*dling*. [*Origin uncertain.*] **I. intr.** To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter. **II. tr.** To waste (time) by trifling; usually with *away*.—**daw'dle**, *n.* One who dawdles; also, the act of dawdling.—**daw'dler**, *n.*—**daw'dling-ly**, *adv.*

dawk (dāk), *n.* See *dak*.

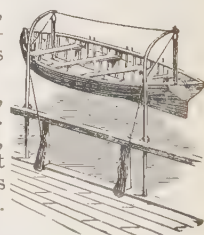
dawn (dān), *v. i.* [*First as in ME. dawninge*, *n.*, for earlier *dawunge*, < *AS. dagung*, daybreak, dawn, < *dagian*, *E. daw*².] To begin to grow light in the morning (as, the day dawns); begin to shine, as the sun; fig., to begin to open or develop; also, to begin to brighten with or as with the light of morning (as, "the dawning hills": Tennyson's



Date-palm.



Dauw.



Davits.

"(Enone," 46); hence, to begin to appear; become visible; begin to be perceived.—**dawn**, *n.* The first appearance of daylight in the morning; hence, the beginning or rise of anything.

day (dā), *n.* [AS. *dæg* = D. *dag* = G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. and Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, day.] The interval of light between two successive nights; the time between sunrise and sunset; also, the light of day; daylight; also, the period during which the earth (or a heavenly body) makes one revolution on its axis; the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun ('solar day'); the average length of this interval, twenty-four hours ('mean solar day'); a period reckoned from midnight to midnight and equivalent in length to the mean solar day ('civil day'), as contrasted with a similar period reckoned from noon to noon ('astronomical day'); also, a day's journey; also, the portion of a day allotted to labor (as, an eight-hour day); also, a day as a point or unit of time, or on which something occurs (as, "The third day he shall rise again": Mat. xx. 19); also, a day assigned to a particular purpose or observance (as, settling-day; New Year's Day); a day of settlement or payment; a day fixed for receiving callers, as when a hostess is 'at home'; a day of contest, or the combat or conflict of such a day (as, to win the day); also, a space of time, esp. as allowed for payment, etc.; a particular time or period (often in *pl.*: as, at the present day; in days of old); period of life or activity (often in *pl.*: as, a man honored in his day; to end one's days in peace); period of power or influence (as, a man who has had his day).—**day letter**. See *letter*², *n.*

—**Day of Atonement**, a Jewish fast-day: see *Yom Kippur*.—**day of doom**, the day of judgment.—**day of judgment**, the day of the Last Judgment, at the end of the world. Also (with capitals) *Day of Judgment*.—**days of grace**, days (commonly three) allowed by law or custom for payment after a bill or note falls due.—**days of obligation**. See under *obligation*.—**sidereal day**. See *sidereal*.

dayal (dā-yāl'), *n.* [Hind. *dahiyāl*.] Any of certain song-birds of the East Indies, esp. *Copsichus saularis*.

day-blind-ness (dā'blind'nes), *n.* Hemeralopia.

day-book (dā'būk), *n.* In book-keeping, a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

day-break (dā'brāk), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.

day-coach (dā'kōch), *n.* A railroad passenger-car of the ordinary kind, as distinguished from a sleeping-car, a parlor-car, etc.

day-dream (dā'drēm), *n.* A visionary fancy indulged in while awake; a reverie.—**day=dream**, *v. i.* To indulge in day-dreams.—**day=dream'er**, *n.*

day-flow-er (dā'flou'ēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Commelina*, of the spiderwort family, mostly bearing cymes of small blue ephemeral flowers.

day-fly (dā'fli), *n.*; *pl.* -flies (-fliz). Any insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*; an ephemerid.

day-la-bor (dā'lā'bōr), *n.* Labor performed or hired by the day.—**day=la'bor-er**, *n.*

day-less (dā'les), *a.* Devoid of the light of day; dark; also, not divided into days.

day-light (dā'lit), *n.* The light of day; fig., openness or publicity; also, daytime; also, daybreak.—**daylight saving**, the saving of daylight hours, for more advantageous use, by changes in the reckoning of time to conform to the seasonal changes in the sun's hours of rising and setting, as by the moving forward of the hands of the clock one hour, by a country or community, at a designated time during the spring, with a corresponding moving backward of the hands one hour at a designated time during the autumn. Cf. *summer time*, under *summer*³, *a.*

day-lil-y (dā'lil'i), *n.* Any plant of the liliaceous genus

Hemerocallis, with yellow or orange flowers which commonly last only for a day; also, any plant of the liliaceous genus *Niobe* (or *Funkia*), with white or blue flowers.

day-long (dā'lōng), *a.* Lasting all day.

day-nurs-er-y (dā'nēr'sēr-i), *n.* A nursery for the care of small children during the day, while the mothers are at work.

day-school (dā'skōl), *n.* A school held in the daytime (distinguished from *night-school*); a school held on weekdays (distinguished from *Sunday-school*); a school at which board and lodging are not furnished for the pupils (distinguished from *boarding-school*).

days-man (dāz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -men. An umpire or mediator (archaic: see Job, ix. 33); also, one who works by the day; a day-laborer.

day-spring (dā'spring), *n.* The dawn; daybreak. [Chiefly poetic.]

day-star (dā'stār), *n.* The morning star (see under *morning*); also, the sun (poetic: as, "So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed," Milton's "Lycidas," 168).

day-time (dā'tim), *n.* The time during which there is daylight; the time between sunrise and sunset.

daze (dāz), *v. t.*; *dazed*, *dazing*. [ME. *dasen*; from Scand.]

To stun or stupefy, as by a blow, a shock, strong drink, etc.; confuse or bewilder; dazzle.—**daze**, *n.* The state of being dazed.—**daz-ed-ly** (dāz'ed-lī), *adv.*

daz-zle (daz'zle), *v.*; -zled, -zling. [Freq. of *daze*.] *I. tr.* To

overpower or dim (the vision) by intense light; hence, to bewilder by brilliancy or display of any kind; also, to treat by dazzle-painting, as a vessel. *II. intr.* To be overpowered by light; also, to be overpoweringly bright; fig., to excite admiration by brilliancy.—**daz'zle**, *n.* The act or

fact of dazzling; bewildering brightness; also, dazzle-painting.—**daz'zle-ment**, *n.* The act of dazzling, or the state of being dazzled; also, that which dazzles.—**daz'zle-paint'ing**, *n.* The act or method of painting vessels in

specially designed dazzling patterns of various colors, or the patterns used, employed during the World War to render it difficult for attacking submarines to estimate the course of the vessels accurately. Sometimes called *naval camouflage*.—**daz'zler**, *n.*—**daz'zling-ly**, *adv.*

de (dè), *prep.* [F., < L. *de*, from: see *de-*.] From; of: much used in French personal names, orig. before place-names to indicate place of origin, esp. territorial estate, and hence accepted as evidence of noble or gentle descent, although of no value as evidence, because often assumed without right. Cf. *von*.

de-. [Partly < L. *de-* (OF. *de-*, F. *de-*, usually *dé-*), off, away, down, out, utterly, completely, much, sometimes also with privative or negative force, repr. *de*, *prep.*, from, away or down from, out of; partly < OF. *de-*, *des-*, F. *dé-*, < L. *dis-*, apart, asunder, away, utterly, also with privative, negative, or reversing force: see *dis-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, denoting primarily separation or removal, and hence deprivation, negation, or reversal (cf. *dis-* and *un-*²), used freely, esp. with these latter significations, as an English formative, as in *debloom*, *decivilize*, *deforest*, *dehorn*, *demeritorious*, *deodorant*, *desulphurize*, *dethrone*, *detrain*. In a few cases *de-* has an intensive force, or denotes repetition, as in *decomplex*, *decompound*.

dea-con (dē'kōn), *n.* [AS. *dēacon*, *diacon*, < LL. *diaconus*, < Gr. *διάκονος*, servant, minister, deacon.] A subordinate officer in the early Christian church; in hierarchical churches, a member of the clerical order next below that of priest; in other churches, an appointed or elected officer having variously defined duties.—**dea'con**, *v. t.* To make or ordain deacon; also, to read out (a hymn, etc.), a line or two at a time, for repetition in singing as soon as read (colloq., U. S.); also, to pack (fruit, etc.) with the best specimens on top (slang, U. S.); falsify, adulterate, or doctor (slang, U. S.).—**dea'con-ess**, *n.* A female deacon; in certain Protestant churches, one of an order of women who care for the sick and poor.—**dea'con-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). The office of a deacon; also, deacons collectively.—**dea'con-ship**, *n.*

dead (ded), *a.* [AS. *dēad* = D. *dood* = G. *tot* = Icel. *dauðr* = Goth. *dauths*, dead; all orig. pp. from the Teut. verb-stem represented by E. *die*¹.] Having ceased to live; deprived of life; also, bereft of sensation; benumbed; insen-



Dayal (*Copsichus saularis*).

sible; death-like (as, a *dead faint*); also, having ceased to exist in a particular capacity; deprived of civil rights; without spiritual life or vigor; also, no longer in existence or use; extinct (as, *dead languages*); also, not endowed with life; inanimate; also, infertile or barren; also, deprived of or lacking some animating force or characteristic quality; extinguished, as a fire; tasteless or flat, as liquor; lacking brightness, as a color; without resonance, as sound; also, without vigor or animation; ineffectual or inoperative; inactive or dull (as, the *dead season*); unproductive (as, *dead capital*); out of play (as, a *dead ball*); having been used, or rejected, as type set up or copy for printing; bearing no current, or unconnected with a source of electricity, as a wire or a circuit; also, motionless, or not communicating motion or power (as, the *dead center* on a lathe); characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion, etc. (as, a *dead stop*); also, unvarying or uniform (as, a *dead wall*); complete, absolute, or utter (as, a *dead loss*); unerring (as, a *dead shot*); direct or straight (as, a *dead line*); also, of or pertaining to one who or that which is dead.—**dead angle**, or **dead space**, in *fort.*, an angle or space outside a fortification which cannot be reached by the fire of its defenders.—**dead beat**, one who avoids paying for what he gets, living by evasions; an utterly dishonest, worthless fellow. Cf. *beat*, *n.* [Slang].—**dead heat**, a heat or race in which two or more competitors reach the goal simultaneously.—**dead letter**, a law, ordinance, etc., which has lost its force, though not formally repealed or abolished; also, a letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which, because of faulty address, etc., cannot be delivered, such letters being sent to and handled in a special division or department ('*dead-letter office*') of the general post-office.—**dead load**. See *load*, *n.*—**dead men's shoes**, a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.—**Dead Sea apple**. See under *apple*.—**dead space**. See *dead angle*, above.—**dead steam**, exhaust-steam.—**dead**, *n.* One who is dead, or dead persons collectively (usually with *the*); also, the period of greatest darkness, coldness, etc. (as, the *dead of night*; the *dead of winter*).—**dead**, *adv.* In a dead manner; to a degree suggesting death; with abrupt stoppage of motion, etc.; absolutely or utterly; directly (as, *dead against*; "a *gale dead* from the eastward," Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxxi.).

dead=boat (ded'bēt'), *a.* In *physics*, *clock-making*, etc., beating without recoil; free from oscillation.

dead=born (ded'börn), *a.* Still-born.

dead=cen-ter (ded'sen'tēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, etc., either of two positions of the crank in which the connecting-rod has no power to turn it, occurring when the crank and connecting-rod are in the same straight line, at each end of a stroke.

dead-on (ded'n), *v. I. tr.* To deprive of life; kill (trees) by girdling; benumb; dull; deprive of vitality or animation; reduce the motion of; deprive of characteristic quality; reduce in brilliance, resonance, etc.; make impervious to sound, as a floor. **II. intr.** To become dead.—**dead=en-er**, *n.*—**dead=en-ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which deadens; that which deadens color, sound, etc.; a clearing made by deadening trees (U. S.).

dead-er (ded'ēr), *n.* A dead person; a corpse. [Slang.]

dead-eye (ded'ī), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block encircled by a rope or an iron band and pierced with three holes; esp., either of a pair of such blocks, one fastened to a shroud and the other to a corresponding chain, the two blocks being connected together by a rope (the lanyard) rove through the holes.

dead-fall (ded'fāl), *n.* A trap, esp. for large game, in which a weight falls upon and crushes the prey; also, a mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Tr. OF. *mortemain*: see *mortmain*.] Same as *mortmain*.

dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* One admitted to a theater, allowed to ride in a public conveyance, or granted some

similar privilege having its public price, without payment. [Colloq.]

dead=house (ded'hous), *n.* A building or place where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

dead=light (ded'lit), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter for a cabin-window or port-hole, to prevent water from entering.

dead-li-ly (ded'li-li), *adv.* In a deadly manner.

dead=line (ded'lin), *n.* A line around a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without the liability or penalty of being shot; fig., any line or limit beyond which it is impossible to go with impunity.

dead-li-ness (ded'li-nes), *n.* Deadly quality or character.

dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* A state of affairs in which procedure or decision is for the time impossible, as from mutual opposition or conflict between the persons or parties involved: as, "I have them all at a *dead lock*!—for every one of them is afraid to let go first" (Sheridan's "Critic," iii. 1).—**dead=lock**, *v. t.* To bring to a deadlock.

dead-ly (ded'li), *a.*; compar. *deadlier*, superl. *deadliest*. [AS. *deādlic*.] Subject to death; also, causing death; fatal; poisonous; involving spiritual death (as, a *deadly sin*; the seven *deadly sins*, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth); also, aiming to kill or destroy, or involving such an aim (as, a *deadly foe*; *deadly enmity*); implacable; also, resembling or suggestive of death; death-like; also, excessive (colloq.: as, *deadly haste*).—**dead'ly**, *adv.* [AS. *deādlice*.] Mortally† or fatally†; implacably†; in a manner resembling or suggesting death (as, *deadly pale*); excessively (colloq.: as, *deadly dull*).

dead=march (ded'mārch), *n.* A piece of solemn music suited to accompany a funeral procession, esp. one played at a military funeral.

dead-ness (ded'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dead.

dead=point (ded'point), *n.* Same as *dead-center*.

dead=reck-on-ing (ded'rek'n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's position without astronomical observations, by means of the distances sailed on the various courses as shown by the log and compass, with corrections for currents, etc.

dead=wa-ter (ded'wā'tēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during progress.

dead-weight (ded'wāt'), *n.* The heavy, unrelieved weight of anything inert; also, a heavy or oppressive burden; specif., the lading of a vessel; also, the weight of a railroad-car, etc., as distinct from its load.

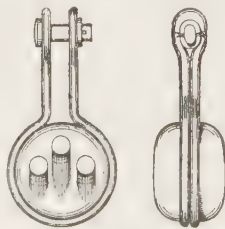
dead=wood (ded'wūd), *n.* The dead limbs upon a tree; dead branches or trees; fig., anything useless; in *ship-building*, a reinforcing built-up body of timber above the keel at either end of a ship.

deaf (def), *a.* [AS. *deaf* = D. *doof* = G. *taub* = Icel. *daufur* = Goth. *daubs*, *deaf*.] Lacking, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, wholly or partially; unable to hear; sometimes, insensible to certain kinds of sounds; also, refusing to listen or to give heed; inattentive; also, dull or muffled, as sound†; also, hollow, empty, barren, or blasted (chiefly prov. Eng.).

—**deaf**, *v. t.* To deafen. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]—**deaf=en**, *v. t.* To make deaf; stun with noise; also, to render (a sound) inaudible, as by a louder sound; in *arch.*, to render impervious to sound.—**deaf=en-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**deaf'ly**, *adv.*—

deaf=mute, *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb, esp. one in whom dumbness is due to congenital or early deafness. Communication with and between deaf-mutes is effected in various ways, as by means of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands, or through lip-reading.—**deaf=ness**, *n.*

deal¹ (dēl), *n.* [MLG. *dele* = D. *deel* = G. *diele*, board, plank.] A board or plank, esp. of fir or pine, and usually more than 7 inches wide and 6 feet



Front and side views of a Deadeye.



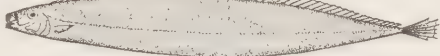
A Single-hand Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ālect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

long, and less than 3 inches thick; such boards collectively; also, wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from.

deal² (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dæl* = D. *deel* = G. *teil* = Goth. *dails*, part, portion, share. Later E. senses are from *deal*², *v.*] A part†, portion†, or share†; a quantity, amount, extent, or degree (as, a good *deal*; a great *deal*); an undefined but considerable or large amount or extent (as, a *deal* of money); also, the act of dealing or distributing; the distribution to the players of the cards used in a game; also, a business transaction (colloq.); a bargain or arrangement for mutual advantage, as in commerce or politics, often a secret or underhand one (colloq.).—**deal**², *v.*; *dealt* (delt), *dealing*. [AS. *dælan* = D. *deelen* = G. *teilen* = Icel. *deila* = Goth. *dailjan*; from the noun (AS. *dæl*, etc.).] **I. tr.** To divide in portions†; also, to distribute among a number of recipients, as the cards required in a game; apportion; also, to give to one as his share or portion; also, to deliver (blows, etc.). **II. intr.** To distribute the cards required in a game; also, to have intercourse (*with*); treat or negotiate (*with*); trade or do business (as, to *deal* with a firm; to *deal* in an article); occupy one's self or itself (*with* or *in*); take action with respect to a thing or person (usually *with*); take effective or successful action (*with*); conduct one's self toward persons in a specified way (as, "Let us *deal* justly": Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 6. 42).—**dealer**, *n.* One who deals or distributes; the player who distributes the cards in a game; also, one who deals with a person, in an article, etc.; a trader, esp. one who buys articles and sells them without altering their condition.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* [See *deal*¹.] Any of the deep-sea fishes constituting the genus *Trachypterus*, characterized by a long, compressed, tape-like body.



Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

deal-ing (dē'ling), *n.* The act of one that deals; distribution; intercourse, as of friendship or business; trading; action with respect to matters or persons; conduct toward others.

dean¹, **dene** (dēn), *n.* [AS. *denu*, valley, akin to *denn*, E. *den*.] A valley; a deep, narrow, wooded valley or dell, esp. one through which a stream flows. [Now chiefly local, Eng., except in place-names.]

dean² (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien* (F. *doyen*), < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < L. *decem*, ten.] A chief of a division of ten†; the chief over ten monks in a monastery†; the head of the chapter of a cathedral or a collegiate church; any of various other ecclesiastical dignitaries, as the head of a division of an archdeaconry ('rural dean'); the head of a faculty, or sometimes its registrar or secretary, in a university or college; the head of certain other bodies; the senior member, in length of service, of any body.—**dean'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The office, jurisdiction, district, or residence of a dean.—**dean'ship**, *n.*

de-an-thro-po-mor-phize (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'fiz), *v. t.*; *-phized*, *-phizing*. [See *de-*.] To divest of anthropomorphic attributes or character.

dear¹ (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēor*.] Hard; severe; grievous; dire: as, "in our *dear* peril" (Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," v. 1. 231). [Archaic.]

dear² (dēr), [AS. *dēore* = D. *dier* = G. *teuer* = Icel. *dýrr*.] **I. a.** Honorable† or worthy†; regarded with esteem or affection (often, when used in address, as in the introduction of a letter, a mere conventional expression of regard); beloved or loved (as, the *dear* ones at home); precious in one's regard (as, our *dearest* possessions; to run for *dear* life); also, of great value or importance†; high-priced, costly, or expensive, as commodities; charging, or marked by, high prices, as a dealer or a season; also, heart-felt†; earnest†. **II. n.** One who is dear; a beloved one: often used in direct address (as, my *dear*).—**dear**², *adv.* Dearly; fondly; also, at a high price, or at great cost.—**dear**², *interj.* An exclamation indicating surprise, distress, or other emotion.

dear-born (dēr'bōrn), *n.* [From *Dearborn*, personal name.] A kind of four-wheeled country carriage used in the U. S.

dear-ly (dēr'li), *adv.* In a dear manner; fondly or affectionately; also, at a high price, or at great cost.—**dear-ness**, *n.*

death (dérth), *n.* [ME. *derthe*, < *dere*, E. *dear*².] Costliness†; also, scarcity and dearth of food; famine; hence, scarcity or scanty supply of anything; want or lack.

dear-y, **dear-ie** (dēr'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A little dear; a darling.

death (deth), *n.* [AS. *dēath* = D. *dood* = G. *tod* = Icel. *dauðr* = Goth. *dauþus*, death; akin to E. *dead* and *die*¹.] The act or fact of dying; the total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions of an animal or plant; [often *cap.*] the annihilating power personified, usually represented as a skeleton; [l. c.] the state of being dead; fig., loss or absence of spiritual life; loss or deprivation of civil life; extinction or destruction; also, bloodshed or murder; also, a cause or occasion of death (as, "The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden *death*": Pope's "Windsor Forest," 132); also, a pestilence (as, the black *death*: see under *black*, *a.*).—**dance of death**. See *macabre*.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dēathbedd*, the grave.] The bed on which a person dies.

death-blow (deth'blō), *n.* A blow causing death. Also fig.

death-cup (deth'kup), *n.* A common, extremely poisonous mushroom (toadstool), *Amanita phalloides*, having a cup-like enlargement which receives the base of the stem; also, the enlargement itself.

death-damp (deth'damp), *n.* The cold sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-ful (deth'fūl), *a.* Full of or fraught with death; deadly; fatal; destructive; also, liable to death; mortal; also, resembling death; death-like.—**death-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**death-ful-ness**, *n.*

death-house (deth'hous), *n.* A building or part of a prison in which persons condemned to death are kept awaiting execution.

death-less (deth'les), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal.—**death-less-ly**, *adv.*—**death-less-ness**, *n.*

death-ly (deth'li), *a.* [AS. *dēathlic*.] Causing death; deadly; also, death-like.—**death-li-ness**, *n.*—**death-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of death.

death-mask (deth'māsk), *n.* A cast of a person's face taken after death.

death-rate (deth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of the number of deaths in a place in a given time to the total population.

death-rat-tle (deth'rat'l), *n.* A rattling sound often heard in the throat of a dying person.

death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* A human skull, esp. as a symbol of mortality.

—**death's-head moth**, the large old-world hawk-moth *Acherontia atropos*, with markings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.



Death's-head Moth.

deaths-man (deths'mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who puts another to death; an executioner. [Archaic.]

death-trap (deth'trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death.

death-ward (deth'wārd), *adv.* Toward death.

death-war-rant (deth'wor'rant), *n.* An official order for the execution of the sentence of death. Also fig.

death-watch (deth'woch), *n.* A watch or vigil beside any one dying or dead; a guard set over a condemned person before execution; also, any of various small insects, as the beetle *Anobium tessellatum*, which make a sound like the ticking of a watch, supposed to presage death.

death-wound (deth'wōnd), *n.* A wound that causes death.

death-y (deth'i). **I. a.** Death-like; deathly. **II. adv.** Deathly.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n̄*, F. *bonbon*; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

deave (dēv), *v. t.*; *deaved, deaving*. [= *deaf, v.*] To make deaf; deafen. [Now prov.]

de-ba-cle (dē-bā'kl or -bak'), *n.* [F. *débacle*, < *débâcler*, unbar, clear, break up as ice, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *bâcler*, bar, < L. *baculum*, stick, rod.] A breaking up of ice in a river; a violent rush of waters, carrying along debris; hence, a general break-up, rout, or overthrow.

de-bar (dē-bār'), *v. t.*; *-barred, -barring*. [OF. *debarrier*, *desbarrier* (F. *débarrer*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *barrer*, E. *bar, v.*] To bar out or exclude from a place or condition; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.; also, to prevent or prohibit (an action, etc.).—**de-bar'ment**, *n.*

de-bark (dē-bārk'), *v. t. or i.* [F. *débarquer*, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *barque*, E. *bark*³.] To disembark.—**de-bar-ka-tion** (dē-bār-kā'shən), *n.*

de-bar-rass (dē-bār'ās), *v. t.* [F. *débarrasser*: cf. *embar-rass*.] To disembarrass; disencumber: as, "Mrs. Vane . . . wore a thick mantle and a hood . . . Of these Triplet débarrassed her" (Read's "Peg Woffington," xiii.).

de-base (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; *-based, -basing*. [See *de-* and *base*¹.] To lower in rank or dignity†; also, to decry† or depreciate†; also, to reduce in quality or value; make base; adulterate; specif., to depreciate (coin), as by admixture of an alloy.

—**de-base'ment**, *n.* The act of debasing, or the state of being debased; also, something debasing.—**de-bas'er** (-bā'sēr), *n.*—**de-bas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-bat-a-ble (dē-bā'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being debated; subject to controversy or contention.—**debata-ble land**, land in dispute, as a border district between two countries that is claimed by both. Also fig.

de-bate (dē-bāt'), *v.*; *-bated, -bating*. [OF. *debatre* (F. *débattre*), < *de-* (see *de-*) + *batre*, beat, E. *bate*¹.] **I. intr.** To fight†, contend†, or quarrel†; also, to engage in discussion, esp. in a legislative or other public assembly; also, to deliberate or consider. **II. tr.** To contend for or over (archaic: as, "We two had turn'd the battle's tide, In many a well-debated field," Scott's "Rokeby," i. 16); also, to dispute about; discuss or argue (a question), as in a public assembly; also, to deliberate upon or consider.—**de-bate'**, *n.* [OF. *debat* (F. *débat*).] Strife or contention (archaic); also, contention by argument; discussion; a discussion, esp. of a public question in an assembly; also, deliberation or consideration.—**de-bat'er** (-bā'tēr), *n.*—**de-bat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-bauch (dē-bāch'), *v.* [F. *débaucher*, OF. *desbaucher*, < *de-* (see *dis-*) + *baucher*, of uncertain origin and meaning.] **I. tr.** To lead away, as from allegiance or duty; also, to seduce from virtue or morality; esp., to corrupt by sensuality, intemperance, etc.; in general, to corrupt or pervert; deprave; vitiate; also, to vilify† or depreciate†. **II. intr.** To indulge in a debauch.—**de-bauch'**, *n.* [F. *débauche*.] A period of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, esp. in drinking; also, the practice of such indulgence; debauchery.—**deb-au-chee** (deb-ā-shē'), *n.* [F. *débauché*, pp.] One addicted to excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures; one given to debauchery.—**de-bauch'er**, *n.*—**de-bauch'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). Seduction from allegiance or duty; also, seduction from virtue or morality; esp., excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures; intemperance.—**de-bauch'ment**, *n.*

de-ben-ture (dē-ben'tūr), *n.* [L. *debentur*, 'there are owing.'] A certificate of indebtedness signed by an officer, esp. of a government; a certificate of drawback issued at a custom-house; an instrument in which a corporation or company acknowledges indebtedness for a specified sum on which interest is due until the principal is paid.—**de-ben-tured**, *a.* Furnished with or secured by a debenture.

deb-ile (deb'il), *a.* [L. *debilis*, < *de-* priv. + *habilis*, E. *able*.] Weak; feeble. [Archaic.]

de-bil-i-tate (dē-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; *-tated, -tating*. [L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare*, < *debilis*: see *debile*.] To make weak or feeble; weaken; enfeeble.—**de-bil-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *debilitatio*(n-).] The act of debilitating; debilitated condition.—**de-bil'i-ta-tive**, *a.* Tending to debilitate.

de-bil-i-ty (dē-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *debilitas*, < *debilis*: see *debile*.] The state of being weak or feeble; weakness; esp., a condition of the body in which the vital functions are feebly discharged.

deb-it (deb'it), *n.* [L. *debitum*, something owed: see *debt*.] A debt†; the recording or an entry of debt in an account; the side (left-hand) of an account on which such entries are made (opposed to *credit*); a balance against one in an account.—**deb'it, v. t.**; *-ited, -iting*. To charge with a debt; also, to charge as a debt; enter upon the debit side of an account.

de-blat-e-rate (dē-blat'e-rāt), *v. i.*; *-rated, -rating*. [L. *deblateratus*, pp. of *deblaterare*, < *de-*, away, + *blaterare*, talk foolishly, babble: cf. F. *déblâter*.] To babble; prate; rail against something.—**de-blat-e-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*

de-bloom (dē-blōm'), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To remove the bloom or fluorescence from (an oil).

deb-o-nair (deb-ō-nār'), *a.* [OF. *debonaire* (F. *débonnaire*), orig. phrase, *de bon aire*, 'of good disposition.'] Of gentle disposition†; also, of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; gay.—**deb-o-nair'ly**, *adv.*—**deb-o-nair'ness**, *n.*

de-bosh (dē-bosh'), *v.* Archaic form of *debauch*.

de-bouch (dē-bōsh'), *v. i.* [F. *déboucher*, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek, mouth.] To march out from a narrow or confined place into open country, as a body of troops; hence, in general, to issue or emerge.—**dē-bou-ché** (dā-bō-shā), *n.* [F.] A place where troops may debouch; any place of exit; an opening; an outlet.—**de-bouch'ment**, *n.* The act or fact of debouching; also, a debouchure.—**de-bou-chure** (F. dā-bō-shür), *n.* [Appar. a pseudo-French formation, on the analogy of (F.) *embouchure*.] A mouth or outlet, as of a river or a pass: as, "The next morning I reached the *debouchure* of the Jordan" (Kinglake's "Eothen," xiii.).

de-bris (dā-brē' or dā'brē, Brit. deb'rē), *n.* [F. *débris*, < OF. *debrisier*, break down, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *brisier*, break: cf. *bruiser*.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins; fragments; rubbish; in *geol.*, an accumulation of loose fragments of rock, etc.

debt (det), *n.* [OF. *dete* (F. *dette*), < ML. *debita*, for L. *debitum*, something owed, prop. pp. neut. of *debere*, owe, lit. 'have or keep from (one),' < *de*, from, + *habere*, have, hold, keep.] That which is owed; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; also, a liability or obligation to pay or render something; the condition of being under such obligation; also, an offense requiring reparation; a sin; a trespass.—**debt'or**, *n.* [OF. *detor* (F. *detteur*), < L. *debitor*, < *debere*.] One who is in debt or under obligations to another; one who receives credit in business transactions (opposed to *creditor*); in *book-keeping*, the debit side of an account.—**debt'or-ship**, *n.*

dē-būt (dā-bū' or dā'bū, F. dā-bū), *n.* [F. < *débuter*, make the first stroke in a game, make one's first appearance, begin, < *dé-* (see *de-*) + *but*, goal, mark.] A first appearance in society or before the public.—**dē-bu-tant** (dā-bū-tānt' or deb-ū-, F. dā-bū-tān), *n.* [F., masc., prop. ppr. of *débuter*.] A man making a début, as an actor or speaker appearing for the first time before the public.—**dē-bu-tante'** (-tānt', F. -tānt), *n.* [F., fem. of *débutant*.] A woman making a début; esp., a young woman during her first season in society.

deca- Form of Gr. *δέκα*, ten, used in combination.

de-ca-cer-ous (de-kas'e-rus), *a.* [See *deca-* and *-cerous*.] Having ten horns or horn-like processes (arms, tentacles, etc.).

dec-ad (dek'ad or -ād), *n.* [L. *decas* (*decad-*), < Gr. *δεκάς* (*dekad-*), < *δέκα*, ten.] The number ten; also, a group of ten; a decade.—**dec'a-dal** (-a-dāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a decad or decade.—**dec'ade** (-ād or -ād), *n.* [F. *décade*, < L. *decas* (*decad-*).] A group, set, or series of ten; esp., a period of ten years; also, a period of ten days substituted for the week in the calendar of the first French republic; also, a division of a literary work, containing ten parts or books.—**dec-ade ring**, a ring used like a rosary in counting prayers, usually having on the circumference ten knobs or bosses of one form for aves, with an additional knob for the pater, and sometimes also a twelfth for the credo.



Decade Ring, with ten knobs for aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

dec-a-dence (dek'a-dens or dē-kā'-dens), *n.* [F. *décadence*, < ML.

decadentia, < L. *de*, from, + *cadere*, fall: cf. *decay*.] A falling off or away from a state of excellence; prosperity, etc.; decline; decay; deteriorated condition: as, "judged by these tests the period . . . exhibited . . . a great *decadence* and deficiency" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.). Also **dec'a-den-cy**. — **dec-a-dent** (dek'ā-dent or dē-kā'dent). [F. *décadent*, < *décadence*.] **I. a.** Falling off or deteriorating; being in a state of decline or decay; also, pertaining to or suggestive of the decadents. **II. n.** One who is decadent; esp., one of a group of French (and other) writers and artists toward the end of the 19th century whose work was characterized by great refinement or subtlety of style with a marked tendency toward the artificial and abnormal, and was thus held to exemplify a general decadence. — **dec'a-dent-ly**, *adv.*

dec-a-gon (dek'ā-gon), *n.* [See *deca-* and *-gon*.] A plane figure having ten angles and ten sides. — **de-cag-o-nal** (dek'ā-gō-nal), *a.*

dec-a-gram, **dec-a-gramme** (dek'ā-gram), *n.* [F. *déca-gramme*: = E. *deca-* + *gram*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of weight equal to 10 grams, or 0.3527 ounce avoirdupois.

dec-a-he-dron (dek'ā-hē'drōn), *n.*; pl. *-drons* or *-dra* (-drā). [See *deca-* and *-hedron*.] A solid figure having ten faces. — **dec-a-he'dral**, *a.*

de-cal-ci-fy (dē-kāl'si-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *de-*.] To deprive, as a bone, of lime or calcareous matter. — **de-cal'ci-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shōn), *n.*

de-cal-co-ma-ni-a (dē-kāl-kō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, transfer a tracing of (cf. *calc*)², + *manie*, E. *mania*.] The art or process of transferring pictures or designs from specially prepared paper to china, glass, etc.; the piece of paper bearing such a picture or design, or the picture or design as transferred.

de-ca-les-cence (dē-kā-les'ēns), *n.* [See *de-* and *calescent*.] In the heating of iron, the sudden absorption of heat observed as it passes a certain temperature. — **de-ca-les'cent**, *a.*

dec-a-li-ter, **dec-a-li-tre** (dek'ā-lē-tēr), *n.* [F. *décalitre*: = E. *deca-* + *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to 10 liters, 9.08 quarts U. S. dry measure, or 2.64 gallons U. S. liquid measure.

dec-a-logue (dek'ā-log), *n.* [F. *décalogue*, < LL. *decalogus*, < Gr. *δεκάλογος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *λόγος*, word, speech.] [Also *cap*.] The ten commandments. See *commandment*.

dec-a-me-ter, **dec-a-me-tre** (dek'ā-mē-tēr), *n.* [F. *décamètre*: = E. *deca-* + *meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.8 feet.

de-camp (dē-kamp'), *v. i.* [F. *décamper*, < *dē-* (see *dis-*) + *camper*, encamp.] To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; also, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously (as, "My uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town": Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," vi. 6); take one's self off. — **de-camp'ment**, *n.*

dec-a-nal (dek'ā-nal or dē-kā'nal), *a.* [LL. *decanus*: see *dean*.] Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

dec-ane (dēk'an), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten (with reference to the atoms of carbon).] In *chem.*, a hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₂₂, of the methane series, occurring in several isomeric forms.

de-cant (dē-kant'), *v. t.* [F. *décanter*, < ML. *decanthare*, < L. *de*, from, + ML. *canthus*, *cantus*, corner, side, E. *cant*.] To pour off gently, as liquor, without disturbing the sediment; also, to pour from one vessel into another; pour, as from or into a decanter. — **de-can-ta-tion** (dēkan-tā'shōn), *n.* The act or process of decanting. — **de-cant'er**, *n.* One who decants; also, a vessel used for decanting, or for receiving decanted liquors; a vessel, usually an ornamental bottle, from which wine, water, etc., are served at table.

de-cap-i-tate (dē-kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-tating*. [ML. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *caput*, head.] To cut off the head of; behead; kill by beheading; fig., to remove summarily from office (slang, U. S.). — **de-cap-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shōn), *n.* — **de-cap'i-ta-tor**, *n.*

dec-a-pod (dek'ā-pod). [NL. *Decapoda*, pl., < Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *πούς* (ποδ-), foot.] **I. n.** Any of the *Decapoda*, an order of ten-footed crustaceans, which includes the lobsters, crabs, etc.; also, any of the *Decapoda*, an order of ten-

armed dibranchiate cephalopods, which includes the cuttlefishes, squids, etc. **II. a.** Belonging to the *Decapoda*; having ten feet or legs. — **de-cap-o-dous** (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.*

de-car-bo-nate (dē-kār'bō-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [See *de-*.] To deprive of carbon or carbonic acid.

de-car-bon-ize (dē-kār'bō-nīz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. Same as *decarburiize*. — **de-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-bō-nī-zā'shōn), *n.*

de-car-bu-rize (dē-kār'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; *-rized*, *-rizing*. [See *de-*.] To deprive of carbon, wholly or in part, as cast-iron in making steel. — **de-car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'shōn), *n.*

dec-a-ster (dek'ā-sēr), *n.* [F. *décastère*: = E. *deca-* + *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of volume equal to 10 steres.

dec-a-stich (dek'ā-stik), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *στίχος*, row, line.] A poem of ten lines.

dec-a-style (dek'ā-stil), *a.* [Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *στυλος*, pillar, column.] Having ten columns in front, as a temple or a portico.

de-cas-u-al-ize (dē-kazh'ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [See *de-*.] To render no longer casual; change from a casual, irregular, or uncertain condition by giving a regular or permanent character: as, to *decasualize* labor by providing steady employment. — **de-cas'u-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shōn), *n.*

dec-a-syl-la-ble (dek'ā-sil'ā-bl), *n.* [See *deca-*.] A line of ten syllables. — **dec'a-syl'lab'ic** (-si-lab'ik), *a.*

de-cath-lon (de-kath'lon), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *ἄθλον*, *ἄθλος*, contest.] An athletic contest comprising ten different exercises or events, and won by the contestant having the highest total score.

de-cay (dē-kā'), *v.* [OF. *decair* (also *dechaer*, F. *déchoir*, < L. *de*, from, + *cadere*, fall: cf. *decadence*).] **I. intr.** To fall away from a state of excellence, prosperity, etc.; deteriorate; become impaired; decline; also, to fall into ruin; waste or wear away; specif., to become decomposed; rot. **II. tr.** To cause to decay. — **de-cay'**, *n.* The process of decaying, or the resulting state; a gradual falling into an inferior condition; progressive decline; impairment; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.; a wasting disease, esp. consumption; a falling into ruin; a wasting or wearing away; dilapidation; decomposition or rotting; also, a cause of decaying or deterioration. — **de-cay'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to decay. — **de-cayed'**, *p. a.* Having fallen away or declined from the former state of excellence, well-being, etc.; reduced in fortune (as, "an ancient asylum for superannuated tradesmen and *decayed* householders": Irving's "Sketch-Book," London Antiques); affected with physical decay, as buildings, teeth, fruit, etc. — **de-cay'er**, *n.* — **de-cay'less**, *a.* Not subject to decay.

de-cease (dē-sēs'), *n.* [OF. *deces* (F. *décès*), < L. *decessus*, departure, death, < *decedere*: see *decident*.] Departure from life; death. — **de-cease'**, *v. i.*; *-ceased*, *-ceasing*. To depart from life; die. — **de-ceased'**, *p. a.* Departed from life; dead; esp., lately dead.

de-ce-dent (dē-sē'dent), *n.* [L. *decedens* (-ent), ppr. of *decedere*, depart, withdraw, die, < *de*, from, + *cedere*, go.] A deceased person.

de-ceit (dē-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *deceite*, < L. *decepta*, pp. fem. of *decipere*: see *deceive*.] The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; deception; fraud; cheating; also, an act or device intended to deceive; a trick or stratagem; also, deceiving quality; deceitfulness. — **de-ceit'ful**, *a.* Full of deceit; given to deceiving; misleading; fraudulent; deceptive. — **de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-ceiv-a-ble (dē-sē'vā-bl), *a.* Deceitful or deceptive (archaic); also, that may be deceived. — **de-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ceive (dē-sēv'), *v.*; *-ceived*, *-ceiving*. [OF. *deceveir* (F. *décevoir*, < L. *decipere* (pp. *deceptus*), catch, insnare, deceive, < *de*, from, + *capere*, take.)] **I. tr.** To insnare; also, to cause to believe what is false or to disbelieve what is true; mislead; delude; also, to disappoint (hopes, expectations, etc.); also, to cheat or defraud; also, to beguile or while away (time, etc.). **II. intr.** To practise deceit; act deceitfully. — **de-ceiv'er**, *n.* — **de-ceiv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-cel-er-ate (dē-sel'ē-rāt), *v.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *de-* priv. + *celerare*, quicken, < *celer*, quick: cf. *accelerate*.] **I. tr.** To decrease the velocity of. **II. intr.** To decrease in

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

velocity.—**de-cel-er-a'tion** (ĕ-rā'shən), *n.* The act of decelerating; decrease in velocity; negative acceleration.

De-cem-ber (dē-sem'bēr), *n.* [L. *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year, < *decem*, ten.] The twelfth month of the year, containing 31 days.

de-cem-vir (dē-sem'vēr), *n.*; pl. *-viri* (-vi-rī) or *-virs*. [L., orig. pl., *decemviri*, < *decem*, ten, + *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] One of a commission or council of ten men in ancient Rome, esp. a member of either of two bodies of magistrates appointed respectively in 451 and 450 B.C. to prepare a system of laws and exercising absolute powers of government; hence, a member of any council or ruling body of ten.—**de-cem-vi-ral** (-vi-rəl), *a.*—**de-cem-vi-rate** (-rāt), *n.* [L. *decemviratus*.] The office or government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

de-cen-cy (dē-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [L. *decencia*.] The state or quality of being decent; fitness; conformity to the recognized standard of propriety or good taste; proper regard for modesty or delicacy; respectability; also, something decent or proper; *pl.*, the requirements or observances of decent life or conduct (as, "He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world": Macaulay's "Essays," Machiavelli).

de-cen-na-ry (dē-sen'ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *decennis*: see *decennial*.] A period of ten years; a decennium.

de-cen-ni-ad (dē-sen'i-ad), *n.* A decennium.

de-cen-ni-al (dē-sen'i-əl), [L. *decennis*, of ten years, < *decem*, ten, + *annus*, year.] *I. a.* Of or for ten years; occurring every ten years. *II. n.* A decennial anniversary, or its celebration.—**de-cen'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*—**de-cen'ni-um** (-um), *n.*; pl. *-niums* or *-nia* (-ā). [L., < *decennis*.] A period of ten years; a decade.

de-cent (dē'sent), *a.* [L. *decens* (*decent*-), ppr. of *decere*, be fitting.] Fitting or appropriate; also, comely† or handsome; also, conforming to the recognized standard of propriety or good taste, as in behavior or speech; proper with regard to modesty or delicacy; free from indelicacy; also, respectable or worthy (as, a *decent* family; a very *decent* fellow); of seemly appearance (as, quite *decent* clothes; a very *decent* house); fair, tolerable, or passable (as, a *decent* fortune).

de-cen-ter (dē-sen'tēr), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To put out of center; render eccentric.

de-cent-ly (dē'sent-li), *adv.* In a decent manner; properly; respectably; fairly.—**de'cent-ness**, *n.*

de-cen-tral-ize (dē-sen'trāl-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [See *de-*.] To remove from a center; undo the centralization of (administrative power, etc.).—**de-cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-cen-tre (dē-sen'tēr), *v. t.* See *decenter*.

de-cep-tion (dē-sep'shən), *n.* [OF. *deception* (F. *déception*), < LL. *deceptio*(n-), < L. *decipere*: see *deceive*.] The act of deceiving, or the state of being deceived; also, something that deceives or is intended to deceive; an artifice; a sham or cheat.—**de-cep'tious** (-shus), *a.* Deceitful; deceptive. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," v. 2. 123. [Obs. or rare.]

de-cep-tive (dē-sep'tiv), *a.* [F. *déceptif*, < L. *decipere*: see *deceive*.] Apt or tending to deceive.—**de-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

de-cern (dē-sēr'n), *v. t.* [L. *decernere* (pp. *decretus*), decide, decree, < *de*, from, + *cernere*, separate, decide: see *certain*.] To decide† or determine†; decree by judicial sentence (now only in *Sc. law*); also, to discern.

de-chris-tian-ize (dē-kris'chān-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [See *de-*.] To divest of Christian character.—**de-chris'tian-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-cid-a-ble (dē-si'dā-bl), *a.* That may be decided.

de-cide (dē-sid'), *v.*; *-cided*, *-ciding*. [L. *decidere* (pp. *decisus*), < *de*, from, + *cedere*, cut.] *I. tr.* To determine or settle (a question, controversy, struggle, etc.) by giving victory to one side or the other; adjust or settle (anything in dispute or doubt); also, to bring (a person) to a decision or resolve. *II. intr.* To settle something in dispute or doubt; pronounce a judgment; also, to come to a conclusion; resolve.—**de-cid'ed** (-si'ded), *p. a.* Settled; free from ambiguity; unquestionable; unmistakable; also,

free from hesitation or wavering; resolute; determined.—**de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-cid'ed-ness**, *n.*—**de-cid'er**, *n.*

de-cid-u-a (dē-sid'ū-ā), *n.* [NL., prop. fem. of L. *deciduus*: see *deciduous*.] In *physiol.*, a membrane which arises from the alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the fertilized ovum, and which is cast off at parturition.—**de-cid'-u-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the decidua.—**de-cid'-u-ate** (-āt), *a.* Characterized by or having a decidua (as, a *deciduate* mammal); pertaining to a decidua (as, a *deciduate* placenta, a placenta which is composed in part of a decidua).

de-cid-u-ous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, < *decidere*, fall off, < *de*, from, + *cadere*, fall.] Falling off or shed at a particular season, stage of growth, etc., as leaves, horns, teeth, etc.; shedding the leaves annually, as trees, shrubs, etc.; fig., not permanent; transitory (as, "They discover that all which at first drew them together . . . was *deciduous*, had a prospective end": Emerson's "Essays," Love).—**de-cid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**de-cid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-ci-gram, **de-ci-gramme** (des'i-gram), *n.* [F. *décigramme*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *gramme*: see *gram*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of weight equal to one tenth of a gram, or 1.543 grains.

de-ci-li-ter, **de-ci-li-tre** (des'i-lē-tēr), *n.* [F. *décilitre*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, 6.102 cubic inches, or 0.845 U. S. gill.

de-cil-lion (dē-sil'yən), *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, + E. (*m*)illion.] In Great Britain, the tenth power of a million, represented by 1 followed by 60 ciphers; in France and the U. S., a thousand nonillions, represented by 1 followed by 33 ciphers.—**de-cil'lionth**, *a. and n.*

de-ci-mal (des'i-mal), [L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] *I. a.* Pertaining to tenths, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens: as, a *decimal* fraction (a fraction whose denominator is ten or some power of ten, usually indicated by figures written to the right of the whole number, if any, after a dot or point, the 'decimal point,' and denoting so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc., 3.1, .02, and .126, for example, denoting respectively three and one tenth, two hundredths, and one hundred and twenty-six thousandths); a *decimal* system (any system of counting or measurement whose units are powers of ten). *II. n.* A decimal fraction.—**circulating, recurring, or repeating decimal**, a decimal in which, after a certain point, there is an indefinite repetition of the same digit (specif. called *repeating decimal*) or series of digits (specif. called *circulating decimal*).—**de'ci-mal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To render decimal; reduce to a decimal system.—**de'ci-mal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**de'ci-mal-ly**, *adv.*

de-ci-mate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; *-mated*, *-mating*. [L. *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare*, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] To take a tenth or tithe of or from†; specif., to select by lot and execute every tenth man of (as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of mutineers); hence, to destroy a tenth or any considerable proportion of.—**de-ci-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.*—**de'ci-ma-tor**, *n.*

dé-cime (dā-sēm), *n.* [F., < L. *decima*, fem. of *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] A French copper coin equal to 10 centimes or about 2 U. S. cents.

de-ci-me-ter, **de-ci-me-tre** (des'i-mē-tēr), *n.* [F. *décimètre*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *mètre*: see *meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to one tenth of a meter, or 3.937 inches.

de-ci-pher (dē-si'fēr), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To convert (something in cipher) into ordinary writing; interpret by the use of a key; also, to make out the meaning of (hieroglyphics, poor or partially obliterated writing, etc.); discover the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to trace or understand); also, to find out† or detect†; also, to reveal†; also, to depict†.—**de-ci'pher**, *n.* The interpretation or translation of a cipher or of something in cipher.—**de-ci'pher-a-ble**, *a.* That may be deciphered.—**de-ci'pher-er**, *n.*—**de-ci'pher-ment**, *n.* The act of deciphering; interpretation, as of something written in cipher.

de-ci-sion (dē-sizh'ən), *n.* [L. *decisio*(n-), < *decidere*: see *decide*.] The act of deciding; determination, as of a question or controversy; a judgment, as one formally pronounced

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, tlect, agōny into, ūnite, (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

by a court; a making up of one's mind; a resolution; also, the quality of being decided; firmness, as of character.

de-ci-sive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* [ML. *decisivus*, < L. *decidere*: see *decide*.] Serving to decide; determinative; conclusive; beyond question or doubt; unquestionable; also, characterized by or displaying decision (as, "So his lordship decreed . . . *Decisive* and clear, without one if or but": Cowper's "Report of an Adjudged Case," 30); resolute; determined. — **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

de-ci-ster (dēs'i-ster), *n.* [F. *decistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère*: see *stere*.] In the metric system, a unit of volume equal to one tenth of a stère.

de-civ-il-ize (dē-siv'i-liz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized condition. — **de-civ'il-i-za'tion** (-i-li-zā'shon), *n.*

deck (dek), *v. t.* [MD. *decken* (D. *dekken*) = G. *decken*, cover; akin to E. *thatch*.] To cover†; also, to clothe or attire in something ornamental; array; adorn; also, to cover or furnish with or as with a deck. — **deck**, *n.* [= D. *dek*.] A covering†; also, a platform extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, forming a covering for the space below and itself serving as a floor; hence, a platform or part resembling this; a horizontal, platform-like main surface on an aeroplane; also, a pack of playing-cards; that part of a pack which contains the cards required in a particular game; the portion of the pack remaining after the hands have been dealt; also, a small package, as of cocaine or heroin, for illicit sale (colloq.). — **decked**, *a.* Having a deck or decks: as, a three-decked ship. — **deck'er**, *n.* One who or that which decks; also, a vessel, vehicle, etc., having a deck or decks (in composition: as, a three-decker). — **deck=hand**, *n.* A sailor or workman employed on the deck of a vessel.

deck-lo (dek'l), *n.* [G. *deckel*, dim. of *decke*, cover.] In paper-making, any contrivance to keep the paper-pulp from spreading beyond desired limits, thus determining the size or the width of the sheet; also, a deckle-edge. — **deck'le-edge**, *n.* The rough edge of untrimmed paper, formed by the deckle; the ragged edge of hand-made paper. — **deck'le-edged**, *a.* Of paper, having a deckle-edge.

de-claim (dē-klām'), *v.* [L. *declamare* (pp. *declamatus*), < *de-*, away, + *clamare*, cry out, shout.] *I. intr.* To speak aloud rhetorically; make a formal speech or oration; inveigh (*against*); also, to recite in public to exhibit elocutionary skill; also, to speak or write for oratorical effect, without sincerity or sound argument. *II. tr.* To utter aloud in a rhetorical manner; also, to recite as an exercise in elocution. — **de-claim'er**, *n.* — **de-cla-ma-tion** (dek-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *declamatio*(*n*-).] The act or art of declaiming; also, that which is declaimed; a set speech; an exercise in oratory or elocution; impassioned oratory; speech or writing for oratorical effect; in *music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, esp. in recitative and in dramatic music. — **de-clam-a-to-ry** (dē-klam'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *declamatorius*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by declamation; esp., merely rhetorical; stilted.

de-clar-ant (dē-klār'ant), *n.* [L. *declarans* (-ant-), ppr. of *declarare*: see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration: chiefly in legal use.

de-cla-ra-tion (dek-lā-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *declaratio*(*n*-), < *declarare*: see *declare*.] The act of declaring; a positive, explicit, or formal statement, announcement, etc.; an assertion; an affirmation; a proclamation (as, a *declaration of war*); also, that which is proclaimed, or the document embodying the proclamation (as, the *Declaration of Independence*, in *U. S. hist.*, the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain); a statement of goods, etc., liable to duty; in *law*, the formal statement in which a plaintiff presents his claim in an action; a complaint. — **de-clar-a-tive**, **de-clar-a-to-ry** (dē-klar'ā-tiv, -tō-ri), *a.* Serving to declare, make known, or explain; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion.

de-clar (dē-klār'), *v.*; -clared, -claring. [OF. *declarer* (F. *déclarer*), < L. *declarare* (pp. *declaratus*), < *de-*, completely, + *clarare*, make clear, < *clarus*, E. *clear*.] *I. tr.* To make clear or plain†; also, to make known, esp. in explicit or formal terms; proclaim; announce officially; also, to state

emphatically; affirm; also, to manifest or reveal (as, "The heavens *declare* the glory of God": Ps. xix. 1); also, to make due statement of (dutiabie goods, etc.). *II. intr.* To make a declaration; proclaim one's self. — **de-clared'**, *p. a.* Openly or formally made known; avowed; professed. — **de-clar'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-clar'er**, *n.*

de-class (dē-klās'), *v. t.* [F. *déclasser*, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *classe*, E. *class*.] To remove or degrade from one's class (social or other); cause to lose caste or standing.

dé-clas-sé (dā-klā-sā). [F., pp.] *I. a.* Declassed. *II. n.* A declassed person. — **dé-clas-sée** (dā-klā-sā), *a.* and *n.* Fem. of *déclassé*.

de-clen-sion (dē-klen'shon), *n.* [Irreg. (prob. through F. *déclinaison*) < L. *declinatio*(*n*-): see *declination*.] The act or fact of declining, or bending or sloping downward; a sinking down, as of the sun toward setting; also, a sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline; sunken or fallen condition; also, deviation, as from a standard; also, non-acceptance or courteous refusal (rare); in *gram.*, the formation of the cases of a noun, pronoun, or adjective by the addition of inflectional endings to the stem; the setting forth in order of the cases of such a word; a class of such words of a language, grouped according to their inflectional endings. — **de-clen'sion-al**, *a.*

de-clin-a-ble (dē-klī'nā-bl), *a.* [LL. *declinabilis*.] That may be declined; in *gram.*, subject to declension, as a noun.

dec-li-nato (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bent or bending downward or aside.

dec-li-na-tion (dek-li-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *declinatio*(*n*-), < *declinare*: see *decline*, and cf. *declension*.] The act or fact of declining, or bending or sloping downward; descent, as of the sun†; also, deterioration or decline; also, a swerving or deviating, as from a standard; also, a withholding of consent or acceptance; polite refusal; in *astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the celestial pole and the body; in *magnetism*, etc., the deviation of the magnetic needle or compass from the true north and south line of a place; the angular measure of this deviation; in *gram.*, declension†. — **de-cli-na-to-ry** (dē-klī'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [ML. *declinatorius*.] Expressing or implying declination or refusal.

de-cli-na-ture (dē-klī'nā-tūr), *n.* The act of declining or refusing.

de-cline (dē-klīn'), *v.*; -clined, -clining. [OF. *decliner* (F. *décliner*), < L. *declinare* (pp. *declinatus*), bend from, turn aside, avoid, inflect, < *de*, from, + *-clinare* (= Gr. κλίνειν), bend, incline: see *lean*¹.] *I. tr.* To turn aside†; avert†; divert†; deflect†; also, to turn away from (danger, etc.)†; also, to withhold consent to do, enter upon, or accept (as, to *decline* a contest or an offer); refuse; also, to give up† or abandon†; also, to bend or bow down; cause to slope or incline downward; also, to lower† or bring down†; debase†; in *gram.*, to inflect (a noun, pronoun, or adjective) through its cases. *II. intr.* To turn aside†; turn away†; deviate†; diverge†; also, to incline† or tend† (see Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," iii. 2. 44); also, to express courteous refusal; refuse; also, to bend or bow down; slope or incline downward; descend toward setting, as the sun; hence, to draw toward the close, as the day; also, to fall† or come down†; fall or sink morally; fail in strength, vigor, character, value, etc.; deteriorate. — **de-cline'**, *n.* [OF. *declin* (F. *déclin*).] A downward incline or slope; also, progress downward or toward a close, as of the sun or the day; also, a failing or gradual loss, as in strength, vigor, character, etc.; deterioration; diminution; esp., gradual fall in price or value; also, a gradual decay of the physical powers, as in later life; specif., a wasting disease, esp. tuberculosis of the lungs (as, "We must give up mining, or die of *decline*": Kingsley's "Yeast," xiii). — **de-clin'er** (-klī'nēr), *n.*

de-cli-nom-e-ter (dek-li-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *declinare*, bend from: see *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

de-cliv-i-ty (dē-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *declivitas*, < *declivis*, sloping downward, < *de*, down from, + *clivus*, slope.] A downward slope, as of ground: opposed to *acclivity*. — **de-cliv'i-tous**, *a.* — **de-cliv'ous** (-klī'vus), *a.* [L. *declivus*, for *declivis*.] Sloping downward.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ¨, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

de-coct (dē-kok't'), *v. t.* [L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down from, + *coquere*, cook.] To boil down†, or concentrate by boiling†; boil† or cook†; digest in the stomach†; boil (a medicinal substance, etc.) in water, etc., to extract the essence or principles; also, to concoct†.—**de-coct'ion** (-kok'shən), *n.* [L. *decoctio(n)*.] The act of decocting; also, an extract obtained by decocting; a liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and which thus contains the soluble constituents or principles of the substance.

de-code (dē-kōd'), *v. t.*; -coded, -coding. [See *de*.] To translate (a message or the like in a code or cipher) into the original language or form.

de-co-her-e (dē-kō-hēr'), *v. i.*; -hered, -hering. [See *de*.] In *elect.*, to become less united, as the contents of a coherer when it is tapped; of a coherer, to return to normal condition through such tapping or the like.—**de-co-her'ence** (-hēr'ens), *n.* In *elect.*, decohering action.—**de-co-her'er**, *n.* In *elect.*, a device for restoring a coherer to normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave.—**de-co-he'sion** (-hēr'zhən), *n.* In *elect.*, the act of decohering; the effect of decoherence.

de-col-late (dē-kol'āt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck.] To behead; decapitate; in *conch.*, to remove the apex of (a shell).—**de-col-la-tion** (dē-ko-lā'shən), *n.*—**de'col-la-tor**, *n.*

dē-colle-té (dā-kol-tā), *a.* [F. *décolleté*, masc., *décolletée*, fem., pp. of *décolleter*, bare the neck of, < *dé* (see *dis*-) + *collet*, collar.] Having the neck and shoulders exposed, as when wearing a low-necked garment (of a woman, properly *décolletée*: as, "a stout countess of sixty, *décolletée*, painted," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xlviii.); of a garment, low-necked.

de-col-or (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [L. *decolorare*, < *de*- (see *de*-) + *colorare*, E. *color*, *v.*] To deprive of color; bleach.—**de-col'or-ant**. *I. a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching. *II. n.* A decolorant substance or agent.—**de-col-or-a'tion** (-or-ā'shən), *n.*

de-col-or-ize (dē-kul'or-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de*.] To decolor.—**de-col'or-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**de-col'or-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

de-com-plex (dē-kom-pleks), *a.* [See *de*.] Compounded of parts which are themselves complex; repeatedly complex.—**de-com-pos-a-ble** (dē-kom-pō'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being decomposed.—**de-com-pos-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

de-com-pose (dē-kom-pōz'), *v. t. or i.*; -posed, -posing. [F. *décomposer*, < *dé*- (see *dis*-) + *composer*, compose.] To separate or resolve into constituent parts or elements; disintegrate; specif., to rot or putrefy.—**de-com-pos'er** (-pō'zēr), *n.*

de-com-pos-ite (dē-kom-poz'it or dē-kom'pō-zit). [LL. *decompositus*, formed from a compound, < L. *de*- (see *de*-) + *compositus*, E. *composite*.] *I. a.* Compounded more than once; compounded of things already composite: as, a *decomposite* leaf (a *decompound* leaf). *II. n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

de-com-po-si-tion (dē-kom-pō-zish'ən), *n.* [F. *décomposition*, associated with *décomposer*, E. *decompose*, as E. *composition* with *compose*.] The act or process of decomposing, or the state of being decomposed; dissolution; disintegration; decay or putrescence.

de-com-pound (dē-kom-pound'), *v. t.* [See *de*.] To compound a second time or further, or of things already compound; also, to decompose.—**de'com-pound** (-kom-pound). *I. a.* Composed of things which are themselves compound; further or repeatedly compound: as, a *decompound* leaf (in *bot.*, one which is more than once compounded, as when the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf). *II. n.* Something



Decomound Leaf.

further compounded, or composed of parts which are themselves compound.

de-con-cen-trate (dē-kon'sen-trāt), *v. t.*; -trated, -trating. [See *de*.] To change from a concentrated state; break up the concentration of.—**de-con-cen-tra'tion** (-trā'shən), *n.*

de-con-se-crate (dē-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -crated, -crating. [See *de*.] To undo the consecration of; deprive of sacred character.—**de-con-se-cra'tion** (-krā'shən), *n.*

de-con-sid-er (dē-kon-sid'ēr), *v. t.* [F. *déconsidérer*, < *dé*- (see *dis*-) + *considérer*, consider.] To deprive of consideration; discredit; disconsider.—**de-con-sid-er-a'tion** (-er-ā'shən), *n.*

de-con-trol (dē-kon-trōl'), *v. t.*; -trolled, -trolling. [See *de*.] To bring out of a controlled state; release or remove from control: as, to *decontrol* industries subjected to governmental control.—**de-con-trol'**, *n.* The act of decontrolling, or the state of being decontrolled.

dē-cor (dā-kōr), *n.* [F., < *décorer*, decorate, < L. *decorare*: see *decorate*.] Decoration, or a decoration, esp. on the stage; scenic decoration or effect; theatrical scenery.

deco-rate (dek'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decorare*, < *decus*, ornament, akin to *decor*, what is becoming: see *decorous*.] To grace or honor (archaic); also, to furnish or deck with something becoming or ornamental; embellish; also, to confer distinction upon by the badge of an order, a medal of honor, etc.—**dec'o-rat-ed** (-rā-ted), *p. a.* Ornamented; adorned; embellished; in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to the Gothic style prevalent in England throughout the greater part of the 14th century, characterized by more or less elaborate decoration.

—**dec-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [ML. *decoratio(n)*.] The act of decorating; adornment; embellishment; also, that which decorates; an embellishment or ornament; also, a badge of an order, medal, etc., conferred and worn as a mark of honor.

—**Decoration Day**. See *Memorial Day*.—**dec'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to decorate; pertaining to decoration.

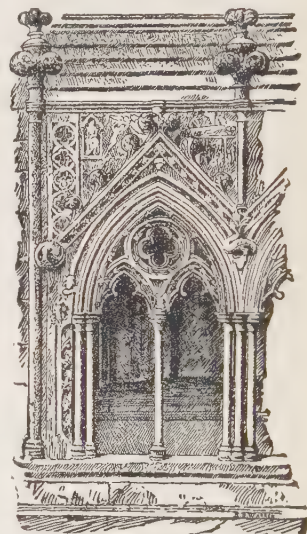
—**dec'o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**dec'o-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*—**dec'o-ra-tor** (-rā-tor), *n.* One who decorates; esp., one who professionally decorates houses or buildings, particularly in their interior.

de-co-rous (dē-kō'rus or dek'ō-), *a.* [L. *decorus*, becoming, seemingly, < *decor*, what is becoming, comeliness, beauty, akin to *decere*, be fitting: see *decent*, and cf. *decorate*.] Characterized by seemliness in conduct, manners, appearance, character, etc.; conforming to the recognized standards of propriety.—**de-co-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**de-co-rous-ness**, *n.*

de-cor-ti-cate (dē-kōr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *decorticans*, pp. of *decorticare*, < *de*- (see *de*-) + *cortex*, bark.] To remove the bark, husk, or outer covering from; fig., to expose; criticize severely.—**de-cor-ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*—**de-cor'ti-ca-tor**, *n.* One who or that which decorticates; a machine or instrument for removing bark.

de-co-rum (dē-kō'rum), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *decorus*: see *decorous*.] That which is proper or seemly; fitness; congruity; propriety; esp., propriety of behavior, speech, dress, etc.; also, an observance or requirement of polite society (as, "A man in distressed circumstances has not time for all those elegant *decorums* which other people may observe": Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," xxvii.).

de-coy (dē-koi'), *n.* [D. *kooi*, cage, pen (cf. D. *de kooi*, 'the cage'), < L. *cavea*, inclosure, E. *cage*.] A pond into which wild ducks or other fowl are lured to permit their capture;



Decorated Architecture. — Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

fig., a place into which persons are enticed; also, a trained bird or other animal used to entice game into a trap or within gunshot; an image of a bird used for the same purpose; hence, a swindler†; one who entices or allures, as into a trap, danger, etc.; also, anything employed to do this; a lure.—**de-coy'**, *v.* **I. tr.** To lure (wild-fowl, etc.) into a snare or within gunshot; also, to entice (persons) by cunning or deception; allure. **II. intr.** To be decoyed.—**de-coy'**=**duck**, *n.* A duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy; a person who entices another, as into a trap or danger.—**de-coy'er**, *n.*

de-crease (dē-kreś'), *v.*; -*creased*, -*creasing*. [*OF. decreistre*, < *L. decrescere*, < *de*, down from, + *crescere*, grow.] **I. intr.** To grow less; diminish gradually; lessen. **II. tr.** To make less; cause to diminish.—**de-crease** (dē-kreś' or dē'kreś), *n.* [*OF. decreis*.] The process of growing less, or the resulting condition; gradual diminution; also, the amount by which a thing is lessened.—**de-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-cree (dē-kre'), *n.* [*OF. decre* (*F. décret*), < *L. decretum*, prop. pp. neut. of *decernere*, decide, decree: see *decern*.] An ordinance or edict promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision; in *law*, a judicial decision; in *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, by which events are foreordained.—**de-cree'**, *v.*; -*creed*, -*creeing*. **I. tr.** To ordain or pronounce by decree; decide authoritatively; also, to determine or resolve (archaic). **II. intr.** To ordain or decide.—**de-cree'a-ble**, *a.* That may be decreed.—**de-cre'er**, *n.*

dec-re-ment (dek'rē-ment), *n.* [*L. decrementum*, < *de-cre-scere*: see *decrease*.] The process or fact of decreasing; gradual diminution; lessening; also, the amount lost by diminution.

de-crep-id (dē-krep'id), *a.* Erroneous form of *decrepit*.

de-crep-it (dē-krep'it), *a.* [*L. decrepitus*, < *de*, down, + *crepare*, rattle, crack, break.] Broken down or weakened by old age; old and feeble; weakened; infirm.

de-crep-i-tate (dē-krep'i-tāt), *v.*; -*tated*, -*tating*. [*L. de*, down, away, + *crepitare* (pp. *crepitatus*), crackle: see *crepitate*.] **I. tr.** To roast or calcine (salt, etc.) so as to cause crackling or until crackling ceases. **II. intr.** To make a crackling noise, as salt in roasting.—**de-crep-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*

de-crep-it-ly (dē-krep'i-ti), *adv.* In a decrepit manner.

de-crep-i-tude (dē-krep'i-tūd), *n.* [*F. décrépitude*.] Decrepit condition; feebleness, as from old age.

de-cre-sen-do (dē-kre-sen'dō, *It.* dā-kre-shen'dō). [*It.*, gerund of *decrescere*, < *L. decrescere*: see *decrease*.] In *music*: **I. a.** Gradually decreasing in force or loudness; diminuendo: opposed to *crescendo*. **II. n.**; pl. -*dos* (-dōz). A gradual decrease in force or loudness; a decrescendo passage.

de-cres-cent (dē-kres'ent), *a.* [*L. decrescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *decrescere*: see *decrease*.] Decreasing; esp., waning, as the moon (see Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," 519).

de-cre-tal (dē-kre'tāl), [*LL. decretalis* (as *n.*, *ML. decretale*), < *L. decretum*: see *decree*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a decree or decrees. **II. n.** A papal decree or epistle authoritatively determining some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law; pl. [*cap.*], the body or collection of such decrees as a part of the canon law.—**de-cre'tal-ist**, **de-cre'tist**, *n.* One versed in the Decretals.

dec-re-to-ry (dek'rē-tō-ri or dē-kre't-), *a.* [*L. decretorius*, < *decernere*, decide, decree: see *decern*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an authoritative decision or decree; definitive; decisive.

de-cry-al (dē-kri'al), *n.* The act of decrying.

de-cry (dē-kri'), *v. t.*; -*cried*, -*crying*. [*F. décrier*, *OF. descrier*, decry, proclaim, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *crier*, *E. cry*.] To cry down; condemn or depreciate by proclamation, as foreign or obsolete coins; also, to reduce the value of by disparaging statements; also, to condemn or disparage openly; attack the reputation of.—**de-cry'er** (-kri'ēr), *n.*

dec-u-man (dek'ū-mān), *a.* [*L. decumanus*, *decimanus*, of the tenth, large (from the notion that every tenth wave, or egg, is a large one), < *decimus*, tenth.] Large or immense, as a wave; in *Rom. antiq.*, pertaining to the tenth cohort (applied to the principal gate of a camp, being that farthest from the enemy).

de-cum-bent (dē-kum'bent), *a.* [*L. decumbens* (-ent-), ppr. of *decumbere*, lie down, < *de*, down, + *cumbere*, lie: cf. *accumbent*.] Lying down; in *bot.*, of stems, branches, etc., lying or trailing on the ground with the extremity tending to ascend.—**de-cum'bence**, **de-cum'ben-cy**, *n.*—**de-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

dec-u-ple (dek'ū-pli). [*L. decuplus*, < *decem*, ten, + *-plus*: see *double*.] **I. a.** Tenfold; ten times as great. **II. n.** A tenfold quantity or multiple.—**dec'u-ple**, *v. t.*; -*pled*, -*pling*. To make ten times as great.

de-cu-ri-on (dē-kū'ri-on), *n.* [*L. decurio(n)*, < *decuria*: see *decury*.] An officer in the ancient Roman army, commanding a company of ten horsemen; the head of a decury; any commander or overseer of ten; also, a member of the senate of an ancient Roman colony or municipality.

de-cur-rent (dē-kur'ent), *a.* [*L. decurrens* (-ent-), ppr. of *decurrere*, run down, < *de*, down, + *currere*, run.] In *bot.*, extending down the stem below the place of insertion, as certain leaves.

de-curve (dē-kērv'), *v. t.*; -*curved*, -*curving*. [*L. de*, down, + *currere*, bend, curve.] To curve downward.—**de-cur-va-tion** (dē-kēr-vā'shən), *n.*

dec-u-ry (dek'ū-ri), *n.*; pl. -*ries* (-riz). [*L. decuria*, < *decem*, ten.] In *Rom. hist.*, a division or company of ten men, or of any number; in general, a division, group, or class.

de-cus-sate (dē-kus'at or dek'u-sāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; -*sated*, -*sating*. [*L. decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, divide in the form of an X, < *decussis*, the number ten (represented by X), < *decem*, ten, + *as*, a unit.] To cross in the form of the letter X; intersect.—**de-cus'sate**, *a.* In the form of the letter X; crossed; having intersections; in *bot.*, of leaves, etc., arranged along the stem in pairs, each pair at right angles to the pair next above or below.—**de-cus-sa-tion** (dē-kus-sā'shən or dek-u-), *n.*

de-dal (dē'dāl), *a.* See *dædal*.

de-dans (dē-dān), *n.* [*F.*, interior, noun use of *dedans*, adv., within.] In *court-tennis*, an open gallery for spectators, at the service end of the court; hence, the spectators.

ded-i-cant (ded'i-kant), *n.* One who dedicates.

ded-i-cate (ded'i-kāt), *v. t.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. [*L. dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, proclaim, devote, consecrate, < *de*, from, + *dicare*, declare.] To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; hence, to devote formally to a particular use; give up wholly or earnestly, as to some person or end; set apart or appropriate; also, to inscribe or address (a book, piece of music, etc.) to a patron, friend, etc., as in testimony of respect or affection.—**ded'i-cate**, *a.* Dedicated. [*Archaic*.]—**ded'i-ca-tee'** (-kā-tē'), *n.* One to whom something is dedicated.—**ded-i-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. dedicatio(n)*.] The act of dedicating, or the fact of being dedicated; the form of words used in dedicating anything; the inscription prefixed or attached to a book, etc., dedicating it to some person.—**ded'i-ca-tor**, *n.*—**ded'i-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of dedication; serving as a dedication.

de-duce (dē-dūs'), *v. t.*; -*duced*, -*ducing*. [*L. deducere* (pp. *deductus*), < *de*, from, + *ducere*, lead: cf. *deduct*.] To lead forth, bring, or convey (archaic); also, to draw or obtain from some source; also, to trace the course of; trace the derivation of; esp., to derive as a conclusion from something known or assumed; infer; also, to deduct†; also, to reduce†.—**de-du'ci-ble** (-dū'si-bl), *a.* That may be deduced.

de-duct (dē-duct'), *v. t.* [*L. deductus*, pp. of *deducere*: see *deduce*.] To take away, as from a sum or amount; subtract; also, to deduct†.—**de-duct-i-ble**, *a.* That may be deducted.—**de-duc'tion** (-duk'shən), *n.* [*L. deductio(n)*.] The act of deducting; subtraction; abatement; that which is deducted; also, the act of deducing; the process of drawing a conclusion from something known or assumed; that which is deduced; a conclusion; in *logic*, inference by



Decurrent Leaf (Thistle).



Decussate Leaves.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; †, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

reasoning from generals to particulars (opposed to *induction*).—**de-duc'tive**, *a.* [L. *deductivus*.] Of the nature of or characterized by deduction, esp. in logic; reasoning deductively.—**de-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-du-pli-ca-tion (dē-dū-pli-kā'shən), *n.* [See *de-*.] In *bot.*, the congenital separation of one organ into two or more.

deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dād* = D. *daad* = G. *that*, deed; from the Teut. verb represented by E. *do*.] That which is done, performed, or accomplished; an act; often, an exploit or achievement; also, action or performance, often as contrasted with words; in *law*, a writing or document executed under seal and delivered in token of agreement or conveyance, esp. one conveying real estate.—**in deed**, in action; hence, in fact or reality; as, "Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but *in deed* and in truth" (1 John, iii. 18). See *indeed*.—**deed**, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed.—**deed'ful**, *a.* Full of deeds; active; effective.—**deed'less**, *a.* Without deeds or action; inactive.

deem (dēm), *v.* [AS. *dēman* = Icel. *dæma* = Goth. *dōmjan*, deem; from the Teut. noun represented by E. *doom*.] **I.** *intr.* To pronounce judgment; also, to form or have an opinion; judge; think. **II.** *tr.* To sit in judgment on; also, to sentence; also, to administer (law: archaic); also, to estimate; also, to decreet or ordain; also, to hold as an opinion; judge; think; believe; regard; consider.—**deem't**, *n.* Judgment; opinion. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," iv. 4. 61.—**deem'er**, *n.*—**deem'ster** (-stēr), *n.* [See *-ster*.] A judge (archaic); esp., either of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one having jurisdiction over the northern division, the other over the southern.

deep (dēp), [AS. *deop* = D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *djūpr* = Goth. *diups*, deep; akin to E. *dip*.] **I.** *a.* Having great or considerable extension downward from the surface, inward from without, or backward from the front; also, having a specified dimension downward, inward, or backward (as, a tank 8 feet *deep*); also, situated far or a certain distance down, in, or back; covered with a depth of mud, sand, etc., as a road; extending to or coming from a depth (as, a *deep* dive; a *deep* breath); also, difficult to penetrate or understand; abstruse; also, lying below the surface (as, a speech of *deep* significance); not superficial; also, grave or serious; also, heartfelt (as, *deep* sorrow); also, absorbing (as, *deep* study); also, great in measure or degree; intense or extreme (as, *deep* sleep, silence, color, etc.); also, low in pitch, as sound; also, having penetrating intellectual powers; characterized by profound insight or learning; profound; sometimes, profoundly cunning or artful; also, much involved (as, *deep* in debt); absorbed (as, *deep* in thought). **II.** *n.* The deep part of the sea, a river, etc.; the sea or ocean (poetic); also, any deep space or place; a deep pit or cavity in the earth; also, the part of greatest intensity, as of winter; also, something profound or incomprehensible (as, "Thy judgments are a great *deep*": Ps. xxxvi. 6); *naút.*, one of the points on a hand lead-line, at 1, 4, 6, 8, etc., fathoms, distinguished from the *marks* by being unmarked.

—**deep**, *adv.* [AS. *dēope*.] In a deep manner; to or at a considerable or specified depth; far on (in time); profoundly; intensely.—**deep'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become deep or deeper.—**deep'en-cr**, *n.*—**deep'-laid'**, *a.* Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning; as, a *deep-laid* plot.—**deep'ly**, *adv.*—**deep'most**, *a.* *superl.* Deepest.—**deep'=mouthed'** (-mouθnd'), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice (as, "the *deep-mouth'd* bloodhound's heavy bay": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 1); also, deep and sonorous, as the baying of a hound.—**deep'ness**, *n.*—**deep'=root'ed**, *a.* Deeply rooted; firmly implanted.—**deep'=sea**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea: as, *deep-sea* soundings.—**deep'=seat'ed**, *a.* Situated far beneath the surface; deeply rooted or lodged; firmly implanted.

deer (dēr), *n.*; pl. *deer*, occasionally (esp. with reference to different species) *deers*. [AS. *dēor* = D. *dier* = G. *tier* = Icel. *dýr*.] A beast, esp. a quadruped; now, any animal of the family *Cervidae*, comprising ruminants most of which have solid deciduous horns or antlers (usually in the male only), as *Cervus elaphus* (common red deer of Europe), *Cariacus virginianus* (common deer of North America), *Dama platyceros* (or *Cervus dama*) (fallow-deer of Europe),

Alces americanus (common moose), *Alces machlis* (old-world elk), etc.; popularly and commonly, any of the smaller species of this family, as distinguished from the moose, elk, etc.—**deer'ber'ry**, *n.* The fruit of a vacciniaceous shrub, *Vaccinium stamineum*, related to the blueberry, but having a tart, inedible fruit; also, the plant; also, the partridgeberry, *Mitchella repens*, or the wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**deer'**



Skeleton of the extinct Irish Deer (*Cervus giganteus*), remarkable for its large size and great spread of antlers.

grass, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Rhexia*, esp. the common meadow-beauty, *R. virginica*.—**deer'hound**, *n.* A hound used for hunting deer, esp. one of a Scottish breed allied to and resembling the greyhound but larger and having a shaggy coat.—**deer'let**, *n.* A little deer; also, a chevrotain.—**deer'-mouse**, *n.* A yellowish-brown mouse, *Zapus hudsonius* (family *Zapodidae*), of North America, having strongly developed hind legs which enable it to leap several feet at a bound; also, any of several species of true mice (family *Muridae*), esp. the widely distributed white-footed mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus*, of North America.—**deer'skin**, *n.* The skin of a deer; leather made from this; a garment made of such leather.—**deer'=stalk'er**, *n.* One who stalks deer; one who hunts deer by stealing upon them unawares; also, a kind of close-fitting cap, worn esp. in stalking deer (Eng.).—**deer'=stalk'ing**, *n.*—**deer'-weed**, *n.* A fabaceous plant, *Lotus glaber*, of California, with yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves.



Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

—**deer'=stalk'ing**, *n.*—**deer'-weed**, *n.* A fabaceous plant, *Lotus glaber*, of California, with yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves.

de-face (dē-fās'), *v. t.*; -faced, -facing. [OF. *defacier*, *desfacier*, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *face*, E. *face*.] To mar the face or appearance of; disfigure; also, to render useless by disfiguring; cancel; blot out; obliterate, or efface (as, "He . . . *defaced* the very appearance of the savages being there; so that . . . I could scarce know where it was": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 16); extinguish.—**de-face'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defaced.—**de-face'ment**, *n.* The act of defacing, or the state of being defaced; also, that which defaces; a disfigurement.—**de-fa'cer** (-fā'sēr), *n.*

de fac-to (dē fak'tō). [L., 'from fact.'] In fact; in reality: a phrase sometimes used adjectively (as, a *de facto* government, one actually existing, whether with or without right). Cf. *de jure*.

de-fal-cate (dē-fal'kāt), *v.*; -cated, -cating. [ML. *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, < L. *de*, from, + ML. *falcare*, cut with a sickle, < L. *falx*, sickle.] **I.** *tr.* To lop off; deduct or subtract; also, to cut off or deduct a part from; curtail; reduce. **II.** *intr.* To be guilty of defalcation; misappropriate money, etc., in one's charge.—**de-fal-ca-tion** (dē-fal-kā'shən or dē-fāl-), *n.* [ML. *defalcatio* (n-).] The act of defalcating; deduction or reduction, or a deduction or abatement (archaic); reduction of the amount of a claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-claim; falling off or deficit (archaic); falling away or defection; a shortcoming; a misappropriation of money, etc., held in trust, or a sum misappropriated.—**def-al-ca-tor** (dēf'al-kā-tōr or dē-fal-), *n.*

def-a-ma-tion (dēf-ā-mā'shən), *n.* The act of defaming, or the fact of being defamed; slander; libel; calumny.—**de-fam-a-to-ry** (dē-fam'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Of the nature of, characterized by, or employing defamation.

de-fame (dē-fām'), *v. t.*; -famed, -faming. [OF. *deffamer*, *diffamer* (F. *diffamer*), < L. *diffamare*, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) +

fama, report, reputation, fame.] To disgrace, or bring ill fame upon (archaic); also, to attack the good fame or reputation of, as by uttering or publishing maliciously anything injurious; slander; libel; calumniate; also, to accuse†.—**de-fam'er** (-fā'mēr), *n.*

de-fault (dē-fālt'), *n.* [OF. *defaute* (also *defaut*, F. *défaut*), < *de-faillir*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *faillir*, E. *fail*.] Want, lack, or absence (now chiefly in 'in default of'); also, an imperfection or defect (archaic); also, failure in duty†; a fault†, misdeed†, or mistake†; also, failure to act; neglect; specif., failure to meet financial obligations; in *law*, failure to perform an act or obligation legally required, esp. to appear in court or to plead at a time assigned.—**de-fault'**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To be wanting (now rare); also, to fail in fulfilling an obligation, esp. a legal or financial one; fail to appear in court; fail to meet financial engagements, or to account properly for money, etc., in one's care. **II.** *tr.* To declare to be in default, esp. legally; also, to fail to perform or pay.

—**de-fault'er**, *n.* One who defaults, or fails to fulfil an obligation, esp. a legal or financial one; specif., one who fails to account properly for money, etc., intrusted to his care, esp. through having misappropriated it to his own use.
de-fea-sance (dē-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. *desefance*, < *de-faire*, *desfaire*, undo: see *defeat*.] An undoing, defeat, or overthrow; also, a rendering null and void; in *law*, a condition on the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or rendered void; a collateral deed or other writing embodying such a condition.—**de-fea'si-ble** (-zi-bl), *a.* That may be abrogated or annulled.

de-feat (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* [OF. *defait*, *desfait*, pp. of *de-faire*, *desfaire* (F. *défaire*), undo, destroy, defeat, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *facere*, do, make.] To undo†, destroy†, or ruin† (as, "His unkindness may defeat my life": Shakspeare's "Othello," iv. 2. 160); also, to frustrate or thwart; also, to deprive of something expected (as, "Death . . . Defeated of his seizure": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 254); also, to overcome in a contest; vanquish; gain the victory over; in *law*, to annul.—**de-feat'**, *n.* [= F. *défaite*.] Undoing†, destruction†, or ruin†; also, a bringing to naught; frustration; also, the act of overcoming in a contest, or the fact of being so overcome; an overthrow or vanquishment; in *law*, annulment.—**de-feat'er**, *n.*—**de-feat'ism**, *n.* [= F. *défaïtisme*.] The spirit, policy, or procedure of those who desire or seek their country's defeat in war, as for the purpose of realizing their own theories or schemes.—**de-feat'ist**. [= F. *défaïtiste*.] **I.** *n.* One who is imbued with the spirit or adheres to the policy of defeatism. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by defeatism.—**de-fea'ture** (-fē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *defaiture*.] Defeat†, ruin†, or overthrow†; also, disfigurement (archaic: as, "And careful hours with time's deformed hand Have written strange defeatures in my face," Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 299).

def-e-cate (def'ē-kāt), *v.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæcare*, < *de*, from, + *fax*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.] **I.** *tr.* To clear of dregs; purify; refine; also, to remove (dregs, impurities, etc.). **II.** *intr.* To become clear of dregs or impurities; also, to void excrement.—**def-e-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [LL. *defecatio(n)*.] The act of defecating; purification; also, the voiding of excrement.—**def'e-ca-tor**, *n.* One who or that which defecates; in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup.

de-fect (dē-fekt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, *n.*, < *deficere*, be wanting: see *defection*.] Want or lack, esp. of something essential to perfection or completeness; deficiency; also, a falling short; a fault or imperfection; also, the amount by which anything falls short.

de-fec-ti-ble (dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*: see *defection*.] Liable to fall short; subject to defect. [Obs. or rare.]—**de-fec-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

de-fec-tion (dē-fek'shən), *n.* [L. *defectio(n)*, < *deficere*, leave, desert, be wanting, fail, < *de*, from, + *facere*, do, make.] The act or fact of failing, falling short, or becoming defective; failure; also, a falling away from allegiance, duty, virtue, etc.; desertion; backsliding; apostasy.

de-fec-tive (dē-fek'tiv), [LL. *defectivus*, < L. *deficere*, be wanting: see *defection*, *defect*.] **I.** *a.* Having a defect or defects; faulty; imperfect; incomplete; also, wanting or lacking; in *gram.*, lacking one or more of the usual forms of

inflection. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is defective; a person characterized by some mental, moral, or physical defect; in *gram.*, a defective word.—**de-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

de-fec-tor (dē-fek'tor), *n.* [L., < *deficere*, leave, desert: see *defection*.] One who abandons a leader, party, cause, etc.

de-fence', etc. See *defense*, etc.

de-fend (dē-fend'), *v.* [OF. *defendre* (F. *défendre*), < L. *defendere*, < *de*, from, + *-fendere*, strike.] **I.** *tr.* To ward off or repel (obs. or Sc.); also, to forbid† or prohibit† (as, "No interdict *Defends* the touching of these viands pure": Milton's "Paradise Regained," ii. 370); also, to ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; protect; also, to uphold or support by speech, argument, etc., or by legal measures; also, to contest (a legal charge, claim, etc.). **II.** *intr.* In *law*, to enter or make a defense.

—**de-fend'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defended.—**de-fend'ant**, *n.* [OF. *defendant* (F. *défendant*), ppr. of *defendre*.] A defender; in *law*, the party contesting the claim or charge of the plaintiff; the person against whom an action is brought.—**de-fend'er**, *n.* One who defends; a protector; a champion; an upholder.—**Defender of the Faith** [tr. L. *Fidei Defensor*], a title borne by the sovereigns of England since the time of Henry VIII., on whom it was conferred in 1521 by Pope Leo X.—**de-fend'ress**, *n.* A female defender.

de-fen-es-tra-tion (dē-fen-es-trā'shən), *n.* [L. *de*, from, + *fenestra*, window.] The act of throwing out of a window: as, the *defenestration* of Prague (the throwing of certain imperial commissioners out of the window of the palace of the Hradschin at Prague in 1618, which was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War).

de-fense, **de-fence** (dē-fens'), *n.* [OF. *defense* (F. *défense*), < LL. *defensa*, < L. *defendere*: see *defend*.] The act of defending; prohibition†; legal prohibition to take game or fish (Eng.); resistance against attack; protection; the practice or art of defending one's self against attack, as in fencing or boxing; something that defends, esp. a fortification; the defending or maintaining of a cause or the like by speech, argument, etc.; a speech, argument, etc., in vindication; in *law*, the denial or pleading of the defendant in answer to the claim or charge against him; the proceedings adopted by a defendant, or his legal agents, for defending himself; also, a defendant and his legal agents collectively.—**de-fense/less**, **de-fence/less**, *a.* Without defense; unprotected.—**de-fense/less-ly**, **de-fence/less-ly**, *adv.*—**de-fense/less-ness**, **de-fence/less-ness**, *n.*

de-fen-si-ble (dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [LL. *defensibilis*.] Capable of being defended against assault or injury; also, capable of being defended in argument; justifiable; also, capable of affording or making defense†.—**de-fen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **de-fen'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-fen'si-bly**, *adv.*

de-fen-sive (dē-fen'siv), [ML. *defensivus*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to defend; protective; also, made or carried on for the purpose of defense (as, a *defensive* war); also, of or pertaining to defense (as, a *defensive* attitude). **II.** *n.* Something that serves to defend; also, defensive position or attitude.—**de-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

de-fer¹ (dē-fēr'), *v.*; -ferred, -ferring. [OF. *differer* (F. *dif-férer*), < L. *differre*, carry apart, put off, delay: see *differ*.] **I.** *tr.* To put off (action, etc.) to a future time; postpone; also, to put off (a person) to a future time†; delay (a matter, etc.); relegate (something) to a place later in order. **II.** *intr.* To put off action; delay.

de-fer² (dē-fēr'), *v.*; -ferred, -ferring. [OF. *deferer* (F. *déferer*), < L. *deferre*, carry from or down, bring, deliver, report, accuse, < *de*, from, + *ferre*, bear: cf. *delate*.] **I.**† *tr.* To carry down or away; also, to offer; also, to refer. **II.** *intr.* To yield in judgment or opinion (*to*); pay deference (*to*).—**def'er-ence** (def'ē-rēns), *n.* [F. *déférence*.] The act of deferring; submission or yielding to the judgment, opinion, will, etc., of another; hence, respectful or courteous regard.—**def'er-ent**, *a.* [L. *deferens* (-ent-), ppr.] Carrying down or away; effere[n]t, as a duct; also, showing deference.—**def'er-en'tial** (-ē-ren'shəl), *a.* Characterized by or showing deference; respectful.—**def'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

de-fer-ment (dê-fêr'ment), *n.* The act of deferring or putting off; postponement.

de-fer-rer (dê-fêr'êr), *n.* One who defers.

de-feu-dal-ize (dê-fû'dal-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*] To deprive of feudal character.

de-fi (dê-fi'), *n.* [Cf. *F. défi*, defiance, challenge.] A defiance; a challenge. [Colloq.]

de-fi-ance (dê-fi'ans), *n.* [OF. *defiance*, *defiance*, < *defier*: see *defy*.] The act of defying; renunciation of faith, fealty, or amity†; a challenge to meet in combat or contest; a daring or bold resistance to authority or to any opposing force; open disregard (as, in *defiance* of criticism).—**de-fi'ant**, *a.* Characterized by or showing defiance.—**de-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.*—**de-fi'ant-ness**, *n.*

de-fi-cien-cy (dê-fish'ên-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). The state or fact of being deficient; incompleteness, imperfection, or defect; insufficiency; absence or want; that in which anything is deficient; esp., insufficiency or lack of funds for meeting demands; the amount lacked; a deficit.

de-fi-cient (dê-fish'ent), *a.* [L. *deficiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *deficere*, be wanting: see *defection*.] Wanting some element or characteristic necessary to completeness, or having an insufficient measure of it; falling short of completeness or a standard; also, present in less than the proper amount; not present; wanting or lacking.—**de-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

def-i-cit (def'i-sit), *n.* [L., 'there is wanting,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *deficere*: see *defection*.] A falling short; the amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required amount.

de-fi-or (dê-fi'êr), *n.* [See *defy*.] One who defies.

def-i-lade (def-i-lād'), *v. t.*; -laded, -lading. [F. *défiler*, defile, orig. unthread, < *dê-* (see *dis-*) + *-filer* as in *enfiler*: see *enfilade*.] In *fort.*, to arrange the plan and profile of (a fortification) so as to protect its lines from enfilading fire and its interior from plunging or reverse fire.—**def-i-lade'**, *n.* In *fort.*, the act or operation of defilading; the determination of the directions and heights of the lines of ramparts, etc., needed to defile a fortification.

de-file¹ (dê-fil'), *v. i.*; -filed, -filing. [F. *défiler*, < *dê-* (see *de-*) + *file*, E. *file*³.] To march in a line, or by files; file off.—**de-file**¹ (dê-fil' or dê-fil), *n.* [Earlier *defilè*, < F. *défilé*, orig. pp. of *défiler*.] A narrow passage through which troops can pass only in narrow columns; any narrow passage, as between mountains (as, "a narrow pass or *defile*, between steep and closely-hanging hills": Motley's "Dutch Republic," i. 2); also, the act of defiling.

de-file² (dê-fil'), *v. t.*; -filed, -filing. [Altered form (simulating *file*²) of obs. *defoul*, < OF. *defouler*, trample down, oppress, outrage, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *fouler*, trample: see *foil*².] To make foul, dirty, or unclean, either physically or morally; pollute; taint; violate; desecrate or profane; make ceremonially unclean.—**de-file'ment**, *n.* The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; also, a thing that defiles.—**de-fil'er** (-fi'lêr), *n.*—**de-fil-ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-fin-a-ble (dê-fi'nā-bl), *a.* That may be defined.—**de-fin-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-fine (dê-fin'), *v. t.*; -fined, -fining. [OF. *definir*, for *definir* (F. *définir*), < L. *definire* (pp. *definitus*), limit, determine, explain, terminate, < *de-*, completely, + *finire*, bound, limit, terminate, E. *finish*.] To bring to an end†; decide or settle (a controversy, etc.)†; also, to determine or fix the boundaries or extent of; make clear the outline or form of; also, to fix or lay down definitely; specify distinctly; also, to explain the nature or essential qualities of; describe; state or set forth the meaning or signification of (a word, phrase, etc.); also, to be a distinguishing feature of; characterize.—**de-fine'ment**, *n.* The act of defining; description; definition.—**de-fin'er** (-fi'nêr), *n.*

def-i-nite (def'i-nit), *a.* [L. *definitus*, pp.: see *define*.] Having fixed limits; clearly defined or determined; not vague or general; precisely prescribed or established; fixed; precise; exact; of persons, clear or specific in thought, statement, etc.; in *gram.*, specifying precisely or with limitation (as, the *definite* article 'the'); in *bot.*, of stamens, etc., of a constant number not exceeding twenty; of an inflorescence, determinate.—**def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.*—**def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

def-i-ni-tion (def-i-nish'ôn), *n.* [L. *definitio*(n-), < *definire*: see *define*.] The act of defining, or making definite

or clear; the capacity of a lens, etc., to give a clear, distinct image of an object; the condition of being definite; distinctness, as of an optical image; also, the explanation or description of the nature or properties of a thing; a statement of the essential nature of anything; a formal statement of the meaning or signification of a word, phrase, etc.—**def-i-ni'tion-al**, *a.*

de-fin-i-tive (dê-fin'i-tiv), *a.* [L. *definitivus*, < *definire*: see *define*.] Having the function of deciding or settling; determinative; conclusive; final; hence, settled in a conclusive or final manner; having its fixed and final form (esp. in *biol.*: as, a *definitive* organ); also, serving to fix or specify definitely; specific or precise in force or application; definitely fixed or specified; precisely expressed; definite.—**de-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

de-fin-i-tude (dê-fin'i-tüd), *n.* The quality of being definite.

def-la-grate (def'la-grāt), *v. i. or t.*; -grated, -grating. [L. *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, < *de-*, away, + *flagrare*, blaze, burn.] To burn, esp. suddenly and violently.—**def-la-gra'tion** (-grā'shôn), *n.* [L. *deflagratio*(n-).] The act of deflagrating; combustion, esp. when violent.—**def-la-gra-tor**, *n.* A device for producing deflagration.

de-flate (dê-flāt'), *v. t.*; -flated, -flating. [L. *de*, from, + *flare* (pp. *flatus*), blow.] To release the air or gas from (something inflated, as a balloon); also, to reduce (currency, prices, etc.) from an inflated condition.—**de-fla'tion** (-flā'shôn), *n.*

de-flect (dê-flekt'), *v. t. or i.* [L. *deflectere* (pp. *deflexus*), < *de*, from, + *flectere*, bend.] To bend or turn aside; turn from a true course or right line; swerve.—**de-flec'tion**, **de-flex'ion** (-flek'shôn), *n.* [LL. *deflexio*(n-).] The act of deflecting, or the state of being deflected; a turning from a true course or right line; a bending, esp. downward; deviation; amount of deviation; in *optics*, the bending of rays of light from a straight line; in *elect.*, etc., the deviation or swing of the needle or indicator of a scientific instrument from the position regarded as zero.—**de-flec'tive**, *a.* Causing deflection.—**de-flec'tor**, *n.* Anything that deflects, as a device for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.—**de-flex'** (-fleks'), *v. t.* [L. *deflexus*, pp.] To deflect, esp. downward.

de-floc-cu-late (dê-flok'ū-lāt), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [See *de-*]

I. tr. To change from a flocculated state; separate into non-flocculated masses or particles; reduce to what is supposed to be a molecular state of subdivision, as graphite.
II. intr. To become deflocculated.—**de-floc-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shôn), *n.*

def-lo-ra-tion (def-lō-rā'shôn), *n.* [LL. *defloratio*(n-), < *deflorare*: see *deflower*.] The act of deflowering; a selection of the flower or finest parts of anything, as of a book; the act of depriving a woman of virginity.

de-flower (dê-flou'êr), *v. t.* [OF. *deflorer* (F. *déflorer*), < LL. *deflorare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] To deprive or strip of flowers (as, "Garlands . . . From vales *deflower'd*": Keats's "Lamia," ii.); also, to deprive (a woman) of virginity; ravish; also, to despoil of beauty, freshness, sanctity, etc.; spoil; desecrate.—**de-flow'er-er**, *n.*

de-flux-ion (dê-fluk'shôn), *n.* [LL. *defluxio*(n-), < L. *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down from, + *fluere*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a copious discharge of fluid matter, as in catarrh.

de-fo-li-ate (dê-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [ML. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *folium*, leaf.] To strip or deprive (a tree, etc.) of leaves.—**de-fo-li-a'tion** (-ā'shôn), *n.*—**de-fo'li-a-tor**, *n.*

de-force (dê-fōrs'), *v. t.*; -forced, -forcing. [OF. *deforcer*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *forcer*, E. *force*³, *v.*] In *law*, to withhold (something) by force or violence, as from the rightful owner; also, to deprive (a person) forcibly or wrongfully of property, etc.; in *Sc. law*, to prevent (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.—**de-force'ment**, *n.*—**de-for'ciant** (-fōr'shānt), *n.* One who deforces.

de-for-est (dê-for'est), *v. t.* [See *de-*] To reduce from the status of a forest; disafforest; also, to divest of forests or trees.—**de-for-es-ta'tion** (-es-tā'shôn), *n.*—**de-for'est-er**, *n.*

de-form¹ (dê-fōrm'), *a.* [L. *deformis*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *forma*, E. *form*, *n.*] Deformed; misshapen; ugly or hideous. [Archaic.]

de-form² (dê-fōrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *deformer* (F. *déformer*), < L. *deformare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *formare*, E. *form*, *v.*] To

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

put out of the proper form or shape; misshape; distort; also, to mar the appearance of; disfigure; spoil; also, to change the form of; transform; in *mech.*, to subject to deformation.—**de-form'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being deformed; susceptible of change of form.—**de-form-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**de-for-ma-tion** (dē-fōr-mā'shən), *n.* [*L. deformatio(n)*]. The act or result of deforming; distortion; disfigurement; change of form; also, an altered form; in *mech.*, a change in the shape or dimensions of a body, resulting from stress; strain.—**de-formed'**, *p. a.* Misshapen, distorted, or malformed; also, disfigured, unsightly, or ugly; also, without regular form†.—**de-form'er**, *n.*

de-for-mi-ty (dē-fōr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. deformitas*, < *deformis*: see *deform'*, *a.*] The quality of being deformed; unshapeliness or malformation; a distortion or malformation, esp. of the body; disfigurement, unsightliness, or ugliness; also, a deformed person or thing; also, something disfiguring.

de-fraud (dē-frād'), *v. t.* [*L. defraudare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *fraudare*, cheat, < *fraus*, *E. fraud*.] To deprive of some right or property by fraud; cheat.—**de-frau-da-tion** (dē-frā-dā'shən), *n.*—**de-fraud'er**, *n.*

de-fray (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [*F. défrayer*, *OF. deffrayer*, < *de-* (see *dis-*) + *fruit*, *fret* (*F. frais*, pl.), expense, cost.] To pay the charges or expenses of (a person)†; also, to pay the charges for or of (a thing: now rare); also, to discharge (costs or expenses) by payment; pay or meet; also, to pay out or expend (money)†.—**de-fray'a-ble**, *a.* That may be or is to be defrayed.—**de-fray'al**, *n.* Defrayment.—**de-fray'er**, *n.*—**de-fray'ment**, *n.* The act of defraying; payment of charges or expenses.

deft (deft), *a.* [*ME. defte*, < *AS. gedæfte*, gentle, meek, akin to *gedafen*, becoming, fit, and *Goth. gadaban*, befit.] Neat, spruce, or pretty (now only prov. Eng.); also, dexterous; nimble; skilful; clever; also, quiet or silent (prov. Eng.).—**deft'ly**, *adv.*—**deft'ness**, *n.*

de-funct (dē-fungkt'), [*L. defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, discharge, finish, die, < *de-*, completely, + *fungi*, perform.] *I. a.* Deceased; dead; extinct. *II. n.* A dead person, esp. one recently deceased: usually with *the*.—**de-funct'ness**, *n.*

de-fy (dē-fi'), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [*OF. defier*, *deffier*, *desfier* (*F. défier*), < *ML. diffidare*, *disfidare*, < *L. dis-* (see *dis-*) + *fides*, faith.] To renounce faith or fealty to†; declare war against†; also, to challenge to a combat or contest (archaic); also, to challenge (one) to do something deemed impossible (as, "Betty . . . defied me to deny it": Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," xxxii.); also, to challenge the power of; resist boldly or openly; express or show contemptuous disregard of; of things, to offer effective resistance to (as, a fort which *defies* attacks); also, to reject†; repudiate†; disdain†; revolt at†.—**de-fy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dē-ga-gé (dā-gā-zhā), *a.* [*F. (iem. dégagée)*, pp. of *dégager*, disengage, put at ease.] Unconstrained; unembarrassed; easy, as in manner.

de-gas (dē-gas'), *v. t.*; *-gassed*, *-gassing*. [See *de-*] *Milit.*, to treat or relieve (one who has been gassed).—**de-gas'ser**, *n.*

de-gen-er-a-cy (dē-jen'ē-rā-si), *n.* Degenerate state or character.

de-gen-er-ate (dē-jen'ē-rāt), *v. i.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*L. degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare*, < *degener*, that departs from its race or kind, base, < *de*, from, + *genus*, race, kind.] To fall away from the normal state or condition; decline in physical, mental, or moral qualities; deteriorate.—**de-gen'er-ate** (-ē-rāt). *I. a.* Having degenerated; deteriorated; degraded; exhibiting degeneration. *II. n.* One who has retrograded from a normal type or standard, as in morals or character; one exhibiting certain morbid physical and mental traits and tendencies, esp. from birth.—**de-gen'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**de-gen'er-ate-ness**, *n.*—**de-gen-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* The process of degenerating, or the state of being degenerate; deterioration; degradation; degeneracy; in *biol.*, progressive deterioration or simplification; reversion to a less highly organized or a simpler type; in *pathol.*, a process by which normal tissue becomes converted into or replaced by tissue of an inferior quality (as, fatty *degeneration*, characterized by the formation of fat); the morbid condition produced by such a process.—**de-gen'er-a-**

tive (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to degenerate; characterized by degeneration.

deg-lu-ti-tion (deg-lō-tish'ən or dē-glō-), *n.* [*F. déglutition*, < *L. deglutire*, swallow down, < *de-*, down, + *glutire*, swallow.] The act or process of swallowing.—**de-glu-ti-to-ry** (dē-glō'ti-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to deglutition.

deg-ra-da-tion (deg-rā-dā'shən), *n.* [*ML. degradatio(n)*]. The act of degrading, or the state of being degraded.—**deg-ra-da'tion-al**, *a.*

de-grade (dē-grād'), *v.*; *-graded*, *-grading*. [*OF. degrader* (*F. dégrader*), < *ML. degradare*, reduce in rank, < *L. de*, down from, + *gradus*, *E. grade*.] *I. tr.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, etc.; deprive of office, rank, degree, or title as a punishment; also, to lower in dignity or estimation; bring into contempt; also, to lower in character or quality; debase; deprave; also, to reduce in amount, strength, intensity, etc.; tone down in color; in *biol.*, to lower in the scale of classification; also, to reduce in complexity of structure or function; in *geol.*, to wear down by erosion, as hills (opposed to *aggrade*). *II. intr.* To become lower in grade, type, or character; deteriorate; degenerate.—**de-grad'ed** (-grād'ed), *p. a.* Reduced or lowered in rank, estimation, character, etc.; debased; degenerate; reduced in intensity.—**de-grad'ed-ness**, *n.*—**de-grad'er**, *n.*—**de-grad'ing**, *p. a.* That degrades; debasing.—**de-grad'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dē-gras (dā-grā), *n.* [*F.*] The fat or grease recovered after treating certain skins with fish-oil, forming a valuable dressing for hides.

de-gree (dē-grē'), *n.* [*OF. degré*, *degret* (*F. degré*), < *L. de*, down from, + *gradus*, step, degree, *E. grade*.] A step, as of a stair†; a step or stage in an ascending or descending scale, or in a course or process (as, by *degrees*, gradually); also, one step or remove in direct line of descent; measure of relationship in the direct line reckoned by such steps; measure of relationship between two collateral descendants, reckoned in the canon law by the number of generations between the common ancestor and the descendant farther from him, and in the civil law by the number of generations upward from one descendant to the common ancestor and from him downward to the other; also, a stage in a scale of rank or dignity; relative rank, station, etc. (as, "High was his *degree* in heaven": Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 707); also, relative condition; manner, way, or respect; also, an academic rank or grade conferred by a diploma in universities and colleges as an indication of proficiency in learning or as an honorary recognition of achievement; also, a stage in a scale of intensity or amount (as, to the last *degree*; to a *degree*, to an undefined but considerable extent); relative extent or measure; also, one of a number of equal divisions of a graduated scale, as on a thermometer, taken as a unit of measure (often indicated by the sign °: as, 32° Fahrenheit); in *law*, a relative measure of criminality (as, murder in the first *degree*); in *gram.*, one of the three stages (positive, comparative, and superlative) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; in *geom.*, etc., the 360th part of the circumference of a circle, as used to measure arcs and angles (often indicated by the sign °: as, 45°); in *music*, the interval between successive notes of a scale, or between any line or space of the staff and its adjoining space or line; each of the successive notes of the scale, or each of the successive lines and spaces of the staff; in *alg.*, rank as determined by an exponent or sum of exponents (as, a^3 and a^{2b} are terms of the third *degree*; $2x^2y + ax = 4$ is an equation of the third *degree*, three being the sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in that term in which such sum is the greatest).

de-gres-sion (dē-gresh'ən), *n.* [*L. degressi* (pp. *degressus*), go down, < *de*, down from, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *gradient*.] A going down; descent; also, the decrease in rate for sums below a certain amount, in degressive taxation.—**de-gres'sive** (-gres'iv), *a.* Noting or pertaining to a form of taxation in which the rate is constant on sums of and above a certain fixed amount, but diminishes gradually on sums below that amount.

dē-grin-go-lade (dā-grān-go-lād), *n.* [*F.*, < *dégringoler*, fall or roll precipitately downward.] A swift, involuntary descent; a precipitate downward course.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

deg-u (deg'ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] Any of several small hystricomorphic rodents of western South America, constituting the genus *Octodon*.

de-gum (dē-gum'), *v. t.*; -gummed, -gumming. [See *de-*.] To free from gum.

de-gust (dē-gust'), *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *degustare*, < *de*, from, + *gustare*, taste.] To taste.—**de-gus-ta-tion** (dē-gus-tā'shən), *n.*

de-hair (dē-hāir'), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To remove the hair from (hides or skins); unhair.

de-hisco (dē-his'), *v. i.*; -hisced, -hiscing. [L. *dehiscere*, gape, split open, < *de*, from, + *hiscere*, inceptive of *hiare*, gape: cf. *hiatus*.] To gape; burst open, as the capsules of plants.—**de-his'cence** (-his'ens), *n.* A gaping or bursting open; in *bot.*, the natural bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc., for the discharge of their contents.—**de-his'cent**, *a.* Gaping open; characterized by dehiscence.

de-horn (dē-hörn'), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To deprive (cattle) of horns; prevent the growth of the horns of.—**de-horn'er**, *n.* One who or that which dehorn; an instrument for dehorning cattle.

de-hort (dē-hört'), *v. t.* [L. *dehortari*, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, urge.] To seek to dissuade; also, to counsel against.—**de-hor-ta-tion** (dē-hór-tā'shən), *n.*—**de-hort'er**, *n.*

de-hu-man-ize (dē-hū'mān-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To deprive of human character or attributes.—**de-hu'man-iz-a'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-hy-drate (dē-hī'drāt), *v.*; -drated, -drating. [See *de-*.] **I. tr.** To deprive (a chemical compound) of water or the elements of water; also, to free (vegetables, etc.) from moisture, for preservation; desiccate; dry. **II. intr.** To lose water or moisture.—**de-hy-dra'tion** (-drā'shən), *n.*

de-hy-dro-gen-ize (dē-hī'drō-jen-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] In *chem.*, to deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound).

de-hyp-no-tize (dē-hip'nō-tiz), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. [See *de-*.] To bring out of the hypnotic state.

de-i-cide (dē-i'sid), *n.* [LL. *deicida*, < L. *deus*, god: see *-cide*.] One who kills a god; also, the killing of a god.—**de'i-ci-dal** (-si-dəl), *a.*

deic-tic (dik'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δεικτικός*, serving to show, < *δεικνύειν*, show.] Pointing out directly; demonstrative; proving directly, as reasoning.

de-if-ic (dē-if'ik), *a.* [LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *facere*, make.] Deifying; making divine.

de-i-fi-ca-tion (dē-i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act of deifying, or the state of being deified; a deified embodiment.

de-i-fi-er (dē-i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which deifies.

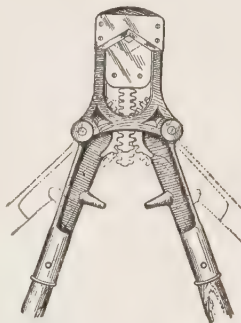
de-i-form (dē-i-fōrm), *a.* [ML. *deiformis*, < L. *deus*, god, + *forma*, form.] Godlike; divine; conformable to what is divine.—**de-i-for'mi-ty** (-fōr'mi-ti), *n.*

de-i-fy (dē-i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [OF. *deifier* (F. *deifier*), < LL. *deificare*, < *deificus*: see *deific*.] To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; also, to adore or regard as a deity (as, "The old man deifies prudence: the youth commits himself to magnanimity and chance": Johnson's "Rasselas," xxvi.); also, to render godlike; exalt spiritually.

deign (dān), *v.* [OF. *deignier* (F. *daigner*), < L. *dignare*,

Degu.

Dehiscent Seed-vessel.



Dehorner.

dignari, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy.] **I. intr.** To think fit or in accordance with one's dignity (to do something); condescend; vouchsafe. **II. tr.** To condescend to give or grant; vouchsafe; also, to condescend to accept (as, "I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines": Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," i. 1. 160).

deil (dēl), *n.* Scotch form of *devil*.

deip-nos-o-phist (dip-nos'ō-fist), *n.* [Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής*, < *δειπνον*, dinner, + *σοφιστής*, wise man.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: from the title of a celebrated work of the Greek writer Athenæus (flourished about A.D. 200), in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner, discoursing on literature, matters of the table, and other topics.—**deip-nos-o-phis'tic** (-fis'tik), *a.*

de-ism (dē'izm), *n.* [F. *déisme*, < L. *deus*, god.] Belief in the existence of a God on the evidence of reason and nature only, with rejection of supernatural revelation (distinguished from *theism*); sometimes, belief in a God separate and remote from the world and man (distinguished from *atheism*, *pantheism*, and *theism*).—**de'ist**, *n.* [F. *déiste*.] One who believes in deism.—**de-is-tic**, **de-is-ti-cal** (dē-is'tik, -ti-kəl), *a.*—**de-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de-i-ty (dē-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *deite* (F. *déité*), < LL. *deitas*, < L. *deus*, god; akin to L. *divus*, divine, *Jovis*, Jove, Gr. *Zeús* (gen. *Διός*), Zeus, Skt. *deva*, god, *dyāus*, heaven, and AS. *Tiu*, the Teutonic god of war (see *Tuesday*).] The estate or rank of a god; divine character or nature; godhood; esp., the character or nature of the Supreme Being; also, a god or goddess; a person or thing deified; [*cap.*] usually with *the*, the Supreme Being; God.

de-ject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [L. *dejectus*, pp. of *dejacere*, < *de*, down from, + *jacere*, throw.] To throw or cast down (archaic); depose; abase; or humble; now, to depress the spirits of; dispirit; dishearten.—**de-ject'**, *a.* Dejected; downcast. [Obs. or archaic.]—**de-jec'ta** (-jek'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *dejectus*, pp.] Excrements.—**de-ject'ed**, *p. a.* Thrown or cast down (archaic); humbled; now, depressed in spirits; disheartened; low-spirited.—**de-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ject'ed-ness**, *n.*—**de-jec'tile** (-til), *n.* *Milit.*, a missile hurled down upon an enemy.—**de-jec'tion** (-shən), *n.* [L. *dejectio*(-n-).] The act of dejecting, or the fact of being dejected; depression of spirits; in *med.*, evacuation of the bowels; fecal discharge; also, excrement.

de-jeu-ner (dā-zhē-nā), *n.* [F., orig. inf., OF. *desjeuner*, break one's fast, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *jeun*, fasting, < L. *jejunus*, E. *jeune*: cf. *dine*.] Breakfast: in French use applied both to the morning meal, usually light, and to a more substantial midday meal (luncheon).

de ju-re (dē jō'rē), [L., 'from right or law.'] By right; according to law: a phrase sometimes used adjectively (as, a *de jure* ruler, one who has a legal right to rule, whether actually exercising it or not). Cf. *de facto*.

deka, etc. See *deca*, etc.

de-knight (dē-nīt'), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To deprive of knight-hood; degrade from the rank of knight.

de-laine (dē-lān'), *n.* Same as *mousseline de laine*. See under *mousseline*.

de-lam-i-nate (dē-lam'i-nāt), *v. i.*; -nated, -nating. [See *de-*.] To split into laminae or thin layers.—**de-lam-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* A splitting apart into layers; esp., in *embryol.*, the splitting of a primitive blastoderm into two layers of cells.

de-late (dē-lāt'), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, carry from or down, bring, report, accuse: see *defer*.] To carry down or away; also, to transmit; also, to relate or report; report (an offense, etc.); also, to inform against, denounce, or accuse (as, "Yes, go and be a Christian . . . And then be *delated* and taken up, and torn to shreds on the rack": J. H. Newman's "Callista," vi.).—**de-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *delatio*(-n-).] The act of delating; transmission; an informing against or accusing; denouncement; accusation.—**de-la'tor**, *n.* [L.] An informer or accuser; a secret or professional informer.

de-lay (dē-lā'), *v.* [OF. *delaier*, *deslaier* (F. *délayer*), perhaps < ML. *dilatare*, freq. of L. *differre*, E. *defer*.] **I. tr.** To put off to a later time; defer; postpone; also, to impede the progress of; retard; hinder. **II. intr.** To put off ac-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

tion; tarry; linger; loiter.—**de-lay'**, *n.* [OF. *delai* (F. *délai*)] The act of delaying, or the fact of being delayed; procrastination; lingering; loitering; hindrance to progress.

—**de-lay'er**, *n.*—**de-lay'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-le (dē'le). [L., impv. of *delere*, do away with, E. *delete*.] Take out; omit: a direction (usually represented by the symbol Ø) on a printer's proof, with express indication of the matter to be omitted.—**de-le**, *v. t.*; —**led** (-léd), —**leing** (-lē-ing). To indicate for omission; delete.

del-e-ble (del'ē-bl), *a.* See *deleble*.

de-lec-ta-ble (dē-lek'tā-bl), *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, < *delectare*: see *delight*.] Delightful; highly pleasing; enjoyable.—**de-lec-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **de-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*

de-lec-ta-tion (dē-lek-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *delectatio*(*n*-), < *delectare*: see *delight*.] The act of delighting; delight.

de-lec-tus (dē-lek'tus), *n.*; pl. *-tuses*, L. *-tus*. [L., selection, < *deligere*, select, < *de*, from, + *legere*, gather.] A selection of passages, esp. from Latin or Greek authors, for translation.

del-e-ga-cy (del'ē-gā-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The position or commission of a delegate; the sending or appointing of a delegate; a body of delegates.

del-e-gate (del'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; —**gated**, —**gating**. [L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare*, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute.] To send or appoint (a person) as deputy; also, to commit (powers, functions, etc.) to another as agent or deputy.—**del'e-gate**. **I. a.** Delegated. **II. n.** One delegated to act for or represent another or others; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative, as in a convention or other assembly; the representative of a Territory in the House of Representatives of the U. S.—**del'e-gate-ship**, *n.*—**del-e-ga-tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [L. *delegatio*(*n*-).] The act of delegating, or the fact of being delegated; the commission or authority of a delegate; a body of persons delegated; the appointed representatives of an association or body of persons, as in a convention or other assembly.—**del'e-ga-tor**, *n.*

de-lete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; —**leted**, —**leting**. [L. *deletus*, pp. of *delere*, do away with, destroy, blot out.] To do away with or destroy; also, to strike out or take out (anything written or printed); cancel; erase; expunge.

del-e-te-ri-ous (del'ē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [Gr. *δηλητήριος*, < *δηλῆσθαι*, hurt.] Injurious to health (as, "Tis pity wine should be so deleterious": Bryon's "Don Juan," iv. 52); noxious; poisonous; hence, in general, hurtful; harmful; injurious.—**del-e-te-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**del-e-te-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-le-tion (dē-lē'shən), *n.* [L. *deletio*(*n*-).] The act of deleting, or the fact of being deleted; an erasure; a deleted passage.

delf (delf), *n.* Same as *delft*.

delft (delft), *n.* [For *Delft* ware.] A kind of glazed earthenware decorated in colors, esp. in blue, made at Delft, in Holland; any pottery resembling this; any glazed earthenware for table use, etc. (Eng.).

De-li-an (dē'li-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean Sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.

de-lib-er-ate (dē-lib'ē-rāt), *v.*; —**ated**, —**ating**. [L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare*, < *de*-, completely, + *librare*, balance, weigh: see *librate*.] **I. tr.** To weigh in the mind; consider. **II. intr.** To think carefully or attentively; reflect about a decision or choice to be made; also, to consult or confer formally; hold formal discussion, as with reference to proposed measures.—**de-lib'er-ate** (-ē-rāt), *a.* Carefully weighed or considered; studied; intentional; also, characterized by deliberation; careful or slow in deciding; also, leisurely in movement or action; slow; unhurried.—**de-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*—**de-lib'er-a-tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *deliberatio*(*n*-).] The act of deliberating; careful consideration before decision; formal consultation or discussion, as in a legislative assembly; also,



Delft Ware, 17th century.

deliberate quality; leisureliness of movement or action; slowness.—**de-lib'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [L. *deliberativus*.] Pertaining to or characterized by deliberation; having the function of deliberating, as a legislative assembly.

—**de-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-lib'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*—**de-lib'er-a-tor** (-ē-rā-tor), *n.*

del-i-ble (del'i-bl), *a.* [Earlier *deleble*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*: see *delete*.] That may be taken out or effaced.

del-i-ca-cy (del'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). Delicate quality or character; pleasantness; pleasure† or gratification†; luxury†; tenderness, as of constitution; bodily weakness; liability to sickness; fastidiousness†; fineness of perception or feeling; sensitiveness; nicety of action or operation; minute accuracy; fineness of texture, quality, etc.; softness; subtle quality; the quality of requiring or involving great care or tact (as, negotiations of great *delicacy*); fineness of feeling with regard to what is fitting, proper, etc.; consideration for the feelings of others; also, something delightful or pleasing, esp. to the palate; a dainty; a nicety or refinement; a delicate trait, observance, etc.

del-i-cate (del'i-kāt), [L. *delicatus*, delightful, luxurious, soft, tender, dainty; usually associated with L. *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicious*.] **I. a.** Delightful or pleasing, esp. to the senses†; also, luxurious† or voluptuous† (as, "soft and delicate desires": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," i. 1. 305); tender† or effeminate†; susceptible to sickness or bodily harm; weakly; easily damaged, or fragile; also, fastidious† or nice†; exquisite or refined in perception or feeling; finely sensitive; fine or exquisite in action or execution, as an instrument; distinguishing subtle differences; also, fine in texture, quality, construction, etc.; dainty or choice, as food; soft or faint, as color; sometimes, so fine or slight as to be scarcely perceptible; subtle; also, requiring great care or tact (as, a *delicate* mission); ticklish; also, regardful of what is becoming, proper, etc., or of the feelings of others. **II. n.** A luxurious or fastidious person†; also, a luxury†; a choice viand (archaic).—**del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*—**del'i-cate-ness**, *n.*

del-i-ca-tes-sen (del'i-kā-tes'en), *n. pl.* [G., < F. *délicatesse*, delicacy, < *délicat*, < L. *delicatus*, E. *delicate*.] Table delicacies as sold in a shop, esp. such as are ready or require little preparation for serving, as cooked meats, smoked fish, sausages, cheese, salads, pickles, canned goods, etc.

de-li-cious (dē-lī'sh-us), *a.* [OF. *delicieux* (F. *délicieux*), < LL. *deliciosus*, < L. *deliciæ*, delight, < *delicere*, allure: see *delight*.] Pleasing in the highest degree; delightful; sometimes, delightfully amusing; also, highly pleasing to the senses, esp. to taste or smell; also, voluptuous†; luxurious†.—**de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**de-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

de-lict (dē-lik't'), *n.* [L. *delictum*, orig. pp. neut. of *delinquere*: see *delinquent*.] A transgression; an offense; a misdemeanor.

de-light (dē-lit'), *v.* [OF. *delüier*, < L. *delectare*, freq. of *delicere*, allure, < *de*, from, + *lacere*, entice.] **I. tr.** To affect with lively pleasure; please highly; charm. **II. intr.** To have great pleasure; take pleasure: with *in* or an infinitive.—**de-light'**, *n.* [OF. *delit*.] A high degree of pleasure or enjoyment; joy; rapture; also, something that gives great pleasure; also, delightfulness (chiefly poetic: as, "Sweets grown common lose their dear *delight*," Shakspeare's "Sonnets," cii.).—**de-light'ed**, *p. a.* Highly pleased; filled with delight; also, delighted†.—**de-light'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-light'er**, *n.*—**de-light'ful**, *a.* Affording delight; highly pleasing.—**de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*—**de-light'less**, *a.* Destitute of delight; cheerless.—**de-light'some** (-sum), *a.* Delightful.—**de-light'some-ly**, *adv.*—**de-light'some-ness**, *n.*

De-li-lah (dē-lī'lā), *n.* [From *Delilah*, Samson's mistress, who betrayed him to the Philistines: see Judges, xvi.] A beguiling and treacherous woman; a seductive temptress.

de-lim-it (dē-lim'it), *v. t.* [F. *délimiter*, < L. *delimitare* (pp. *delimitatus*), < *de*, from, + *limitare*, E. *limit*, v.] To fix or mark the limits of; demarcate; also, to mark or determine as a limit or boundary. Also **de-lim'i-tate** (-i-tāt).—**de-lim-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*—**de-lim'i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.*

de-line-e-ate (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; —**ated**, —**ating**. [L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, < *de*, from, + *lineare*, mark with lines, <

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *"*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

linea, E. *line*².] To trace the outline of; sketch or trace in outline; represent pictorially; fig., to portray in words; describe.—**de-lin-e-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *delineatio*(*n*-).] The act of delineating; a chart or diagram; a sketch; a rough draft; a portrait; a description.—**de-lin'e-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving to delineate or depict.—**de-lin'e-a-tor** (-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which delineates; a surveying instrument on wheels, which records the distance traversed and delineates the profile of the country; a tailors' pattern which can be adjusted for cutting garments of different sizes.

de-lin-quen-cy (dē-ling'kwən-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). Delinquent state or quality; failure in or neglect of duty or obligation; fault; guilt; also, a shortcoming; a misdeed or offense.

de-lin-quent (dē-ling'kwent). [L. *delinquens* (-ent-), ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, commit a fault, < *de*, from, + *linquere*, leave.] **I. a.** Failing in or neglectful of a duty or obligation; guilty of a misdeed or offense; also, of or pertaining to delinquents. **II. n.** One who is delinquent.—**de-lin'-quent-ly**, *adv.*

del-i-quesce (del-i'kwes'), *v. i.*; -quesced, -quescing. [L. *deliquesce*, < *de*, away, + *liquesce*, become liquid: see *liquescent*.] To become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; liquefy or melt away, as certain parts of some fungi in the process of growth.—**del-i-ques'cence** (-kwes'ens), *n.* The act or process of deliquescing; also, the liquid produced when something deliquesces.—**del-i-ques-cent**, *a.* Having the property of deliquescing; liquefying by the absorption of moisture from the air, as certain salts; melting away; hence, in bot., branching in such a way that the main stem is lost in the branches.

de-li-qu-i-um (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [L., failure, eclipse (< *delinquere*: see *delinquent*); in part confused with obs. *deliquium*, deliquescence, < LL. *deliquium*, a flowing down.] A failure of vital force; syncope; specif., mental failing or weakness; also, deliquescence.

del-i-ra-tion (del-i-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *deliratio*(*n*-), < *delirare*, be deranged, rave, lit. 'go out of the furrow,' < *de*, from, + *lira*, ridge or furrow in plowing.] Mental derangement; raving; delirium: as, "in this universal dotage and deliriation" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 10).

de-lir-i-ant (dē-lir'i-ant). **I. a.** Causing delirium, as certain drugs. **II. n.** A deliriant substance or agent.

de-lir-i-ous (dē-lir'i-us), *a.* Affected with delirium; wandering in mind; raving; pertaining to or characteristic of delirium; fig., affected as if by delirium; wild with excitement, enthusiasm, etc.; frantic.—**de-lir'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**de-lir'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-lir-i-um (dē-lir'i-um), *n.* [L., < *delirare*: see *deliration*.] A more or less temporary disorder of the mental faculties, as in fevers, insanity, and intoxication, characterized by restlessness, excitement, delusions, hallucinations, etc.; fig., a state of violent excitement or emotion; mad rapture or enthusiasm; also, a wild fancy.—**delirium tremens** (trē'menz). [NL., 'trembling delirium.'] A violent delirium due to excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, etc., characterized by trembling, by terrifying visual hallucinations, etc.

del-i-tos-cent (del-i-tes'ent), *a.* [L. *delitescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *delitescere*, hide away, < *de*, from, + *latescere*, hide one's self: see *latescence*.] Lying hid; concealed.—**del-i-tes'-cence**, *n.*

de-liv-er (dē-liv'ér), *v.* [OF. *delivrer* (F. *délivrer*), < ML. *deliberare*, < L. *de*, from, + *liberare*: see *liberate*.] **I. tr.** To set free; liberate; release or save, as from evil or trouble; also, to rid or clear (as, to *deliver* a jail, to clear it of prisoners by bringing them to trial); disburden (a woman) of a child in childbirth; relieve of contents, or unload; disburden (one's self) of thoughts, opinions, etc.; also, to give up or surrender; give into another's possession or keeping; hand over, as to a recipient; carry and turn over (letters, goods, etc.) to the intended recipients; also, to give forth or emit; discharge, launch, or direct; cast, throw, or project; give forth in words, utter, or pronounce (as, to *deliver* a course of lectures; to *deliver* a verdict); make known† or assert† (as, "I . . . heard the old shepherd *deliver* the manner how

he found it": Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," v. 2. 4); in *molding*, to set free from the mold. **II. intr.** To make delivery; pronounce an opinion, verdict, etc.; in *molding*, to leave the mold easily.—**de-liv'er**, *a.* [OF. *delivre*, < *delivrer*.] Free in movement; nimble; deft; quick. [Obs. or archaic.]-**de-liv'er-a-ble**, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.—**de-liv'er-ance**, *n.* [OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance*).] The act of delivering, or the fact of being delivered; liberation; release; rescue; delivery in childbirth†; a giving or handing over to another; the act or manner of uttering words†; the expression of a thought, opinion, etc.; a thought or judgment expressed; a formal or authoritative pronouncement; a verdict.—**de-liv'er-er**, *n.*—**de-liv'er-ly**, *adv.* [See *deliver*, *a.*] Nimble; deftly. [Obs. or archaic.]-**de-liv'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The act of delivering, or the fact of being delivered; release or rescue (archaic); the clearing of a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial; the being delivered of, or giving birth to, a child; parturition; the assisting of a woman in childbirth; a giving up or surrender; a handing or turning over into another's possession; the delivering of letters, goods, etc.; the act or manner of giving or sending forth; discharge; the throwing of a ball, as by the pitcher in baseball; the utterance or enunciation of words; manner of utterance; oratorical style.

dell (del), *n.* [ME. *delle*; akin to E. *dale*.] A deep natural hollow in land, often with wooded slopes; a small valley; a vale.

Del-la-Crus-can (del-a'krus'kan). [From the (It.) *Accademia della Crusca*, 'Academy of the Bran,' founded in 1582 at Florence, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language, and having a sieve as its emblem.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or after the manner of the Accademia della Crusca (see etym.); also, noting or pertaining to a school of English poetry affecting an artificial style, started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the 18th century. **II. n.** A member of the Accademia della Crusca, or of the English school named after it.

de-lo-cal-ize (dē-lō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de*-.] To remove from the proper or usual locality; free from local limitations.—**de-lo'cal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

Del-phi-an (del'fi-ān), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Greek town of Delphi, to the temple and oracle of Apollo there, or to Apollo himself; hence, oracular; obscure or ambiguous. Also **Del'phic**.

Del-phin (del'fin), *a.* [ML. *delphinus*, dauphin: see *dauphin*.] Of or pertaining to the dauphin of France; applied to an edition of Latin classics prepared for the use of the dauphin, son of Louis XIV.

del-phi-nine (del'fi-nin), *n.* [NL. *Delphinium*, < Gr. *δελφίνιον*, larkspur.] In chem., a bitter, poisonous, crystalline alkaloid obtained from various species of larkspur, genus *Delphinium*, esp. *D. staphisagria*.

Del-sar-ti-an (del-sār'ti-ān), *a.* Pertaining to François Del-sarte (1811-71), a French musician and teacher of musical and dramatic expression, or to a system of esthetic gymnastics, for developing bodily grace and improving physical expression, based on his theories.

del-ta (del'tä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δέλτα*.] The fourth letter (Δ, δ, = English D, d) of the Greek alphabet; hence, the fourth of any series (esp. in scientific classification); also, anything triangular, like the Greek capital Δ; esp., a triangular tract of alluvial land between diverging branches of the mouth of a river, often intersected by other branches (as, the *delta* of the Nile).—**del-ta'ic** (-tā'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a river delta; having a delta. Also **del'tic**.—**del'toid**, *a.* [Gr. *δελτοειδής*: see *-oid*.] Shaped like the Greek capital delta (Δ); triangular: as, a *del'toid* leaf; the *del'toid* muscle (a large triangular muscle covering the joint of the shoulder and serving to raise the arm away from the side of the body).

de-lude (dē-lüd'), *v. t.*; -luded, -luding. [L. *deludere* (pp. *delusus*), < *de*- (see *de*-) + *ludere*, play.] To play or trifle with (a person) under the guise of seriousness†; cheat the hopes off†; defraud (of)†; also, to mislead the mind or judgment of; deceive; beguile; impose upon.—**de-lud'a-ble** (-lū'dā-bl), *a.*—**de-lud'er**, *n.*



Deltoid Leaf.

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

del-uge (del'ūj), *n.* [OF. *deluge* (F. *déluge*), < L. *diluvium*, flood: see *diluvium*.] A great overflowing of water; an inundation; [often *cap.*] with *the*, the great flood in the days of Noah (Gen. vii.); fig. [*l. c.*], anything that overwhelms like a flood.—**del'uge**, *v. t.*; -*uged*, -*uing*. To overflow in a deluge; flood; inundate; cover or drench with a deluge; fig., to overrun like a flood, or overwhelm (as, "At length corruption, like a general flood . . . Shall deluge all": Pope's "Moral Essays," iii. 137).

del-un-dung (del'un-dung), *n.* [Javanese.] A strikingly marked viverrine quadruped, *Prionodon* (or *Linsang*) *gracilis*, of Java, etc., one of the linsangs.

de-lu-sion (dē-lū'shən), *n.* [LL. *delusio(n)*.] The act of deluding, or the fact of being deluded; also, something that deludes; a deception; a false belief or opinion; a fixed or persistent false mental conception with regard to actual things or matters of fact.—**de-lu'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by delusions: as, *delusional* insanity.—**de-lu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive; of the nature of a delusion; false; unreal.—**de-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*—**de-lu'so-ry** (-sō-ri), *a.* Delusive.

de luxe (dē lüks), [*F.*, 'of luxury.'] Of especial elegance, sumptuousness, or fineness: as, a *de luxe* edition (F. *édition de luxe*); a *de luxe* binding.

delve (delv), *v.*; *delved*, *delving*. [AS. *delfan* = D. *delven*, dig.] **I. tr.** To dig; turn up with a spade or other tool, as ground in preparation for a crop; make or obtain by digging. [Now chiefly prov. or archaic.] **II. intr.** To dig, or labor with a spade (now chiefly prov. or archaic); hence, to carry on laborious research for information, etc.; also, to take a sudden downward inclination, as a road.—**delve**, *n.* An excavation; a pit; a cave; a hollow or depression; also, an act of delving. [Now rare.]—**delv'er**, *n.*

de-mag-net-ize (dē-mag'net-iz), *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. [See *de-*.] To deprive of magnetic properties; also, to demagnetize.—**de-mag'net-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**de-mag'net-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

dem-a-gog-ic, **dem-a-gog-i-cal** (dem-a-goj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [Gr. *δημαγωγικός*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a demagogue.

dem'a-gog-ism, *n.* See *demagoguism*.

dem-a-gogue (dem'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. *δημαγωγός*, < *δημος*, people, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγω*, lead.] Historically, a leader of the people; a leader or orator upholding the cause of a popular faction; now, a popular leader who plays on the passions or prejudices of the populace to further his own interests; an unprincipled popular orator or agitator.—**dem'a-go-gue-ry** (-gog-g-ri), *n.* The methods or practices of a demagogue.—**dem'a-go-guism**, **dem'a-gog-ism** (-gog-izm), *n.* Demagoguery.—**dem'a-gog-y** (-goj-i or -gog-i), *n.* [Gr. *δημαγωγία*.] The character of a demagogue; demagogic practices; a body of demagogues.

de-mand (dē-mānd'), *v.* [OF. *F. demander*, < ML. *de-mandare*, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < L. *de*, from, + *mandare*, commit, enjoin.] **I. tr.** To ask for with authority, or as that to which one has valid claim; ask for peremptorily or urgently; lay formal legal claim to; also, to summon, as to court; also, to call for or require as just, proper, or necessary (as, a task which *demands* patience); also, to ask authoritatively or peremptorily to know, or request to be told (as, to *demand* a person's name); interrogate (a person)†. **II. intr.** To make a demand; inquire or ask.—**de-mand'**, *n.* [OF. *F. demande*.] The act of demanding; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim (as, a note payable on *demand*); a requisition; a legal claim; call or desire, as for a commodity; the state of being in request for purchase or use (as, an article in great *demand*); an urgent or pressing requirement (as, *demands*

upon one's time or one's resources); an inquiry or question; also, that which is demanded; in *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase a commodity, etc., coupled with the power to purchase it, or the quantity of it demanded at a particular price (cf. *supply, n.*).—**de-mand'a-ble**, *a.* That may be demanded.—**de-mand'ant**, *n.* One who demands; in *law*, the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.—**de-mand'er**, *n.* **de-man-toid** (dē-man'toid), *n.* [G. *demant*, diamond: see *-oid*.] A transparent green garnet, of brilliant luster, found in the Ural Mountains and used as a gem.

de-mar-cate (dē-mār'kāt or dē'mār-), *v. t.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. [From *demarkation*.] To mark off the boundaries of; separate by distinct boundaries; also, to mark or determine as a boundary.

de-mar-ca-tion (dē-mār-kā'shən), *n.* [Sp. *demarkación*, < *demarkar*, mark off, < *de-* (< L. *de*, from), + *marcar*, mark.] The marking off of the boundaries of something; separation by distinct boundaries; the defining of boundaries.

de-march (dē'märk), *n.* [Gr. *δημαρχος*, < *δημος*, deme, + *ἀρχειν*, lead, rule.] The chief magistrate of a deme.

de-marcho (dā-märsh), *n.* [*F.*, < *démarcher*, march.] Walk; step; proceeding.

de-mar-ka'tion, *n.* See *demarkation*.

de-ma-te-ri-al-ize (dē-mā-tē'ri-āl-iz), *v. t. or i.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. [See *de-*.] To deprive of or lose material character.—**de-ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. *δήμος*, district, country, people, commons.] One of the administrative divisions of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township; a commune.

de-mean¹ (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [See *de-* and *mean*², and cf. *debase*.] To lower in dignity or standing; debase; esp., to lower or humiliate (one's self: as, "It puts him where he can make the advances without *demeaning* himself," Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham," ix.).

de-mean² (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [OF. *demener* (F. *démener*), < *de-* (see *de-*) + *mener*, bring, lead, < L. *minare*, drive.] To carry on (a business, etc.)†; manage†; also, to treat, esp. badly (obs. or Sc.); also, to conduct or behave (one's self) in a specified manner.—**de-mean'or** (-mē'nōr), *n.* Way of acting; conduct; behavior; bearing.—**de-mean'our**, *n.* British preferred form of *demeanor*.

de-ment (dē-mēnt'), [*L. demens* (*dement*), out of one's mind, < *de*, from, + *mens*, mind.] **I. a.** Out of one's mind; insane: as, "Are you dumb as well as *dement*?" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxii.). [Archaic.] **II. n.** One who is out of his mind.—**de-ment'**, *v. t.* [*L. dementare*, < *demens*.] To put out of one's mind; make mad or insane.—**de-men-ta-tion** (dē-men-tā'shən), *n.* The act of dementing, or the state of being demented; madness.—**de-ment'ed**, *p. a.* Out of one's mind; crazed; insane; affected with dementia.—**de-ment'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ment'ed-ness**, *n.*

dē-men-ti (dā-mōn-tē), *n.* [*F.*, < *démentir*, give the lie to, contradict, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *mentir*, < L. *mentiri*, lie.] The act of giving the lie; formal or official denial, as of a report.

de-men-tia (dē-men'shiä), *n.* [*L.*, < *demens*: see *dement*.] In *pathol.*, a form of insanity consisting in impairment or loss of the mental powers, usually characterized by apathy, and commonly consequent upon mental or other disease.—**dementia præcox** (prē'kokks). [*L.*, precocious insanity.] In *pathol.*, a form of insanity occurring or beginning at puberty.

de-mer-it (dē-mer'it), *n.* [OF. *demerite* (F. *démérite*), < L. *demeritum*, pp. neut. of *demerere*, deserve (esp. well), < *de-* (see *de-*) + *merere*, deserve: see *merit*.] Merit† or desert†; now, desert in a bad sense; censurable or punishable quality; ill desert; also, a fault; lack of merit; defect; also, in schools, a mark against a pupil for misconduct or deficiency.

de-mer-i-to-ri-ous (dē'mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [See *de-*.] The opposite of meritorious; blameworthy.

de-mes-mer-ize (dē-mez'mēr-iz), *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. [See *de-*.] To bring out of mesmeric influence.

de-mes-ne (dē-mān' or -mēn'), *n.* [AF. *demesne*, OF. *demeine*, *domeine* (F. *domaine*): see *domain*.] Possession (of land) as one's own; possession and actual use of land; in general, possession† or dominion†; also, an estate pos-



Delundung.

sessed, or in the actual possession or use of the owner; in modern use, the land adjacent to a manor-house, reserved for the owner's use; also, the dominion or territory of a sovereign or state; a domain; a district or region.

De-me-ter (dē-mē'tēr), *n.* [Gr. Δημήτηρ.] A Greek deity, goddess of the fruitful earth and protectress of social order and of marriage, identified by the Romans with Ceres.

demi- [F. *demi-*, repr. *demi*, adj. (also *n.* and *adv.*), < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle.] A prefix meaning 'half,' orig. occurring in terms from the French, and hence used also as an English formative. Cf. *semi-*.

dem-i-bas-tion (dem'i-bas'tshən), *n.* [F., 'half-bastion.'] In *fort.*, a work consisting of half a bastion, and hence having one face and one flank.

dem-i-god (dem'i-god), *n.* [See *demi-*.] One partly divine and partly human; an inferior or minor deity; a deified mortal. Also fig.—

dem-i-god'dess, *n.* A female demigod.

dem-i-john (dem'i-jon), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, earlier *dame-jane*, appar. a popular name, 'Dame Jane.'] A large glass bottle with a small neck, usually cased in wickerwork.

dem-i-lance (dem'i-lāns), *n.* [See *demi-*.] A short, light lance formerly in use; a horseman armed with such a lance.

de-mil-i-ta-rize (dē-mil'i-tā-rīz), *v. t.*; -rized, -rizing. [See *de-*.] To deprive of military character; free from militarism; remove the military organization from; place under civil instead of military control.—**de-mil'i-ta-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'shən), *n.*

dem-i-lune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* [F. *demi-lune*, 'half-moon.'] A half-moon or a crescent; in *fort.*, a kind of outwork, usually triangular; a ravelin.

dem-i-mon-daine (dem'i-mon'dān, F. *dé-mê-môn-dān*), *n.* [F.] A woman of the *demi-monde*.

dem-i-monde (dem'i-mond', F. *dé-mê-mônd*), *n.* [F., 'half-world'; a term introduced by A. Dumas the younger.] The world or class of women who have become socially declassified, or of doubtful reputation and standing, as intermediate between those of unquestioned respectability and the courtesan class; commonly, but less correctly, the world or class of courtesans.

dem-i-quaver (dem'i-kwā'vēr), *n.* [See *demi-*.] In *music*, a semiquaver or sixteenth-note.

dem-i-re-lief (dem'i-rē-lēf'), *n.* [See *demi-*.] Same as *mezzo-rilievo*.

dem-i-rep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Short for *demi-reputation*: see *demi-*.] A woman of doubtful or compromised reputation.

de-mis-a-ble (dē-mīzā-bl), *a.* That may be demised.

de-mise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *demise*, pp. of *demetre*, send or put away: see *demit*.] The conveyance or transfer of an estate, esp. by will or lease; transfer of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; also, a death or decease occasioning the transfer of an estate, etc.; hence, any death or decease.—**de-mise'**, *v.*; -mised, -mising. **I. tr.** To convey or transfer (an estate, etc.), as by will or lease; transfer (sovereignty), as by the death or abdication of the sovereign. **II. intr.** To transfer sovereignty to a successor, as at death; hence, to die; also, to pass by bequest or inheritance.

dem-i-sem-i-quaver (dem'i-sem'i-kwā'vēr), *n.* [See *demi-*.] In *music*, a note having half the time-value of a semiquaver; a thirty-second-note. See note under *note*, *n.*

de-mis-sion (dē-mīsh'ən), *n.* [F. *démission*, < *démétte*: see *demit*.] A sending away or dismissal (rare); also, a putting away or letting go, as of a dignity or office; relinquishment; resignation; abdication.

de-mit (dē-mīt'), *v.*; -mitted, -mitting. [OF. *demetre*, *des-metre* (F. *démétte*), send or put away, < L. *de-* or *dis-*



Demeter of Cnidus (in Asia Minor).
British Museum.

(see *de-*) + *mittere*, send.] **I. tr.** To let go or dismiss (archaic); also, to give up, as a dignity or office; resign.

II. intr. To resign.—**de-mit'**, *n.* A demitting or resigning; also, a letter or paper certifying to this, as used in transferring membership from one masonic lodge to another.

dem-i-tasse (dem'i-tas', F. *dé-mê-tās*), *n.* [F., 'half-cup.'] A small cup such as is used for serving black coffee after dinner; the contents of such a cup.

dem-i-tint (dem'i-tint), *n.* [See *demi-*.] Same as *half-tint*.

dem-i-toi-let (dem'i-toi'let), *n.* [See *demi-*.] Dress intermediate in elegance or elaborateness between ordinary and full dress.

dem-i-urge (dem'i-ěrj), *n.* [Gr. δημιουργός, worker for the people, artificer, maker, < *δημιος*, of the people (< *δημος*: see *deme*), + *-εργός*, working, worker.] In the Platonic philosophy, the Creator of the world; in the Gnostic and certain other systems, a supernatural being imagined as creating or fashioning the world in subordination to the Supreme Being, and sometimes regarded as the originator of evil. Also (L.) **de-mi-ur-gus** (dē-mi-ěr'gus).—**dem-i-ur'gic** (-ěr'jik), *a.*

dem-i-volt (dem'i-vōlt), *n.* [See *demi-* and *volt*¹.] In the *manège*, a half-turn made by a horse with the fore legs raised.

dem-i-wolf (dem'i-wūlf), *n.*; pl. -wolves (-wūlvz). [See *demi-*.] A cross between a wolf and a dog; a wolf-like dog. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 1. 94.

de-mo-bi-lize (dē-mō'bi-līz), *v. t.* or *i.*; -lized, -lizing. [See *de-*.] To change from a condition of mobilization; disband.—**de-mo'bi-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shən), *n.*

de-moc-ra-cy (dē-mok'rā-sī), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). [F. *démocratie*, < Gr. δημοκρατία, < *δημος*, people (see *deme*), + *κρατείν*, rule.] Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them or their elected agents; also, a state having such a form of government; in a restricted sense, a state in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them rather than by elected representatives (cf. *republic*); also, a state of society characterized by nominal equality of rights and privileges; political or social equality; democratic spirit; also, the common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class; the common people with respect to their political power; [*cap.*] in *U. S. politics*, the principles of the Democratic party; the members of the Democratic party collectively.—**dem-o-crat** (dem'ō-krat), *n.* [F. *démocrate*.] An advocate of democracy; one who maintains the political or social equality of men; also, a light four-wheeled wagon without a top, having two or more seats, one behind another (local, U. S.); [*cap.*] in *U. S. politics*, a member of the Democratic party.—**dem-o-crat'ic**, *a.* [Gr. δημοκρατικός.] Pertaining to or of the nature of democracy or a democracy; advocating or upholding democracy; pertaining to or characterized by the principle of political or social equality for all; disregarding distinctions of privilege or position; [*cap.*] in *U. S. politics*, noting or pertaining to a party whose distinctive principles include a strict interpretation of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved by the individual States. Also **dem-o-crat'i-cal**.—**dem-o-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**de-moc'ra-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. To render democratic; give democratic character to; bring to a common level.—**de-moc'ra-ti-za'tion** (-tī-zā'shən), *n.*

de-mod-ed (dē-mō'ded), *a.* [F. *démodé*, pp. of *démoder*, put out of fashion, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *mode*, E. *mode*.] No longer in fashion.

De-mo-gor-gon (dē-mō-gōr'gōn or dem-ō-), *n.* [ML.; origin uncertain.] A vague, mysterious power or divinity of medieval mythology, variously represented, but always as an object of awe or fear: as, "By them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of *Demogorgon*" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 965).

de-mog-ra-phy (dē-mog'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *δημος*, district, country, people: see *-graphy*.] The science of vital and social statistics, or of the facts respecting the births, deaths, diseases, marriages, etc., of communities of people.—**de-mog'ra-pher**, **de-mog'ra-phist**, *n.*—**dem-o-graph-ic** (dem-ō-grāf'ik), *a.*—**dem-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

dem-oi-selle (dem-wo-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*.] A young lady; a damsel; also, the Numidian crane, *Anthropoides*



Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

de-mol-ish (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* [F. *démolir* (*démoliss-*), < *L. demoliri* (pp. *demolitus*), < *de-* (see *de-*) + *moliri*, build, construct, < *moles*, mass, massive structure, *E. mole*³.] To throw or pull down (a building, etc.); reduce to ruins; fig., to destroy; put an end to.—**de-mol-ish-er**, *n.*—**de-mol-ish-ment**, *n.*—**de-mo-li-tion** (dēm-ō-līsh'ōn or dēm-ō-), *n.* [*L. demolitio* (*n-*).] The act of demolishing, or the state of being demolished; destruction; overthrow.

de-mon (dēm'mon), *n.* [*L. daemon*, spirit, evil spirit, < *Gr. δαίμων*, deity, tutelary divinity, genius, later evil spirit.] A supernatural being of Greek mythology, holding a place between gods and men; an inferior deity; often, an attendant or indwelling spirit, or genius (as, "I know . . . what of life and what of death The demon taught to Socrates"; Whittier's "Questions of Life"); an animating influence of irresistible power; hence, a person of great energy, etc.; also, an evil spirit; a devil; hence, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; an evil passion or influence.—**de-mon-ess**, *n.* A female demon.

de-mon-e-tize (dēm-mōn'e-tīz or dēm-mun'-), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. [F. *démonétiser*, < *dē-* (see *dis-*) + *L. moneta*, money.] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money.—**de-mon-e-ti-za'tion** (-tī-zā'shōn), *n.*

de-mon-i-ac (dēm-mōn'i-ak). [*LL. dæmoniācus*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demon or demons; also, inspired as if by a demon; demonic; also, characteristic of a demon or evil spirit; fiendish; also, possessed by an evil spirit, or pertaining to such possession; raging; frantic. **II. n.** One seemingly possessed by a demon or evil spirit; a lunatic.—**de-mo-ni-a-cal** (dēm-mō-nī'a-kāl), *a.* Demoniac.—**de-mo-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de-mo-ni-an (dēm-mōn'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a demon.

de-mon-ic (dēm-mōn'ik), *a.* [*Gr. δαιμονικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demon; also, inspired as if by a demon, indwelling spirit, or genius.

de-mon-ism (dēm'mon-izm), *n.* Belief in demons; worship of demons.—**de-mon-ist**, *n.*

de-mon-ize (dēm'mōn-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To turn into or make like a demon; render demoniac; subject to the influence of demons.

demono-. Form of *Gr. δαίμων*, demon, used in combination.

—**de-mon-og-ra-phy** (dēm-mōn-og'ra-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] Descriptive demonology.—**de-mon-og-ra-pher**, *n.*—**de-mon-ol'a-try** (-ol'a-trī), *n.* [+ *-latry*.] The worship of demons.—**de-mon-ol'a-ter**, *n.*—**de-mon-ol'o-gy** (-ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The doctrine of demons; the study of demons or of beliefs about demons.—**de-mon-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

de-mon-str-a-ble (dēm-mōn'strā-bl or dēm'mōn-), *a.* [*L. demonstrabilis*.] Capable of being demonstrated.—**de-mon-str-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*—**de-mon'str-a-bly**, *adv.*

dem-on-strate (dēm'mōn-strāt or dēm-mōn'-), *v.*; -strated, -strating. [*L. demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *monstrare*, show.] **I. tr.** To point out or indicate; also, to manifest or exhibit (as, "every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation"; Shakespeare's "As You Like It," iii. 2. 400); also, to describe and explain with the help of specimens or by experiment; also, to make evident by arguments or reasoning; in general, to

establish the truth of; prove. **II. intr.** To make, give, or take part in, a demonstration.—**dem-on-str'a-tion** (-strā'shōn), *n.* [*L. demonstratio* (*n-*).] The act of demonstrating; exhibition, as of feeling; a display or manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy, opposition, etc., as in the form of a parade or mass-meeting; a show of military force or of offensive operations, esp. for a strategic purpose; a description or explanation, as of a process, given with the help of specimens or by experiment; the proving of anything conclusively, as by arguments or reasoning, or by evidence; proof; anything serving as proof.—**dem-on-str'a-tion-al**, *a.*—**dem-on-str'a-tion-ist**, *n.* One who makes, or takes part in, a demonstration.—**de-mon-strative** (dēm-mōn'strā-tiv), [*L. demonstrativus*.] **I. a.** Serving to demonstrate; indicating or exhibiting clearly; explanatory or illustrative; also, characterized by or given to open exhibition or expression of the feelings, etc.; also, serving to demonstrate logically; pertaining to logical demonstration; in general, serving to prove the truth of anything; indubitably conclusive; also, evident by demonstration; demonstrable; in *gram.*, pointing out or indicating the thing referred to (as, a demonstrative pronoun or adjective, as *this* or *that*). **II. n.** In *gram.*, a demonstrative pronoun or adjective.—**de-mon'strative-ly**, *adv.*—**de-mon'strative-ness**, *n.*—**dem-on-strator** (-strā-tor), *n.* [*L.*] One who or that which demonstrates; one who takes part in a public demonstration; one who explains or teaches by practical demonstrations, esp. a demonstrating instructor in a medical or dental school; one who exhibits some article for sale, explaining and illustrating its use.

dem-o-phil, **dem-o-phil** (dēm'ō-fil), *n.* [*Gr. δῆμος*, people, + *φίλος*, loving.] A friend of the people.—**dem-oph-i-lism** (dēm-mōf'i-lizm), *n.*

de-mor-al-ize (dēm-mor'al-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [F. *démoraliser*, < *dē-* (see *dis-*) + *moraliser*, *E. moralize*.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; pervert morally; also, to weaken or destroy the moral influence of; also, to deprive (troops, etc.) of spirit, courage, discipline, or the like; reduce to a state of weakness or disorder.—**de-mor'al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shōn), *n.*—**de-mor'al-iz-er** (-ī-zēr), *n.*

de-mos (dēm'mos), *n.* [*Gr. δῆμος*: see *deme*.] The people or commons of an ancient Greek state; hence, the common people; the populace; the mob.

de-mote (dēm-mōt'), *v. t.*; -moted, -moting. [From *de-* + *-mote* as in *promote*.] To reduce to a lower grade or class; opposed to *promote*.

de-mot-ic (dēm-mōt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. δημοτικός*, < *δῆμος*, *E. demos*, *deme*.] Of or pertaining to the common people; popular; vulgar; specif., noting or pertaining to the ancient Egyptian handwriting of ordinary life, a simplified form of the hieratic character.—**de-mot'ics**, *n.* The scientific study of the people; sociology.

de-mo-tion (dēm-mō'shōn), *n.* The act of demoting, or the fact of being demoted.

de-mot-ist (dēm-mōt'ist), *n.* One versed in the ancient Egyptian demotic writing.

de-mount (dēm-mōnt'), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To remove from its mounting, setting, or place of support, as a gun; take apart (an aeroplane, etc.), as for transportation.—**de-mount'a-ble**, *a.* That may be demounted; as, a demountable rim (a form of wheel-rim used on automobiles, which, in case of damage to the tire it bears, can be quickly removed and replaced by a similar rim fitted with a fully inflated tire).—**de-mount-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

de-mul-cent (dēm-mul'sent). [*L. demulcens* (*-ent-*), pp. of *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de-*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke.] **I. a.** Soothing or mollifying, as a medicinal substance. **II. n.** A demulcent (often mucilaginous) substance or agent, as for soothing or protecting an irritated mucous membrane.

de-mur (dēm-mēr'), *v.*; -murred, -murring. [OF. *demurer*, *demourer* (F. *demurer*), < *L. demorari*, linger, delay, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *morari*, delay.] **I. intr.** To linger; tarry; delay; also, to hesitate; also, to make objection; take exception; object; in *law*, to interpose a demurrer. **II. tr.** To put off; delay; also, to make objection to.—**de-mur'**, *n.* [OF. F. *demeure*.] Delay; also, hesitation; also, a making objection; demurrals; an objection raised.

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

de-mure (dē-mūr'), *a.*; compar. *demurer*, superl. *demurest*. [ME. *demure*, appar. for *mure*, grave, discreet, < OF. *meur*, < L. *maturus*, ripe, E. *mature*.] Sober; serious; sedate; decorous; esp., affectedly or unnaturally sedate, decorous, or prim.—**de-mure/ly**, *adv.*—**de-mure/ness**, *n.*

de-mur-rage (dē-mur'āj), *n.* [OF. *demourage*, < *demourer*, E. *demur*.] Delaying† or delay†; in *com.*, the detention of a vessel by a freighter, as in loading or unloading, beyond the time agreed upon; similar detention of a railroad-car, etc.; a charge for such detention; in *finance*, a deduction from the market-price of gold bullion, made by the Bank of England in furnishing coin or notes for it.

de-mur-ral (dē-mēr'āl), *n.* The act of demurring; demur.

de-mur-rant (dē-mur'ānt), *n.* In *law*, a party to an action who puts in a demurrer.

de-mur-rer¹ (dē-mēr'ēr), *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur-rer² (dē-mur'ēr), *n.* [OF. *demurer*, inf., used as noun: see *demur*.] In *legal* use, a pleading in effect that even if the facts are as alleged by the opposite party, they do not sustain the contention based on them; hence, in general, an objection or demur.

de-my (dē-mī'), *n.*; pl. *-mies* (-mīz'). [F. *demi*, half: see *demi*.] A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford (so called because orig. receiving half the allowance of a fellow); also, a size of paper (in America, applied to writing-paper 16 × 21 inches; in Great Britain, to writing-paper 15½ × 20 inches and to printing-paper 17½ × 22½ inches).

den (den), *n.* [AS. *denn*: cf. *dean*¹.] A retired place, as a cave, serving as the habitation of a beast; a cave, recess, or the like, as a place of shelter, concealment, etc.; a secret lurking-place, as of thieves; a low place of resort; a squalid or vile abode or place; any small, confined room or quarters; a cozy or retired room for personal use; also, a dell or glen (chiefly Sc.: as, "Here and there the progress of rills . . . has formed dells, glens, or, as they are provincially termed, *dens*, on whose high and rocky banks trees and shrubs . . . grow with a luxuriant profusion." Scott's "Antiquary," xvii.).—**den**, *v. i.*; *denned*, *denning*. To live in or as in a den; escape or retire into a den.

de-na-ri-us (dē-nā'-ri-us), *n.*; pl. *-rii* (-ri-i). [L., orig. adj., 'containing ten (asses)': see *denary*.] An ancient Roman silver coin of varying value, long equivalent to about 17 U. S. cents; also, an ancient Roman gold coin; in English monetary reckoning, a penny (abbreviated *d.*).



Obverse. Reverse.
Roman Silver Denarius (the penny of the New Testament). — British Museum.

den-a-ry (den'ā-ri or dē'nā-ri), *a.* [L. *denarius*, < *deni*, ten at a time, < *decem*, ten.] Of or pertaining to the number ten; proceeding by tens; decimal.

de-na-tion-al-ize (dē-nash'qn-āl-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [See *de-*.] To deprive of national status, national attachments or characteristics, or the status of a national institution.—**de-na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-nat-u-ral-ize (dē-nat'ū-rāl-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [See *de-*.] To deprive of the original nature; render unnatural; also, to deprive of the rights and privileges of citizenship or of naturalization.—**de-nat'u-ral-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-na-ture (dē-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; *-tured*, *-turing*. [F. *dénaturer*, < *dé* (see *dis-*) + *nature*, nature.] To deprive of its peculiar nature; render (alcohol, etc.) unfit for drinking or eating, as by the addition of an unwholesome substance, without altering the usefulness for other purposes.—**de-na-tu-ra-tion** (-tūr-rā'shən), *n.*

de-na-tur-ize (dē-nā'tūr-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [See *de-*.] To denature.—**de-na'tur-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

den-dri-form (den'dri-fōrm), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον*, tree: see *-form*.] Tree-like in form.

den-drito (den'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *δένδριτης*, of a tree, < *δένδρον*, tree.] A branching figure or marking, resembling a tree or shrub in form, found on or in certain



Dendrite.

stones or minerals, and due to the presence of a foreign mineral; a stone or mineral so marked; also, any arborescent crystalline growth.—**den-drit/ic** (-drit'ik), *a.* Formed or marked like a dendrite; of a branching form; arborescent.—**den-drit/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dendro-. Form of Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, used in combination.

—**den-dro-graph** (den'drō-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] A device for recording the growth of a tree by measuring the trunk's changes in volume.—**den/droid** (-droid), *a.* [Gr. *δένδροειδής*: see *-oid*.] Tree-like; branching like a tree; arborescent. Also **den-droi/dal**.—**den-drol'a-try** (-drol'-ā-tri), *n.* [+ *-latry*.] The worship of trees; arborolatry.

—**den/dro-lite** (-lit), *n.* [+ *-lite*.] A petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree.—**den-drol'o-gy** (-ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The part of botany that treats of trees.—**den-dro-log/i-cal** (-loj'i-kāl), *a.*—**den-drol'o-gist**, *n.*—**den-drom'e-ter** (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring trees.—**den-droph'i-lous** (-drof'i-lus), *a.* [+ *-philous*.]

Tree-loving; of plants, growing on or twining about trees.

dene (dēn), *n.* See *dean*¹.

dene-ga-tion (den-ē-gā'shən), *n.* [F. *dénégation*, < L. *denegare*: see *deny*.] Denial; contradiction; as, "I sought to interrupt him with some not very truthful *denegation*" (Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," viii.).

dene-hole (dēn'hōl), *n.* [Various explained, as < *dene* (*dean*¹), *den*, or *Dane*.] Any of a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England and in the valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a vertical shaft about 3 feet in diameter sunk to the chalk formation, on an average to a depth of 60 feet, and there widened out into a chamber or chambers.

den-gue (deng'gā), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp.; of African origin.] In *pathol.*, an infectious, eruptive, usually epidemic fever of warm climates, characterized esp. by severe pains in the joints and muscles; backbone fever.

de-ni-a-ble (dē-nī'ā-bl), *a.* That may be denied.

de-ni-al (dē-nī'āl), *n.* The act of denying; contradiction of a statement, etc.; refusal to believe a doctrine, etc.; disbelief in the existence or reality of a thing; refusal to recognize or acknowledge; a disowning or disavowal; the refusal of a claim, request, etc., or of a person making a request.

de-nier¹ (de-nēr'), *n.* [OF. F. *denier*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] Any of certain old French coins, orig. one of silver, ultimately a copper coin of little value; hence, a very small sum.

de-ni-er² (dē-nī'ēr), *n.* [See *deny*.] One who denies.

den-i-grate (den'i-grāt), *v. t.*; *-grated*, *-grating*. [L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare*, < *de-*, completely, + *nigrare*, blacken, < *niger*, black.] To blacken; sully; defame.—**den-i-gra'tion** (-grā'shən), *n.*—**den-i-gra-tor**, *n.*

den-im (den'im), *n.* [F. *serge de Nîmes*, serge of Nîmes (city in southern France).] A heavy cotton fabric woven with a twilled face and commonly dyed in plain colors, used for overalls, upholstery, etc.

de-ni-trate (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t.*; *-trated*, *-trating*. [See *de-*.] To free from nitric acid or nitrates; remove oxides of nitrogen from.—**de-ni-tra'tion** (-trā'shən), *n.*

de-ni-tri-fy (dē-nī'tri-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *de-*.] To reduce from a nitrified state: as, to *denitrify* soil by bacterial action (by breaking down nitrates into lower nitrogen compounds).—**de-ni'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

den-i-za-tion (den-i-zā'shən), *n.* [AF.] The act of making one a denizen; the fact of being made a denizen.

den-i-zen (den'i-zēn), *n.* [OF. *deinzein*, < *deinz*, *denz* (F. *dans*), within, in, < L. *de*, from, + *intus*, within.] An inhabitant or citizen; a dweller in a particular place; esp., an alien admitted to residence and certain rights of citizenship in a country; also, anything adapted to a new place, condition, etc., as a naturalized foreign word, or an animal or plant not indigenous to a place but successfully naturalized.—**den'i-zen**, *v. t.* To make (one) a denizen; naturalize.—**den'i-zen-ship**, *n.*



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Denier struck by Edward III. of England for his French dominions — British Museum.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agōny, intō, ſnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꝥ, then; y, you;

de-nom-i-na-ble (dē-nom'i-nā-bl), *a.* That may be denominated or named.

de-nom-i-nate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [*L. denominatus*, pp. of *denominare*, < *de*, from, + *nominare*, name, *E. nominate*.] To give a name to; name; esp., to call by a specified name; entitle.—**de-nom'i-nate**, *a.* Named or called (archaic); in *arith.*, of a number, concrete, or used with the name of a particular kind of object (opposed to *abstract*: thus, *seven* alone is an abstract number, but in the expression *seven pounds a denominated number*).—**de-nom-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. denominatio(n)*.] The act of denominating; also, a name or designation, esp. one for a class of things; hence, a class or kind of persons or things distinguished by a specific name; one of the grades or degrees in a series of designations of quantity, value, measure, weight, etc. (as, money of small *denominations*); a collection or society of individuals called by the same name, esp. a religious sect.—**de-nom-i-na'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a denomination, esp. a religious denomination; sectarian.—**de-nom-i-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.* Denominational or sectarian spirit or policy; the tendency to divide into denominations or sects.—**de-nom-i-na'tion-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render denominational.—**de-nom-i-na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**de-nom'i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), [*LL. denominativus*]. **I. a.** Confering or constituting a distinctive denomination or name; appellative; in *gram.*, formed from a substantive or an adjective (as, a *denominative verb*). **II. n.** In *gram.*, a denominative word, esp. a verb.—**de-nom'i-na-tor** (-nā-tŏr), *n.* [*ML.*] One who or that which denominates; in *math.*, that term (usually written under the line) of a fraction which indicates its denomination, or shows the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided (cf. *numerator*); a divisor placed under a dividend.

de-not-a-ble (dē-nŏ'tā-bl), *a.* That may be denoted.

de-no-ta-tion (dē-nŏ-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. denotatio(n)*.] The act or fact of denoting, marking out, or indicating; indication; also, something that denotes; a mark, sign, or symbol; a name or designation; also, that which a term denotes; signification or meaning; esp., the primary meaning of a word, as distinguished from its connotation.—**de-no-ta-tive** (dē-nŏ'tā-tiv or dē-nŏ'tā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of denoting.—**de-no-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-note (dē-nŏt'), *v. t.*; -noted, -noting. [*L. denotare* (pp. *denotatus*), < *de*, from, + *notare*, mark, write, *E. note*, *v.*] To mark out from others; distinguish by a sign; be a mark or sign of; also, to represent by a symbol; stand as a symbol for; in general, to indicate or make known; specif., to be a name or designation for; designate; esp., to designate merely, without implication or connotation (cf. *connote*); also, to note down;—**de-note'ment**, *n.* The act or fact of denoting; indication; also, a means of denoting; a sign; a token.—**de-no'tive** (-nŏ'tiv), *a.* Serving to denote; indicative; denotative.

dé-noue-ment (dā-nŏ-mŏn), *n.* [*F.*, also *dénouement*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *nouer*, < *L. nodare*, knot, tie, < *nodus*, a knot.] The final disentangling of the intricacies of a plot, as of a drama or novel; the catastrophe; hence, the solution of a difficulty, mystery, etc.; the outcome, as of an affair (as, "The particulars of the *dénouement* you shall know in due season": Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker," June 10).

de-nounce (dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; -nounced, -nouncing. [*OF. denoncier* (*F. dénoncer*), < *L. denuntiare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *nuntiare*, announce, declare, < *nuntius*, messenger.] To make formal or public announcement of (obs. or archaic); announce or proclaim (something evil, as a curse, threatened punishment, etc.); serve to announce, or portend; also, to proclaim (a person) to be something specified, as a rebel, coward, swindler, etc.; hence, to condemn openly; assail with censure; also, to make formal accusation against (an offender) to the authorities; inform against; also, to give formal notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.); also, in Mexico, etc., to announce formally to the authorities the discovery of (a new mine) or the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old mine), thus laying claim to work it.—**de-nounce'ment**, *n.* The act of denouncing; denunciation.—**de-noun'cer**, *n.*

dense (dens), *a.*; compar. *denser*, superl. *densest*. [*L.*

densus, thick, thickly set; akin to *Gr. δαρός*, hairy, shaggy, thick.] Having the component parts closely compacted together; compact; closely set, as parts or objects; crowded with closely set objects; also, profound or intense, as ignorance; thick-headed, obtuse, or stupid, as persons; also, deep or dark, as color; in *photog.*, of a developed negative, relatively opaque, and yielding prints with strong contrasts of light and shade.—**dense'ly**, *adv.*—**dense'ness**, *n.*—**den-sim-e-ter** (den-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative density or specific gravity of a substance.—**den-si-met'ric** (-si-met'rik), *a.*—**den'si-ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. densitas*.] The state or quality of being dense; compactness; closely set or crowded condition; specif., the mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk or volume; the ratio of the mass of a given volume of a substance to that of an equal volume of a standard substance, water being the standard for solids and liquids, and hydrogen or air for gases (often called *relative density* or *specific gravity*); in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of area on a charged surface; in *photog.*, relative opacity of a developed negative.

dent¹ (dent), *n.* [Var. of *dint*.] A stroke† or blow†; also, a hollow or depression in a surface, as from a blow.—**dent**¹, *v. I. tr.* To make a dent in or on; indent; also, to impress as a dent. **II. intr.** To sink in, making a dent; also, to become indented.

dent² (dent), *n.* [*F. dent*, < *L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] A tooth-like projection, as a tooth of a gear-wheel; also, a notch or indentation (as, "High was his comb . . . In *dents* embattled like a castle wall": Dryden's "Cock and the Fox," 50).

den-tal (den'tal), [*L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth]. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the teeth; also, of or pertaining to dentistry; in *phonetics*, of speech-sounds, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the upper front teeth, as *d*, *t*, *n*.

II. n. In *phonetics*, a dental sound.—**den'tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. In *phonetics*, to convert into a dental sound.—**den'tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

den-tate (den'tāt), *a.* [*L. denticatus*, < *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] Toothed; notched; in *bot.* and *zool.*, having a toothed margin, or tooth-like projections or processes; specif., of a leaf, having sharp marginal teeth directed outward (cf. *serrate*). Also **den'tat-ed** (-tāt-ed).

—**den'tate-ly**, *adv.*—**den-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* Dentate state or form.

den-tel (den'tel), *n.* Same as *dentil*.

den-te-lat-ed (den'tē-lā-ted), *a.* [*F. dentelé*, < *OF. dentele*, dim. of *dent*, < *L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] Having small teeth or tooth-like markings; finely notched.

den-ti-cle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [*L. denticulus*, dim. of *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] A small tooth or tooth-like part; in *arch.*, a dentil.—**den-tic'u-lar** (-tik'ū-lār), *a.* Having the form of a small tooth; in *arch.*, having dentils.—**den-tic'u-late**, **den-tic'u-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*L. denticulatus*.] Finely dentate or toothed, as a leaf; in *arch.*, having dentils.—**den-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*—**den-tic-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* Denticulate state or form; a denticle, or a series of denticles.

den-ti-form (den'ti-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth: see *-form*.] Of the form of a tooth; tooth-shaped.

den-ti-frice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [*F. dentifrice*, < *L. dentifricium*, < *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *fricare*, rub.] A powder, paste, or other preparation for rubbing or cleaning the teeth.

den-tic'er-ous (den'tij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth: see *-gerous*.] Bearing, or supplied with, teeth.

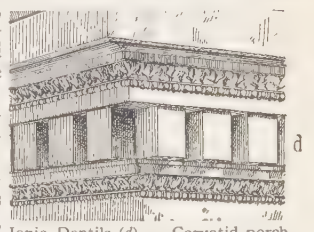
den-til (den'til), *n.* [*Obs. F. dentille*, dim. < *L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] In *arch.*, one of a series of small rectangular blocks arranged like a row of teeth, as in the lower part of a cornice.

den-ti-la-bi-al (den-ti-lā'-bi-āl), *a.* Same as *labio-dental*.

den-ti-lin-gual (den-ti-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*L. dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *lingua*, tongue.] In *phonetics*, of



Dentate Leaf.



Ionic Dentils (d). — Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

speech-sounds, uttered with the coöperation of the teeth and the tongue: said esp. of the sounds of *th* in *thin* and *this*.

den-tin, den-time (den'tin), *n.* [L. *dens* (dent-), tooth.] In anat., the hard calcareous tissue beneath the enamel and the cement of a tooth, inclosing the pulp, and composing the greater part of the tooth.—**den'ti-nal**, *a.*

den-ti-phone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* [L. *dens* (dent-), tooth: see -phone.] An instrument held against the teeth to assist hearing by transmitting sound-vibrations to the auditory nerve.

den-ti-ros-tral (den-ti-ros'trāl), *a.* [L. *dens* (dent-), tooth, + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a toothed or notched bill; specif., belonging or pertaining to the *Dentirostres*, a group of passerine birds in old classifications, including the shrikes, typically with a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible near the tip.

den-tist (den'tist), *n.* [F. *dentiste*, < *dent*, < L. *dens* (dent-), tooth.]

One whose profession it is to treat the teeth, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon.—**den-tis'tic, den-tis'ti-cal**, *a.*—**den'tist-ry**, *n.* The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.



Dentirostral Bird (Shrike).

den-ti-tion (den-tish'ōn), *n.* [L. *dentitio*(n-), < *dentire*, cut teeth, < *dens* (dent-), tooth.] The process or period of cutting the teeth; also, the kind, number, and arrangement of teeth, as of a particular animal, or of an animal at a particular period of its life.

den-ture (den'tūr), *n.* [F. *denture*, < *dent*, < L. *dens* (dent-), tooth.] A set of teeth, esp. artificial teeth.

den-u-date (den-ū-dāt or dē-nū-'), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*: see *denude*.] To denude.

—**den-u-date** (dē-nū-dāt or den-ū-'), *a.* Denuded; bare.

den-u-da-tion (den-ū-dā'shōn or dē-nū-'), *n.* [LL. *denudatio*(n-).] The act of denuding; denuded or bare condition; divestiture; in *geol.*, the laying bare of rock by erosive processes.—**de-nu-da-tive** (dē-nū-dā-tiv), *a.* Causing denudation.

de-nude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; -nuded, -nuding. [L. *denudare*, < *de-*, completely, + *nudare*, lay bare, < *nudus*, E. *nude*.] To make naked or bare; strip of clothing, or of the usual covering; fig., to divest or deprive; in *geol.*, to lay bare (underlying rock) by erosion.

de-nun-ci-ate (dē-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *denuntiatus*, pp. of *denunciare*: see *denounce*.] To denounce; condemn openly.—**de-nun-ci-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio*(n-).] The act of denouncing; formal or public announcement† (see Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," i. 2. 152); announcement of impending evil, as in the way of a threat or warning; a denouncing as evil; open and vehement condemnation; an invective; an accusing before a public prosecutor; formal notice of the termination of a treaty.—**de-nun-ci-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), **de-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Characterized by or given to denunciation.—**de-nun'ci-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.*

de-nu-tri-tion (dē-nū-trish'ōn), *n.* [See *de-*.] Want or deprivation of nutrition.

de-ny (dē-nī'), *v. t.*; -nied, -nying. [OF. *denier* (F. *dénier*), < L. *denegare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *negare*, say no.] To assert the negative of (a statement, an alleged fact, etc.); declare not to be true; also, to refuse to believe (a doctrine, etc.); reject as false or erroneous; also, to refuse to believe in the existence or reality of; also, to refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing); disown; disavow; repudiate; also, to refuse to grant (a claim, request, etc.); refuse (to do something: as, "if she deny to wed," Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," ii. 1. 180)†; refuse to accept; also, to refuse (a person who asks); forbid (a person, etc.) to do something†; also, to refuse access to (one visited: as, he denied himself to callers).—**to deny one's self**, to refrain from the gratification of one's desires; exercise self-denial.—**de-ny'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-ob-stru-ent (dē-ob'strō-ent). [See *de-* and *obstruent*.] In med.: *I. a.* Removing obstructions, as certain drugs; apert. *II. n.* A deobstruent medicine.

de-o-dand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* [ML. *deodandum*, 'a thing to be

given to God,' < L. *deus*, god, + *dare*, give.] A thing to be given or forfeited to God; formerly, in *Eng. law*, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was forfeited to the crown to be applied to pious uses.

de-o-dar (dē'ō-dār), *n.* [Hind., < Skt. *devadāru*, 'wood of the gods.'] A species of cedar, *Cedrus deodara*, a large tree valued for its durable wood, native in the Himalayas, but also grown elsewhere for ornament.

de-o-dor-ant (dē'ō-dōr-ant), *n.* [See *de-*.] An agent for destroying odors.

de-o-dor-ize (dē'ō-dōr-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To deprive of odor, esp. of the fetid odor arising from impurities.—**de-o'odor-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shōn), *n.*—**de-o'dor-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

de-on-tol-o-gy (dē-on-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *δεον*, that which is binding or needful, prop. pp. neut. of *δεῖν*, bind: see *-logy*.] The science of duty or moral obligation; ethics.—**de-on-to-log-i-cal** (dē-on-tō-loj'i-kāl), *a.*—**de-on-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

de-ox-i-date (dē-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [See *de-*.] To deoxidize.—**de-ox-i-da'tion** (-dā'shōn), *n.*

de-ox-id-ize (dē-ok'si-diz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To remove oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxide.—**de-ox'id-i-za'tion** (-ok'si-di-zā'shōn), *n.*—**de-ox'id-i-zer** (-ok'si-di-zēr), *n.*

de-ox-y-gen-ate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [See *de-*.] To remove oxygen from.—Also **de-ox'y-gen-ize** (-iz).

de-part (dē-pārt'), *v.* [OF. *departir* (F. *départir*), < L. *de*, from, + *partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] *I. tr.* To divide into parts†; distribute† or deal out†; divide with others† or share†; also, to separate† or sunder†; also, to go away from or leave (as, to depart this life). *II. intr.* To become divided†; part†; part company†; also, to go away, as from a place; take one's leave; start; also, to pass away, as from life or existence (archaic); also, to turn aside or away in course or procedure (as, "Depart from evil, and do good": Ps. xxxiv. 14); diverge; deviate.—**de-part'†**, *n.* [OF. *depart* (F. *départ*).] The act of departing; division; parting; departure; death.—**de-part'ed**, *p. a.* Gone; past; esp., deceased; dead.—**de-part'er**, *n.*

de-part-ment (dē-pārt'mēt), *n.* [OF. *departement* (F. *département*), < *departir*: see *depart*.] The act of departing†; also, a distinct part of anything arranged in divisions; a division of a complex whole or organized system; a division of business or official duties or functions; one of the separate branches of a governmental organization; one of the (large) districts into which a country, as France, is divided for administrative purposes; one of the large geographical divisions of the U. S. as divided for military purposes.—**department store**, a large store in which many different lines of retail business are carried on in separate departments under one general management.—**de-part-men-tal** (dē-pārt-men'tāl), *a.*—**de-part-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

de-par-ture (dē-pār'tūr), *n.* [OF. *departure*, < *departir*: see *depart*.] The act of departing; separation†; a going away; a setting out or starting; decease or death (archaic); divergence or deviation; *naut.*, the distance due east or west made by a ship when sailing on any course not due north or south; also, the bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning; in *surv.*, distance due east or west.

de-pas-ture (dē-pās'tūr), *v.*; -tured, -turing. [See *de-*.] *I. tr.* To consume the produce of (land) as pasture; use for pasturage; also, to pasture (cattle); also, of land, to supply pasturage for (cattle). *II. intr.* To graze.—**de-pas'tur-age** (-tūr-āj), *n.*

de-pau-per-ate (dē-pā'pēr-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [ML. *depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *pauperare*, make poor, < *pauper*, poor.] To make poor; impoverish; reduce in quality, vigor, etc.—**de-pau-per-ate**, *a.* Depauperated; impoverished; reduced in quality, etc.—**de-pau-per-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.*

de-pau-per-ize (dē-pā'pēr-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To free from pauperism or poverty.—**de-pau'per-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shōn), *n.*

de-pend (dē-pend'), *v. i.* [OF. *dependre* (F. *dépendre*), < L. *dependere*, < *de*, down from, + *pendere*, hang.] To hang down, or be suspended; fig., to be conditioned or

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscurd) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

contingent (as, a decision on which many matters *depend*); rest in a subordinate relation; rest for support, maintenance, supply, etc. (as, children *depend* on their parents); rest in confidence, or rely (as, you may *depend* on the accuracy of the report); wait in suspense†; be undetermined, waiting for settlement, or pending (as, a suit *depending* in court); impend† or be imminent†.—**de-pend/a-ble**, *a.* That may be depended on; reliable.—**de-pend/a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-pend/a-bly**, *adv.*—**de-pend/ance**, **de-pend/an-cy**, **de-pend/ant**. Var. of *dependence*, *dependency*, *dependent*, after the French.—**de-pend/ence**, *n.* [= F. *dépendance*, < ML. *dependētia*.] A depending or hanging down (obs. or rare); also, the state of being conditional or contingent on something; natural or logical sequence; also, subordination or subjection (as, the *dependence* of the church upon the state); a being dependent for aid, support, etc.; also, something subordinate or dependent; a separate building forming an addition to a hotel (a French use); also, reliance, confidence, or trust; an object of reliance or trust; reliability† or trustworthiness†; also, the condition, as of a lawsuit, of awaiting settlement.—**de-pend/en-cy**, *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The state of being dependent; dependence; contingent relation; subordination or subjection; also, something dependent or subordinate; an appurtenance; an outbuilding or annex to a main building; a subject territory which is not an integral part of the ruling country.—**de-pend/ent**. [= F. *dépendant*, < L. *dependens* (-ent-), ppr.] *I. a.* Depending, hanging down, or pendent; conditioned or contingent; subordinate or subject; depending on something else for aid, support, etc. *II. n.* (Often spelled *dependant*.) Something dependent or subordinate†; an appurtenance†; also, one who depends on or looks to another for support, favor, etc.; a retainer.—**de-pend/ent-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pend/er**, *n.*

de-per-son-al-ize (dē-pēr'sŏn-əl-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To deprive of personality or personal quality.—**de-per'son-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŏn), *n.*

de-phase (dē-fāz'), *v. t.*; -phased, -phasing. [See *de-*.] In physics, to put out of phase

de-phlo-gis-ti-cate (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [See *de-* and *phlogiston*.] To deprive of phlogiston†; in *med.*, to reduce inflammation in.—**de-phlo-gis-ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŏn), *n.*

de-phos-pho-rize (dē-fos'fō-rīz), *v. t.*; -rized, -rizing. [See *de-*.] To remove phosphorus from.—**de-phos'pho-ri-za-tion** (-ri-zā'shŏn), *n.*

de-pict (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, < *de*, from, + *pingere*, paint.] To represent by or as by painting; portray; delineate; hence, to represent in words; describe.—**de-pict'er**, *n.*—**de-pic'tion** (-pik'shŏn), **de-pic'ture**¹ (-tūr), *n.*

de-pic-ture² (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. [From *de* + *picture*, after *depict*.] To represent by or as by a picture; depict: as, "Language fails, — Shrinks from *depicting* his turpitude!" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," viii.).

de-pig-ment (dē-pig'mēt), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To deprive of pigment.—**de-pig-men-ta'tion** (-mēt-tā'shŏn), *n.*

dep-i-late (dē-pī-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *deplatus*, pp. of *deplare*, < *de*, from, + *pilare*, deprive of hair, < *pilus*, hair.] To remove the hair from.—**dep-i-la'tion** (-lā'shŏn), *n.*—**de-pil-a-to-ry** (dē-pil'a-tō-rī), *I. a.* Having the property of removing hair. *II. n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A depilatory agent.

de-plen-ish (dē-plen'ish), *v. t.* [See *de-* and *plinish*.] To empty; deplete; remove the furnishings or equipments of.

de-plete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; -pleted, -pleting. [L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *plere*, fill.] To deprive of that which fills; decrease the fullness of; reduce the stock or amount of; in *med.*, to empty or relieve (overcharged vessels, etc.), as by bloodletting or purging.—**de-ple'tion** (-plē'shŏn), *n.*—**de-ple'tive**, **de-ple'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to deplete.

de-plor-a-ble (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* That is to be deplored; lamentable.—**de-plor/a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-plor/a-bly**, *adv.*

de-plore (dē-plōr'), *v. t.*; -plored, -ploring. [L. *deplorare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *plorare*, cry out, wail.] To weep or mourn for; lament; regret deeply; also, to narrate with grief† (as, "Never more Will I my master's tears to you

deplore": Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iii. 1. 174); also, to despair off.—**de-plor'er**, *n.*—**de-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-ploy (dē-plōi'), *v.* [F. *déployer*, OF. *desploier*, *despleier*: see *display*.] *Milit.* *I. tr.* To spread out (troops) so as to form an extended front of small depth. *II. intr.* Of troops, to spread out so as to form an extended front.—**de-ploy'**, *n.* *Milit.*, an act of deploying.—**de-ploy'ment**, *n.*

de-plu-mate (dē-plō'māt), *a.* [ML. *deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*: see *deplume*.] Stripped of feathers.

de-plume (dē-plōm'), *v. t.*; -plumed, -pluming. [ML. *deplumare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *pluma*, feather.] To deprive of plumage or feathers; pluck; fig., to strip of honor, wealth, etc.—**de-plu-ma-tion** (dē-plō-mā'shŏn), *n.*

de-po-lar-ize (dē-pō'lār-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To deprive of polarity or polarization.—**de-po'lar-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŏn), *n.*—**de-po'lar-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

de-pol-ish (dē-pōl'ish), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To destroy the polish of; dull.

de-pone (dē-pōn'), *v.*; -poned, -poning. [L. *deponere* (pp. *depositus*), put away or down, deposit, ML. testify: see *deposit*.] *I. tr.* To put aside or down†; deposit†; also, to testify under oath; depose. *II. intr.* To give testimony under oath; depose.—**de-po'nent** (-pō'nēt), *I. a.* In *gram.*, having put aside the regular meaning; passive (or middle) in form but active in meaning: applied to a class of Latin verbs, orig. reflexive, and to similar verbs in Greek, etc. *II. n.* A deponent verb; also, one who testifies under oath, esp. in writing.

de-pop-u-lar-ize (dē-pop'ū-lār-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To deprive of popularity.

de-pop-u-late (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [ML. *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + ML. *populare*, E. *populate*.] To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, as by destruction or expulsion; reduce the population of.—**de-pop-u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Depopulated. [Archaic].—**de-pop-u-la'tion** (-lā'shŏn), *n.*—**de-pop'u-la-tor**, *n.*

de-port (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [Partly < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport, banish, < *de*, from, + *portare*, carry; partly < F. *déporter*, conduct (one's self), from the same L. elements.] To carry off; remove; esp., to transport from a country by way of banishment or expulsion; also, to bear, conduct, or behave (one's self) in a particular manner.—**de-por-ta-tion** (dē-pōr-tā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *deportatio* (-n-).] The act of deporting; a carrying off; esp., transportation from a country by way of banishment or expulsion.—**de-port-ee'** (-pōr-tē'), *n.* One who is deported, as from a country.—**de-port'er**, *n.*—**de-port'ment**, *n.* [F. *déportement*.] Manner of deporting one's self; bodily carriage; demeanor; conduct; behavior; fig., manner of acting, as of a substance, under particular conditions.

de-pos-a-ble (dē-pōz'a-bl), *a.* That may be deposited.

de-po-sal (dē-pōz'al), *n.* Deposition, as from office.

de-pose (dē-pōz'), *v.*; -posed, -posing. [OF. *deposer* (F. *déposer*), put down, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *poser*, put (see *pose*), but associated with derivatives of L. *deponere*: see *deposit*.] *I. tr.* To put down or deposit (archaic); lay aside†; also, to remove from office or position, esp. high office; dethrone; also, to take away† (as, "You may my glories and my state *depose*": Shakspeare's "Richard II.," iv. 1. 192); divest or deprive (a person) of something†; also, to declare or testify; esp., to declare on oath, usually in writing; also, to examine on oath† (as, "*Depose* him in the justice of his cause": Shakspeare's "Richard II.," i. 3. 30). *II. intr.* To bear witness; give sworn testimony, esp. in writing.—**de-pos'er** (-pōz'ēr), *n.*

de-pos-it (dē-poz'it), *v.* [L. *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, put away or down, deposit, ML. testify (see *depone*), < L. *de*, away or down from, + *ponere*, place, put.] *I. tr.* To put or lay down; place; put; also, to throw down or precipitate; also, to lay aside†; also, to place for safe-keeping or in trust; give as security or in part payment. *II. intr.* To settle, or be precipitated.—**de-pos'it**, *n.* [L. *depositum*, prop. neut. of *depositus*, pp.] Anything laid or thrown down, as matter precipitated from a fluid; sediment; a coating of metal deposited by an electric current; also, anything laid away or intrusted to another for safe-keeping, as money placed in a bank; anything given as security or in part payment; also, the act of depositing, or the fact of being

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

deposited; also, a place for depositing or storing things; a depository.—**de-pos'i-ta-ry** (-i-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [LL. *depositorius*.] One to whom anything is given in trust; a trustee; also, a depository.—**dep-o-si-tion** (dep-ō-zish'ōn or dē-pō-), *n.* [L. *depositio*(-n-), < *deponere*.] A depositing or putting down; [sometimes *cap.*] the taking down of Christ's body from the cross; a representation of this in art; also [L. *c.*], removal from an office or position; degradation; dethronement; also, statement, testimony, or allegation; the giving of testimony under oath; the testimony so given; esp., a statement under oath, taken down in writing, to be used in court in place of the production of the witness; also, a depositing, or putting in place or position; precipitation; matter precipitated; a deposit; also, a depositing for safe-keeping or in trust; that which is so deposited.—**de-pos'i-tor**, *n.* [LL.] One who or that which deposits; esp., one who deposits money in a bank.—**de-pos'i-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A place where anything is deposited or stored for safe-keeping; a repository; a storehouse; also, a depository.

dep-ot (dē'pō, dā'pō, or, chiefly Brit., dep'ō), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, < L. *depositum*, E. *deposit*, *n.*] A depository or storehouse; a railroad-station (U. S.); *milit.*, a place where military supplies and materials are collected for distribution; a place where recruits are received and trained.

de-prave (dē-prāv'), *v. t.*; -*praved*, -*praving*. [L. *depravare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *pravus*, crooked, perverse, wrong, bad.] To make bad or worse; impair; vitiate; corrupt; esp., to corrupt or pervert morally (as, "Devoted to his pleasures, he *depraved* those under his command": Motley's "Dutch Republic," vi. 4); also, to defame†.—**dep-ra-va-tion** (dep-rā-vā'shōn or dē-prā-), *n.*—**de-praved'**, *p. a.* Made bad or worse; vitiated; corrupt or perverted, esp. morally; wicked.—**de-prav'ed-ness** (-prā'ved-nes), *n.*—**de-prav'er**, *n.*—**de-prav'i-ty** (-prav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state of being depraved or corrupt; viciousness; wickedness; also, a depraved act or practice; in *theol.*, the inherent tendency of mankind to commit sin.

dep-re-cate (dep'rē-kāt), *v. t.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. [L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari*, < *de*, from, + *precari*, pray.] To pray for deliverance from (archaic); also, to plead or protest against; express earnest disapproval of; also, to make supplication to (obs. or rare); also, to invoke (evil)†.—**dep'-re-cat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dep-re-ca'tion** (-kā'shōn), *n.* [L. *deprecatio*(-n-).] The act of deprecating; prayer for deliverance from evil; a pleading or protesting against something; earnest expression of disapproval.—**dep're-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Deprecatory.—**dep're-ca-tor** (-kā-tōr), *n.*—**dep're-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Of the nature of deprecation; expressing deprecation.

de-pre-ci-ate (dē-prē-shi-āt), *v.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. [LL. *depretiatus*, pp. of *depretiare*, < L. *de*, down from, + *pretium*, price.] *I. tr.* To lessen the value of; reduce the purchasing value of (money); also, to undervalue; disparage; belittle. *II. intr.* To decline in value.—**de-pre-ci-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pre-ci-a'tion** (-si-ā'shōn), *n.* The act or fact of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated; lowering in value; lowering in estimation; disparagement.—**de-pre-ci-a-tive** (-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Depreciatory.—**de-pre-ci-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.*—**de-pre-ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to depreciate.

dep-re-date (dep'rē-dāt), *v.*; -*dated*, -*dating*. [L. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *prædari*, take booty, E. *prey*, *v.*] *I. tr.* To prey upon; plunder; lay waste. *II. intr.* To prey; make depredations.—**dep-re-da'tion** (-dā'shōn), *n.* [LL. *deprædatio*(-n-).] A preying upon or plundering; robbery; ravage; waste.—**dep're-da-tor**, *n.*—**dep're-da-to-ry** (-dā-tō-ri), *a.* Characterized by depredation; preying; ravaging.

de-press (dē-pres'), *v. t.* [L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, < *de*, down from, + *primere*, press.] To press down; put into a lower position, as by pressure; lower; also, to bring down in station, influence, etc. (now rare); subjugate†; oppress†; suppress†; depreciate†; also, to lower in force, vigor, etc.; weaken; make dull; also, to lower in spirits; deject; deject; also, to lower in amount or value; in *music*, to lower in pitch.—**de-press'ant**. In *med.*: *I. a.* Having the quality of depressing or lowering the vital

activities; sedative. *II. n.* A depressant substance or agent; a sedative.—**de-pressed'**, *p. a.* Pressed down; lowered; lower than the general surface; also, lowered in force, amount, etc.; also, dejected or downcast; in *bot.* and *zool.*, flattened down, or with respect to the vertical axis; broader than high.—**de-press'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being depressed.—**de-press'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pres'sion** (-pres'h'ōn), *n.* [L. *depressio*(-n-).] The act of depressing, or the state of being depressed; a low state of vital powers or functional activity; dullness or inactivity, as of trade; dejection of spirits; also, a depressed or sunken place or part; a hollow; in *astron.*, etc., angular distance below the horizon; in *music*, a lowering in pitch; the flattening of a tone.—**de-pres'sive** (-pres'iv), *a.* Tending to depress.—**de-pres'so-mo'tor** (-pres'ō-mō'tōr). In *med.*: *I. a.* Causing a retardation of motor activity: as, *depressomotor* nerves. *II. n.* A depressomotor agent, as bromine.—**de-pres'sor**. [NL.] *I. n.* One who or that which depresses; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws down a part; in *surg.*, an instrument for pressing down a protruding part. *II. a.* In *physiol.*, that depresses; reducing activity: as, a *depressor* nerve (a nerve whose stimulation causes a decrease of blood-pressure).

de-print (dē-print'), *v. t.* [See *de-*.] To reprint (an article) from the original types, but separately from the whole of which it forms a part.—**de'print**, *n.* A deprinted article.

de-priv-a-ble (dē-pri'vā-bl), *a.* Liable to be deprived.

de-pri-val (dē-pri'vāl), *n.* Deprivation.

dep-ri-va-tion (dep-ri-vā'shōn), *n.* [ML. *deprivatio*(-n-).] The act of depriving, or the fact of being deprived; dis-possession; loss; specif., a depriving of an office or dignity, esp. in the church.—**de-priv-a-tive** (dē-pri'vā-tiv), *a.* Tending to deprive; characterized by deprivation.

de-priv (dē-priv'), *v. t.*; -*priv*, -*priv*ing. [OF. *depriver*, < ML. *deprivare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *privare*, deprive.] To divest of something possessed or enjoyed; dispossess; strip; bereave; specif., to divest of an office or dignity, esp. in the church; also, to keep (a person, etc.) from possessing or enjoying something withheld (as, "I am *deprived* of the residue of my years": Isa. xxxviii. 10); debar; also, to take away†.—**de-priv'er** (-pri'vēr), *n.*

depth (depth), *n.* [ME.; < *deep*.] The quality of being deep; deepness; measure or distance downward, inward, or backward; deepness, as of water, suited to or safe for a person or thing (as, beyond one's *depth*, fig., beyond one's capacity or ability); abstruseness, as of a subject; intellectual penetration, sagacity, or profundity, as of persons; gravity or seriousness; emotional profundity (as, *depth* of woe); intensity, as of silence, color, etc.; lowness of pitch; also, a deep part or place, as of the sea; an unfathomable space, or abyss; a deep or underlying region, as of feeling; the remotest or extreme part, as of space; the inmost part (as, "in *depth* of woods embraced": Pope's "Essay on Man," i. 105); the part of greatest intensity, as of night or winter.—**depth bomb**, a bomb which is dropped or thrown into the water from a ship or an aeroplane and explodes at a certain depth: used to destroy submarines, etc., results being obtained even at some distance from the point of explosion.—**depth'less**, *a.* Without depth; shallow; superficial; also, of immeasurable depth; fathomless.

dep-u-rate (dep'ū-rāt or dē-pū'-), *v. t.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [ML. *depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *purare*, purify, < *purus*, E. *pure*.] To free from impurities; purify; cleanse.—**dep-u-ra'tion** (-rā'shōn), *n.*—**dep'u-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving to depurate; purifying. *II. n.* A depurative agent or substance.—**dep'u-ra-tor** (-rā-tōr), *n.*

de-pu-ta-ble (dē-pū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be deputed.

de-pu-ta-tion (dē-pū'tā'shōn), *n.* The act of deputing, or the state of being deputed; appointment or assignment, as to an office or function; appointment to represent or act for another or others; also, the person or (usually) body of persons so appointed or authorized.

de-pute (dē-pū't'), *v. t.*; -*puted*, -*puting*. [OF. *deputer* (F. *députer*), < LL. *deputare*, destine, allot, L. count as, consider, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *putare*, reckon: see *putative*.] To ordain or set apart for a particular purpose†; also, to assign (a charge, etc.) to a substitute or deputy; also, to appoint (a person) as one's substitute or agent.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; rē, then; y, you;

dep-u-tize (dep'ū-tiz), *v.*; *-tized, -tizing*. [From *deputy*.] **I. tr.** To appoint as deputy; deputize. **II. intr.** To act as a deputy or substitute. [Colloq.]

dep-u-ty (dep'ū-ti). [OF. *depute* (F. *député*), prop. pp. of *deputer*, E. *depute*.] **I. n.**; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). A person appointed or authorized to act for another or others; a substitute; an authorized representative or agent; a person representing a constituency in any of certain legislative bodies (as, the French Chamber of *Deputies*, the second or lower house of the national assembly); in *law*, one authorized to exercise another's office, or some function of it, but having no interest in the office. **II. a.** Acting as deputy for another.—**dep'u-ty-ship**, *n.*

de-ra-ci-nate (dē-ras'i-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated, -nating*. [F. *déraciner*, < *dē-* (see *dis-*) + *racine*, < L. *radix*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; uproot; extirpate; eradicate.—**de-ra-ci-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*

de-raign (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [OF. *deraisnier*, *desraisnier*, < ML. *derationare*, *disrationare*, < L. *de-*, *dis-* (see *de-*), + ML. *rationare*, reason, discourse: cf. *arraign*.] To prove or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), esp. by wager of battle; dispute or contest (a claim, etc., of another); also, to maintain or vindicate a claim to (something); also, to settle or decide, as by wager of battle; also, to maintain or engage in, or dispose troops for (battle); set (troops) in battle array. [Now only hist.].—**de-raign-ment**, *n.*

de-rail (dē-rāl'), *v.* [F. *dérailer*, < *dē-* (see *dis-*) + *rail*, rail.] **I. intr.** Of a train, etc., to run off the rails or track. **II. tr.** To cause (a train, etc.) to run off the rails.—**de-rail** (dē'rāl), *n.* In *railroading*, a switch designed to divert or throw a train or car from the track, as to stop its progress.—**de-rail'er**, *n.* A derail.—**de-rail-ment**, *n.*

de-range (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; *-ranged, -ranging*. [F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *rengier*, E. *range*, *v.*] To disturb the arrangement or order of; throw into confusion; disarrange; also, to disturb the condition, action, or functions of; put out of proper condition; disorder; specif., to unsettle the reason of; make insane.—**de-ranged'**, *p. a.* Disarranged; disordered; insane (as, "The few persons whom he met . . . thought him furious or *deranged*"). J. H. Newman's "Callista" xii).—**de-range-ment**, *n.* The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; disarrangement; disorder; esp., mental disorder; insanity.

de-ray (dē-rā'), *n.* [OF. *desrei*, < *desreer*, put out of order, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *-reer* as in *areer*, E. *array*, *v.*] Disorder; uproar; disorderly merrymaking. [Archaic or prov.]

Der-by (dēr'bi, Eng. dār'bi), *n.*; pl. *-bies* (-biz). A celebrated horse-race in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom, near London; hence, some other important race, whether of horses or of automobiles or aeroplanes; also [*l. c.*], a stiff felt hat with rounded crown and narrow brim, worn chiefly by men.

der-e-lict (dēr'ē-lik't). [L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *relinquere*, leave, E. *relinquish*.] **I. a.** Left or abandoned, as by the owner or guardian (said esp. of a ship abandoned at sea); also, neglectful of duty; delinquent; unfaithful. **II. n.** Something left or abandoned, as by the owner or guardian, esp. a ship abandoned at sea; land left dry by a change of the water-line; a person forsaken or abandoned; also, one guilty of neglect of duty.

der-e-lic-tion (dēr'ē-lik'shən), *n.* [L. *derelictio*(-n), < *derelinquere*: see *derelict*.] The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; a leaving dry of land by change of the water-line; the land thus left dry; also, culpable abandonment or neglect, as of duty; delinquency; a delinquency or fault.

de-ride (dē-rīd'), *v. t.*; *-rided, -riding*. [L. *deridere* (pp. *derisus*), < *de-* (see *de-*) + *ridere*, laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; scoff or jeer at; make sport of; mock.—**de-rid'er** (-rī'dēr), *n.*—**de-rid-ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-ris-i-ble (dē-riz'i-bl), *a.* Subject to or worthy of derision.

de-ris-ion (dē-rizh'ən), *n.* [LL. *derisio*(-n), < L. *deridere*: see *deride*.] The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; ridicule; mockery; also, an object of ridicule.—**de-ris'ive** (-rī'siv), *a.* [L. *derisus*, pp.] Characterized by derision; ridiculing; mocking.—**de-ris'ive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ris'ive-ness**, *n.*—**de-ris'o-ry** (-sō-ri), *a.* Derisive.

de-riv-a-ble (dē-rī'və-bl), *a.* Capable of being derived.

de-ri-val (dē-rī'val), *n.* Derivation.

der-i-vate (dēr'i-vāt). [L. *derivatus*, pp.] **I. a.** Derived. [Obs. or archaic.] **II. n.** Something derived; a derivative, as a word or a chemical product.

der-i-va-tion (der-i-vā'shən), *n.* [L. *derivatio*(-n).] The act of deriving, or the fact of being derived; a drawing or obtaining, as from a source; extraction; origination; the formation of a word from a root, stem, or the like; the tracing of the origin of a word; a statement or theory of such origin or formation; also, something derived; a derivative; in *med.*, the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, as by blistering.—**der-i-va'tion-al**, *a.*

de-riv-a-tive (dē-riv'a-tiv). [LL. *derivativus*.] **I. a.** Derived; drawn on having proceeded from a source or from something else; not original or primitive; secondary; also, pertaining to derivation; in *med.*, producing derivation. **II. n.** Something derived or derivative; specif., a word derived from another word or from a root, stem, or the like; in *med.*, a derivative agent or method; in *chem.*, a substance or compound obtained from, or so constituted as to be regarded as derived from, another substance or compound.—**de-riv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-rive (dē-riv'), *v.*; *-rived, -riving*. [L. *derivare* (pp. *derivatus*), lead off (water, etc.), divert, derive, < *de*, from, + *rivus*, a stream.] **I. tr.** To conduct (a stream of water, etc.) from one place to another, as by a channel (archaic); draw off or divert; lead off or extend; transmit or pass on, as by descent (archaic); bring or direct (*to, on, upon*, etc.).; now, to draw or obtain from a source or origin; specif., to take (a word) from a particular source; form from a root, stem, or the like; also, to trace from a source or origin, as a custom or word; declare to come from a particular source; also, to obtain by reasoning; deduce. **II. intr.** To be transmitted; come from a source; originate.—**de-rived'**, *p. a.* Drawn, obtained, or descended from a source.—**derived unit**, in *physics*, any of the units (as of area, velocity, etc.) which are derived from fundamental units.

—**de-riv'er** (-rī'vēr), *n.*

derm. Noun termination from Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, as in *blastoderm*, *endoderm*, *phelloderm*.

der-ma (dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*-), skin.] The corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis; also, the skin in general.—**der-mal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the derma or the skin; cutaneous.—**der-ma-ti'tis** (-mā-ti'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the derma.

dermato- Form of Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*-), skin, used in combination. — **der-ma-to-gen** (dēr'mā-tō-jen), *n.* [+*-gen*.] In *bot.*, a thin layer of meristem in plant-embryos and the growing ends of stems and roots, which gives rise to the epidermis.—**der-ma-to-oid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling skin; skin-like.—**der-ma-tol'o-gy** (-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [+*-logy*.] The science of the skin and its diseases.—**der-ma-to-log'i-cal** (-lōj'i-kāl), *a.*—**der-ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.*—**der-ma-to-phyte** (-fit), *n.* [+*-phyte*.] Any fungus parasitic on the skin and causing disease.—**der-ma-to-plas'ty** (-plas'ti), *n.* [+*-plasty*.] Plastic surgery of the skin.

cf. *skin-grafting*.

der-ma-to-sis (dēr-mā-tō'sis), *n.*; pl. *-toses* (-tō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*-), skin: see *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

der-mic (dēr'mik), *a.* Dermal.

der-mis (dēr'mis), *n.* [NL.: cf. *epidermis*.] Same as *derma*.

dermo- Same as *dermato-*.—**der-moid** (dēr'moid), *a.* [See *-oid*.] Skin-like; dermatoid; also, dermal.—**der-mo-skel'e-ton** (-mō-skel'ē-tən), *n.* The exoskeleton.

dern (dērn), *a.* [AS. *derne*, *dierne*.] Hidden or secret (as, "There's not a *dern* nook, or cove . . . in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with": Scott's "Waverley," xviii.); hence, dark; somber; dreary. [Archaic or Sc.]

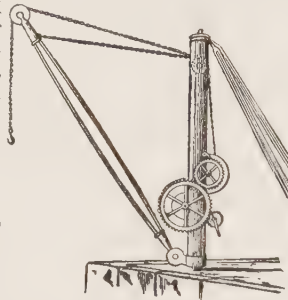
der-ni-er (dēr'ni-ēr, F. der-nyā), *a.* [F., ult. < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back, behind.] Last; final; ultimate: now only as French.—**dernier ressort** (der-nyā rè-sôr). [F.] Last resort; final resource.

dero-gate (der'ō-gāt), *v.*; *-gated, -gating*. [L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare*, repeal part of a law, take or detract from, < *de*, from, + *rogare*, ask, propose a law.] **I. tr.** To abro-

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gate (a law, etc.) in part; detract from or depreciate; take away (something) from a thing so as to impair it. **II. intr.** To detract, as from authority, estimation, etc.; also, to fall away in character or conduct; degenerate.—**der'ogate**, *a.* Abrogated in part; deteriorated or debased (obs. or archaic).—**der-o-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [L. *derogatio*(-n-).] The act of derogating; partial abrogation of a law, legal right, etc.; lessening of authority, estimation, etc.; detraction, disparagement, or depreciation; deterioration or debasement.—**de-ro-ga-tive** (dē-ro-gā-tiv), *a.* Derogatory.—**de-ro-g'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ro-g'a-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to derogate or detract, as from authority or estimation; disparaging; depreciatory.—**de-ro-g'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ro-g'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

der-ric (der'ik), *n.* [From *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn, London, about 1600.] A hangman; a gallows; any of various devices for lifting and moving heavy weights, as an oblique tackle-bearing spar secured to the deck of a ship and steadied by guys, or an upright revolving post to the lower end of which is pivoted a movable tackle-bearing spar or boom; a horizontal projecting beam fitted with a tackle for hoisting, placed near the top of a building, etc.; the tower-like framework over an oil-well or the like.



One Form of Derrick.

der-ring-do (der'ing-dō'), *n.* [Orig. a phrase in Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," ME. *dorryng don*, 'daring (to) do,' adopted by Spenser and erroneously used as a noun.] Daring deeds; heroic daring; as, "A man of mickle name, Renowned much in armes and derring doe" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vi. 5. 37). [Pseudo-archaic.]

der-ring-er (der'in-jēr), *n.* [Named from the inventor, an American.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber.

der-vish (dēr'vish), *n.* [Turk. *dervish* = Ar. *darwish*, < Pers. *darwish*.] A member of any of various ascetic orders of Mohammedan religious enthusiasts, some of which are distinguished by characteristic ecstatic observances, such as violent dancing, and pirouetting ('dancing dervishes,' 'spinning dervishes,' or 'whirling dervishes') or vociferous chanting or shouting ('howling dervishes').

des-cant (des'kant), *n.* [OF. *descant*, *deschant* (F. *déchant*), < ML. *discantus*, < L. *dis*, apart, + *canere*, sing.] A melody or counterpoint accompanying a simple musical theme and usually written above it; also, in part-music, the soprano; also, the art of singing or composing music in parts; a harmonized composition; also, an instrumental prelude consisting of variations on a theme; in general, a song or melody; also, a variation upon anything; comment on a subject; esp., an extended and varied comment; a disquisition or discourse.—**des-cant'**, *v. i.* To sing or play a melody in harmony with the chief melody; in general, to sing; also, to make comments on a subject; discourse at length and with variety.—**des-cant'er**, *n.*

de-scend (dē-sēnd'), *v.* [OF. F. *descendre*, < L. *descendere* (pp. *descensus*), < *de*, down from, + *scandere*, climb.] **I. intr.** To move or pass from a higher to a lower place (opposed to *ascend*); go or come down; fall; sink; also, to slope or tend downward; also, to come down in a hostile manner, as an army; also, to pass from higher to lower in any scale; go from generals to particulars; proceed to something later in time or order; also, to come down from a certain intellectual, moral, or social standard; stoop; condescend; also, to be derived by birth or extraction; also, to come down by transmission, as from ancestors; in *astron.*, to move toward the horizon, or toward the south, as a star.

II. tr. To move downward upon or along; go down (a hill, stairs, etc.).—**de-sce**nd'a-ble, *a.* Descendible.—**de-sce**nd'ant. [F. *descendant*, ppr.] **I. a.** Descendent.

II. n. One descended from an ancestor; an offspring, near or remote.—**de-sce**nd'ent, *a.* [L. *descendens* (-ent-), ppr.] Descending; going or coming down; descending from an

ancestor; in *her.*, descending toward the base of the shield, as a bird used as a bearing.—**de-sce**nd'er, *n.*—**de-sce**nd'i-ble, *a.* That may be descended, as a hill; also, that may descend or pass, as to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

de-scen-sion (dē-sen'shən), *n.* [L. *descensio*(-n-).] The act or fact of descending; descent. [Now rare].—**de-sce**n'sion-al, *a.*

de-scen-sive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* Tending to descend; characterized by downward tendency; descending.

de-scent (dē-sent'), *n.* [OF. F. *descende*, < *descendere*: see *descend*.] The act or fact of descending; a going or coming down; a falling or sinking; also, a downward inclination or slope; the lowest part; also, a sudden incursion or attack; also, any passing from higher to lower in degree or state; also, the state of being descended from an ancestor; extraction; lineage; specif., evolution (as, Darwin's "Descent of Man"); also, a descendant; descendants collectively; also, a single stage in the line of descent from an ancestor; a generation; also, transmission by inheritance or succession, as of property, title, etc.

de-scribe (dē-skrib'), *v. t.*; -scribed, -scribing. [L. *describere* (pp. *descriptus*), copy off, sketch off, describe, < *de*, from, + *scribere*, write, draw.] To write down; also, to enroll; also, to set forth in written or spoken words; give an account of; also, to delineate as in a picture; draw (a geometrical or other figure); form (a particular figure), as an object does by its path of motion; also, to descry (see Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 567).—**de-scrib'a-ble** (-skri'ba-bl), *a.*—**de-scrib'er**, *n.*

des-cry (des-kri'ēr), *v.* [See *descry*.] One who describes.

de-scrip-tion (dē-skrip'shən), *n.* [L. *descriptio*(-n-).] The act of describing; representation by written or spoken words; a statement that describes; also, the combination of qualities characterizing an individual or class; hence, a sort, kind, or variety (as, "tinkers, gipsies, and persons of that description": Scott's "Guy Ranning," lvi.).

de-scrip-tive (dē-skrip'tiv), *a.* [LL. *descriptivus*.] Having the quality of describing; characterized by description.—**descriptive geometry**. See under *geometry*.—**de-scrip-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-scrip-tive-ness**, *n.*

des-cry (des-kri'), *v. t.*; -cried, -crying. [Appar. < OF. *descrier*, proclaim: see *decry*.] To proclaim or announce; also, to reveal or betray; also, to make out by looking; esp., in general, to discover by observation; see; perceive; detect; also, to spy out.

des-e-crate (des'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; -crated, -crating. [L. *de* (see *de*) + *sacrare* (pp. *sacratus*), consecrate: cf. *consecrate*.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; treat with sacrilege; profane.—**des-e-cra'tion** (-krā'shən), *n.*—**des-e-cra-tor**, *n.*

de-seg-men-ta-tion (dē-seg-men-tā'shən), *n.* [See *de*.] Change from a segmented condition; reduction of the number of segments by the coalescence of two or more, as in the carapace of a lobster.—**de-seg'ment-ed**, *a.*

de-sen-si-tize (dē-sen'si-tiz), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. [See *de*.] To lessen the sensitiveness of; deprive of sensitiveness; in *photog.*, to render less sensitive or wholly insensitive to light, as a photographic plate.—**de-sen'si-ti-za'tion** (-ti-zā'shən), *n.*—**de-sen'si-tiz-er** (-tī-zēr), *n.*

de-serve¹ (dē-zērt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte*, < *deservir*: see *deserve*.] The fact of deserving; worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; a ground for reward or punishment; sometimes, the fact of deserving well; merit; a virtue; also, that which is deserved; a due reward or punishment.

des-ert² (dez'ért). [OF. *desert* (F. *désert*), < L. *desertus* (as *n.*, *desertum*, neut.), pp. of *deserere*, abandon, forsake, desert, lit. 'undo one's connection with,' < *de*- (see *de*-) + *serere*, join: cf. *series*.] **I. a.** Abandoned or deserted (archaic: sometimes pron. dē-zērt'); also, uninhabited or desolate; uncultivated, waste, or barren; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a desert. **II. n.** An uninhabited and uncultivated region; esp., an arid, uninhabitable region of considerable extent, with scanty vegetation (as, the desert of Sahara).



An Eagle Descendent.

fat, fate, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

de-sert³ (dê-zért'), *v.* [F. *désérer*, < ML. *desertare*, freq. of L. *deserere*, abandon, forsake: see *desert*².] **I. tr.** To abandon or forsake; relinquish; depart from; esp., to forsake or leave in violation of duty; of a soldier or sailor, to run away from (the service, a post of duty, etc.). **II. intr.** To forsake one's duty, etc.; of a soldier or sailor, to quit the service without permission; run away.—**de-sert'er**, *n.* One who deserts; esp., a soldier or sailor who deserts from the service.—**de-ser'tion** (-zêr'shən), *n.* [LL. *desertio*(n-), < L. *deserere*.] The act of deserting, esp. in violation of duty or obligation; abandonment; also, the state of being deserted; desolation; in *law*, wilful abandonment, esp. of one's wife or husband, in violation of legal or moral obligation.

de-sert-less (dê-zért'les), *a.* Without desert or merit; undeserving; as, "O miserable and *desertless* that I am" (Swinburne's "Bothwell," i. 5).

de-serve (dê-zêrv'), *v.*; -served, -serving. [OF. *deservir*, *desservir*, < ML. *deservire*, deserve, L. serve zealously, < L. *de-* (see *de-*) + *servire*, E. *serve*.] **I. tr.** To acquire or earn by serving or by good or bad actions or qualities (archaic); now, to have a just claim or right to (reward, esteem, etc.) through having served, or in return for good actions or qualities; merit (punishment, disesteem, etc.) in return for bad actions or qualities; also, to serve, or serve well. **II. intr.** To be worthy of recompense.—**de-serv'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-serv'er**, *n.*—**de-serv'ing**, *p. a.* That deserves; esp., worthy of reward or praise; meritorious.—**de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**de-serv'ing-ness**, *n.*

des-ha-bille (dez-à-bél'), *n.* See *dishabille*.

des-ic-cant (des'î-kant). **I. a.** Desiccating or drying, as a medicinal substance. **II. n.** A desiccant substance or agent.

des-ic-cate (des'î-kāt), *v.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *siccare*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry.] **I. tr.** To dry thoroughly; dry up; specif., to deprive (food, etc.) of moisture, as for preservation. **II. intr.** To become dried up; dry.—**des-ic-ca'tion** (-kâ'shən), *n.*—**des'ic-ca-tive** (-kâ-tiv), **des'ic-ca-to-ry** (-kâ-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to desiccate or dry; desiccant.—**des'ic-ca-tor** (-kâ-tōr), *n.* One who or that which desiccates; an apparatus for drying fruit, milk, etc., or for absorbing the moisture present in a chemical substance, etc.

de-sid-er-a-ta (dê-sid-ê-rā'tā or dê-zid-), *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

de-sid-er-ate (dê-sid'ê-rāt or dê-zid'), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, long for, desire, appar. < *de-* (see *de-*) + *siderare* as in *considerare*, E. *consider*.] To feel a desire for; long for; feel the want of; want; as, "For an oracle . . . he would have looked in another direction; but he *desiderated* something more on a level with himself" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," ix.).—**de-sid-er-a'tion** (-ê-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *desideratio*(n-).] The act of *desiderating*; longing; desire; also, a thing desired; a desideratum.—**de-sid-er-a-tive** (-ê-rā-tiv). [LL. *desiderativus*.] **I. a.** Having or expressing desire; of or pertaining to desire; in *gram.*, of a secondary verb, expressing desire to do the action implied in the primitive. **II. n.** In *gram.*, a desiderative verb.

de-sid-er-a-tum (dê-sid-ê-rā'tum or dê-zid-), *n.*; pl. -erata (-ê-rā'tā). [L., neut. of *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*.] Something desired; a thing wanted or needed.

de-sign (dê-zin'), *v.* [F. *désigner*, designate, indicate, also obs. *dessigner*, *desseigner* (It. *disegnare*), design, plan (F. *dessiner*, draw), < L. *designare*, mark out, designate, represent, contrive, arrange, < *de*, from, + *signare*, mark, E. *sign*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To mark out, as by a sign; indicate; designate by a name, etc. (archaic); appoint or nominate; devote; or destine; assign or bestow; assign in thought or intention (as, "Their mounting shot is on our sails *designed*": Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis," ix.); also, to intend, purpose, or mean (as, to *design* to do a thing; a gesture *designed* to express contempt); also, to form or conceive in the mind; contrive; plan; also, to have in view; contemplate; also, to draw the outline or figure of; prepare the preliminary sketch or the plans for (a work to be executed); plan and fashion artistically or skillfully; furnish or decorate with a design or designs. **II. intr.** To have

intentions or purposes; also, to intend to go to, or be bound for, a place (archaic); also, to make drawings, preliminary sketches, or plans; plan and fashion a work of art, etc.; devise artistic or decorative patterns, figures, etc.—**de-sign'**, *n.* [= F. *dessein*, plan, purpose, *dessin*, drawing, sketch, pattern, design.] Intention, purpose, or aim; also, a plan conceived in the mind; a project; a scheme; sometimes, a hostile plan, or evil, crafty, or selfish intention; also, the object of a plan or purpose; the end in view; also, adaptation of means to a preconceived end; contrivance; sometimes, crafty scheming (archaic); also, an outline, sketch, or plan, as of a work of art, an edifice, or a machine to be executed or constructed; also, the combination of details or features of a picture, building, etc.; the pattern or device of artistic work; also, a thing artistically designed; a piece of artistic work; also, the art of designing (as, a school of *design*).

des-ig-nate (dez'ig-nāt or des'-), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, mark out, indicate, appoint: see *design*.] To mark or point out; indicate; show; specify; also, to name, entitle, or style; also, to serve as an indication or name of; also, to nominate or select for a duty, office, etc.; appoint; assign; set apart.—**des'ig-nate**, *a.* Designated, as to an office; nominated or appointed to an office, but not yet installed.—**des-ig-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *designatio*(n-).] The act of designating, or the fact of being designated; also, that which designates; an indication; a descriptive name or appellation; a statement of profession, trade, etc., added to a person's name for purposes of identification.—**des'ig-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), **des'ig-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to designate.—**des'ig-na-tor** (-nā-tōr), *n.*

de-sign-ed-ly (dê-zî'ned-lî), *adv.* By design; purposely.

de-sign-er (dê-zî'nér), *n.* One who designs; a contriver; a schemer or intriguer; one who makes designs, as for works of art, machines, etc.; one who devises artistic or decorative patterns, etc.

de-sign-ing (dê-zî'ning), *p. a.* Scheming; artful.—**de-sign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-sign-less (dê-zin'les), *a.* Without design, plan, or purpose.

de-sign-ment (dê-zin'ment), *n.* Designation; design.

de-sil-ver-ize (dê-sil'vêr-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de-*.] To remove the silver from.—**de-sil'ver-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

des-i-nence (des'î-nens), *n.* [F. *désinence*, < L. *desinere* (pp. *desitus*), < *de*, from, + *sinere*, let.] Termination or ending, as of a line of verse; in *gram.*, a termination, ending, or suffix of a word.

de-sip-i-ent (dê-sip'î-ent), *a.* [L. *desipiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *desipere*, be foolish, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *sapere*, be wise.] Fooling; indulging in playful trifling.—**de-sip'i-ence**, *n.*

de-sir-a-ble (dê-zîr'ā-bl). **I. a.** Worthy to be desired; pleasing, excellent, or fine. **II. n.** One who or that which is desirable.—**de-sir-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'î-tî), **de-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-sir'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-sire (dê-zîr'), *v.*; -sired, -siring. [OF. *desirer* (F. *désirer*), < L. *desiderare*: see *desiderate*.] **I. tr.** To wish or long for; crave; want; also, to need or require; also, to feel the loss of, miss, or regret (archaic); also, to express a wish to obtain, ask for, or request; make a request to (a person); invite or summon (as, "I would *desire* My famous cousin to our Grecian tents": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," iv. 5. 150). **II. intr.** To have or feel a desire.—**de-sire'**, *n.* [OF. *desir* (F. *désir*).] The fact or state of desiring; a longing or craving; a wish; specif., sensual appetite; lust; also, an expressed wish; a request; also, something desired.—**de-sir'er**, *n.*—**de-sir'ous**, *a.* [OF. *desiros* (F. *désireux*).] Having or characterized by desire; desiring; also, desirable.—**de-sir'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**de-sir'ous-ness**, *n.*

de-sist (dê-zist' or -sist'), *v. i.* [L. *desistere*, < *de*, from, + *sistere*, stand.] To cease, as from some action or proceeding; stop.—**de-sist'ance**, **de-sist'ence**, *n.*

de-si-tion (dê-sish'ōn), *n.* [L. *desinere* (pp. *desitus*): see *desinence*.] Cessation of being; ending.

desk (desk), *n.* [ME. *deske* = It. *desco*, < ML. *discus*, table (see *dis*), L. *discus*, disk, dish: see *discus*.] A table,

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

stand, or case in various forms, for supporting paper in writing or a book, etc., in reading, in some forms provided with drawers, pigeonholes, etc.; specif., a frame for supporting a book from which the service is read in a church; sometimes, a pulpit.

des-man (des'man), *n.*; pl. -mans. [Sw. *desman*, musk.] Either of two aquatic, insectivorous, rat-like mammals, *Myogale moschata*, of southeastern Russia, and *M. pyrenaica*, of the Pyrenees.

des-mid (des'mid), *n.* [NL. *Desmidium*, the typical genus, < Gr. *δεσμός*, band, chain: see *desmoid*.] Any of the microscopic fresh-water algae constituting the family *Desmidiaceae*.

des-moid (des'moid), *a.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, chain, ligament, also *δεσμη*, bundle, both < *δεῖν*, bind: see -oid.] In anat., resembling a ligament; ligamentous; in *pathol.*, resembling a bundle (applied to certain fibrous tumors).

des-o-late (des'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare*, leave alone, forsake, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *solus*, alone.] To forsake or abandon; hence, to render disconsolate; also, to deprive of inhabitants; depopulate; also, to make unfit for habitation; lay waste; devastate.

-des'o-late (-lāt), *a.* Left alone; forsaken; lonely; hence, miserable or disconsolate; also, deprived or destitute of inhabitants; deserted; hence, dreary or dismal; also, barren or waste; devastated; also, deprived, destitute, or devoid (*of*). **-des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* **-des'o-late-ness**, *n.* **des-o-la-tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [LL. *desolatio*(*n*-).] The act of desolating, or the state of being desolated; deprivation of companionship or comfort; loneliness; disconsolateness; depopulation or devastation; dreariness; barrenness; ruin; also, a desolate place. **-des'o-la-tor**, *n.*

des-pair (dē-spār'), *v.* [OF. *desperer*, < L. *desperare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *sperare*, hope.] **I. intr.** To lose or give up hope; be without hope. **II. tr.** To deprive of hope; give up hope of (archaic). **-des-pair'**, *n.* Loss of hope; a state of mind in which one is without hope; hopelessness; also, something causing loss of hope, esp. as being without remedy or unattainable. **-des-pair'er**, *n.* **-des-pair'ful**, *a.* Full of despair; despairing. **-des-pair'ful-ly**, *adv.* **-des-pair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des-patch, dis-patch (des-pach', dis-pach'), *v.* [Appar. < Sp. *despachar* or It. *dispatchiare*, despatch, prob. < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *pactus*, pp. of *pangere*, fasten, fix.] **I. tr.** To send (a messenger, letter, etc.) to a destination with haste or expedition; in general, to send off, or put under way; also, to dismiss (a person), as after an audience or conference; also, to get rid of by putting to death; kill; also, to transact or dispose of (business, etc.) promptly or speedily; execute quickly; settle; also, to eat up or consume (food: colloq.); also, to rid or free (a person, etc.) of an encumbrance, etc.; deprive (as, "Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand Of life . . . *dispatch'd*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 75).

II. intr. To hasten away; make haste (archaic); conclude or dispose of an affair. **-des-patch', dis-patch'**, *n.* The act of despatching; the sending off of a messenger, letter, etc., to a destination; dismissal of a person after the transaction of his business; a getting rid of by putting to death; prompt or speedy transaction, as of business; expeditious performance, promptitude, or speed (as, "Our orders were to proceed with all possible *despatch*": Marryat's "Peter Simple," lii.); also, a written message sent with expedition, esp. an official communication sent by special messenger; a telegram; also, a conveyance or organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, etc. **-des-patch'er, dis-patch'er**, *n.*

des-pe-ra-do (des-pe-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. -does or -dos (-dōz). [Cf. OSp. *desperado*, desperate, < L. *desperatus*: see *desperate*.] A person in despair, or in a desperate condition;



Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

also, a desperate or reckless man; one ready for any desperate deed.

des-pe-rate (des'pe-rāt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*: see *despair*.] Having no hope (archaic); indicating hopelessness or despair (archaic); also, leaving little or no hope (as, a *desperate* case); very serious or dangerous; hopeless; also, reckless from despair; heedless of safety; ready to run any risk; also, characterized by the recklessness of despair, as actions, etc.; violent; also, extremely bad; extreme or excessive. **-des'pe-rate-ly**, *adv.* **-des'pe-rate-ness**, *n.* **des-pe-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *desperatio*(*n*-).] The act or fact of despairing; despair; hopelessness; also, the state of being desperate; the recklessness of despair.

des-pi-ca-ble (des'pi-kā-bl), *a.* [LL. *despicabilis*, < L. *despicari*, despise, < *despicere*: see *despise*.] That is to be despised; contemptible. **-des'pi-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **des'pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* **-des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

de-spise (dē-spīz'), *v. t.*; -spised, -spising. [OF. *despire* (*despis-*), < L. *despicere*, look down upon, despise, < *de*, down from, + *specere*, look at.] To look down upon, as in contempt; scorn; disdain; also, to show contempt for.

-de-spis'a-ble (-spī'zā-bl), *a.* **-de-spis'er**, *n.*

de-spite (dē-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit* (F. *dépit*), < L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, < *despicere*: see *despise*, and cf. *spite*.] Contempt or scorn (archaic); indignation or resentment (archaic); malice, hatred, or spite; also, contemptuous treatment; insult; outrage; an insult or injury; also, disregard of opposition; defiance. **-in despite of**, in contempt or defiance of; in spite of; notwithstanding.

-de-spite', *prep.* [Short for *in despite of*.] In spite of; notwithstanding: as, "I love him still, *despite* my wrongs" (Scott's "Lady of the Lake," ii. 32). **-de-spite'**, *v. t.*; -spited, -spiting. [OF. *despiter* (F. *dépiter*), < *despit*.] To regard or treat with contempt (archaic); also, to offend; vex; spite. **-de-spite'ful**, *a.* Full of despise; contemptuous; malicious or spiteful. [Archaic.] **-de-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* **-de-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

des-pit-e-ous (des-pit'ē-us), *a.* [For earlier *despitous*, < OF. *despitous*, < *despit*, E. *despite*, *n.*] Contemptuous; also, malicious; spiteful. [Archaic.] **-des-pit'ē-ous-ly**, *adv.*

de-spoil (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* [OF. *despoillier* (F. *dépouiller*), < L. *despoliare* (pp. *despoliatus*), < *de-* (see *de-*) + *spoliare*, E. *spoil*, *v.*] To strip of possessions; rob; plunder; pillage; also, to undress. **-de-spoil'er**, *n.* **-de-spoil'ment**, *n.* Despoliation.

de-spo-li-a-tion (dē-spō-li-ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *despoliatio*(*n*-), < L. *despoliare*: see *despoil*.] The act of despoiling, or the fact of being despoiled.

de-spond (dē-spond'), *v. i.* - [L. *despondere*, promise, give up, lose (heart), < *de*, from, + *spondere*, promise.] To lose heart, courage, or hope; become or be depressed or dejected from loss of courage or hope. **-de-spond'**, *n.* Despondency. [Archaic.] **-Slough of Despond**. See under *slough*. **-de-spond'ence**, *n.* Despondency. **-de-spond'en-cy**, *n.* A being despondent; depression of spirits from loss of courage or hope; dejection. **-de-spond'ent**, *a.* Desponding; depressed or dejected. **-de-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.* **-de-spond'er**, *n.* **-de-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des-pot (des'pot or -pōt), *n.* [Gr. *δεσπότης*, master, lord: see *potent*.] Master or lord (used in Byzantine times as a title of the emperor and also, as in later times, of certain other persons of rank or office); also, an absolute ruler; an autocrat; hence, a tyrannical ruler; a tyrant or oppressor. **-des-pot'ic** (-pōt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δεσποτικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot or despotism; autocratic; arbitrary; tyrannical. **-des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **-des'pot-ism** (-pōt-izm), *n.* The rule of a despot; the exercise of absolute authority; hence, absolute power or control; tyranny; also, an absolute or autocratic government; a country ruled by a despot. **-des'pot-ize**, *v. i.*; -ized, -izing. To rule or act as a despot.

de-spu-mate (dē-spū-māt or des'pū-), *v.*; -mated, -mating. [L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *spuma*, foam.] **I. tr.** To free from froth or scum; skim; clarify by removing the froth or scum; also, to throw off in or as froth. **II. intr.** To throw off froth, scum, or impurities. **-des-pu-ma-tion** (des-pū-mā'shən), *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

des-qua-mate (des'kwā-māt), *v. i.*; -mated, -mating. [*L. desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare*, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *squama*, scale.] To come off in scales, as the epidermis in certain diseases; scale or peel off.—**des-qua-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.* The process of desquamating; that which comes off in scales.—**des-quam'a-tive** (-kwam'a-tiv), **des-quam'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by desquamation.

des-sert (de-zêrt'), *n.* [*F. dessert*, < *desservir*, clear the table, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *servir*, < *L. servire*, serve.] A course of fruits, sweetmeats, etc., at the close of a repast: in the U. S. often used to include pies, puddings, etc.—**des-sert'=spoon**, *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a tablespoon and a teaspoon.—**des-sert'=spoon'ful** (-fûl), *n.*; pl. -fuls.

des-ti-na-tion (des-ti-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. destinatio(n)-*.] The act of destining, or the fact of being destined; also, the purpose for which anything is destined; ultimate end or design; also, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the predetermined end of a journey or voyage; the goal.

des-tine (des'tin), *v. t.*; -tined, -tining. [*OF. F. destiner*, < *L. destinare* (pp. *destinatus*), make fast, establish, appoint, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *-stinare*, akin to *stare*, stand: cf. *obstinate*.] To appoint or ordain beforehand, as by divine decree; foreordain; predetermine; also, to set apart for a particular use, purpose, etc.; design; intend; also, in the passive, to be bound for a certain place.—**des'tined**, *p. a.* Foreordained or predetermined; designed or intended; bound for a certain destination.

des-ti-ny (des'ti-nī), *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). [*OF. destinee* (*F. destinée*), < *L. destinata*, fem. of *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*: see *destine*.] That which is destined or predetermined to happen; the predetermined course of events; fate; also, that which is to happen to a particular person or thing; one's lot or fortune; what will become, or has become, of a person or thing; also, the power or agency which determines the course of events; overruling necessity; [*cap.*] this power personified or represented as a goddess; pl., the Fates.

des-ti-tute (des'ti-tût), *a.* [*L. destitutus*, pp. of *destituere*, put away, abandon, forsake, < *de*, from, + *statuere*, set up, set: see *statute*.] Abandoned† or deserted†; left friendless†; also, deprived or devoid of something specified; often, bereft of means or resources; lacking the means of subsistence.—**des'ti-tute-ness**, *n.*

des-ti-tu-tion (des-ti-tū'shən), *n.* [*L. destitutio(n)-*, < *destituere*: see *destitute*.] Abandonment† or desertion†; also, deprivation of or dismissal from office; deprivation, want, or absence of anything specified; now, usually, want of the means of subsistence; utter poverty; destitute condition.

des-tri-er (des'tri-êr or des-trêr'), *n.* [*ME. destrier*, *destrer*, < *OF. destrier*, < *ML. dextrarius*, lit. '(horse) led at the right hand,' < *L. dexter*, right.] A war-horse; a charger: as, "I would crave of thee the use of some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my *destrier*" (Scott's "Ivanhoe," xl.). [Archaic.]

des-stroy (dê-stroi'), *v. t.* [*OF. destruire* (*F. détruire*), < *L. destruere* (pp. *destructus*), pull down, destroy, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *struere*, pile up, build.] To pull down (a structure); raze; demolish; also, to lay waste† or ravage†; also, to reduce to pieces or to a useless form; ruin or spoil; consume; also, to put an end to; annihilate; extinguish; often, to deprive of life; kill; slay; also, to render ineffective; nullify; invalidate.—**de-destroy'a-ble**, *a.* That may be destroyed.—**de-destroy'er**, *n.* One who or that which destroys; specif., a torpedo-boat destroyer (see under *torpedo-boat*).—**de-destroy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-struc-ti-ble (dê-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [*LL. destructibilis*.] That may be destroyed; liable to destruction.—**de-struc-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **de-struc'ti-ble-ness**, *n.*

de-struc-tion (dê-struk'shən), *n.* [*L. destructio(n)-*.] The act of destroying, or the fact or condition of being destroyed; demolition; ruin; annihilation; slaughter; also, a cause or means of destroying.—**de-struc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who engages in or favors destruction; esp., an advocate of the destruction of an existing political institution or the like.

de-struc-tive (dê-struk'tiv), *a.* [*LL. destructivus*.] Tending to destroy; causing destruction; demolishing; ruinous; annihilating; refuting or disproving: as, *destructive criticism* (criticism that tends to overthrow, disprove, or discredit).—**destructive distillation**. See *distillation*.—**de-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

de-struc-tor (dê-struk'tor), *n.* [*LL.*] A destroyer; a furnace for the burning of refuse.

des-ud-a-tion (des-û-dā'shən), *n.* [*LL. desudatio(n)-*, < *L. desudare*, sweat greatly, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *sudare*, sweat.] In *med.*, a profuse or morbid sweating.

des-ue-tude (des'wē-tûd), *n.* [*L. desuetudo*, < *desuescere* (pp. *desuetus*), disuse, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *suescere*, become used, accustom.] Discontinuance of the use or practice of anything†; also, the state of being no longer used or practised; the state of disuse.

de-sul-phu-ri-ze (dê-sul'phû-riz), *v. t.*; -rized, -rizing. [See *de-*.] To free from sulphur, as an ore.—**de-sul'phu-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zā'shən), *n.*

des-ul-to-ry (des'ul-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. desultorius*, < *desultor*, leaper, vaulter, < *desilire*, leap down, < *de*, down from, + *salire*, leap.] Leaping or skipping about (obs. or archaic); shifting irregularly in course (often fig.); veering about from one thing to another; disconnected, unmethodical, or fitful, as reading, study, or conversation; random, as a thought.—**des'ul-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**des'ul-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

de-sy-non-y-mize (dê-si-non'i-miz), *v. t.*; -mized, -mizing. [See *de-*.] To deprive (words) of synonymous character; differentiate in meaning.—**de-sy-non'y-mi-za'tion** (-mi-zā'shən), *n.*

de-tach (dê-tach'), *v.* [*F. détacher*, *OF. destachier*, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *-tachier* as in *atachier*, *E. attach*.] **I. tr.** To unfasten and separate; disengage; disunite; specif., to separate, as a number of troops from a main body, for a special purpose; send away (a regiment, ship, etc.) on a special mission. **II. intr.** To become detached or separated.—**de-tach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being detached.—**de-tach-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**de-tached**, *p. a.* Separated or disengaged; separate; unattached; standing apart.—**de-tach'er**, *n.*—**de-tach'ment**, *n.* The act of detaching, or the condition of being detached; separation; disengagement; a state of aloofness, as from worldly affairs, or from the concerns of others; also, something detached, as a number of troops separated from a main body for special service.

de-tail (dê-tāl'), *v. t.* [*F. détailler*, cut in pieces, retail, detail, < *dê-* (see *de-*) + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*.] To deal with or treat part by part; set forth fully and circumstantially; enumerate or mention separately; also, to tell off or appoint for a special service, as a troop, an officer, etc.—**de-tail** (dê-tāl' or dê-tāl), *n.* [*F. détail*.] A dealing with or treating part by part or item by item; full and circumstantial treatment, as in narration; also, a minute or circumstantial account (as, "I entreated him to be explicit, and to give me a *detail* of what he had heard and what he had seen": C. B. Brown's "Wieland," xiii.); a narrative or report of particulars; also, an individual part, as of a complex whole; an item or particular; a minute part or circumstance; often, particulars collectively; minutiae; specif., one of the smaller or subordinate parts of a work of art, building, machine, etc., or such parts collectively; a drawing of a part of a building, machine, etc., with dimensions or other information for use in construction, or such drawings collectively; also, the distribution of duties, as of the members of a military force; a list showing such distribution; a particular assignment of duty; also, a detailing or telling off, as of a small force or an officer, for a special service; the party or person so detailed.—**de-tailed**, *p. a.* Treated in or with detail; full of details; particularized; minute.—**de-tailed'ness**, *n.*—**de-tail'er**, *n.*

de-tain (dê-tān'), *v. t.* [*OF. detenir* (*F. détenir*), < *L. detinere* (pp. *detentus*), hold off, keep back, detain, < *de*, from, + *tenerē*, hold.] To keep back or withhold, as from a person; also, to keep from proceeding; keep waiting; delay; often, to keep under restraint or in custody.—**de-tain'er**, *n.* One who or that which detains.—**de-tain'er**, *n.* [*AF. detener*, inf., *OF. detenir*.] In *law*, the detaining or keeping possession of what belongs to another; also, the

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *û*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

detaining of a person in custody; a writ for the further detention of a person already in custody.—**de-tain'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**de-tain'ment**, *n.* Detention.

de-tect (dē-tek't'), *v. t.* [*L. detectus*, pp. of *delegere*, uncover, discover, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *tegere*, cover.] To uncover†; also, to expose†; inform against†; accuse†; also, to discover or catch (a person) in the performance of some act; find out the action or character of (as, to *detect* a hypocrite); also, to bring to light; discover the presence, existence, or fact of; specif., in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, to subject to the action of a detector (see *detector*).—**de-tect'a-ble**, **de-tect'i-ble**, *a.* That may be detected.

de-tec-ta-phone (dē-tek'ta-fōn), *n.* [See *detect* and *-phone*.] A sensitive telephonic device used to transmit conversations, as of persons under suspicion, so that they may be heard in another room or place. [Proprietary name, registered as *detecta phone*.]

de-tect-er (dē-tek'tér), *n.* One who or that which detects.

de-tect-ion (dē-tek'shən), *n.* [*LL. detectio(n-)*.] The act of detecting, or the fact of being detected; discovery, as of error or crime.

de-tect-ive (dē-tek'tiv), *I. a.* Serving to detect; having the function of detecting; also, pertaining to detection or detectives (as, a *detective* story). *II. n.* A member of the police force whose function it is secretly to obtain information and evidence, as of offenses against the law; also, a person employed unofficially by individuals for secret investigations, protection, etc.

de-tec-tor (dē-tek'tər), *n.* [*LL.*] One who or that which detects; any of various instruments or devices for indicating the presence or the state of a thing; in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a device for detecting electric oscillations or waves; specif., a device (as a crystal detector or a vacuum-tube) which rectifies the alternating currents in a radio receiving apparatus, thus enabling them to operate the telephone receiver.—**crystal detector**. See under *crystal*, *a.*

de-tent (dē-tent'), *n.* [*F. détente*, < *détendre*, relax, < *dé-* (see *dis-*) + *tendre*, < *L. tendere*, stretch, *E. tend*]. A piece of a mechanism which when disengaged releases the operating power, or by which the action is prevented or checked; a catch, as in a lock; a pawl.

de-ten-tion (dē-ten'shən), *n.* [*LL. detentio(n-)*, < *detinere*: see *detain*.] The act of detaining, or the state of being detained; the withholding of what belongs to or is claimed by another; a keeping from proceeding; forced stoppage; a keeping in custody; confinement.

dé-tenu (dāt-nü), *n.* [*F. (fem. détenue)*, prop. pp. of *détenir*: see *detain*.] One detained in custody; a prisoner.

de-ter (dē-tēr'), *v. t.*; -*tered*, -*tering*. [*L. detertere*, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten.] To discourage and stop by fear; restrain from acting or proceeding by any discouraging or countervailing means: as, "Do not seek to *deter* me from my purpose" (Johnson's "Rasselas," xii.).

de-tergo (dē-tēr'j), *v. t.*; -*terged*, -*terging*. [*L. detergere* (pp. *detersus*), < *de*, from, + *tergere*, wipe.] To wipe away; also, to cleanse by removing foul or morbid matter, as a wound.—**de-ter'gent** (-tēr'jənt). *I. a.* Cleansing; clearing away foul matter, as a medicinal substance. *II. n.* A detergent substance or agent.—**de-ter'gen-cy**, *n.*

de-te-ri-o-rate (dē-tē-ri-ō-rāt), *v. t. or i.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [*LL. deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare*, < *L. deterior*, worse, compar. adj. < *de-*, down: see *de-*.] To make or become worse; make or become lower in character or quality.—**de-te'ri-o-ra-tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* The act or process of deteriorating, or the state of having deteriorated.—**de-te'ri-o-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to deteriorate.—**de-te'ri-o-ra-tor** (-rā-tər), *n.*

de-ter-ment (dē-tēr'mənt), *n.* The act of deterring; also, something that deters; a deterrent.

de-ter-mi-na-ble (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*LL. determinabilis*.] Capable of being determined.

de-ter-mi-nant (dē-tēr'mi-nənt), [*L. determinans* (-ant-), ppr.] *I. a.* Determining. *II. n.* Something that determines; a determining agent or factor; in *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed according to special laws from a certain number of quantities arranged in a

square block; in *biol.*, a hypothetical unit of germ-plasm, regarded as an aggregation of biophores, concerned in the transmission of hereditary qualities.

de-ter-mi-nate (dē-tēr'mi-nāt), *a.* [*L. determinatus*, pp.] Having defined limits; fixed; definite; also, settled or positive; also, determined upon; conclusive; final; also, determined or resolute; in *bot.*, of an inflorescence, having the primary and each secondary axis ending in a flower or bud, thus preventing further elongation.—**de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

de-ter-mi-na-tion (dē-tēr'mi-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. determinatio(n-)*.] The act of determining, or the state of being determined; the setting of bounds or limits; conclusion or termination (archaic except in legal use); the settlement of a dispute, etc., by authoritative decision; the decision arrived at or pronounced; a fixing or settling definitely of the amount, character, etc., of anything; ascertainment, as after observation or investigation; a result ascertained; a solution; also, fixed direction or tendency, as of the blood toward a particular part, or of the intellect or will toward some object or end; also, the mental act of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose; a fixed purpose or intention; also, the quality of being determined or resolute; firmness of purpose; in *logic*, the rendering of a notion more definite by the addition of differentiating characters; also, a differentiating character added.

de-ter-mi-na-tive (dē-tēr'mi-nā-tiv), *I. a.* Serving to determine; determining, fixing, or deciding. *II. n.* Something that determines.—**de-ter'mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ter'mi-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

de-ter-mine (dē-tēr'min), *v.*; -*mined*, -*mining*. [*L. determinare* (pp. *determinatus*), bound, limit, prescribe, fix, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *terminare*, bound, limit, *E. terminate*.] *I. tr.* To set limits to† or bound†; limit, as an idea, by adding differentiating characters; also, to put an end to, conclude, or terminate (now chiefly legal); also, to settle or decide (a dispute, question, etc.) by an authoritative decision; in general, to fix or settle definitely; also, to decide upon; also, to conclude from reasoning or investigation; ascertain definitely, as after observation, investigation, etc.; also, to direct to an end; give direction or tendency to; impel; also, to lead or bring (a person) to a decision; in *geom.*, to fix the position of. *II. intr.* To come to an end (now chiefly legal); also, to come to a decision or resolution; decide; also, to take a course to a definite point or end (archaic).—**de-ter'mined**, *p. a.* Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose (as, "She is a lady of very *determined* character": G. B. Shaw's "Fanny's First Play," iii.); resolute; unflinching.—**de-ter'mined-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ter'mined-ness**, *n.*—**de-ter'min-er**, *n.*—**de-ter'min-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that human actions are not free, but the necessary result of antecedent psychological and other conditions; also, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is determined by antecedent causes.—**de-ter'min-ist**, *n.*—**de-ter'min-is'tic**, *a.*

de-ter-rent (dē-tēr'ənt or dē-ter'-), *I. a.* Deterring; restraining. *II. n.* Something that deters.—**de-ter'rence**, *n.*—**de-ter'rent-ly**, *adv.*

de-ter-sion (dē-tēr'shən), *n.* [*LL. deterisio(n-)*, < *L. detergere*: see *deterge*.] Detergent action; a cleansing, as of a sore.—**de-ter'sive** (-siv), *I. a.* Detergent; cleansing. *II. n.* A detergent agent or medicine.

de-test (dē-test'), *v. t.* [*L. detestari*, curse while calling a deity to witness, execrate, < *de-* (see *de-*) + *testari*, bear witness, call to witness, < *testis*, a witness.] To curse or denounce solemnly†; also, to feel abhorrence of; hate; dislike intensely.—**de-test'a-ble**, *a.* To be detested; abominable; execrable; hateful; odious.—**de-test-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **de-test'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-test'a-bly**, *adv.*—**de-tes-ta-tion** (dē-tes-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. detestatio(n-)*.] The act or feeling of detesting; abhorrence; hatred; also, the object of such feeling.—**de-test'er**, *n.*

de-throne (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.*; -*throne*d, -*throne*ing. [See *de-*.] To remove from the throne; depose.—**de-throne'ment**, *n.* Removal, as of a sovereign, from the throne; deposition.—**de-thron'er** (-thrō'nər), *n.*

de-tin (dē-tin'), *v. t.*; -*tinned*, -*tin*ning. [See *de-*.] To remove the tin from (articles plated with tin).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, iutē, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; TH, then; y, you;

det-i-nue (dĕt'i-nū), *n.* [OF. *detenue*, detention, orig. pp. fem. of *deteruir*, E. *detaîn*.] In law, the unlawful detention of personal property, or an action to recover the property so detained.

det-o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt or dĕt'ō-), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare*, thunder forth, < *de*, from, + *tonare*, thunder.] **I.** *intr.* To explode, esp. with great noise; specif., to explode suddenly and violently because of extremely rapid decomposition or change. **II.** *tr.* To cause to explode, esp. with great noise or with suddenness and violence; cause (an explosive, as gunpowder) to explode by exploding a small amount of another explosive, as a fulminate, in contact with it. — **det/o-na-ble** (-nā-bl), *a.* — **det-o-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* The act of detonating; an explosion, esp. one which produces a great noise, or which involves a very rapid change and is accompanied by a shattering effect; in general, a loud noise or report. — **det/o-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to detonate; explosive; of the nature of a detonation. — **det/o-na-tor** (-nā-tōr), *n.* Something that detonates, as an explosive which produces a great noise or which acts suddenly and violently; a device, as a percussion-cap, or an explosive, used for causing another substance to explode.

de-tour (dĕ-tōr'), *n.* [F. *détour*, < *détourner*, turn aside, < *dé*- (see *dis*-) + *tourner*, turn.] A turning aside from the direct road; a roundabout or circuitous way or course. Also (F.) **dé-tour** (dā-tōr).

de-tox-i-cate (dĕ-tok'si-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [See *de*-.] To deprive of toxic or poisonous properties. — **de-tox-i-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*

de-tract (dĕ-trakt'), *v.* [L. *detractus*, pp. of *deträhere*, draw away or down, detract, < *de*, from, + *trähere*, draw.] **I.** *tr.* To draw away† or divert†; also, to take away (a part); abate; also, to disparage, belittle, or defame (now rare). **II.** *intr.* To take away a part, as from quality, value, or reputation; take away merit or reputation; speak disparagingly. — **de-tract/ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-trac'tion** (-trak'shən), *n.* [L. *detractio(n)*.] The act of detracting; a taking away, as from merit or reputation; a detracting from a person's credit or reputation, as by disparaging language (as, "The first sentence . . . was, that all females addicted to censoriousness and *detractio* should lose the use of speech": Addison, in "Tatler," 102). — **de-trac'tive**, *a.* Tending or seeking to detract; depreciative. — **de-trac'tor**, *n.* — **de-trac'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Detractive.

de-train (dĕ-trān'), *v. t. or i.* [See *de*-.] To discharge or alight from a railroad-train.

det-ri-ment (dĕt'ri-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, loss, damage, < *deterere*, rub away: see *detrītus*.] Loss, damage, or injury; a cause of loss or damage. — **det-ri-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; prejudicial. **II.** *n.* A person or thing prejudicial to anything; a suitor, esp. the younger brother of an heir, whose attentions are considered as injuring a young woman's chances of making a good match (Eng.). — **det-ri-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

de-tri-tal (dĕ-tri'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of detritus.

de-trit-ed (dĕ-tri'tĕd), *a.* Reduced to detritus.

de-tri-tion (dĕ-tri'shən), *n.* [L. *deterere* (pp. *detrītus*): see *detrītus*.] The act of wearing away by rubbing.

de-tri-tus (dĕ-tri'tus), *n.* [L. *detrītus*, *n.*, a rubbing away, < *deterere* (pp. *detrītus*), rub away, < *de*, from, + *terere*, rub.] A rubbing or wearing away†; also, particles of rock or other material worn away from a mass, as by the action of water; hence, any disintegrated material; debris; also, an aggregate of fragmental material or debris.

de trop (dĕ trō). [F.] Too much; too many; in the way, as one whose presence is unwelcome.

de-trude (dĕ-trōd'), *v. t.*; -truded, -truding. [L. *detrudere* (pp. *detrūsus*), < *de*-, away, down, + *trudere*, thrust.] To thrust out or away; expel; also, to thrust or force down.

de-trun-cate (dĕ-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, < *de*, from, + *truncare*: see *truncate*.] To reduce by cutting off a part; cut down. — **de-trun-ca-tion** (dĕ-trung-kā'shən), *n.*

de-tru-sion (dĕ-trō'zhən), *n.* [LL. *detrusio(n)*.] The act of detruding.

de-tur (dĕt'ĕr), *n.* [L., 'let there be given.'] A prize

awarded annually to undergraduates in Harvard College who have attained a certain grade in the work of the preceding year and have not previously received the honor: it is in the form of a specially bound book, as on some subject in the recipient's field of study.

deuce¹ (dūs), *n.* [OF. *deus* (F. *deux*), < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo*, two.] In cards or dice, two; a card, or the side of a die, having two pips; in *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the score when each side has gained three points (or the score 40) in a game, or five games in a set, and either side must gain two more points or games in succession to win.

deuce² (dūs), *n.* [Prob. from LG., and ult. identical with E. *deuce*¹ (the two at dice being the lowest and worst throw).] Bad luck; the mischief; the devil: used in imprecations and exclamations, and (esp. as a substitute for *devil*) in various phrases. [Slang.]

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* [See *deuce*¹.] A low throw with two dice, of deuce and ace; hence, bad luck.

deu-ced (dū'sĕd or dūst), *a.* [See *deuce*².] Confounded; devilish; excessive. [Slang.] — **deu'ced**, **deu'ced-ly**, *adv.*

deu-ter-ag-o-nist (dū-tĕ-rag'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής*, < *δευτερος*, second, + *ἀγωνιστής*, contender, actor, E. *agonist*.] In the ancient Greek drama, the character of second importance (after the *protagonist*).

deutero-. Form of Gr. *δευτερος*, second, used in combination.

deu-ter-o-ca-non-i-cal (dū-tĕ-rō-kā-non'i-kal), *a.* [See *deutero-*.] Of or forming a second canon: as, *deuterocanonical* books (the books of the Bible other than those designated *protocanonical*: applied specif. to those books as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded by it as canonical but were not universally acknowledged as such in the early church, including, in the Old Testament, most of the Protestant Apocrypha, and, in the New Testament, the *antilegomena*). Cf. *protocanonical*.

deu-ter-og-a-my (dū-tĕ-rōg'ā-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, < *δευτερος*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage, after the death or divorce of a first husband or wife; the custom of contracting such marriages. — **deu-ter-og'a-mist**, *n.*

Deu-ter-on-o-my (dū-tĕ-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [LL. *Deuteronomium*, < Gr. *δευτερονόμιον*, < *δευτερος*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch: so named as containing a second statement of the law of Moses.

deu-ter-op-a-thy (dū-tĕ-rōp'ā-thi), *n.* [See *deutero-* and *-pathy*.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another.

deu-ter-o-plasm (dū-tĕ-rō-plazm), *n.* Same as *deutoplasm*. **deuto-**. Shortened form of *deutero-*, second: in *chem.*, sometimes used to denote the second in a series, as in *deutoxide* (cf. *protoxide*).

deu-to-plasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [See *deuto-* and *-plasm*.] In *biol.*, that part of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo. — **deu-to-plas'mic** (-plaz'mik), *a.*

deut-zi-a (dūt'si-ā or doit'si-ā), *n.* [NL.; from J. *Deutz*, of Amsterdam.] Any of the shrubs constituting the saxifragaceous genus *Deutzia*, bearing panicles or corymbs of white bell-shaped flowers, much cultivated for ornament.

dev (däv), *n.* Same as *div*.

de-va (dä'vā), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits.

de-val-u-ate (dĕ-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. To deprive of value; reduce the value of; specif., to fix a lower legal value on (a currency which has depreciated). — **de-val-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

de-val-ue (dĕ-val'ū), *v. t.*; -ued, -uing. To devalue.

dev-as-tate (dev'as-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, < *de*- (see *de*-) + *vastare*, lay waste, < *vastus*, waste.] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate. — **dev-as-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; ravage; desolation. — **dev'as-ta-tive**, *a.* Devastating; ravaging. — **dev'as-ta-tor**, *n.*

de-vel-op (dĕ-vel'op), *v.*; -oped, -oping. [Also *develope*; F. *développeur*, OF. *desveloper*, < *des*- (see *dis*-) + *voluper*, *voluper*, wrap: cf. *envelop*.] **I.** *tr.* To unwrap†; unfold† or unroll†; disclose, reveal, or make known (obs. or rare); also, to bring out the capabilities or possibilities of; bring to a more advanced or effective state; cause to grow or expand; work up in detail, or elaborate; also, to bring into

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ş* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

being or activity; generate; evolve; hence, to exhibit or display (as, to *develop* a tendency to disregard instructions); in *geom.*, to bend (a surface) into another form; unroll or flatten out (a curved surface) into a plane; in *math.*, to express in an extended form, as in a series; in *photog.*, to render visible (the latent image in the exposed sensitized film of a photographic plate, etc.); treat (a photographic plate, etc.) with chemical agents so as to bring out the latent image.

II. intr. To come out or be disclosed; also, to grow into a more mature or advanced state; advance; expand; also, to come gradually into existence or operation; be evolved; in *photog.*, to become apparent, as a photographic image; undergo developing, as a photographic plate.—**de-vel'op-a-ble**, *a.* That may be developed.—**de-vel'op-er**, *n.* One who or that which develops; esp., a chemical agent used in developing a latent photographic image.—**de-vel'op-ment**, *n.* The act of developing; an unfolding or disclosing; a bringing out of the latent capabilities of anything; a bringing or coming to a more mature, advanced, or effective state; expansion or growth; elaboration; a bringing or coming gradually into existence or activity; evolution; also, a developed state, form, or product.—**de-vel-op-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.*

de-vest (dē-vest'), *v. t.* [Obs. F. *devestir* (F. *dévestir*), OF. *desvestir*, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *vestir*, < L. *vestire*, clothe: cf. *invest*.] To undress; hence, to divest; in *law*, to deprive of a right, title, etc.; also, to take away (a right, etc.).

de-vi-ate (dē-vi-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *deviare*, < L. *de*, from, + *via*, way.] **I. intr.** To turn aside from the way or course; diverge, as from a line of direction; depart or swerve, as from a course of action or procedure; digress, as from a line of thought or reasoning. **II. tr.** To cause to swerve; turn aside; change the direction of.—**de-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of deviating, as from the way or course, or from a line, method, standard, etc.; divergence; variation; amount of divergence.—**de-vi-a-tor**, *n.*

de-vice (dē-vis'), *n.* [OF. F. *devis*, masc., *devise*, fem., < L. *divisus*, masc., *divisa*, fem., pp. of *dividere*: see *divide*, and cf. *devise*, *n.*] Command† or order†; will, desire, or inclination (as, left to his own *devices*); purpose† or intention†; opinion† or judgment†; also, the act or faculty of planning, contriving, or inventing; manner of being contrived or designed (as, "plate of rare *device*": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," i. 6. 189); also, a plan or scheme for effecting a purpose; a clever expedient; often, a crafty scheme; a trick; a stratagem; also, an invention or contrivance; a mechanical contrivance for a particular purpose; also, something artistically designed; a decorative figure or design; an artistic figure or design used as a heraldic bearing (often accompanied by a motto), or as an emblem, badge, trademark, or the like; hence, a motto (as, "A banner with the strange *device*, Excelsior": Longfellow's "Excelsior"); also, a fanciful or ingenious writing or expression (archaic); a fanciful dramatic or spectacular production (archaic).

dev-il (dev'l), *n.* [AS. *deofol*, < LL. *diabolus*, < Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, orig. slanderer, < *διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, < *διά*, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] The supreme spirit of evil, Satan (usually preceded by *the*: sometimes *cap.*); hence, any evil spirit; a demon; a fiend; an evil spirit supposed to possess a demoniac; an evil passion or influence; a false god, or idol; also, an emphatic expletive used in disgust, vexation, wonder, strong negation, etc. (usually preceded by *the*); also, something diabolically or supremely evil, bad, unpleasant, etc.; an atrociously wicked, cruel, or ill-tempered person; also, a person of great cleverness, energy, or recklessness; cleverness, spirit, energy, etc., suggestive of a devil; a fellow, esp. an unfortunate one (as, a poor *devil*); the errand-boy or the youngest apprentice in a printing-office ('printer's devil'); one who does work



Device of Francis I. of France.

under another, for which the latter receives the credit or the remuneration, as a literary hack; also, any of various animals characterized by fierceness, ugliness, or the like (as, the Tasmanian *devil*: see under *Tasmanian*); any of various mechanical devices, as a machine for tearing rags, etc.; any of various highly seasoned dishes.—**devil dog**, or **devil hound**, a nickname for a member of the U. S. Marine Corps: a rendering of G. *teufelshund*, a name said to have been applied by the Germans to the marines during the World War, on account of their fierceness in attack.—**devil on two sticks**, the piece of wood used in the game of diablo, or the game itself.—**devil's advocate**, a person appointed to present the arguments against a proposed canonization as a saint; hence, an adverse critic, esp. of what is deemed good; an advocate of an opposing or bad cause.

—**devil's bones**, dice.—**devil's books**, playing-cards.—**devil's corkscrew**. Same as *daimonelix*.—**devil's darning-needle**, a dragon-fly.—**devil's tattoo**, a meaningless beating or drumming with the hands or feet.—**dev'il**, *v.*, -iled or -illed, -iling or -illing. **I. tr.** To harass, torment, or plague; do (work) as a devil or hack, or give out (work) to a devil; tear (rags, etc.) to pieces with a machine called a devil; prepare (food) with hot or savory seasoning.

II. intr. To act as devil for another, as in literary work.—**dev'il-dom** (-dŏm), *n.* The rule of a devil; the realm of devils; devils collectively.—**dev'il-fish**, *n.* Any of various marine animals, as certain large rays, esp. *Manta birostris*, which is sometimes twenty feet wide, or various large cephalopods, as the octopus.—**dev'il-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The condition or character of a devil.

—**dev'il-ish**. **I. a.** Of, like, or befitting a devil; diabolical; fiendish; also, terrible, excessive, or very great (colloq.). **II. adv.** Excessively; extremely: as, "It is *devilish* fine wine" (Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xiii.). [Colloq.]—**dev'il-ish-ly**, *adv.—**dev'il-ish-ness**, *n.—**dev'il-kin**, *n.* A little devil; an imp.—**dev'il-may-care**, *a.* Cheerfully careless of consequences or responsibility; gaily or wildly reckless.—**dev'il-ment**, *n.* Devilish action or conduct; mischief; also, a devilish device.—**dev'il-ship**, *n.* The condition or character of a devil.—**dev'il-try**, **dev'il-ry** (-tri, -ri), *n.*; pl. -tries (-triz), -ries (-riz). Diabolic magic or art; also, devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked or reckless mischief; also, devils collectively; a company of devils; also, demonology.—**dev'il-wood**, *n.* A small oleaceous tree, *Osmanthus americanus*, of the U. S., with a hard, strong, close-grained wood.**

de-vi-ous (dē-vi-us), *a.* [L. *devius*, < *de*, from, + *via*, way.] Out of the direct or common way; remote; also, departing from the direct way; circuitous, as a course; also, turning aside from the way; swerving; straying; fig., erring.—**de'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**de'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

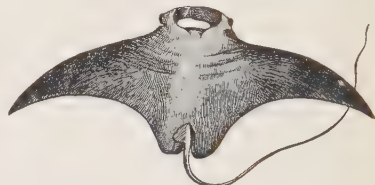
de-vis-a-ble (dē-vi'zā-bl), *a.* That may be devised.

de-vi-sal (dē-vi'zəl), *n.* The act of devising; contrivance; invention.

de-vise (dē-viz'), *n.* [Var. of *device* (OF. *devis*, *devise*, < L. *divisus*, *divisa*), differentiated in legal use by association with the related *devise*, *v.*] In *law*, the act of assigning or disposing of property by will; a will, or a clause in a will, disposing of property; the property disposed of: now used specif. with reference to real property.—**de-vise**, *v.*; -vised, -vising. [OF. *deviser* = It. *divisare*, *freque*. < L. *dividere* (pp. *divisus*): see *divide*.] **I. tr.** To divide†; distribute†; assign† or appoint†; assign or transmit (property, now specif. real property) by will; also, to order or arrange the plan of; elaborate in the mind; think out; plan, contrive, or invent; also, to plot or scheme (archaic); feign (archaic); also, to conceive† or imagine† (as, "I . . . love thee better than



Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.



Devil-fish (*Manta birostris*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviăry, ėlect, agőny, intő, ũnite; (obscured) erănt, operă, arđent, actŏr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

thou canst *devise*": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 1. 72). **II.** *intr.* To form a plan; contrive.—**dev-i-see** (dev-i-zē' or dē-vī-), *n.* In *law*, one to whom a devise is made.—**de-vis'er** (-vī'zēr), *n.* One who devises; esp., one who plans, contrives, or invents; a contriver; an inventor.—**de-vi'sor** (-zōr or -zōr), *n.* In *law*, one who makes a devise of property.

de-vi-tal-ize (dē-vī'tal-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de*.] To deprive of vitality or vital properties; render lifeless.—**de-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-vit-ri-fy (dē-vit'ri-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *de*.] To deprive, wholly or partly, of vitreous character or properties.—**de-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

de-vo-cal-ize (dē-vō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *de*.] In *phonetics*, to deprive of vocal or sonant quality.—**de-vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

de-void (dē-void'), *a.* [Orig. pp. of obs. *devoid*, *v.*, < OF. *desvuidier*, empty out, < *des* (see *dis*) + *vuidier*, empty, E. *void*, *v.*] Empty, void, or destitute (*of*).

dev-oir (dev'wor or dev-wor', F. dē-vwor), *n.* [F., orig. inf., < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] Duty, or action or service due (archaic); also, an act of civility or respect; *pl.*, respects or compliments; also, *sing.*, an endeavor or effort.

dev-o-lu-tion (dev-ō-lū'shən), *n.* [ML. *devolutio*(*n*), < L. *devolvere*: see *devolve*.] The act or fact of devolving; passage onward from stage to stage; the transmitting or passing of property, etc., as by inheritance or succession; the passing on to a successor of an unexercised right; the delegating or passing of duty, responsibility, etc., to another; in *biol.*, degeneration (opposed to *evolution*).

de-volve (dē-volv'), *v.*; -volved, -volving. [L. *devolvere* (pp. *devolutus*), < *de*, down from, + *volvere*, roll.] **I.** *tr.* To roll downward, unroll, or roll (archaic); also, to cause to pass on, as from one stage or condition into another; also, to cause to pass to or fall upon a person; transmit, as by inheritance or succession; transfer or delegate (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to or upon another. **II.** *intr.* To roll down (archaic); also, to pass from one stage or condition into another; also, to pass to or fall upon a person; descend, as by inheritance; pass in succession, as authority or an unexercised right; fall as a duty or responsibility on a person; also, to sink or degenerate.—**de-volve'ment**, *n.*

Dev-on (dev'ŋn), *n.* One of a noted breed of cattle, usually of a red color, originating in Devonshire, England.

De-vo-ni-an (de-vō'ni-ən). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Devonshire, England; specif., noting or pertaining to a geological period or a system of rocks preceding the Carboniferous. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire; in *geol.*, the Devonian period or system.—**De-von'ic** (-von'ik), *a.* Devonian.

de-vote (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; -voted, -voting. [L. *devotus*, pp. of *devovere*, < *de*, from, + *vovere*, vow.] To appropriate by or as by a vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn or formal act; consecrate; also, to give up or appropriate to a particular pursuit, occupation, purpose, cause, person, etc.; also, to consign to evil, as by a curse; curse; doom.—**de-vote'**, *a.* Devoted; also, devout. [Archaic.]—**de-vot'ed** (-vō'ted), *p. a.* Set apart by or as by a vow; dedicated; consecrated; also, zealous or ardent in attachment; also, accursed or doomed (as, "He . . . vowed revenge on her devoted head": Dryden's "Theodore and Honoria," 124).—**de-vot'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-vot'ed-ness**, *n.*—**dev-o-tee** (dev-ō-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted to religion, or to a particular form or object of religious worship; sometimes, an extravagantly or fanatically devout person; also, one ardently devoted to anything.—**de-vote'ment**, *n.* The act of devoting, or the state of being devoted; devotion; dedication.—**de-vot'er**, *n.*

de-vo-tion (dē-vō'shən), *n.* [OF. *devociōn* (F. *dévotion*), < L. *devotio*(*n*), < *devovere*: see *devote*.] The act of devoting, or the state of being devoted; dedication; consecration; also, religious observance or worship; a religious observance; an exercise of prayer and praise; a form of prayer or worship for special use; also, religious zeal; devoutness; also, a giving over or appropriating to any purpose, cause, etc.; also, earnest attachment to a cause, person, etc.; hence, command† or disposal†; also, object† or purpose†.—**de-vo'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by devotion, esp. religious devotion.—**de-vo'tion-**

al-ism, *n.* Devotional spirit or character.—**de-vo'tion-al-ist**, *n.* A person given to devotion; a religious devotee.—**de-vo'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-vour (dē-vour'), *v. t.* [OF. *devorer* (F. *dévorer*), < L. *devorare*, < *de*, down, + *vorare*, swallow, devour.] To swallow or eat up voraciously; eat ravenously or like a beast; consume by eating; also, to consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste; also, to swallow up or engulf (as, "The jaws of darkness do devour it up": Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," i. 1. 148); take in greedily with the senses or intellect; gaze upon with avidity; seize greedily or selfishly; suppress (grief, chagrin, etc.); of things, to absorb or engross wholly (as, "in sorrow all devour'd": Shakspeare's "Pericles," iv. 4. 25).—**de-vour'er**, *n.*—**de-vour'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**de-vour'a-ment**, *n.*

de-vout (dē-vout'), *a.* [OF. *devot* (F. *dévot*), < L. *devotus*, pp.: see *devote*.] Devoted to divine worship or service; pious; religious; also, expressing devotion or piety (as, "With uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to Heaven": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 863); reverential; also, zealous in attachment; earnest or sincere; hearty.—**de-vout'ly**, *adv.*—**de-vout'ness**, *n.*

dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *dēaw* = D. *dauw* = G. *tau* = Icel. *dögg*, dew.] Moisture condensed from the atmosphere, esp. during the night, and deposited in the form of small drops upon any cool surface; fig., something likened to dew, as serving to refresh (as, "the timely dew of sleep": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 614), or as suggestive of morning and hence of youth (as, "in the morn and liquid dew of youth": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 3. 41); also, moisture in small drops on a surface, as tears, perspiration, etc.; sometimes, liquor (as, "That's Billy Crow's own whisky . . . there isn't such dew in the county": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xix.).—**dew**, *v. t.* To wet with or as with dew; moisten; bedew.

de-wan (dē-wān'), *n.* See *divan*.

dew-ber-ry (dū'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* -berries (-iz). In England, the fruit of *Rubus caesius*, a procumbent species of bramble or blackberry; in North America, the fruit of other species of *Rubus*, as *R. villosus*, *R. trimialis*, etc., with low, running stems; also, a plant bearing such a fruit.

dew-claw (dū'klā), *n.* A functionless inner claw or digit in the foot of some dogs, not reaching the ground in walking; an analogous false hoof of deer, hogs, etc.

dew-drop (dū'drop), *n.* A drop of dew.

dew-fall (dū'fāl), *n.* The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening.

dew-ily (dū'i-li), *adv.* In a dewy manner; *x* like dew.—**dew-i-ness**, *n.* Dewy state.

dew-lap (dū'lap), *n.* [Appar. < *dew* + *lap*², but with orig. notion unexplained.] The pendulous fold of skin under the throat of cattle; any similar part, as the loose skin under the throat of some dogs, the wattle of fowls, etc.—**dew-lapped**, *a.*

dew-less (dū'les), *a.* Without dew.

dew-plant (dū'plant), *n.* The sundew; also, the ice-plant.

dew-point (dū'point), *n.* The temperature of *x* the air at which dew begins to be deposited. *x*, dew-claw.

dew-pond (dū'pond), *n.* A small and shallow pond, usually artificial, located on a hill or the like, and supplied by mist, dew, etc.

dew-y (dū'i), *a.*; compar. *dewier*, superl. *dewiest*. [AS. *dēawig*.] Of, pertaining to, or like dew; resembling dew in refreshing effect (as, "dewy sleep": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 1044); abounding in dew (as, "from noon to dewy eve": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 743); moist with or as with dew.

dex-i-o-car-di-a (dek'si-ō-kār'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεξιός*, right, + *καρδία*, heart.] In *anat.*, an abnormal condition in which the heart is on the right side.

dex-ter (deks'tēr), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, on the right, dexterous, favorable.] Pertaining to or situated on the right side; right; right-hand; also, favorable, as an omen†; also, dexterous†; in *her.*, situated to the right of the



Left Fore Foot of a Terrier.
x, dew-claw.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

bearer, and hence to the left of the spectator (opposed to *sinister*).

dex-ter-i-ty (deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [L. *dexteritas*.] The quality of being dexterous; manual adroitness or skill; adroitness in the use of the body generally; also, mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; also, right-handedness, or the use of the right hand in preference to the left.

dex-ter-ous, dex-trous (deks'te-rus, -trus), *a.* [L. *dexter*: see *dexter*.] Having skill with the hands; adroit or skilful in bodily movements generally; deft; nimble; also, having mental adroitness or skill; clever; also, done with or exhibiting dexterity; also, right-handed, or using the right hand in preference to the left.—**dex'ter-ous-ly, dex'trous-ly, adv.**—**dex'ter-ous-ness, dex'trous-ness, n.**

dex-trad (deks'trad), *adv.* [L. *dexter*, right: see *-ad*.] To the right: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dex-tral (deks'tral), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right.] Of or pertaining to the right side; right; right-handed; of a spiral shell, having the whorl rising from left to right, as viewed from the outside.—**dex'tral-ly, adv.**

dex-tri-er (deks'tri-er), *n.* Same as *destrier*. [Archaic.]

dex-trin, dex-trine (deks'trin), *n.* [L. *dexter*, right.] A soluble gummy substance formed from starch by the action of heat, ferments, etc., occurring in various forms and having dextrorotatory properties: used as a substitute for gum arabic, etc.

dextro- Form of L. *dexter*, right, on the right, used in combination.—**dex-tro-car-di-a** (deks-trō-kār'di-ä), *n.* Same as *dextrocardia*.—**dex-tro-glu'cose** (-glō'kōs), *n.* Common dextrorotatory glucose.—**dex'tro-ro-ta'tion** (-rō-tā'shon), *n.* Rotation toward the right or in a clockwise direction; in *optics, chem.*, etc., a turning of the plane of polarization of light to the right.—**dex-tro-ro-ta-to-ry** (-rō-tā-tō-ri), *a.* Turning or causing to turn toward the right or in a clockwise direction; in *optics, chem.*, etc., turning the plane of polarization of light to the right, as certain crystals and compounds.

dex-trose (deks-trōrs), *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*, toward the right, < *dexter*, right, + *versum*, toward.] Rising spirally from left to right (from a point of view at the center of the spiral), as a stem: by some authorities taken in the opposite sense (from a point of view on the outside of the spiral). Cf. *sinistrose*. Also **dex-tror'sal**.

dex-trose (deks'trōs), *n.* Same as *dextroglucose*.

dex'trous, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

doy (dā), *n.* [F. *dey*, < Turk. *dāi*, orig. 'maternal uncle.'] The title of the governor of Algiers before the French conquest in 1830; also, a title formerly sometimes borne by the rulers of Tunis and Tripoli.—**doy'ship, n.** The position or dignity of a dey.

de-zy-mo-tize (dē-zī-mō-tīz), *v. t.; -tized, -tizing.* [From *de-* + *zymotic*.] To free from disease-germs.

dhāk (dāk or dāk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*.] An East Indian fabaceous tree, *Butea frondosa*, bearing orange-colored flowers and yielding an astringent gum.

dhār-ma (dār'mā or dur'-), *n.* [Skt. *dharmā*.] In Hinduism and Buddhism, law, or conformity to law; religion; virtue.

dhār-na (dur'nā), *n.* [Hind. *dharnā*.] The practice, formerly common in India, etc., of sitting without tasting food at a person's door until he complies with some demand, esp. for payment of a debt: chiefly in the phrase 'to sit dharna,' or 'to sit in dharna.'

dhō-bi (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind. *dhōbi*.] In India, a native washerman.

dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fierce species of wild dog, *Canis* (or *Cyon*) *dukkunensis*, of India, hunting in packs, and capable of running down large game.

dholl (dōl), *n.* Same as *dal*.



Dhole.

dhow (dou), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An Arab coasting vessel, usually lateen-rigged, used in the Arabian Sea, etc.

dhur-rie (dur'i), *n.* [Hind. *dari*.] A kind of coarse, durable cotton carpeting made in India, usually in fringed squares.

di- [Gr. *di-*, repr. *dis*, twice, doubly; akin to *diō*, two: see *bi-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'twice,' 'doubly,' 'two,' freely used (like *bi-*) as an English formative, as in *dicotyledon*, *dipetalous*, *dipolar*, and in many chemical terms, as *diatomic*, *disulphide*. See *mono-*.

dia-, di- [Gr. *dia-*, repr. *diá*, prep., through, between, across, by, of; akin to *diō*, two, and *di-*, E. *di-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'through,' 'between,' 'asunder,' 'thoroughly,' sometimes used as an English formative in scientific terms, as *diacoustic*, *diamagnetic*, *diactinic*, *dielec-*tric.

di-a-base (di'ā-bās), *n.* [F., < *dia-* (erron. for *di-*, two, = E. *di-*) + *base*, E. *base*.] Diorite; also, a dark-colored igneous rock consisting essentially of augite and feldspar.—**di-a-ba'sic** (-bā'sik), *a.*

di-a-be-tes (di-ā-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβήτης*, < *διαβαίνω*, go through, < *diá*, through, + *βαίνω*, go.] In *pathol.*, a disease characterized by a persistent, abnormally large discharge of urine ('diabetes insipidus'), often with an excessive amount of sugar in the urine ('diabetes mellitus').—**di-a-bet'ic** (-bet'ik or -bē'tik). **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or affected with diabetes. **II. n.** A person suffering from diabetes.

di-a-ble-rie (di-ā'ble-ri, F. dyā-blē-rē), *n.* [F., < *diabole*, < LL. *diabolus*, E. *devil*.] Diabolic magic or art; dealings with the devil; sorcery; also, devilry, reckless mischief, or wildness (as, "Her talent for every species of drollery . . . seemed inexhaustible . . . Miss Eva . . . appeared to be fascinated by her wild *diablerie*": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xx.); also, the domain or realm of devils; also, the lore of devils; demonology.

di-a-bol-ic, di-a-bol-i-cal (di-ā-bol'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [LL. *diabolicus*, < Gr. *διαβολικός*, < *διάβολος*, E. *devil*.] Of, pertaining to, actuated by, or of the nature of the devil or a devil; also, characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish; fiendish; atrocious.—**di-a-bol'i-cal-ly, adv.**—**di-a-bol'i-cal-ness, n.**

di-ab-o-lism (di-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *διάβολος*, E. *devil*.] Action aided by the devil; sorcery; witchcraft; also, action befitting the devil; devilry; also, doctrine concerning devils; belief in or worship of devils; also, the character or condition of a devil.—**di-ab'ō-list, n.** One who believes in or writes of diabolism.—**di-ab'ō-lize** (-līz), *v. t.; -lized, -lizing.* To render diabolical or devilish; represent as diabolical; subject to diabolical influence.

di-ab-o-lo (di-ab'ō-lō), *n.* [It., < LL. *diabolus*, E. *devil*.] A sport consisting of rotating, tossing, and catching a piece of wood shaped like an hour-glass, by means of a cord fastened at the ends of two sticks held in the hands; also, the piece of wood.

di-a-bo-lol-o-gy (di'ā-bō-lol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *διάβολος*, devil: see *-logy*.] Doctrine concerning the devil or devils; diabolical lore. Also **di-a-bol'ō-gy** (-bol'ō-jī).

di-a-caus-tic (di-ā-kās'tik), *a.* [See *dia-*.] In *math.* and *optics*, noting a caustic surface or curve formed by refraction of light. Cf. *catcaustic*.

di-ach-y-lon, di-ach-y-lum (di-āk'i-lon, -lum), *n.; pl. -la* (-lā). [ML. *diachylum*, L. *diachylon*, < Gr. *διά χυλῶν*, 'of juices.')] Orig., an ointment made from vegetable juices; now, an adhesive plaster consisting essentially of lead oxide and oil, much used as the basis for other plasters.



Dhow.—From model in Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

di-a-cid (dī-as'id), *a.* [See *di*-¹.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with two molecules of a monobasic acid.

di-ac-o-nal (dī-ak'ō-nāl), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis*, < *diaconus*, E. *deacon*.] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

di-ac-o-nate (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [LL. *diaconatus*.] The office or dignity of a deacon; also, a body of deacons.

di-a-cous-tics (dī-ā-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [See *di*-² and *acoustics*.] The science of refracted sound.—**di-a-cous'tic**, *a.*

di-a-crit-ic (dī-ā-krit'ik). [Gr. *διακριτικός*, < *διακρίνειν*, separate one from another, < *διά*, between, + *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish.] **I. a.** Diacritical. **II. n.** A diacritical mark, point, or sign.—**di-a-crit'i-cal**, *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinctive; also, capable of distinguishing or discerning.—**diacritical mark, point, or sign**, one added or put adjacent to a letter or character to distinguish it from another of similar form, to give it a particular phonetic value, to indicate stress, etc.—**di-a-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-ac-tin-ic (dī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [See *di*-².] Capable of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

di-a-del-phous (dī-ā-del'fus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, of stamens, united into two bundles or sets by their filaments; of plants, having the stamens so united.

di-a-dem (dī'ā-dem), *n.* [L. *diadema*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, < *διαδένειν*, bind round, < *διά*, across, + *δένειν*, bind.] A band, wreath, or the like for the head, worn as a mark of rank or honor, or for ornament; esp., such a band or the like worn as a symbol of royal dignity; a crown; specif., a distinctive cloth head-band, sometimes adorned with jewels, formerly worn by kings; hence, the dignity or authority denoted by a crown or the like; sovereignty; in *her.*, any of the arches that rise from the rim of a crown and support the globe or other symbol at the top.—**di'ā-dem**, *v. t.*; -*demed*, -*deming*. To adorn with or as with a diadem; crown: as, "*diadem'd* with rays divine" (Pope's "Epilogue to the Satires," ii. 232).



Diadelphous Stamens.



1. Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Diadem of Constantine. (From ancient coins.)

di-ær-e-sis (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* See *dieresis*.

di-ag-nose (di-ag-nōs' or -nōz'), *v. t. or i.*; -*nosed*, -*nos-ing*. [From *diagnosis*.] To make a diagnosis of (a case, disease, etc.).

di-ag-no-sis (di-ag-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. -*noses* (-nō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάγνωσις*; < *διαγιγνώσκειν*, know one from another, < *διά*, between, + *γιγνώσκειν*, know.] The process of determining by examination the nature and circumstances of a diseased condition; the decision reached from such an examination; hence, any analogous examination or analysis; in *biol.*, etc., scientific determination; a description which classifies precisely.—**di-ag-nos'tic** (-nos'tik). [Gr. *διαγνωστικός*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to diagnosis; serving to indicate the nature or character of anything, as of disease. **II. n.** Diagnosis; also, a symptom or characteristic of value in diagnosis.—**di-ag-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di-ag-nos'ti-cate** (-kāt), *v. t. or i.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. To diagnose.—**di'ag-nos'ti'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in diagnosis.—**di-ag-nos'tics**, *n.* The art or science of diagnosis.

di-ag-o-nal (dī-ag'ō-nāl). [L. *diagonalis*, < Gr. *διαγώνιος*, < *διά*, across, + *γωνία*, angle.] **I. a.** Connecting, as a straight line, two non-adjacent angles or vertices of a quadrilateral, polygon, or polyhedron; extending, as a plane, from one edge of a solid figure to an opposite edge; in general, having an oblique direction; also, characterized by oblique lines, ridges, etc. (as, *diagonal cloth*); also, situated obliquely opposite. **II. n.** A diagonal line; also, anything extending in the manner of such a line, or lying obliquely to other things; also, diagonal cloth.—**di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

di-a-gram (dī'ā-gram), *n.* [Gr. *διάγραμμα*, < *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines, < *διά*, through, + *γράφειν*, mark, draw, write.] A figure, or set of lines, marks,



Diagonal of a Rectangle.

etc., to accompany a geometrical demonstration, give the outlines or general features of an object, show the course or results of a process, etc.; a chart, plan, or scheme.—**di'a-gram**, *v. t.*; -*grammed* or -*gramed*, -*gramming* or -*graming*. To represent by a diagram; make a diagram of.—**di'a-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-mat'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diagram; represented by a diagram; schematic.—**di'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di-a-gram-matize** (-gram'ā-tiz), *v. t.*; -*tized*, -*tizing*. To make a diagram of; diagram.

di-a-graph (dī'ā-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] A device for drawing, used in reproducing mechanically, on any desired scale, outlines, plans, etc.; also, a combined protractor and scale.

di-al (dī'al), *n.* [ME. *dial*, < ML. *dialis*, daily, < L. *dies*, day.] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun (sometimes by the moon) upon a graduated plate; hence, a timepiece of any kind; also, the face of a clock or watch; also, a plate or disk with graduations or figures, as for the indication of pressure, number of revolutions, etc., as by the movements of a pointer; a kind of plate or disk with letters and numbers, used in connection with a telephone in making telephone calls without the service of a central operator; also, an instrument having such a plate or disk; in *mining*, a kind of compass used for underground surveying.—**di'al**, *v.*; -*aled* or -*alled*, -*aling* or -*alling*. **I. tr.** To measure with or as with a dial; indicate as on a dial; also, to indicate on a telephone dial; call by means of a telephone dial, as another telephone or a person; also, to inscribe or mark as a dial; in *mining*, to survey with the aid of a dial or compass. **II. intr.** To use a telephone dial.

di-al-bird (dī'al-bèrd), *n.* Same as *dayal*.

di-a-lect (dī'ā-lekt), *n.* [L. *dialectus*, < Gr. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, language, dialect, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, converse, discuss, argue, < *διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, speak.] Manner of speaking; phraseology; idiom; also, a form of a language prevailing in a particular district, and marked by peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, etc., esp. such a form as distinguished from the accepted or literary form of the language; also, a special variety or branch of a language, or one of a number of languages regarded as a family (as, the Romance *dialects*).—**di-a-lect'al** (-lek'tāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dialect; of the nature of a dialect.—**di-a-lect'al-ly**, *adv.*

di-a-lect-ic (dī-ā-lek'tik). [L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *διαλεκτικός* (as *n.*, L. *dialectica*, < Gr. *διαλεκτική*), < *διαλέγεσθαι*: see *dialect*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical argumentation; given to logical disputation; also, of or pertaining to a dialect; dialectal. **II. n.** The art or practice of logical discussion as employed in investigating the truth of a theory or opinion; logical argumentation; logic.—**di-a-lect'i-cal**, *a.* Dialectic.—**di-a-lect'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di'a-lect'i'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in dialectic; a logician.—**di-a-lect'i'cism** (-ti-sizm), *n.* Dialectal speech or usage.—**di-a-lect'ics**, *n.* Dialectic.

di-a-lect-tol-o-gy (dī'ā-lek-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.—**di'a-lect-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

di-al-ing, **di-al-ling** (dī'al-ing), *n.* The art of constructing dials; in *mining*, surveying with a dial.

di-al-lage (dī'ā-lāj), *n.* [F., < Gr. *διαλλαγή*, interchange, difference; with allusion to its dissimilar cleavages.] A laminated or foliated variety of pyroxene, usually of a green color.

di-a-log-ic, **di-a-log-i-cal** (dī-ā-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *διαλογικός*, < *διάλογος*: see *dialogue*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; taking part in a dialogue.—**di-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-al-o-gism (dī-ā'lō-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *διαλογισμός*, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, converse, debate, < *διάλογος*: see *dialogue*.] The discussion of a subject by a speaker or writer under the form of an imaginary dialogue; also, an actual dialogue.—**di-al'o-gist** (-jist), *n.* A speaker in dialogue; also, a writer of dialogue.—**di-a-lo-gis-tic** (dī'ā-lō-jis'tik), *a.*—**di-al'o-gize** (-jiz), *v. i.*; -*gized*, -*gizing*. [Gr. *διαλογίζεσθαι*.] To carry on a dialogue; dialogue.

di-a-logue (di'ā-log), *n.* [F. *dialogue*, < L. *dialogus*, < Gr. *διάλογος*, conversation, dialogue, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, converse: see *dialect*.] A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; also, conversation; also, a literary work in the form of a conversation; also, literary composition of this kind; the conversation between characters in a novel, drama, etc.—**di'a-logue**, *v.*; *-logued*, *-loguing*. **I. intr.** To carry on a dialogue: as, "Var. Serv. How dost, fool? *Apem*. Dost dialogue with thy shadow?" (Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," ii. 2. 52). **II. tr.** To put into the form of a dialogue; furnish with dialogue.—**di'a-lo-guer** (-log-ēr), *n.*

di-a-lyse (di'ā-liz), etc. See *dialyze*, etc.

di-al-y-sis (di-al'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *-yses* (-i-sēz). [L. *dialysis*, < Gr. *διάλυσις*, < *διαλύειν*, separate, dissolve, < *διά*, between, + *λύειν*, loose.] Dieresis†; in *anat.* and *bot.*, the separation of parts normally united; in *chem.*, the separation of crystalloids from colloids in a solution by diffusion through a membrane.—**di-a-lyt'ic** (-ā-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *διαλυτικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialysis; characterized by separation.—**di-a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di'a-lyze**, **di'a-lyse** (-liz), *v. t.*; *-lyzed*, *-lysed*, *-lyzing*, *-lysing*. [From *dialysis*: cf. *analyze* and *analysis*.] In *chem.*, to subject to dialysis; separate or procure by dialysis.—**di'a-lyz-er**, **di'a-lys-er** (-li-zēr), *n.*

di-a-mag-net-ic (di'ā-mag-net'ik), *a.* [See *dia*.] Noting or pertaining to a class of substances (as copper, silver, water, etc.) which, when placed in a magnetic field, tend to take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the lines of force: opposed to *paramagnetic* and *ferromagnetic*.—**di-a-mag'net-ism**, *n.* The quality of being diamagnetic; diamagnetic phenomena, or the science dealing with them.

di-a-man-tif'er-ous (di'ā-man-tif'e-rus), *a.* [F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond, + L. *ferre*, bear.] Yielding or producing diamonds.

di-am-e-ter (di-am'e-tēr), *n.* [OF. *dyametre* (F. *diamètre*), < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *διάμετρος*, a diagonal, diameter, < *διά*, through, across, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A straight line passing through the center of a circle or sphere and terminated at each end by the circumference or surface; a straight line passing from side to side of any figure or body, through its center; also, the length of a diameter; thickness; width.—**di-am'e-tral** (-tral), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a diameter.—**di-am'e-tral-ly**, *adv.*—**di-a-met-ric**, **di-a-met-ri-cal** (di-ā-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [Gr. *διαμετρικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a diameter; diametral; also, of opposition, opposites, etc., direct or extreme (as with reference to the opposite ends of a diameter); directly opposed.—**di-a-met-ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-a-mond (di'ā-mōnd), *n.* [OF. F. *diamant*, < L. *adamans* (*adamant-*), adamant, diamond: see *adamant*.] Adamant†; also, a precious stone, colorless or colored, a pure or nearly pure form of carbon, of extreme hardness and great brilliancy; a piece of this stone; a tool provided with an uncut diamond, used for cutting glass; also, a plane figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles (sometimes four right angles), esp. as placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge or rhomb; a red lozenge-shaped figure on a playing-card, or a card of the suit bearing such figures; the space inclosed within the four bases of a baseball ground; also, a printing-type ($4\frac{1}{2}$ point) of a size between brilliant and pearl (see *type*).—**black diamond**. See under *black*, *a.*—**diamond hitch**, a hitch used esp. in fastening a pack on an animal, in which a diamond-shaped arrangement of rope is formed on the top of the pack.—**di'a-mond**, *v. t.* To adorn with or as with diamonds; also, to shape like a diamond; divide into diamond-shaped parts.—**di'a-mond=back**, *n.* Any of several terrapins or edible turtles of the genus *Malaclemmys*, living in the salt-water marshes of the eastern and southern U. S., and characterized by diamond-shaped markings on the back.—**di'a-mond=backed**, *a.* Having the back marked with diamond-shaped figures.—**di'a-mond=bee'tle**, *n.* A large

South American beetle (weevil), *Entimus imperialis*, remarkable for its coloration of black studded with points of brilliant golden green.—**di'a-mon-dif'er-ous** (-mōn-dif'e-rus), *a.* Yielding diamonds; diamantiferous.—**di'a-mond=shaped**, *a.* Having the shape of a diamond or lozenge.

Di-an-a (di-an'ā), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italian deity, goddess of the moon and of hunting, and protectress of women; hence, a young woman of fine physique and easy, graceful carriage. Cf. *Artemis*.

di-an-drous (di-an'drus), *a.* [Gr.



Diandrous Flower.

di-, two, + *άνδρ* (*ándrō*-, *man*.) In *bot.*, of a flower, having two stamens; of a plant, having flowers with two stamens.

di-a-no-ët-ic (di'ā-nō-et'ik), *n.* [Gr. *διανοητικός*, < *διανοεῖσθαι*, think over, < *διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νός*, nous, mind.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to thought or reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. **II. n.** That part of logic which treats of discursive reasoning.

di-an-thus (di-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Δίος*, of Zeus, + *ἄθος*, flower.] Any plant of the sileneaceous genus *Dianthus*, as the carnation or the sweet-william.

di-a-pa-son (di-ā-pā-zōn), *n.* [L. *diapason*, < Gr. *διαπασών*, the concord of the first and last tones of the scale, for *διά πασών*, 'through all.'] The concord between tones separated by an octave†; the interval of an octave†; a part in music an octave below (or above) another; hence, harmony or concord of tones or parts; a melody or strain; a swelling musical sound; the whole range of tones in a scale, or the compass of a voice or instrument; also, a rule or scale employed in tuning musical instruments; also, a fixed standard of musical pitch; also, either of two principal stops in an organ, one ('open diapason': cf. *open*, *a.*) giving full majestic tones, and the other ('stopped diapason': cf. *stopped*, *p. a.*) powerful flute-like tones; any of several other organ-stops.—**di'a-pa-son'ic** (-pā-zōn'ik), *a.*

di-a-per (di'ā-pēr), *n.* [OF. *diapre*, *diaspre*, a figured silk fabric (often white), < ML. *diasprum*, < MGr. *διασπρος*, (appar.) pure white, < Gr. *δια-*, thoroughly, + MGr. *ἄσπρος*, white.] A rich figured silk fabric†; also, a linen or cotton fabric with a woven pattern of small, constantly repeated figures; a towel or napkin of this material or some substitute, esp. a napkin for wrapping about a baby's breech; also, any decorative pattern composed of small, closely set, constantly repeated figures.—**di'a-per**, *v. t.* To diversify or adorn with a



Diapers.—*a*, from Westminster Abbey, and *b*, *c*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

pattern: as, "Down-droop'd, in many a floating fold . . . *diaper'd* With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold" (Tennyson's "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," 148).

di-aph-a-nous (di-af'ā-nus), *a.* [Gr. *διαφανής*, < *διαφαίνειν*, show through, < *διά*, through, + *φαίνειν*, show.] Transparent; translucent.—**di-a-pha-ne-i-ty** (di'ā-fā-nē'i-ti), **di-aph'a-nous-ness**, *n.*—**di-aph'a-nous-ly**, *adv.*

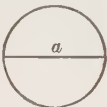
di-a-pho-re-sis (di'ā-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαφορησις*, < *διαφορεῖν*, disperse, throw off by perspiration, < *δια-*, asunder, + *φορεῖν*, freq. of *φέρειν*, bear.] In *med.*, perspiration, esp.



Diamond-beetle.



Dianthus (China Pink) (*D. chinensis*).



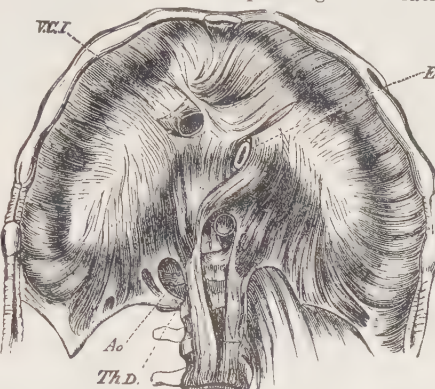
a, Diameter of a Circle.



Diamond.

when artificially produced.—**di'a-pho-ret'ic** (-ret'ik). In *med.*: **I. a.** Producing perspiration. **II. n.** A diaphoretic medicine.

di-a-phragm (di'a-fram), *n.* [LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. διάφραγμα, < διαφράσσειν, fence asunder, < διά, between, + φράσσειν, fence in.] A partition or septum; a plate with a circular hole, used in cameras and optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light; a vibrating membrane or disk, as in a telephone or a phonograph; in *anat.*, the partly muscular, partly tendinous partition separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity in mammals; in *physical chem.*, etc., asemipermeable membrane or the like (see *semipermeable*). — **di'a-phragm, v.** — **-phragmed, -phragming.** **I. tr.** To furnish or act upon with a diaphragm; in *photog.*, to reduce the aperture of (a lens or objective) by means of a diaphragm (usually with *down*). **II. intr.** To employ a diaphragm.—**di'a-phrag-mat'ic** (-frag-mat'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diaphragm.—**di'a-phrag-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.

E, esophagus; VCI, inferior vena cava; Th.D., thoracic duct; Ao, aorta.

di-aph-y-sis (di-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *-yses* (-i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. διάφυσις, a growing through, < διαφύεσθαι, grow through, < διά, through, + φύειν, produce.] In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of an inflorescence; in *anat.*, the shaft of a long bone.

di-a-poph-y-sis (di-a-poff'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *-yses* (-i-sēz). [NL.: see *di-* and *apophysis*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, the transverse process proper of a vertebra.—**di'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fiz'i-āl), *a.*

di-ar-chy (di'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *-chies* (-kiz). [See *di-* and *-archy*.] Government or a government in which the executive power is vested in two rulers or ruling authorities.—**di-ar'chi-al** (-ki-āl), *a.*

di-a-ri-al (di-ä'ri-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a diary.

di-a-rist (di-ä-rist), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

di-a-rize (di-ä-riz), *v. i.*; *-rized, -rizing.* To make records in a diary.

di-ar-rhe-a, di-ar-rhœ-a (di-ä-rē'ä), *n.* [LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. διάρροια, < διαρρῆν, flow through, < διά, through, + ρῆν, flow.] In *pathol.*, an intestinal disorder characterized by morbid frequency and fluidity of fecal evacuations.—**di-ar-rhe'al, di-ar-rhœ'al, a.** Of or pertaining to diarrhoea.—**di-ar-rhe'ic, di-ar-rhœ'ic, a.**

di-ar-thro-sis (di-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *-throses* (-thrō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. διάρθρωσις: see *dia-* and *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a form of articulation which permits considerable motion, as the hip-joint.

di-a-ry (di-ä-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *diarium*, < *dies*, day.] A daily record, esp. of the writer's own experiences or observations; also, a book prepared for keeping such a record; sometimes, a printed book giving memoranda with reference to each day of the year.

Di-as-po-ra (di-as'pō-rä), *n.* [Gr. διασπορά, a scattering, < διασπέρειν, scatter about, < διά, through, + σπέρειν, sow, scatter.] Among the Hellenistic Jews, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity; the Dispersion; among the early Jewish Christians, the body of Jewish Christians outside Palestine.

di-a-spore (di-ä-spōr), *n.* [Gr. διασπορά, a scattering (see *Diaspora*); from its action before the blowpipe.] A native hydroxide of aluminium, occurring in crystals, or more usually in lamellar or scaly masses.

di-a-stase (di'ä-stās), *n.* [F., < Gr. διάστασις, separation, < διαστάναι, separate, < διά, between, + ἵσταναι, set up, stand.] An enzyme present in germinated barley, potatoes, etc., possessing the property of converting starch into dextrin and maltose.—**di-a-sta'sic** (-stā'sik), **di-a-stat'ic** (-stat'ik), *a.*

di-as-to-le (di-as'tō-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. διαστολή, a putting asunder, dilatation, lengthening, < διαστέλλειν, put asunder, < δια-, asunder, + στέλλειν, set, place, send.] In *physiol.*, etc., the normal rhythmical dilatation of the heart, esp. that of the ventricles (cf. *systole*); any of various other rhythmical dilatations; in *Gr. gram.*, a mark, similar to a comma, used to separate words; in *anc. pros.*, the lengthening of a syllable regularly short, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.—**di-as-tol'ic** (-as-tol'ik), *a.*

di-as-tro-phism (di-as'trō-fizm), *n.* [Gr. διαστροφή, < διαστρέφειν, distort, < δια-, asunder, + στρέφειν, turn.] In *geol.*, the action of the forces which have caused the deformation of the earth's crust, producing continents, mountains, etc.—**di-as-troph'ic** (-as-trof'ik), *a.*

di-a-style (di-ä-stil). [L. *diastylos*, < Gr. διάστυλος, < διά, through, + στυλος, pillar, column.] In *arch.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to an arrangement of columns in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. **II. n.** A diastyle colonnade.

di-a-tes-sa-ron (di-ä-tes'ä-ron), *n.* [Gr. διὰ τεσσάρων, 'of four.'] A harmony of the four Gospels.

di-a-ther-ma-nous (di-ä-thēr'mā-nus), *a.* [F. *diathermane*, < Gr. διά, through, + θερμαίνω, heat, < θερμός, hot.] In *physics*, permeable by radiant heat. Cf. *athermanous*.—**di-a-ther'mance, di-a-ther'man-cy** (-māns, -mān-si), *n.*

di-a-ther-mi-a, di-a-ther-my (di-ä-thēr'mi-ä, -mi), *n.* [NL. *diathermia*, < Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, hot.] In *med.*, a method of therapeutic treatment which consists in raising parts of the body to a comparatively high temperature by means of electric currents.

di-a-ther-mic (di-ä-thēr'mik), *a.* Same as *diathermanous*.

di-ath-e-sis (di-ath'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *-eses* (-e-sēz). [NL., < Gr. διάθεσις, arrangement, disposition, < διατίθεσθαι, place separately, arrange, < δια-, asunder, + τίθεσθαι, set.] In *med.*, a constitutional predisposition or tendency, as to a particular disease or affection.—**di-a-thet'ic** (-ä-thet'ik), *a.*

di-a-tom (di-ä-tom), *n.* [NL. *Diatoma*, a genus of diatoms, < LGr. διάτομος, verbal adj. of Gr. διατέμνειν, cut through, < διά, through, + τέμνειν, cut.] Any of numerous microscopic, unicellular, marine or fresh-water algæ, characterized by siliceous cell-walls or shells consisting of two valves, which form extensive fossil deposits in many localities. Cf. *bergmehl* and *kieselguhr*.—**di-a-to-ma'ceous**



(-tō-mā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to diatoms; consisting of or containing diatoms or their fossil remains.

di-a-tom-ic (di-ä-tom'ik), *a.* [See *di-*.] In *chem.*, having two atoms in the molecule; also, containing two replaceable atoms or groups.

di-at-o-mite (di-at'ō-mīt), *n.* [See *diatom*.] *Diatomaceous* or infusorial earth. See *infusorial*.

di-a-ton-ic (di-ä-ton'ik), *a.* [LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. διατονικός, for διάτονος, diatonic, < διατέλλειν, stretch out, extend, continue, < διά, through, + τέλλειν, stretch.] In *music*, consisting of, using, or involving only the tones of a standard major or minor scale without chromatic alteration.—**di-a-ton'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-a-tribe (di-ä-trib), *n.* [ML. *diatriba*, < Gr. διατριβή, pastime, employment, study, discourse, < διατρίβειν, rub away, < διά, through, + τρίβειν, rub.] A discourse or dissertation, now esp. one vehemently denouncing some person or thing; a strain of invective: as, "breaking out into fierce diatribes against that . . . outrageous swindle" (Thackeray's "Newcomes," lxx.).—**di-a-trib-ist** (-tri-bist), *n.*

di-az-o- (di-az'ō-), [See *di-* and *azo-*.] In *chem.*, a combining-form signifying that a compound contains a group of two nitrogen atoms, N₂, united with one hydrocarbon radical or with one hydrocarbon radical and another atom or group of atoms. Also **di-az'o, a.**—**di-az-o-tize** (-ō-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized, -tizing.* In *chem.*, to treat so as to convert into a diazo compound.

dib (dib), *v. i.*; *dibbed, dibbing*. [Cf. *dab*¹.] To fish by letting the bait bob lightly on the water; also, to dabble.

di-ba-sic (di-bā'sik), *a.* [See *di*¹.] Same as *bibasic*.

dib-ber (dib'er), *n.* A dibble.

dib-ble (dib'll), *n.* [ME. *debylle*: cf. *dib* and *dab*¹.] An implement with one or more tapering points for making holes in the ground for planting seeds, bulbs, etc.—**dib'ble**, *v.*; *-bled, -bling*. **I. tr.** To make a hole in (the ground) with or as with a dibble; also, to sow or plant with a dibble.

II. intr. To use a dibble.—**dib'bler**, *n.*

di-bran-chi-ate (di-brang'ki-āt), [NL. *Dibranchiata*, pl., < Gr. *δι-*, two, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, a subclass of cephalopods with two gills, including the decapods and octopods. **II. n.** A dibranchiate cephalopod.

di-cast (di'kast), *n.* [Gr. *δικαστής*, < *δικάζειν*, judge, < *δικη*, right, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens chosen annually to try cases in the courts of law in a capacity that combined the functions of the modern judge and juryman.—**di-cas'te-ry** (-kas'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [Gr. *δικαστήριον*.] One of the courts in which the dicasts sat; a body of dicasts.—**di-cas'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the dicasts.

dice (dis), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *die*².] Small cubes whose sides are marked with different numbers of spots, thrown from a box or the hand in gaming; the game played; also, any small cubes or square blocks.—**dice**, *v.*; *diced, dicing*. **I. intr.** To play at dice. **II. tr.** To cut into dice or cubes, as vegetables in cookery; also, to decorate with cube-like figures; checker.—**dice'-box**, *n.* The box from which dice are thrown, usually in the form of a hollow cylinder open at one end and sometimes contracted in the middle.

di-cen-tra (di-sen'trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two, + *κέντρον*, sharp point, spur.] Any of the plants constituting the papaveraceous genus *Dicentra* (or *Bikukulla*), with racemes of drooping flowers having a two-spurred or heart-shaped corolla, as the Dutchman's-breeches or the bleeding-heart.

di-ceph-a-lous (di-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δικέφαλος*, < *δι-*, two, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads.

di-er (di'ser), *n.* One who plays at dice; also, a hat, esp. a stiff hat (slang).

di-cha-si-um (di-kā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *-sia* (-zi-ā). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χάσις*, separation: cf. *monochasium*.] In bot., a form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces a pair of lateral axes.—**di-cha'si-al**, *a.*

di-chla-myd-e-ous (di-klā-mid'ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύδ-*), mantle.] In bot., having both a calyx and a corolla.

di-chlo-ride (di-klō'rid or -rid), *n.* [See *di*¹.] Same as *bichloride*.

di-chog-a-mous (di-kog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., having the stamens and pistils maturing at different times (thus preventing self-fertilization), as a monoclinal flower: opposed to *homogamous*.—**di-chog'a-my**, *n.* Dichogamous condition.

di-cho-tom-ic (di-kō-tom'ik), *a.* Dichotomous.

di-chot-o-mize (di-kōt'ō-miz), *v.*; *-mized, -mizing*. [See *dichotomous*.] **I. tr.** To divide into two parts; divide into pairs. **II. intr.** To separate into two parts; become dichotomous.—**di-chot'o-mi-za'tion** (-mi-zā'shən), *n.*

di-chot-o-mous (di-kōt'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *διχότομος*, cut in two, < *δίχα*, in two, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] Divided or dividing into two parts; characterized by or involving successive division or branching into two parts; pertaining to dichotomy.—**di-chot'o-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**di-chot'o-my**, *n.*; pl. *-mies* (-miz). [Gr. *διχοτομία*.] Division into two parts; dichotomous division; in *logic*, classification by division, or by successive subdivision, into two groups or sections; in bot., a mode of branching by constant bifurcation; in *astron.*, the phase of the moon, or of an inferior planet, when half of its disk is visible.

di-chro-ic (di-krō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχρους*, of two colors, < *δι-*, two, + *χρᾶ*, color.] Having or exhibiting two colors; of a crystal, exhibiting different colors in two different directions when viewed by trans-

mitted light.—**di'chro-ism** (-krō-izm), *n.* The property of being dichroic.—**di'chro-ite** (-it), *n.* Iolite, whose crystals are often dichroic.—**di-chro-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.* Dichroic.

di-chro-mate (di-krō'māt), *n.* [See *di*¹.] Same as *bichromate*.

di-chro-mat-ic (di-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χρῶμα* (*χρωμα-*), color.] Having or showing two colors; dichromatic; in *zool.*, exhibiting regularly or frequently a coloration different from the normal.—**di-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mā-tizm), *n.* Dichromatic condition.

di-chro-mic (di-krō'mik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχρωμος*, < *δι-*, two, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Pertaining to or embracing two colors only (as, *dichromic* vision, that of a color-blind person who perceives only two of the three primary colors); of a crystal, dichroic.

di-chro-scope (di'krō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δίχροος*, of two colors: see *-scope*.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals.

di-cing (di'sing), *n.* The act or practice of playing at dice; also, decoration with cube-like figures.

dick (dik), *n.* [From *Dick*, for *Richard*, man's name.] A man or fellow (colloq.: as, a queer *dick*; "He's a gone *dick*," Galt's "Ayrshire Legatees," v.); also, a detective (slang).

dick-cis-sel (dik-sis'el), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] The black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana*, a bird of the eastern and central U. S.

dick-ens (dik'enz), *n.*

[Appar. < *Dickon*, dim. of *Dick*, for *Richard*, man's name: cf. the surname *Dickens*.] The devil; the deuce: used in colloquial exclamations and phrases, usually preceded by *the*: as, "What the *dickens* do you want to be educating yourself for, pray?" (Kingsley's "Alton Locke," iv.).

dick-er¹ (dik'er), *n.*

[ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr*

= G. *decher*, < L. *decuria*, company of ten: see *decury*.] The number or quantity ten; esp., a lot of ten hides or skins.

dick-er² (dik'er), *v.* [Perhaps < *dicker*¹, orig. with reference to the frontier trade in skins.] **I. intr.** To trade by barter or by petty bargaining; barter; haggle. [Chiefly U. S.] **II. tr.** To barter. [Chiefly U. S.]—**dick'er**², *n.* The act or practice of dickering; barter; also, a transaction by barter; a petty bargain. [Chiefly U. S.]

dick-y¹, **dick-ey**¹ (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *-ies, -eys* (-iz). [Cf. *dick*.] A male donkey; any donkey; a small bird, as a sparrow or a canary-bird; a detached shirt-front; a linen shirt-collar; the driver's seat on the outside of a carriage, or a seat behind for servants, etc.

dick-y², **dick-ey**² (dik'i), *a.* [Perhaps < *dicky*¹.] Poor in quality or condition; unsound; shaky. [Slang or colloq., Eng.]

di-cli-nous (di-klī'nus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *κλινη*, bed.] In bot., of a plant species, etc., having the andræcium and the gynoecium in separate flowers, either on the same plant or on different plants; either monœcious or diœcious; of a flower, having only stamens or only pistils; unisexual. Cf. *monoclínous*.

di-cot-y-le-don (di'kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [See *di*¹.] In bot., a plant with two cotyledons; a member of the group *Dicotyledones*, one of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants, characterized by producing seeds with two cotyledons or seed-leaves, and by an exogenous mode of growth. Cf. *exogen*, also *monocotyledon*.—**di'cot-y-le'don-ous**, *a.* In bot., having two cotyledons; belonging or pertaining to the *Dicotyledones* (see *dicotyledon*).

di-crot-ic (di-krot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating, < *δι-*, two, + *κρότος*, beat.] Having two arterial beats for one heart-beat, as certain pulses; pertaining to



Dickcissel.



Dichotomy.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tē, then; y, you;

such a pulse.—**di'cro-tism** (-krō-tizm), *n.* Dicrotic condition.

dic-ta (dik'tā), *n.* Plural of *dictum*.

dic-ta-graph (dik'ta-grāf), *n.* See *dictograph*.

dic-ta-phone (dik'ta-fōn), *n.* [See *dictate* and *-phone*.] A phonographic instrument that records and reproduces dictation. [Proprietary name.]

dic-tate (dik'tāt or dik-tāt'), *v.*; *-tated, -tating*. [L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dicere*, pronounce, dictate, compose, prescribe, freq. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] **I. tr.** To utter (something) to be taken down in writing or otherwise; also, to prescribe positively or with authority (sometimes with a thing as subject: as, necessity *dictated* the abandonment of the ship).

II. intr. To utter something to be taken down in writing, etc.; also, to prescribe what is to be done; give orders.—

dic'tate, *n.* [L. *dictatum*, prop. pp. neut.] Something dictated in order to be written down; also, a dictum; also, a positive or authoritative prescription as to conduct, etc.; a command; an injunction.—

dic-ta'tion (-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *dictatio*(-n-).] The act of dictating for reproduction in writing, etc.; words dictated, or taken down as dictated; also, the act of prescribing positively or authoritatively; sometimes, dictatorial or imperious direction; also, something dictated or prescribed.—

dic-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] One who dictates; one who authoritatively prescribes conduct, usage, etc.; a person exercising absolute authority, esp. in government, as a chief magistrate appointed in ancient Rome in times of emergency, or a similar magistrate in some other state.—

dic-ta-to'ri-al (-tā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [L. *dictatorius*.] Of or pertaining to a dictator; also, characteristic of a dictator; also, inclined to dictate or command; imperious; overbearing.—

dic-ta-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.—**dic-ta-to'ri-al-ness**, *n.—**dic-ta'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of a dictator; absolute authority.—**

dic'ta-to-ry (-tā-tō-ri), *a.* Dictatorial.—**dic-ta'tress**, *n.* A female dictator.—

dic-ta'turo (-tūr), *n.* [L. *dictatura*.] Dictatorship.

dic-tion (dik'shən), *n.* [L. *dictio*(-n-), saying, style of speaking, mode of expression, LL. a word, < L. *dicere*, say, akin to *dicare*, declare, Gr. *δεικνύειν*, G. *zeigen*, AS. *tēcan*, show, E. *teach*.] Manner of expressing ideas in words; style of speaking or writing as dependent upon choice of words; also, manner of using the voice in speaking; delivery.

dic-tion-a-ry (dik'shən-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *dictionary*, < LL. *dictio*(-n-), word: see *diction*.] A book containing a more or less extensive selection of the words of a language, or of a particular class of words, usually arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language (as, a *dictionary* of the English language; the *English Dialect Dictionary*; a *French-English dictionary*); a lexicon; a glossary; also, a book giving information on a particular subject, under head-

words or headings which are usually arranged alphabetically (as, a *biographical dictionary*).

dic-to-graph (dik'tō-grāf), *n.* [L. *dictum*, something said: see *-graph*.] A telephonic device with a highly sensitive transmitter obviating the necessity of a mouthpiece, much used for secretly listening to or obtaining a record of the conversation of persons under suspicion. [Proprietary name.]

dic-tum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tā). [L., something said, a saying, a command, prop. pp. neut. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] A saying; an authoritative utterance or pronouncement; in *law*, an expression of opinion by a judge on the trial of a case, which is not part of the formal resolution or determination of the court.

did (did). Preterit of *do*¹.

Did-a-che (did'ā-kē), *n.* [Gr. *διδαχή*, teaching, < *διδάσκω*, teach.] A Christian treatise of the first or second century, called more fully "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles."

—**Did'a-chist** (-kist), **Did-a-chog'ra-pher** (-kog'rā-fēr), *n.* The writer or compiler of the *Didache*.

di-dac-tic (di-dak'tik or di-), *a.* [Gr. *διδακτικός*, < *διδάσκω*, teach.] Serving or aiming to give instruction; instructive.—

di-dac'ti-cal-ly, *adv.—**di-dac'ti-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The quality or practice of conveying or aiming to convey instruction.—*

di-dac'tics, *n.* The art or science of teaching.

di-dac'tyl (di-dak'til), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *δάκτυλος*, finger or toe.] In *zool.*, having only two fingers, claws, or toes to each limb. Also **di-dac'ty-lous** (-ti-lus).

di-dap-per (di'dap'ēr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dūfedoppa*, diving bird.] A dabchick.

did-der (did'ēr), *v. i.* [ME. *didder*: cf. *dodder*².] To tremble; shiver; quiver; dither. [Now prov. Eng.]

did-dle¹ (did'l), *v. i.*; *-dled, -dling*. [Cf. *didder*.] To move rapidly up and down or backward and forward. [Colloq. or prov.]

did-dle² (did'l), *v. t.*; *-dled, -dling*. [Origin uncertain.] To cheat or swindle; victimize; also, to undo or ruin; also, to waste (time). [Colloq.]—**did'dler**, *n.*

di-do (di'dō), *n.*; pl. *-does* or *-dos* (-dōz). [Origin uncertain.] A prank; an antic; a disorderly performance: often in *pl.* [Colloq.]

didst (didst). Second person sing. pret. of *do*¹: now only in poetic or solemn use.

di-dym-i-um (di-dim'i-um or di-), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διδυμος*, twin: see *didymous*.] In *chem.*, a substance containing neodymium and praseodymium: formerly supposed to be an element, and called the 'twin brother of lanthanum.'

did-y-mous (did'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. *διδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, redupl. of *δύο*, two.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, occurring in pairs; paired; twin.

die¹ (di), *v. i.*; *died, dying*. [ME. *dien*, *deien*, = Icel. *deyja* = OHG. *touwan*, die: cf. *dead* and *death*.] To suffer the total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, as an animal or a plant; cease to live; suffer death; cease to perform the functions of life; also, to cease to live in a particular respect; in theological use, to lose spiritual life; also, to lose force, strength, or active qualities; come to an end, or pass out of existence (as, "And so *dies* my revenge": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," v. 1. 301); pass gradually away, or fade away (as, "I hear soft music *die* along the grove": Pope's "Windsor Forest," 268); pass gradually (*into*: as, "The twilight *died* into the dark," Tennyson's "Day-Dream," 188); also, to suffer as if dying; pine with desire, or have great desire.

die² (di), *n.*; pl. *dice* (in first two senses: see *dice*) or *dies* (in other senses). [ME. *de*, < OF. *de*, F. *dé*, = It. *dado* (see *dado*), < L. *datum*, pp. neut. of *dare*, give.] A small cube or block whose sides are marked with different numbers of spots, thrown from a box or the hand in gaming; any small cube or square block; also, the *dado* of a pedestal, esp. when cubical; also, an engraved stamp for impressing a design, etc., upon some softer material, as in coining money; one of a pair of stamps or the like formed as counterparts, for impressing, shaping, or forming something; also, any of various other devices for shaping material; a hollow device of steel, often composed of several pieces to be fitted into a stock, for cutting the threads of bolts, etc., or one of the separate pieces of such a device; in a punching-machine, a perforated block upon which the object to be punched is rested.—

die³, *v. t.*; *died, dieing*. To impress or shape with a die.

die-a-way (di'ā-wā'), *a.* Languishing; languid.

die-cious (di-ē'shus), *a.* See *diacious*.

die-hard (di'hārd). **I. a.** That dies hard or with a struggle; fig., resisting vigorously to the last; yielding only at the last extremity. **II. n.** One who dies hard; fig., one who resists vigorously to the last.

di-e-lec-tric (di-ē-lek'trik). [See *di*².] **I. a.** Conveying electric effects otherwise than by conduction, as a medium through which electricity acts in the process of induction; non-conducting; also, pertaining to such transmission. **II. n.** A dielectric substance.—

di-e-lec'tri-cal-ly, *adv.*

di-er (di'ēr), *n.* One who dies.

di-er-e-sis, di-er-e-sis (di-ēr-e-sis), *n.*; pl. *-eses* (-e-sēz). [LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, < *διαίρειν*, divide, < *δια-*, asunder, + *αίρειν*, take.] The separate pronunciation of two adjacent vowels, esp. two usually united as a diphthong; a sign (·) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to indicate separate pronunciation; in *pros.*, the division made in a line or verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word.



Roman Die, found in the south of France.

(variable) *dj* as *d* or *j*, *sj* as *s* or *sh*, *tj* as *t* or *ch*, *zj* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

di-es (dī'ēz), *n.*; pl. *dies*. [L.] Day.—**Dies Irae** (ī'rē). [ML., 'day of wrath' (the first words of the hymn).] A famous medieval Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment (commonly ascribed to Thomas of Celano, a Franciscan of the first half of the 13th century), sung esp. in masses for the dead.—**dies non** (non). [For L. *dies non juridicus*, 'a day not juridical.'] In *law*, a day on which no courts can be held or no legal business transacted.

Die-sel (dē'zēl) **en'gine**. [From Dr. Rudolf Diesel, of Munich, the inventor.] A type of internal-combustion engine in which a heavy oil is sprayed into the cylinder after the air in it has been compressed to incandescence, thus causing the ignition of the oil, which undergoes a form of combustion slower than an explosion. Also **Die'sel mo'tor**.

die=sink-er (dī'sing'kēr), *n.* An engraver of dies for coins, etc.—**die=sink'ing**, *n.*

die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* A stock for holding the dies used in cutting screws.

di-et¹ (dī'et), *n.* [ML. *dieta*, *diæta*, appar. the same word as L. *diæta* (see *diet*²), with sense affected by L. *dies*, day.] A day set for a meeting or assembly (Sc.); also, a session, as of a court (Sc.); also, a formal assembly for discussing or acting upon public or state affairs, as the general assembly of the estates of the former Holy Roman Empire or as the German Reichstag; the members, collectively, of such an assembly.

di-et² (dī'et), *n.* [OF. *diète* (F. *diète*), < L. *diæta*, < Gr. *diæta*, way of living, diet.] Way of living; esp., manner of living as regards food; also, a particular course of food, as one prescribed to improve the physical condition or cure a disease; also, food, esp. as considered in relation to its quality and effects.—**di-et**², *v.*; -*eted*, -*eting*. **I. tr.** To feed, esp. with a particular kind of food; also, to regulate the food of, as to improve the physical condition. **II. intr.** To eat; feed; also, to adhere to a particular diet.—**di-e-ta-ri-an** (di-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* One who adheres to a dietary or diet.—**di-e-ta-ry** (-tā-ri). **I. a.** Pertaining to diet. **II. n.; pl. -*ries* (-riz). A system or course of diet: also, a regulated allowance of food, as for inmates of a hospital or prison.—**di-et-er**, *n.***

di-e-tet-ic (di-e-tet'ik), *a.* [L. *diæteticus*, < Gr. *διαίτητικός*, < *diæta*, E. *diet*².] Pertaining to diet or to regulation of the use of food. Also **di-e-tet'i-cal**.—**di-e-tet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di-e-tet'ics**, *n.* The department of medicine concerned with the regulation of diet.—**di-e-tet'ist**, *n.* One versed in dietetics; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease.

di-e-ti-cian, **di-e-ti-tian** (di-e-tish'an), *n.* [From *diet*².] One versed in the regulation of diet; a dietetist.

di-et-kitch-en (dī'et-kich'en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, esp. among the poor.

di-et-o-ther-a-py (dī'e-tō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [See *diet*² and *therapy*.] The treatment of disease by the regulation of diet.

dif-fer (dī'fēr), *v. i.* [OF. *differer* (F. *différer*), < L. *differre*, carry apart, put off, delay (see *defer*¹), be different, < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre*, bear.] To be unlike, dissimilar, or distinct, as in nature or qualities; also, to be at variance in opinion, belief, etc.; disagree; also, to give expression to disagreement; dispute.—**dif'fer**, *n.* Difference: as, "I'll pay you the *diff*er out o' my wages" (Lover's "Handy Andy," ix.). [Sc., Ir., and prov. Eng.]

dif-fer-ence (dī'fē-rēns), *n.* [OF. *différence* (F. *différence*), < L. *differentia*.] The state or relation of being different; dissimilarity; also, an instance of unlikeness or dissimilarity; a point in which things differ; also, a character which one thing has and another has not; a distinguishing characteristic; specif., an alteration or addition employed to differentiate the coats of arms of two persons, which would otherwise be identical; also, distinction or discrimination, or a distinction or discrimination made (as, "to make a *différence* between the unclean and the clean": Lev. xi. 47); also, a disagreement in opinion; a dispute or quarrel; also, the degree in which one thing differs from another; the amount

by which one quantity is greater or less than another; the remainder in subtraction.—**to make a difference**, to alter or affect the case; matter: as, the way you say it *makes a difference*, or a great *difference*; whether you go or not *makes little difference* (that is, matters little); what you say *makes no difference* (that is, does not matter). Also, to make a distinction (see def. with quotation above).—**dif'fer-ence**, *v. t.*; -*enced*, -*encing*. To cause or constitute a difference in or between; make different; also, to perceive the difference in or between; discriminate.

dif-fer-ent (dī'fē-rēnt), *a.* [OF. *different* (F. *différent*), < L. *differens* (-*ent-*), ppr. of *differre*, E. *differ*.] Differing in character (when followed by a preposition, usually taking from, in England often to or sometimes than, although the constructions with to and than are by many considered improper); having unlike qualities; dissimilar; altered or changed; also, not the same, or not identical; distinct; various or several.

dif-fer-en-ti-a (dī'fē-ren'shi-ā), *n.*; pl. -*tiæ* (-shi-ē). [L., difference.] In *logic*, the character or attribute by which one species is distinguished from all others of the same genus.

dif-fer-en-ti-a-ble (dī'fē-ren'shi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being differentiated.

dif-fer-en-tial (dī'fē-ren'shāl). [L. *differentia*, E. *difference*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to difference or diversity; also, exhibiting or depending upon a difference or distinction (as, a *differential* duty, an import duty imposed unequally on merchandise according to various circumstances, such as place of production, manner of importation, etc.; a *differential* rate, a special lower rate, as one charged by one of two or more competing transportation lines, or one to one of two or more places competing for the same traffic); discriminative; also, constituting a difference or differentia; distinguishing; distinctive; also, pertaining to distinguishing characteristics (as, *differential* diagnosis, the distinguishing between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history); in *math.*, pertaining to or involving differentials (as, *differential* calculus, see *calculus*; a *differential* coefficient, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable); in *physics*, *mach.*, etc., pertaining to or involving the difference of two or more motions, forces, etc. (as, a *differential* windlass, a windlass with a barrel composed of two parts of different diameter, one upon which the rope winds and the other upon which it unwinds, the amount of lift and of power exerted being determined by the difference in the two diameters; a *differential* gear, an arrangement of gears in the transmission system of an automobile, which allows for the difference in speed of the two driving-wheels, as in going around corners, or any of various analogous arrangements of gears). **II. n.** A differential duty or rate; the difference involved in a differential rate; also, a differentiating characteristic; in *math.*, an infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a variable quantity; in *elect.*, a coil of wire in which the polar action produced is opposite to that of another coil; in *mach.*, a differential gear.—**dif-fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a differential manner; with reference to a difference, as between quantities or forces; distinctively, or by way of difference.

dif-fer-en-ti-ate (dī'fē-ren'shi-āt), *v.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. [L. *differentia*, E. *difference*.] **I. tr.** To mark off by differences; distinguish; alter or change; make different by modification, as a biological species; also, to perceive the difference in or between; discriminate; in *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient. **II. intr.** To become unlike or dissimilar; change in character; also, to make a distinction; discriminate.—**dif-fer-en-ti-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act or process of differentiating, or the resulting state; a making or becoming different; alteration; modification during development; a differentiated or altered form; also, discrimination or distinction; in *math.*, the finding of a differential or a differential coefficient.—**dif-fer-en'ti-a-tor**, *n.*

dif-fer-ent-ly (dī'fē-rēnt-li), *adv.* In a different manner; dissimilarly; otherwise.—**dif'fer-ent-ness**, *n.*

dif-fi-cile (dē-fē-sēl), *a.* [F., < L. *difficilis*, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *facilis*, easy.] Difficult; hard to deal with, get on with, please, or satisfy.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

dif-fi-cult (dif'i-kult), *a.* [From *difficultly*.] Hard to do, perform, or accomplish; not easy; requiring effort; arduous; laborious; attended with or occasioning trouble; troublesome; sometimes, hard to understand; perplexing; also, of a person, hard to deal with or get on with (as, "A *difficult* child was Frederick II for Mother Church": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxiii. § 12); hard to please or satisfy; hard to induce or persuade.—**dif-fi-cult-ly**, *adv.*—**dif-fi-cult-ness**, *n.*

dif-fi-cul-ty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *difficulté* (F. *difficulté*), < L. *difficultas*, < *difficul*, old form of *difficilis*, difficult: see *difficile*.] The fact or condition of being difficult; arduousness; troublesomeness; perplexing character; embarrassing situation, as of affairs; a trouble; a financial embarrassment; also, a cause of trouble or embarrassment; also, reluctance or unwillingness; a demur or objection; also, a disagreement or quarrel.

dif-fi-dence (dif'i-dens), *n.* [L. *diffidentia*, < *diffidens*, pp. of *diffidere*, feel distrust, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *fidere*, trust.] Distrust or doubt (now rare); esp., distrust of one's self; want of self-confidence; shyness.—**dif-fi-dent**, *a.* [L. *diffidens* (-ent-), pp.] Distrustful (now rare); esp., distrustful of one's self; lacking self-confidence; shy; timid.—**dif-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

dif-fu-ent (dif'fö-ent), *a.* [L. *diffuens* (-ent-), pp. of *diffuere*, flow apart or away, < *dis-*, apart, + *fluere*, flow.] Tending to flow apart; readily dissolving.—**dif-fu-ence**, *n.*

dif-form (di-förm'), *a.* [ML. *difformis*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *forma*, E. *form*, *n.*] Differing in form; dissimilar; of diverse forms; also, irregular in form; not uniform.—**dif-for-mi-ty** (-förm'i-ti), *n.* Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

dif-fract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, < *dis-*, apart, + *frangere*, break.] To break up by diffraction.—**dif-frac-tion** (-frak'shön), *n.* A modification that light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, or is reflected from a glass or metal surface ruled with fine parallel lines, resulting in the formation of a series of light and dark bands, prismatic colors, or spectra; also, an analogous modification produced upon sound-waves.—**dif-frac-tion-grating**. See *grating*¹.

Diffraction Bands.
-dif-frac-tive, *a.* Causing or pertaining to diffraction.

dif-fran-gi-ble (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [L. *dis-*, apart, + *frangere*, break: cf. *diffract*.] Capable of being diffracted.—**dif-fran-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

dif-fuse (di-füz'), *v.* -fused, -fusing. [L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, < *dis-*, apart, + *fundere*, pour.] *I. tr.* To pour out and spread, as a fluid; spread or scatter widely; disseminate; in *physics*, to spread by diffusion. *II. intr.* To spread; in *physics*, to intermingle or pass by diffusion.—**dif-fuse'** (-füs'), *a.* Widely spread or scattered; dispersed; characterized by scattering; also, characterized by great length or discursiveness in speech or writing; not concise; verbose.—**dif-fuse-ed-ly** (-füz'ed-li), *adv.*—**dif-fuse-ly** (-füs'li), *adv.*—**dif-fuse-ness**, *n.*—**dif-fus'er** (-füz'ér), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; a device for diffusing light, air, etc.—**dif-fus-i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being diffused.—**dif-fus-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**dif-fu-sion** (-füz'zhön), *n.* [L. *diffusio* (-n-).] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; distribution; dissemination; also, diffuseness or prolixity of speech or writing; in *physics*, the spontaneous intermingling of the particles or molecules of two fluids brought into contact; the permeation of one fluid by another.—**dif-fu-sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to diffuse; characterized by diffusion; also, diffuse or prolix.—**dif-fu-sive-ly**, *adv.*—**dif-fu-sive-ness**, *n.*

dig (dig), *v. i.*; *dug* or *digged*, *digging*. [ME. *diggen*; prob. from OF., and ult. akin to E. *dike* and *ditch*.] To break up, turn over, or remove earth, etc., as with a spade; make an excavation; fig., to work hard, as at lessons (colloq., U. S.); also, to make a thrust or stab; also, to make one's way by or as by digging.—**to dig in**, in soldiers' use, to dig a hole or trench for occupancy in a zone subject to the enemy's

fire.—**to dig out**, to depart suddenly; decamp. [Slang, U. S.].—**dig**, *v. t.* To break up and turn over, or penetrate and loosen (the ground), with a spade, etc. (often with *up*); make (a hole, etc.) by removing material, as with a spade; obtain or remove by or as by excavation (often with *out* or *up*); also, to make a thrust or stab into; prod; also, to thrust or plunge (an implement, etc.) into something.—**to dig up the hatchet**. See under *hatchet*.—**dig**, *n.* The act or an act of digging; a thrust or poke; also, a diligent or plodding student (students' slang, U. S.).

di-gam-ma (di-gam'ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *διγάμμα*, < *δι-*, two, + *γάμμα*, gamma; from its likeness to two gammas (Γ), one above the other.] A symbol once forming the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, but early in disuse, corresponding in form to, and preserved in, the Latin and English F, and itself having the value of the English w.—**di-gam-mat-ed** (-gam'ä-ted), *a.* Spelled with or having the digamma.

dig-a-mous (dig'ä-mus), *a.* [LL. *digamus*, < Gr. *διγάμος*, < *δι-*, two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Practising or advocating digamy; pertaining to digamy.—**dig'a-my**, *n.* [LL. *digamia*, < Gr. *διγάμια*.] Second marriage; the practice of marrying again after the death of the first spouse.

di-gas-tric (di-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In *anat.*, having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as certain muscles.

di-gen-e-sis (di-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *di-*¹ and *genesis*.] In *biol.*, successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual.—**di-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*

di-gest (di-jest' or di-), *v.* [L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, separate, distribute, arrange, dissolve, digest, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, bear.] *I. tr.* To divide; distribute; also, to dispose methodically; reduce to a systematic form, usually with condensation; also, to arrange methodically in the mind; think over; also, to prepare (food) in the alimentary canal for assimilation into the system; prepare or convert similarly, as insectivorous plants do their prey; promote the digestion of (food); fig., to bear with patience; endure; also, to assimilate mentally; derive mental nourishment from; also, to bring to a perfected state, as by means of heat; reduce or prepare (substances) by the application of moisture and heat, chemicals, etc. *II. intr.* To digest food; also, to undergo digestion, as food.—**di-gest** (di'jest), *n.* [L. *digestum* (usually pl., *digesta*), prop. pp. neut.] A collection or summary, as of literary, historical, legal, or scientific matter, arranged in some convenient order; esp., in *law*, [cap.] a body of Roman laws compiled by order of the emperor Justinian in the 6th century; the Pandects; [l. c.] a systematic abstract of some body of law.—**di-gest'-ant**, *n.* In *med.*, an agent that promotes digestion.—**di-gest'er**, *n.* One who or that which digests; an apparatus in which substances are reduced or prepared by moisture and heat, chemical action, etc.—**di-gest'i-ble**, *a.* [LL. *digestibilis*.] Capable of being digested; easily digested.—**di-gest-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **di-gest'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**di-gest'i-bly**, *adv.*—**di-ges-tion** (-jes'chön), *n.* [L. *digestio* (-n-).] The act of digesting, or the resulting state; the process by which food is digested; the function or power of digesting food.—**di-ges-tive**. *I. a.* Serving for or pertaining to digestion; having the function of digesting food; promoting digestion; also, digestible. *II. n.* A substance or agent which promotes digestion.—**di-ges-tive-ly**, *adv.*

dig-ger (dig'ér), *n.* One who or that which digs; a miner; a soldiers' term for a soldier from Australia or New Zealand (cf. *to dig in*, under *dig*, *v. i.*); [cap.] one of a group of Indians of western North America, who subsist largely on roots dug from the ground; [l. c.] an instrument for digging.—**dig-ger-wasp**, *n.* Any of a large group of solitary, fossorial hymenopterous insects (families *Scoliidae*, *Pompilidae*, *Sphegidae*, etc.), most of which build their nests in burrows in the ground and provision them with the bodies of spiders, caterpillars, etc., for their young; also, any wasp that burrows.



Digger-wasp (*Bembex fasciata*).

dig-ging (dig'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which digs; also, that which is dug out; also, a place where dig-

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ging is carried on; *pl.*, a mining locality; any locality or place (colloq.); quarters or abode (colloq.).

dight (dit), *v. t.*; *dight, dighting*. [AS. *dihtan*, compose, ordain, order, arrange, < L. *diclare*: see *dictate*.] To prescribe or ordain; consign or put (to death, etc.)†; also, to frame, construct, or make; also (archaic or prov.), to set in order; arrange; make ready; prepare; repair; clean; equip or furnish; dress or clothe; deck or adorn (as, "Slowly, in all his splendors *dight*, The great sun rises": Longfellow's "Building of the Ship," 264).

dig-it (dij'it), *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger, toe.] A finger or toe; the breadth of a finger used as a linear measure, usually equal to three-fourths of an inch; any of the Arabic figures from 1 to 9, sometimes also including the cipher (0); in *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or the moon.—**dig-i-tal** (-i-tal). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a digit or digits, esp. the digits or fingers; resembling a digit or finger; having digits or digit-like parts. **II. n.** A finger or toe (rare); also, a key played with the finger, as in a piano or organ.

dig-i-ta-lin (dij-i-tā'lin or dij'i-tā-), *n.* [See *digitalis*.] Any of several extracts obtained from digitalis.

dig-i-ta-lis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL. *Digitalis*, the genus-name (after the G. name *fingerhut*, 'thimble'; from the shape of the corolla), < L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the finger, < *digitus*, E. *digit*.] Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Digitalis*, esp. the common foxglove, *D. purpurea*; the dried leaves of the common foxglove, used in medicine, esp. as a heart-stimulant.

dig-i-tate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *digitatus*.] In *zool.*, having digits or digit-like processes; in *bot.*, having radiating divisions or leaflets resembling the fingers of a hand. Also **dig-i-tat-ed** (-tātēd).—**dig-i-tate-ly**, *adv.*—**dig-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* Digitate formation; a digit-like process or division.

digit-. Form of L. *digitus*, finger, toe, used in combination.

—**dig-i-ti-form** (dij'i-ti-fōrm), *a.* [+ *-form*.] Finger-like.—**dig-i-ti-grade** (-grād). [+ *-grade*.]

I. a. Walking on the toes, as most quadrupeds. **II. n.** A digitigrade animal.

dig-lad-i-a-tion (dī-glād-i-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *digladiari* (pp. *digladiatus*), contend fiercely, < *di-*, for *dis-* (see *dis-*), + *gladius*, sword.] Combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute. [Archaic.]

dig-glot (dī'glot). [Gr. *δὶγλωττος*, < *di-*, two, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I. a.** Using or containing two languages; bilingual. **II. n.** A diglot book or edition.—**dig-plot/tic**, *a.*

dig-ni-fied (dig'ni-fid), *p. a.* Invested with dignity; exalted; also, marked by dignity of aspect or manner; stately; decorously grave.—**dig'ni-fied-ly**, *adv.*

dig-ni-fy (dig'ni-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied, -fying*. [OF. *dignifier*, < ML. *dignificare*, < L. *dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] To invest with honor or dignity; honor; ennoble; also, to render stately, as literary style; sometimes, to confer unmerited dignity upon; invest with a pretentious title or name.

dig-ni-ta-ry (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *dignitas*: see *dignity*.] One who holds an exalted office, esp. in the church.—**dig-ni-ta-ri-al** (-tā'ri-al), *a.*

dig-ni-ty (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *dignité* (F. *dignité*), < L. *dignitas*, worthiness, dignity, rank, office, < *dignus*, worthy.] Worthiness or worth; nobleness; also, honorable or elevated position or standing; honor; eminence; hence, relative standing; rank; also, an exalted office or title; the person holding it (as, "These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*": Jude, 8); persons of high rank or standing collectively; also, nobility of manner or style; stateliness; gravity.



Digitate Leaf.



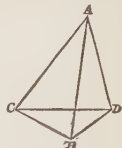
Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion. *a*, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d*, heel; *e*, sole of foot; *f*, digits or toes.

di-graph (dī'gráf), *n.* [Gr. *di-*, two, + *γραφή*, writing.] A group of two letters representing a single speech-sound, as *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *path*.—**di-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph; also, written in two different characters or alphabets.

di-gress (di-gres' or di-), *v. i.* [L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *gradient*.] To turn aside, as from a direct course; diverge; also, to transgress† (as, "this deadly blot in thy digressing son": Shakspeare's "Richard II.," v. 3. 66); also, to deviate from the main subject, theme, etc., as in a discourse.—**di-gress'er**, *n.*

—**di-gres'sion** (-gres'hən), *n.* [L. *digressio* (-n-).] The act of digressing; a portion of a discourse, etc., deviating from the main theme.—**di-gres'sion-al**, *a.*—**di-gres'sive** (-gres'iv), *a.* [LL. *digressivus*.] Tending to digress; involving digression.—**di-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**di-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

di-he-dral (dī-hē'drāl), *a.* [Gr. *di-*, two, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] Having, or formed by, two planes (as, a *dihedral* angle); pertaining to or having a dihedral angle or angles; specif., of two (right and left) planes or wings on an aeroplane or the like, inclined upward or downward with reference to a horizontal transverse line; pertaining to such planes or wings or their inclination.



Dihedral Angle, included between the planes ABD and ABC.

dike (dik), *n.* [AS. *dic* = D. *dijk* = F. *digue*: cf. *ditch* and *dig*.] A long, narrow excavation, esp. for holding or conducting water; a ditch; also, a ridge or bank of earth as thrown up in excavating; a causeway; a low wall or fence, as of earth or stone, for dividing or inclosing land; an embankment for resisting the encroachments of the waters of the sea or a stream; fig., an obstacle or barrier; in *geol.*, a long, usually narrow mass of igneous or eruptive rock intruded into a fissure in older rock; loosely, a similar mass of rock composed of material, as sandstone, which is not igneous or eruptive.—



Section showing Dikes traversing Stratified Rocks.—*a*, *b*, simple dikes; *c*, branching dike.

dike, *v. t.*; *diked, diking*. To furnish with a dike or dikes; protect by a dike or embankment.—**dik-er** (dī'kēr), *n.*

di-la-cer-ate (di-las'e-rāt or di-), *v. t.*; *-ated, -ating*. [L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare*, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To rend asunder; tear in pieces.—**di-la-cer-a'tion** (-las-e-rā'shən), *n.*

di-lap-i-date (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.*; *-dated, -dating*. [L. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare*, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones, < *lapis*, stone.] **I. tr.** To bring (a building, etc.) into a ruinous condition, as by misuse or neglect; cause or allow (anything) to fall into ruin or decay; squander or waste, as an estate. **II. intr.** To fall into ruin or decay.—**di-lap'i-dat-ed** (-dā-tēd), *p. a.* Reduced to or fallen into ruin or decay.—**di-lap-i-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.* [LL. *dilapidatio* (-n-).] The act or fact of dilapidating; dilapidated condition.—**di-lap'i-da-tor**, *n.*

di-lat-a-ble (di-lā'ta-bl or di-), *a.* Capable of being dilated.—**di-lat-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

di-lat-an-cy (di-lā'tan-si or di-), *n.* The property of dilating; in *physics*, the property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape, due to the increase of space between the rigid particles as they change their relative positions.—**di-lat'ant**. **I. a.** Dilating or expanding; pertaining to or characterized by dilancy. **II. n.** An agent or instrument that dilates something; a surgeon's dilator; also, a substance having the property of dilating or expanding; a substance having the property of dilancy.

dil-a-ta-tion (dil-ā-tā'shən or di-lā-), *n.* [L. *dilatatio* (-n-).] The act of dilating, or the state of being dilated; also, a dilated formation or part.

dil-a-ta-tor (dil-ā-tā-tōr or di-lā-), *n.* A dilator.

di-late (di-lāt' or di-), *v.*; *-lated, -lating*. [OF. F. *dilater*, < L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *latus*, broad.] **I. tr.** To make wider or larger; expand; distend; enlarge; also, to spread abroad; also, to set forth at length; or expatiate upon† (as, "A prayer . . .

fat, fāte, fāt, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

That I would all my pilgrimage dilate": Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 153). **II. intr.** To expand or enlarge; also, to expatiate.—**di-la'tion** (di-lá'shŏn), *n.* The act of dilating; dilated condition; dilatation.—**di-la'tive**, *a.* Serving to dilate.—**dil-a-tom-e-ter** (dil-ā-tŏm'e-tēr or di-lā-), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the expansion of substances.—**di-la'tor**, *n.* One who or that which dilates; in *anat.*, a muscle that dilates some part of the body; in *surg.*, an instrument for dilating wounds, canals, etc.

dil-a-to-ry (dil'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *dilatatorius*, < *dilator*, delayer, < *differe* (pp. *dilatus*), E. *defer*¹.] Such as to cause delay; also, marked by or given to delay or procrastination; not prompt.—**dil'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**dil'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

dil-do† (dil'dō). [Origin unknown.] A word used without definite meaning in the refrains of old songs. See Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 195.

di-lem-ma (di-lem'ā or di-), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δῆγμα*, < *dei-*, two, + *λήμμα*, assumption, E. *lemma*.] A form of argument in which one must choose between two (or more) equally unfavorable alternatives; hence, a situation requiring a choice between such alternatives; an embarrassing situation.—**dil-em-mat-ic** (dil-e-mat'ik or di-le-), *a.*

dil-et-tant (dil-ē-tánt'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dilettante*.

dil-et-tan-te (dil-ē-tan'tē, It. *dē-let-tān'tā*). [It., prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, < L. *delectare*, E. *delight*, *v.*] **I. n.**; pl. *-tes* (-tēz), It. *-ti* (-tē). A lover or amateur of an art or science, esp. of a fine art; now, esp., one who pursues an art or science desultorily or merely for amusement; a dabbler. **II. a.** Being a dilettante; of or pertaining to dilettantes.—**dil-et-tan'tish**, **dil-et-tan'te-ish**, *a.* Like or suggestive of a dilettante.—**dil-et-tan'tism**, **dil-et-tan'te-ism**, *n.* The practice or characteristics of a dilettante.

dil-i-gence¹ (dil'i-jens), *n.* [OF. F. *diligence*, < L. *diligentia*.] The quality of being diligent; industry; assiduity; care; also, speed†.

dil-i-gence² (dil'i-jens, F. *dē-lē-zhōns*), *n.* [F., for *carrosse de diligence*, 'coach of speed,' post-coach.] A public stage-coach: orig. with reference to France and hence to other countries, esp. of continental Europe.

dil-i-gent (dil'i-jent), *a.* [OF. F. *diligent*, < L. *diligens* (-ent-), prop. ppr. of *diligere*, choose, like, love, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *legere*, gather, choose.] Constant in effort to accomplish something; industrious; assiduous; also, pursued with persevering attention; painstaking.—**dil-i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

dill (dīl), *n.* [AS. *dile*.] An apiaceous plant, *Anethum graveolens*, bearing aromatic seed-like fruit used in medicine and for flavoring pickles, etc.

dil-ly (dil'i), *n.* [For *sapodilla*.] A small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops sieberti*, of southern Florida and the West Indies, having a heavy, hard, dark-brown wood susceptible of a beautiful polish, and bearing a small globose fruit.

dil-ly=dal-ly (dil'i-dal'i), *v. i.*; *-lied*, *-lying*. [Varied redupl. of *dally*.] To dally; trifle; loiter; hesitate: as, "There is no time to dilly-dally in our work" (Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xvi.).

dil-u-ent (dil'ū-ent). [L. *diluens* (-ent-), ppr.] **I. a.** Diluting. **II. n.** A diluting substance, esp. one that dilutes the blood.

dil-lute (di-lūt' or di-), *v.*; *-luted*, *-luting*. [L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere*, wash to pieces, dissolve, dilute, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *luere*, wash.] **I. tr.** To make thinner or weaker by the addition of water or the like, as a liquid; reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture; make fainter, as color; fig., to reduce the strength, force, or efficiency of as by admixture; specif., to place a certain proportion of unskilled workers, whether women or others, at work among (a body of skilled workers), as in order to increase output or to release some of the skilled workers for service in war (orig. Eng.). **II. intr.** To become diluted.—**di-lute**, *a.* Diluted; reduced in strength, as a chemical by admixture; weak.—**di-lut-ee'** (-lūt-tē'), *n.* A worker employed in diluting skilled labor. See *dilute*, *v. t.* [Eng.]—**di-lut'er** (-lūt'ēr), *n.*—**di-lu'tion** (-lūt'shŏn), *n.* The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted; specif., the diluting of labor (see *dilute*, *v. t.*); also, something diluted; a diluted form of anything.

di-lu-vi-al (di-lū'vi-əl or di-), *a.* [See *diluvium*.] Pertaining to a deluge or flood; in *geol.*, pertaining to or consisting of diluvium.—**di-lu'vi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a deluge.—**di-lu'vi-an-ism**, *n.* The theory which attributes certain geological phenomena to a former universal deluge.

di-lu-vi-um (di-lū'vi-um or di-), *n.*; pl. *-via* (-vi-ā). [L., flood, < *diluere*, wash to pieces, wash away: see *dilute*.] In *geol.*, coarse superficial deposits formerly attributed to a general deluge but now regarded as glacial drift.

dim (dim), *a.*; compar. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. [AS. *dim* = Icel. *dimmr*.] Faintly luminous, as light; somewhat dark; also, not clearly seen, as an object; indistinct; fig., not clear to the mind; also, not bright, as a color; faint, as a sound; also, not seeing clearly (as, "eyes . . . dim with glorious tears": Tennyson's "Two Voices," 151); fig., dull of apprehension.—**dim**, *v. t.* or *i.*; *dimmed*, *dimming*. To make or become dim.

dime (dim), *n.* [OF. *disme* (F. *dime*), < L. *decima*, tenth part, tithe, prop. fem. of *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the U. S., of the value of 10 cents.

di-men-sion (di-men'shŏn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*(n-), < *dimetiri*, measure off, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure.] The act of measuring; also, measure, extent, size, or magnitude (now usually in *pl.*); magnitude measured in a particular direction, or along a diameter or principal axis; length, breadth, or thickness; in *math.*, a mode of spatial extension (as, the fourth *dimension*, an assumed dimension in addition to length, breadth, and thickness); in *alg.*, a literal factor of a product (as, a^3 and a^2b and $2abc$ are terms of three *dimensions*, or of the third degree: cf. *degree*); in *physics*, the degree with which a fundamental unit (as of mass, length, or time) enters, alone or in combination with other units, into a derived unit (as of force, velocity, etc.).—**di-men'sion**, *v. t.* To measure; bring to the required size, as by cutting; mark (a plan, etc.) with dimensional figures.—**di-men'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to dimension or dimensions.—**di-men'sioned**, *a.* Having a dimension or dimensions: as, *three-dimensioned*.—**di-men'sion-less**, *a.* Without dimension or measurable magnitude; too small or too great to be measured; immeasurable.

dim-er-ous (dim'ē-rus), *a.* [Gr. *διμερής*, < *di-*, two, + *μέρος*, part.] Consisting of or divided into two parts; in *bot.*, of flowers, having two members in each whorl.

dim-e-ter (dim'e-tēr). [LL., < Gr. *διμετρος*, < *di-*, two, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *pros.*: **I. a.** Consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or two dipodies. **II. n.** A verse or period of two measures.

di-met-ric (di-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, *st.* two, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *crystal.*, tetragonal.

di-mid-i-ate (di-mid'i-āt or di-), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, half: see *demi-*.] To divide into halves; reduce to the half.—**di-mid'i-ate**, *a.* Dimerous flower, and diagram of same. Divided into halves; half; in *biol.*, of an organ, having one half wanting or appearing to be wanting; also, having sides structurally different.—**di-mid-i-a'tion** (-ā'shŏn), *n.*

di-min-ish (di-min'ish), *v.* [An altered form (after *minish*) of the earlier *diminue*, < OF. F. *diminuer*, < ML. *diminuere*, for L. *deminuere*, < *de*, from, + *minuere*, make smaller: see *minute*¹.] **I. tr.** To make, or cause to seem, smaller; lessen; reduce; also, to detract from or disparage (archaic); also, to subtract†; in *arch.*, etc., to cause to taper. **II. intr.** To lessen; decrease.—**di-min'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being diminished.—**di-min'ished**, *p. a.* Made smaller; lessened; caused to taper, as a column; in *music*, of an interval, smaller by a half-step than the



b, bract; s, sepals; p, petal; st, stamens; o, two-celled ovary.

corresponding perfect or minor interval.—**di-min'ish-er**, *n.* —**di-min'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**di-min'ish-ment**, *n.* Diminution.

di-min-u-en-dō (di-min-ū-en'dō, It. *dē-mē-nō-en'dō*). [*It.*, gerund of *diminuere*, < *ML. diminuere*: see *diminish*.] In *music*: **I. a.** Gradually diminishing in force or loudness; decrescendo: opposed to *crescendo*. **II. n.**; pl. *-dos* (-dōz). A gradual decrease in force or loudness; a diminuendo passage.

dim-i-nu-tion (dim-i-nū'shən), *n.* [*L. diminutio(n)*-, for *diminutio(n)*-, < *deminuere*: see *diminish*.] The act, fact, or process of diminishing; lessening; reduction; in *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up to a court of review.

di-min-u-ti-val (di-min-ū-ti'vāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diminutive.

di-min-u-tive (di-min'ū-tiv). [*ML. diminutivus*, for *LL. diminutivus*.] **I. a.** Tending to diminish; also, characterized by diminution; small; little; tiny; in *gram.*, expressing diminution or smallness, as a derivative word (as *droplet*) or a suffix (as *-let*). **II. n.** A diminutive specimen or form of anything; a small thing or person; in *gram.*, a diminutive word or suffix:—**di-min'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**di-min'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

dim-is-so-ri-al (dim-i-sō'ri-āl), *a.* Same as *dimissory*.

dim-is-so-ry (dim'i-sō-ri), *a.* [*LL. dimissorius*, < *L. dimittere*, send away, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *mittere*, send.] Pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking.—**dimissory letter**, a letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another; also, a letter issued by a pope, bishop, abbot, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination: often, as plural, *letters dimissory*.

dim-i-ty (dim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*It. dimito*, < *Gr. δίπυρος*, of double thread, < *di-*, two, + *pyros*, thread: cf. *samite*.] A stout cotton fabric woven with raised stripes or figures, and sometimes having a printed pattern, used for upholstery, etc.; also, a thin cotton fabric, with or without printed figures, woven with cords or heavy threads at intervals in striped or cross-barred arrangement, used for women's dresses, etc.

dim-ly (dim'li), *adv.* In a dim manner; obscurely; indistinctly.

dim-mer (dim'ēr), *n.* One who or that which dims; a device for reducing the candle-power of electric lamps; specif., an arrangement for reducing the intensity of an automobile headlight.

dim-mish (dim'ish), *a.* Somewhat dim.

dim-ness (dim'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dim.

di-morph (di'mōrf), *n.* [*Gr. διμορφος*, having two forms, < *di-*, two, + *μορφή*, form.] In *crystal*, either of the two forms assumed by a dimorphous substance.—**di-mor'phic** (-mōr'-fik), *a.* Dimorphous.—**di-mor'phism**, *n.* Dimorphous property or condition; in *crystal*, the property of some substances of crystallizing in two distinct forms; in *bot.*, the occurrence of two different forms of flowers, leaves, etc., on the same plant or on distinct plants of the same species; in *zool.*, the occurrence of two forms distinct in structure, coloration, etc., among animals of the same species.—**di-mor'phous**, *a.*

[*Gr. διμορφος*.] **I.** Submerged and floating leaves of water-shield (*Cabomba*). **2.** Disk-florets and ray-florets of aster.

Existing in or assuming two distinct forms; exhibiting dimorphism.

dim-ple (dim'pl), *n.* [*Origin uncertain*.] A small natural hollow, permanent or transient, in some soft part of the human body, esp. one produced in the cheek in smiling; hence, any slight depression resembling or suggesting this; also, the act of dimpling.—**dim'ple**, *v.*; *-pled*, *-pling*. **I. tr.** To mark with or as with dimples; produce dimples

in. **II. intr.** To form dimples; sink into slight depressions or inequalities; ripple.—**dim'ply**, *a.* Full of dimples; dimpled.

din (din), *n.* [*AS. dyne* = *Icel. dynr*.] A loud, confused noise; a continued loud or tumultuous sound; noisy clamor.—**din**, *v.*; *dinned*, *dinning*. **I. tr.** To assail with din; also, to sound or utter with clamor or persistent repetition (as, "Her brother had ever been *dinning* into her ears that maxim . . . 'Enjoy the present'": J. H. Newman's "Cal-lista," xxix.). **II. intr.** To make a din.

di-nar (dē-nār'), *n.* [*Ar. and Pers.*, < *Gr. δηνάριον*, < *L. denarius*: see *denarius*.] Any of certain Oriental coins, esp. gold coins of ancient Arab governments; a small monetary unit of Persia, equal to one thousandth part of a kran; a silver coin of Serbia, worth about 19.3 U. S. cents.

dine (din), *v.*; *dined*, *dining*. [*OF. disner* (F. *dîner*), < *L. dis-* (see *dis-*) + *LL. jejunare*, fast, < *L. jejunus*, fasting, E. *jejuine*: cf. *déjeuner*.] **I. intr.** To eat the principal meal of the day; take dinner; take a meal. **II. tr.** To provide with dinner; entertain at dinner.—**din-er** (dī'nēr), *n.* One who dines; also, a railroad dining-car (U. S.).

din-g' (ding), *v.* [*ME.*: cf. *Icel. dengja*, hammer.] **I. tr.** To strike; beat; knock; dash; also, to overcome; surpass; also, a substitute for *damn*. [*Now chiefly prov.*] **II. intr.** To strike; beat; dash; fall heavily, as rain; also, to fling one's self about; bluster; also, to yield, as to blows or force. [*Now chiefly prov.*]—**din-g'**, *n.* The act of dinging; a blow; a knock; a thrust. [*Prov.*]

din-g' (ding), *v.* [*Imit.*] **I. intr.** To sound as a bell when struck; ring, esp. continuously; also, to keep talking importunately or harassingly. **II. tr.** To force by repetition.—**din-g'**, *adv. and n.* A word imitative of the sound of a stroke of a bell or the like.—**din-g'=dong** (-dōng or -dong), *adv. and n.* [*Varied redupl. of ding'*.] A word imitative of the sound of repeated strokes of a bell or the like.

din-ge (dinj), *v. t.*; *dinged*, *dingeing*. [*Cf. ding'*.] To make a depression or hollow on the surface of, as by a knock or blow; dent.—**din-ge**, *n.* A depression or hollow on a surface, resulting from a blow or pressure; a dent.

din-ghy, **din-gey** (ding'gi), *n.*; pl. *-ghies*, *-geys* (-giz). [*Hind.*] Any of various boats for rowing or sailing used in the East Indies; hence, any of various small boats used elsewhere, as one serving as a tender to a yacht.

din-gi-ly (din'ji-li), *adv.* In a dingy manner.—**din'gi-ness**, *n.*

din-gle¹ (ding'gl), *n.* [*Origin uncertain*.] A deep, narrow cleft between hills; a shady dell: as, "The long and level sunbeams . . . Searched each thicket, *dingle*, hollow" (Longfellow's "Hiawatha," xxii. 170).

din-gle² (ding'gl), *v. i.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [*Cf. ding'* and *tingle*.] To tinkle or jingle; also, to tingle, as from cold; also, to vibrate.

din-go (ding'gō), *n.*; pl. *-goes* (-gōz). [*Native Australian*.]

A wolf-like wild dog, *Canis dingo*, of Australia.

din-gy¹ (din'ji), *a.*; compar. *dingier*, superl. *dingiest*. [*Origin uncertain*.] Of a dark, dull, or dirty color or aspect; discolored as if with dirt; lacking brightness or freshness.

din-gy² (ding'gi), *n.* See *dinghy*.

din-ing (dī'ning), *n.* The act of taking dinner.—**din'ing-car**, *n.* A railroad-car fitted up as a dining-room or restaurant, and supplied with a kitchen, pantry, etc.—**din'ing-room**, *n.* A room in which dinner and other meals are taken.



Dimorphism in Plants.

1. Submerged and floating leaves of water-shield (*Cabomba*). **2.** Disk-florets and ray-florets of aster.



Dingo.

dink (dingk), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Neatly dressed; trim; fine: as, "The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame" (Scott's "Kenilworth," xxv.). [**Sc.**]—**dink**, *v. t.* To deck; array: as, "I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames" (Scott's "Abbot," xx.). [**Sc.**]—**dink-y** (ding'ki). **I.** *a.* Neat, fine, or nice (esp. of small or trifling things); small or trifling but pretentious; of small size. [Colloq. or prov.] **II.** *n.*; pl. *dinkies* (-kiz). Something small of its kind; a small locomotive; a small boat, esp. when used as a tender to a larger one. [Colloq.]

din-ner (din'ér), *n.* [OF. *disner* (F. *dîner*), orig. inf.: see *dine*.] The principal meal of the day, esp. as taken about noon or (now) in the evening; also, a formal repast in honor of some person or occasion.—**din'ner-less**, *a.* Without dinner.—**din'ner-ring**, *n.* A banquet-ring.

dino-. Form of Gr. *δενός*, terrible, used in combination.

di-no-ce-ras (dī-nos'g-rās), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δενός*, terrible, + *κέρας*, horn.] Any animal of the extinct genus *Dinoceras*, comprising huge horned ungulate mammals of the Eocene of North America.—**di-no-cer'a-tan** (-nō-ser'a-tan), *a.*

di-nor-nis (dī-nōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δενός*, terrible, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] Any of the huge flightless birds constituting the extinct genus *Dinornis*, and comprising the typical moas.

di-no-saur (dī-nō-sār), *n.* [NL. *dinosaurius*: see *dino-* and *-saur*.] Any member of the extinct group *Dinosauria*, comprising Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic size.—**di-no-sau'ri-an**, *a.* and *n.*

di-no-there (dī-nō-thēr), *n.* [NL. *dinotherium*: see *dino-* and *-there*.] Any animal of the extinct genus *Dinotherium*, comprising elephant-like mammals of the later Tertiary of Europe and Asia. Also **di-no-the'ri-um** (-thē'ri-um); pl. *-ria* (-ri-ā).

dint (dint), *n.* [AS. *dynt* = Icel. *dynt*.] A blow or stroke; violence, force, or effective action (now chiefly in the phrase "by dint of," by force or means of: as, "He . . . would, in all human probability, be lord chancellor by sheer dint of his own industry and his own talent," Trollope's "Warden," xvii.); also, a hollow or depression made by a blow or by pressure; a dent.—**dint**, *v. t.* To strike or beat; also, to make a dint or dints in; also, to impress or drive in with force.—**dint-less**, *a.* Without dints or depressions; making no dint.

di-o-ce-san (dī-os'ē-san or dī-ō-sē-). [OF. *diocésain* (F. *diocésain*).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diocese. **II.** *n.* The bishop in charge of a diocese; also, one of the clergy or people of a diocese.

di-o-cese (dī-ō-sēs or -ses), *n.* [OF. *diocese* (F. *diocèse*), < L. *diocesis*, < Gr. *διοίκησις*, housekeeping, administration, province, diocese, < *διοικέω*, keep house, govern, < *δία*, through, + *οικέω*, inhabit, manage, < *οἶκος*, house.] An administrative district of a country, esp. one of those into which the four prefectures of the Roman Empire were divided after the time of Diocletian and Constantine; also, the district under the pastoral care of a bishop.

di-ō-cious, **di-ē-cious** (dī-ē'shus), *a.* [Gr. *δυ-*, two, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *biol.*, having the male and female organs in

separate and distinct individuals; specif., in *bot.*, of a plant species, etc., having the androecium and the gynoecium in separate flowers on different plants (cf. *monœcious*).

Di-og-e-nes (dī-ōj'e-nēz), *n.* [From *Diogenes*, the Greek Cynic philosopher.] A churlish, cynical person.

di-o-næ-a (dī-ō-nē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Διώνη*, Dione, or Aphrodite (Venus).] A plant, the Venus's fly-trap.

Di-o-nys-i-a (dī-ō-nis'i-ā), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Διονύσια*.] In *class. antiq.*, festivals in honor of Dionysus, celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece.—**Di-o-nys'i-ac** (-ak), *a.* [Gr. *Διονυσιακός*.] Pertaining to the Dionysia or to Dionysus; Bacchic.—**Di'o-ny-si'a-cal-ly** (-ni-si'ā-kāl-i), *adv.*

Di-o-nys-i-an (dī-ō-nis'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also, pertaining to the monk Dionysius Exiguus (6th century), who is reputed to have introduced the method of reckoning events from the birth of Christ.

Di-o-ny-sus (dī-ō-ni'sus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Δίονυσος*.] The Greek god of the vine and of wine; Bacchus.

di-op-side (dī-ōp'sid or -sid), *n.* [F., < Gr. *δυ-*, two, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A variety of pyroxene, occurring in various colors, sometimes used for making jewelry.

di-op-tase (dī-ōp'tās), *n.* [F., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὄπτις*, see: cf. *dioptr*.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of copper, occurring in emerald-green rhombohedral crystals.

di-op-ter (dī-ōp'tēr), *n.* [L. *dioptra*, < Gr. *διόπτρα*, kind of leveling instrument, < *διά*, through, + *ὄπτω*, see: see *optic*.] An ancient form of theodolite; in *optics*, a unit of refractive power, equal to that of a lens whose focal length is one meter.

—**di-op'tric**. [Gr. *διοπτρικός*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a dioptr; also, affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision; also, pertaining to the refraction of light, as by lenses. **II.** *n.* In *optics*, a dioptr.—**di-op'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di-op'trics**, *n.* That branch of optics which deals with the refraction of light. Cf. *catoptrics*.—**di-op'try** (-tri), *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-triz). In *optics*, a dioptr.

di-o-ra-ma (dī-ō-rā'mā), *n.* [F., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *δραμα*, view.] A spectacular picture, partly translucent, for exhibition through an aperture, made more realistic by various illuminating devices; a place where such pictures are exhibited.—**di-o-ram'ic** (-ram'ik), *a.*

di-o-rite (dī'ō-rit), *n.* [F., < Gr. *διορίτειν*, distinguish, < *διά*, through, + *ὀρίειν*, bound: see *horizon*.] An igneous rock commonly consisting essentially of feldspar (plagioclase) and hornblende.—**di-o-rit'ic** (-rit'ik), *a.*

di-os-co-re-a-ceous (dī-os-kō-rē-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Dioscorea*, the typical genus; named from *Dioscorides*, Greek physician.] Belonging to the *Dioscoreaceæ*, or yam family of plants.

di-os-mo-sis (dī-os-mō'sis or dī-oz-), *n.* [See *di-* and *osmosis*.] Osmosis.—**di-os-mot'ic** (-mot'ik), *a.*

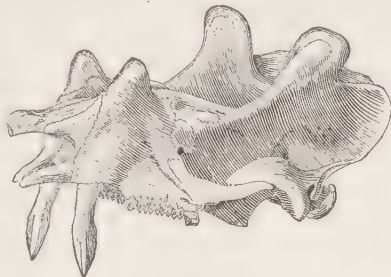
di-os-py-ra-ceous (dī-os-pi-rā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Diospyros*, the typical genus, < Gr. *δίοσπυρος*, kind of plant.] Same as *ebenaceous*.

di-ox-ide (dī-ok'sid or -sid), *n.* [See *di-*.] In *chem.*, an oxide with two atoms of oxygen and one of a metal or other element.

dip (dip), *v.*; *dipped*, *dipping*. [AS. *dyppan*, dip, akin to D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, Goth. *daupjan*, baptize, & E. *deep*.] **I.** *tr.* To plunge temporarily into a liquid, as to wet or to take up some of the liquid; immerse; plunge lightly; baptize by immersion; color by immersion, or dye; immerse (a sheep, etc.) in a germicidal or antiseptic solution to destroy germs, parasites, or the like; also, to lower and raise as if immersing temporarily in a liquid (as, to dip a flag in salutation); cause to sink, or depress; also, to involve or implicate in some affair; involve in debt; also, to obtain or take by dipping; also, to make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow. **II.** *intr.* To plunge into water



Dioecious Plants (Male and Female) of *Vallisneria spiralis*.



Skull of *Dinoceras*.



Duck-billed Dinosaur (restored).



Dinothere (restored).

handle and used to dip liquids; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the group of seven bright stars in Ursa Major resembling such a vessel in outline; also, a similar group in Ursa Minor ('Little Dipper').—**dip-per-ful** (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* -fuls.

dip-ping-com-pass (dip'ing-kum'pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical graduated circle in which a dipping-needle is mounted; an inclinometer.

dip-ping-nee-dle (dip'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving freely about its center of gravity in a vertical plane, and indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism.

dip-sa-ca-ceous (dip-sā-kā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Dipsacus*, the typical genus, < Gr. *διψακος*, teazel.] Belonging to the *Dipsacaceæ*, or teazel family of plants.

dip-sas (dip'sas), *n.*; *pl.* *dipsades* (dip'sā-dēz). [L., < Gr. *διψάς*, < *διψα*, thirst.] A fabulous serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

dip-sey, dip-sy (dip'si), *a.* A nautical corruption of *deep-sea*.
dip-so-ma-ni-a (dip-sō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, E. *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible, generally periodic, craving for intoxicating drink.—**dip-so-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.*

dip-ter (dip'ter), *n.* [NL. *diptera*, *pl.*, < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged, < *δι-*, two, + *πτερόν*, wing.] One of the *Diptera*, an order of insects, including the common house-flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc., characterized typically by a single pair of membranous wings.—**dip-ter-an**, *a.* and *n.*

dip-ter-al (dip'tē-rāl), *a.* [L. *dipteros*, < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged; see *dip-ter*.] In *arch.*, having two rows of columns on all sides, as a temple.

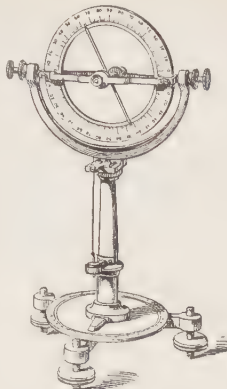
dip-ter-o-car-pa-ceous (dip'tē-rō-kār-pā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Dipterocarpus*, the typical genus, < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Belonging to the *Dipterocarpaceæ*, a family of trees, chiefly natives of tropical Asia, characterized by a two-winged fruit, and noted for their aromatic oils and resins.

dip-ter-ous (dip'tē-rus), *a.* [Gr. *διπτερος*; see *dip-ter*.] In *entom.*, two-winged; belonging to or resembling the dipters; in *bot.*, having two wing-like appendages, as seeds, stems, etc.

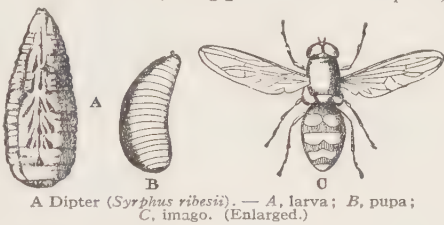
dip-tych (dip'tik), *n.* [L. *diptycha*, *pl.*, < Gr. *διπτυχα*, neut. *pl.* of *διπτυχος*, double-folded, < *δι-*, two, + *πτυχή*, a fold.] A hinged two-leaved tablet used by the ancients for writing on with the stylus; a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together; *pl.*, in the early church, the tablets containing the names of those to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist; also, the intercessions for such persons.

Dir-cæ-an (dēr-sē'an), *a.* [L. *Dircæus*.] Of or pertaining to the fountain Dirce, near Thebes, in Bœotia (as, the *Dircæan* Swan, a name applied by Horace to Pindar, who lived in Thebes); hence, Pindaric; poetic.

dir-dum (dir'dum or dēr'-), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Tumult or din; outcry; a scolding; blame; a blow; ill humor; *pl.*, low spirits. [Sc. and north. Eng.]



Dipping-compass.

A Dipter (*Syrphus ribesii*).—A, larva; B, pupa; C, imago. (Enlarged.)Fruit of *Dipterocarpus* Tree.

dire (dir), *a.*; compar. *direr*, superl. *direst*. [L. *dirus*.] Causing or attended with great fear or suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire* portents; a *dire* calamity; "*dire* necessity" (Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1666).

di-rect (di-rekt'), *v.* [L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, set or send in a straight line, arrange, guide, direct, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule.] **I. tr.** To point or aim toward a particular place or thing; cause to move or act toward a certain object or end; also, to tell or show (a person) the way to a place, etc.; also, to guide with advice; regulate the course of; conduct; manage; control; also, to give authoritative instructions to; command; order or ordain (something); also, to address (words, etc.) to a person (as, "In the morning will I *direct* my prayer unto thee": Ps. v. 3); mark (a letter, etc.) as intended for or sent to a particular person; dedicate (a book, etc.) to a person.

II. intr. To act as a guide or conductor; also, to give commands or orders.—**di-rect'**, *a.* [L. *directus*, straight, direct, prop. pp.: see *direct*, *v.*] Proceeding in a straight line or by the shortest course; straight; undeviating; also, proceeding or lying at right angles or perpendicularly; not oblique or inclined; also, proceeding in uninterrupted succession; proceeding in an unbroken line of descent; lineal, not collateral; also, following the natural order, as in mathematics; not inverse; also, without intervening agency; immediate; immediate in time; also, going straight to the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward; downright; also, absolute or exact (as, the *direct* contrary); in *elect.*, of a current, flowing in one direction (cf. *alternating*); in *astron.*, noting an apparent or actual motion in a direction corresponding to the order of the signs, or from west to east; having such a motion, as a planet.—**direct action**. (a) Action which takes effect without any intervening agency or intermediate instrumentality, as that in a steam-engine in which the piston-rod or cross-head is directly connected by a rod with the crank. (b) Any method of action employed to enforce demands directly rather than by indirect or ordinary (political or other) means, esp. some such method employed by workers in order to coerce their employers; specif., some practice such as the general strike or as terrorism, sabotage, or any violent or criminal procedure, employed by workers against employers or against the capitalist class in general, and regarded by the workers as a justifiable method of ultimately bringing possession of the means of production and distribution, and control of society and government, into the hands of federated bodies of workers. Cf. *syndicalism*. Hence **di-rect'=ac'tion-ist**, *n.*—**direct discourse**. See under *discourse*, *n.*—**direct object**. See *object*, *n.*—**direct tax**. See under *tax*, *n.*—**di-rect'**, *adv.* Directly.—**di-rect'**, *n.* In *music*, a sign placed at the end of a staff or page to indicate the position of the first note of the next staff or page.—**di-rect'a-ble**, *a.* That may be directed; dirigible.—**di-rect'er**, *n.* See *director*.

di-rec-tion (di-rek'shŏn), *n.* [L. *directio(n)-*.] The act of directing, pointing, aiming, etc.; also, the line along which anything lies, faces, moves, etc., with reference to the point or region toward which it is directed; the line toward some point or region, or the point or region itself, as indicating position or course; fig., a line of action, tendency, etc.; also, guidance; instruction; an instruction how to go to a place, etc., or how to proceed or act; order or command; an order to be carried out; management or control; also, the office of a director; a body of directors; a directorate; also, administrative faculty† (as, "men of sound *direction*": Shakspeare's "Richard III.," v. 3. 16); also, the directing or addressing of a letter, etc.; the superscription on a letter, etc., giving the name and address of the intended recipient; in *law*, that part of a bill in equity containing the address to the court (U. S.).—**di-rec'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by direction in space.—**directional wireless**, wireless employed to discover position through the direction of messages received or intercepted, as by the navigator of an aircraft in flight at sea or the navigator of a vessel at sea; also, wireless in which the waves are sent out in only one direction, as from one station to another, as in order to maintain secrecy.

di-rec-tive (di-rek'tiv), *a.* Serving to direct; directing.—**di-rec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

di-rect-ly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* In a direct line, way, or manner; straight; perpendicularly; immediately, or without the intervention of any medium; straightway, or at once; sometimes, presently; without circumlocution, or straightforwardly; absolutely, exactly, or precisely.—**di-rect'ness**, *n.*
Di-rec-toire (dē-rek-twor). [F., = E. *directory*.] **I.** *n.* The French Directory. **II.** *a.* In the style of the period of the French Directory: applied to costume.

di-rec-tor (di-rek'tqr), *n.* [= F. *directeur*.] One who or that which directs; esp., a chief administrative official; also, one of a body of persons chosen to manage the affairs of a company or corporation.—**di-rec'tor-ate** (-āt), *n.* The office of a director or body of directors; also, a body of directors.—**di-rec-to-ri-al** (dir-ek-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a director or directorate.—**di-rec'tor-ship**, *n.*

di-rec-to-ry (di-rek'tō-ri). [= F. *directoire* (now as *n.*), < LL. *directorius*, that directs, < L. *dirigere*: see *direct*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to direct; directing. **II.** *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). Something serving to direct; a book of directions, esp. for saying church offices; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city or district, of a particular class of persons, etc., with addresses and the like; also, a body of directors; [*cap.*] the body of five directors forming the executive of France from 1795 to 1799.

di-rec-tress (di-rek'tres), *n.* A female director.

di-rec-trix (di-rek'triks), *n.*; pl. *-trices*, L. *-trices* (-tri-sēz). [NL.] A directress; in *math.*, a fixed line required for the description of a curve or surface.

dire-ful (dir'fūl), *a.* Dire; dreadful; awful; terrible: as, "The direful grasp Of savage hunger" (Milton's "Comus," 357).—**dire'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dire'ful-ness**, *n.*

dire-ly (dir'li), *adv.* In a dire manner.—**dire'ness**, *n.*

dirge (dĕrj), *n.* [Orig. *dirige*, the first word of the L. antiphon "Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, Lord, my God, in thy sight my way), sung in the office of the dead.] The office of the dead, or the funeral service as sung; hence, a funeral song or tune, or one expressing mourning.—**dirge'ful**, *a.* Sounding a dirge; mournful; lamenting. [Poetic.]

dir-i-gi-ble (dir'i-ji-bl). [L. *dirigere*: see *direct*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* That may be directed or steered. **II.** *n.* A dirigible balloon.

dir-i-ment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [L. *dirimens* (-ent-), ppr. of *dirimere*, separate, break off, dissolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take.] That renders absolutely void; nullifying: as, a *diriment* impediment of marriage (one that renders it null and void from the very beginning, as an existing marriage).

dirk (dĕrk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger.—**dirk**, *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

dirt (dĕrt), *n.* [ME. *drūt*: cf. Icel. *drūt*, excrement.] Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; filth; mud; mire; dust; whatever adhering to anything renders it foul or unclean; also, earth or soil, esp. when loose; earth, etc., dug or worked in mining, esp. the material from which the gold is separated by washing in placer-mining; also, something vile, mean, or worthless; moral filth; also, uncleanness, vileness, or meanness.—**dirt**, *v. t.* To dirty.—**dirt'y**, *a.*; compar. *dirtier*, superl. *dirtiest*. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul; unclean; also, imparting dirt; soiling; also, vile, mean, or contemptible; morally unclean; indecent; also, inclement, stormy, or squally, as the weather (as, "It begins to look very *dirt* to windward"). Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy," xviii); also, appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; dingy.—**dirt'i-ly**, *adv.*—**dirt'i-ness**, *n.*—**dirt'y**, *v. t.* *dirtyed*, *dirtying*. To make dirty; soil; befoul.

dis-. [L. *dis-* (OF. *dis*, *des*, *de*, F. *dis*, *des*, *dēs*, *dē*: see *de-*); akin to L. *dis*, Gr. *dis*, twice: see *bi-*, *di-*, also *dia-*, *di-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'away,' 'utterly,' or having a privative, negative, or reversing force (cf. *de-* and *un-*), used freely, esp. with these latter significations, as an English formative, as in *disability*, *disaffirm*, *disbar*, *disbelief*, *discontent*, *disentangle*, *dishearten*, *disinfect*, *dislike*, *disown*, *disrelish*, *disunion*.

dis-a-bil-i-ty (dis-a-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [See *dis-*.] Lack of ability or power; incapacity; also, lack of competent means or instruments; also, legal incapacity; a legal disqualification.—**dis-a'ble** (-ā'bl), *v. t.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. To deprive of ability or power; incapacitate; render incapable of action or use; cripple; injure† or impair†; specif., to render legally incapable; disqualify; also, to pronounce incapable; disparage† or belittle†.—**dis-a'ble-ment**, *n.*
dis-a-buse (dis-a-būz'), *v. t.*; *-bused*, *-busing*. [See *dis-*.] To free from deception or error; undeceive.—**dis-a-bu'sal** (-bū'zāl), *n.*

dis-ac-cord (dis-a-kōrd'), *v. i.* [OF. *desacorder* (F. *désacorder*).] To be out of accord or harmony; disagree.—**dis-ac-cord'**, *n.* Lack of accord; disagreement.—**dis-ac-cord'ant**, *a.* Disagreeing; not in accord.

dis-ac-cus-tom (dis-a-kus'tqm), *v. t.* [OF. *desaccoustumer* (F. *désaccoustumer*).] To make (something) no longer customary (archaic); also, to render (a person) unaccustomed to something; cause to lose a habit.

dis-ad-van-tage (dis-ad-vān'tāj), *n.* [OF. *desavantage* (F. *désavantage*).] Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavorable circumstance or condition; also, loss or detriment to interest or reputation.—**dis-ad-van'tage**, *v. t.*; *-taged*, *-taging*. To subject to disadvantage.—**dis-ad-van-tageous** (-ad-vān-tā'jus), *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable; detrimental; prejudicial.—**dis-ad-van-tageous-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-ad-van-tageous-ness**, *n.*

dis-ad-vise (dis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.*; *-vised*, *-vising*. [See *dis-*.] To advise against (a course, etc.); also, to advise (a person) against a course, etc.

dis-affect (dis-a-fekt'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To alienate the affection of; make ill-affected, discontented, or disloyal; also, to lack affection or liking for (archaic); also, to disorder or derange.—**dis-affect'ed**, *p. a.* Having the affection alienated; unfriendly; discontented, esp. with the acts of a government or superior; disloyal.—**dis-affect'ion** (-fek'shqn), *n.* Absence or alienation of affection or good will; estrangement; unfriendliness; discontent; disloyalty; also, physical disorder; disease.

dis-a-firm (dis-a-fĕrm'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deny; contradict; in *law*, to annul, reverse, or repudiate.—**dis-a-firm'ance**, **dis-a-firm'a-tion** (-af-ĕr-mā'shqn), *n.*

dis-a-for-est (dis-a-for'est), *v. t.* [ML. *disafforestare*.] To reduce from the legal status of a forest to that of common land; also, to strip of forests.—**dis-a-for-es-ta'tion** (-es-tā'shqn), **dis-a-for'est-ment**, *n.*

dis-ag-gre-gate (dis-ag-rĕ-gāt), *v. t.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [See *dis-*.] To separate (an aggregate) into its component parts.—**dis-ag-gre-ga'tion** (-gā'shqn), *n.*

dis-a-gree (dis-a-grĕ'), *v. i.*; *-greed*, *-greeing*. [OF. *desagreer* (F. *désagréer*).] To fail to agree; differ; be unlike; also, to differ in opinion; dissent; hence, to be at variance; quarrel; also, to conflict in action or effect (as, food that *disagrees* with one).—**dis-a-gree'a-ble**. [OF. *desagréable* (F. *désagréable*).] **I.** *a.* Not in agreement†; not conformable†; also, contrary to one's taste or liking; unpleasant; offensive; repugnant; of a person, unpleasant in temper or humor; unamiable. **II.** *n.* A disagreeable thing: usually in *pl.*: as, "the noise, dust, and damp *disagreeables* of a country inn" (Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xix.); "always . . . seeing difficulties and *disagreeables* in everything" (Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," xi).—**dis-a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**dis-a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-a-gree'ment**, *n.* The state or fact of disagreeing; want of agreement; diversity; unlikeness; difference of opinion; dissent; variance, dissension, or strife; a quarrel; unwholesome action or effect, as of food.

dis-al-low (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [OF. *desalouer*.] **I.** *tr.* To refuse to allow; refuse to admit the truth or validity of (a statement, claim, etc.); reject (a request, etc.); refuse to permit; withhold approval or sanction of, or disapprove. **II.** *intr.* To refuse allowance; withhold sanction. See Shakspeare's "King John," i. 1. 16.—**dis-al-low'ance**, *n.*

dis-an-i-mate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; *-mated*, *-mating*. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of life; also, to dispirit or discourage.—**dis-an-i-ma'tion** (-mā'shqn), *n.*

dis-an-nex (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [OF. *desannexer*.] To separate (something annexed); disjoin; detach.—**dis-an-nex-a'tion** (-an-ek-sā'shqn), *n.*



Front and side views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

dis-an-nul (dis-ā-nul'), *v. t.*; -nulled, -nulling. [See *dis-*] To annul utterly; make void.—**dis-an-nul'ment**, *n.*

dis-a-noint (dis-ā-noint'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*] To render invalid the anointing or consecration of.

dis-ap-pear (dis-ā-pēr'), *v. i.* [See *dis-*] To cease to appear or be seen; vanish from sight; also, to cease to exist or be known; pass away; end gradually or without abrupt termination.—**dis-ap-pear'ance**, *n.* The act of disappearing; a vanishing; cessation.—**dis-ap-pear'er**, *n.*—**dis-ap-pear'ing**, *p. a.* That disappears: as, a disappearing gun (a gun which after being fired descends to the loading position behind the protection of a parapet).

dis-ap-point (dis-ā-point'), *v. t.* [OF. *desappointier* (F. *désappointer*).] To undo the appointment of; also, to break an appointment or engagement with; also, to frustrate or fall short of the expectations or wishes of (a person); deceive the hopes of; also, to defeat the realization or fulfillment of (hopes, plans, etc.); thwart.—**dis-ap-point'ed**, *p. a.* Deceived in expectations or hopes; frustrated; thwarted; also, improperly appointed, equipped, or prepared (see Shakespeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 77).—**dis-ap-point'er**, *n.*—**dis-ap-point'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-ap-point'ment**, *n.* The act or fact of disappointing; the state or feeling of being disappointed; also, something that disappoints.

dis-ap-pro-ba-tion (dis-ā-pŕō-bā'shŕn), *n.* [See *dis-*] The reverse of approbation; condemnatory sentiment; disapproval.—**dis-ap'pro-ba-tive** (-bā-tiv), **dis-ap'pro-ba-to-ry** (-bā-tŕi), *a.*

dis-ap-prove (dis-ā-prŕv'), *v.*; -proved, -proving. [See *dis-*] **I. tr.** To regard with the reverse of approval; feel or express disapprobation of; also, to decline to sanction. **II. intr.** To feel or express disapprobation.—**dis-ap-prov'al** (-prŕv-ŕl), *n.*—**dis-ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-arm (dis-ārm'), *v.* [OF. *desarmer* (F. *désarmer*).] **I. tr.** To deprive of arms or weapons; divest of armor; reduce to a peace footing, as an army or navy; also, to deprive of means of attack or defense (as, "their jaws disabled and their claws *disarmed*": Dryden's "Hind and the Panther," i. 300); render harmless or defenseless; hence, to deprive of power of opposing or harming; divest of hostility, suspicion, etc. **II. intr.** To lay down arms; divest one's self of armor; reduce a national armament to a peace footing.—**dis-arm'a-ment** (-ārm-ŕment), *n.* The act of disarming; the reduction of a national armament to a peace footing.—**dis-arm'er**, *n.*

dis-ar-range (dis-ā-rānj'), *v. t.*; -ranged, -ranging. [See *dis-*] To disturb the arrangement of; disorder; unsettle.—**dis-ar-range'ment**, *n.*—**dis-ar-ran'ger** (-rānj'jēr), *n.*

dis-ar-ray (dis-ā-rāy'), *v. t.* [OF. *desarreyer*.] To put out of array or order; throw into disorder; rout, as troops; also, to divest of personal array; disrobe; undress; strip.—**dis-ar-ray'**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desarray*.] Absence or deprivation of array or order; disorder; confusion; also, disorder of apparel, or disorderly dress (as, "A wicked Hag . . . In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 4. 4).

dis-ar-tic-u-late (dis-ār-tik'ŕ-lāt), *v. t. or i.*; -lated, -lating. [See *dis-*] To take or come apart at the joints.—**dis-ar-tic-u-la'tion** (-lā'shŕn), *n.*—**dis-ar-tic'u-la-tor**, *n.*

dis-as-sim-i-late (dis-ā-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [See *dis-*] To cause the reverse of assimilation in; transform by catabolism.—**dis-as-sim-i-la'tion** (-lā'shŕn), *n.*

dis-as-so-ci-ate (dis-ā-sŕshi-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [See *dis-*] To dissociate.—**dis-as-so-ci-a'tion** (-si-ā'shŕn), *n.*

dis-as-ter (di-zās'tēr), *n.* [F. *désastre*, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *astrum*, star.] Mischance or misfortune; fatal or ruinous misfortune; also, a mishap; a sudden or great misfortune; a calamity.—**dis-as'trous**, *a.* Unfortunate or unlucky (now rare); also, fraught with disaster; entailing disaster; ruinous; calamitous; also, foreboding disaster (archaic: as, "As when the sun . . . In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds," Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 597).—**dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-as'trous-ness**, *n.*

dis-a-vow (dis-ā-vou'), *v. t.* [OF. *desavouer* (F. *désavouer*).] To refuse to avow; disclaim knowledge of, connection with, or responsibility for; disown; repudiate; also, to deny.—**dis-a-vow'al**, *n.*—**dis-a-vow'er**, *n.*

dis-band (dis-band'), *v.* [F. *desbander* (now *débander*).] **I. tr.** To break up or disorganize (a band or company); dissolve (a military force) by dismissing from service; also, to dismiss or discharge from a band; send away. **II. intr.** To break up as a band or company.—**dis-band'ment**, *n.*

dis-bar (dis-bār'), *v. t.*; -barred, -barring. [See *dis-*] To expel from the bar or the legal profession; deprive (an attorney, etc.) of legal status.—**dis-bar'ment**, *n.*

dis-be-lief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [See *dis-*] The reverse of belief; conviction of the untrustworthiness or falseness of a thing.—**dis-be-lieve'** (-lēv'), *v.*; -lieved, -lieving. **I. tr.** To have no belief in; refuse to credit; regard as untrustworthy or false. **II. intr.** To be without belief; esp., to refuse belief in a divine revelation.—**dis-be-liev'er**, *n.*—**dis-be-liev'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-bench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*] To remove from or deprive of a bench or seat; in *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status of a benchman.—**dis-bench'ment**, *n.*

dis-bod-y (dis-bod'i), *v. t.*; -bodied, -bodying. [See *dis-*] To disembody.—**dis-bos'om** (-bŕz'ŕm), *v. t.* To unbosom.—**dis-bow'el** (-bou'ēl), *v. t.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling. To disembowel.—**dis-brain'** (-brān'), *v. t.* To deprive of the brain.

dis-branch (dis-brānch'), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *desbrancher*.] To deprive of branches, as a tree; also, to cut or break off, as a branch from a tree.

dis-bud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; -budded, -budding. [See *dis-*] To deprive of buds; remove unnecessary buds from.

dis-bur-den (dis-bēr'dn), *v. t.* [See *dis-*] To rid or relieve of a burden; also, to get rid of (a burden); discharge.—**dis-bur'den-ment**, *n.*

dis-burse (dis-bērs'), *v. t.*; -bursed, -bursing. [OF. *desbourser* (F. *déboursier*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *bourse*, purse, < ML. *bursa*: see *bursa*.] To pay out (money); expend; also, to defray (charges).—**dis-burs'a-ble**, *a.*—**dis-burse'ment**, *n.* The act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed; money expended.—**dis-burs'er**, *n.*

dis-bur-then (dis-bēr'tŕm), etc. Same as *disburden*, etc. [Archaic.]

disc (disk), *n.* See *disk*.

dis-cage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; -caged, -caging. [See *dis-*] To release from or as from a cage; uncage: as, "Until she let me fly *discaged* to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles" (Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," 20).

dis-cal (dis-kāl), *a.* [L. *discus*, E. *disk*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a disk.

dis-cal-ce-ate (dis-kāl'sē-āt), *a.* [L. *discalceatus*: see *dis-* and *calceate*.] Unshod; barefooted, as certain religious congregations of men and women. Also **dis-calced'** (-kalst').

dis-cant (dis-kant'), etc. See *descant*, etc.

dis-card (dis-kārd'), *v.* [See *dis-*] **I. tr.** To throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand in a game; also, to play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from that of the card led); hence, to cast aside; reject; dismiss, as from employment. **II. intr.** To discard a card or cards.—**dis-card** (dis-kārd' or dis-kārd), *n.* The act of discarding; also, the card or cards discarded.—**dis-card'er**, *n.*—**dis-card'ment**, *n.*

dis-case (dis-kās'), *v. t.*; -cased, -casing. [See *dis-*] To uncase; strip.

dis-cern (di-zērn'), *v.* [OF. F. *discerner*, < L. *discernere* (pp. *discretus*), separate, distinguish between, discern, < *dis-*, apart, + *cernere*, separate: see *certain*.] **I. tr.** To separate as distinct (obs. or rare); also, to distinguish mentally; recognize as distinct or different; discriminate; also, to perceive by the sight or some other sense or by the intellect; see, recognize, or apprehend clearly. **II. intr.** To distinguish or discriminate; also, to have distinct perception.—**dis-cern'er**, *n.*—**dis-cern'i-ble**, *a.* [LL. *discernibilis*.] Capable of being discerned; distinguishable.—**dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-cern'ing**, *p. a.* Showing discernment; discriminating; penetrating; acute.—**dis-cern'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-cern'ment**, *n.* The act or faculty of discerning; discrimination; acuteness of judgment; penetration.

dis-cerp (di-sērp'), *v. t.* [L. *discerpere* (pp. *discerptus*), < *dis-*, apart, + *carpere*, pick.] To tear to pieces; dismember; divide into parts; also, to tear off; separate. [Archaic.]

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

—**dis-cerp/ti-ble**, *a.* Capable of being torn apart; divisible.—**dis-cerp/tion** (-shən), *n.*

dis-charge (dis-chärj'), *v.*; —**charged**, —**charging**. [OF. *descharger* (F. *décharger*).] **I. tr.** To relieve of a charge or load; unload (a ship, etc.); send forth a missile from (a gun, bow, etc.); rid (something) of a charge of electricity; rid, relieve, or free of anything, as a fabric of dye; fig., to relieve of obligation, responsibility, etc.; also, to relieve or deprive of office, employment, etc.; dismiss from service; also, to clear of a charge, accusation, etc.; set free from custody or legal restraint; send away or allow to go; also, to remove, send forth, or get rid of (a charge, load, etc.); unload, as a cargo; let drive, as a missile; pour forth, as water; emit, as an oath; relieve one's self of (an obligation, etc.); pay (a debt); pay off (a creditor); fulfil, perform, or execute (a duty, function, etc.); in *law*, to set aside or annul, as an order of a court. **II. intr.** To discharge a burden or load; also, to throw off a burden; deliver a charge or load; emit contents; also, to be discharged; come or pour forth.—**dis-charge'**, *n.* The act of discharging a ship, a gun, etc., or its load; also, a sending or coming forth, as of water from a pipe; ejection; emission; rate or amount of issue; a place where a flow of water, etc., is discharged; something discharged or emitted; also, a relieving or ridding, or a getting rid, of something of the nature of a charge; a relieving or being relieved of obligation or liability; the fulfilling of an obligation; the payment of a debt; performance or execution, as of a duty; also, release or dismissal from office, employment, etc.; also, acquittal or exoneration; also, release from custody; a sending away or allowing to go; also, a certificate of release, as from obligation or liability; in *elect.*, the withdrawing or transference of an electric charge; the equalization of the difference of potential between two terminals or the like; in *law*, annulment, as of a court order.—**dis-charge'a-ble**, *a.* That may be or is to be discharged.—**dis-char'ger**, *n.*

disci- Form of *L. discus*, *discus*, *disk*, used in combination.

—**dis-cif'er-ous** (di-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [+ *-ferous*.] Disk-bearing; having a disk.—**dis-ci-flo'ral** (dis-i-flō'ral), *a.* [+ *L. flos* (*flor*), *flower*.] In *bot.*, having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk.—**dis'ci-form**, *a.* [+ *-form*.] Disk-shaped; discoid.—**dis-cig'er-ous** (dis-sij'ē-rus), *a.* [+ *-gerous*.] Disk-bearing.

dis-ci-ple (di-si'pl), *n.* [OF. *F. disciple*, < *L. discipulus*, < *discere*, *learn*.] A pupil or scholar (archaic); a follower of a particular teacher; an adherent of the principles of some leader of thought; esp., one of the twelve personal followers of Jesus Christ; sometimes, any follower of Christ.—**Disciples of Christ**, a denomination of Christians, founded in the U. S. in the early part of the 19th century by Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), which rejects all formulas or creeds, accepts the Bible alone as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and administers baptism by immersion only.—**dis-ci'ple**, *v. t.*; —**pled**, —**pling**. To teach† or train† (see Shakespeare's "All's Well," i. 2. 28); also, to make a disciple or disciples of.—**dis-ci'ple-ship**, *n.*

dis-ci-plin-a-ble (dis'i-plin-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being disciplined or instructed; also, subject to or meriting discipline or correction.

dis-ci-plin-al (dis'i-plin-əl or dis-i-pli'nəl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline.

dis-ci-plin-ant (dis'i-plin-ənt), *n.* [Sp. and It. *disciplinante*, < *ML. disciplinans* (*-ant*), ppr. of *disciplinare*, *E. discipline*, *v.*] One who subjects himself to discipline; specif. [also *cap.*], a member of a former Spanish religious order who scourged themselves publicly and inflicted upon themselves other severe tortures.

dis-ci-pli-na-ri-an (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-ən). **I. a.** Disciplinary. **II. n.** One who enforces or advocates discipline.

dis-ci-pli-na-ry (dis'i-pli-nā-ri), *a.* [*ML. disciplinarius*.] Of or for discipline; promoting discipline. Also **dis'ci-plin'a-to-ry** (-plin'ə-tō-ri).

dis-ci-pline (dis'i-plin), *n.* [OF. *F. discipline*, < *L. disciplina*, < *discipulus*, *E. disciple*.] Instruction†, teaching†, or education†; a branch of instruction or learning (archaic); instruction and exercise designed to train to proper conduct or action; systematic training under direction and control;

drill; fig., the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.; also, the state of being trained; also, subjection to rules of conduct or behavior; a state of order maintained by training and control; also, a particular system of regulations for conduct; specif., the methods or rules employed in regulating the conduct of the members of a church; hence, the system of government regulating the practice of a church as distinguished from its doctrine; also, punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; religious mortification or penance; also, an instrument of punishment, esp. a scourge for religious penance.—**dis'ci-pline**, *v. t.*; —**plined**, —**pling**. [OF. *F. discipliner*, < *ML. disciplinare*, < *L. disciplina*.] To instruct†; train by instruction and exercise; drill; esp., to bring to a state of order and obedience by training and control; also, to subject to discipline or punishment; correct; chastise; subject to mortification or penance.—**dis'ci-plin-er**, *n.*

dis-cip-u-lar (di-sip'ū-lär), *a.* [*L. discipulus*, *E. disciple*.] Of, befitting, or being a disciple.

dis-claim (dis-klām'), *v.* [AF. *disclaimer*, *desclamer*.] **I. intr.** To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; also, to disavow interest (*in*)†; proclaim one's withdrawal or dissent (*from*)†. **II. tr.** To renounce claim to; also, to repudiate or deny interest in or connection with, disavow, or disown (as, "They earnestly *disclaimed* all participation in so horrid a custom [cannibalism]": H. Melville's "Typee," xii.); also, to reject the claims or authority of; refuse to admit.—**dis-claim'er**, *n.* One who disclaims.—**dis-claim'er**, *n.* [AF., prop. inf.] The act of disclaiming; the renouncing, repudiating, or denying of a claim; disavowal.—**dis-cla-ma'tion** (-klā-mā'shən), *n.* The act of disclaiming; renunciation; disavowal.—**dis-clam'a-to-ry** (-klam'ə-tō-ri), *a.*

dis-close (dis-klōz'), *v. t.*; —**closed**, —**closing**. [ME. *disclosen*, *desclosen*, < OF. *desclorre* (pp. *desclor*) (F. *déclorer*, < *des-* (see *dis*) + *clorre*, shut: see *close*, *a.*) To uncloset† or unfold†; also, to remove a cover from and expose to view; uncover; also, to make known; reveal; divulge.—**dis-close'**, *n.* Disclosure.—**dis-clos'er** (-klō'zér), *n.*—**dis-clo'sure** (-klō'zhūr), *n.* The act of disclosing; exposure; revelation; also, that which is disclosed; a revelation.

dis-cob-o-lus (dis-kob'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [*L.*, < Gr. *δισκοβόλος*, < *δίσκος*, *discus*, + *βάλλειν*, *throw*.] In *class. antiqu.*, a thrower of the *discus*; esp. [cap.], a famous statue of a *discus* thrower by the Greek sculptor Myron (5th century B.C.).

dis-coid (dis'koid), *a.* [LL. *discoides*, < Gr. *δισκοειδής*, < *δίσκος*, *discus*, *disk*, + *είδος*, *form*.] Having the form of a *discus* or *disk*; disk-like; flat and circular; in *bot.*, of a composite flower-head, consisting of a disk only, without rays. Also **dis-coi'dal**.

dis-col-or (dis-kul'or), *v.* [OF. *descolorer*.] **I. tr.** To alter the color of; deprive of color; spoil the color of; stain. **II. intr.** To change color; become faded or stained.—**dis-col-or-a'tion** (-ō-rā'shən), *n.* The act or fact of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; also, a discolored marking; a stain.—**dis-col'our**, *v.* British preferred form of *discolor*.

dis-com-fit (dis-kum'fit), *v. t.* [OF. *desconfit*, pp. of *desconfire* (F. *déconfire*), < *ML. disconficere*, < *L. dis-* (see *dis*) + *conficere*, make, accomplish: see *confect*.] To overcome completely in battle; defeat utterly; rout; also, to frustrate the plans of; thwart; foil; also, to throw into perplexity and dejection; disconcert.—**dis-com'fit**, *n.* Discomfiture. See Shakespeare's "2 Henry VI.," v. 2. 86.—**dis-com'fit-er**, *n.*—**dis-com'fi-ture** (-fi-tūr), *n.* The act of discomfiting, or the state of being discomfited; utter defeat; overthrow; frustration of hopes or plans; disconcertment or confusion.

dis-com-fort (dis-kum'fort), *v. t.* [OF. *desconforter* (F. *déconforter*).] To disturb the comfort of; distress; sadden; esp., to make uncomfortable or uneasy.—**dis-com'fort**, *n.* [OF. *desconfort* (F. *déconfort*).] The reverse of comfort; uncomfortable state or feeling; also, anything that dis-



Discobolus (after Myron). Vatican Museum, Rome.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

turbs the comfort.—**dis-com'fort-a-ble**, *a.* Such as to discomfort; discomforting; lacking in comfort or convenience; also, experiencing discomfort, uncomfortable, or uneasy (as, "I never saw . . . such a *discomfortable* collection of human beings": Kinglake's "Eothen," xvi.).

dis-com-mend (dis-kə-mend'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To express disapprobation of; represent as undesirable; also, to bring into disfavor.—**dis-com-mend'a-ble**, *a.* That is to be discommended.—**dis-com-men-da'tion** (-kom-en-dā'shən), *n.* The act of discommending; expression of disapprobation; dispraise.—**dis-com-mend'er**, *n.*

dis-com-mode (dis-kə-mōd'), *v. t.*; *-moded*, *-moding*. [*L. dis-* (see *dis-*) + *commodare*, make fit, < *commodus*, fit, convenient, useful: see *commode*.] To incommode; inconvenience.

dis-com-mod-i-ty (dis-kə-mod'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [See *dis-* and *commodity*.] Inconvenience or disadvantageousness; also, a disadvantage; a source of inconvenience or trouble.

dis-com-mon (dis-kom'qən), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; also, to deprive of the right of common, as cattle; also, to deprive of the privileges of a place.

dis-com-pose (dis-kəm-pōz'), *v. t.*; *-posed*, *-posing*. [See *dis-*.] To bring into disorder; disarrange; unsettle; also, to disturb the composure of; agitate; perturb.—**dis-com-pos'ed-ly** (-pō'zed-li), *adv.*—**dis-com-pos'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-com-po'sure** (-pō'zhūr), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation or perturbation.

dis-con-cert (dis-kən-sért'), *v. t.* [Obs. *F. disconcerter* (now *déconcert*).] To throw out of concert or agreement; throw into confusion; frustrate; also, to disturb the self-possession of; confuse; abash.—**dis-con-cert'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-con-cert'ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis-con-cert'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-con-cert'ment**, **dis-con-cer'tion** (-sér'shən), *n.* The act of disconcerting; disconcerted state.

dis-con-for-mi-ty (dis-kən-fór'mi-ti), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of conformity; refusal or failure to conform.

dis-con-nect (dis-kə-nekt'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To sever or interrupt the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin.—**dis-con-nect'ed**, *p. a.* Disjoined; broken; incoherent.—**dis-con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-con-nect'ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis-con-nect'ion**, **dis-con-nex'ion** (-nek'shən), *n.* The act of disconnecting, or the state of being disconnected; separation; lack of union.

dis-con-sid-er (dis-kən-sid'ér), *v. t.* [See *dis-*, and cf. *de-consider*.] To deprive of consideration or esteem; discredit: as, "The man was now *disconsidered* and as good as deposed" (Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," iii.).—**dis-con-sid-er-a'tion** (-ç-rā'shən), *n.*

dis-con-so-late (dis-kon-sō-lāt), *a.* [*ML. disconsolatus*, < *L. dis-* (see *dis-*) + *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, *E. console*.] Destitute of consolation or solace; unhappy; inconsolable; also, characterized by or causing discomfort; cheerless; gloomy.—**dis-con-so-late-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-con-so-late-ness**, **dis-con-so-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*

dis-con-tent (dis-kən-tent'), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Not content; dissatisfied; discontented.—**dis-con-tent'**, *n.* The reverse of content (as, "the winter of our *discontent*": Shakspeare's "Richard III." i. 1.); dissatisfaction; also, a malcontent (see Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV," v. 1. 76).—**dis-con-tent'**, *v. t.* To deprive of content; dissatisfy; displease: now usually in *discontented*, pp.—**dis-con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis-con-tent'ment**, *n.* Discontented state or feeling; discontent.

dis-con-tin-ue (dis-kən-tin'ū), *v.*; *-ued*, *-uing*. [*OF. F. discontinuer*.] *I. tr.* To stop the continuance of; cause to cease; put an end or stop to; cease from; leave off; cease to take, use, etc. (as, to *discontinue* a newspaper); in *law*, to terminate or abandon (a suit, etc.). *II. intr.* To come to an end or stop; cease; desist; also, to be severed or separated; absent one's self.—**dis-con-tin'u-ance** (-ū-āns), **dis-con-tin-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*—**dis-con-tin'u-er**, *n.*

dis-con-tin-u-ous (dis-kən-tin'ū-us), *a.* [*ML. discontinuus*.] Not continuous; broken; interrupted; intermittent.—**dis-con-tin'u-i-ty** (-kon-ti-nū'i-ti), **dis-con-tin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*—**dis-con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-cord (dis-kórd'), *v. i.* [*OF. F. discorder*, < *L. discor-dare*, < *discors* (*discord-*), disagreeing, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] To disagree; be at variance; be out of concord or harmony.—**dis'cord**, *n.* [*OF. F. discord*.] The state of discording; disagreement; variance or dissension; the opposite of concord or harmony; in *music*, an inharmonious combination of musical tones sounded together; a dissonance; hence, in general, any confused or harsh noise (as, "Arms on armour clashing bray'd Horrible *discord*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vi. 210).—**dis-cord'ance**, *n.* Discordant character; disagreement; discord or dissonance. Also **dis-cord'an-cy**.—**dis-cord'ant**, *a.* Discording; disagreeing; clashing; inharmonious; dissonant.—**dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-count (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [*OF. descomter* (*F. décompter*), < *ML. discomputare*, < *L. dis-* (see *dis-*) + *computare*, *E. compute*, *count*.] To reckon off or deduct, as a certain amount in settling a bill; make a reduction of; hence, to leave out of account; disregard; also, to purchase or sell (a bill or note) before maturity at a reduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time it still has to run; hence, to make a deduction from; allow for exaggeration in (a statement, etc.); also, to exchange an interest in (something future) for a present consideration; take (an event, etc.) into account in advance, esp. with loss of value, effectiveness, etc.; in *billiards*, to allow a discount to (an inferior player).—**dis'count**, *n.* An allowance or deduction from an amount due, made for payment before it is due, for prompt settlement, etc.; any deduction from the nominal value; a deduction, or the rate of percentage of deduction, from the face value of a bill or note when purchased or sold before maturity (being usually, under the name of *bank discount*, simple interest reckoned, not on the sum advanced, but on the amount of the bill or note, as distinguished from *true discount*, or the sum which would, if added to the actual present worth of the bill or note, calculated with reference to the time it still has to run and the rate of interest involved, make a sum equal to the face value); also, the act of discounting; in *billiards*, a deduction from the score of a superior player in favor of his opponent.—**at a discount**, below par; hence, in low esteem or regard.—**dis-count'a-ble**, *a.* That may be discounted.

dis-coun-te-nance (dis-koun'te-nāns), *v. t.*; *-nanced*, *-nancing*. [*F. descontenancer* (now *décontenancer*).] To put out of countenance; discount; abash; also, to show disapproval of; treat with disfavor; bring into discredit.—**dis-coun'te-nance**, *n.* The act of discountenancing, or treating with disfavor; a show of disapproval.—**dis-coun'te-nan-er**, *n.*

dis-count-er (dis'koun-tér), *n.* One who discounts.

dis-cour-age (dis-kur'āj), *v. t.*; *-aged*, *-aging*. [*OF. discouragier* (*F. décourager*).] To deprive of courage; dishearten; dispirit; dissuade (*from*); also, to lessen or repress courage for; discountenance; express disapproval of.—**dis-cour'age-ment**, *n.* The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged; depression of spirit; also, something that discourages; a disheartening act, circumstance, etc.; a deterrent.—**dis-cour'ag-er**, *n.*—**dis-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-course (dis-kōrs' or dis'kōrs), *n.* [*F. discours*, < *L. discursus*, < *discurrere*, run to and fro, run through, discourse, < *dis-*, apart, + *currere*, run.] Course, as of time or events; also, the process or the faculty of reasoning (archaic); also, communication of thought by words; talk; conversation; also, the faculty of conversing; also, a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing, as a dissertation, treatise, sermon, etc.—**direct discourse**, a form of discourse, or a grammatical construction, in which a statement is quoted in the exact words of the original speaker or writer, as distinguished from *indirect discourse*, in which the substance of such a statement is reported, but in words conforming to the point of view of the reporter: thus, "he said, 'I shall soon arrive'" is in *direct discourse*, while "he said that he would soon arrive" is in *indirect discourse*.—**dis-course'**, *v.*; *-coursed*, *-coursing*. *I. intr.* To reason; also, to communicate thoughts orally; talk; converse; also, to treat of a subject formally in speech or writing. *II. tr.* To discuss (archaic); narrate (archaic); utter or give forth

(musical sounds: as, "Give it [pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most eloquent music," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 374); also, to talk to (archaic).—**dis-cours'er**, *n.*

dis-cour-te-ous (dis-kér'tē-us or, chiefly Brit., -kór'tyus), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Wanting in courtesy; impolite; uncivil; rude.—**dis-cour-te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-cour-te-ous-ness**, *n.*—**dis-cour-te-sy** (-kér'tē-si, Brit. -kór'tē-si), *n.*; pl. -sies (-siz). Lack or breach of courtesy; incivility; rudeness; also, a discourteous or uncivil act.

dis-cov-er (dis-kuv'ér), *v. t.* [OF. *descovrir* (F. *découvrir*).] To uncover; remove (a covering); also, to disclose, exhibit, make known, or reveal (archaic); also, to catch sight of; get knowledge of, learn of, or find out; gain sight or knowledge of (something previously unseen or unknown); make discovery of.—**dis-cov'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being discovered.—**dis-cov'er-er**, *n.*

dis-cov-ert (dis-kuv'ért), *a.* [See *dis-* and *covert*.] In law, not covert; not under the protection of a husband: applied to an unmarried woman or a widow.—**dis-cov'er-ture** (-ér-tūr), *n.*

dis-cov-er-y (dis-kuv'ér-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). The act of discovering; disclosure or revelation (archaic); a viewing† or investigation†; a getting knowledge of or finding out something; the getting sight or knowledge of something previously unseen or unknown; also, something discovered; in law, compulsory disclosure, as of facts or documents.—**Discovery Day**. Same as *Columbus Day*.

dis-cred-it (dis-kred'it), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To refuse to credit; disbelieve; also, to show to be undeserving of credit or belief; destroy confidence in; also, to injure the credit or reputation of.—**dis-cred'it**, *n.* Loss or want of credit, belief, or confidence; disbelief; distrust; specif., lack of commercial credit; also, loss or want of repute or esteem; disrepute.—**dis-cred'it-a-ble**, *a.* Such as to bring discredit; disgraceful.—**dis-cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-creet (dis-krēt'), *a.* [OF. F. *discret*, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, separate, distinguish between, discern: see *discern*.] Characterized by discernment as to what is expedient; exercising or showing a wise control over one's actions or speech; circumspect; also, civil or polite (Sc.).—**dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*—**dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

dis-crep-ance (dis-krep'ans or dis'krē-pans), *n.* [OF. *discrepance*, < L. *discrepantia*.] Discrepancy.

dis-crep-an-cy (dis-krep'an-si or dis'krē-pān-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). [See *discrepance*.] The state or quality of being discrepant; difference; disagreement; also, a difference or inconsistency.

dis-crep-ant (dis-krep'ant or dis'krē-pant), *a.* [L. *discrepans* (-ant-), ppr. of *discrepare*, be discordant, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, rattle, crack.] Differing or disagreeing; different; discordant; inconsistent.—**dis-crep'-ant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-crete (dis-krēt'), *a.* [L. *discretus*: see *discreet*.] Separate; detached from others; distinct; also, consisting of or characterized by distinct or individual parts; discontinuous.—**dis-crete'ly**, *adv.*—**dis-crete'ness**, *n.*

dis-cre-tion (dis-kresh'qn), *n.* [OF. *discretion* (F. *discretion*), < L. *discretio(n)*, separation, distinction, LL. discernment, < L. *discernere*: see *discern*, *discreet*.] Separation or distinction (now rare); also, the faculty of discerning†; judgment† or decision†; esp., power or right of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgment; freedom of judgment or choice; also, the quality of being discreet; discernment of what is judicious or expedient, esp. with reference to one's own actions or speech; circumspectness; prudence; sound judgment.—**dis-cre'tion-al**, *a.* Discretionary.—**dis-cre'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-cre'tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to discretion, or the power of acting according to one's own judgment; subject or left to one's discretion.—**dis-cre'tion-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

dis-cre-tive (dis-kre'tiv), *a.* [LL. *discretivus*, < L. *discernere*: see *discern*.] Serving to separate or divide; noting or pertaining to disjunction; disjunctive; also, serving to distinguish†; discriminating†.—**dis-cre'tive-ly**, *adv.*

dis-crim-i-nate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare*, < *discrimen*, a space

between, distinction, difference, < *discernere*: see *discern*.] **I. tr.** To make or constitute a distinction in or between; differentiate; also, to note or distinguish as different.

II. intr. To make a distinction, as in favor of or against a person or thing; also, to note or observe a difference; distinguish accurately.—**dis-crim'i-nato** (-nāt), *a.* Discriminated or distinct (archaic); also, marked by discrimination; making nice distinctions.—**dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-crim'i-nat-ing** (-nā-ing), *p. a.* That discriminates; differentiating; distinctive; specif., differential, as a duty, etc.; also, noting differences or distinctions with nicety; possessing discrimination.—**dis-crim'i-nat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-crim-i-na'tion** (-nā'shqn), *n.* [LL. *discriminatio(n)*.] The act of discriminating or differentiating, or the resulting state; differentiation; something that serves to differentiate†; the making of a difference in particular cases, as in favor of or against a person or thing; also, the recognizing of differences; the power of making nice distinctions; discriminating judgment.—**dis-crim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Discriminating; of a duty, etc., differential.—**dis-crim'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-crim'i-na-tor** (-nā-tqr), *n.*—**dis-crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-ri), *a.* Discriminative.

dis-crown (dis-kroun'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of a crown.

dis-cul-pate (dis-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; -pated, -pating. [ML. *disculpatus*, pp. of *disculpare*, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *culpare*, blame: see *culpable*.] To free from blame; exculpate: as, "If . . . she should be obliged to succumb, she chose to *disculpate* herself in advance before God and Christian princes" (Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 1).—**dis-cul-pa'tion** (-pā'shqn), *n.*

dis-cum-ber (dis-kum'bér), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To disencumber.

dis-cur-sive (dis-kér'siv), *a.* [L. *discurrere* (pp. *discursus*), run to and fro, run through: see *discourse*.] Running to and fro†; fig., passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling; digressive; covering a wide range of subjects; also, proceeding by reasoning or argument (opposed to *intuitive*).—**dis-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

dis-cus (dis'kus), *n.*; pl. *discuses*, L. *disci* (dis'i). [L., < Gr. *δίσκος*, discus, disk, dish, < *δικεῖν*, throw: cf. *disk*, *dish*, also *dais*, *desk*.] A circular plate of stone or metal for throwing to a distance as a gymnastic exercise, as among the ancient Greeks and Romans; the exercise or game of throwing this; also, any round plate; a disk.

dis-cuss (dis-kus'), *v. t.* [L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, lit. 'strike asunder,' < *dis-*, apart, + *quatere*, shake, strike.] To dispel† or disperse†; examine† or investigate†; settle† or decide†; also, to examine by argument; sift the considerations for and against; debate; talk over; hence, to try the quality of (food or drink) by consuming (humorous); also, to make known† or reveal† (as, "Discuss the same in French unto him": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iv. 4. 30); also, in civil law, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.—**dis-cuss'er**, *n.*—**dis-cuss'i-ble**, *a.* That may be discussed.—**dis-cus'sion** (-kush'qn), *n.* [L. *discussio(n)*.] The act of discussing; examination by argument; a debate.

dis-cu-tient (dis-kū'shnt). [L. *discutiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *discutere*: see *discuss*.] **I. a.** Serving to disperse morbid matter, as a medicinal substance. **II. n.** A discutient medicine or agent.

dis-dain (dis-dān'), *v. t.* [OF. *desdeignier* (F. *dédaigner*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *deignier*, E. *deign*.] To think unworthy of one's notice; look upon or treat with contempt; despise; scorn; also, to be indignant at.—**dis-dain'**, *n.* [OF. *desdeign* (F. *dédain*).] A feeling of contempt for anything regarded as unworthy; haughty contempt; scorn; also, indignation.—**dis-dain'ful**, *a.* Full of or showing disdain; scornful.—**dis-dain'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-dain'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-ease (di-zēz'), *n.* [AF. *disease*, OF. *desaise*, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *aise*, ease.] Deprivation or lack of ease†; discomfort†; an annoyance†; also, a morbid condition of the body, or of some organ or part; illness; sickness; an ailment or malady; a malady or disorder exhibiting characteristic symptoms or affecting a particular organ or part

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actqr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꙗ, then; y, you;

(as, Bright's *disease* of the kidneys); a similar disorder in plants; fig., any deranged or depraved condition, as of the mind, public affairs, etc.—**dis-ease'**, *v. t.*; *-eased, -easing*. To deprive of ease†; trouble†; disturb†; also, to affect with disease; make ill; fig., to disorder: now chiefly in *diseased*, *pp.*—**dis-ease'ful**, *a.* Affected with disease; diseased; also, producing disease; unwholesome.

dis-edge (dis-ēj'), *v. t.*; *-edged, -edging*. [See *dis-*.] To take the edge off; blunt; dull.

dis-ed-i-fy (dis-ed'fī), *v. t.*; *-fied, -fying*. [See *dis-*.] To affect in a manner the reverse of edifying; impair the moral progress of; scandalize.—**dis-ed'fī-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shən), *n.*

dis-e-lec-tri-fy (dis-ē-lek'trī-fī), *v. t.*; *-fied, -fying*. [See *dis-*.] To free from electricity; make non-electric.—**dis-e-lec'tri-fy-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shən), *n.*

dis-em-bark (dis-em-bārk'), *v. t. or i.* [F. *désembarquer*.] To put or go on shore from a ship; land.—**dis-em-bar-ka'tion** (-bār-kā'shən), *n.*

dis-em-bar-rass (dis-em-bar'as), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To free from embarrassment; relieve; rid.—**dis-em-bar'rass-ment**, *n.*

dis-em-bed (dis-em-bed'), *v. t.*; *-bedded, -bedding*. [See *dis-*.] To remove from the place of embedment.

dis-em-bel-ish (dis-em-bel'ish), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of embellishment.

dis-em-bod-y (dis-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; *-bodied, -bodying*. [See *dis-*.] To divest (a soul, etc.) of the body; also, to disband (troops).—**dis-em-bod'i-ment**, *n.*

dis-em-bogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.*; *-bogued, -boguing*. [Sp. *desembocar*, < *des-* (< L. *dis-*: see *dis-*) + *embocar*, enter by the mouth, < L. *in*, in, + *bucca*, cheek, mouth.] **I. intr.** To pass out of the mouth of a river, etc., into the open sea†; also, to flow out at the mouth into another body of water, as a river; empty; fig., to emerge or issue. **II. tr.** To pour out (itself, or its waters) at the mouth, as a river; empty; fig., to discharge; cast forth.—**dis-em-bogue'-ment**, *n.*

dis-em-bos-om (dis-em-būz'əm), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To cast out from the bosom; unbosom.

dis-em-bow-el (dis-em-bou'el), *v. t.*; *-eled or -elled, -eling or -elling*. [See *dis-*.] To remove the bowels or entrails from; eviscerate; also, to produce from the bowels, as the web of a spider.—**dis-em-bow-el-ment**, *n.*

dis-em-broil (dis-em-broil'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To free from embroilment, entanglement, or confusion.

dis-em-ploy (dis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To dismiss or release from employment.—**dis-em-ploy-ment**, *n.*

dis-en-a-ble (dis-e-nā'bl), *v. t.*; *-bled, -bling*. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of ability; make unable; prevent: as, "He thought . . . that the absurdly strong colouring of the picture would *diseenable* the work from doing either good or harm" (Trollope's "Warden," xv.).—**dis-en-a'ble-ment**, *n.*

dis-en-chant (dis-en-chānt'), *v. t.* [F. *désenchanter*.] To free from enchantment; disillusion.—**dis-en-chant'er**, *n.*—**dis-en-chant'ment**, *n.*

dis-en-cum-ber (dis-en-kum'bēr), *v. t.* [F. *désencombrer*.] To free from encumbrance; disburden.—**dis-en-cum'ber-ment**, *n.*

dis-en-dow (dis-en-dou'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of endowment, as a church.—**dis-en-dow'er**, *n.*—**dis-en-dow'ment**, *n.*

dis-en-fran-chise (dis-en-fran'chīz or -chiz), *v. t.*; *-chised, -chising*. [See *dis-*.] To disfranchise.

dis-en-gage (dis-en-gāj'), *v.*; *-gaged, -gaging*. [See *dis-*.] **I. tr.** To free from engagement, pledge, obligation, etc.; also, to free or release from anything that holds; liberate; detach; also, to loosen (a bond, etc.). **II. intr.** To become disengaged; free one's self.—**dis-en-gaged'**, *p. a.* Freed from engagement; not engaged; at liberty or unoccupied; unconstrained or easy; released or detached.—**dis-en-gag'ed-ness** (-gāj'ed-nes), *n.*—**dis-en-gage'ment**, *n.* The act of disengaging, or the state of being disengaged; freedom from obligation or occupation; freedom from constraint; ease of manner; liberation or detachment.

dis-en-no-ble (dis-e-nō'bl), *v. t.*; *-bled, -bling*. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of nobility; render ignoble.

dis-en-tail (dis-en-tāl'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To free (an estate) from entail.—**dis-en-tail'**, **dis-en-tail'ment**, *n.*

dis-en-tan-gle (dis-en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; *-gled, -gling*. [See *dis-*.] To free from entanglement or tangles; untangle; extricate (*from*).—**dis-en-tan'gle-ment**, *n.*—**dis-en-tan'gler**, *n.*

dis-en-thrall (dis-en-thrāl'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To free from thralldom.—**dis-en-thral'ment**, *n.*

dis-en-throne (dis-en-thrōn'), *v. t.*; *-throned, -throning*. [See *dis-*.] To dethrone.—**dis-en-throne'ment**, *n.*

dis-en-ti-tle (dis-en-tī'tl), *v. t.*; *-tled, -tling*. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of title or right.

dis-en-tomb (dis-en-tōm'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To take from the tomb; disinter.—**dis-en-tomb'ment**, *n.*

dis-en-trance (dis-en-trāns'), *v. t.*; *-tranced, -trancing*. [See *dis-*.] To bring out of an entranced condition.—**dis-en-trance'ment**, *n.*

dis-es-twine (dis-es-twīn'), *v. t. or i.*; *-twined, -twining*. [See *dis-*.] To bring or come out of an entwined or inter-twined state; untwine.

dis-sep-a-lous (di-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [See *di-*.] In *bot.*, having two sepals.

dis-es-tab-lish (dis-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of the character of being established; esp., to withdraw exclusive state recognition or support from (a church).—**dis-es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

dis-es-teem (dis-es-tēm'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To hold in low esteem; think slightly of; despise.—**dis-es-teem'**, *n.* Low esteem or regard; disfavor.

di-seur (dē-zēr), *n.* [F., one who says or tells, < *dire*, < L. *dicere*, say.] A professional public entertainer by talking, recitation, etc.—**di-seuse** (-zēz), *n.* [F.] Fem. of *diseur*.

dis-fa-vor (dis-fā'vor), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of favor; unfavorable regard; disesteem; also, the state of being regarded unfavorably.—**dis-fa'vor**, *v. t.* To regard or treat with disfavor.

dis-fa'vour, *n. and v.* British preferred form of *disfavor*.

dis-fea-ture (dis-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; *-tured, -turing*. [See *dis-*.] To mar the features of; disfigure.—**dis-fea'ture-ment**, *n.*

dis-fig-ure (dis-fīg'ūr), *v. t.*; *-ured, -uring*. [OF. *desfigurer* (F. *défigurer*), < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *figurare*, form, E. *figure*, *v.*] To mar the figure, appearance, or beauty of; deform; deface; fig., to mar the effect or excellence of (as, "His merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation": Macaulay's "Essays," Petrarch); also, to disguise†.—**dis-fig-u-ra'tion** (-ū-rā'shən), *n.*—**dis-fig'ure-ment**, *n.* The act of disfiguring; disfigured condition; something that disfigures.—**dis-fig'ur-er**, *n.*

dis-for-est (dis-for'est), *v. t.* [OF. *desforester*.] To disafforest.—**dis-for-es-ta'tion** (-es-tā'shən), *n.*

dis-fran-chise (dis-fran'chīz or -chiz), *v. t.*; *-chised, -chising*. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of a franchise, privilege, or right; esp., to deprive (persons) of rights of citizenship, as of the right to vote.—**dis-fran'chise-ment** (-chiz-ment), *n.*

dis-fur-nish (dis-fēr'nish), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of something with which a person or thing is furnished; strip.—**dis-fur'nish-ment**, *n.*

dis-gav-el (dis-gav'el), *v. t.*; *-elled, -elling*. [See *dis-* and *gavelkind*.] In *Eng. law*, to relieve from the tenure of gavelkind.

dis-gorge (dis-gōrj'), *v.*; *-gorged, -gorging*. [OF. *desgorger* (F. *dégorgier*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *gorge*, throat, E. *gorge*.]

I. tr. To eject or throw out from or as from the gorge or throat; vomit forth; discharge; fig., to give up unwillingly (something wrongfully appropriated); also, to empty (the stomach, etc.) of contents. **II. intr.** To disgorge something; fig., to restore something wrongfully appropriated.—**dis-gorge'ment**, *n.*—**dis-gor'ger** (-gōr'jēr), *n.*

dis-grace (dis-grās'), *n.* [F. *disgrâce*, < It. *disgrazia*, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *gratia*: see *grace*.] Want of grace of person or mind (rare); also, the state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence, or trust; also, the state of being in dishonor; ignominy; shame; also, that which dishonors; a cause or occasion of shame or reproach.—**dis-grace'**, *v. t.*; *-graced, -gracing*. [F. *disgracier*, < It. *disgraziare*.] To deprive of grace or pleasing quality†; also to put out of grace or favor; treat with disfavor; dismiss with discredit; also, to bring or reflect shame or reproach upon; put to shame; also, to revile†.—**dis-grace'ful**, *a.* Void of grace or pleasing quality†; also, fraught

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

with disgrace; dishonorable; shameful; also, inflicting disgrace; degrading.—**dis-grace-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-grace-ful-ness**, *n.*—**dis-gra-fer** (-grā'sér), *n.*

dis-grun-tle (dis-grun'tl), *v. t.*; -tled, -tling. [See *dis-* and *grun-tle*.] To put into a state of sulky dissatisfaction; chagrin; disgust: usually in *disgruntled*, *pp.*: as, "Every *disgruntled* Polish patriot flew off to some foreign enemy to wreak his indignation upon his ungrateful country" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 7).—**dis-grun-tle-ment**, *n.*

dis-guise (dis-gīz'), *v. t.*; -guised, -guising. [OF. *desguiser* (F. *déguiser*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *guise*, E. *guise*.] To change the guise or appearance of; also, to change the guise or appearance of so as to conceal identity or to mislead; conceal the identity of by means of a misleading garb, etc.; also, to exhibit in a false light; misrepresent; also, to conceal the real state or character of; also, to intoxicate (archaic or colloq.).—**dis-guise'**, *n.* The state of being disguised; altered fashion of garb, etc., as for concealing identity; also, that which disguises; clothing, etc., assumed in order to conceal identity or mislead; any false appearance or show; also, the act of disguising; concealment; also, a masque; also, intoxication (obs. or rare).—**dis-guised'**, *p. a.* Having the appearance altered by a disguise; also, intoxicated (archaic or colloq.).—**dis-guise-ment**, *n.* A disguising, or a being disguised; also, something that disguises; a disguise.—**dis-guis'er** (-gī'zér), *n.*

dis-gust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [F. *desgouter* (now *dégoûter*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *goust* (now *gout*), taste, relish, < L. *gustus*, E. *gust*².] To feel a strong distaste for or aversion to; also, to excite nausea or loathing in; hence, to offend the sensibilities of; excite aversion or impatient dissatisfaction in; also, to dissuade by exciting aversion.—**dis-gust'**, *n.* [F. *desgoust* (now *dégoût*).] Strong distaste; nausea; loathing; hence, repugnance excited by something offensive; strong aversion; impatient dissatisfaction.—**dis-gust-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-gust-ful**, *a.* Causing disgust; nauseous; offensive; also, characterized by disgust.—**dis-gust-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dish (dish), *n.* [AS. *disc*, dish, plate, bowl, < L. *discus*, discus, disk, dish: see *discus*.] An open, more or less shallow vessel of pottery, glass, metal, wood, etc., used for various purposes, esp. for holding or serving food; in general, any vessel such as is used at table; also, that which is served or contained in a dish; a particular article or preparation of food; also, as much as a dish will hold; a dishful; also, any of various dish-like vessels or articles; a concavity like that of a dish; concave state, or the degree of concavity, as of a wheel.—**dish**, *v. I. tr.* To put into or serve in a dish, as food; also, to fashion like a dish; make concave; also, to defeat, frustrate, or cheat (slang). **II. intr.** To be or become concave.

dis-ha-bille (dis-ā-bél' or -bil'), *n.* [Also *deshabille*, < F. *déshabillé*, prop. *pp.* of *déshabiller*, undress, < *dés-* (see *dis-*) + *habiller*, dress: see *habilitement*.] Undress or negligé (as, "At eight in the morning we go in *dishabille* to the pump-room": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," April 26); also, a garment or costume worn in undress.

dis-ha-bit-u-ate (dis-ā-bit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [See *dis-*.] To cause to be no longer habituated or accustomed; disaccustom.

dis-hal-low (dis-hal'ō), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To profane.

dis-har-mo-ni-ous (dis-hār-mō-ni-us), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Inharmonious; discordant.—**dis-har'mo-nize** (-mō-nīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; -nized, -nizing. To make or be inharmonious.—**dis-har'mo-ny**, *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). Discord; also, something discordant.

dish=cloth (dish'klōth), *n.* A cloth for use in washing dishes. Also **dish=clout** (-klout).

dis-heart-en (dis-hār'tn), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To discourage; make despondent.—**dis-heart'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-heart'en-ment**, *n.*

dis-helm (dis-helm'), *v. t.* or *i.* [See *dis-*.] To divest of or take off the helm or helmet. [Archaic.]

dis-her-i-son (dis-her'i-zōn), *n.* [OF. *deshériteison*, < *deshériter*: see *disherit*.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

dis-her-it (dis-her'it), *v. t.* [OF. *deshériter* (F. *déshériter*), < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres*, E.

heir.] To disinherit. [Obs. or rare.]-**dis-her'it-ment**, *n.* **di-shev-el** (di-shev'el), *v. t.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elting. [OF. *descheveler* (F. *décheveler*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *chevel*, < L. *capillus*, hair.] To let down (the hair); let hang in loose disorder: now only as in *disheveled*, *p. a.*—**di-shev'-eled**, **di-shev'elled**, *p. a.* Hanging loosely or in disorder, as the hair; disordered as to hair, dress, etc.—**di-shev'el-ment**, *n.*

dish-faced (dish'fāst), *a.* Having a flattened or somewhat hollow face.

dish-ful (dish'fūl), *n.*; pl. -fuls. As much as a dish will hold.

dish-ing (dish'ing), *p. a.* That dishes; esp., taking or having the form of a dish; concave.

dis-hon-est (dis-on'est), *a.* [OF. *deshoneste* (F. *déshonnéte*).] Not honest; lacking in probity or integrity; disposed to lie, cheat, or steal; also, proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; also, unchaste; also, dishonorable or discreditable (as, "inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars": Pope's "Windsor Forest," 326).—**dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-hon'es-ty**, *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or integrity; disposition to lie, cheat, or steal; fraud or theft; a dishonest act; also, unchastity; also, dishonor.

dis-hon-or (dis-on'or), *n.* [OF. *deshonor* (F. *déshonneur*).]

The reverse of honor; disgrace; ignominy; shame; an indignity or insult; also, a cause of shame; a disgrace; in *com.*, failure or refusal to honor a draft, etc., by payment.—**dis-hon'or**, *v. t.* To deprive of honor; treat with indignity; also, to violate the chastity of; also, to bring reproach or shame on; disgrace; in *com.*, to fail or refuse to honor (a draft, etc.) by payment.—**dis-hon'or-a-ble**, *a.* Characterized by or involving lack of honor; ignoble or base; discreditable, disgraceful, or shameful.—**dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**dis-hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-hon'or-er**, *n.*

dis-hon'our, **dis-hon'our-a-ble**, etc. British preferred forms of *dishonor*, *dishonorable*, etc.

dis-horn (dis-hór'n'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of horns; dehorn.

dis-house (dis-houz'), *v. t.*; -housed, -housing. [See *dis-*.] To expel or evict from a house; also, to clear (ground) of houses.

dish=wa-ter (dish'wā'tér), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

dis-il-lu-sion (dis-il-lū'zhōn), *n.* [See *dis-*.] A freeing or a being freed from illusion; disenchantment.—**dis-il-lu'sion**, *v. t.* To free from illusion; disenchant. Also **dis-il-lu'-sion-ize**; -ized, -izing.—**dis-il-lu'sion-ment**, *n.*

dis-im-mure (dis-i-mūr'), *v. t.*; -mured, -muring. [See *dis-*.] To free from immurement, or confinement within walls.

dis-im-pas-sioned (dis-im-pash'gnd), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Dispassionate; passionless; calm.

dis-im-pris-on (dis-im-prīz'n), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To release from imprisonment.—**dis-im-pris'on-ment**, *n.*

dis-in-cli-na-tion (dis-in-kli-nā'shōn), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of inclination; averseness; distaste; unwillingness.—**dis-in-cline'** (-klin'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -clined, -clining. To render or be averse or indisposed: as, "The overthrow of these men *disinclined* me to pursue my accustomed studies" (Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," ii.).

dis-in-cor-po-rate (dis-in-kōr'pō-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of the character or powers of a corporation.—**dis-in-cor-po-ra'tion** (-rā'shōn), *n.*

dis-in-fect (dis-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To cleanse (rooms, clothing, etc.) from infection; destroy the disease-germs in.—**dis-in-fect'ant**. **I. a.** Disinfecting. **II. n.** A disinfecting agent.—**dis-in-fec'tion** (-fek'shōn), *n.* The process of disinfecting.—**dis-in-fec'tor**, *n.*

dis-in-gen-u-ous (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Not ingenuous; lacking in frankness, candor, or sincerity; insincere: as, "persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinion they defend" (Hume's "Principles of Morals," i.).—**dis-in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis-in-her-it (dis-in-her'it), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of an inheritance, or of the right to inherit; esp., of the owner of property, to prevent (an heir) from inheriting, as by an adverse will.—**dis-in-her'i-son** (-i-zōn), **dis-in-her'it-ance**, *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

dis-in-te-grate (dis-in'tē-grāt), *v. t. or i.*; -grated, -grating. [See *dis-*.] To reduce or become reduced to particles or fragments; break up.—**dis-in'te-gra-ble** (-grā-bl), *a.*—**dis-in'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shən), *n.* The process of disintegrating, or a disintegrated condition; reduction to the component particles; in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.—**disintegration product**, in *chem.*, a substance formed by the chemical disintegration of another substance; esp., a substance produced by the breaking down of a radioactive substance.—**dis-in'te-gra-tive** (-grā-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to disintegrate.—**dis-in'te-gra-tor** (-grā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which disintegrates; a machine for breaking up or pulverizing some kind of material.

dis-in-ter (dis-in-tēr'), *v. t.*; -terred, -terrering. [F. *désenterrer*.] To take out of the place of interment; exhume; unearth.

dis-in-ter-est (dis-in'tēr-est), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of interest or advantage; disadvantage; also, absence of interest; indifference; also, freedom from self-interest†.—**dis-in'ter-est**, *v. t.* To divest of interest or concern.—**dis-in'ter-est-ed**, *a.* Not interested; free from considerations of personal interest or advantage; not influenced by selfish motives.—**dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-in-ter-ment (dis-in-tēr'ment), *n.* The act of disinterring; exhumation; also, something disinterred.

dis-in-trench (dis-in-trench'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To eject or drive from intrenchments.

dis-ject (dis-jekt'), *v. t.* [L. *disjicere*, pp. of *disjicere*, < *dis-*, apart, + *jacere*, throw.] To cast asunder; scatter; disperse.—**dis-jec'tion** (-jek'shən), *n.*

dis-join (dis-join'), *v.* [OF. *desjoindre* (F. *déjoindre*), < L. *disjungere*, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *jungere*, join.] *I. tr.* To undo or dissolve the junction or union of; disunite; separate; also, to prevent from being joined; also, to dissolve (a union, etc.). *II. intr.* To become disunited; separate.

dis-joint (dis-join'), *v.* [See *dis-*.] *I. tr.* To take apart at the joints; disarticulate; break up; disjoin; also, to put out of joint; dislocate; put out of order. *II. intr.* To come apart; be put out of joint: as, "Let the frame of things *disjoint*" (Shakspere's "Macbeth," iii. 2. 16).—**dis-joint'ed**, *a.* Disjointed; out of joint. See Shakspere's "Hamlet," i. 2. 20.—**dis-joint'ed**, *p. a.* Disarticulated; disconnected; broken; incoherent.—**dis-joint'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-joint'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-junct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*: see *disjoin*.] Disjoined; separated; in *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions.—**dis-junc'tion** (-jungkt'shən), *n.* [L. *disjunctio(n)*, < *disjungere*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; disunion; separation; in *logic*, the relation between the terms of a disjunctive proposition; also, the proposition itself.—**dis-junc'tive**. [L. *disjunctivus*.] *I. a.* Serving to disjoin; characterized by or involving disjunction; in *gram.*, connecting grammatically words, etc., disjoined in meaning, as the conjunctions *but* and *yet*, or *and* and *nor* (cf. *copulative*); adversative; alternative; in *logic*, alternative (as, a *disjunctive* proposition, one which asserts that one or the other of two things is true). *II. n.* In *gram.*, a disjunctive conjunction; in *logic*, a disjunctive proposition; hence, in general, a statement, etc., involving alternatives.—**dis-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

disk, disc (disk), *n.* [L. *discus*, *discus*, *disk*, *dish*: see *discus*.] A discus; hence, any thin, flat, circular plate or object; also, a round, flat area; specif., the apparently flat surface of the sun, etc.; in *bot., zool.*, etc., any of various roundish, flat structures or parts; in the daisy and other composite plants, the central portion of the flower-head, composed of tubular florets; the flat surface of a leaf, etc., in distinction from the margin; an enlargement of the torus of a flower, about the pistil; the area around an owl's eye.

dis-leave (dis-lev'), *v. t.*; -leaved, -leaving. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of leaves: as, "bare trunk and *disleaved* bough" (Lowell's "The Nest"). Also **dis-leaf**



Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).—*r*, *r*, rays, *d*, disk.

dis-like (dis-lik'), *v. t.*; -liked, -liking. [See *dis-*.] To displeasure (as, "I'll do 't; but it *dislikes* me": Shakspere's "Othello," ii. 3. 49); also, to regard with the reverse of liking; regard with displeasure or aversion; disrelish.—**dis-lik'a-ble** (-li'kə-bl), *a.*—**dis-like'**, *n.* Displeasure† or disapproval†; also, the feeling of disliking; distaste; repugnance; aversion; also, disagreement.

dis-lik-en† (dis-li'kn), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To make unlike; disguise. See Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 666.

dis-limn (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To obliterate (a picture); efface. [Archaic or poetic.]

dis-link (dis-link'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To unlink.

dis-lo-cate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [ML. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare*, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *locare*, place, E. *locate*.] To put out of place; displace; put out of proper relative position; put (a bone) out of joint; fig., to throw out of order; derange; upset; disorder.—**dis-lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* The act of dislocating, or the state of being dislocated; displacement, as of a bone, a geological stratum, etc.; derangement.—**dis'lo-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-rī), *a.*

dis-lodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; -lodged, -lodging. [OF. *deslogier* (F. *déloger*).] *I. tr.* To remove or drive from a place of lodgment; drive from a position occupied. *II. intr.* To go from a place of lodgment.—**dis-lodg'ment**, **dis-lodge'ment**, *n.*

dis-loy-al (dis-loi'al), *a.* [OF. *desloial* (F. *déloyal*).] Not loyal; false to one's obligations or allegiance; faithless; treacherous.—**dis-loy'al-ist**, *n.* A disloyal person.—**dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-loy'al-ty**, *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness; esp., violation of allegiance or duty, as to a government; also, a disloyal act.

dis-mal (dis'māl), [Prob. < OF. *dis mal*, < L. *dies mali*, evil days.] *I. a.* Evil† or unlucky†; also, disastrous or calamitous (now rare); also, terrible or dreadful; hence, causing gloom or dejection; gloomy, dreary, or cheerless; melancholy. *II. n.* Something dismal; specif., any of certain tracts of swampy land along or near the southern Atlantic coast of the U. S.; *pl.*, mourning garments; also, low spirits (as, "I was simply trying to joke away the *dis-mals*" G. W. Cable's "John March, Southerner," xlv.).—**dis'mal-ly**, *adv.*—**dis'mal-ness**, *n.*

dis-man-tle (dis-man'tl), *v. t.*; -tled, -tling. [F. *démanteler* (now *démanteler*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *manteau*, cloak, mantle.] To uncloak; also, to divest of dress, covering, etc.; strip (a house, fortress, vessel, etc.), as of furniture, defenses, equipment, etc.; also, to pull down; take apart; take to pieces.—**dis-man'tle-ment**, *n.*

dis-mask† (dis-māsk'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To unmask.

dis-mast (dis-māst'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of masts; break off the masts of.—**dis-mast'ment**, *n.*

dis-may (dis-mā'), *v. t.* [ME. *desmaien*, prob. < OF. *des-* (see *dis-*) + *-maier*, be able (cf. *esmaier*, dismay), from Teut., and akin to E. *may*.] To break down the courage of utterly, as by sudden danger or trouble; dishearten utterly; daunt; also, to put to rout†.—**dis-may'**, *n.* Sudden or complete loss of courage; utter disheartenment; consternation.

dis-mem-ber (dis-mem'bēr), *v. t.* [OF. *dismembrer* (F. *démembrer*), < ML. *dismembrare*, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *membrum*, E. *member*.] To deprive of members or limbs; divide limb from limb; fig., to separate into parts; divide, and distribute the parts of (a kingdom, etc.); also, to cut off (a limb, part, etc.: obs. or rare); also, to exclude from membership.—**dis-mem'ber-er**, *n.*—**dis-mem'ber-ment**, *n.*

dis-miss (dis-mis'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-*, apart, + *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, send: cf. OF. *desmis*, pp. of *desmettre*, send or put away (see *demit*), from the same L. elements.] To direct or allow (an assembly of persons, etc.) to disperse; also, to bid or allow (a person) to go; give permission to depart; hence, to send forth (a thing); let go; also, to discharge or remove, as from office or service; also, to discard or reject; also, to put off or away; lay aside; esp., to put aside from consideration; also, to have done with (a subject) after summary treatment; in *law*, to put out of court, as a complaint or appeal.—**dis-mis'sal**, *n.* The act of dismissing, or the state of being dismissed; a spoken or written order of discharge.—**dis-mis'si-ble**, *a.* That may be dismissed.—

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *ˊ*, primary accent; *ˋ*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- dis-mis'sion** (-mish'ŋn), *n.* Dismissal. — **dis-mis'sive** (-mis'iv), **dis-mis'so-ry** (-mis'ō-ri), *a.*
- dis-mount** (dis-mount'), *v.* [See *dis-*.] **I. intr.** To descend from a height (obs. or rare); also, to get off or alight, as from a horse, bicycle, etc. **II. tr.** To come down from (a height: obs. or rare); descend (stairs); get off or alight from (a horse, etc.); also, to bring or throw down, as from a horse; unhorse; also, to deprive (troops, etc.) of horses or mounts; also, to remove (a thing) from its mounting, support, setting, etc.; take (a piece of mechanism) to pieces. — **dis-mount'**, *n.* The act or manner of dismounting. — **dis-mount'a-ble**, *a.* That may be dismounted.
- dis-na-ture** (dis-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. [OF. *des-naturer* (F. *dénaturer*): cf. *denature*.] To deprive of the proper nature; render unnatural.
- dis-o-be-di-ent** (dis-ō-be'di-ent), *a.* [OF. *desobedient*.] Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **dis-o-be'di-ence**, *n.* — **dis-o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*
- dis-o-bey** (dis-ō-bā'), *v. t. or i.* [OF. *desobeir* (F. *désobéir*).] To neglect or refuse to obey. — **dis-o-bey'al**, *n.* The act of disobeying. — **dis-o-bey'er**, *n.*
- dis-o-blige** (dis-ō-blij'), *v. t.*; -bliged, -bliging. [F. *désobliger*.] To release from obligation; also, to neglect or refuse to oblige; fail to accommodate; hence, to give offense to; affront. — **dis-o-bli'ger** (-bli'jēr), *n.* — **dis-o-bli'ging**, *p. a.* That disobliges; disinclined to accommodate others; unaccommodating; churlish. — **dis-o-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-o-bli'ging-ness**, *n.*
- dis-orb** (dis-ōrb'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To throw out of the orb or orbit; also, to deprive of the orb or mound of sovereignty.
- dis-or-der** (dis-ōr'dēr), *n.* [See *dis-*.] Lack of order or regular arrangement; disarrangement; confusion; also, an irregularity; specif., an irregularity in conduct; a misdemeanor; also, breach of order; disorderly conduct; a public disturbance; also, agitation of mind; also, a derangement of physical or mental health or functions; an ailment; a disease. — **dis-or'der**, *v. t.* To destroy the order or regular arrangement of; disarrange; throw into confusion or disorder; also, to perturb or disconcert; also, to derange the physical or mental health or functions of. — **dis-or'der-er**, *n.* — **dis-or'der-ly**, *a.* Characterized by disorder; irregular; untidy; confused; also, unruly, turbulent, or tumultuous; specif., in *law*, violating, or opposed to, constituted order; contrary to public order or morality. — **dis-or'der-li-ness**, *n.* — **dis-or'der-ly**, *adv.*
- dis-or-gan-ize** (dis-ōr'gan-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [F. *désorganiser*.] To bring out of an organized state; throw into confusion or disorder. — **dis-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **dis-or'gan-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*
- dis-o-ri-ent** (dis-ō'ri-ent), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To turn from the east; hence, to cause to lose one's bearings; disconcert. Also **dis-o'ri-en-tate** (-en-tāt). — **dis-o'ri-en-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*
- dis-own** (dis-ōn'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To refuse to acknowledge as one's own or as pertaining to one's self (as, to *disown* a person as one's son; "Never did he *disown* his debts," G. B. Shaw's "Dark Lady of the Sonnets"); repudiate; renounce; also, to refuse to own or acknowledge as true or valid (obs. or rare). — **dis-own'ment**, *n.*
- dis-par-age** (dis-par'āj), *v. t.*; -aged, -aging. [OF. *desparagier*, < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *parage*, rank, prob. < L. *par*, equal.] To marry to a person of inferior rank or condition; dishonor by such a marriage; also, to degrade; also, to bring reproach or discredit upon; lower the estimation of; also, to speak of or treat slightly; depreciate; belittle. — **dis-par'age-ment**, *n.* The act of disparaging; also, something that causes loss of dignity or reputation. — **dis-par'ag-er**, *n.* — **dis-par'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*
- dis-pa-rate** (dis-pā-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *parare*, make ready.] Distinct in kind; essentially different; dissimilar; unlike; having no common genus. — **dis-pa-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pa-rate-ness**, *n.*
- dis-par-i-ty** (dis-par'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [F. *disparité*.] Want of parity or equality; inequality; also, dissimilarity or difference; also, a point of inequality or difference.
- dis-park** (dis-pārk'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To divest of the character of a park; throw open (a private park) to common use. See Shakspeare's "Richard II.," iii. 1. 23.
- dis-part** (dis-pārt'), *v.* [Cf. It. *dispartire*, part, separate, divide, < L. *dispartire*, distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*: see *part*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To part asunder; separate; divide into parts; in *gun.*, to estimate, or allow for, the dispart of; also, to provide with a dispart-sight. **II. intr.** To separate; break up. — **dis-part'**, *n.* In *gun.*, the difference between the maximum semidiameter at the breech of a gun and that at the swell of the muzzle; also, a sight ('dispart-sight') which allows for this difference. — **dis-part'ment**, *n.*
- dis-pas-sion** (dis-pash'ŋn), *n.* [See *dis-*.] Freedom from passion; dispassionate state or quality. — **dis-pas'sion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Free from or unaffected by passion; devoid of personal feeling or bias; impartial; calm. — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*
- dis-patch** (dis-pach'), *v. t.* See *despatch*, etc.
- dis-pau-per** (dis-pā'pēr), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] In *law*, to decide (a person) to be no longer a pauper; disqualify from suing as a pauper (without payment of fees). — **dis-pau'per-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To free from a condition of pauperism; also, to free from paupers. — **dis-pau'per-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*
- dis-peace** (dis-pēs'), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of peace; discord; dissension; strife.
- dis-pel** (dis-pel'), *v.*; -pelled, -pelling. [L. *dispellere*, drive asunder, < *dis-*, apart, + *pellere*, drive.] **I. tr.** To drive off in various directions; scatter; disperse; dissipate. **II. intr.** To become dispersed or dissipated: as, "The clouds *dispel*" (Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," x. 157). — **dis-pel'ler**, *n.*
- dis-pend** (dis-pend'), *v. t.* [OF. *despendre* (F. *dépandre*), < L. *dispendere*, weigh out, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere*, weigh.] To pay out; expend; spend. [Obs. or archaic.]
- dis-pens-a-ble** (dis-pen'sā-bl), *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered; also, admitting of dispensation; that may be condoned, as an offense or a sin; that may be declared not binding in a particular case, as a law or rule; also, that may be dispensed with or done without; unimportant. — **dis-pens-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
- dis-pen-sa-ry** (dis-pen'sā-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire*.] A place where something is dispensed, esp. medicines; specif., a charitable or public institution where medicines are furnished and medical advice is given gratuitously or for a small fee; also, formerly, in parts of the U. S., a place for the sale by a legally authorized agent, under certain restrictions, of intoxicating liquors, not to be drunk on the premises, all other sale being prohibited.
- dis-pen-sa-tion** (dis-pen-sā'shən), *n.* [L. *dispensatio*(n).] The act of dispensing; distribution; administration; management; the divine ordering of the affairs of the world; an appointment or arrangement, as by God; an appointed order or system; a divinely appointed order or system (as, the old, Mosaic, or Jewish *dispensation*; the new, gospel, or Christian *dispensation*); also, the relaxation or suspension of a law or requirement in a special case, or an exemption from the penalty for its violation; official permission, as from the Pope, to do something forbidden or omit something required; release, as from an obligation, vow, etc.; a license granting such relaxation, permission, exemption, or release; also, a dispensing with, doing away with, or doing without something. — **dis-pen-sa'tion-al**, *a.*
- dis-pen-sa-tor** (dis-pen-sā-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who dispenses; a distributor; an administrator.
- dis-pen-sa-to-ry** (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [NL. *dispensatorium*.] A book in which the composition, preparation, and uses of medicinal substances are described; a non-official pharmacopœia; also, a dispensary.
- dis-pense** (dis-pens'), *v.*; -pensed, -pensing. [OF. F. *dispenser*, < L. *dispensare* (pp. *dispensatus*), weigh out, disburse, distribute, administer, ML. grant dispensation, freq. of L. *dispendere*, weigh out: see *dispend*.] **I. tr.** To deal out or distribute; put up and distribute (medicine), esp. on prescription; administer (laws, etc.); also, to grant a dispensation to, for, or from; exempt or release; excuse; suspend or annul; also, to do without. **II. intr.** To grant dispensation. — **to dispense with**, to grant dispensation, exemption, or pardon to (a person) or for (an offense, fault, etc.); sometimes, to compound with for an offense; also,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, glect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operiū, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

to put up with patiently†; also, to grant exemption or relief from (a law, rule, promise, etc.); sometimes, to disregard (an obligation)†; also, to do away with (a requirement, need, etc.); also, to do without; forgo.—**dis-pens'er**, *n.*

dis-peo-ple (dis-pē'pl), *v. t.*; -pled, -pling. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of people or inhabitants; depopulate: as, "The whole earth . . . was still and lifeless as some *dispeopled* and forgotten world" (Kinglake's "Eothen," xvii.).

di-sper-mous (di-spēr'mus), *a.* [See *di-*¹ and -spermous.] In bot., two-seeded.

dis-per-sal (dis-pēr'sal), *n.* Dispersion.

dis-pers'e (dis-pērs'), *v.*; -persed, -persing. [L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, < *dis-*, apart, + *spargere*, scatter.] **I. tr.** To scatter abroad; send or drive off in various directions; also, to distribute, diffuse, or disseminate; also, to dissipate or dispel; in *physics*, to subject to dispersion. **II. intr.** To separate or move apart in various directions; become dissipated or dispelled.—**dis-pers'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pers'er**, *n.*—**dis-per'sion** (-pēr'shən), *n.* [L. *dispersio(n)-*.] The act of dispersing, or the state of being dispersed; [also *cap.*] the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity; the scattered communities of the Jews, or the communities or community in a particular region; [l. c.] in *physics*, the separation of white or complex light into its constituent colors, as by a prism, owing to the varying amounts of refractions for rays of different color; also, an analogous phenomenon in the case of other kinds of radiant energy (see *spectrum*).—**dis-per'sive** (-siv), *a.* Serving or tending to disperse.

di-spir-it (di-spir'it), *v. t.* [For *disspirit*: see *dis-*.] To deprive of spirit; depress the spirits of; discourage; dishearten; depress.—**di-spir'it-ed**, *p. a.* Deprived of spirit; spiritless; discouraged; depressed.—**di-spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**di-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*—**di-spir'it-ing**, *p. a.* That dispairs; disheartening; depressing.—**di-spir'it-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**di-spir'it-ment**, *n.*

dis-pit-e-ous (dis-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Var. of *despiteous*.] Malicious; cruel; pitiless. See Shakspeare's "King John," iv. 1. 34. [Chiefly poetic.]

dis-place (dis-plās'), *v. t.*; -placed, -placing. [F. *desplacer* (now *déplacer*).] To put out of place; dislodge; also, to remove from a position, office, or dignity; also, to put something else in the place of; also, to take the place of; replace.—**dis-place'a-ble**, *a.* That may be displaced.—**dis-place'ment**, *n.* The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; dislocation, or the amount of dislocation; removal from an office, etc.; the displacing or replacing of one thing by another, as of water by something immersed or floating in it; the amount so displaced; esp., the weight of the volume of water displaced by a floating body (as a ship), which is a weight equivalent to that of the floating body.—**dis-pla'cer** (-plā'sēr), *n.*

dis-plant (dis-plant'), *v. t.* [F. *desplanter* (now *déplanter*).] To pluck up (a plant); hence, to dislodge; also, to break up (a plantation, etc.)†; also, to supplant†.

dis-play (dis-plā'), *v.* [OF. *despleier* (also *desploier*, F. *déployer*: see *deploy*), < ML. *displicare*, unfold, < L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *plicare*, fold.] **I. tr.** To unfold, open out, or spread out; as a banner or a sail; spread out with limbs extended, as a bird used as a heraldic bearing; also, to show forth to the view or the mind; exhibit, reveal, or betray (as, "Few 'letters home' of successful men or women *display* the graces of modesty and self-forgetfulness": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 3); also, to declare† or relate† (as, "He . . . Eagle Displayed. did his tale *display*": Scott's "Marmion," iv. 2); also, to show ostentatiously; make a show of; in *printing*, to give special prominence to (words, etc.) by choice and arrangement of type. **II. intr.** To make a show or display.—**dis-play'**, *n.* The act of displaying; exhibition; show; an exhibit or exhibition; ostentatious show; in *printing*, the giving of prominence to particular words, etc., by the choice and arrangement of types used, as in an advertisement; also, printed matter thus displayed.—**dis-play'er**, *n.*

dis-please (dis-plēz'), *v.*; -pleased, -pleasing. [OF. *desplaisir*.] **I. intr.** To be the reverse of pleasing; be un-

pleasant; cause dissatisfaction or dislike. **II. tr.** To be displeasing to; offend; annoy; make angry.—**dis-pleas'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-pleas-ure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* [OF. *desplaisir* (F. *déplaisir*), *n.*, orig. inf.: cf. *displease*.] The state of being displeased; dissatisfaction; annoyance; anger; also, discomfort, uneasiness, or pain (archaic); also, a cause of offense, annoyance, or injury (archaic: as, "Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*," Judges, xv. 3).—**dis-pleas'ure**, *v. t.*; -ured, -uring. To displease. [Archaic].—**dis-pleas'ure-ment**, *n.*

dis-plode† (dis-plōd'), *v. t. or i.* [L. *displodere* (pp. *displōsus*), burst asunder, < *dis-*, apart, + *plodere*, plaudere, clap.] To explode.—**dis-plō'sion**† (-plō'zhən), *n.*

dis-plume (dis-plōm'), *v. t.*; -plumed, -pluming. [See *dis-*.] To strip of plumes; deplume.

dis-pone (dis-pōn'), *v. t.*; -poned, -poning. [L. *disponere* (pp. *dispositus*), place here and there, arrange, dispose: see *disposition*.] To arrange† or dispose†; in *Sc. law*, to make over or convey by legal process.—**dis-pon'er** (-pō'nēr), *n.*

dis-ponge (dis-punj'), *v. t.* See *dispuinge*.

dis-pope (dis-pōp'), *v. t.*; -poped, -popping. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of the dignity of pope.

dis-port (dis-pōrt'), *v.* [OF. *desporter*, *deporter*, < *des-*, de- (see *dis-*), + *porter*, < L. *portare*, carry.] **I. tr.** To divert or amuse (now only reflexively); now, esp., to exercise or display (one's self) in a sportive manner. **II. intr.** To divert one's self; sport.—**dis-port'**, *n.* [OF. *desport*, *deport*.] Diversion; amusement; also, a pastime; a game. [Archaic].—**dis-port'ment**, *n.*

dis-pos-a-ble (dis-pō'z-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being disposed or inclined; also, capable of being disposed of; subject to disposal; available.

dis-po-sal (dis-pō'zəl), *n.* The act of disposing, or of disposing of, something; arrangement; regulation†; a dealing with something definitely; bestowal or assignment; a disposing of as by gift or sale; also, power or right to dispose of a thing; control.

dis-pose (dis-pōz'), *v.*; -posed, -posing. [OF. F. *disposer*, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *poser*, put (see *pose*¹), but associated with derivatives of L. *disponere*: see *disposition*.] **I. tr.** To put in a particular or the proper order or arrangement; adjust by the arrangement of parts; put in a particular or suitable place; also, to regulate† or order†; also, to bestow†; distribute†; also, to make fit or ready; prepare; also, to give a tendency or inclination to; incline; specif., to make physically liable or subject. **II. intr.** To arrange or decide matters; also, to make terms† (as, "You did suspect She had *disposed* with Cæsar": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," iv. 14. 123).—**to dispose of**, to regulate† or order†; also, to deal with definitely; get rid of; also, to make over or part with, as by gift or sale.—**dis-pose'**, *n.* Arrangement†; regulation†; disposal†; disposition or habit (archaic).—**dis-posed'**, *p. a.* Arranged; prepared; also, conditioned, esp. as to health (obs. or rare); also, inclined or minded; esp., favorably inclined; also, physically liable or subject.—**dis-pos'ed-ness** (-pō'zed-nes), *n.*—**dis-pos'er**, *n.*

dis-po-si-tion (dis-pō-zish'ən), *n.* [OF. F. *disposition*, < L. *dispositio(n)-*, < *disponere*, place here and there, arrange, dispose, < *dis-*, apart, + *ponere*, place, put: cf. *dispone* and *dispose*.] The act of disposing, or the resulting state; arrangement, as of troops or buildings; also, regulation, appointment, or dispensation; also, final settlement of a matter; also, bestowal, as by gift or sale; also, power to dispose of a thing; control; also, mental or moral constitution; turn of mind; also, mental inclination; willingness; also, physical constitution or state†; also, physical inclination or tendency.—**dis-po-si'tioned**, *a.* Having a disposition: as, good-*dispositioned*.—**dis-pos'i-tive** (-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or effecting a disposition of something; disposing.

dis-pos-sess (dis-pō-zes'), *v. t.* [OF. *despossesser*.] To put (a person) out of possession, esp. of real property; oust; also, to deprive of something (as, "Why does my blood thus muster to my heart . . . *dispossessing* all my other parts Of necessary fitness?" Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," ii. 4. 22); also, to rid (a person) of an evil spirit.—**dis-**



- pos-ses-sion** (-zesh'qn), *n.* The act of dispossessing, or the state of being dispossessed. — **dis-pos-ses'sor** (-zes'qr), *n.* — **dis-pos-ses'so-ry** (-zes'q-ri), *a.*
- dis-po-sure** (dis-pō'zhūr), *n.* Disposal; disposition.
- dis-praise** (dis-prāz'), *v. t.*; -praised, -praising. [OF. *despreisier*, *despriser* (F. *dépriser*), < *des-* (see *dis-*) + *preisier*, E. *praise*.] To do the reverse of praising; speak of as undeserving; censure. — **dis-praise'**, *n.* The act of dispraising; censure: as, "In praise and in *dispraise* the same, A man of well-attemper'd frame" (Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," v.). — **dis-prais'er**, *n.* — **dis-prais'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- dis-spread** (dis-spred'), *v. t. or i.*; -spread, -spreading. [For *dispread*: see *dis-*.] To spread out; extend. [Archaic.]
- dis-prize** (dis-priz'), *v. t.*; -prized, -prizing. [OF. *despriser*: see *dispraise*.] To hold in small esteem; despise; disdain. [Archaic.]
- dis-prof-it** (dis-prof'it), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To be disadvantageous to. [Archaic.] — **dis-prof'it**, *n.*
- dis-proof** (dis-prōf'), *n.* The act of disproving; proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation.
- dis-pro-por-tion** (dis-prō-pōr'shqn), *n.* [See *dis-*.] Lack of proportion; want of due relation, as in size, number, etc.; also, something out of proportion. — **dis-pro-por'tion**, *v. t.* To render disproportionate. — **dis-pro-por'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Disproportionate. — **dis-pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* — **dis-pro-por'tion-al**, *a.* Disproportionate. — **dis-pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pro-por'tion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Not proportionate; out of proportion, as in size, number, etc. — **dis-pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*
- dis-prove** (dis-prōv'), *v. t.*; -proved, -proving. [OF. *desprover*.] To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or wrong; refute; invalidate; also, to prove (a person) to be in the wrong; also, to disapprove. — **dis-prov'a-ble** (-prōv'a-bl), *a.* — **dis-prov'al**, *n.*
- dis-punge** (dis-punj'), *v. t.*; -punged, -punging. [Appar. < *dis-* + *sponge*.] To let drip or fall as from a sponge (archaic); also, to wipe out or expunge.
- dis-pu-ta-ble** (dis-pū-tā-bl or dis-pū-), *a.* [L. *disputabilis*.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question; questionable; also, disputatious† (as, "He is too *disputable* for my company": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 5. 36). — **dis'pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*
- dis-pu-tant** (dis-pū-tant), [L. *disputans* (-ant-), ppr.] **I.** *a.* Disputing. **II.** *n.* One who disputes or debates; a debater.
- dis-pu-ta-tion** (dis-pū-tā'shqn), *n.* [L. *disputatio*(n-).] The act of disputing or debating; verbal controversy; a discussion or debate; an academic exercise consisting of the arguing of a thesis between its maintainer and his opponents; also, conversation†. — **dis-pu-ta'tious** (-shus), *a.* Given to disputation; argumentative; contentious. — **dis-pu-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pu-ta'tious-ness**, *n.* — **dis-pu'ta-tive** (-pū'tā-tiv), *a.* Disputatious.
- dis-pute** (dis-pūt'), *v.*; -puted, -puting. [OF. *desputer* (F. *disputer*), < L. *disputare* (pp. *disputatus*), compute, examine, discuss, dispute, < *dis-*, apart, + *putare*, reckon: see *putative*.] **I.** *intr.* To engage in argument or discussion; often, to argue vehemently; wrangle or quarrel; hence, to contend. **II.** *tr.* To argue or debate about; discuss; also, to argue against; call in question; also, to contend with in argument; also, to quarrel or fight about; contest; also, to strive against; oppose. — **dis-pute'**, *n.* The act of disputing; argumentation; debate; verbal contention; a debate or controversy; a quarrel; also, strife or contest; a struggle. — **dis-put'er** (-pū'tēr), *n.*
- dis-qual-i-fi-ca-tion** (dis-kwōl'i-fī-kā'shqn), *n.* The act of disqualifying, or the state of being disqualified; also, something that disqualifies (as, "It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a certain wife, that speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him": Addison, in "Spectator," 608).
- dis-qual-i-fy** (dis-kwōl'i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *dis-*.] To deprive of qualification or fitness; render unfit; incapacitate; specif., to deprive of legal or other rights or privileges; pronounce unqualified.
- dis-quan-ti-ty** (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; -tied, -tying. [See *dis-*.] To diminish in quantity (obs. or rare: as, "Be then desired . . . A little to *disquantity* your train," Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 4. 270); also, to deprive of metrical quantity, as syllables.
- dis-qui-et** (dis-kwi'et), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To deprive of quiet, rest, or peace; disturb; make uneasy. — **dis-qui'et**, *n.* The reverse of quiet; disturbance; unrest; uneasiness. — **dis-qui'et**, *a.* Unquiet; uneasy. See Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 1. 171. [Now rare.] — **dis-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-qui'e-tude** (-e-tūd), *n.* A state of disquiet; uneasiness; also, a disquieting feeling or circumstance.
- dis-qui-si-tion** (dis-kwi-zish'qn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*(n-), < *disquirere*, inquire diligently, < *dis-*, apart, + *querere*, seek.] Investigation or research; an examination; also, a formal discourse or treatise in which a subject is examined and discussed; a dissertation. — **dis-quis'i-tive** (-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Pertaining or given to disquisition. — **dis-quis'i-tor**, *n.* The author of a disquisition.
- dis-rate** (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [See *dis-*.] To reduce to a lower rank.
- dis-re-gard** (dis-rē-gārd'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To pay no regard to; leave out of consideration; also, to treat without due regard, respect, or attention. — **dis-re-gard'**, *n.* Lack of regard or attention; neglect; also, lack of due or respectful regard. — **dis-re-gard'er**, *n.* — **dis-re-gard'ful**, *a.* Lacking in regard; neglectful; careless.
- dis-rel-ish** (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To destroy the relish or flavor of; also, to have a distaste for; dislike. — **dis-rel'ish**, *n.* Distaste; dislike: as, "taking his punishment with characteristic *disrelish*" (Amelia B. Edwards's "Thousand Miles up the Nile," xvi.).
- dis-re-mem-ber** (dis-rē-mem'bēr), *v. t. or i.* [See *dis-*.] To fail to remember; forget: as, "I *disremember* her name" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xiii.). [Colloq.]
- dis-re-pair** (dis-rē-pār'), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The state of being out of repair; impaired condition.
- dis-rep-u-ta-ble** (dis-rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Not reputable; having a bad reputation; discreditable; dishonorable. — **dis-rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **dis-rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **dis-rep-u'ta'tion** (-tā'shqn), *n.* Loss of or damage to reputation; disrepute. [Archaic.] — **dis-re-pute'** (-rē-pūt'), *n.* Ill repute; discredit.
- dis-re-spect** (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To regard or treat with the reverse of respect; regard or treat with contempt or rudeness. — **dis-re-spect'**, *n.* The reverse of respect; disesteem; rudeness. — **dis-re-spect'a-ble**, *a.* Not respectable. — **dis-re-spect-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **dis-re-spect'ful**, *a.* Characterized by disrespect; having or showing disrespect. — **dis-re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-re-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*
- dis-robe** (dis-rōb'), *v. t. or i.*; -robed, -robing. [See *dis-*.] To divest of or put off a robe; undress; strip. — **dis-robe'-ment**, *n.* — **dis-rob'er** (-rō'bēr), *n.*
- dis-root** (dis-rōf'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To unroof.
- dis-rōot** (dis-rōt'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To uproot; dislodge.
- dis-rupt** (dis-rupt'), *v. t.* [L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, < *dis-*, apart, + *rumpere*, break.] To break or rend asunder; break up. — **dis-rupt'**, *a.* Disrupted; rent asunder. — **dis-rup'tion** (-rup'shqn), *n.* The act of disrupting; disrupted state. — **dis-rup'tive**, *a.* Disrupting; pertaining to disruption. — **dis-rup'tor**, *n.* One who or that which disrupts; esp., a high explosive. — **dis-rup'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Disruption. — **dis-rup'ture**, *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. To disrupt.
- dis-sat-is-fac-tion** (dis-sat-is-fak'shqn), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of satisfaction; discontent or displeasure over something that comes short of one's wishes or expectations. — **dis-sat-is-fac'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction. — **dis-sat'is-fy** (-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. To render ill-satisfied, ill-pleased, or discontented. — **dis-sat'is-fied-ly**, *adv.*
- dis-seat** (dis-sēt'), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] To unseat.
- dis-sect** (dis-sekt'), *v. t.* [L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare*, < *dis-*, apart, + *secare*, cut.] To cut in pieces; cut apart (an animal body, plant, etc.) to examine the structure, relation of parts, or the like; also, to remove (an organ, etc.) by cutting; fig., to take apart; examine minutely part by part; analyze;

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, élect, agôný, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you,

divide or separate as if by cutting.—**dis-sect'**ed, *p. a.* In

bot., deeply cut into numerous segments, as a leaf; in *geol.*, cut up by irregular valleys, as a plateau.—**dis-sect'**-ible, *a.* Capable of being dissected.—**dis-sect'**-tion (-sek'shən), *n.* The act of dissecting; also, something that has been dissected.—**dis-sect'**or, *n.*



A Dissected Mountain-range, Utah.

dis-seize, **dis-seise** (dis-sēz'), *v. t.*; -seized, -seized, -seizing, -seising. [OF. *F. dessaisir*.] In law, to deprive (a person) of seisin or possession, esp. wrongfully or by force; oust; in general, to dispossess; rob.—**dis-sei-zee'**, **dis-sei-see'** (-sē-zē'), *n.* One who is dispossessed.—**dis-sei-zin**, **dis-sei-sin** (-zin), *n.* [OF. *dessaisine*.] In law, the act of dispossessing, or the state of being dispossessed.—**dis-sei-zor**, **dis-sei-sor**, *n.* One who dispossesses another.

dis-sem-blance¹ (di-sem'blāns), *n.* [OF. *dessemblance* (*F. dissemblance*).] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity; unlikeness. [Archaic.]

dis-sem-blance² (di-sem'blāns), *n.* Dissembling; dissimulation. [Archaic.]

dis-sem-ble (di-sem'bl), *v.*; -bled, -bling. [Appar. for earlier *dissimule*, < OF. *dissimuler*, < L. *dissimulare*: see *dissimulate*.] *I. tr.* To disguise, as by a misleading garb; give a false semblance to; conceal the real nature of; also, to let pass unnoticed; ignore; also, to put on the appearance of, or feign (as, "All this concern was *dissembled*": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," May 6). *II. intr.* To give a false impression; conceal one's motives, etc., under some pretense; speak or act hypocritically.—**dis-sem'bler**, *n.*—**dis-sem'bling-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sem-i-nate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare*, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow, *E. seminate*.] To scatter, as seed in sowing; spread abroad; diffuse; promulgate.—**dis-sem-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*—**dis-sem-i-na-tor**, *n.*

dis-sen-sion (di-sen'shən), *n.* [OF. *F. dissension*, < L. *dissensio*(-n-), < *dissentire*: see *dissent*.] Difference in sentiment or opinion; disagreement, esp. violent disagreement; discord; a contention or quarrel.

dis-sent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [OF. *F. dissenter*, < L. *dissentire*, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel.] To differ in sentiment or opinion; disagree; withhold assent; specif., to differ in religious opinion; reject the doctrines or authority of an established church; also, to differ in sense, nature, etc.—**dis-sent'**, *n.* Difference in sentiment or opinion; a declaration of disagreement; specif., separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity; also, difference in sense, nature, etc.—**dis-sent'er**, *n.* One who dissents, as from an established church; esp. [sometimes *cap.*], a person, now esp. a Protestant, who dissents from the Church of England.

dis-sen-tient (di-sen'shient), *n.* [L. *dissentiens* (-ent-), pp. of *dissentire*: see *dissent*.] *I. a.* Dissenting, esp. from the opinion of the majority. *II. n.* One who dissents.—**dis-sen'tience**, *n.*

dis-sent-ing (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* That dissents; dissentient; specif., disagreeing with the doctrines of an established church.—**dis-sent'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sen-tious (di-sen'shus), *a.* [For *dissensious*.] Full of or given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

dis-sep-i-ment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [L. *dissēpimentum*, < *dissēpire*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *sepire*, hedge in: see *septum*.] A partition or septum; esp., in *bot.*, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits, formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels.—**dis-sep-i-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.*

dis-sert (di-sert'), *v. i.* [L. *dissertus*, pp. of *dis-*



a. a. Dissertments.

serere, examine, discuss, discourse, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join.] To discourse on a subject. [Obs. or rare.]

dis-ser-tate (dis'er-tāt), *v. i.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, freq. of *disserere*: see *dissert*.] To treat of a subject in a discourse; make a dissertation.—**dis-ser-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *dissertatio*(-n-).] A formal discourse on a subject; a disquisition.—**dis'ser-ta-tor**, *n.*

dis-serve (dis-serv'), *v. t.*; -served, -serving. [See *dis-*.] To serve ill; do an ill turn to.—**dis-ser'vice** (-ser'vis), *n.* The reverse of service; harm; injury; an ill turn.—**dis-ser'-vice-a-ble**, *a.* Harmful; detrimental.

dis-sev-er (di-sev'ēr), *v.* [OF. *dessevrer*.] *I. tr.* To sever; separate; also, to divide into parts. *II. intr.* To part; separate.—**dis-sev-er-ance**, **dis-sev-er-a'tion** (-ā'shən), **dis-sev-er-ment**, *n.*

dis-si-dent (dis'i-dent), [L. *dissidens* (-ent-), pp. of *dissidere*, sit apart, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedere*, sit.] *I. a.* Differing; disagreeing; dissenting. *II. n.* One who differs, esp. in opinion or doctrine; a dissenter.—**dis-si-dence**, *n.*

dis-sight (dis-sit' or dis'sit), *n.* [See *dis-*.] An unsightly object; an eyesore. [Chiefly prov. Eng.]

dis-sil-i-ent (di-sil'i-ent), *a.* [L. *dissiliens* (-ent-), pp. of *dissilire*, fly apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *salire*, leap.] Flying or bursting asunder; in *bot.*, bursting open forcibly, as the ripe seed-vessels of some plants.—**dis-sil'i-ence**, **dis-sil'i-en-cy**, *n.*

dis-sim-i-lar (di-sim'i-lār), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Not similar; unlike; different.—**dis-sim-i-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Unlikeness; difference; also, a point of difference.—**dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sim-i-late (di-sim'i-lāt), *v. t. or i.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *similis*, like.] To make or become unlike.—**dis-sim-i-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* A making or becoming unlike; in *biol.*, catabolism; in *phonetics*, change of one of two similar sounds which would otherwise occur near together in a word (cf. *assimilation*).—**dis-sim'i-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.*

dis-sim-i-l-tude (di-sim'i-l'itūd), *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo*, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *similis*, like.] Unlikeness; difference; also, a point of difference.

dis-sim-u-late (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, disguise, conceal, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *simulare*, *E. simulate*.] *I. tr.* To disguise or conceal under a false semblance; dissemble. *II. intr.* To use dissimulation; dissemble; as, "He could neither simulate nor *dissimulate*." (H. James's "Europeans," x.).—**dis-sim-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *dissimulatio*(-n-).] The act of dissimulating; feigning; hypocrisy.—**dis-sim'u-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to dissimulation.—**dis-sim'u-la-tor** (-lā-tor), *n.*

dis-si-pate (di-si-pāt), *v.*; -pated, -pating. [L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, scatter abroad, disperse, demolish, squander, < *dis-*, apart, + *sipare*, supare, throw, scatter.] *I. tr.* To scatter in various directions; disperse; dispel; disintegrate; also, to squander; waste. *II. intr.* To become scattered or dispersed; be dispelled; disintegrate; also, to indulge in extravagant, intemperate, or dissolute pleasures; practise dissipation.—**dis'si-pat-ed** (-pā-ted), *p. a.* Indulging in or characterized by excessive devotion to pleasure; intemperate; dissolute.—**dis'si-pat-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis'si-pat-ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis-si-pa-tor** (-pā'shən), *n.* [L. *dissipatio*(-n-).] The act of dissipating, or the state of being dissipated; dispersion; disintegration; a wasting by misuse; also, mental distraction; a diversion; also, undue or vicious indulgence in pleasure; intemperance; dissolute mode of living.—**dis'si-pa-tive** (-pā-tiv), *a.* Tending to dissipate.—**dis'si-pa-tor** (-pā-tor), *n.*

dis-so-cia-ble (di-sō'shā-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissociated; separable; also, unsociable.

dis-so-cial (di-sō'shāl), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Unsociable; disinclined to or unsuitable for society.

dis-so-ci-ate (di-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare*, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *sociare*, join: see



Dissilient Capsule at the moment of bursting.

sociable. **I. tr.** To sever the association of; disunite; separate; in *chem.*, to subject to dissociation. **II. intr.** To withdraw from association; in *chem.*, to undergo dissociation. — **dis-so-ci-a'tion** (-si-ā'shən), *n.* [*L. dissociatio* (-*n.*)] The act of dissociating, or the state of being dissociated; disunion; in *chem.*, the reversible resolution or decomposition of a complex substance into simpler constituents, due to variation in the physical conditions, as when water heated to a very high temperature gradually decomposes into hydrogen and oxygen in such a way that upon a subsequent lowering of the temperature the liberated elements recombine and again form water; the separation of the molecule of an electrolyte into its constituent ions ('electrolytic dissociation'). — **dis-so'ci-a-tive** (-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to dissociate; causing dissociation.

dis-so-lu-ble (dis'ō-lū-bl or di-sol'ū-bl), *a.* [*L. dissolubilis*, < *dissolvere*: see *dissolve*.] Capable of being dissolved, decomposed, broken up, or undone.

dis-so-lute (dis'ō-lūt), *a.* [*L. dissolutus*, pp.: see *dissolve*.] Disunited† or disconnected†; relaxed† or weakened†; lax†, slack†, or negligent†; unrestrained (obs. or rare); now, indifferent to moral restraints; given over to dissipation or vicious courses; profligate; licentious. — **dis'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

dis-so-lu-tion (dis'ō-lū'shən), *n.* [*L. dissolutio* (-*n.*), < *dissolvere*: see *dissolve*.] The act of resolving into parts or elements, or the resulting state; disintegration; decomposition; also, reduction from a solid to a liquid form; liquefaction; solution in a liquid substance; a solution†; also, relaxation† or enfeeblement†; also, looseness in morals or conduct (obs. or rare); also, the undoing or breaking up of a tie, bond, union, etc.; also, the breaking up of an assembly or organization; dismissal; dispersal; also, a bringing or coming to an end; destruction; also, death or decease. — **dis'so-lu-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving dissolution.

dis-solve (di-zolv'), *v.*; -solved, -solving. [*L. dissolvere* (pp. *dissolutus*), < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loosen.] **I. tr.** To resolve into parts or elements, disintegrate, or decompose (now rare); also, to reduce to a liquid form; liquefy; melt; esp., to make a solution of in a liquid; also, to weaken† or enfeeble†; also, to loosen or set free (archaic); also, to undo (a tie or bond); break up (a connection, union, etc.); destroy the binding power of (as, "to frustrate and dissolve these magic spells": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1149); also, to solve or resolve (a question, etc.: archaic); also, to break up (an assembly or organization); dismiss; disperse; also, to bring to an end; destroy; dispel; also, to cause to die†. **II. intr.** To become dissolved; melt; become liquefied, esp. on immersion in a liquid; also, to lose binding force; also, to break up or disperse; also, to disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension. — **dis-solv'a-ble**, *a.* — **dis-sol'vent** (-zolv'ent), [*L. dissolvens* (-*ent-*), pp.] **I. a.** Dissolving; solvent. **II. n.** A solvent. — **dis-solv'er**, *n.* — **dis-solv'ing**, *p. a.* That dissolves. — **dissolving views**, pictures thrown on a screen by a magic lantern in such a way that they seem to dissolve one into another, without any interval between them. — **dis-solv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-so-nance (dis'ō-nāns), *n.* The quality of being dissonant; discord; a combination of dissonant or inharmonious sounds; an inharmonious or harsh sound; also, disagreement or incongruity.

dis-so-nant (dis'ō-nānt), *a.* [*L. dissonans* (-*ant-*), pp. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound, < *dis-*, apart, + *sonare*, sound.] Disagreeing or harsh in sound; discordant; also, out of harmony; incongruous; at variance. — **dis'so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-spread (di-sprəd'), *v.* See *dispread*.

dis-suade (di-swād'), *v. t.*; -suaded, -suading. [*L. dissuadere* (pp. *dissuasus*), < *dis-*, apart, + *suadere*, advise, urge.] To advise or urge against (an action, etc.: archaic); seek to deter (a person) from an action, etc., by advice (archaic); deter by advice or persuasion. — **dis-suad'er** (-swā'd'ēr), *n.* — **dis-sua'sion** (-swā'zhən), *n.* [*L. dissuasio* (-*n.*)] The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation against something. — **dis-sua'sive** (-siv). **I. a.** Tending to dissuade. **II. n.** A dissuasive speech or argument (as, "No dissuasives could alter her resolve": Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," ii.); anything dissuasive or intended to dissuade. — **dis-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.*

dis-syl-la-ble (di-sil'a-bl), *n.* [*F. dissyllabe*, < *L. dissyllabus*, < *Gr. δισύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *δι-*, two, + *συλλαβή*: see *syllable*.] A word of two syllables, as *virtue*. — **dis-syl-lab-ic** (dis-i-lab'ik), *a.*

dis-sym-met-ric, **dis-sym-met-ri-cal** (di-si-met'rik, -ri-kəl), *a.* [See *dis-*.] Not symmetric; also, having the same form but not superposable, as the right and left hands; reversely symmetric. — **dis-sym'me-try** (-sim'e-tri), *n.* Absence of symmetry; also, dissymmetric, or reversely symmetric, form or character.

dis-tad (dis'tad), *adv.* [See *distal* and -*ad*.] In *anat.*, toward the end or distal part.

dis-taff (dis'táf), *n.* [*AS. distæf*, appar. < *dis-*, akin to *LG. diesse*, bunch of flax on a distaff (cf. *dizen*), + *stæf*, *E. staff*².] A staff with a cleft end, formerly used for holding the wool, flax, etc., from which the thread was drawn in spinning by hand; an analogous part of a spinning-wheel, for holding flax to be spun; hence (with reference to the distaff as a woman's implement), the female sex; the female side of a family (also called *distaff side*, or *spindle side*, as opposed to *spear side*); a female heir; a woman.

dis-tain (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [*OF. destaindre* (*F. déteindre*), < *des-* (see *dis*) + *teindre*, < *L. tingere*, wet, dye, *E. tinge*.] To discolor; stain; sully. [Archaic.]

dis-tal (dis'təl), *a.* [= *F. distal*, < *L. distans*, *E. distant*.] Situated away from the point of origin or attachment, as of a limb or bone; terminal: opposed to *proximal*. — **dis'tal-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tance (dis'tāns), *n.* [*OF. F. distance*, < *L. distantia*.] The state or fact of being distant, as of one thing from another; remoteness; also, the extent of space intervening between things or points; a specified interval of space, as between two soldiers in a rank, two ranks of soldiers, or the combatants in a duel; a space measured back from the winning-post on a race-track, which a horse must have reached when the winning horse has finished the heat, in order to qualify for subsequent heats; also, the interval between two points of time; also, remoteness in any respect; remoteness in intercourse; reserve or aloofness; deferential aloofness; one's proper degree of aloofness (as, to keep one's *distance*); also, a distant point or place; the distant region; the distant part of a landscape, etc.; also, difference† or diversity†; disagreement† or dissension†; a quarrel†. — **dis'tance**, *v. t.*; -tanced, -tancing. To place at a distance; also, to cause to appear distant; also, to leave behind at a distance, as in a race; surpass; in *horse-racing*, to beat by at least a distance.

dis-tant (dis'tānt), *a.* [*OF. F. distant*, < *L. distans* (*distant-*), pp. of *distare*, stand apart, be distant, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *stare*, stand.] Separate or apart in space (as, a place an inch, or a mile, *distant*); also, far off or apart in space; not near at hand; remote; also, apart or far off in time; also, far apart in any respect, as in resemblance, kinship, etc.; also, reserved in intercourse; not familiar or cordial; also, different† or diverse†. — **dis'tant-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'tant-ness**, *n.*

dis-taste (dis-tāst'), *v.*; -tasted, -tasting. [See *dis-*.] **I. tr.** To dislike the taste of; dislike (archaic); also, to offend the taste of; displease or offend; also, to render distasteful†. **II. intr.** To offend the taste†; cause offense. — **dis-taste'**, *n.* Disrelish for food or drink (now rare); dislike or disinclination; also, annoyance† or offense†; a cause of annoyance†; also, dissension†. — **dis-taste'ful**, *a.* Full of dislike†; also, unpleasant to the taste; also, causing dislike, displeasing, or offensive (as, "The idea of limited monarchy was *distasteful* to the crowned heads of Europe at that time": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 3). — **dis-taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-tem-per¹ (dis-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [*ML. distemperare*, < *L. dis-* (see *dis*) + *temperare*, *E. temper*.] To disturb the temper or due proportions of; also, to derange physically or mentally; vex, trouble, or disquiet (archaic); also, to put out of proper condition (as, "Sin, that first *Distemper'd* all things": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 56); also, to intoxicate†. — **dis-tem-per**¹, *n.* Want of due proportion, as of parts or qualities†; also, deranged condition of body or mind; a disorder or disease; any of various diseases of animals, as a catarrhal disease of dogs or the disease called

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

strangles of horses, etc.; vexation or disquiet (archaic); also, disorder or disturbance; also, intoxication†.

dis-tem-per² (dis-tem'pér), *v. t.* [OF. *destemper* (F. *détremper*), < ML. *distemperare*, dilute, soak, another use of *distemperare*, E. *distemper*.] To dilute, dissolve, or soak (obs. or archaic); also, to paint in distemper.—**dis-tem-per**², *n.* A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with some binding medium, as yolk of egg mixed with water, usually executed upon a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, and chiefly employed for scene-painting, mural decoration, or the like; the pigment, or the ground, so prepared; a painting executed by this method.

dis-tem-per-a-ture (dis-tem'pér-a-tūr), *n.* [See *distemper*.] Distempered or disordered condition; disturbance of health, mind, or temper; disorder; also, intemperateness; excess. [Archaic.]

dis-tend (dis-tend'), *v.* [L. *distendere* (pp. *distensus*, LL. *distensus*), < *dis*, apart, + *tendere*, stretch, E. *tend*.] **I. tr.** To stretch apart or asunder; stretch out; also, to expand by stretching; dilate; swell out (something hollow and elastic). **II. intr.** To become distended; expand; swell out.—**dis-tend'er**, *n.*

dis-ten-si-ble (dis-ten'si-bl), *a.* [LL. *distensus*, pp.: see *distend*.] Capable of being distended.—**dis-ten-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

dis-tension, *n.* See *distention*.

dis-tent (dis-tent'), *a.* [L. *distentus*, pp.: see *distend*.] Distended. [Now rare.]

dis-tention, **dis-ten-sion** (dis-ten'shən), *n.* [L. *distentio*(-n-), < *distendere*: see *distend*.] The act of distending, or the state of being distended.

dis-tich (dis'tik), *n.* [L. *distichon*, < Gr. *διστίχον*, neut. of *διστίχος*, of two rows or lines, < *dis*, two, + *stichos*, row, line.] In *pros.*, a group of two lines of verse, usually making complete sense; a couplet; often, a riming couplet.

dis-ti-chous (dis'ti-kus), *a.* [L. *distichus*, < Gr. *διστίχος*; see *distich*.] Disposed in two opposite rows; in *bot.*, arranged alternately in two vertical rows on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves.—**dis'ti-chous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-till, **dis-till** (dis-til'), *v.*; *-tilled*, *-tilling*.

[L. *distillare* (pp. *distillatus*), for *destillare*, < *de*, down from, + *stillare*, drop, drip, < *stilla*, a drop.] **I. intr.** To fall in drops; trickle; exude; hence, to flow gently; also, to let fall drops; also, specif., to drop, pass, or condense as a distillate; become vaporized and then condensed in distillation; undergo distillation; also, to practise distillation.

II. tr. To let fall in drops; give forth in or as in drops; infuse; specif., to subject to a process of vaporization and subsequent condensation, as for purification or concentration; extract the volatile properties of by distillation; transform by distillation; drive (off or out) by distillation; extract or obtain by distillation.—**dis-till'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distilled.—**dis-till-late** (dis'ti-lāt or dis-til'āt), *n.* [L. *distillatus*, pp.] A product of distillation.—**dis-till-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *distillatio*(-n-).] The act or process of distilling, or the fact of being distilled; a dripping or trickling; a gentle dropping or flowing; specif., the volatilization or evaporation and subsequent condensation of a liquid, as when water is boiled in a retort and the steam is condensed in a cool receiver; the purification or concentration of a substance, the obtaining of the essence or volatile properties contained in it, or the separation of one substance from another, by such a process; the separation by such a process of two or more liquids with different boiling-points, the more volatile being driven off at lower temperatures and collected first ('fractional distillation'); the destruction or decomposition of a substance, as wood, coal, etc., by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved ('dry distillation' or 'destructive distillation'); also, a product of distilling; a distillate.—**dis-till-la-to-ry** (-til'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to distillation.—**dis-tilled'**, *p. a.* Subjected to distillation, as for purification or concentration; obtained or produced by distillation.—**dis-till'er**, *n.* One who or that which distills; one whose business it is to extract spirituous



Distichous Leaves.

liquors by distillation; an apparatus for distilling, esp. one for the distillation of salt water at sea.—**dis-til'ler-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The act or art of distilling†; also, a place or establishment where distilling, esp. the distilling of spirituous liquors, is carried on.—**dis-til'ment**, **dis-till'ment**, *n.* The act or process of distilling; also, the product of distilling.

dis-tinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*: see *distinguish*.] Distinguished as not being the same; not identical; separate; also, different in nature or qualities; dissimilar; also, clear to the senses or intellect; plain; definite; unmistakable; also, distinguishing clearly, as the vision; also, decorated or adorned (poetic: as, "Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead, *Distinct* with vivid stars inlaid," Tennyson's "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," 90).—**dis-tinc'tion** (-tingkt'shən), *n.* [L. *distinctio*(-n-), < *distinguere*.] Division† or separation†; also, a division† or section†; a class†; also, a marking off or distinguishing as different; a distinguishing characteristic; also, the recognizing or noting of differences; discrimination; a discrimination made between things as different; the faculty of observing differences†; also, the condition of being different; a difference; also, clearness† or distinctness†; also, a distinguishing or treating with special attention or favor; a mark of special favor; also, note or eminence; marked superiority; sometimes, distinguished appearance.—**dis-tinc'tive**, *a.* Distinguishing; serving to distinguish; characteristic.—**dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*—**dis-tinct'ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tinct'ness**, *n.*

dis-tin-gué (dēs-tān-gā), *a.* [F. (fem. *distinguée*).] Distinguished; having an air of distinction: said esp. of persons or their appearance, manners, etc.—**dis-tin-guish** (dis-ting'gish), *v.* [L. *distinguere* (pp. *distinctus*), separate, distinguish, set off, adorn, < *dis*, for *dis*, apart, + *-stingere* (= Gr. *σρίγειν*), prick: see *stick*², and cf. *instinct*, *extinguish*.] **I. tr.** To divide into separate parts†; divide one from another†; also, to divide into classes; classify; also, to mark off as different; also, to serve to separate as different; be a distinctive characteristic of; characterize; also, to recognize as distinct or different; discriminate; also, to perceive clearly by sight or other sense; discern; recognize; also, to single out for or honor with special attention (archaic); also, to make prominent, conspicuous, or eminent; sometimes, to adorn†. **II. intr.** To indicate or show a difference; also, to recognize or note differences; discriminate.—**dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.—**dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-tin'guished**, *p. a.* Conspicuous, marked, or signal; noted; eminent; famous; also, having an air of distinction; distinguished.—**Dis-tin-guished Service Cross**, a cross (instituted in 1918, and ranking below the Medal of Honor) awarded by the President of the U. S., or in his name, to any man or woman who while serving in any capacity with the army distinguishes himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy or under circumstances which do not justify the award of the Medal of Honor.—**Distinguished Service Medal**, a medal (instituted in 1918, and ranking below the Distinguished Service Cross) awarded by the President of the U. S. to any person who while serving in any capacity in the army distinguishes himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.—**dis-tin'guish-er**, *n.*—**dis-tin'guish-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tin'guish-ment**, *n.* The act of distinguishing, or the resulting state; also, something that distinguishes.

dis-tort (dis-tórt'), *v. t.* [L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquere*, < *dis*, apart, + *torquere*, twist.] To twist awry or out of shape; make crooked or deformed; fig., to pervert; misrepresent.—**dis-tort'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tort'ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis-tort'er**, *n.*—**dis-tor'tion** (-tór'shən), *n.* [L. *distor-tio*(-n-).] The act of distorting, or the state of being distorted; also, anything distorted.—**dis-tor'tion-al**, *a.*

dis-tract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [L. *distractus*, pp. of *distrahere*, < *dis*, apart, + *trahere*, draw.] To draw apart†; also, to rend by dissension or strife; also, to divide (the mind, at-

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; †, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tention, etc.) between different objects; perplex or bewildered; disturb or trouble greatly in mind; also, to derange mentally; craze; also, to draw away or divert, as the mind or attention.—**dis-tract'**, *a.* [L. *distractus*, pp.: cf. *distractum*.] Distracted. [Archaic.]—**dis-trac'ted**, *p. a.* Rent by dissension or strife; also, divided by conflicting interests, as the mind; perplexed or bewildered; much disturbed or troubled mentally; also, mentally deranged; crazed; mad.—**dis-trac'ted-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-trac't'er**, *n.*—**dis-trac't-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-trac'tion** (-trak'shən), *n.* [L. *distractio* (n-).] The act of distracting, or the state of being distracted; division or disorder due to dissension; tumult; division, as of mind, between conflicting interests; perplexity or bewilderment; violent disturbance of mind; mental derangement, or madness; also, diversion of the mind or attention; also, something that distracts or diverts the mind.—**dis-trac'tive**, *a.* Tending to distract.

dis-train (dis-trān'), *v.* [OF. *destreindre*, press, oppress, constrain, < L. *distringere* (pp. *distractus*), draw asunder, detain, hinder, ML. constrain, coerce, < L. *dis-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight.] **I. tr.** To pull apart or off; press† or squeeze†; distress† or oppress†; constrain† or compel†; in *law*, to constrain by seizing and holding goods, etc., to pay a debt, discharge an obligation, etc.; levy a distress upon, as for unpaid rent. **II. intr.** In *law*, to levy a distress.—**dis-train'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be distrained.—**dis-train'er**, **dis-train'or**, *n.*—**dis-train'ment**, *n.*—**dis-train't'** (-trānt'), *n.* In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

dis-trait (dēs-trā), *a.* [F., pp. of *distraine*, < L. *distrahere*: see *distract*.] Abstracted in thought; absent-minded: as, "So much *distrain* he was, that all could see That something was the matter" (Byron's "Don Juan," xvi. 30).—**dis-traité** (-trāt), *a.* [F.] Fem. of *distrain*.

dis-traught (dis-trāt'), *a.* [Var. of *distract*, *a.*] Distracted; bewildered; deeply agitated mentally; crazed.

dis-tress (dis-tres'), *n.* [OF. *destrece* (F. *détresse*), < L. *distractus*, pp.: see *distrain*.] Pressure†; stress†; constraint†; also, great pain, anxiety, or sorrow; acute suffering; affliction; trouble; a state of extreme necessity; the state of a ship requiring immediate assistance, as because of accident; in *law*, the act of distraining; the legal seizure of the goods of another as security or satisfaction for debt, etc.; also, the thing seized.—**dis-tress'**, *v. t.* [OF. *destresser*, *destrecier*.] To subject to pressure, stress, or strain; embarrass or exhaust by strain; also, to constrain; also, to afflict with pain, anxiety, or sorrow; trouble sorely; make miserable; worry or bother; in *law*, to levy a distress upon.—**dis-tress'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tress'ful**, *a.* Full of distress; feeling or indicating distress; also, causing or involving distress.—**dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tress'ful-ness**, *n.*—**dis-tress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-trib-ute (dis-trib'üt), *v. t.*; -uted, -uting. [L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, < *dis-*, apart, + *tribuere*, grant, give, pay.] To divide and bestow in shares; deal out; allot; also, to disperse through a space or over an area; spread; scatter; also, to divide into parts of distinct character; also, to divide into classes; classify; also, to sort out according to kind, as printing-types; in *logic*, to employ (a term) in its full extension.—**dis-trib'ut-a-ble**, *a.*—**dis-trib'ut-er**, *n.* Same as *distributor*.—**dis-trib'u'tion** (-tri-bū'shən), *n.* [L. *distributio* (n-).] The act of distributing, or the state or manner of being distributed; dealing out; allotment; dispersion; scattering; diffusion; division and arrangement; classification; sorting, as of type; also, that which is distributed; in *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among its members or among the factors of production; also, the dispersion of commodities among consumers; in *logic*, the use of a term in its full extension; in *arch.*, the arrangement of the parts of a building.—**dis-trib'u'tion-al**, *a.*—**dis-trib'u'tive** (-ū-tiv), [LL. *distributivus*.] **I. a.** That distributes; characterized by or pertaining to distribution; in *gram.* and *logic*, having reference to each individual of a group or class considered separately. **II. n.** In *gram.*, a distributive word, as *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*.—**dis-trib'u'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-trib'u'tive-ness**, *n.*—**dis-trib'u'tor**, *n.* [L.] One who or that which distributes; one engaged in and con-

trolling the general distribution or marketing of some manufactured article or other commodity; a device or apparatus for distributing.

dis-strict (dis'trikt), *n.* [F. *district*, < ML. *districtus*, territory under jurisdiction, < *distringere*, constrain, coerce: see *distrain*.] A division of territory, as of a country, state, county, etc., marked off for administrative, electoral, or other purposes; in general, a region or locality.—**dis'trict**, *v. t.* To divide into districts.

dis-trust (dis-trust'), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The reverse of trust; doubt; suspicion.—**dis-trust'**, *v. t.* To feel distrust of; regard with doubt or suspicion.—**dis-trust'er**, *n.*—**dis-trust'ful**, *a.* Full of distrust; doubtful; suspicious.—**dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-tune (dis-tūn'), *v. t.*; -tuned, -tuning. [See *dis-*.] To put out of tune: as, "This frets my faith, *Distunes* me into discord with myself" (Swinburne's "Bothwell," i. 1).

dis-turb (dis-tərb'), *v. t.* [OF. *desturber*, < L. *disturbare*, < *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, disturb, < *turba*, disorder, tumult.] To throw into commotion or disorder; agitate; disorder; disarrange; unsettle; also, to interrupt the quiet, rest, or peace of; disquiet; also, to agitate the mind of; perplex; trouble; also, to interfere with; interrupt; hinder; throw out of course.—**dis-turb'ance**, *n.* [OF. *desturbance*.] The act of disturbing, or the state of being disturbed; also, an instance of this; a commotion; specif., an outbreak of disorder; a breach of public peace; in *law*, interference with the peaceful exercise of a right or privilege.—**dis-turb'er**, *n.*—**dis-turb'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tyle (dis'til or di'stil). [Gr. *di-*, two, + *στυλος*, pillar, column.] In *arch.*: **I. a.** Having two columns, as a portico. **II. n.** A distyle portico.

di-sul-phate (di-sul'fāt), *n.* [See *di-*.] In *chem.*, a salt of disulphuric acid; also, a bisulphate.—**di-sul'phide** (-fid or -fid), *n.* In *chem.*, a bisulphide.—**di-sul-phu'ric** (-fū'rik), *a.* In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a crystalline acid, H₂S₂O₇, obtained when sulphur trioxide is dissolved in sulphuric acid.

dis-u-nion (dis-ū'nyən), *n.* [See *dis-*.] Severance of union; separation; disjunction; also, want of union; dissension.—**dis-u'nion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of disunionists.—**dis-u'nion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion; in U. S. politics during the Civil War period, an advocate of the disruption of the U. S.; in English politics, an advocate of the repeal or modification of the Act of Union with Ireland.—**dis-u-nite'** (-ū-nit'), *v.*; -nited, -niting. **I. tr.** To sever the union of; separate; disjoin; set at variance, or alienate. **II. intr.** To part; fall asunder.—**dis-u'ni-ty** (-ū-ni-ti), *n.* Lack of unity; disunion.

dis-use (dis-ūz'), *v. t.*; -used, -using. [OF. *desuser*.] To cease to use; discontinue the use or practice of; also, to disaccustom to or wean from some use or practice†; also, to misuse†.—**dis-use'** (-ūs'), *n.* Discontinuance of use or practice; the state of being no longer in use; desuetude.

dis-u-til-i-ty (dis-ū-til'i-ti), *n.* [See *dis-*.] The opposite of utility; the quality of causing inconvenience or harm; injuriousness.—**dis-u'ti-lize** (-ū-ti-liz), *v. t.*; -lized, -lizing. To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

dis-val-ue (dis-val'ü), *v. t.*; -ued, -uing. [See *dis-*.] To depreciate; disparage. See Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," v. 1. 221. [Now rare.]

dis-war-ren (dis-wor'en), *v. t.* [See *dis-*.] In *Eng. law*, to deprive (land) of the character of a warren; make common.

di-syl-la-ble (di-sil'a-bl or di-), etc. Same as *dissyllable*, etc.

dis-yoke (dis-yōk'), *v. t.*; -yoked, -yoking. [See *dis-*.] To free from or as from a yoke.

di-ta (dē'tā), *n.* [Philippine.] An apocynaceous tree, *Alstonia scholaris*, of tropical Asia and elsewhere, the bark of which is used medicinally as a tonic and antiperiodic; also, the bark.

ditch (dich), *n.* [ME. *dich*, var. of *dic*, AS. *dic*, E. *dike*.] A long, narrow hollow made in the earth by digging, as one for draining or irrigating land or one dug round the rampart or wall of a fortification; a trench; hence, any similar hollow or open passage, as a natural channel or waterway; also, a bank or ridge of earth, such as is thrown up in digging a trench (now prov.).—**ditch**, *v. I. tr.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by or surround with a ditch; also, to throw

into or as into a ditch, as a railroad-train. **II. intr.** To dig or repair ditches.—**ditch'er**, *n.*—**ditch'-wa'ter**, *n.* Foul water, as found in ditches.

di-the-ism (di'thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *di-*, two, + *theos*, god.] Belief in two supreme gods; esp., belief in the existence of two independent antagonistic principles, one good and the other evil.—**di'the-ist**, *n.*—**di-the-is'tic**, *a.*

dith-er (di'thēr), *v. i.* [Var. of *didder*.] To tremble; shiver; quiver; vibrate. [Chiefly prov. Eng.]—**dith'er**, *n.* **di-thi-on-ic** (di'thī-on'ik or di-thī-), *a.* [See *di-¹* and *thionic*.] In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to an acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, not known in the pure state, but forming recognized salts.

dith-y-ramb (dith'i-ramb or -ram), *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, < Gr. *δithyραμβος*; origin unknown.] A Greek choral song of vehement or wild character and usually irregular in form, orig. in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus; hence, any poem or other composition having similar characteristics.—**dith-y-ram'bic** (-ram'bik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dithyramb; wildly enthusiastic; wildly irregular in form.

diti-tany (dit'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [OF. *ditan* (F. *dictame*), < L. *dictamnus*, < Gr. *δικταμνος*, said to be so called from Mount Dicte in Crete, where it abounded.] A menthaceous plant, *Origanum dictamnus* ('dittany of Crete'), formerly in high repute for its alleged medicinal virtues; also, a rutaceous plant, *Dictamnus albus*, cultivated for its showy flowers; also, a menthaceous plant, *Cunila origanoides*, of North America, bearing clusters of purplish flowers.

diti-tied (dit'id), *p. a.* Composed or sung as a ditty.

diti-to (dit'ō). [It. *ditto* (now *detto*), said, aforesaid, < L. *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say.] **I. n.**; pl. *ditto*s (-ōz). The aforesaid; the same: a term used in accounts, lists, etc., to avoid repetition, often abbreviated *do.*, or expressed by two marks ("). Also (colloq.), a duplicate or copy (as, "Rip's son and heir, who was the *ditto* of himself": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle); also, cloth of the same color and material throughout; *pl.*, a suit made of such cloth. **II. adv.** As already stated; likewise.—**diti'to**, *v. t.*; *-toed*, *-toing*. To duplicate; copy.

diti-tog-ra-phy (di-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *διττός*, twofold, double: see *-graphy*.] The unintentional repetition of a letter or word, or of a series of letters or words, in writing; also, the resulting passage or reading: opposed to *haplography*.—**diti-to-graph-ic** (dit-ō-graf'ik), *a.*

diti-ty (dit'i), *n.*; pl. *ditties* (-iz). [OF. *dite*, *ditie*, < L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dicere*, pronounce, dictate, compose: see *dictate*, *v.*] A poem intended to be sung; a song; a short, simple song; also, the words of a song, as distinguished from the music; hence, theme† or subject†.—**diti'ty**, *v.*; *-tied*, *-tying*. **I. intr.** To sing a ditty. **II. tr.** To compose or sing as a ditty.

diti-ty=bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bag used by sailors to hold sewing implements and other necessities.—**diti'ty=box**, *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

di-u-re-sis (di-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διουρείν*, pass urine, < *διᾶ*, through, + *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὐρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, excessive discharge of urine.—**di-u-ret'ic** (-ret'ik). [LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. *διουρητικός*.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Exciting the secretion or discharge of urine, as a medicinal substance. **II. n.** A diuretic medicine or agent.

di-ur-nal (di-ēr'nal). [LL. *diurnalis*, < L. *diurnus*, of the day, daily, < *dies*, day: cf. *journal*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to each day; daily; also, lasting but a day; ephemeral; also, of or belonging to the daytime; active by day, as certain birds and insects; opening by day and closing by night, as certain flowers. **II. n.** A diary (archaic); a daily or other newspaper (archaic); a service-book containing the offices for the day hours of prayer; a diurnal bird or insect.—**di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.*

di-u-tur-nal (di-ū-tēr'nal), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*, < *diu*, for a long time, akin to *dies*, day.] Of long duration.—**di-u-tur'ni-ty** (-ni-ti), *n.*

div (dēv), *n.* [Pers. *div*.] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a demon; an evil genius.

di-va (dē'vā), *n.*; pl. *divas*, It. *dive* (-vā). [It., < L. *diva*, goddess: see *divine*.] A distinguished female singer; a prima donna.

di-va-gate (di'vā-gāt), *v. i.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [LL. *divagatus*, pp. of *divagari*, < L. *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering, E. *vague*.] To wander; stray.—**di-va-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* A wandering or straying; a digression.

di-va-lent (di-vā'lent or div'a-), *a.* [See *di-¹* and *-valent*.] Same as *bivalent*.

di-van (di-van'), *n.* [Turk. *divān* = Ar. *diwān*, < Pers. *diwān*.] A council of state in Turkey and other Oriental countries; any council; also, an Oriental council-chamber, judgment-hall, audience-chamber, or bureau of state; also, a long cushioned seat against a wall, as in Oriental countries; a sofa or couch (commonly pron. *di'van* or *di-van'*); also, a smoking-room, as in connection with a tobacco-shop (as, "She . . . directed him to the cigar *divan* on the other side of the street": Trollope's "Warden," xvi.); also, a collection of Persian or other Oriental poems, esp. a series by a single author.

di-var-i-cate (di-var'i-kāt), *v.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare*, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *varicare*, straddle, < *varus*, bent.] **I. tr.** To stretch (the legs, etc.) widely apart; also, to divide into branches. **II. intr.** To spread apart; branch; diverge; in *bot.* and *zool.*, to branch at a wide angle.—**di-var'i-cate**, *a.* Spread apart; widely divergent; in *bot.* and *zool.*, branching at a wide angle.—**di-var'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*—**di-var-i-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*

dive (div), *v.*; pret. *dived* (sometimes *dove*), pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [In form < AS. *dīfan*, tr., dip, < *dūfan*, intr., dive, sink, but with sense due rather to *dūfan*; ult. akin to E. *dip* and *deep*.] **I. intr.** To plunge head first, as into water; plunge deeply; also, to penetrate suddenly into anything, as with the hand; fig., to enter deeply into anything; also, to dart; in *aeronautics*, of an aeroplane, to plunge downward at a greater angle than when gliding. **II. tr.** To plunge; also, to plunge into or through (something: rare).—**dive**, *n.* An act of diving; a downward plunge of an aeroplane (see *dive*, *v. i.*); a sudden dart; also, a low place of resort, as for drinking, gambling, etc. (colloq.).

—**div-er** (di'vēr), *n.* One who or that which dives; one who does work under water in a special dress or armor; any of various birds that habitually dive, as loons, grebes, etc. (as, the great northern *diver*, the common loon, *Colymbus torquatus*: see *loon*²).

di-verge (di-vēr'j or di-), *v.*; *-verged*, *-verging*. [L. *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *vergere*, incline, E. *verge*².] **I. intr.** To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off; hence, to take different courses or a different course; deviate; differ in opinion or character. **II. tr.** To cause to diverge.—**di-ver'gence** (-vēr'jens), *n.* The act, fact, or amount of diverging. Also **di-ver'gen-cy**.—**di-ver'gent**, *a.* Diverging; deviating; also, pertaining to divergence.—**di-ver'gent-ly**, **di-ver'ging-ly**, *adv.*

di-vers (di'vērz), *a.* [ME. *divers* (also *diverse*), < OF. F. *divers*, < L. *diversus*, lit. 'turned different ways,' pp. of *divertere*: see *divert*.] Diverse†; also, several or sundry (sometimes used pronominally: as, *divers* of them).

di-verse (di-vers', di-vers', or di'vēr), *a.* [Var. of *divers*, but now associated more directly with L. *diversus*.] Different in kind, form, character, etc.; unlike; also, of various kinds or forms; multifarious; also, diverse†.—**di-verse'ly**, *adv.*—**di-verse'ness**, *n.*

di-ver-si-fi-ca-tion (di-vēr'si-fi-kā'shən or di-), *n.* The act of diversifying; diversified state or form.

di-ver-si-form (di-vēr'si-fōrm or di-), *a.* Diverse or differing in form; of various forms.

di-ver-si-fy (di-vēr'si-fi or di-), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [OF. F. *diversifier*, < ML. *diversificare*, < L. *diversus*, diverse, + *facere*, make.] To make diverse, as in form or character; give variety or diversity to; variegate.

di-ver-sion (di-vēr'shən or di-), *n.* [ML. *diversio*(-n-), < L. *divertere*: see *divert*.] The act of diverting or turning aside, as from a course; also, a feat intended to draw off attention from a point aimed at, as in a military attack; also, distraction from business, care, etc.; recreation; entertainment; amusement; a pastime.

di-ver-si-ty (di-vēr'si-ti or di-), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *diversité* (F. *diversité*), < L. *diversus*: see *divers*, *diverse*.] The state or fact of being diverse; difference or unlikeness;

variety or multiformity; also, a point of difference; also, a particular variety.

di-vers-ly (dī'vēr-z-lī), *adv.* In divers or various ways.
di-vert (di-vért' or dī-), *v.* [OF. F. *divertir*, < L. *divertere*, turn or go different ways, turn aside, separate, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *vertere*, turn.] **I. tr.** To turn aside, or from a path or course; deflect; also, to draw off to a different object, purpose, etc.; also, to distract from serious occupation; entertain or amuse (as, "I diverted myself with talking to my parrot": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 8).

II. intr. To turn aside; deviate.—**di-vert'er**, *n.*—**di-vert'-i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being diverted.

di-ver-tic-u-lum (dī-vēr-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [L. *diverticulum*, for *deverticulum*, < *devertere*, turn aside, < *de*, from, + *vertere*, turn.] In *anat.*, a blind tubular sac or process, branching off from a canal or cavity.—**di-ver-tic'-u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

di-ver-ti-men-to (dē-ver-tē-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *-ti* (-tē). [It.] Any of various pieces of music, as a potpourri or fantasia or an episode in a fugue.

di-vert-ing (di-vért'ing or dī-), *p. a.* That diverts; entertaining; amusing.—**di-vert'ing-ly**, *adv.*

di-ver-tise-ment (di-vért'tiz-ment), *n.* [F. *divertissement*.] Diversion; amusement; also, an entertainment; a divertimento (ballet, etc.). [Archaic.]

di-ver-tisse-ment (dē-ver-tēs-mōn), *n.* [F., < *divertir*: see *divert*.] A diversion or entertainment; esp., a short ballet or other performance given between or in the course of acts or longer pieces; also, a divertimento.

di-ver-tive (di-vért'iv or dī-), *a.* Serving to divert; amusing.

Di-ves (dī'vēz), *n.* [L. *dives*, rich (as applied in the Vulgate).] The rich man of the parable in Luke, xvi. 19-31: hence used of any rich man.

di-vest (di-vest' or dī-), *v. t.* [Var. of *devest*, conformed to the equivalent ML. *divestire*.] To strip of clothing, etc.; disrobe; fig., to strip or deprive of anything; dispossess; rid; also, to put off or lay aside (clothing, etc.); in *law*, to take away or alienate (property, etc.).—**di-vest'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being divested.—**di-ves'ti-ture** (-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* The act of divesting, or the state of being divested. Also **di-vest'ment**.

di-vette (dē-vet), *n.* [F.] A lesser diva; a female singer of the music-halls, the musical comedy stage, or the like.

di-vid-a-ble (di-vī'dā-bl), *a.* Capable of being divided.

di-vid (di-vid'), *v.*; *-vied*, *-viding*. [L. *dividere* (pp. *divisus*), force asunder, cleave, part, distribute, < *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, + *-videre*, perhaps akin to Skt. *vidh-*, bore through, pierce.] **I. tr.** To separate into parts; also, to pass through or across; also, to mark off or arrange in parts; graduate (a rule, etc.); also, to separate (a legislature, etc.) into two groups in ascertaining the vote on a question; also, to separate or part from each other or from something else; sunder; cut off; also, to distinguish or discriminate; also, to distinguish the kinds of; classify; also, to separate in opinion or feeling; cause to disagree; perplex, as by conflicting opinions; also, to deal out in parts; apportion; distribute; share; in *math.*, to separate into equal parts by the process of division; also, to be a divisor of, without a remainder. **II. intr.** To make separation; also, to become divided or separated; undergo division; part; become disunited; differ in opinion or feeling; also, to vote by separating into two groups.—**di-vid'e**, *n.* The act of dividing; also, a ridge of land dividing two drainage-areas (as, the Great Divide, the Rocky Mountain range); a watershed.—**di-vid'ed** (-vī'ded), *p. a.* Separated into or marked off in parts (as, a divided ship, one divided into two parts, so as to resemble a pair of exceedingly loose trousers); also, separated or sundered; separate; also, disunited in opinion or feeling; also, distributed among a number of things or persons; in *bot.*, of a leaf, cut into distinct portions by incisions which extend to the midrib or the base.—**di-vid'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**di-vid'ed-ness**, *n.*

div-i-dend (div'i-dend), *n.* [L. *dividendum*, a thing to be divided, neut. gerundive of *dividere*: see *divide*.] A sum to be divided; a sum to be divided as profit among shareholders, etc.; a sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among the creditors; also, a share of anything divided, esp. an individual share of divided profits; in *math.*, a number or

quantity to be divided by another number or quantity (the divisor).

di-vid-er (di-vī'dēr), *n.* One who or that which divides; pl., a pair of compasses as used for dividing lines, measuring, etc.

div-i-div-i (div'i-div'i), *n.* [Carib.] A shrub or small tree, *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, of tropical America, the astringent pods of which are much used in tanning and dyeing; also, the pods; also, the related species *C. tinctoria*, or its pods.

di-vid-u-al (di-vid'ū-al), *a.* [L. *dividuus*, < *dividere*: see *divide*.] Divisible or divided; also, separate or distinct; also, distributed or shared (as, "The moon . . . her reign With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds" Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 382).—**di-vid'ū-al-ly**, *adv.*

div-i-a-ble (di-vī'nā-bl), *a.* Capable of being divined.

div-i-na-tion (div-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [L. *divinatio* (n-).] The act of divining; the discovering of what is obscure or the foretelling of future events, as by supernatural means; augury; a prophecy; also, instinctive prevision; conjecture.

div-i-na-tor (div'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [LL.] One who divines, or practises divination.—**di-vin-a-to-ry** (di-vin'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to a diviner or to divination.

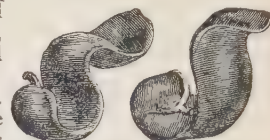
di-vine (di-vīn'). [OF. *devin*, *divin*, F. *divin* (as *n.*, OF. F. *devin*, soothsayer), < L. *divinus*, divine, divinely inspired, prophetic (as *n.*, soothsayer, ML. theologian), < *divus*, divine (as *n.*, *divus*, god, fem. *diva*, goddess); akin to *deus*, god: see *deity*.] **I. a.**; compar. *diviner*, superl. *divinest*. Of or pertaining to a god, esp. the Supreme Being; also, addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred; also, proceeding from God (as, the *divine* right of kings, the right to rule derived directly from God, not from the consent of the people, claimed for legitimate kings according to a doctrine now exploded); also, being a god, or God; godlike; characteristic of or befitting deity; heavenly; celestial; hence, of superhuman or surpassing excellence; also, pertaining to divinity or theology. **II. n.** A soothsayer; also, one versed in divinity; a theologian; a priest or clergyman (as, "It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," i. 2. 16).—**di-vine'**, *v.*; *-vined*, *-vining*. [OF. F. *deviner*, < L. *divinare*, < *divinus*.] **I. tr.** To discover or declare (something obscure or future), as by supernatural means; prophesy; also, to perceive by intuition or insight; conjecture; also, to portend (obs. or archaic); also, to make *divine* (as, "She . . . seem'd of Angels race, Living on earth like Angell new *divinde*": Spenser's "Daphnaïda," 214). **II. intr.** To use or practise divination; prophesy; also, to have perception by intuition or insight; conjecture.—**di-vine'ly**, *adv.*—**di-vine'ness**, *n.*—**di-vin'er** (-vī'nēr), *n.* One who divines; a soothsayer; a prophet; a conjecturer.—**di-vin'er-ess**, *n.* [OF. F. *devineresse*.] A female diviner or soothsayer.

div-ing-bee-tle (dī'ving-bē'tl), *n.* Any of various predaceous coleopterous beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*, that live habitually in water, and frequently dive to the bottom.

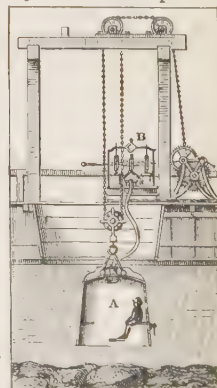
div-ing-bell (dī'ving-bel), *n.* A heavy vessel, orig. bell-shaped, having the bottom open, and filled with air, in which persons may descend and work below the surface of the water.

di-vin-ing-rod (di-vī'ning-rod), *n.* A rod used in divining; esp., a forked stick, commonly of hazel, supposed to be useful in locating spots where water, metal, etc., may be found underground; a dowsing-rod.

di-vin-i-ty (di-vin'i-tī), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *devinite* (F. *divinité*), < L. *divinitas*.] The quality of being divine; divine nature; deity;



Pods of Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).



Diving-bell. — A, the bell; B, pump for introducing fresh air.

godhood; also, a divine being, or god (as, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will": Shakspere's "Hamlet," v. 2. 10); [*cap.*] the Deity; fig. [*L. c.*], an object of adoration; also, godlike character; supreme excellence; also, the science of divine things; theology.—**divinity circuit**, a flexible leather bookbinding with projecting flaps which inclose the edges of the book: much used for binding Bibles, etc.

div-i-nize (div'i-niz), *v. t.*; *-nized, -nizing*. [*F. diviniser, < divin: see divine, a.*] To make divine; deify.—**div'i-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shən), *n.*

di-vis-i-ble (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* [*LL. divisibilis*.] Capable of being divided.—**di-vis-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **di-vis-i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

di-vi-sion (di-viz'hən), *n.* [*L. divisio(n)-*] The act of dividing, or the state of being divided; partition; a marking off or arranging in parts; the separation of a legislature, etc., into two groups, in taking a vote; the execution of a rapid and florid melodic passage (conceived as the elaboration of a series of long tones by the division of each tone into several short ones)†, or such a passage itself (see Shakspere's "1 Henry IV.," iii. 1. 211); a separation from each other or from something else; analysis or classification; separation by difference of opinion or feeling; apportionment, distribution, or sharing; disposition† or arrangement (see Shakspere's "Othello," i. 1. 23); also, something that divides; a dividing line or mark; a partition; also, one of the parts into which a thing is divided; a section; one of the parts into which a country or the like is divided for political, administrative, judicial, military, or other purposes; a unit of organization in an army or fleet; one of the main subdivisions of an army, next in importance below an army-corps, as one comprising two or three brigades of infantry and a certain amount of cavalry, artillery, etc.; in *math.*, the act or process of dividing a number or quantity into equal parts; the process or method of finding how many times one number or quantity (the divisor) is contained in another (the dividend).—**di-vi'sion-al**, **di-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.*

di-vi-sive (di-vi'siv), *a.* Serving or tending to divide.—**di-vi'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**di-vi'sive-ness**, *n.*

di-vi-sor (di-vi'zər), *n.* [*L. a divider*.] In *math.*, a number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided; also, a number or quantity contained in another number or quantity a certain number of times, without a remainder.

di-vor-ce (di-vōrs'), *n.* [*OF. F. divorce, < L. divortium, < divortere, divertere, separate: see divert.*] A legal dissolution of the marriage relation; in the strictest sense, an absolute legal dissolution of the marriage bond ('absolute divorce'), but in a broader sense including also a judicial separation of man and wife, or termination of cohabitation, without dissolution of the marriage bond ('limited divorce' or 'divorce from bed and board'); any formal separation of man and wife according to established custom, as among uncivilized tribes; a judicial declaration of the nullity of a supposed marriage; hence, a complete separation of any kind (as, the *divorce* of church and state).—**di-vor-ce'**, *v. t.*; *-vorced, -vorcing*. [*OF. F. divorcer.*] To separate by divorce; put away (one's husband or wife) by divorce; fig., to separate; cut off (as, "a priest and a soldier, two classes of men circumstantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of life": Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," iii. 3); put away; repudiate.—**di-vor-cé** (dē-vōr-sā), *n.* [*F., prop. pp. of divorcer.*] A divorced man.—**di-vor-cé-able**, *a.* That may be divorced.—**di-vor-cee** (di-vōr-sē'), *n.* [*See -ee.*] A divorced person.—**di-vor-cée** (dē-vōr-sā), *n.* [*F., fem. of divorcé.*] A divorced woman.—**di-vor-ce-ment**, *n.* The act of divorcing; divorce. See Deut. xxiv. 1.—**di-vor-cer**, *n.*

div-ot (div'ət), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A piece of turf, or a sod, as for covering a cottage (chiefly Sc.); in *golf*, a piece of turf cut out with a club in making a stroke.

di-vul-gate (di-vul'gāt or di-), *v. t.*; *-gated, -gating*. [*L. divulgatus, pp. of divulgare: see divulge.*] To make publicly known; publish abroad.—**div-ul-ga-tion** (div-ul-gā'shən), *n.* [*LL. divulgatio(n)-*] The act of divulging, or the state of being divulged.—**di-vul'ga-to-ry** (-gā-tō-ri), *a.*

di-vulge (di-vul'j or di-), *v.*; *-vulged, -vulging*. [*L. divulgare, < di-, for dis-, apart, + vulgare, spread among the multitude: see vulgate.*] *I. tr.* To make publicly known†; publish†; also, to disclose or reveal (something private, secret, or previously unknown: as, "I divulged the news of our misfortune," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," ii.). *II. intr.* To become known.—**di-vulge-ment**, **di-vul'gence** (-vul'jəns), *n.*—**di-vul'ger**, *n.*

di-vul-sion (di-vul'shən), *n.* [*L. divulsio(n)-, < divellere, tear asunder, < di-, for dis-, apart, + vellere, pluck.*] A tearing asunder; violent separation.—**di-vul'sive**, *a.*

di-wan, **de-wan** (dē-wān'), *n.* [*Ar. and Pers. diwān: see diwan.*] A diwan; also, in India, any of certain officials or servants, as a minister of finance formerly appointed under Mohammedan governments, a chief minister of a native state, a native steward of a business house, etc.

Dix-ie¹ (dik'si), *n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] A popular name for the Southern States of the U. S. (also called *Dixie's Land*); also, any of several songs with this name, esp. one by D. D. Emmett (1859) which became a popular Confederate war-song.

dix-ie² (dik'si), *n.* [*Of East Indian origin.*] In British army use, a pot or kettle used in field service.

dix-it (dik'sit), *n.* [*L., 'he has said.'*] An utterance or statement.

diz-en (diz'n or di'zn), *v. t.* [*Prob. akin to dis- in distaff.*] To put flax, etc., on (a distaff) for spinning†; also, to deck with clothes or finery; bedizen.—**diz'en-ment**, *n.*

diz-zy (diz'i), *a.*; compar. *dizzier*, superl. *dizziest*. [*AS. dysig, foolish, = MLG. dusich, stupefied, dizzy.*] Foolish or stupid (now prov. Eng.); also, affected with or causing a sensation of whirling, with tendency to fall; giddy; vertiginous; fig., unsteady; thoughtless.—**diz'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**diz'zi-ness**, *n.*—**diz'zy**, *v. t.*; *-zied, -zying*. To make dizzy.

do¹ (dō), *v.*; pres. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost*, 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do*; pret. *did*; pp. *done*; ppr. *doing*. [*AS. dōn (pret. dyde) = D. doen = G. thun, do; akin to L. -dere, Gr. τρέφω, Skt. dhā-, put.*] *I. tr.* To put (archaic: as, to *do* one to death); make† or have† (some one *do* something); be the cause of (good, harm, credit, etc.); bring about; effect; perform (acts, duty, penance, a problem, a part, one's best, etc.); render (homage, justice, etc.); execute (a piece or amount of work, etc.); accomplish; finish; in a very general and often very vague sense, to deal with (anything) as the case may require (as, to *do* (dress) the hair, *do* (cook) meat, *do* (wash) the dishes; to *do* a book, as author, reviser, translator, student, etc.; to *do* a town in sight-seeing; please *do* my things next); in slang use, to cheat or swindle (often with *out of*). Used in various phrases: as, to *do* away (now, intransitively, followed by *with*) (to put an end to; abolish); to *do* over (to do again; renovate); to *do* up (to wrap and tie up; comb out and pin up; renovate; launder); to have nothing to *do* (no connection or concern) with a person or thing; what to *do* with a thing (how to deal with or use it). *II. intr.* To act, esp. effectively; behave or proceed (*wisely*, etc.); deal (as, to *do* well by a man); also, to get along, or fare; manage (*with, without*, etc.); be as to health (as, how *do* you *do*?); also, to finish (only in the perfect tenses, with *have* or *be* as auxiliary, and often in the expression 'have done' ('cease!') with the effect of a present imperative); also, to accomplish defeat, ruin, death, etc. (*for*); also, to serve or be satisfactory, as for the purpose; suffice, or be enough. *III. auxiliary.* Used without special meaning in interrogative, negative, and inverted constructions, in imperatives with *thou* or *you* expressed, and occasionally as a metrical expedient in verse; also used to lend emphasis to a principal verb. *IV. substitute.* Used to avoid repetition of a verb or full verb-expression: as, I think as you *do*; make your application when we *do*.—**do**¹, *n.* Doing, action, or work (now prov. Eng.); ado or to-do (now prov. Eng.); a performance, affair, or festivity (prov. Eng.); a swindle (slang).

do² (dō), *n.* In *music*, the syllable used for the first tone or key-note of the scale (C, in the major scale of C), and sometimes for the tone C. Cf. *ut*, and see *sol-fa*.

do-a-ble (dō'ā-bl), *a.* That may be done.

doat (dōt), etc. See *dote*, etc.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *čh*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

dob-bie (dob'i), *n.* See *dobby*.

Dob-bin (dob'in), *n.* [Var. of *Robin*, for *Robert*, man's name.] A name for a horse, esp. a quiet, plodding horse for farm work, family use, etc.; [*l. c.*] a horse of this kind.

dob-by, dob-bie (dob'i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Cf. *Dobbin*.] A simpleton or dunce; also, a sprite or goblin (as, "He . . . in the phrase of his brother Wilfred, needed not to care 'for ghaist or . . . devil or *dobbie*'": Scott's "Rob Roy," xiv.). [Prov.]

dō-blōn (dō-blōn'), *n.* [Sp. *doblón*.] A doubloon.

do-bra (dō'brā), *n.* [Pg.] Any of several former Portu-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732. — British Museum.

guese coins, esp. a gold coin first issued by King John V. and having twice the value of the Johannes.

dob-son (dob'son), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hellgrammite; also, the larva of any of various other insects of the same family (*Sialidae*).

do-by (dō'bi), *n.*; pl. *-bies* (-biz). Corruption of *adobe*.

dō-blōn (dō'sent, G. dō-tsents'), *n.* Same as *privatdocent*. — **dō'cent-ship**, *n.*

doch-mi-us (dok'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *-mii* (-mi-i). [*L.*, < Gr. *δόκιμος*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot of five syllables, typically having the first and fourth short and the rest long. — **doch-mi-ac** (-ak), *a.* and *n.*

dō-cile (dos'il, Brit. also dō'sil), *a.* [*L.* *docilis*, < *docere*, teach.] Apt to learn; teachable; hence, amenable to training or discipline; also, of things, easily managed or handled; tractable. — **dō'cile-ly**, *adv.* — **dō-cil-i-ty** (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being docile; teachableness; amenableness to training or discipline; tractableness.

dō-ci-ma-sy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* [Gr. *δοκιμασία*, < *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, test, < *δόκιμος*, assayed, tested, approved, < *δέχσθαι*, take, receive.] A judicial inquiry into the character, etc., of candidates for office, citizenship, etc., among the ancient Greeks; also, the process or art of ascertaining something by test, as the nature or quality of metals or drugs, or whether a child was born alive. — **dō-ci-mas-tic** (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.*

dock¹ (dok), *n.* [AS. *docce*.] Any of various plants of the polygonaceous genus *Rumex*, as *R. obtusifolius* ('bitter dock') or *R. acetosa* ('sour do'k'), mostly troublesome weeds with long tap-roots; also, any of various other plants, mostly coarse weeds.

dock² (dok), *n.* [ME. *dok*: cf. Icel. *dockr*.] The solid or fleshy part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after cutting or clipping; also, the act of docking; a cutting off or reduction. — **dock²**, *v. t.* To cut short the tail of; cut short in any part; also, to deduct from the wages of; also, to cut off the end of, as a tail; cut off or deduct a part from (as, "Came, with a month's leave . . . to the sea; For which his gains were *dock'd*": Tennyson's "Sea Dreams," 7); deprive (*of*); also, to cut off or remove.

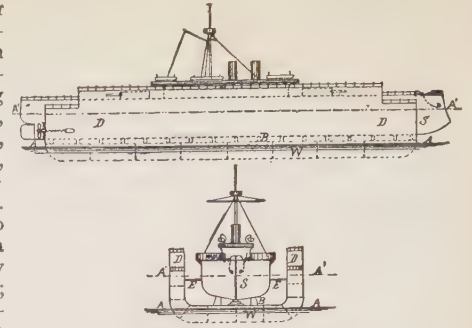
dock³ (dok), *n.* [= D. *dok*; origin uncertain.] An inclosed water-space communicating by means of gates with a stream or harbor, used for keeping a vessel afloat at the level of high tide to facilitate loading or unloading ('wet dock'), or for the reception of a vessel while being repaired (cf. *dry-dock*); a floating structure ('floating dock') which may be partially submerged to permit a vessel to enter, and then raised to lift the vessel out of the water for repairs, etc., as in a dry-dock; also, any artificial basin or inlet for a vessel, esp. the space or waterway between two piers or wharves,

as for receiving a ship while in port; such a waterway, inclosed or open, together with the surrounding piers, wharves, etc.; also, a wharf. — **dock³**, *v.*

I. tr. To

bring into a dock; lay up in a dock; also, to provide with docks. **II.**

intr. To come or go into a dock.



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

in tr. To come or go into a dock.

dock⁴ (dok), *n.* [Cf. Flem. *dok*, cage.] The place in a courtroom where a prisoner is placed during trial.

dock-age¹ (dok'āj), *n.* [See *dock²*, *v.*] Curtailment; deduction, as from wages.

dock-age² (dok'āj), *n.* [See *dock³*, *n.* and *v.*] Docking accommodations; a charge for the use of a dock; the act of docking a vessel.

dock-er¹ (dok'er), *n.* [See *dock²*, *v.*] One who or that which docks, cuts short, or cuts off.

dock-er² (dok'er), *n.* [See *dock³*, *n.*] A dock laborer.

dock-et (dok'et), *n.* [Appar. < *dock²*, *v.*] An abridgment, abstract, or digest; an official memorandum or entry of proceedings in a legal cause, or a register of such entries; a list of causes in court for trial, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending; any similar list; also, a writing on a letter or document, stating its contents; any statement of particulars attached to a package, etc.; a label; a ticket. — **dock'et**, *v. t.*; -*eted*, -*eting*. To make an abstract or entry of in a docket; also, indorse (a letter, etc.) with a memorandum, as of contents; mark with a ticket.

dock-mack-ie (dok'mak-i), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A caprifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum acerifolium*, of North America, with cymes of yellowish-white flowers, and ovoid, almost black berries.

dock-wal-lop-er (dok'wol'op-er), *n.* A casual laborer about docks or wharves. [Slang.] — **dock'=wal'lop-ing**, *n.*

dock-yard (dok'yārd), *n.* An inclosure containing docks, shops, warehouses, etc., where ships are repaired, fitted out, and built; in England, a navy-yard.

doc-tor (dok'tor), *n.* [OF. *doctor* (F. *docteur*), < L. *doctor*, teacher, < *docere*, teach.] A teacher (archaic); also, a man of great learning (as, "Who shall decide, when *doctors* disagree?" Pope's "Moral Essays," iii. 1); a sage; also, a person who has received the highest degree conferred by a faculty of a university; the academic title possessed by such a person, orig. implying qualification to teach; also, a person licensed to practise medicine, or some branch of medicine; a physician; a surgeon; also, a cook, as on shipboard (colloq.); also, any of various mechanical contrivances for particular purposes; a donkey-engine; a kind of artificial fly for angling; a false or loaded die (old slang).

— **doc'tor**, *v.*; -*tored*, -*toring*. **I. tr.** To confer the degree of doctor upon; also, to treat medicinally; repair or mend (colloq.); also, to tamper with; falsify; adulterate. **II. intr.** To practise medicine; also, to take medicine; receive medical treatment. — **doc'tor-al**, *a.* — **doc'tor-ate** (-āt), *n.* The degree of doctor. — **doc'tor-ess**, *n.* A female doctor. — **doc'tor-ship**, *n.*

doc-tri-naire (dok-tri-nār'), *n.* [F.] One of a political party that arose in France soon after 1815, opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and regarded as devoted more to abstract doctrines and theories than to practical politics; hence, one who tries to apply some doctrine or theory without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; an impractical theorist. — **doc-tri-nair'ism**, *n.* **doc-tri-nal** (dok'tri-nal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with doctrine. — **doc'tri-nal-ly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

doc-trine (dok'trin), *n.* [OF. F. *doctrine*, < L. *doctrina*, teaching, learning, < *doctor*: see *doctor*.] The act of teaching; a lesson; also, that which is taught; teachings collectively; a body or system of teachings relating to a particular subject; a system of beliefs advocated; a particular principle taught or advocated (as, the Monroe doctrine: see *Monroe doctrine*); a tenet or dogma.

doc-u-ment (dok'ū-mēt), *n.* [OF. F. *document*, < L. *documentum*, lesson, example, ML. official paper, < L. *docere*, teach.] A lesson; teaching; also, evidence or proof; also, a written or printed paper furnishing information or evidence; a legal or official paper; hence, any object, as a monument or a coin, furnishing information or evidence.—**doc'u-ment** (-ment), *v. t.* To instruct; also, to support by documentary evidence; also, to furnish with documents, evidence, or the like.—**doc-u-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.* Documentary.—**doc-u-men'ta-ry** (-tā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or derived from documents.—**doc'u-men-ta'tion** (-tā'shon), *n.* Instruction; also, the use of documentary evidence; also, a furnishing with documents.

dod-der¹ (dod'ēr), *n.* [ME. *doder* = MLG. *doder* = G. *dotter*.] Any of the leafless parasitic plants comprising the genus *Cuscuta*, with yellowish, reddish, or white thread-like stems that twine about clover, flax, etc.

dod-der² (dod'ēr), *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *dadir*, shiver, and E. *didder*, *dither*.] To shake; tremble; totter.

dod-dered (dod'ērd), *a.* [Cf. ME. *doddȳd*, polled, as trees.] Having lost the branches through age or decay, as an oak; also, infirm; feeble.

dod-der-ing (dod'ēr-ing), *p. a.* That dodders; shaking; tottering; senile.

dodeca- Form of Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, used in combination.—**do-dec-a-gon** (dō-dek'ā-gon), *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκάγωνον*: see *-gon*.] A plane figure having twelve angles and twelve sides.—**do-de-cag'o-nal** (-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.*—**do'dec-a-he'dron** (-he'drōn), *n.*; pl. *-drons* or *-dra* (-drā). [Gr. *δωδεκάεδρον*: see *-he-dron*.] A solid figure having twelve faces.

—**do'dec-a-he'dral**, *a.*—**do'dec-a-style** (-stil). [+ *-style*.] In arch.: **I.** *a.* Having twelve columns in front, as a temple or portico. **II.** *n.* A dodecastyle structure.—**do'dec-a-syl-la-ble** (-sil'ā-bl), *n.* A verse or a word of twelve syllables.—**do'dec-a-syl-lab'ic** (-si-lab'ik), *a.*

dodge (dōj), *v.*; *dodged*, *dogging*. [Origin uncertain.] **I.** *intr.* To move back and forth or to and fro; move aside or change position suddenly, as to avoid a blow or to get behind something; hence, to use evasive methods; prevaricate. **II.** *tr.* To elude by a sudden shift of position or by strategy; hence, to deal indirectly or evasively with; trifle with; also, to follow stealthily; dog; also, to move or drive about.—**dodge**, *n.* An act of dodging; a spring aside; a shifty trick; an ingenious expedient or contrivance (colloq.).

—**dodg'er**, *n.* One who dodges; a shifty person; a small handbill (U. S.); a corn-dodger (southern U. S.: as, "corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, *dodgers*, muffins, and other species," Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," iv.).

do-do (dō'dō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* or *-does* (-dōz). [Pg. *doudo*, *doido*, foolish, silly.] A

clumsy flightless bird, *Didus ineptus*, about the size of a swan, formerly inhabiting the island of Mauritius but extinct since the advent of European settlers; also (colloq.), one hopelessly behind the times; an old fogy.

Do-do-næ-an, **Do-do-ne-an** (dō-dō-nē'ān), *a.* [L. *Dodonæus*, < Gr. *Δωδωναίος*.] Of or pertaining to Dodona, an ancient town of Epirus, famed for a sanctuary and oracle of Zeus located there in a grove of oaks.

doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*.] The female of the deer, esp. of the fallow-deer; also, the female of the antelope, the rabbit, and other animals.

do-er (dō'ēr), *n.* One who or that which does something; a performer; an actor; one who acts for another (chiefly Sc.).

does (duz).

Third person sing. pres. ind. of *do*.

doe-skin (dō'skin), *n.* The skin of a doe; leather made from this; also, a smoothly finished, closely woven, finely twilled woolen cloth, used esp. for men's clothes.

do-est, **do-eth** (dō'est, -eth). Second and third persons sing. pres. ind., respectively, of *do*: now only in poetic or solemn use.

doff (dof), *v. t.* [For *do off*: cf. *don*¹.] To put or take off, as dress; remove (the hat) in salutation; hence, to throw off; lay aside; get rid of.—**doff'er**, *n.*

dog (dog or dōg), *n.* [AS. *docga*; origin unknown.] A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of many varieties, the so-called *Canis familiaris*; any animal belonging to the same family (*Canidae*), which includes the wolves, jackals, foxes, etc.; the male of such an animal (cf. *bitch*); also, any of various animals allied to or suggesting the dog; a prairie-dog; also, a dogfish; also, a despicable fellow; a fellow in general (as, a gay dog); [*cap.*] either of two constellations, *Canis Major* ('Great Dog') and *Canis Minor* ('Little Dog'), situated near Orion; also, either of the dog-stars; [*l. c.*] an andiron; also, any of various mechanical devices, as for gripping or holding something.—

dog in the manger, a person who, like the dog in the fable,

churlishly Mechanical Dogs.—*a.* bench-dog; *b.* ring-dogs or span-dogs; *c.* sling-dogs.

keeps possession of something which is of no particular use to himself and which thus cannot be used by others.—**to go to the dogs**, to go to ruin.—**dog**, *v. t.*; *dogged*, *dogging*. To follow or track like a dog, esp. with hostile intent (as, "The avenger would *dog* their footsteps everywhere"; Parkman's "Oregon Trail," xi.); hound; also, to drive or chase with a dog or dogs; also, to fasten with a mechanical dog.

do-ga-na (dō-gā'nā), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*: see *douane*.] In Italian use, a custom-house.

dog-ape (dog'āp), *n.* A baboon, or some similar monkey.

dog-gate (dō'gāt), *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

dog-bane (dog'bān), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Apocynum*, esp. *A. androsaemifolium*, a perennial herb abounding in an acrid milky juice and having an intensely bitter root that has been used in medicine.

dog-ber-ry (dog'ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). The berry or fruit of any of various plants, as the European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*), or the mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*); also, the plant itself.

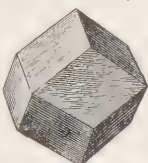
dog-cart (dog'kārt), *n.* A cart drawn by dogs; a light carriage with a box for sportsmen's dogs; a light vehicle for ordinary driving, with two transverse seats back to back.



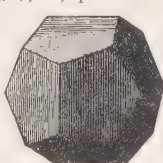
Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*).



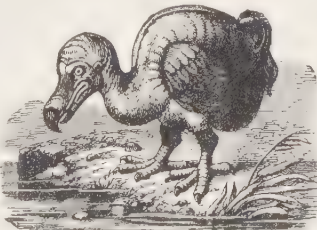
Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*).



Rhombic Dodecahedron.



Pentagonal Dodecahedron.



Dodo.—From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bombon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

dog-catch-er (dog'kach'ér), *n.* An official, as of a town, charged with seizing stray or unlicensed dogs.

dog-col-lar (dog'kol'är), *n.* A collar for a dog; also, a close-fitting band-like collar worn by persons; a close-fitting ornamental band made of beads, jewels, velvet, or other material, worn about the neck by women.

dog-days (dog'dāz), *n. pl.* A sultry part of the summer supposed to occur about the time of the heliacal rising of one or the other of the dog-stars: now often reckoned from July 3 to Aug. 11.

doge (dōj), *n.* [It. (Venetian) *doge*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, E. *duke*.] The chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog-ear (dog'ér), *n.* and *v.* Same as *dog's-ear*.

doge-ship (dōj'ship), *n.* The office, dignity, or magistracy of a doge.

dog-faced (dog'fäst), *a.* Having a face like that of a dog.

dog-fen-nel (dog'fen'el), *n.* The mayweed, *Anthemis cotula*; also, a eupatorium, *Eupatorium capillifolium*, of the southeastern U. S.

dog-fish (dog'fish), *n.* Any of various small sharks, as *Squalus acanthias*, which is common on both coasts of the northern Atlantic and destructive to food-fishes; any of various other fishes.

dog-fox (dog'foks), *n.* A male fox.

dog-ged (dog'ed), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dog; having the character of a dog; surly or sullen; esp., having the pertinacity of a dog; obstinate.—**dog'ged-ly**, *adv.*—**dog'ged-ness**, *n.*

dog-ger¹ (dog'ér), *n.* [ME.: cf. D. *dogger*, Icel. *drugga*.] A two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel with a blunt bow, used in the North Sea.

dog-ger² (dog'ér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sandy ironstone.

dog-ger³ (dog'ér), *n.* [From *dog*.] One who dogs; in *lumbering*, one who attaches dogs or hooks to a log when it is to be drawn by means of a cable.

dog-ger-el (dog'è-rel), [ME. *dogerel*; perhaps < *dog*.] *I. a.* Of verse,

comic or burlesque, and usually loose or irregular in measure; hence, more generally, rude, crude, or poor: as, "singing . . . a *doggerel* ballad—half Flemish, half German—in which their wrongs were expressed with uncouth vigor" (Motley's "Dutch Republic" vi. 1). *II. n.* Doggerel verse; a doggerel poem.—**dog'ger-el-ize**, *v. t. or t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To write, or turn into, doggerel.

dog-ger-y (dog'èr-i), *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. Doggish behavior or conduct; mean or mischievous action; also, dogs collectively; hence, canaille; rabble.

dog-gish (dog'ish), *a.* Dog-like; surly; cynical.

dog-go (dog'gō), *a.* or *adv.* [Origin obscure.] In hiding: as, to lie *doggo*. [Slang.]

dog-gone (dōg'gōn'), *v. t.* [Appar. from the Scotch imprecation *dog on it!*] A word used in vague malediction or as a substitute for profanity. [Slang.]—**dog'=goned'**, *p. a.* Cursed; confounded. [Slang.]



Doge of Venice.

Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

Dutch Dogger.

dog-gy, dog-gie (dog'i), *n.*; *pl. doggies (-iz)*. A little dog; hence, a pet term for any dog.

dog=head-ed (dog'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous.

dog=hole (dog'hōl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; hence, a place fit only for dogs; a mean or vile habitation.

dog=Lat-in (dog'lat'in), *n.* Mongrel or spurious Latin.

dog-ma (dog'mā or dōg'-), *n.*; *pl. -mas*, L. *-mata* (*-mā-tā*). [L. *dogma*, < Gr. *δῶγμα*, < *δοκέω*, think, seem, seem good.] A settled opinion; a belief; a principle; esp., a tenet or doctrine authoritatively laid down, as by a church; sometimes, an arrogant declaration of opinion; also, a system of principles or tenets, as of a church; prescribed doctrine.

—**dog-mat'ic** (*-mat'ik*), *a.* [LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *δογματικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dogma or dogmas; doctrinal; also, asserting opinions in an authoritative, positive, or arrogant manner, or without presenting evidence; positive; opinionated. Also **dog-mat'i-cal**.

—**dog-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**dog-ma-ti'cian** (*-mā-tish'ān*), *n.* A student of dogmatics; also, a dogmatist.—**dog-mat'ics**, *n.* Dogmatic or doctrinal theology.—**dog'ma-tism**, *n.* Dogmatic character; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of opinions.—**dog'ma-tist**, *n.* One who lays down dogmas; esp., one who asserts positively his own opinions; a dogmatic person.—**dog'ma-tize** (*-tīz*), *v.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. [LL. *dogmatizare*, < Gr. *δογματίζω*.] *I. intr.* To make dogmatic assertions; speak or write dogmatically. *II. tr.* To assert or deliver as a dogma.—**dog'ma-ti-zā'tion** (*-ti-zā'shōn*), *n.*—**dog'ma-tiz-er** (*-tī-zēr*), *n.*

dog-rose (dog'rōz), *n.* A species of wild rose, *Rosa canina*, having pale red flowers: a common British plant.

dog's=bane (dogz'bān), *n.* Same as *dogbane*.

dog's=ear (dogz'ér), *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book folded over like a dog's ear, as by careless use or to mark a place.—**dog's'=ear**, *v. t.* To disfigure with dog's-ears.

dog's=fen-nel (dogz'fen'el), *n.* Same as *dog-fennel*.

dog=sick (dog'sik'), *a.* Wretchedly sick; nauseated.

dog-skin (dog'skin), *n.* The skin of a dog; leather made from this skin or some substitute, as sheepskin.

dog=sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep, easily disturbed.

dog's=tail (dogz'tāl), *n.* Any grass of the old-world genus *Cynosurus*, the species of which have the spikes fringed on one side only, esp. *C. cristatus* ('crested dog's-tail'); also, the yard-grass, *Eleusine indica*.

dog=star (dog'stār), *n.* [Also *cap*.] The bright star Sirius, situated in the constellation Canis Major; sometimes, the bright star Procyon, in Canis Minor. Cf. *dog* and *dog-days*.

dog's=tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* Hound's-tongue.

dog=tired (dog'tird'), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase; very tired.

dog=tooth (dog'tōth), *n.*; *pl. -teeth* (*-tēth*). A canine tooth; in *arch.*, a tooth-like ornament, or a molding cut in projecting teeth.

—**dog=tooth spar**, a variety of calcite occurring in acute crystals resembling canine teeth.—**dog=tooth violet**, a bulbous liliaceous plant, *Erythronium dens-canis*, of Europe, bearing purple flowers; any of several American plants of the same genus, as *E. americanum*, bearing yellow flowers, or *E. albidum*, bearing white flowers.

dog=trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

dog=vane (dog'vān), *n.* *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of bunting or the like, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog=watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, either of two short watches on shipboard, from 4 to 6 p.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m.

dog=wear-y (dog'wēr'i), *a.* Dog-tired. See Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 2. 60.

Dog-tooth Molding.



Dog-tooth Spar.

dog-wood (dog'wüd), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus*, esp. *C. sanguinea*, of Europe, or *C. florida* ('flowering dogwood'), an American ornamental tree with large white or pinkish flowers; the wood of any such tree; also, any of various other trees and shrubs.

Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

doi-ly (doi'li), *n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz).

[From the name of a 17th century maker or dealer, of London.] A woolen fabric for summer clothing; a small ornamental napkin used at table at dessert, etc.; any small ornamental mat, as of embroidery or lace, used on the table or elsewhere.

do-ing (dō'ing), *n.*

Action; performance; execution; pl., deeds; proceedings.

doit (doit), *n.* [D.]

duit.] A small copper coin formerly current among the Dutch; hence, any small coin or sum; fig., a bit or jot. Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765.—British Museum.



Obverse.



Reverse.

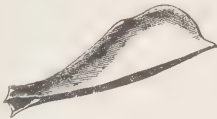
doit-ed (doi'ted), *a.*

[Cf. *dote*.] Enfeebled in mind, esp. by age; childish. [Sc.] **do-lab-ri-form** (dō-lab'ri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra*, pickaxe, ax: see *-form*.] In bot. and zool., shaped like an ax or a cleaver.

dol-ce (dōl'chā), *a.* [It., < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] In music, sweet; soft.

dol-drum (dōl'drum), *n.*

[Perhaps connected with *dull*.] A dullard; pl., dullness; low spirits; *navit*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or weather variations characteristic of such parts; a becalmed state.



Dolabriform Leaf.

dole¹ (dōl), *n.* [AS. *dāl*, part, portion, = *dæl*, E. *deal*², *n.*] A part or share allotted or belonging to one (archaic); one's fate or destiny (archaic); also, a portion of money, food, etc., given, esp. in charity or for maintenance (as, "a full measure of bread, wine, and olives being his *dole* [in prison]": J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxii); hence, a portion sparingly doled out; also, a dealing out or distributing, esp. in charity. —**dole**¹, *v. t.*; *doled*, *doling*. To deal out in portions, as alms to the poor; distribute in charity; also, to give out in small quantities, or in a sparing or niggardly manner.

dole² (dōl), *n.* [OF. *dol*, *doel* (F. *déuil*), < LL. *dolium*, grief, < L. *dolere*: see *dolent*.] Grief or sorrow; lamentation: as, "She died. So that day there was *dole* in Astolat" (Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 1129). [Archaic or prov.] —**dole'ful**, *a.* Full of *dole* or grief; sorrowful; gloomy. —**dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

dole-lent (dō'lent), *a.* [OF. F. *dolent*, < L. *dolens* (*dolent*), prp. of *dolere*, suffer, grieve.] Grieving; sorrowful; mournful. [Archaic.]

dol-e-rite (dōl'e-rit), *n.* [F. *dolerite*, < Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive.] A coarse-grained variety of basalt; sometimes, any of various other igneous rocks, as diabase. —**dol-er-itic** (-e-rit'ik), *a.*

dole-some (dōl'sum), *a.* Doleful. [Archaic or prov.]

dol-i-cho-ce-phal-ic (dōl'i-kō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Long-headed; having a breadth of skull small in proportion to the length from front to back: opposed to *brachycephalic*. Also **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lous** (-sef'a-lus). —**dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly**, *n.*

doll (dol), *n.* [From *Doll*, *Dolly*, for *Dorothy*, woman's

name.] A toy puppet representing a child or other human being; a child's toy baby; hence, a pretty but expressionless or unintelligent woman. —**doll**, *v. t.* To dress (*up* or *out*) in a smart or showy manner. [Slang.]

dol-lar (dol'ār), *n.* [LG. *daler* = D. *daalder*, < G. *thaler*, for *Joachimsthal*, 'coin of Joachimsthal' (place of silver-mines in Bohemia).] The English name for the German thaler, a large silver coin of varying value, current in various German states from the 16th century (see *thaler*); any of various similar or other coins, as the Spanish peso or the Mexican peso; esp., the monetary unit of the U. S., equivalent to 100 cents; a gold coin (no longer issued) of this value, or a silver coin or a paper note having a corresponding legal value; also, a corresponding unit, coin, or note elsewhere, as in Canada. —**trade dollar**, a former silver coin of the U. S., intended for the uses of the trade with China, etc. —**dol'lar-bird**, *n.* A roller of the genus *Eurystomus*, of Africa, India, etc., as *E. pacificus* (or *australis*) of Australasia: so called from a round white spot on the wing, shown when the wing is spread. —**dol'lar=fish**, *n.* The butterfly, *Poronotus triacanthus*. —**dol'lar-mark**, *n.* The character \$, meaning dollar or dollars, placed before a number: as, \$1 (one dollar); \$5 (five dollars).

Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

doll-ish (dol'ish), *a.*

Somewhat doll-like;

pretty but unintelligent. —**doll'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**doll'ish-ness**, *n.*

dol-lap (dol'ap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lump; a mass; a large quantity. [Colloq.]

dol-ly (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [From *Dolly*, for *Dorothy*, proper name.] A child's name for a doll; also, any of various mechanical devices, as an extension-piece placed on the head of a pile while being driven, or a tool for receiving and holding the head of a rivet while the other end is being headed.

Dol-ly Var-den (dol'i vār'den). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] A style of gay-flowered print gown, also a broad-brimmed flower-trimmed hat, formerly worn by women.

dol-man (dol'man), *n.*; pl. *-mans*. [F., through G. or Hung. < Turk. *dolāman*.] A long outer robe worn by Turks; the jacket of a hussar, worn like a cloak with sleeves hanging loose; a woman's mantle with cape-like arm-pieces instead of sleeves.

dol-men (dol'men), *n.* [F.; from Breton.] In *archæol.*, a structure, usually regarded as a tomb, consisting of two or more large upright stones set with a space between and capped by a horizontal stone. Cf. *cromlech*.



Dolmen.

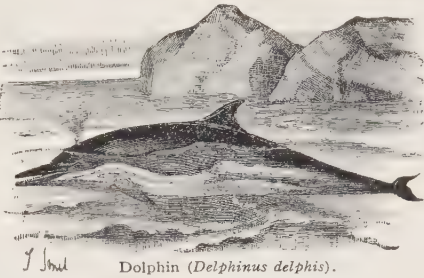
dol-o-mite (dol'ō-mit), *n.* [From D. G. de Dolomieu (1750–1801), French geologist.] A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium (when in granular crystalline rock-masses called *dolomite marble*); pl. [*cap.*], with *the*, the lofty mountains of dolomite in southern Tyrol. —**dol-o-mit'ic** (-mit'ik), *a.*

do-lor (dō'lōr), *n.* [OF. *dol* (F. *douleur*), < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, < *dolere*, suffer, grieve.] Pain; also, sorrow or grief (now chiefly poetic). —**dō-lo-ro-so** (dō-lō-rō'sō), *a.* [It.] In music, soft and pathetic; plaintive. —**dol-o-rous** (dol'ō-rus), *a.* [LL. *dolorosus*.] Full of, expressing, or causing pain or sorrow; distressed; grievous; mournful: as, "Still

with a voice of *dolorous* pitch She sang the 'Song of the Shirt!' (Hood's "Song of the Shirt," 7).—**dol'o-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**dol'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

dol'our, *n.* British preferred form of *dolor*.

dol-phin (dol'fin), *n.* [OF. *daufin*, *delfin* (F. *dauphin*), < L. *delphinus*, < Gr. *δελφίς*, dolphin: cf. *dauphin*.] Any of various cetaceans of the family *Delphinidae*, some of which are commonly called porpoises, esp. *Delphinus delphis*, which has a long, sharp nose and abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate Atlantic; also, either of two large pelagic fishes constituting the genus *Coryphæna*, esp. *C. hippurus*, remarkable for its changes of color when removed from the water; also, a post or buoy to which to moor a vessel; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the northern constellation Delphinus.—**dol'phin=striker**, *n.* *Naut.*, a martingale (spar under the end of a bowsprit).



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dol*, foolish, stupid, and E. *dull*.] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead.—**dolt'ish**, *a.*

Dom (dom), *n.* [Pg. and F. *dom* = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, master, lord.] A title prefixed to the name of certain Portuguese and Brazilian dignitaries; also, a title given to certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, esp. Benedictine and Carthusian monks.

-dom. [AS. *-dōm*, suffix, = *dōm*, *n.*, judgment, authority: see *doom*.] A noun suffix denoting position, dignity, authority, jurisdiction, domain or realm, world, state or condition, inhabitants or members collectively, etc., as in *Christendom*, *earldom*, *freedom*, *heathendom*, *kingdom*, *officialdom*.

do-main (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, OF. *domeine* (also *demeine*: see *demesne*), orig. *adj.*, < L. *dominicus*, belonging to a lord: see *dominical*.] Possession or dominion (as, eminent *domain*, the dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it can appropriate private property, compensation being given for it); also, an estate in land; a *demesne*; also, a territory under rule or influence; a realm; fig., a field of action, thought, etc. (as, the *domain* of commerce, of science, or of letters).—**do-ma'ni-al** (-mā'ni-əl), *a.*

dome (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus*, house; in part through F. *dôme*, < It. *duomo*, cathedral, cupola, dome.] A house, mansion, or stately building (poetic); also, a large hemispherical or approximately hemispherical roof; a cupola, esp. a large one; also, anything shaped like a cupola; in *crystal*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes (so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house).—**dome**, *v.*; *domed*, *doming*. **I. tr.** To cover with or as with a dome; also, to shape like a dome. **II. intr.** To rise or swell as a dome.



Dome of Brunelleschi (1420), Cathedral (Santa Maria del Fiore), Florence, Italy.

domes-day (dōmz'dā or dōmz'-), *n.* Old form of *doomsday*.—**Domesday Book**, a record of a survey of the lands of England made by order of William the Conqueror about 1086, giving the ownership, extent, value, etc., of the properties.

do-mes-tic (dō-mes'tik). [L. *domesticus*, < *domus*, house.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the home, the household, or household affairs; also, devoted to home life or affairs; also, of or pertaining to one's own or a particular country as apart from other countries; belonging, existing, or produced within a country (as, *domestic* trade; *domestic* manufactures); not foreign; also, of an animal, living with man; tame. **II. n.** A member of a household; also, a hired household attendant; *pl.*, home manufactures or goods, esp. common cotton cloths.—**do-mes'ti-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being domesticated.—**do-mes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**do-mes'ti-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. [ML. *domesticatus*, pp. of *domesticare*, < L. *domesticus*.] To make (one) a member of a household (as, "I am domesticated with the Trevanians": Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," vi. 7); cause to be or feel at home; naturalize; also, to attach to home life or affairs; also, to convert to domestic uses; tame, as an animal; reclaim from a wild state.—**do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*—**do-mes'ti-ca-tor**, *n.*—**do-mes'ti-ci-ty** (dō-mes-tis'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). The state of being domestic; domestic or home life; *pl.*, domestic affairs.—**do-mes'ti-cize** (-sīz), *v. t.*; -*cized*, -*cizing*. To make domestic.

do-mi-cal (dō'mi-kəl), *a.* Dome-like; also, having a dome or domes.—

do'mi-cal-ly, *adv.*

dom-i-cile

(dom'i-sil or,

esp. Brit., -sil),

n. [OF. F.

domicile, <

L. *domicili-*

um, < *domus*,

house.] A

place of res-

idence; an

abode; a

house or

home; in *law*,

the place

where one has

his home or

permanent

residence, to

which, if absent,

he intends to

return.—**dom'i-cile**, *v.*;

-*ciled*, -*ciling*. **I. tr.**

To establish in

a domicile. **II. intr.**

To have one's

domicile (*at, in, etc.*);

dwelt.—**dom-i-cil'i-**

a-ry (-sil'i-ā-rī), *a.*

[Cf. F. *domiciliaire*.]

Of or pertaining

to a domicile.—**dom-i-cil'i-**

ate (-āt), *v. t. or i.*; -*ated*,

-*ating*. To

domicile.—**dom-i-cil-i-**

a'tion (-ā'shən), *n.*

dom-i-nant (dom'i-nānt), *a.*

[L. *dominans* (-ant-),

ppr. of

dominari: see

dominate.] Ruling,

governing, or

controlling;

most influential;

also, occupying

a commanding

position; in

Mendelian

phraseology,

pertaining to



Domical Church. — Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

which, if absent, he intends to return.—**dom'i-cile**, *v.*;

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

bear rule; exercise control; predominate; prevail; also, to occupy a commanding position.—**dom-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. dominatio(n)-*] The act of dominating; rule or sway, often of an arbitrary character; *pl.*, an order of angels (see *angel*).—**dom'i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Dominating; controlling.—**dom'i-na-tor** (-nā-tor), *n.*

dom-i-neer (dom-i-nēr'), *v.* [*D. domineeren*, < *F. dominer*, < *L. dominari*: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intr.* To rule arbitrarily or despotically; tyrannize; hence, to assert authority arrogantly; also, to tower (*over* or *above*). **II.** *tr.* To govern arbitrarily or despotically; tyrannize over; also, to tower over or above (something).—**dom-i-neer'**, *n.* Domineering action or manner.—**dom-i-neer'er**, *n.*—**dom-i-neer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

do-min-i-cal (dō-min'i-kəl). [*ML. dominicalis*, of or pertaining to the Lord or the Lord's Day (*ML. dominica*), < *L. dominicus*, belonging to a lord or (LL.) the Lord, < *dominus*, master, lord.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Jesus Christ as Lord; also, of or pertaining to the Lord's Day, or Sunday (as, the *dominical* letter, that one of the seven letters A to G which is used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout a particular year, and serving primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter). **II.** *† n.* A dominical letter. See Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 2. 44.

Do-min-i-can (dō-min'i-kən). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (1170–1221), or the mendicant religious order founded by him; also, of or pertaining to the Dominican Republic, or Santo Domingo, in the West Indies. **II.** *n.* A member of the order of St. Dominic; a black friar; also, a native or inhabitant of the Dominican Republic, or Santo Domingo.

dom-i-nie (dom'i-ni), *n.* [*L. domine*, voc. of *dominus*, master, lord.] A schoolmaster (now chiefly Sc.: as, "Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson," Scott's "Guy Mannering," ii.); also, a clergyman, pastor, or parson.

do-min-ion (dō-min'yon), *n.* [*OF. dominion*, < *L. dominium*, lordship, ownership, < *dominus*, master, lord.] The power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority; rule or sway; control or influence; also, lands or domains subject to sovereignty or control; a territory under a particular form of government (as, the *Dominion* of Canada, or, colloq., the *Dominion*, the title under which the provinces of Canada were united into one government on July 1, 1867; the Old *Dominion*, a popular name for the State of Virginia); specif., a territory constituting a self-governing commonwealth and being one of a number of such territories united in a community of nations, or empire (a term applied to self-governing divisions of the British Empire, as Canada, New Zealand, etc.); also, *pl.*, the dominations (angels: see Col. i. 16); also, *sing.*, in *law*, dominium.—**Dominion Day**, in Canada, a legal holiday, July 1, celebrating the formation of the Dominion on July 1, 1867.

Dom-i-nique (dom'i-nēk), *n.* [*F. Dominique*, the West Indian island of Dominica.] One of a breed of domestic fowls characterized by a rose-colored comb, yellow legs, and black-barred pale-gray plumage.

do-min-i-um (dō-min'i-um), *n.* [*L.*: see *dominion*.] In *law*, ownership, as opposed to a mere life interest, an equitable right, etc.; property; right of possession or use.

dom-i-no (dom'i-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -noes or -nos (-nōz). [*F.* and *It. domino*, < *L. dominus*, master, lord.] A hooded cloak formerly worn by ecclesiastics in winter; also, a large, loose cloak, usually hooded, worn together with a face-mask by persons in masquerade; sometimes, the face-mask; a person wearing such dress; also, *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), any of various games played with flat, oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, the face of which is divided into two parts, each



Sir Joshua Reynolds in a Domino.

left blank or marked with pips, usually from one to six; *sing.*, one of these pieces.—**dom'i-noed**, *a.* Wearing a domino. **don¹** (don), *v. t.*; *donned*, *donning*. [*For do on*: cf. *doff*.] To put on (clothing, etc.).

don² (don), *n.* [*Sp. don* = *Pg. dom*, < *L. dominus*, master, lord.] [*cap.*] A Spanish title prefixed to a man's Christian name, formerly given only to a nobleman, but now applied in courtesy to any man; [*l. c.*] a Spanish lord or gentleman; a person of great importance; an adept (colloq.); in the English universities, a head, fellow, or tutor of a college (colloq.).—**Don Juan** (jū'ān, *Sp. hwān*), a legendary Spanish nobleman of dissolute life; hence, a libertine or rake.

do-ña (dō'nyā), *n.* [*Sp. doña* = *Pg. dona* = *It. donna*, < *L. domina*, fem. of *dominus*: see *don²*.] In Spanish use, a lady; also used as a title of respect.

do-nate (dō'nāt or dō-nāt'), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [*L. donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present, < *donum*, gift, < *dare*, give.] To present as a gift; make a gift or donation of, as to a fund or cause; contribute.—**do-na-tion** (dō-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. donatio(n)-*] The act of presenting something as a gift; also, that which is presented; a gift, as to a fund; a contribution.

Don-a-tist (don'a-tist), *n.* [*LL. Donatista*, < *Donatus*, Donatus (prob. Donatus Magnus, who became the Donatist bishop of Carthage in 315).] One of a Christian sect which arose in northern Africa in the year 311, and which maintained that it constituted the whole and only true church and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid.—**Don'a-tism**, *n.*

don-a-tive (don'a-tiv), *i. a.* Of the nature of a donation; vested or vesting by donation, as a benefice. **II.** *n.* A gift or donation; a largess; specif., a benefice bestowed by the founder or patron without presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

do-na-tor (dō-nā'tor), *n.* One who donates; a donor.

don-cel-la (don-sel'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*, lit. 'damsel'.] Any of



Doncella (*Iridio radiatus*).

certain fishes of

the West Indies,

Florida, etc., as

of the labroid

genus *Iridio*.

done (dun).

Past participle

of *do¹*—**done**,

p. a. Executed;

completed; fin-

ished; settled;

cooked; worn

(*out*); used (*up*).

do-nee (dō-nē'), *n.* [See *donor* and -ee.] One to whom

something is given or donated;

in *law*, one to whom an

estate is given in fee tail, or upon

whom a power is conferred.

don-ga (dong'gā), *n.* [*Zulu*.] A gully or ravine. [*South*

Africa.]

don-go-la (dong'gō-lā), *n.* [From *Dongola*, province of the

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.] A leather made from goatskin,

sheepskin, etc., resembling kid, with a bright or a dull finish.

don-jon (dun'jon, also don'-), *n.* [Archaic form of *dungeon*.]

The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle: as, "It

[a tower] was the oldest part of the chateau, and had in

ancient times been the *donjon* or stronghold" (Irving's

"Tales of a Traveler," i. 3).

don-key (dong'ki, also dung'-), *n.*; *pl.* -keys (-kiz). [Origin

uncertain: cf. *dun¹*.] The ass; also, a stupid, silly, or

obstinate person.—**don'key-en'gine**, *n.* A small, usually

subsidiary, steam engine.

don-na (don'ā, *It. don'nā*), *n.* [*It.*: see *doña*.] In Italian

use, a lady; also used as a title of respect for an Italian lady,

and sometimes for a Spanish or a Portuguese lady.

don-nish (don'ish), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an

English university don.—**don'nish-ness**, *n.*

do-nor (dō'nor), *n.* [*OF. doneor* (*F. donneur*), < *L. donator*,

< *donare*: see *donate*.] One who gives or donates; in *law*,

one who grants an estate in fee tail, or who confers a power;

in *med.*, a person or animal furnishing blood for transfusion.

do-noth-ing (dō'nuth'ing). **I.** *n.* One who does nothing;

an idler. **II.** *a.* Doing nothing; idle; indolent.

don't (dōnt). Contraction of *do not*, also used improperly

for *does not*.

don-zel (don'zel), *n.* [It. *donzello*, < ML. *domnicellus*, dim. < L. *dominus*, master, lord.] A young gentleman not yet knighted; a squire; a page. [Archaic.]

doo-dad (dō'dad), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] Any trifling ornament or bit of decorative finery. [Colloq.]

doo-dle (dō'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A silly or foolish fellow; a simpleton. [Colloq.]—**doo'dle=bug**, *n.* An antlion. [Local, U. S.]

doo-ly, **doo-lie** (dō'li), *n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz). [Hind.] A kind of litter used in India.

doom (dōm), *n.* [AS. *dōm*, judgment, sentence, law, authority, = OHG. *tuom* = Icel. *dōmr* = Goth. *dōms*, orig. 'that which is put or set'; from the Teut. source of E. *do*.] A judgment, decision, or sentence, esp. an unfavorable one; a condemnatory sentence; also, a statute or law; also, fate or destiny, esp. adverse fate; hence, ruin or death (as, "Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date": Shakespeare's "Sonnet," xiv.); also, the act or process of judging, as in a court of law (archaic); the Last Judgment, at the end of the world (as, the day of doom; the crack of doom).—**doom**, *v. t.* To pronounce judgment or sentence upon; also, to pronounce judgment against; condemn to some fate; also, to destine, esp. to an adverse fate (as, "I am thy father's spirit, Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night": Shakespeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 10); also, to ordain or fix as a sentence or fate (as, "The emperor, in his rage, will doom her death": Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," iv. 2. 114).—**doom'er**, *n.*—**doom'ful**, *a.* Fraught with doom; fateful.

doom=palm (dōm'pām), *n.* [Ar. *dūm*.] A large African palm, *Hyphæne thebaica*, having a dichotomous trunk, and an edible fruit about the size of an apple which contains a fibrous pulp tasting somewhat like gingerbread; the gingerbread-tree.

dooms (dōmz), *adv.* [Appar. < doom.] Very; extremely. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

dooms-day (dōmz'dā), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg*.] The day of the Last Judgment, at the end of the world; also, any day of sentence or condemnation; also, a day of final dissolution, as at the end of the world.—**Dooms-day Book**, the Domesday Book. See under *domesday*.

doom-ster (dōm'stēr), *n.* [Cf. *deemster*.] One who pronounces doom or sentence (archaic); in Scotland, formerly, the official, usually the executioner, who read or repeated the sentence.

door (dōr), *n.* [AS. *duru*, door, *dor*, door, gate, akin to G. *thür*, *thor*, Icel. *dyrr*, pl., Goth. *daur*, also L. *foris*, Gr. *thúra*, Skt. *dvār*, door.] A movable barrier of wood or other material, commonly turning on hinges or sliding in a groove, for closing and opening a passage or opening into a building, room, etc.; also, the building, etc., to which a door belongs, with reference to other buildings, etc., in the same row; also, a doorway; fig., any means of approach or access, or of exit.—**in doors**, in or into a house or building.—**out of doors**, out of a house or building; in or into the open air.—**door'=bell**, *n.* A bell at a door or connected with a door, rung by persons outside seeking admittance; also, a bell connected with a door so as to ring when the door is opened.—**doored**, *a.* Having a door or doors.—**door'keep'er**, *n.* One who keeps or guards a door or entrance; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *ostiar*.—**door'less**, *a.* Having no door.—**door'=nail**, *n.* A large-headed nail formerly used for strengthening or ornamenting doors.—**door'=plate**, *n.* A plate on the door of a house or room, bearing a name, number, or the like.—**door'=post**, *n.* The jamb or upright side-piece of a doorway.—**door'=sill**, *n.* The sill or threshold of a door-

way.—**door'=step**, *n.* A step at a door, raised above the level of the ground outside; one of a series of steps leading from the ground to a door.—**door'way**, *n.* The passage or opening into a building, room, etc., closed and opened by a door.—**door'yard**, *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

dope (dōp), *n.* [D. *doop*, a dipping, sauce, < *doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*.] Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as a sauce, lubricant, etc.; esp., the treacle-like preparation of opium used for smoking (slang); hence, any stupefying drug (slang); a stimulating drug, as one wrongfully given to a race-horse to induce greater speed (slang); also, information or data, as on the previous performances of a race-horse (slang); a calculation or forecast based on such information or data (slang); also, a person under the influence, or addicted to the use, of drugs (slang); also, an absorbent material used to absorb and hold a liquid, as in the manufacture of dynamite; in *aeronautics*, any of various varnish-like products for coating the cloth fabric of aeroplane wings or the like, in order to make it waterproof, stronger, etc.—**dope**, *v.*; *doped*, *doping*. **I. tr.** To affect with stupefying or stimulating drugs; also, to work or make (out) by calculation, inference, etc., as a problem, solution, or plan. [Slang.] **II. intr.** To use stupefying or stimulating drugs. [Slang.]—**dope'=fiend**, *n.* A person addicted to the use of dope or drugs. [Slang.]—**dope-ey** (dō'pi), *a.* See *dopy*.

dop-pel-gäng-er (dop'el-geng'ēr), *n.* [G., 'double-goer.'] An apparitional double or counterpart of a living person; a double-ganger.

dop-y (dō'pi), *a.* Affected by or as by a stupefying drug. [Slang.]

dor, **dorr** (dōr), *n.* [AS. *dora*.] A common European dung-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*; also, any of various other beetles, as the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

dor² (dōr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dār*, scoff.] Scoff; mockery; a trick or deception; a practical joke. [Archaic.]

do-ra-dō (dō-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* (-dōz). [Sp., lit. 'gilded': cf. *dory*.] Either of two large fishes of the genus *Coryphæna*. See *dolphin*.

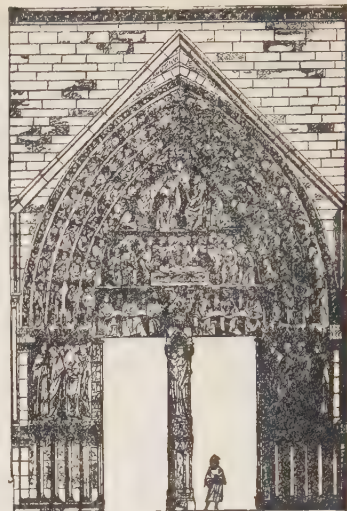
dor=bee-tle (dōr'bē'tl), *n.* Same as *dor*¹.

dor=bug (dōr'bug), *n.* A dor or dor-beetle; also, any of several American beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna*, esp. *L. fusca*, one of the June-bugs.

Dor-cas (dōr'kas) **so-ci'e-ty**. [From *Dorcas*, a woman Christian at Joppa who thus worked for the poor: see Acts, ix. 36.] A society of women of a church whose work it is to provide clothing for the poor.

Dor-i-an (dō'ri-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Doris, a division of ancient Greece, or the race named from it, one of the principal divisions of the ancient Greeks. **II. n.** A Dorian Greek.

Dor-ic (dō'ik). **I. a.** Dorian; also, rustic, as a dialect; in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to the oldest and simplest of



Medieval Doorway. — North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.



Doom-palm.



Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*). (Line shows natural size.)

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

the three Greek orders, distinguished esp. by the absence of a base to the column. **II.**

n. The Doric dialect of ancient Greek; also, a broad or rustic dialect of English as the Scotch. — **Dor'i-cism** (-i-sizm), *n.* A Doric peculiarity of speech.



Doric Architecture. — The Parthenon at Athens.

Dor-king (dôr'king), *n.* [From Dorking, town in Surrey, southeastern England.] One of a breed of domestic fowls characterized by a long, low, full body and having five toes on each foot: valued esp. for the table.

dor-lach (dôr'lach), *n.* [Gael.] A quiver; also, a bundle or package; also, a valise or portmanteau. [Sc.]

dor-mant (dôr'mant), *a.* [OF. F. dormant, ppr. of *dormir*, < L. *dormire*, sleep, be inactive.] Sleeping; lying asleep or as if asleep; inactive as in sleep; torpid; also, in a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; inoperative; in abeyance; in *her.*, of an animal, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep. — **dor'-man-cy**, *n.*



Lion Dormant.

dor-mer (dôr'mër), *n.* [OF. *dormeor*, < L. *dormitorium*: see *dormitory*.] A sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window. — **dor'mered**, *a.* Having dormer-windows. — **dor'mer-win'-dow**, *n.* A vertical window in a projection built out from a sloping roof; hence, the whole projecting structure.

dor-mice (dôr'mis), *n.* Plural of *dormouse*.

dor-mi-ent (dôr'mi-ënt), *a.* [L. *dormiens* (*dormient-*), ppr. of *dormire*, sleep.] Sleeping; dormant.

dor-mi-tion (dôr'mish'on), *n.* [OF. *dormicion* (F. *dormition*), < L. *dormitio* (-n), < *dormire*, sleep.] Sleeping; a falling asleep; fig., dying or death.

dor-mi-to-ry (dôr'mi-tô-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [L. *dormitorium*, prop. neut. of *dormitorius*, of or for sleeping, < *dormire*, sleep.] A sleeping-room (as, "a series of Dormer-window; 15th century." . . . had once been nun's cells": C. Brontë's "Villette," viii.); specif., a sleeping-apartment containing a number of beds, or a building containing a number of sleeping-rooms.

dor-mouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. -mice (-mis). [ME. *dormouse*; perhaps in part < OF. *dormir*, sleep, in allusion to its hibernation.] Any of the small old-world rodents which constitute the family *Myoxidae*, resembling small squirrels in appearance and habits.

dor-my (dôr'mi), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *golf*, of a player or side, being as many holes ahead as there remain holes to be played.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [D., = E. *thorp*.]

A village, a hamlet.

dorr, **dorr'=bee'tle**, **dorr'=bug**. See *dor'*, etc.

dor-sad (dôr'sad), *adv.* [L. *dorsum*, back: see -*ad*.] In

anat., toward the back: opposed to *ventrad*.

Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).



dor-sal (dôr'sal), *a.* [ML. *dorsalis*, < L. *dorsum*, back.] Of, on, or at the back, as of the body; of, pertaining to, or situated on the back, or the hinder or upper side or surface, as of an organ or part. — **dor'sal-ly**, *adv.*

dorsi-, **dorso-**. Forms of L. *dorsum*, back, used in combination. — **dor-sif-er-ous** (dôr-sif'ë-rus), *a.* [See -*ferous*.] In *bot.*, bearing clusters of sporangia on the back of the frond, as ferns; in *zool.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads. — **dor-sip'a-rous** (-sip'a-rus), *a.* [See -*pa-rous*.] Dorsiferous. — **dor-si-ven'tral** (-si-ven'tral), *a.* In *bot.*, having distinct dorsal and ventral sides, as most foliage leaves; in *zool.*, dorsoventral. — **dor-so-ven'tral** (-sô-ven'tral), *a.* In *zool.*, pertaining to the dorsal and ventral aspects of the body; extending from the dorsal to the ventral side (as, the dorsoventral axis); in *bot.*, dorsiventral.

dor-sum (dôr'sum), *n.*; pl. -sa (-sâ). [L.] The back, as of the body; the back or outer surface of an organ, part, etc.

dor-ry¹ (dôr'ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [F. *dorée*, lit. 'gilded': cf. *dorado*.] An acanthopterygian food-fish, *Zeus faber*, of European seas (the 'John-dory'); also, the wall-eyed pike-perch of North America.



Dory (*Zeus faber*).

dor-ry² (dôr'ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; esp., a boat with a narrow, flat bottom and high, flaring sides, usually propelled by oars, and used for fishing, etc.

do-sage (dô'-sâj), *n.* The administration of medicine in doses; also, the operation of dosing wine.

dose (dôs), *n.* [F. *dose*, < ML. *dosis*, < Gr. *δόσις*, a giving, gift, portion, dose, < *διδόω*, give.] A quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; hence, a definite quantity of anything analogous to medicine; a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable; a quantity of sugar, cognac, etc., added to wine to give it its peculiar character. — **dose**, *v. t.*; *dosed*, *dosing*. To administer in or apportion for doses; also, to give doses to; specif., to add a dose to (wine). — **do-sim-e-try** (dô-sim'e-tri), *n.*; pl. -tries (-triz). [See -*metry*.] The measurement of the doses of medicines. — **do-si-met-ric** (dô-si-met'rik), *a.*

doss (dos), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A place in which to sleep; a bed, esp. in a cheap lodging-house; also, sleep. [Slang, Eng.]

dos-sal, **dos-sel**¹ (dos'al, -ël), *n.* [ML. *dossale*, for *dorsale*, < L. *dorsum*, back.] An ornamental covering for the back of a seat (archaic); *eccles.*, an ornamental hanging placed at the back of an altar or at the sides of the chancel.

dos-sel² (dos'ël), *n.* See *dossil*.

dos-ser (dos'ër), *n.* [OF. F. *dossier*, < *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back.] An ornamental covering for the back of a seat, esp. of a throne, etc.; a hanging for the walls of a hall, or the back or sides of a chancel; also, a basket for carrying objects on the back; a pannier.

doss-house (dos'hous), *n.* [See *doss*.] A cheap lodging-house. [Slang, Eng.]

dos-sier (dos'ier, F. dô-syâ), *n.* [F.: see *dosser*.] A bundle of documents all relating to the same matter or subject.

dos-sil (dos'il), *n.* [OF. *dosil* (F. *doisil*), < ML. *ducculus*, spigot, dim. of L. *dux*, leader, E. *duke*.] A spigot; also, a plug of lint for a wound, sore, etc.; also, a roll of cloth for wiping off the excess of ink from an engraved plate before printing.

dost (dust). Second person sing. pres. ind. of *do*¹: now only in poetic or solemn use.

dot¹ (dot), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dott*, head of a boil.] A minute or small spot on a surface; a speck; also, a small roundish mark made with or as with a pen; hence, anything relatively small or speck-like.—**dot**¹, *v.*; *dotted*, *dotting*. **I. tr.** To mark with or as with a dot or dots; also, to stud or diversify, as dots do (as, "clumps of tall bushes, *dotting* the prairie": Parkman's "Oregon Trail," vii.); also, to place like dots; also, to jot (*down*). **II. intr.** To make a dot or dots.

dot² (dot, F. dot), *n.* [F., < L. *dos* (*dot*-), dowry, endowment.] The portion brought by the wife to the husband upon marriage, the income of which is in his control; a dowry.

do-tage (dō'tāj), *n.* The condition of one who dotes; feebleness of mind, esp. resulting from old age; senility; also, a foolish thought, idea, etc.; also, excessive love or fondness; weak and foolish affection; also, something doted upon.

do-tal (dō'tal), *a.* [F. *dotal*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos*: see *dot*².] Pertaining to or constituting a dot or dowry.

do-tard (dō'tärd), *n.* One who dotes, or is weak-minded, esp. from old age.

do-ta-tion (dō-tä'shən), *n.* [ML. *dotatio*(*n*-), < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos*: see *dot*².] The act of endowing; endowment.

dote (dōt), *v. i.*; *doted*, *doting*. [ME. *doten*, akin to D. *duiten*, doze, dote, Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep, F. *radoter*, dote.] To be silly or out of one's wits; act or talk foolishly; esp., to be weak-minded from old age; also, to bestow excessive love or extravagant fondness (*on* or *upon*: as, "You *dote* on her that cares not for your love," Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," iv. 4. 87); also, to decay, as trees or timber.—**dote**, *n.* A dotard; also, decay in timber.—**dot-ed** (dō'ted), *p. a.* Foolish; weak-minded; infatuated; of trees or timber, decayed or unsound.—**dot'er**, *n.*

doth (duth). Third person sing. pres. ind. of *do*¹: now only in poetic or solemn use.

dot-ing (dō'ting), *p. a.* That dotes; silly; weak-minded, esp. from old age; extravagantly fond; also, decaying, as trees.—**dot-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dot-ted (dō'ted), *p. a.* Marked with or as with a dot or dots; also, placed like dots.

dot-tel (dō'tel), *n.* See *dottle*.

dot-ter (dō'tēr), *n.* One who or that which dots; an instrument for making dots.

dot-ter-el (dō'tē-rel), *n.* [From *dote*.] A dotard or silly fellow (now prov.); also, a plover, *Eudromias morinellus*, of Europe and Asia, which allows itself to be approached and readily taken.

dot-tle (dō'tl), *n.* [Appar. < *dot*¹.] The plug of half-smoked tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking.

dot-ty (dō'ti), *a.* [Cf. *doty*.] Affected with mental decay or derangement; feeble-minded; crazy; also, feeble or unsteady in gait. [Colloq. or prov.]

dot-y (dō'ti), *a.* Of timber, affected with dote; decayed.

dou-ane (dō-än', F. dwän), *n.* [F., < Ar. *dwān*, E. *dwan*.] In French use, a custom-house.

Dou-ay (dō-ä') **Ver'sion** (of the Bible). See under *version*.

double (dub'l), *a.* [OF. *duble*, *double* (F. *double*), < L. *duplus*, < *duo*, two, + *-plus*, akin to Gr. *-πλός* (as in *διπλός*, double) and E. *-fold*.] Twofold in form, size, amount, extent, etc.; composed of two like parts or members; paired; twice as great, heavy, strong, etc.; of extra size, weight, etc.; of flowers, having the number of petals largely increased; of musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower; fig., twofold in character, meaning, or conduct; ambiguous; deceitful; hypocritical; insincere;

in *chem.*, of the nature of a double salt (see *salt*², *n.*).—

double bassoon. See under *bassoon*.—**double cross**. See below, in vocabulary place.—**double dagger**. See under *dagger*, *n.*—**double entry**. See under *entry*.—**double obelisk**. See under *obelisk*.—**double refraction**. See under *refraction*.—**double salt**. See *salt*², *n.*—**double star**, in *astron.*, two stars optically or physically near enough to each other to appear as one under certain conditions: a phenomenon occurring when the two stars in question, although far apart, are nearly in line with each other and the observer, or, as in the case of a binary star, when they really are comparatively near together. See *binary star*, under *binary*, *a.*—**double time**, double-quick time or step; double-quick; in the U. S. army, a rate of marching in which 180 paces, each of 3 feet, are taken in a minute.—**doub'le**, *n.* Something double; a twofold size, amount, or measure; twice as much; a fold or plait; a sharp backward bend, as of a road; a sudden turn back on a course; a shift or artifice; also, a duplicate; a counterpart; a wraith; in *astron.*, a double star; *milit.*, a double-quick pace; in *music*, a variation (now rare); a repetition; in *lawn-tennis*, etc., a game or match played by two players on each side.—**doub'le**, *adv.* Twofold; doubly.—**doub'le**, *v.*; *-led*, *-ling*. [OF. *dubler* (F. *doubler*), < L. *duplare*, < *duplus*.] **I. tr.** To make double or twice as great; also, to be or have twice as much as; also, to couple; also, to duplicate; repeat; also, to bend or fold with one part upon another (often with *over*, *up*, etc.); clench (the fist); also, to sail or go round (as, to *double* Cape Horn); in *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to. **II. intr.** To become double or twice as great; also, to turn back on a course (as, "They will turn on their tracks like a fox that *doubles*": Cooper's "Prairie," vii.); also, to bend or fold; also, to use trickery; also, to share quarters, etc., with another (with *up*); also, to march at a double-quick pace.

doub-le-banked (dub'l-bangk't), *a.* Having two rowers on the same thwart, but rowing on opposite sides; also, having two rowers at the same oar; also, having two tiers of oars, one above the other, as certain galleys.

doub-le-bar-reled (dub'l-bar'eld), *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun; hence, serving a double purpose or producing a double result.

doub-le-bass (dub'l-bäs'), *n.* The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol kind (see *viol*), now usually having four strings (sometimes three), played resting vertically on the floor; the violone. Also called *double-bass viol*.

doub-le-breast-ed (dub'l-bres'ted), *a.* Of a garment, overlapping sufficiently to form two thicknesses of considerable width on the breast, in men's clothes often with both button-holes and buttons on each half of the front, to permit of buttoning on either side. Cf. *single-breasted*.

doub-le (dub'l) **cross**. A proving treacherous to a person with reference to some dishonest arrangement made with him, as concerning the outcome of a contest; hence, any act of treachery or perfidy; a betrayal: often in the phrase 'to give (one) the double cross.' [Slang.]—**doub'le-cross'**, *v. t.* To prove treacherous to (a person) with reference to some dishonest arrangement made with him, esp. concerning the outcome of a contest, as by arranging with him to allow one's self to be beaten in the contest and then winning; hence, in general, to prove treacherous to; betray. [Slang.]

doub-le-deal-er (dub'l-dē'lēr), *n.* One guilty of duplicity or double-dealing.—**doub'le-deal-ing**. **I. n.** Duplicity; the profession of one thing and the practice of another. **II. a.** Using duplicity; treacherous.

doub-le-deck-er (dub'l-dek'ēr), *n.* Something with two decks, tiers, or the like, as a ship with two decks above the water-line, or a street-car having a second floor for passengers.

doub-le-dye (dub'l-dī'), *v. t.* To dye twice; fig., to imbue deeply.—**doub'le-dyed'**, *p. a.* Twice dyed; fig., deeply imbued; thorough or complete.

doub-le-ea-gle (dub'l-ē'gl), *n.* A United States gold coin worth two eagles, or \$20.

double en-tendre (döbl ön-toñdr). [F. (obs.).] A double meaning; a word or expression with two meanings, one often indelicate.

doub-le-faced (dub'l-fäst'), *a.* Having two faces or aspects; having both surfaces finished (as, *double-faced*



Dotterel.

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ðlect, agöny, intö, unite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

cloth); also, practising duplicity; hypocritical.—**doub-le=faced/ness**, *n.*

doub-le=flow-ered (dub'l-flou'erd), *a.* Having double flowers, that is, flowers in which the number of petals is abnormally large.

doub-le=gang-er (dub'l-gang'ër), *n.* Same as *doppelgänger*.

doub-le=head-ed (dub'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having or appearing to have two heads.—**doub-le=head'er**, *n.* Something with two heads; a railroad-train moved by two engines; the playing of two games, as of baseball, between the same teams on the same day in immediate succession.

doub-le=heart-ed (dub'l-här'ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.—**doub-le=heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

doub-le=mind-ed (dub'l-min'ded), *a.* Wavering or undecided in mind: as, "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways" (Jas. i. 8).—**doub-le=mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

doub-le-ness (dub'l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being double; twofold character; duplicity (as, "a hypocrite,—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end": George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," vi. 9).

doub-le=quick (dub'l-kwik'), *I. a.* Noting the quickest step or time in marching, next to the run; in general, very quick or rapid. See *double time*, under *double*, *a.* *II. n.* Double-quick step or time. *III. adv.* In double-quick time.—**doub-le=quick'**, *v. i. or t.* To march in double-quick step.

doub-ler (dub'lër), *n.* One who or that which doubles.

doub-le-rip-per (dub'l-rip'ër), **doub-le-run-ner** (-run'ër), *n.* A contrivance for coasting, consisting of two sleds, one behind the other, connected by a plank.

doub-let (dub'let), *n.* [OF. F. *doublet*, < *double*, E. *double*, *a.*] A close-fitting outer body-garment, with or without sleeves, formerly worn by men; also, one of a pair of like things; a duplicate; one of two words in the same language representing the same original, as the English *benison* and *benediction*; an unintentional repetition in printed matter; *pl.*, two dice on each of which the same number of spots turns up at a throw; also, *sing.*, a pair of like things; a couple; something formed by a union of two like things, as a combination of two simple lenses, or a counterfeit gem made of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them.

—**doub'let-ed**, *a.* Wearing a doublet.

doub-le=tongue (dub'l-tung), *v. i.*; *-tongued*, *-tonguing*. In playing the flute, cornet, etc., to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

doub-le=tongued (dub'l-tungd'), *a.* Speaking inconsistently; deceitful in speech: as, "Thou art but a *double-tongued* Christian" (Defoe's "Captain Singleton," xvi.).

doub-le-tree (dub'l-trë), *n.* In a vehicle, a pivoted bar to each end of which a singletree, or swingletree, is attached: used when two horses are harnessed abreast.

doub-ling (dub'ling), *n.* The act of one who or that which doubles; the second distillation of wine; also, something doubled or folded over; a fold; also, an addition which makes double, as the lining of a mantle.

doub-loon (dub-lön'), *n.* [Sp. *doblón*, < *doble*, double, < L. *duplus*: see *double*, *a.*] A former Spanish gold coin, of varying value, finally worth about \$5; also, a gold coin of Chile, worth Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain.—British Museum.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain.—British Museum.

dou-blure (dö-blür), *n.* [F., < *doubler*, to double, line, E. *double*, *v.*] Lining, as of a garment; an ornamental lining on the inner side of a book-cover.

doub-ly (dub'li), *adv.* In a double manner, measure, or degree; in two ways; with duplicity (obs. or archaic).

doubt (dout), *v.*

[OF. F. *douter*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, hesitate, doubt: see *dubitable*, and cf. *dubitare*.] *I. intr.*

To feel uncertainty as to something; be undecided in opinion or belief.

II. tr. To be un-

certain in opinion about; hold questionable; hesitate to believe; distrust; also, to fear, apprehend, or suspect (archaic or prov.).—**doubt**, *n.* [OF. F. *doute*.] Undecidedness of opinion or belief; uncertain state of mind as to the truth or reality of anything; a feeling of uncertainty; also, a state of affairs such as to occasion uncertainty; uncertainty of condition; also, a matter of uncertainty.—**doubt'a-ble**, *a.* That may be doubted.—**doubt'er**, *n.*—**doubt'ful**, *a.* Unsettled in opinion or belief, as a person; undecided; hesitating; also, apprehensive; also, admitting of or causing doubt, as a thing; uncertain; ambiguous; of uncertain issue (as, "the *doubtful* fray": Scott's "Rokeby," i. 19); of questionable character; in *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being either long or short, as a vowel.—**doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*—**doubt'ing**, *p. a.* That doubts: as, a *doubting* Thomas (see under *Thomas*, *n.*).—**doubt'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**doubt'less**, *I. a.* Free from doubt or uncertainty; indubitable; also, free from fear or suspicion (as, "Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure": Shakespeare's "King John," iv. 1. 130). *II. adv.* Without doubt, or unquestionably (as, "And the Lord said unto David, Go up: for I will *doubtless* deliver the Philistines into thine hand": 2 Sam. v. 19); also, probably or presumably (as, "*Doubtless* the pleasure is as great Of being cheated, as to cheat": Butler's "Hudibras," ii. 3. 1).—**doubt'less-ly**, *adv.*—**doubt'less-ness**, *n.*

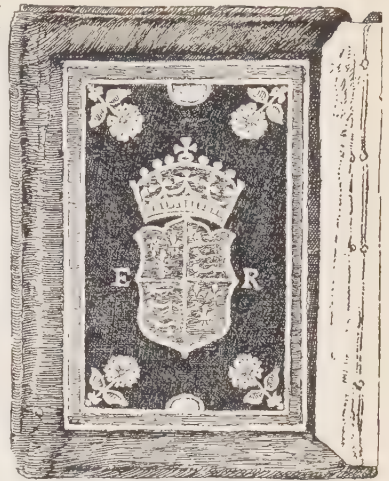
douce (dös), *a.* [OF. *dous*, fem. *douce* (F. *doux*, fem. *douce*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet or pleasant; also, quiet, sedate, or modest (Sc. and north. Eng.).—**douce'ly**, *adv.*—**douce'ness**, *n.*

dou-ce-peres (dö'se-pärz), *n. pl.* See *douzepers*.

dou-ceur (dö-sër), *n.* [F., < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweetness, agreeableness, or amiability; also, a conciliatory gift; a gratuity, fee, or tip.

douche (dösh), *n.* [F., < It. *doccia*, conduit, shower-bath, ult. < L. *ducere*, lead.] A jet or current of water or the like applied to a particular part or organ of the body, as for medicinal purposes; the application of such a jet; an instrument for administering it.—**douche**, *v. t.*; *douched*, *douching*. To apply a douche to; douse.

dough (dö), *n.* [AS. *dāh* = D. *deeg* = G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; akin to L. *ungere*, touch, form, mold: see *feign*.] Flour or meal combined with water, milk, etc., in a mass for baking into bread, cake, etc.; paste of bread; also, any soft, pasty mass; also, money (slang).—**dough=boy**, *n.* A flour dumpling (colloq.); also, an infantry soldier (colloq., U. S.).—**dough=face**, *n.* A face having the appearance of dough; a person with such a face; hence, a pliable or yielding person; esp., in U. S. hist., in the period of controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South in the matter of slavery.—**dough'nut**, *n.* A small cake of sweetened dough fried in lard.



Doublure of Prayer-book of Edward VI.

dough-ty (dou'ti), *a.*; compar. *doughtier*, superl. *doughtiest*. [AS. *dohtig*, for *dyhtig*, < *dugan*, be good, avail: see *dow*¹.] Capable; strong; stout; hardy; valiant. [Now archaic, and often humorous.]—**dough'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**dough'ti-ness**, *n.*

dough-y (dō'i), *a.* Of or like dough; half-baked; soft and heavy; pallid and flabby.

Dou-kho-bors (dō'kō-bōrz), *n. pl.* See *Dukhobors*.

Doug-las (dug'lās) **spruce, fir, or pine**. [From David Douglas (1798-1834), Scottish botanist and traveler.] A coniferous tree, *Pseudotsuga mucronata* (or *douglasii*), of western North America, often over 200 feet high, and yielding a strong, durable timber.

dou-ma (dō'mā), *n.* See *duma*.

doum=palm (dōm'pām), *n.* See *doom-palm*.

dour (dōr), *a.* [Var. of *dure*¹.] Hard; severe; stern; sullen; obstinate. [Chiefly Sc.].—**dour'ly**, *adv.*—**dour'-ness**, *n.*

dour-ra, dou-ra (dō'rā), *n.* Same as *durra*.

douse¹ (dous), *v. t.*; *doused, dousing*. [Cf. obs. D. *doesen*, beat, strike.] To strike (chiefly prov.); take off or doff (colloq.); put out or extinguish, as a light (slang); *navt.*, to lower in haste, as a sail; slacken suddenly; also, to close, as a port-hole.—**douse**¹, *n.* A stroke or blow: as, "He gave the young man a *douse* in the chops" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 3). [Chiefly prov.]

douse² (dous), *v.*; *doused, dousing*. [Cf. *douse*¹.] **I. tr.** To plunge into water or the like; throw water over; drench. **II. intr.** To plunge or be plunged into a liquid.

douse³ (douz), *etc.* See *douse*³, *etc.*

dou-ze-pers, dou-ce-peres (dō'zē-pārz, -sē-pārz), *n. pl.* [OF. *douze pers*, twelve peers.] The twelve peers or paladins represented in old romances as in attendance on Charlemagne; historically, a group of twelve great spiritual and temporal peers of France, taken to represent those of Charlemagne.

dove¹ (dōv). Occasional preterit of *dive*.

dove² (dov), *n.* [ME. *duve* = D. *duif* = G. *taube* = Icel. *dúfa* = Goth. *diubo*, dove; prob. from the Teut. verb-stem represented by E. *dive*.] Any bird of the pigeon family (*Columbidae*); a pigeon; also,

a person regarded as innocent, gentle, or tenderly affectionate, as a woman or child; [*cap.*] the Holy Ghost (see Luke, iii. 22); [*l. c.*] a messenger of peace and deliverance from anxiety, like the dove of Noah (see Gen. viii. 8-12); formerly, a repository for the eucharist, in the form of a dove.—**dove'=col'or**, *n.* A warm gray with a purplish or pinkish tinge.—**dove'=col'ored**, *a.*—**dove'=cote** (-kōt), **dove'=cot** (-kot), *n.* A structure, usually at a height above the ground, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons. Also **dove'=house**.

dove-kie (dov'ki), *n.* [Dim. of *dove*².] The black guillemot, *Cephus grylle*; also, the rotche, *Alle alle*.

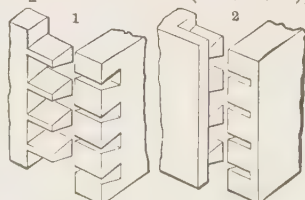
dove-plant (dov'plant), *n.* An orchid, *Peristeria elata*, of Central America: so called from the fancied resemblance of the central part of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings.

Do-ver's (dō'vēr) **pow'der**. [From T. Dover (1660-1742), English physician.] In *med.*, a powder containing ipecac and opium, used as an anodyne, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

dove-tail (dov'tāl), *n.* In *carp.*, *etc.*, a tenon or tongue resembling a dove's tail spread or a reversed wedge; also, the mortise or cavity into which such a



Mourning-dove (*Zenaidura macrura*).



1. Common Dovetail-joint. 2. Lapped Dovetail-joint.

tenon fits; also, a joint or fastening formed by one or more such tenons and mortises.—**dove'tail**, *v. t. or i.* To join or fit together by means of a dovetail or dovetails; fig., to join or fit together compactly or harmoniously.

dow¹ (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed* or *dought* (dout). [AS. *dugan* = G. *taugen*: cf. *doughty*.] To be good or of use; be able; do well, or thrive. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

dow² (dou), *n.* See *dhow*.

dow-a-ble (dou'a-bl), *a.* In *law*, entitled to dower.

dow-a-ger (dou'a-jēr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, < *douage*, dower, < *douer*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dotation*.] A woman who holds some title or property from her deceased husband; the widow of a king, duke, or the like, often as distinguished from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name; also, a dignified elderly lady (colloq.).

dow-dy (dou'di). [Earlier *dowd*, ME. *doude*; origin obscure.] **I. n.**; pl. *-dies* (-diz). An ill-dressed woman; a woman whose dress is noticeably lacking in pleasing effectiveness, trimness, or smartness. **II. a.**; compar. *dowdier*, superl. *dowdiest*. Ill-dressed; not trim, smart, or stylish.—**dow'di-ly**, *adv.*—**dow'di-ness**, *n.*—**dow'dy-ish**, *a.* Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

dow-el (dou'el), *n.* [Cf. G. *döbel*, peg, plug, pin.] A pin or tenon for fitting into a corresponding hole and thus serving to fasten together two pieces of wood, etc.; also, a piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.—**dow'el**, *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled, -eling* or *-elling*. To fasten with dowels; furnish with dowels.

dow-er (dou'ēr), *n.* [OF. F. *douaire*, < ML. *dotarium*, < L. *dos*, dowry, E. *dot*².] Dowry, or the property which a woman

brings to her husband at marriage; fig., pieces joined by Dowels. a natural gift or endowment (as, "faith's transcendent dower": Wordsworth's "River Duddon," xxxiv.); also, now commonly, the portion of a deceased husband's real property allowed by the law to his widow for her life.—**dow'er**, *v. t.* To provide with a dower or dowry; endow; also, to give as a dower or dowry.—**dow'er=house**, *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow as part of her dower.—**dow'er-less**, *a.* Without a dower.

dowf (douf), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *dauf*, deaf.] Dull; flat; spiritless; stupid; melancholy; dismal. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

dow-ie (dou'i), *a.* [Akin to *dull*.] Dull; melancholy; dismal. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

dow-itch-er (dou'ich-ēr), *n.* [Prob. N. Amer. Ind.] Either of two species of snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*, of eastern and western North America respectively.

dow-las (dou'lās), *n.* [From *Daoulas*, near Brest, in north-western France.] A strong, plain-woven linen fabric; also, a similar fabric of cotton.

dow¹ (doun), *n.* [AS. *dūnn*.] The first feathering of young birds; also, the soft under plumage of birds; hence, a soft hairy growth, as the hair on the human face when first beginning to appear, or that on certain plants or fruits; the feathery coma or pappus of certain seeds; any light feathery or fluffy substance.

dow² (doun), *n.* [AS. *dūn* = D. *duin* = F. *dune* (see *dune*); prob. from Celtic.] A hill; a sand-hill or dune; a bare, level highland; a tract of upland pasture (in *pl.*, esp. applied to districts in southern England); *pl.* [*cap.*], with *the*, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in southeastern England, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate.

dow³ (doun). [Late AS. *dūne*, for *adūne* (E. *adown*), earlier of *dūne*, 'from (the) hill': see *dow².] **I. adv.** From higher to lower; in a descending direction or order, as from the top, head, or beginning; into or in a lower position or condition; to or at a low point, degree, rate, pitch, etc.; below the horizon (as, the sun is going *down*); in a prostrate, depressed, or degraded condition; in due place, position, form, or state (as, to settle *down* to work; to pay cash *down*; to jot *down* an address); in *golf*, behind an opponent a specified number of holes (opposed to *up*). Sometimes (by ellipsis of a verb) used as if an imperative: as, *down*, Towser! *down* with you! *down* with tyranny! **II. prep.***

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

- In a descending direction on, over, or along; adown.—**down**³. **I. a.** Downward; going or directed downward; also, downcast; dejected. **II. n.** A downward movement; a descent: fig., a reverse (cf. *up*, *n.*); in *football*, the declaring of the ball as down or out of play, or the play immediately preceding this.—**down**³, *v. I. tr.* To put or throw down; subdue. **II. intr.** To go down; fall.
- down-cast** (doun'kást). **I. a.** Cast down; ruined; fig., dejected in spirit; depressed; also, directed downward, as the eyes. **II. n.** The act of casting down; overthrow or ruin; a downward look or glance.
- down-come** (doun'kum), *n.* Descent; downfall; also, a downcomer.—**down/com'er** (-kum'ér), *n.* A pipe, tube, or passage for conducting solid, liquid, or gaseous material in a downward direction.
- down-fall** (doun'fál), *n.* The act of falling down; sudden descent; a fall, as of rain or snow; also, descent to a lower position or standing; overthrow; ruin; also, a kind of trap or deadfall, in which a weight or missile falls upon the prey.—**down/fall'en**, *a.*
- down-flow** (doun'flō), *n.* A flowing down; also, that which flows down.
- down-haul** (doun'hál), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope for hauling down a sail.
- down-heart-ed** (doun'här'ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.—**down/heart'ed-ness**, *n.*
- down-hill** (doun'hil'), *adv.* Down the slope of a hill; downward.—**down/hill**, *a.* Going or tending downward on or as on a hill.
- down-ily** (doun'ni-li), *adv.* In a downy manner; like down.—**down/i-ness**, *n.* Downy state; a downy growth.
- down-land** (doun'land), *n.* Land forming downs or upland tracts.
- down-less** (doun'les), *a.* Without down or a downy growth.
- down-most** (doun'möst), *adv.* and *a.* *uprl.* Furthest down.
- down-pour** (doun'pör), *n.* A pouring down; a heavy, continuous fall of water, rain, etc.
- down-right** (doun'rit). **I. adv.** Straight down; hence, in plain terms; also, completely or thoroughly (as, he is *downright* angry). **II. a.** Directed straight downward (as, "I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow": Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI." i. 1. 12); hence, direct, straightforward, or plain; direct and plain in speech or behavior; also, thorough, absolute, or positive; out-and-out.—**down/right-ly**, *adv.*—**down/right-ness**, *n.*
- down-rush** (doun'rush), *n.* A downward rush.
- down-stairs** (doun'stärz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; to or on a lower floor.—**down/stairs**, *a.* Pertaining to or situated on a lower floor.
- down-take** (doun'tāk), *n.* A pipe or passage leading downward, as for conducting coal, ore, gaseous products, or the like.
- down-throw** (doun'thrō), *n.* A throwing down or being thrown down; an overthrow; in *geol.*, a downward displacement of rock on one side of a fault (opposed to *upthrow*).
- down-town** (doun'toun'), *adv.* To or in the lower part of a town.—**down/town**, *a.* Moving toward, situated in, or pertaining to the lower part of a town.
- down-trod-den** (doun'trod'n), *a.* Trodden down; fig., tyrannized over; oppressed.
- down-ward** (doun'wärd), *adv.* From a higher to a lower place or condition; down from a head, source, or beginning; also, below, or in the lower part (as, "Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man And *downward* fish": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 463).—**down/ward**, *a.* Moving or tending to a lower place or condition; descending from a head or beginning.—**down/ward-ly**, *adv.*—**down/wards**, *adv.* Downward.
- down-y** (dou'ni), *a.*; compar. *downier*, superl. *downiest*. Of the nature of or resembling down; fluffy; soft; made of down; covered with down; also, knowing or cunning (slang).
- dow-ry** (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [See *dower*.] The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dot; also, any gift or reward in view of marriage; also, a natural gift or endowment (as, "Adorn'd with wisdom and with chastity, And all the *dowries* of a noble mind": Spenser's "Daphnaïda," 216); also, a widow's dower.
- douse¹**, **douse²** (dous). See *douse¹*, *douse²*.
- douse³** (douz), *v. i.*; *doused*, *dousing*. [Origin unknown.] To search for subterranean supplies of water, ore, etc., by the aid of a divining-rod.—**dows'er**, *n.*—**dows'ing-rod**, *n.* A divining-rod.
- dox-ol-o-gy** (dok-sol'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [ML. *doxologia*, < Gr. *δοξολογία*, a praising, < *δόξα*, opinion, repute, glory (< *δοkein*, think: cf. *dogma*), + *λέγειν*, speak.] A hymn or form of words containing an ascription of praise to God, as the Gloria in Excelsis ('great doxology' or 'greater doxology'), the Gloria Patri ('lesser doxology'), or the metrical formula beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." See *Gloria*—**dox-o-log-i-cal** (dok-sō-loj'i-kəl), *a.*
- dox-y¹** (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Origin unknown.] A mistress or paramour; a prostitute. [Orig. beggars' and thieves' slang.]
- dox-y²** (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Detached from *orthodoxy*, *heterodoxy*, etc.] An opinion or doctrine: esp. with reference to controversy. [Colloq.]
- do-yen** (dwo-yañ), *n.* [F.: see *dean²*.] A dean; the senior member of a body, class, profession, etc.
- doyley**, **doyley** (doi'li), *n.* See *doily*.
- doze** (dōz), *v.*; *dozed*, *dozing*. [Prob. from Scand.] **I. tr.** To stupefy; also, to make drowsy; also, to pass or spend (time) in drowsiness. **II. intr.** To sleep lightly or fitfully; fall into a light sleep unintentionally; be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep.—**doze**, *n.* A fit of dozing; a light or fitful sleep.
- doz-en** (duz'n), *n.*; pl. *dozens* or (as after a numeral) *dozen*. [OF. F. *douzaine*, < *douze*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve: see *duodecimal*.] A group of twelve units or things.—**baker's dozen**, thirteen reckoned as a dozen.—**doz'enth**, *a.* Twelfth.
- doz-or** (dō'zēr), *n.* One who dozes.
- doz-y** (dō'zi), *a.* Inclined to doze; drowsy.—**doz/i-ness**, *n.*
- drab¹** (drab), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *drabog*, Gael. *drabag*, slattern.] A dirty, untidy woman; a slattern; also, a prostitute.—**drab¹**, *v. i.*; *drabbed*, *drabbing*. To associate with drabs. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 1. 26.
- drab²** (drab). [F. *drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] **I. n.** Orig., a kind of cloth of the natural or undyed color; hence, a dull brownish or yellowish gray color. **II. a.** Of the color drab; brownish-gray; fig., dull; cheerless.
- drab-bet** (drab'et), *n.* [Dim. of *drab²*.] A coarse drab linen fabric used for making men's smock-frocks, etc.
- drab-ble** (drab'li), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [ME. *drabelen* = LG. *drabbeln*.] **I. intr.** To become wet and dirty as by trailing over wet ground; draggle; also, to fish with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead so that the hook may be dragged along the bottom. **II. tr.** To draggle; make wet and dirty.—**drab/bler**, *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of canvas laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to increase its depth.
- drachm** (dram), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *dram*.
- drach-ma** (drak'mä), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mæ* (-mē). [L., < Gr. *δραχμή*, lit. 'handful,' < *δρέσσειν*, grasp.] The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks, varying in value; the monetary unit, or a silver coin, of modern Greece, equivalent to about 19.3 U. S. cents; also, a small ancient Greek weight; any of various modern weights, esp. a dram.
- Dra-co-ni-an**, **Dra-con-ic** (drä-kō'ni-än, -kon'ik), *a.* Of, like, or befitting Draco, an Athenian legislator noted for the severity of his code of laws (about 621 B.C.); hence, rigorous; severe.—**Dra-con/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- draff** (dräf), *n.* [ME. *draf* = D. and Icel. *draf*.] Refuse, lees, or dregs; esp., the refuse of malt after brewing or distilling.—**draff'y**, *a.* Full of draff; also, like draff; worthless.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C. — British Museum.

draft, draught (dráft), *n.* [ME. *draht*, later *draught*, *draft*, < AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*. For certain uses, as noted, one spelling or the other is now the more usual. See *draught*.] The act of drawing, or that which is drawn; a pull or haul; a take of fish, etc.; (*draught*) the drawing of a liquid from its receptacle, as of ale from a cask (hence, ale on *draught*); drinking, or a drink or potion; a current of air, esp. in a room, chimney, stove, or any inclosed space; a device for regulating such a current, as a damper in a stove; (*draft*) the taking of supplies, forces, money, etc., from a given source, or that which is taken, as a military levy or conscription, or a detachment; (*draft*) a drain or demand made on anything; (*draft*) a written order drawn by one person on another for the payment of money; the depth a vessel sinks in water; a drawing, sketch, or design; (*draft*) a first or preliminary form of any writing, subject to revision and copying; in *founding*, the slight taper given to a pattern in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold; in *masonry*, a line or border chiseled at the edge of a stone, to serve as a guide in leveling the surfaces. See also *draughts*.—**draft, draught**, *v. t.* To draw or pull; (*draft*) take by draft, as for military service; draw the outlines or plan of, or sketch; (*draft*) draw up in written form, as a first draft; in *masonry*, to cut a draft on.—**draft-ee** (dráf-tē'), *n.* One who is drafted, as for military service.—**draft'er, draught'er**, *n.*—**draft'-horse, draught'=horse**, *n.* A horse for drawing heavy loads.—**draft'i-ness, draught'i-ness**, *n.* Drafty condition.—**draft'ing, draught'ing**, *n.* The act or work of one who drafts; esp., mechanical drawing.—**drafts'man, draughts'man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who draws sketches, plans, or designs; one employed in making mechanical drawings, as of machines, structures, etc.; (*draftsman*) one who draws up documents. Cf. *draughtsman*.—**draft'y, draught'y**, *a.* Characterized by or causing drafts (of air).

drag (drag), *v.*; *dragged, dragging*. [ME. *dragen*: cf. Icel. *draga*, also AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*.] **I. tr.** To draw with force, effort, or difficulty; pull heavily or slowly along; haul; trail; fig., to bring (*in*) as by main force, as an irrelevant matter; also, to protract or pass tediously (often with *out* or *on*); also, to search with a drag, grapnel, or the like; also, to break (land) with a drag or harrow. **II. intr.** To be drawn or hauled along; trail on the ground; also, to move heavily or with effort; proceed or pass with tedious slowness; also, to use a drag or grapnel; dredge.—**drag**, *n.* Something used by or for dragging, as a drag-net or a dredge; a grapnel, net, or other apparatus dragged through water in searching, as for dead bodies; a heavy harrow; a stout sledge or sled; a four-horse coach with seats inside and on top; sometimes, a break; a device for checking the rotation of the wheels of a vehicle; a kind of floating anchor used to keep a ship's head to the wind or to check drifting; fig., anything that retards progress; also, the act of dragging; slow, laborious movement or procedure; retardation; in *hunting*, the scent or trail of a fox, etc.; something, as anise-seed, dragged over the ground to leave an artificial scent; a hunt with such a scent.—**drag'-bar**, *n.* A draw-bar (iron rod).—**drag'-bolt**, *n.* A coupling-pin.

dra-gée (drā-zhā), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*.] A sweetmeat in the form of a sugar-coated fruit or the like; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine.

drag-gle (drag'gl), *v.*; *-gled, -gling*. [Freq. of *drag*.] **I. tr.** To soil by dragging over damp ground or in the mud; make limp and soiled as with wet and dirt. **II. intr.** To hang trailing; become dragged; also, to follow slowly; straggle.—**drag'gle-tail**, *n.* A bedraggled or untidy person; a slut or slattern.—**drag'gle-tailed**, *a.* Having the skirts or garments dragged as from trailing in the wet and dirt; sluttish in dress.—**drag-gly** (drag'gli), *a.*

drag=hound (drag'hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent.

drag=hunt (drag'hunt), *n.* A hunt with a drag or artificial scent.

drag=line (drag'lin), *n.* A line or rope dragging from something; a drag-rope.

drag=link (drag'link), *n.* A link for connecting the cranks of two shafts; also, a rod connecting the steering device of an automobile to one of the axle stubs, transmitting the

steering movements to the steering wheels; also, a draw-bar (iron rod).

drag=mill (drag'mil), *n.* An arrastre.

drag=net (drag'net), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river, pond, etc., or along the ground, to catch something. Also fig.

drag-o-man (drag'ō-mān), *n.*; pl. *-mans*. [F., < Ar. *tarjuman*, interpreter.] In the Orient, a professional interpreter, as for travelers, or for an embassy or consulate: as, "The intervention of the interpreter, or *dragoman* as he is called, is fatal to the spirit of conversation" (Kinglake's "Eothen," i.).

drag-on (drag'ōn), *n.* [OF. F. *dragon*, < L. *draco*(n)-, < Gr. *δράκων*, serpent.] A huge serpent or snake (now rare); a fabulous monster variously represented, generally as a huge winged reptile with crested head and terrible claws, and often as spouting fire; in the Bible, a large serpent, a crocodile, a great marine animal, or a jackal; also, a name for Satan; also, an early form of musket; also, a fierce, violent person; often, a severely watchful woman; a duenna; in *zool.*, any of the small arboreal lizards constituting the genus *Draco*, of southern Asia, having an extensile wing-like membrane on each side of the body, making possible long flying leaps; in *bot.*, any of various araceous plants, as the jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisæma triphyllum*; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the northern constellation *Draco*.—**dragon's head**, in *astron.*, the ascending node of a planet or the moon. See *node*.—**dragon's tail**, in *astron.*, the descending node of a planet or the moon. See *node*.—**drag-on-esque'** (-esk'), *a.* [See *-esque*.] Of the style or character of a dragon.—**drag-on-ess**, *n.* A female dragon.

drag-on-et (drag'ōn-et), *n.* [OF., dim. of *dragon*, E. *dragon*.] A little or young dragon; also, any fish of the genus *Callionymus*, comprising small marine fishes which mostly inhabit the temperate waters of the Old World, and which are often brightly colored.

drag-on=fish (drag'ōn-fish), *n.* A fish, the dragonet.

drag-on-fly (drag'ōn-flī), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fliz). Any of the large, harmless insects constituting the order *Odonata* (in old classifications, order *Neuroptera*, family *Libellulidæ*), which feed on mosquitoes, gnats, etc., and which are characterized by a long, slender body, large head, enormous eyes, and two pairs of large, reticulate, membranous wings.

drag-on-ish (drag'ōn-ish), *a.* Dragon-like.

drag-on-nade (drag'ō-nād'), *n.* [F., < *dragon*: see *dragoon*.] One of a series of persecutions of French Protestants, under Louis XIV., by means of dragons quartered upon them (as, "There was a great emigration of Protestant Huguenots from the *dragonnades* and persecution of Louis XIV.": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 8); hence, any persecution with the aid of troops.

drag-on's=blood (drag'ōnz-blud), *n.* A red resin exuding from the fruit of *Calamus draco*, a palm of the Malay Archipelago, formerly used in medicine, but now chiefly in the preparation of varnishes, etc.; also, any of various similar resins from other trees, as the dragon-tree.



Heraldic Dragon.

Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*). (Reduced.)

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; fh, then; y, you;

drag-on-tree (drag'ŏn-trē), *n.* A liliaceous tree, *Dracæna draco*, of the Canary Islands, yielding a variety of drag-on's-blood.

dra-goon (dra-gŏn'), *n.* [F. *dragon*, dragon, orig. dragon (referring, it is said, to the firearm carried by such troops).] A mounted infantryman armed with a short musket; a cavalryman of a particular type, as in the British army; also, a variety of pigeon.—**dra-goon'**, *v. t.* To set dra-goons or soldiers upon; persecute by armed force; hence, to oppress; harass; also, to force by rigorous and oppressive measures, or coerce (as, "Alexander . . . dra-gooned men into wisdom": Godwin's "Caleb Williams," xiii.).—**dra-goon'**=bird, *n.* An umbrella-bird.



Dragon-tree.

drag-rope (drag'rŏp), *n.* A rope for dragging something, as a piece of artillery; also, a rope dragging from something, as the guide-rope sometimes hung downward from a balloon.

drags-man (dragz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. The driver of a drag or coach; also, one employed to drag a river-bed, etc.

drain (drān), *v.* [AS. *draehnian*, strain; prob. akin to E. *dry*.] **I. tr.** To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove by degrees, as through conduits or by filtration; draw off or take away completely; also, to withdraw liquid gradually from; make empty or dry by drawing off liquid; deprive of possessions, resources, etc., by gradual withdrawal; exhaust. **II. intr.** To flow off gradually; also, to become empty or dry by the gradual flowing off of moisture.—**drain**, *n.* The act of draining or drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure; also, that by which anything is drained, as a pipe or conduit; also, something drained off; hence, a drink (slang: as, "If I don't have a drain o' rum, Jim, I'll have the horrors," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," iii.); also, *pl.*, dregs.—**drain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being drained.—**drain'age** (-āj), *n.* The act or process of draining; also, a system of drains, artificial or natural; also, that which is drained off, as by a system of drains; sewage.—**drain'er**, *n.* One who drains; one who constructs drains or channels for draining land; that which drains; a vessel or bag in which moist substances are put to drain.—**drain'less**, *a.* That cannot be drained or exhausted.—**drain'=pipe**, *n.* A pipe serving for draining; a waste-pipe.

drake¹ (drāk), *n.* [ME. *drake* = LG. *drake*: cf. OHG. *antrahho*, G. *enterich*, drake.] The male of any bird of the duck kind; also, a large, flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake.

drake² (drāk), *n.* [AS. *draca*, < L. *draco*: see *dragon*.] A dragon; a small kind of cannon; any of various ephemerids or May-flies used as bait by anglers.—**drake'=fly**, *n.* A drake or May-fly used in angling.

dram (dram), *n.* [OF. *drame*, *dragme* (F. *drachme*), < L. *drachma*: see *drachma*.] A unit of weight, the eighth part of an ounce, apothecaries' weight (60 grains), or the sixteenth part of an ounce, avoirdupois weight (27.34 grains); also, a fluid dram (see under *fluid*, *a.*); hence, a small drink of liquor; also, a small quantity of anything (as, "An inhuman wretch Uncapable of pity, void and empty From any *dram* of mercy": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 6).—**dram**, *v.*; *drammed*, *drumming*. **I. intr.** To drink drams; tipple. **II. tr.** To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

dra-ma (drā'mā), *n.* [LL. *drama*, < Gr. *δρᾶμα* (*δραματ-*), < *δρᾶν*, do.] A composition in prose or verse presenting in dialogue a story of life or character, esp. one intended to be acted on the stage; a play; also, the branch of literature having such compositions as its subject; dramatic art or representation; also, any series of events having dramatic interest and leading up to a crowning issue.

dra-mat-ic (dra-mat'ik), *a.* [LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. *δρα-*

ματικός.] Of or pertaining to the drama; employing the form of the drama; also, characteristic of or appropriate to the drama; forceful and animated in action or expression; theatrical.—**dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**dra-mat'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Dramatic character.—**dra-mat'ics**, *n.* The art of producing or acting dramas.

dram-a-tis per-so-næ (dram'a-tis pēr-sŏ'nē). [NL.] The persons or characters in a drama.

dram-a-tist (dram'a-tist), *n.* A writer of dramas or dramatic poetry; a playwright.

dram-a-ti-za-tion (dram'a-ti-zā'shŏn), *n.* The act of dramatizing; construction or representation in dramatic form; also, a dramatized version.

dram-a-tize (dram'a-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; also, to express or represent dramatically.—**dram'a-tiz-er** (-ti-zēr), *n.*

dram-a-tur-gue (dram'a-tērj), *n.* [F. *dramaturge*, < Gr. *δραματουργός*, < *δρᾶμα* (*δραματ-*), drama, + *-εργός*, working, worker.] A composer of dramas; a dramatist.—**dra-ma-tur'gic**, **dra-ma-tur'gi-cal** (-tēr'jik, -ji-kəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dramaturgy.—**dra-ma-tur-gist**, *n.* A dramatist.—**dra-m'a-tur-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *δραματουργία*.] The science of dramatic composition; the dramatic art; dramatic or theatrical representation.

dram-mock, **drum-mock** (dram'ŏk, drum'ŏk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *dramaig*, foul mixture.] Meal mixed with water, without cooking. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

dram-shop (dram'shop), *n.* A liquor-saloon.

drank (drangk). Pret. and occasional pp. of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; *draped*, *draping*. [OF. F. *draper*, < *drap*, < ML. *drappus*, cloth; origin uncertain: cf. *trap*.] **I. tr.** To make (wool) into cloth; weave (cloth); also, to cover or hang with cloth or some fabric, esp. in graceful folds; adorn with drapery; also, to adjust (hangings, clothing, etc.) in depending folds. **II. intr.** To fall in folds, as drapery.—**dra'per**, *n.* [OF. F. *drapier*.] A maker of cloth; a dealer in cloths, etc. (Eng.: as, a *woolen-dra-per*; a *linen-dra-per*).—**dra'per-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [OF. F. *draperie*.] The business of a draper; also, cloths or textile fabrics collectively; also, coverings, hangings, clothing, etc., of some fabric, esp. as disposed in loose, graceful folds or with a view to decorative effect; hangings, clothing, etc., so disposed, as represented in sculpture or painting; also, the draping or disposing of hangings, clothing, etc., in graceful folds.—**dra'per-y**, *v. t.*; *-peried*, *-perying*. To furnish or hang with or as with drapery: as, "And then her dress—what beautiful simplicity *Draperied* her form!" (Byron's "Don Juan," xvi. 102).

dras-tic (dras'tik). [Gr. *δραστικός*, < *δρᾶν*, do.] **I. a.** Acting with force or violence; violent; esp., of a medicinal substance, powerful or severe in action, as a purgative. **II. n.** A drastic medicine or agent.—**dras'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

drat (drat), *v. t.*; *dratted*, *dratting*. [From 'od rot (*God rot*), used in imprecation.] A word used in vague or mild malediction (prov. or vulgar); also, to use this word to or of.—**drat'ted**, *p. a.* Confounded. [Prov. or vulgar.]

draught (drāft), *n.* and *v.* Older form Greek Relief. Illustrating treatment of Drapery.

of *draft*, still prevalent, esp. in British use, in many (chiefly the longer existent) senses. See *draft*.—**draught'=board**, *n.* A checker-board.—**draught'=horse**, *n.* See *draft-horse*.—**draughts**, *n.* [Orig. pl., with reference to the moves.] The game of checkers.—**draughts'man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A piece at draughts; a checker. Cf. *draughtsman*.—**draught'y**, *a.* See *drafty*.

drave (drāv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dra-vid-i-an (dra-vid'i-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a race or body of peoples mostly of southern India and Ceylon; of or pertaining to the group or family of languages spoken by them, including Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam,



(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˈ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Tulu, etc. **II. n.** A member of the Dravidian race; the Dravidian family of languages.

draw (drá), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw, = Goth. *-dragan* = D. *dragen* = G. *tragen*, carry, bear; cf. *drag*.] **I. tr.** To cause to come in a particular direction as by a pulling force (often with *along, away, in, out, down, up, on, off*, etc.); pull, haul, or drag; lead or take along; bring toward one's self or itself, as by inherent force or influence; attract; take in, as by sucking or inhaling; bring or take out, as from a receptacle or source (as, to *draw* water, ale, blood, tears, lots, teeth, money); get, derive, deduce, or elicit; make (tea) by extracting essence; leave (a contest) undecided; take contents from; drain (a pond, etc.); disembowel (a fowl, a condemned person, etc.); search (cover) for game; displace (a certain depth of water: said of a boat); pull out to full or greater length; stretch; make by attenuating, as wire by pulling a rod of metal through a succession of holes of diminishing diameter; wrinkle or shrink by contraction; mark out, trace, or delineate; write or draft (often with *up*); frame or formulate, as a contrast or a distinction. Used in many phrases: as, to *draw* rein (to check a horse); to *draw* down wrath or vengeance on one's head; to *draw* out a witness (into disclosures); to *be drawn* into a quarrel; to *draw* up an army (in due array). **II. intr.** To exert a pulling, moving, or attracting force; be drawn; move as under a pulling force; come, go, or pass (*on, off, out, near, toward*, etc.); take out a sword, pistol, etc., for action (often with *on*); come out of a mold, as in casting; produce or have a draft of air, etc., as a pipe or flue; effect drainage; leave a contest undecided; settle in water, as a boat; levy or call (*on*) for money, supplies, etc.; make demands; make a formal written demand, as for money due or on deposit; shrink or contract; use or practise the art of tracing or delineating figures; practise drawing.—**draw**, *n.* The act of drawing; that which is drawn, as a lot or the movable part of a drawbridge; a drawn or undecided contest; a land-basin into or through which water drains.

draw-back (drá'bak), *n.* An amount paid back from a charge made; a portion of customs dues remitted, as on imported goods when they are subsequently exported; also, a diminution; also, a hindrance or disadvantage.

draw-bar (drá'bär), *n.* An iron rod with an eye at each end, as for use in coupling freight-cars, or a locomotive and its tender; also, a bar in a fence, which can be removed to allow passage.

draw-bore (drá'bör), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole pierced through a tenon so that when a pin ('draw-bore pin') is driven in, the mortised and tenoned parts are drawn snugly together.

draw-bridge (drá'brij), *n.* A bridge of which the whole or a part may be drawn up or aside, to prevent access or to leave a passage open for boats, etc.

draw-ee (drá-ē'), *n.* One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn.

draw-er (drá'ēr), *n.* One who or that which draws; a tapster; one who draws an order, draft, or bill of exchange; a sliding compartment, as in a piece of furniture, that may be drawn out in order to get access to it; *pl.*, a garment for the lower part of the body, with a separate portion for each leg.

draw-gear (drá'gēr), *n.* A harness for draft-horses; also, a coupling for railway-carriages (Eng.).

draw-ing (drá'ing), *n.* The act of a person or thing that draws, or the thing drawn; esp., representation by lines; delineation of form (without reference to color); a sketch, plan, or design, esp. one executed by pen, pencil, or crayon.—**draw'ing-knife**, *n.* A knife with a handle at each end of the blade, used by drawing over a surface.

draw-ing-room (drá'ing-röm), *n.* [For *withdrawing-room*.] A room to which the company withdraws from the dining-

room after dinner; a room for the reception of company; also, a formal reception, esp. at court (as, "Her only conversation was about millinery . . . and about her dress at the *Drawing-room*": Thackeray's "Newcomes," lxii).—**draw-ing-room car**, a parlor-car.

drawl (drál), *v. t. or i.* [Appar. a freq. form connected with *drag* and *draw*.] To drag slowly along (obs. or rare); say or speak with slow, lingering utterance.—**drawl**, *n.* The act or utterance of one who drawls.—**drawl'er**, *n.*—**drawl'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

drawn (drán). Past participle of *draw*.—**drawn**, *p. a.* Undecided, as a contest in which neither side has won; disemboweled, as a fowl; melted and made into a sauce, as butter; gathered or shirred, as needlework.—**drawn'-work**, *n.* Ornamental work done by drawing threads from a fabric, the remaining portions usually being formed into lace-like patterns by needlework.

draw-plate (drá'plát), *n.* A plate with conical holes through which wire is drawn to regulate its size and shape.

draw-shave (drá'shāv), *n.* A drawing-knife; also, a surgical instrument for removing thin slices of tissue, etc.

draw-tube (drá'tüb), *n.* A tube sliding within another tube, as the tube carrying the eyepiece in a microscope.

dray (drá), *n.* [ME. *dreye*; akin to E. *draw*.] A low, strong cart without fixed sides, for carrying heavy loads; also, a sledge or sled.—**dray**, *v. t.* To convey on a dray.—**dray'age** (-āj), *n.* Carriage by dray, or a charge made for it.—**dray'=horse**, *n.*—**dray'man** (-man), *n.*; *pl.* *-men*. A man who drives a dray.

dread (dred), *v.* [ME. *dreden*, prob. for *adreden*, < AS. *ondrædan* = OHG. *intrātan*, fear.] **I. tr.** To fear greatly; regard with awe; look forward to with terror or apprehension; also, to frighten. **II. intr.** To be in great fear.—**dread**, *n.* Great fear; deep awe or reverence; terror or apprehension as to something future; also, a person or thing dreaded (as, "Let him be your *dread*": Isa. viii. 13); also, doubt.—**dread**, *a.* [Orig. pp.] Dreaded; dreadful; also, held in awe; revered.—**dread'er**, *n.*—**dread'ful**.

I. a. Full of dread, fear, or reverence (as, "*dreadful* of daunger": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iii. 1. 37); also, inspiring dread, fear, or reverence; terrible; awe-inspiring; also, extremely bad, unpleasant, ugly, great, etc. (colloq.). **II. n.** A cheap, lurid story, as of crime or adventure; a periodical given to highly sensational matter.—**dread'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dread'ful-ness**, *n.*—**dread'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dread'less**, *a.* Having no dread or fear; fearless; undaunted; not apprehensive.—**dread'ly**, *adv.*—**dread'ness**, *n.*

dread-naught, dread-nought (dred'nât), *n.* One who fears nothing; an outer garment of heavy cloth; a thick cloth with a long pile; (usually *dreadnought*: so called from the "Dreadnought," a British battle-ship launched in 1906) a type of battle-ship with very heavy armament.

dream (drēm), *n.* [ME. *drem* = D. *droom* = G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr*, dream.] A succession of images or ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which this occurs; fig., an involuntary vision occurring to one awake ('waking dream'); a visionary fancy voluntarily indulged in while awake ('day-dream'); a reverie; sometimes, a wild or vain fancy; also, an object seen in a dream (as, "Suddenly stood at my head a *dream*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 292); also, something of a beauty or charm associated with dreams rather than with reality.—**dream**, *v.*; *dreamed* or *dreamt* (dremt), *dreaming*. **I. intr.** To have a dream or dreams; be conscious of images and thoughts during sleep; fig., to indulge in day-dreams or reveries; give way to visionary thought or speculation; also, to think or conceive of something in a very remote way (as, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are *dreamt* of in your philosophy": Shakspere's "Hamlet," i. 5. 167). **II. tr.** To have (a dream: as, "Your old men shall *dream* dreams," Joel, ii. 28); see or imagine in sleep or in a vision; also, to imagine as if in a dream; fancy; suppose vaguely or indefinitely; also, pass or spend (time, etc.) in dreaming (followed by *away*, etc.).—**dream'er**, *n.* One who dreams; one who indulges in day-dreams, or in visionary thought or speculation.—**dream'ful**, *a.* Abounding in dreams; dreamy: as, "into *dreamful* slumber lull'd"



Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, ělect, agōny, intō, ũnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

(Tennyson's "Eleänore," ii.).—**dream'i-ly**, *adv.* In a dreamy manner.—**dream'i-ness**, *n.*—**dream'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dream'land** (-land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; the land of imagination or fancy; the region of reverie.—**dream'less**, *a.* Free from dreams.—**dream'y**, *a.*; compar. *dreamier*, superl. *dreamiest*. Full of dreams; characterized by or causing dreams; also, given to reverie or day-dreaming; also, of the nature of or characteristic of a dream; visionary; vague; indistinct; dim.

drear (drēr), *a.* Shortened form of *dreary*. [Poetic.]

drear-i-ly (drēr'i-li), *adv.* In a dreary manner; dismally.—**drear'i-ness**, *n.*

drear-i-some (drēr'i-sum), *a.* Dreary. [Chiefly prov.]

drear-y (drēr'i), *a.*; compar. *drearier*, superl. *dreariest*. [AS. *drēorig*, gory, cruel, sad, < *drēor*, gore, blood: cf. G. *traurig*, sad.] Cruel†; grievous†; also, sad or sorrowful (archaic); also, causing sadness or gloom; gloomy; dismal; dull or monotonous.

dredge¹ (drej), *n.* [Akin to *drag*.] A contrivance for gathering objects or material from the bed of a river, etc., by dragging along the bottom; a dredging-machine.—**dredge**¹, *v.*; *dredged*, *dredging*. **I. tr.** To gather and bring up (oysters, etc.), or clear out or deepen (a channel, etc.), with a dredge. **II. intr.** To use a dredge.

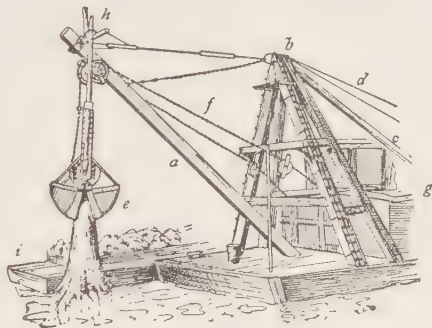
dredge² (drej), *n.* [OF. *dragie* (F. *dragée*), < L. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. *τραγήματα*, pl., sweetmeats, dessert, < *τραγείν*, *tragein*, nibble, eat (fruit, dessert, etc.).] A sweetmeat†; a mixture of powdered spices, etc.†; a mixture of various kinds of grain, esp. oats and barley, sown together (now prov.).—**dredge**², *v. t.*; *dredged*, *dredging*. In *cooking*, to sprinkle with some powdered preparation or substance, esp. flour; sprinkle (a powdered substance) over. Also fig.

dredg'er¹ (drej'ēr), *n.* One who uses a dredge; a boat used in dredging; a dredging-machine.

dredg'er² (drej'ēr), *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling flour, etc.

dredg-ing (drej'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which dredges; also, the material dredged up.—**dredg'ing-machine**¹, *n.*

Any of various powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, etc., as from the bottom of a river, by means of a scoop, a series of buckets, or the like.



Clam-shell Dredging-machine.

dree¹ (drē), *v. t.*; *dreed*, *dreeing*. [AS. *drēogan*.] To suffer or endure pain and sorrow in that charmed apartment" (Scott's "Antiquary," ix.). [Now chiefly Sc. or archaic.]

dree² (drē), *a.* [Also Sc. *drieche*, *drieghe*, *dreigh*, < ME. *dregh*; akin to E. *dree*¹.] Long; slow; persistent; tedious; dreary; dull. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]

green (drēn), *v.* and *n.* Prov. form of *drain*.

dreep (drēp), *v.* and *n.* Prov. form of *drip*.

drog (dreg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dregg*.] Usually *pl.*, the sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; any waste or worthless residue; refuse; *sing.*, a small remnant; any small quantity; a drop.—**drog'gy**, *a.*

drei-bund (drī'bunt), *n.* [G., < *drei*, three, + *bund*, alliance.] A triple alliance; esp. [cap.], the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1882 and continuing until the withdrawal of Italy in May, 1915.

dreigh (drēch), *a.* Scotch form of *dree*².

drench (drench), *v. t.* [AS. *drencean*, causative of *drincan*, E. *drink*.] To cause to drink; administer a draft of medicine to (an animal), esp. by force; also, to purge by physics;

also, to wet thoroughly; steep; soak; also, to drown†.—**drench**, *n.* [AS. *drenc*.] A large drink or draft; a draft of medicine, esp. one administered to an animal by force; also, the act of drenching, or wetting thoroughly; also, something that drenches (as, a *drench* of rain).—**drench'er**, *n.*—**drench'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dress (dres), *v.* [OF. F. *dresser*, erect, arrange, dress, ult. < L. *directus*, straight, direct: see *direct*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To make straight; bring (troops) into line; adjust; arrange; also, to prepare (food, skins, fabrics, timber, stone, ore, etc.) by special processes; finish; trim; cultivate (land, etc.); comb out and do up (hair); treat (wounds or sores); scold or thrash (often with *down*: colloq.); also, to equip with clothing, ornaments, etc. (often with *out* or *up*); deck; clothe; attire. **II. intr.** To come into line, as troops; also, to clothe or attire one's self.—**dress**, *n.* Clothing; apparel; attire; garb; a woman's gown or robe; fine clothes; elaborate or ceremonious costume ('full dress'); outer covering, as the plumage of birds; external finish, as of a millstone; dressing or size, as of canvas.—**dress'cir'cle**, *n.* A circular or curving division of seats in a theater, etc., usually the first gallery, orig. set apart for spectators in evening dress.—**dress'coat**¹, *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; a man's close-fitting evening coat, with open front and having the skirts cut away over the hips.

dress'er¹ (dres'ēr), *n.* One who dresses; a hospital assistant who treats wounds, etc.; one employed to help at the toilet, as in a theater; also, any of several tools or devices used in various processes of dressing materials.

dress'er² (dres'ēr), *n.* [OF. *dreçor* (F. *dressoir*), < *dresser*, E. *dress*.] A table or sideboard on which food is dressed for serving; also, a sideboard or a set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils (as, "The pewter plates on the *dresser* Caught and reflected the flame": Longfellow's "Evangeline," i. 2); also, a dressing-table or bureau.

dress=goods (dres'gudz), *n. pl.* Fabrics for women's and children's dresses.

dress-ing (dres'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which dresses; some process of treating or finishing materials; also, that with which something is dressed, as an application for a wound, manure or compost for land, the glaze or sizing for a fabric, a sauce for food, or stuffing for a fowl; the molding around doors, etc.; also, a scolding or thrashing (colloq.).—**dress'ing=case**, *n.* A box containing toilet articles.—**dress'ing=gown**, *n.* A loose gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.—**dress'ing=room**, *n.* A room for use in making the toilet.—**dress'ing=sack**, *n.* A woman's sack or jacket for wearing while making the toilet or when in dishabille.—**dress'ing=ta'ble**, *n.* A table or stand, usually surmounted by a mirror, for use in making the toilet.

dress-mak'er (dres'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of women's dresses, etc.—**dress'mak'ing**, *n.*

dress=suit (dres'sūt'), *n.* A man's suit of evening clothes, with dress-coat and open-fronted waistcoat.—**dress=suit case**, an oblong case or bag for travelers, intended orig. to hold a dress-suit.

dress-y (dres'i), *a.* Fond of dress; showy in dress; stylish. [Colloq.]

drew (drō). Preterit of *draw*.

drib (drib), *v. i.* or *t.*; *dribbed*, *dribbing*. [Var. of *drip*.] To drip; dribble. [Obs. or prov.]—**drib**, *n.* A drop; a trifling quantity; a driblet. [Prov. or colloq.]

drib=ble (drib'l), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Freq. of *drib*, in part confused with *driwl*.] **I. intr.** To fall or flow in drops or small quantities; trickle; also, to drivel or slaver. **II. tr.** To let fall in drops; give out in small portions; in sports, to move (the ball) along by a rapid succession of short kicks or pushes.—**drib'ble**, *n.* A dropping or dripping; also, a small trickling stream; a small quantity of liquid; a drop; a small quantity of anything; also, in sports, the act of dribbling.—**drib'bler**, *n.*

drib=let (drib'let), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *drib*, *n.*] A small portion or part; a petty or inconsiderable quantity; a small or petty sum.

drieigh, **driegh** (drēch), *a.* Scotch forms of *dree*².

dried (drid). Preterit and past participle of *dry*, *v.*

dri-er¹, dry-er (drī'ēr), *n.* [See *dry*, *v.*] One who or that which dries; a mechanical contrivance or apparatus for removing moisture; any substance added to paints, varnishes, etc., to make them dry quickly.

dri-er², dri-est (drī'ēr, drī'est). Compar. and superl. of *dry*, *a*.

drift (drift), *n.* [ME. *drift*, < AS. *drīfan*, E. *drive*.] A driving movement or force; impulse, impetus, or pressure; the thrust of an arch; movement or course under the impulse of water-currents, wind, etc.; leeway; deviation of an aircraft from a set course, due to cross winds; current or flow; direction or tendency; tenor or meaning; also, something driven, or formed by driving, as a mass of smoke or snow, or a deposit of detritus; floating matter driven by water-currents; a drove of animals (now prov.: as, "a young man with a *drift* of mountain ewes," Synge's "Shadow of the Glen"); also, an approximately horizontal excavation in mining, etc.; also, a round, tapering piece of steel for enlarging holes in metal, or for bringing holes in line to receive rivets, etc.; an implement for cleaning the vent of ordnance after discharge; also, the difference between the size of a hole and that of a piece to be inserted; also, in South Africa, a passage through a river; a ford.—**drift**, *v.* **I. intr.** To be carried along by currents of water or air, or, fig., by the force of circumstances; go or stray aimlessly; pass without special intention (as, "Decent and able men, after the first great period, *drifted* out of politics": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 6); also, to be driven into masses, as snow by the wind. **II. tr.** To carry along as by force of tide or wind (as, "The wind *drifts* them like locusts": J. H. Newman's "Callista," vi.); form (snow, sand, etc.) into drifts; heap with drifts, as a road; also, to enlarge or shape (a hole) with a steel drift, as in *mining*, etc., to excavate horizontally.—**drift/age** (-āj), *n.* The action or amount of drifting; also, drifted matter.—**drift'=an'/chor**, *n.* A sea-anchor or drag.—**drift'=bolt**, *n.* A bolt used for driving out other bolts.—**drift'/er**, *n.*—**drift'/ing-ly**, *adv.*—**drift'=me'ter**, *n.* In *aeronautics*, an instrument for measuring the drift of aircraft.—**drift'=sail**, *n.* A sea-anchor made from a sail or the like.—**drift'way**, *n.* A road over which cattle, etc., are driven; *navul.*, leeway; in *mining*, a drift.—**drift'weed**, *n.* Seaweed drifted on shore.—**drift'wood**, *n.* Wood floating on, or cast ashore by, the water.—**drift'y**, *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, drifts.

drill¹ (dril), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small furrow made in the soil, to sow seeds in; a small ridge on top of which such a furrow is made; a row of seeds or plants thus sown; a machine for sowing seeds in rows, now usually having contrivances for making furrows and for covering the seeds when sown.—**drill¹**, *v. t.* To sow (seed) or raise (crops) in drills; plant (ground) in drills.

drill² (dril), *n.* [Perhaps native name: cf. *mandrill*.] A baboon, *Papio* (or *Cynocephalus*) *leucophaeus*, of western Africa, smaller than the mandrill.

drill³ (dril), *n.* Same as *drilling²*.

drill⁴ (dril), *v.* [D. *drillen*, turn round, bore, train: cf. MLG. *drillen*, roll, turn.] **I. tr.** To pierce or bore a hole in (anything); make (a hole) by boring; also, to twirl or whirl; also, to instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; train thoroughly in anything; discipline; also, to impart (knowledge) by strict training or discipline; also, to shift or shunt, as cars, engines, etc. **II. intr.** To bore holes; also, to go through exercises in military or other training.—**drill⁴**, *n.* [D. *dril*.] A tool or machine for drilling or boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; also, a gastropod, *Urosalpinx cinerea*, destructive to oysters; also, the act or method of training in military tactics and the use of arms; an exercise in such training; any strict, methodical training, instruction, or exercise; also, a drill-master.—**drill'able**, *a.* Capable of being drilled.—**drill'er**, *n.*

drill-ing¹ (dril'ing), *n.* [See *drill⁴*.] The act of a person or thing that drills; also, material removed by a drill in operation.



Drill (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), enlarged one half.

drill-ing² (dril'ing), *n.* [G. *drillich*, < L. *trilix* (*trilic-*), having three threads, < *tri-*, three, + *licium*, thrum, thread.] A stout twilled cotton or linen fabric used for linings, pockets, overalls, summer clothing, etc.

drill-mas-ter (dril'mās'tēr), *n.* [See *drill⁴*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, esp. in a mechanical manner.

drill=press (dril'pres), *n.* A machine for boring holes in metal with a drill, the revolving drill being pressed into the work by means of a screw or the like.

drill-ser-geant (dril'sār'jēnt), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who instructs and trains soldiers in regard to duties, military evolutions, etc.

drill=stock (dril'stok), *n.* In *mach.*, a holder for receiving the shank of a drill.

drill-yard (dril'yārd), *n.* A special railroad-yard for receiving, classifying, and forwarding freight-cars.

dri-ly (drī'li), *adv.* See *dryly*.

drink (drink), *v. i.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly or as p. a. *drunken*), ppr. *drinking*. [AS. *drincan* = D. *drinken* = G. *trinken* = Icel. *drekka* = Goth. *drigkan*, drink: cf. *drench*.] To swallow water or other liquid; imbibe; partake of anything as if to satisfy thirst; specif., to imbibe spirituous liquors, esp. habitually or to excess; tittle.—**to drink to**, to salute in drinking; drink in honor of; drink with wishes for the furtherance of.—**drink**, *v. t.* To swallow (a liquid); imbibe; hence, to take in (a liquid) in any manner; absorb; also, to inhale; also, to take in through the senses with eagerness and pleasure; gaze upon or listen to attentively or rapturously; also, to swallow the contents of (a cup, etc.); also, to consume or spend (money, etc.) in drinking; also, to make, do, or put by drinking; also, to drink in honor of, or with wishes for the success, furtherance, or accomplishment of (a toast, sentiment, etc.).—**drink**, *n.* [AS. *drinc*, *drinca*.] Any liquid which is swallowed, as to quench thirst or for nourishment; a beverage; specif., alcoholic liquor; also, excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor; intoxicated condition (as, a man in *drink*); also, a draft of liquid; a potion.—**drink'able**. **I. a.** That may be drunk; suitable for drinking. **II. n.** Something drinkable; a liquid for drinking: commonly in *pl.*: as, "I never have courage till I see the eatables and drinkables brought upo' the table" (Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," ii).—**drink'er**, *n.* One who drinks; esp., one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess.—**drink'er-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. A place where liquor or some other beverage is sold to be drunk on the premises. [Colloq.]—**drink'ing=bout**, *n.* A bout or spell of drinking.—**drink'ing=song**, *n.* A song about drinking or drink.—**drink'less**, *a.* Without drink.—**drink'=mon'ey**, *n.* Money given as a gratuity to be spent on drink (or otherwise, as desired).

drip (drip), *v.*; *dripped*, *dripping*. [AS. *dryppan*, akin to *dripan*, E. *drop*.] **I. tr.** To let fall in drops. **II. intr.** To let fall drops; shed drops, as from excess of moisture; also, to fall in drops, as a liquid.—**drip**, *n.* The act of dripping; a dripping condition; the liquid that drips; in *arch.*, a projecting part of a cornice or the like, so shaped as to throw off rain-water and thus protect the parts below.—**drip=cloth**, *n.* In *aeronautics*, a strip of cloth around the equator of a balloon, which keeps the rain-drippings away from the basket.—**drip'ping**, *n.* The act of anything that drips; also, the liquid that drips (often in *pl.*); esp., the fat that exudes from meat in cooking.—**drip'ping-pan**, *n.* A pan used under roasting meat to receive the dripping.—**drip'stone**, *n.* In *arch.*, a projecting stone molding or cornice for throwing off rain-water; also, calcium carbonate occurring in the form of stalactites and stalagmites.



Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.—D. D., dripstone.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

drive (driv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (archaic *drove*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [AS. *drifan* = D. *drijven* = G. *treiben* = Icel. *drifa* = Goth. *dreiban*, *drive*.] **I. tr.** To send along (or away, off, in, out, back, etc.) by compulsion; force along; chase (game); search (a district) for game; cause and guide the movement of (an animal or vehicle); convey in a vehicle; keep (machinery) going; propel; impel, constrain, or urge; compel; overwork or overtask; carry (business, a bargain, etc.) vigorously through; in *mining*, etc., to excavate horizontally (or nearly so). **II. intr.** To go along before an impelling force; rush or dash violently; strike or aim (at: often fig.); proceed or work vigorously (with *at*, *away*, etc.); act as driver; go or travel in a driven vehicle. — **drive**, *n.* The act of driving; an impelling along, as of game, cattle, or floating logs, in a particular direction; the animals, logs, etc., thus driven; a propelling or forcible stroke; a vigorous onset or onward course; a strong military offensive; a united effort to accomplish some purpose, as to raise money for a government loan or for some philanthropic object; vigorous pressure or effort, as in business; a trip in a driven vehicle; a road for driving; a driving mechanism, as of a motor-car; in *mining*, etc., a drift, or horizontal excavation or tunnel.

driv-el (driv'el), *v.*; -*eled* or -*elled*, -*eling* or -*elling*. [AS. *dreflian*.] **I. intr.** To let spittle flow from the mouth or mucus from the nose, as a child does; slaver; also, to issue like spittle; also, to talk childishly or idiotically; utter silly nonsense; hence, to act foolishly. **II. tr.** To utter childishly or idiotically (as, "*driv'ing* folly without end": Cowper's "Progress of Error," 310); with *away*, to waste childishly. — **driv'el**, *n.* Saliva flowing from the mouth, or mucus from the nose; slaver; also, childish or idiotic utterance; silly talk; twaddle. — **driv'el-er**, *driv'el-ler*, *n.*

driv-en (driv'n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (driv'vēr), *n.* One who or that which drives; esp., one who drives an animal or animals, a vehicle, etc., as a coachman, a drover, a chauffeur, or a locomotive-engineer; an overseer of slaves or laborers; in *mach.*, a part that transmits force or motion; in *golf*, a wooden-headed club with a long shaft, used for making long shots, as from the tee. — **driv'er-less**, *a.* Without a driver.

drive-way (driv'wā), *n.* A carriage-road or drive.

driv-ing-wheel (driv'ing-hwēl), *n.* A main wheel which communicates motion to others; one of the propelling wheels of a locomotive, etc.

driz-zle (driz'l), *v.*; -*zled*, -*zling*. [Prob. a freq. form < AS. *drēosan*, fall.] **I. intr.** To rain gently and steadily in fine drops; fall in fine drops. **II. tr.** To shed in fine drops (as, "The air doth drizzle dew": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 5. 127); also, to sprinkle or wet with fine drops (as, "drizzled by the ceaseless spray": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," iv. 5). — **driz'zle**, *n.* A drizzling rain. — **driz'zly**, *a.* Characterized by drizzling.

droit (droit, F. drwo), *n.* [OF. F. *droit*, < ML. *directum*, right, prop. neut. of L. *directus*, straight, direct: see *direct*, *a.*] A legal right or claim; also, that to which one has a legal right or claim; a due; a perquisite.

droi-tu-ral (droi'tū-rəl), *a.* [F. *droiture*, < ML. *directura*, right, L. a making straight, < L. *dirigere*: see *direct*.] In law, relating to the right of property, as distinguished from the right of possession.

droll (dröl). [F. *drôle*; origin uncertain.] **I. n.** A waggish fellow; a jester; a buffoon; also, a farce; a puppet-show. **II. a.** Waggish; comical; amusing; ludicrous; funny. — **droll**, *v.* **I. intr.** To play the droll or buffoon; jest; joke. **II. tr.** To lead or influence by jesting; utter in the manner of a jester or buffoon; turn into a jest. — **droll'er-y**, *n.*; pl. -*ies* (-iz). [F. *drôlerie*.] The action or behavior of a droll; jesting; also, something amusing or funny; a jest; a facetious tale; a farce; a puppet-show; a comic picture; also, droll quality, or humor (as, "the rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer'": Macaulay's "Essays," Oliver Goldsmith). — **droll'ness**, *n.* — **drol-ly** (dröl'li), *adv.*

-drome. Noun termination from Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course (cf. *dromos*), as in *aërodrome*, *hippodrome*, *motordrome*.

drom-e-da-ry (drom'ē-dā-ri or drum'-), *n.*; pl. -*ries* (-riz). [OF. F. *dromadaire*, < LL. *dromedarius*, < L. *dromas*, dromedary, < Gr. *δρομάς* (*δρομαδ-*), running, < *δραμεῖν*,

run.] A light, swift camel bred for riding, commonly of the one-humped or Arabianspecies, *Camelus dromedarius*; hence, the one-humped or Arabian camel.



Arabian Camel, or Dromedary.

drom-ond (drom'ond), *n.* [OF. *dromont*, *dromon*, < L. *dromo(n)-*, < LGr. *δρόμων*,

< Gr. *δραμεῖν*, run.] A large, fast-sailing vessel of the middle ages: as, "This Crusade . . . is like a large *dromond* parting asunder in the waves" (Scott's "Talisman," xiv.).

drom-os (drom'os), *n.*; Gr. pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [L., < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] In *archæol.*, an avenue or passage of approach or entrance, often between rows of columns or statues.

drone¹ (drōn), *v.*; *droned*, *droning*. [Cf. ME. *drounen*, roar, Icel. *drýnja*, roar, Dan. *drøne*, boom, G. *dröhnen*, roar, rumble, boom, drawl, Goth. *drunjus*, a sound.] **I. intr.** To give forth a dull, continued, monotonous sound; hum; buzz; speak in a monotonous tone. **II. tr.** To emit or utter in a dull, monotonous tone. — **drone**¹, *n.* A droning sound; a humming; a buzzing; a monotonous tone; also, a monotonous speaker; also, a bagpipe or similar instrument; a bass pipe of a bagpipe, or the continuous tone emitted by it.

drone² (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān* = MLG. *drane*, *drone* (G. *drohne*); akin to *drone*¹.] The male of the honey-bee and other kinds of bees, stingless and making no honey; hence, an idler or sluggard. — **drone**², *v.*; *droned*, *droning*. **I. intr.** To act like a drone; live in idleness; proceed indolently. **II. tr.** To pass or spend (time, etc.) idly or indolently. — **drone-fly**, *n.* A dipterous insect, *Eristalis tenax*, somewhat resembling the drone of the bee.

dron-go (dron'gō), *n.*; pl. -*gos* (-gōz). [Malagasy.] Any of various African, Asiatic, and Australian crow-like birds (family *Dicruridae*), as *Dicrurus musicus*, a South African species, and *D. ater*, the 'black drongo,' of India and east ward. — **dron'go-shrike**¹, *n.* A drongo.

Black Drongo (*Dicrurus ater*).

dron-ing (drō'-ning), *p. a.* [See *drone*¹.] Emitting a dull, monotonous sound; characterized by a monotonous tone or utterance. — **dron'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dron-ish (drō'nish), *a.* Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

drool (dröl), *v.* and *n.* Same as *drivel*. [Prov. or colloq.]

droop (dröp), *v.* [Icel. *drūpa*, droop, akin to AS. *dropian*, E. *drop*.] **I. intr.** To sink or hang down, as from weakness or exhaustion; bend or hang downward; sink, descend, or decline, as the sun (now only poetic); hence, to fall into a state of physical weakness; flag; fail; also, to lose spirit or courage; become dispirited. **II. tr.** To let sink or hang down; bend or cast down, as the eyes. — **droop**, *n.* A drooping. — **droop'ing**, *p. a.* That droops; hanging or bending down; flagging or failing; dejected or dispirited. — **droop'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **droop'y**, *a.* Inclined to droop; drooping; dejected.

drop (drop), *v.*; *dropped*, *dropping*. [AS. *dropian*, secondary form of *drēopan* = OS. *driopan* = OHG. *triofan* (G.

triefen = Icel. *drjúpa*, drip, drop: cf. *drip* and *droop*.] **I. intr.** To fall in globules or small portions, as a liquid; also, to discharge moisture in globules; drip; also, to fall vertically like a drop or drops; have an abrupt descent; sink to the ground as if inanimate; fall wounded, dead, etc.; sometimes, to die; also, to squat or crouch, as a dog at the sight of game; also, to come to an end; cease; lapse; also, to fall lower in condition, degree, etc.; sink; also, to pass without effort into some condition (as, to *drop asleep*); also, to move down gently, as with the tide or a light wind; fall (*back, behind, to the rear*, etc.); also, to come or go casually or unexpectedly (*in, into*, etc.). **II. tr.** To let fall in globules or small portions; distil; shed (tears); also, to sprinkle with or as with drops (archaic: as, "coats *dropt* with gold," Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 406); also, to let fall like a drop; allow to sink to a lower position; give birth to (young); utter or express casually or incidentally, as a hint; send (a note, etc.) in a casual or offhand manner; lose or part with, as money (slang). bring to the ground by a blow or shot; set down, as from a ship or carriage; omit (a letter or syllable) in pronunciation or writing; let droop, or cast down, as the eyes; lower (the voice) in pitch or loudness; also, to cease to keep up or have to do with; have done with; dismiss; in *football*, to score (a goal) by a drop-kick. — **drop, n.** [AS. *dropa* = OS. *dropo* = OHG. *troffo* (G. *tropfen*) = Icel. *dropi*.] A small quantity of liquid which falls or is produced in a more or less spherical mass; a liquid globule; the quantity of liquid contained in such a mass; a very small quantity of liquid; a minute quantity of anything; liquid medicine given in drops (usually in *pl.*); something like or likened to a drop, as a pendant, a lozenge (confection), etc.; also, the act of dropping; a fall or descent; the distance or depth to which anything drops; a steep slope; also, that which drops or is used for dropping, as a drop-curtain, or a trap-door in the scaffold of a gallows, on which the criminal about to be executed is placed; a heavy weight or hammer that falls between guides; a drop-press; a slit or aperture into which to drop mail, as in a letter-box; in *baseball*, a ball so delivered by the pitcher that it shoots suddenly downward as it approaches the home base; in *football*, a drop-kick. — **to get, or have, the drop on one**, to get, or have, the chance to shoot before an antagonist can use his weapon; hence, to get, or have, a person at a disadvantage. [Colloq.] **drop-cake** (drop'kāk), *n.* A small cake made by dropping thick batter from a spoon into boiling lard or the like, or on a greased pan for baking in the oven. **drop-cur-tain** (drop'kér'tān), *n.* A curtain lowered, as between the acts of a play, to shut off the stage of a theater from the view of the audience. **drop-forge** (drop'fōrj), *v. t.*; -*forged*, -*forging*. To forge by the impact of a falling mass or weight, the hot piece of metal usually being placed between dies and subjected to the blow of a drop-hammer or the like. — **drop=for'ging, n.** A drop-forging. **drop-ham-mer** (drop'ham'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for forging, etc., in which a heavy weight is made to drop on the metal to be worked, which is placed on an anvil or in dies. **drop-kick** (drop'kik), *n.* In *football*, a kick given the ball as it rises from the ground after being dropped from the hands. **drop-let** (drop'let), *n.* A little drop. **drop-let-ter** (drop'let'ēr), *n.* A letter to be delivered from or by the same post-office in which it is posted. [U. S.] **drop-light** (drop'lit), *n.* A portable gas or electric lamp connected with a fixture above by a tube or wire. **drop-per** (drop'ēr), *n.* One who or that which drops; a tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops. **drop-ping** (drop'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which drops; also, that which drops or falls in drops; *pl.*, dung of animals. **drop-press** (drop'pres), *n.* A drop-hammer. **drop-scene** (drop'sēn), *n.* A scene that drops like a curtain; a drop-curtain; a final scene on which a curtain drops. **drop-si-cal** (drop'si-kāl), *a.* Of, like, or affected with dropsy. — **drop'si-cal-ly, adv.** **drop-sy** (drop'si), *n.* [ME. *dropesie*, for *ydropesie*, < OF. *ydropsie* (F. *hydropisie*), < L. *hydropisis*, < Gr. *ὑδρωψ*,

dropsy, E. *hydrops*.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of serous fluid in a serous cavity of the body or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue; in *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants, caused by an excess of water. — **drop'sied** (-sid), *a.* **drop-worm** (drop'wērm), *n.* A larva of a geometrid moth or of certain other insects that drops from trees by means of a thread.

drop-wort (drop'wért), *n.* A European rosaceous herb, *Filipendula filipendula*, bearing small, scentless, white or reddish flowers; also, any plant of the apiaceous genus (*Enanthe*, as *E. crocata* ('water-dropwort'), an herb with small white flowers, growing in ditches and marshes.

dros-e-ra-ceous (dros-e-rā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Drosera*, the typical genus, < Gr. *δροσερός*, dewy, < *δρόσος*, dew.] Belonging to the *Droseraceæ*, or sundew family of plants.

drosh-ky, dros-ky (drosh'ki, dros'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -*kies* (-kiz). [Russ. *drozhki*.] A light, low, four-



Water-dropwort. — 1. Branch, with leaves. 2. The umbel: a, a flower; b, the fruit.

wheeled, open vehicle, used in Russia, in which the passengers sit astride or sideways on a long, narrow bench; any of various other vehicles, as the ordinary cab, used in Russia and elsewhere in Europe.

dross (drōs), *n.* [AS. *drōs* = MLG. *dros* = MD. *droes*, dregs: cf. G. *drusen*, dregs, husks.] The scum or foreign matter thrown off from molten metal; also, sediment, lees, or dregs; in general, waste matter; refuse. — **dross'y, a.** Characterized by or containing dross; of the nature of dross. — **dross'i-ness, n.**

drought, drouth (drouth, drouth), *n.* [AS. *drūgath*, akin to *drýge*, E. *dry*.] Dryness; specif., dry weather, or want of rain (as, "After long *drought*, when rains abundant fall, He hears the herbs and flow'rs rejoicing all": Cowper's "Needless Alarm," 59); also, thirst (archaic or prov.: as, "As one, whose *drouth* Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream," Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 66); fig., scarcity. — **drought'y, drouth'y, a.** Dry; without moisture; also, characterized by drought; wanting rain; also, thirsty.

drove! (drōv). Preterit of *drive*.

drove² (drōv), *n.* [AS. *drāf*, < *drīfan*, E. *drive*.] A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; a herd or flock; in general, a numerous company, as of human beings, esp. in motion. — **drove², v. t. or i.**; *droved*, *droving*. To drive or deal in (cattle) as a drover. — **drov-er** (drō'vēr), *n.* One who drives droves of cattle, sheep, etc., to market; a dealer in cattle.

drow (drou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cold mist; a drizzle; a shower. [Sc.]

drown (droun), *v.* [ME. *drun*, *droun*: cf. AS. (Northumbrian) *druncnā*, sink in water, Icel. *drunkna*, be drowned.]

I. intr. To sink and be lost in water, as a ship; of living creatures, to suffocate by immersion, as in water. **II. tr.** To suffocate (a person, etc.) by immersion in water or other liquid; also, to flood or inundate; hence, to overwhelm as by a flood. — **drown'er, n.** — **drown'ing-ly, adv.**

drowse (drouz), *v.*; *drowsed*, *drowsing*. [Cf. AS. *drūsian*, sink, become inactive or sluggish.] **I. intr.** To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; fig., to be dull or sluggish. **II. tr.** To make heavy as with sleep; also, to pass or spend (time) in drowsing. — **drowse, n.** A condition of drowsing; a fit of drowsing. — **drows'i-head, drows'y-head** (-hed), *n.* Drowsy state; drowsiness. [Archaic.] — **drows'y, a.; compar. *drowsier*, superl. *drowsiest*. Inclined to sleep; heavy with sleepiness; half asleep; also, marked by or resulting**

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pull; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

from sleepiness; fig., dull or sluggish; also, inducing sleepiness (as, "*Drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds*": Gray's "Elegy," ii.).—**drrows'i-ly**, *adv.*—**drrows'i-ness**, *n.*

drub (drub), *v. t.*; *drubbed, drubbing*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps from Ar., with reference to the bastinado.] To beat with a stick or the like; cudgel; flog; thrash; fig., to inflict abuse upon; also, to stamp (the feet).—**drub**, *n.* A blow with a stick or the like; a thump; a knock.—**drub'ber**, *n.*—**drub'bing**, *n.* A beating; a sound thrashing.

drudge (druj), *v. i.*; *drudged, drudging*. [Origin uncertain.] To perform mean, servile, or distasteful work; labor at tedious, dragging tasks; work hard or slavishly.—**drudge**, *n.* One who drudges; one who labors at servile or uninteresting tasks; a hard toiler.—**drudg'er**, *n.*—**drudg'er-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. The labor of a drudge; mean, tedious, or uninteresting work; dull or wearisome toil.—**drudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

drug (drug), *n.* [OF. *F. drogue*; origin uncertain.] Formerly, any ingredient used in chemistry, pharmacy, dyeing, or the like; now, any medicinal substance for internal or external use; often, a habit-forming medicinal substance; a narcotic; also, a commodity that is overabundant, or in excess of demand, in the market (as, "They told me poetry was a mere *drug*; everybody wrote poetry; the market was overstocked with it": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," ii. 4).—**drug**, *v. t.*; *drugged, drugging*. To mix (food or drink) with a drug, esp. a narcotic or poisonous drug; also, to administer drugs to; esp., to stupefy or poison with a drug; also, to administer anything nauseous to; surfeit.—**drug'ger**, *n.*—**drug'ger-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. Drugs collectively; medicine; also, a place where drugs are kept for sale or use.

drug-get (drug'et), *n.* [F. *droguet*; origin unknown.] A fabric woven wholly or partly of wool, used for clothing†; a thick woolen fabric either woven or felted, often with a printed design, used esp. in the form of a rug as a floor-covering.

drug-gist (drug'ist), *n.* [F. *droguiste*.] One who deals in drugs; esp., an apothecary or pharmacist.

drug-store (drug'stör), *n.* The place of business of a drug-gist or pharmacist.

dru-id (drö'id), *n.* [F. *druide*, < L. *druidæ*, *druides*, *pl.*; from Celtic.] [Often *cap.*] One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.—**dru'id-ess**, *n.* A female druid.—**dru-id-ic**, **dru-id-i-cal** (drö-id'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the druids.—**dru'id-ism**, *n.* The religion or rites of the druids.

drum¹ (drum), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *druim*, back, ridge.] A long, narrow hill or ridge (Ir. and Sc.); in *geol.*, a drumlin.

drum² (drum), *n.* [= D. *trom* = LG. *trumme* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum.] A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow body covered at one or both ends with a tightly stretched membrane, or head, which is struck with a stick or a pair of sticks; the sound produced by this instrument, or any noise suggestive of it; one who plays the drum; also, something resembling a drum in shape or structure, or in the noise it produces, as the tympanum or middle ear, a cylindrical part of a machine, a cylindrical box or receptacle, or a natural organ by which an animal produces a loud or bass sound; also, an assembly of fashionable people at a private house in the evening†; also, a drumfish.—**drum**², *v.*; *drummed, drumming*. **I. intr.** To beat or play on a drum; beat on anything rhythmically; also, to make a sound like that of a drum; resound; also, to solicit trade, customers, etc., as a drummer. **II. tr.** To beat rhythmically; perform (a tune) by drumming; also, to call or summon by or as by beating a drum; also, to solicit or obtain (trade, customers, etc.); also, to expel or dismiss in disgrace to the beat of a drum; also, to drive or force by persistent repetition.—**drum'=beat**, *n.* A beating, or the sound, of a drum.

drum-ble (drum'bl), *v. i.*; *-bled, -bling*. [Origin obscure.] To move sluggishly. See Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iii. 3. 156. [Obs. or prov.]

drum-corps (drum'kör), *n.* A body of drum-players under the direction of a drum-major or the like.

drum-fire (drum'fir), *n.* [Cf. G. *trommelfeuer*.] Gun-

fire so heavy and continuous as to sound like the beating of drums.

drum-fish (drum'fish), *n.* Any of various American sciaenoid fishes producing a drumming sound, as *Pogonias chromis* of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

drum-head (drum'hed), *n.* The membrane stretched upon a drum; also, the ear-drum, or tympanic membrane; also, the top part of a capstan.—**drumhead court-martial**, a court-martial held, orig. round an upturned drum for a table, for the summary trial of charges of offenses committed during military operations.

drum-lin (drum'lin), *n.* A drum, or long, narrow hill (Ir.); in *geol.*, a long and narrow, or oval, hill of unstratified glacial drift.

drum-ma-jor (drum'mä'jör), *n.* The director of a drum-corps or band in marching.

drum-mer (drum'ēr), *n.* One who plays a drum; also, a commercial traveler or traveling salesman (U. S.).

drum-mock (drum'ok), *n.* See *drummock*.

Drum-mond (drum'ond) **light**. The calcium light: so called from its inventor, Thomas Drummond (1797–1840), a British engineer and administrator.

drum-stick (drum'stik), *n.* A stick for beating a drum; also, the lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl.

drunk (drungk). Past participle and former preterit of *drink*.—**drunk**, *p. a.* Intoxicated with or as with strong drink; also, drenched or saturated (obs. or archaic: as, "I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood," Deut. xxxii. 42).

—**drunk**, *n.* A bout or spell of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness; also, a drunken person. [Colloq.]

—**drunk-ard** (drungk'ärd), *n.* One addicted to the excessive use of strong drink; an inebriate.—**drunk'en**, *p. a.* Intoxicated; drunk; also, given to drunkenness; also, pertaining to or proceeding from intoxication; fig., acting as if drunk; unsteady; also, drenched or saturated (obs. or archaic: as, "Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood," Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," ii. 3. 23).—**drunk'en-ly**, *adv.*—**drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

dru-pa-ceous (drö-pä'shius), *a.* Drupe-like; pertaining to or producing drupes. Also **dru-pal** (drö'pal), *a.*

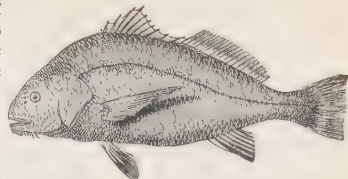
drupe (dröp), *n.* [NL. *drupa*, drupe, L. *drupa*, *druppa*, = Gr. *δρύππα*, olive.] A fruit, as the peach, cherry, plum, etc., consisting of an outer skin (epicarp), a (generally) pulpy and succulent layer (mesocarp), and a hard or woody inner shell or stone (endocarp) which incloses usually a single seed.—**dru-pel** (drö'pel), **drupe'let**, *n.* A little drupe, as one of the individual pericarps composing the blackberry. Also **dru'pe-ole** (-pē-öl).

Druse¹ (dröz), *n.* One of a fanatical and warlike people and religious sect of Syria.

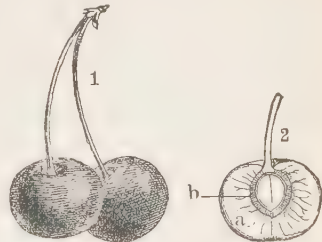
druse² (dröz), *n.* [G. *druse*, < Bohem. *druza*.] A surface or crust composed of small projecting crystals; also, a rock-cavity lined with such crystals.—**drus-y** (drö'zi), *a.* Covered or lined with small projecting crystals; also, containing crystal-lined cavities, or druses.

Druze (dröz), *n.* See *Druse*¹.

dry (dri), *a.*; compar. *drier* or *dryer*, superl. *driest* or *dryest*. [AS. *drýge*, akin to D. *droog*, LG. *drög*, and G. *trocken*, dry.] Free from moisture, not moist, or not wet; having little or no rain, as a climate or a season; characterized by absence, deficiency, or failure of natural or ordinary moisture or liquid; not yielding milk, as a cow; free from or unaccompanied by tears; wiped or drained away, or evaporated, as



Drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*).



Drupe.

1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: a, mesocarp; b, endocarp, inclosing the seed.

a liquid; desiring drink, or thirsty; causing thirst (as, *dry* work); without butter or the like, as bread or toast; free from sweetness and fruity flavor (as, *dry* wines); characterized by or favoring prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages; not drawing blood, or hard or severe, as a blow; of or pertaining to non-liquid substances or commodities (as, *dry* measure: see below); fig., unemotional, indifferent, or cold (as, a *dry* answer); humorous or sarcastic in an unemotional or impersonal way (as, *dry* humor); dull or uninteresting (as, a *dry* subject); bald, plain, or unadorned (as, a list of *dry* facts); having stiff and formal outlines, as a work of art; of money, etc., paid in cash.—**dry battery**, in *elect.*, a dry cell, or a voltaic battery consisting of a number of dry cells.—**dry cell**, in *elect.*, a voltaic cell whose liquid constituents have been made more or less solid by means of absorbent material.—**dry farming**, a mode of farming practised in regions of slight or insufficient rainfall, depending largely upon tillage methods which render the soil receptive of moisture and prevent evaporation.—**dry measure**, the system of units of capacity ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain, fruit, etc.: 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 2 gallons = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel (approximately 2,218.192 cubic inches in the imperial, or British legal, bushel, and 2,150.42 cubic inches in the Winchester, or U. S. legal, bushel, the U. S. bushel being thus equivalent to about .97 British bushel); 8 bushels = 1 quarter. Cf. *liquid measure*, under *liquid*, *a*.—**dry plate**, in *photog.*, a glass plate coated with a hard and dry sensitive emulsion, upon which a negative or positive picture can be produced by exposure (as in a camera) and development.—**dry way**, in *chem.*, the method of analysis in which the reactions are produced mostly without the use of solutions and liquid reagents, as by fusing in a crucible.—**dry**, *n.*; pl. *dries* or *drys* (*driz*). Dry state or condition; also, that which is dry, esp. dry land; also, a place where things are dried; a drying-house; also, a prohibitionist.—**dry**, *v.*; *dried*, *drying*. [AS. *drýgan*.] **I. tr.** To make dry; free from moisture or liquid; desiccate; also, to remove or abstract (moisture); evaporate. **II. intr.** To become dry; lose moisture; of moisture, to disappear as by wiping away or evaporation.

dry-ad (*drí'ad*), *n.* [L. *Dryas* (pl. *Dryades*), < Gr. *Δρύας* (pl. *Δρυάδες*), < *δρῦς*, tree, oak; see *tree*.] A wood-nymph; a nymph supposed to reside in a tree: as, "Knock at the rough rind of this ilex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad*!" (Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," ix.).—**dry-ad'ic**, *a.*

dry-as-dust (*drí'az-dust'*), *a.* Very dry or uninteresting, as a writer or book.—**dry-as-dust'**, *n.* [From the fictitious Dr. *Dryasdust*, of the prefatory matter of some of Sir Walter Scott's novels.] One who occupies himself with dry or uninteresting subjects of study; a dull pedant.

dry-clean (*drí'klén'*), *v. t.* To clean (garments, etc.) with other agents than water, as gasoline or the like.

dry-dock (*drí'dok*), *n.* A basin-like structure from which the water can be removed after the entrance of a ship: used when making repairs on a ship's bottom, etc.—**dry=dock**, *v. t.* To place (a vessel) in a dry-dock.

dry-er (*drí'ér*), *n.* See *drier*¹.

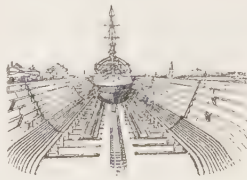
dry-foot (*drí'fút*), *adv.* With dry feet; in *hunting*, by the scent of the foot.

dry-goods (*drí'gúdz*), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics and related articles of trade, in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

dry-ly, **dri-ly** (*drí'li*), *adv.* In a dry manner.—**dry'ness**, *n.* Dry state or character.

dry-nurse (*drí'nérs*), *n.* A nurse who takes care of a child but does not suckle it: often fig., esp. of one who tutors and guides an inexperienced superior officer in the discharge of his duties.—**dry=nurse**, *v. t.* To act as dry-nurse to.

dry=point (*drí'point*), *n.* A sharp-pointed needle used by engravers for cutting delicate lines on copper plates, etc. (without the use of acid, as in etching); the process of engraving in this way, or an engraving so made.



Dry dock.

dry=rot (*drí'rot'*), *n.* A decay of seasoned timber causing it to become brittle and to crumble to a dry powder, due to various fungi; any of various diseases of vegetables due to fungi; also, any of these fungi; in fig. use, any concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals.

dry-salt-er (*drí'sál'tér*), *n.* A dealer in salted and dried meats, pickles, etc., or in drugs, dyes, gums, etc. [Eng.]—**dry'salt'er-y**, *n.* The store or business of a drysalter; articles dealt in by a drysalter. [Eng.]

dry-shod (*drí'shod'*), *a.* Having the shoes or feet dry.

du-ad (*dú'ad*), *n.* [= *dyad*.] A group of two; a dyad.

du-al (*dú'al*), *a.* [L. *dualis*, < *duo*, two.] Of or pertaining to two; also, composed or consisting of two parts; twofold; double; in *gram.*, signifying or implying two persons or things (as, the *dual* number, as in Greek; a *dual* verb-form: cf. *singular*, *a.*, and *plural*, *a.*).—**Dual Alliance**, the alliance formed in 1891–92 between France and Russia.—**Dual Monarchy**, the united monarchy of Austria-Hungary (1867–1918).—**du'al**, *n.* In *gram.*, the dual number; a noun, verb, or other word in this number.

du-al-in (*dú'a-lín*), *n.* [From *dual*, with reference to the two substances added to the nitroglycerin.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with sawdust and salt-peter. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

du-al-ism (*dú'al-izm*), *n.* The state of being dual or consisting of two parts; division into two; also, any system or theory based on a dual principle or involving a duality of principles; in *philos.*, the doctrine of two distinct ultimate substances or principles (cf. *monism* and *pluralism*).—**du'al-ist**, *n.* A believer in a doctrine of dualism.—**du'al-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dualism; also, dual.—**du-al-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

du-al-i-ty (*dú'al'i-ti*), *n.* Dual state or character.

du-al-ize (*dú'al-iz*), *v. t.*—*ized*, *-izing*. To make dual; represent or regard as dual.—**du'al-i-za'tion** (*-i-zá'shən*), *n.*

du-al-ly (*dú'al-i*), *adv.* In a dual manner.

dub¹ (*dub*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A pool of water; a puddle; a deep, still pool in a river. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

dub² (*dub*), *v.*; *dubbed*, *dubbing*. [Prob. imit.] **I. intr.** To make a thrust; poke (*at*); also, to make the sound of a drum. **II. tr.** To thrust; poke; also, to beat (a drum).—**dub²**, *n.* A thrust or blow; also, a drum-beat.

dub³ (*dub*), *v. t.*; *dubbed*, *dubbing*. [ME. *dubben*; from OF. (cf. OF. *aduber*, later *adoubier*, dub knight, equip, dress, adjust), but ult. origin uncertain.] To strike lightly with a sword in the ceremony of conferring knighthood; make, or designate as, a knight; hence, to invest with any dignity or title; style, name, or call; also, to clothe, array, or adorn; dress, trim, or crop; smooth by cutting, rubbing, striking, etc. (as, "If I wanted a board, I had . . . to cut down a tree . . . hew it flat on either side . . . and then *dub* it smooth with my adze": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 4); blunt the point or edge of (chiefly prov. Eng.).

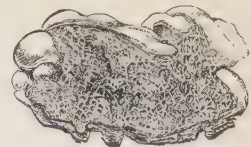
dub⁴ (*dub*), *n.* [Cf. *dub³*, in the sense of "blunt."] A dull, stupid fellow; one who is awkward or unskillful at anything. [Slang.]

dub-a=dub (*dub'a-dub'*), *adv.* and *n.* [See *dub²*.] A word imitative of the sound made by beating a drum.

dub-bing (*dub'ing*), *n.* [See *dub³*.] The act of one that dubs; the conferring of knighthood; the accolade; also, a preparation used in dressing something, as a grease for dressing leather; the materials used for the body of an angler's fly.

du-bi-e-ty (*dū-bi'e-ti*), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (*-tiz*). [LL. *dubietas*, < L. *dubius*: see *dubious*.] The state of being dubious; doubtfulness; doubt; also, a matter of doubt.

du-bi-ous (*dū-bi-us*), *a.* [L. *dubiosus*, < *dubius*, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, < *duo*, two.] Fraught with or involving doubt or uncertainty; open to doubt or question; doubtful; uncertain; of uncertain issue (as, "in *dubious* battel": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 104); of questionable character (as, a *dubious* transaction); also, feeling doubt; wavering or hesitating in opinion; inclined to doubt.—



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*), the most common one affecting timber.

fat, fate, für, fall, ask, fare; net, me, her; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, glect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

du-bi-os/i-ty (-os/i-ti), **du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.* — **du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

du-bi-ta-ble (dū'bi-tā-bl), *a.* [L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, waver in opinion, hesitate, doubt, connected with *dubius*, wavering, uncertain: see *dubious*, also *doubt*, *v.*] That may be doubted; open to doubt. — **du'bi-tant** (-tānt). [L. *dubitans* (-ant-), ppr. of *dubitare*.] **I.** *a.* Doubting. **II.** *n.* A doubter. — **du'bi-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*: cf. *doubt*, *v.*] To doubt. — **du-bi-ta'tion** (-tā'shon), *n.* — **du'bi-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* [LL. *dubitativus*.] Doubting; doubtful; expressing doubt: as, "turning his head . . . in a *dubitative* manner" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," liii.). — **du'bi-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

duc (dük), *n.* [OF. F.: see *duke*.] In French use, a duke. — **du-cal** (dū'kal), *a.* [OF. F. *ducal*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux*: see *duke*.] Of or pertaining to a duke.

duc-at (duk'at), *n.* [OF. F. *ducat*, < It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, the coin (orig. one issued in 1140 by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia), also duchy: see *duchy*.] Any of various gold coins formerly in wide use in European countries, usually worth from \$2.27 to \$2.32; an old silver coin of varying value; an old Venetian money of account; hence, any piece of money; *pl.*, money; cash.



Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, died 1457. — British Museum.

duc-a-toon (duk-a-tōn'), *n.* [F. *ducaton*, < It. *ducato*, aug. of *ducato*: see *ducat*.] A former European silver coin of varying value.

duch-ess (duch'es), *n.* [OF. F. *duchesse*, < ML. *ducissa*, fem. of *dux*: see *duke*.] The wife or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds in her own right a position or rank equivalent to that of a duke. Also (F.) **du-chesse** (dü-shes).

duch-y (duch'i), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). [OF. *duche* (also *duchee*, fem.) (F. *duché*), < ML. *ducatus*, the dignity or the territory of a duke, L. leadership, command, < *dux*: see *duke*.] The territory ruled by a duke or duchess; a dukedom.

duck¹ (duk), *v.* [ME. *duken*, *douken*, prob. from an AS. form akin to MLG. *duken*, D. *duiken*, G. *tauchen*, dive: cf. *duck*².] **I.** *intr.* To plunge the whole body or the head momentarily under water; also, to stoop suddenly so as to lower the head; bob; fig., to cringe or yield. **II.** *tr.* To plunge or dip in water momentarily (as, "We . . . always 'ducked' the boy that told On the fellow that tied the clothes": J. W. Riley's "Backward Look"); also, to lower (the head, etc.) suddenly. — **duck**¹, *n.* A ducking; a quick plunge; a sudden lowering of the body or head (as, "without duck or nod": Milton's "Comus," 960).

duck² (duk), *n.* [AS. *duce*, lit. 'ducker'; akin to E. *duck*¹.] Any of numerous wild or domesticated web-footed swimming birds of the family *Anatidae*, esp. of the genus *Anas* and certain allied genera, characterized by a broad, flat bill, short legs and neck, and a depressed body; the female of this fowl, as distinguished from the male (or *drake*); a darling or pet (colloq.); one of the small stones used in the game of duck on drake (see below); a lame duck (colloq.: see under *lame*). — **duck and drake**, a pastime consisting in throwing shells, flat stones, etc., over the surface of water so as to strike and rebound repeatedly. — **duck on drake**, a game in which one of the players, each provided with a small stone (a *duck*), places his duck upon a large stone (the *drake*), the other players then trying to knock it off with their ducks, and to regain these and run home before the first player can replace his duck and tag them. Also called *duck on the rock*, *duckstone*, etc. — **lame duck**. See under *lame*. — **to make ducks and drakes of**, to handle recklessly; squander foolishly.

duck³ (duk), *n.* [D. *doek*, cloth, linen, canvas, = G. *tuch*, cloth.] A strong, plain-woven linen or cotton fabric, similar to but lighter than canvas, used for light sails, wagon hoods, tents, bags, overalls, summer clothing, etc.; *pl.*, clothes, esp. trousers, of this material.

duck-bill (duk'bil), *n.* A small aquatic mammal (monotreme), *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (or *paradoxus*), of Australia and Tasmania, having webbed feet and a beak like that of a duck; the duck-billed platypus.

— **duck'-billed**, *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck.

duck-board (duk'bōrd), *n.* A board or a section or structure of boarding laid as a floor or track over wet or muddy ground, as for military use.

duck-er¹ (duk'ēr), *n.*

One who or that which ducks.

duck-er² (duk'ēr), *n.* One who raises ducks; also, one who hunts ducks. — **duck'er-y**, *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). A place for breeding ducks.

duck-hawk (duk'hāk), *n.* In England, a harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*; in the U. S., the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*, which preys upon ducks.

duck-ing¹ (duk'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which ducks; immersion in water; sudden lowering of the head or body.

duck-ing² (duk'ing), *n.* The catching or shooting of wild ducks.

duck-ing-stool (duk'ing-stöl), *n.* A stool or chair, often fixed to the end of a beam pivoted on an upright post, in which common scolds, etc., were tied and plunged into water as a punishment. Cf. *cruc-ing-stool*.

duck-ling (duk'ling), *n.*

A young duck. — **ugly duckling**. See under *ugly*.

duck-mole (duk'möl), *n.*

The duckbill.

duck-pin (duk'pin), *n.*

In *bowling*, a short pin of relatively large diameter, used in a game resembling tenpins, and bowled at with small balls; also, *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), the game played with such pins.

duck-stone (duk'stōn), *n.* See *duck on drake*, under *duck*².

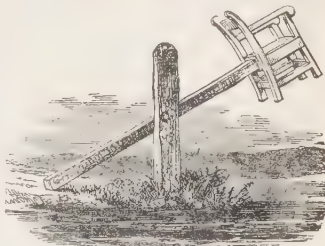
duck-weed (duk'wēd), *n.* Any member of the family *Lemnaceæ*, esp. of the genus *Lemna*, comprising small aquatic plants which float free on still water.

duct (dukt), *n.* [L. *ductus*, leading, conduct, conduit, < *ducere*, lead: cf. *tow*³.] Any tube, canal, or conduit by which fluid or other substances are conducted or conveyed; in *anat.*, a tube, canal, or vessel conveying a bodily fluid, esp. a glandular secretion.

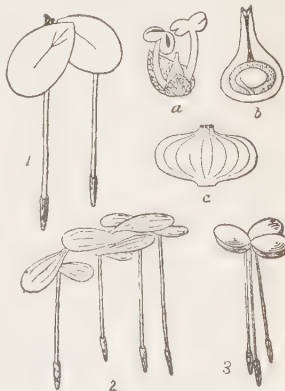
duc-tile (duk'til), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, < *ducere*, lead.] Capable of being hammered out thin, as certain metals; malleable; specif., capable of being drawn out into wire or threads, as gold; also, capable of being molded or shaped; plastic; fig., susceptible of being led or drawn; compliant; tractable; also, capable of being directed through channels, as water. — **duc'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **duc-til'i-ty** (-til'i-ti), *n.* The property or quality of being ductile.



Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus.



Ducking-stool.



Duckweed. — 1. *Lemna minor*; a, inflorescence; b, pistil cut longitudinally; c, fruit. 2. *Lemna trisulca*. 3. *Lemna gibba*.

duct-less (dukt'les), *a.* Having no duct.—**ductless gland**, in *anat.*, any of certain glands which have no excretory duct, but give up their products directly to the blood or lymph, as the thyroid gland, the spleen, the thymus, etc.: a term often used as equivalent to *endocrine gland*, although inaccurately, since certain endocrine glands or organs, as the pancreas, not only give up products directly to the blood or lymph, but also discharge otherwise through ducts.

dud¹ (dud), *n.* [ME. *dudd*; origin unknown.] An article of clothing; *pl.*, clothes; sometimes, old or ragged clothes; also, belongings in general (as, "Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied up in a han'kercher": Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Fireside Stories," iv.). [Colloq.]

dud² (dud). [Cf. *dud*¹.] **I. n.** A shell that after being fired has failed to explode (soldiers' slang); in general, anything that proves a failure (slang). **II. a.** Ineffective; useless; good-for-nothing; out of order, as an engine; adverse, as weather. [Slang.]

dude (dud), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A man of affected or excessive refinement in manners, speech, etc.; esp., a man excessively fastidious in dress; a dandy.

du-deen (dō-dēn'), *n.* [Ir.: see *-een*.] A short clay tobacco-pipe.

dudg-eon¹ (duj'on), *n.* [ME. *dogeon* (AF. *digeon*); origin unknown.] A kind of wood used esp. for the handles of knives, daggers, etc.; a handle or hilt made of this; a dagger having such a hilt (archaic: as, "It was a serviceable *dudgeon*, Either for fighting or for drudging," Butler's "Hudibras," i. 1. 379).

dudg-eon² (duj'on), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A feeling of offense or resentment; anger: as, "Calphurnius and the soldiery were still in high *dudgeon* with the populace" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxix.).

du-dheen (dū-dēn'), *n.* See *dudeen*.

dud-ish (dū'dish), *a.* Like or befitting a dude.

due (dū). [OF. *deu* (F. *dū*), pp. of *devoir* (F. *devoir*), < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] **I. a.** Owed or payable as an obligation or debt; also, owing by right of circumstances or condition, or that ought to be given or rendered (often with *to*: as, the respect *due* to a magistrate; to receive the *due* reward of one's deeds); hence, rightful, proper, or fitting (as, to use *due* care; to arrive in *due* time or course); adequate or sufficient (as, to allow a *due* margin for possible delays); also, attributable, as to a cause (as, a delay *due* to an accident); also, under engagement as to time; appointed to be ready, be present, or arrive. **II. n.** That which is due or owed; specif., a payment due, as a legal charge, a toll, a fee, etc. (chiefly in *pl.*); also, right or just title (as, "The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . . I keep": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 850).—**due**, *adv.* Duly (archaic); also, directly or straight (as, a *due* east course).—**due=***bill*, *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, not payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

du-el (dū'el), *n.* [F. *duel* = It. *duello*, < ML. *duellum*, a combat between two (< L. *duo*, two), orig. an early form of L. *bellum*, war.] A combat between two persons; esp., a prearranged combat between two persons, fought with deadly weapons according to an accepted code of procedure, esp. to settle a private quarrel; hence, any contest between two persons or parties.—**du'el**, *v. i.*; —*eled* or —*elled*, —*eling* or —*elling*. To fight a duel.—**du'el-er**, **du'el-er**, *n.*—**du'el-ing**, **du'el-ling**, *n.* The fighting of a duel; the practice of fighting duels.—**du'el-ist**, **du'el-list**, *n.* One who fights duels.—**du-el-lo** (dū-el'ō), *n.*; *pl.* *duellos* (-ōz). [It.] A duelt; also, the practice or art of dueling, or the code of rules regulating it.

du-en-na (dū-en'ā), *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, var. of *doña*: see *doña*.] The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain; also, an elderly woman holding a position between governess and companion, placed in charge of the girls of a Spanish family; hence, a governess or chaperon.

du-et (dū-et'), *n.* [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo*: see *duo*.] A musical composition for two voices or two performers.—**du-et'tist**, *n.* One who takes part in a duet.

duff¹ (duf), *n.* [Var. of *dough*.] A flour pudding boiled in a bag (as, "To enhance the value of the Sabbath to the crew, they are allowed . . . a pudding, or . . . 'duff' . . .

nothing more than flour boiled with water, and eaten with molasses," Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," iv.: cf. *plum-duff*); also, decaying vegetable matter covering forest-ground; also, fine coal; slack.

duff² (duf), *v. t.* [Appar. < *duffer* (recorded earlier).] To manipulate (a thing) so as to make it pass for new or for something different; specif., to alter the brand on (stolen cattle), or steal (cattle) by doing this (Australia); also, to cheat. [Slang or colloq.]

duf'fel, *n.* See *duffle*.

duf-fer (duf'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *duff*².] One who sells cheap, flashy goods as valuable, as under the pretense that they are smuggled or stolen and offered as bargains (slang, Eng.); a peddler or hawker (Eng.); one who duffs (articles for sale, cattle, etc.: colloq.); an article manipulated fraudulently or passed off as something which it is not (colloq.); anything poor of its kind or useless, as, in Australia, an unproductive mine (colloq.); one who is inefficient or incapable (colloq.); a plodding or stupid person (colloq.).

duf-fee, **duf-fel** (duf'l), *n.* [From *Duffel*, town near Antwerp.] A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap; also, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

duf¹ (dug), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, suckle.] The mamma or the nipple of a female: now used with reference to the human female only in contempt.

duf² (dug). Preterit and past participle of *dig*.

du-gong (dō'gong), *n.* [Malay *dugong*.] Any animal of the genus *Halicorn*, comprising large herbivorous aquatic mammals of

East Indian and other waters, characterized by a fish-like body, flipper-like fore limbs, no hind limbs, and a crescent-shaped tail.



Dugong (*Halicorn dugong*).

dug-out (dug'-out), *n.* A boat made by hollowing out a log; also, a rough shelter or dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground or in the face of a bank.

dui-ker, **dui-ker-bok** (di'kēr, -bok), *n.* [D., 'diver,' diver buck.] Any of the small South African antelopes constituting the genus *Cephalophus*: so called from their habit of plunging through and under bushes instead of leaping over them.



Duiker.

duke (dūk), *n.* [OF. F. *duc* = It. *duca* (also *doge*: see *doge*), < L. *dux* (duc-), leader, ML. *duke*, < L. *ducere*, lead.] A leader†; a chief or ruler†; a sovereign prince, the ruler of a small state called a duchy; in Great Britain, a nobleman of the highest rank after that of a prince, being a member of the highest degree of the peerage and ranking next above a marquise; a nobleman of corresponding rank in certain other countries; also, the hand or fist (chiefly in *pl.*: slang).—**duke**, *v. i.*; *duked*, *duking*. To play the duke. See Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," iii. 2. 100.

—**duke-dom** (-dōm), *n.* The state or territory ruled by a duke; also, the office or rank of a duke.—**duke'ling**, *n.* A little or petty duke.—**duke'ship**, *n.* The state or dignity of a duke.



Coronet of a British Duke.

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīnc; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

Du-kho-bors (dō'kō-bōrz), *n. pl.* [Russ. *Dukhobortsy*, 'spirit wrestlers,' contenders against the Holy Spirit.] A Russian Christian religious sect of peasants, dating from the 18th century, a large body of which migrated to Canada in 1899.

dul-cet (dul'set). [OF. *dolcet*, *doucet* (F. *doucet*), dim. of *dols*, *dous* (F. *doux*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] **I. a.** Sweet to the taste or smell (archaic); also, agreeable to the feelings, the eye, or, esp., the ear (as, "Not the praise the world doth give, *Dulcet* fulsome whisperer": Rossetti's "Love's Nocturn"); pleasing; soothing; melodious. **II. n.** An organ-stop resembling the dulciana, but an octave higher.

dul-ci-an-a (dul-si-an'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] An organ-stop having metal pipes, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones.

dul-ci-fy (dul'si-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [LL. *dulcificare*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] To sweeten; render more agreeable; mollify; appease.—**dul'ci-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shən), *n.*

dul-ci-mer (dul'si-mēr), *n.* [OF. *doulcemer*, *doulcemele*, said to be < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *melos*, < Gr. μέλος, song, tune, music.] A musical instrument having metallic strings, played by striking with two hammers held in the hands; also, in the Bible, a kind of bagpipe.

dul-cine-a (dul-sin'ē-ä), *n.* [From *Dulcinea* (< Sp. *dulce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet), name given by Don Quixote, in Cervantes's romance, to his peasant lady-love.] A lady-love; a mistress, a sweetheart.

du-li-a (dū-lī'ä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. δουλεία, servitude, service, < δούλος, slave.] In Rom. Cath. theol., an inferior kind of veneration given to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Cf. *hyperdulia* and *latria*.

dull (dul), *a.* [ME. *dull*, *dull*, akin to AS. *dol*, foolish, stupid, D. *dol*, G. *toll*, mad.] Slow of understanding; obtuse; stupid; also, lacking keenness of perception in the senses or feelings; insensible; unfeeling; hard of hearing (prov.); not intense or acute (as, a *dull* pain); also, slow in motion or action; not brisk; sluggish, as trade; drowsy or heavy; listless or spiritless; sad or melancholy; also, causing ennui or depression; tedious; uninteresting; also, not sharp, as a knife; blunt, as a point; also, not bright, intense, or clear, as color, light, sound, etc.; lusterless; dim; muffled.—**dull**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become dull.—**dull'ard** (-ärd), *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt.—**dull'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dull.—**dull'ness**, *n.*—**dull'=wit'ted**, *a.* Stupid.—**dul-ly** (dul'li), *adv.*

dulse (duls), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *duileasg*.] Any of several coarse, edible seaweeds, as *Rhodomenia palmata*, which has red fronds.

du-ly (dū'li), *adv.* In a due manner; properly or fitly; in due season; punctually; adequately or sufficiently

du-ma (dō'mä), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a council or official assembly; esp. [*cap.*], an elective legislative assembly, constituting the lower house of parliament, which was established in 1905 by Nicholas II. See *Bolshevik*, *n.*

dumb (dum), *a.* [AS. *dumb* = Icel. *dumbr* = Goth. *dumbs*, dumb, mute, = D. *dom* = G. *dumm*, stupid, dull (whence in part the sense 'stupid' for E. *dumb*).] Destitute of the power of speech (as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes); bereft of the power of speech temporarily (as, to be struck *dumb* with astonishment); that does not speak, or is little addicted to speaking (as, "This spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him": Shakspere's "Hamlet," i. 1. 171); made, done, etc., without speech (as, "A kind Of excellent *dumb* discourse": Shakspere's "Tempest," iii. 3. 39); not giving forth or attended with sound of any kind (as, "Yet all the while his whip is *dumb*!" Wordsworth's "Waggoner," i. 39); lacking some usual property, characteristic, etc. (as, *dumb* ague: see phrase below); also, stupid or dull-witted (colloq., U. S.: as, "I used to get kep' in at recess for bein' so *dumb*," Wister's "Virginian," xii.).—**dumb ague**, an irregular form of intermittent malarial fever, lacking the usual chill.

—**dumb**, *v. t.* To render dumb.—**dumb'=bell**, *n.* An instrument of wood or iron, consisting of two balls joined by a short bar, used as a weight in gymnastic exercises, esp. in pairs; also, something of similar shape.—**dumb-found'**, etc. See *dumfound*, etc.—**dumb'ly**, *adv.*—**dumb'ness**, *n.*—**dumb'=show'**, *n.* A part of a dramatic representation

given in pantomime, common in the early English drama; also, gesture without speech.—**dumb'=wait'er**, *n.* A small stand or table placed near a dining-table to hold dishes, etc.; also, a framework with shelves drawn up and down in a shaft, for conveying food, etc., from one story to another.

dum-dum (dum'dum) **bul'let**. [From *Dum Dum*, town near Calcutta, India, where ammunition is made.] A kind of bullet that expands on impact, inflicting a severe wound.

dum-found, **dumb-found** (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Appar. < *dumb* + *-found* as in *confound*.] To strike dumb as with amazement and bewilderment; confound. Also **dum-foun'der**, **dumb-foun'der**.

dum-my (dum'i). [From *dumb*.] **I. n.**; pl. *dummies* (-iz). A dumb person (colloq.); one who has nothing to say or who takes no active part in affairs; one put forward to act for others while ostensibly acting for himself; also, an imitation or copy of something, as for display, to indicate appearance, etc.; a lay-figure on which to exhibit clothing, etc.; also, a kind of locomotive with a silent exhaust; also, a dolt or blockhead (colloq.); in *card-playing*, an imaginary player represented by an exposed hand which is played by and serves as partner to one of the players, or, as in bridge, the dealer's partner whose hand is exposed and played by the dealer; the cards so exposed, or a game so played. **II. a.** Put forward to act for others while ostensibly acting for one's self; also, counterfeit or sham; in *card-playing*, played with a dummy.—**dum'my**, *v.*; -mied, -mying. **II. tr.** To get or take while acting as a dummy for others. **II. intr.** To act as a dummy for others.

dump¹ (dump), *n.* [Perhaps akin to *damp*.] A reverie; also, a dull, gloomy state of mind, or a fit of depression (now only in *pl.*: colloq.); also, a plaintive melody; hence, a tune† (as, "O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me": Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," iv. 5. 108).

dump² (dump), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *dummy*², *dump-ling*.] Anything short, thick, and heavy; a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games; a short, thick nail or bolt: any of various small coins; *pl.*, money or cash (colloq.).

dump³ (dump), *v. t.* [ME. *dumpen*, tr. and intr., plunge down: cf. Norw. *dumpa*, Dan. *dumpe*, fall suddenly, Sw. *dumpa*, dip, *dimpa*, tumble, fall.] To throw down in a mass; fling down or drop heavily; empty out, as from a cart by tilting; also, to empty out the contents of (a cart, etc.) by tilting or overturning; in *com.*, to put (goods) on the market in large quantities and at a low price; esp., to do this in a foreign country, as at a price below that charged in the home country or below the cost of production, and so as to interfere with the ordinary trade of the foreign market.—**dump**³, *n.* A mass of material, as rubbish, dumped or thrown down, or a place where it is deposited; a collection of ammunition, etc., deposited at some point, as near a battle front, to be distributed for use; also, the act of dumping.—**dump'age** (-äj), *n.* The act of dumping; also, that which is dumped; a pile of dumped refuse or rubbish; also, the privilege of dumping rubbish, etc., in a certain place; also, the fee paid for this privilege.—**dump'-cart**, *n.* A cart the body of which can be tilted, or the bottom opened downward, to discharge the contents.—**dump'er**, *n.*

dump-i-ness (dum'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being dummy.

dump-ing (dum'ping), *n.* The act of one who or that which dumps. See *dump*³, *v.*

dump-ish (dum'pish), *a.* [See *dump*¹.] Dull or stupid; also, depressed in spirits; sad; melancholy; moping.

dump-ling (dum'ling), *n.* [Cf. *dump*².] A rounded mass of boiled dough (often served with stewed meat, etc.); a kind of pudding consisting of a wrapping of dough inclosing an apple or other fruit, and boiled or baked; also, a short and stout person or animal (colloq.).

dump-y¹ (dum'pi), *a.* [See *dump*¹.] Dumpish; dejected; sulky.

dump-y² (dum'pi), *a.* [See *dump*².] Short and stout; squat: as, "Her stature tall—I hate a *dummy* woman" (Byron's "Don Juan," i. 61).

dun¹ (dun). [AS. *dunn*; perhaps from Celtic.] **I. a.** Of a dull or grayish brown; also, dark; gloomy. **II. n.** Dun color; also, a dun-colored natural or artificial fly used in

angling.—**dun**¹, *v. t.*; *dunned, dunning*. To make dun, or of a dull or grayish brown; also, to cure (codfish) by a process which gives them a dun color.

dun² (dun), *v. t.*; *dunned, dunning*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *din*.] To make repeated and insistent demands upon, esp. for the payment of a debt.—**dun**², *n.* One who duns; an importunate creditor; also, a demand for payment, esp. a written one.

dun³ (dun), *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A hill; a fortified eminence: now chiefly in place-names, as *Dundee*.

dunce (duns), *n.* [From *Duns Scotus* (about 1265—about 1308), the 'Subtle Doctor,' a celebrated scholastic theologian.] A disciple or follower of Duns Scotus; hence, a hair-splitting reasoner; a caviling sophist; also, a dull pedant; also, a dull-witted or stupid person; a dolt.—**dun-cer-y** (dun'sér-i), *n.* The practice or character of a follower of Duns Scotus or the schoolmen; also, the action or character of a dunce or dolt; dullness; stupidity.

dun-der-head (dun'dér-hed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dunce; a blockhead.—**dun'der-head'ed**, *a.*—**dun'der-pate**, *n.* Same as *dunderhead*.

dune (dūn), *n.* [F. *dune*: see *down*².] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind, esp. on the seacoast.

dun-fish (dun'fish), *n.* [See *dun*¹, *v.*] Codfish cured by dunning.

dung (dung), *n.* [AS. *dung*.] Manure; also, excrement, esp. of animals; feces. Also fig.—**dung**, *v. I. tr.* To manure (ground) with or as with dung; also, to serve as dung for (the ground). **II. intr.** To void or eject excrement.

dun-ga-ree (dung'ga-rē), *n.* [Hind. *dungri*.] A coarse cotton fabric of East Indian origin, used esp. for sailors' clothing.

dung-bee-tle (dung'bē'tl), *n.* Any of various scarabæoid beetles that feed upon or breed in dung, as the dor, *Geotrupes stercorarius*, or the scarabæus, *Scarabæus sacer*.

dun-geon (dun'jŏn), *n.* [OF. F. *donjon*, < ML. *dominio* (*n*)-, < L. *dominus*, master, lord.] The chief tower of a medieval castle, situated in the innermost court and often supplied with underground cells for prisoners; a donjon; also, any strong, close cell, esp. when underground.—**dun'geon**, *v. t.* To confine in or as in a dungeon.

dung-hill (dung'hil), *n.* A heap of dung; hence, a mean or vile place, abode, condition, or person.

dung-y (dung'ŷ), *a.* Full of dung; like dung; foul or vile.

dun-ite (dun'it), *n.* [From *Dun Mountain*, in New Zealand.] An igneous rock of granitic structure, composed chiefly of olivine with small amounts of chromite and other minerals.

du-ni-was-sal (dō'ni-wos'al), *n.* [Gael. *duine*, man, + *wasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, esp. of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dun-kard (dung'kârd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*.

Dun-ker (dung'kēr), *n.* [G. *tunker*, < *tunken*, dip.] One of a sect of Baptists of German origin in America (known among themselves as 'Brethren' and 'German Baptist Brethren'), who administer baptism to adults only and by triple immersion.

dun-lin (dun'lin), *n.* [Appar. < *dun*¹.] A sandpiper, *Pelidna alpina*, about 8 inches long, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere; also, a somewhat larger American variety of this bird.

dun-nage (dun'āj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.* loose material laid beneath or wedged among cargo to prevent injury from water or chafing (as, "We covered the bottom of the hold . . . with dried



American Dunlin.

brush, for *dunnage*, and . . . were ready to take in our cargo": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxix.); also, baggage or personal effects.—**dun'nage**, *v. t.*; *-naged, -naging*. To stow or secure with dunnage.

dun-ner (dun'ér), *n.* One who duns.

dunn-ite (dun'it), *n.* [From Colonel B. W. Dunn (born 1860), of the U. S. army, the inventor.] An explosive (officially known as *explosive D*) used as a bursting-charge for projectiles.

dunt (dunt), *n.* [Cf. *dint*, *dent*¹.] A hard blow making a dull sound; a wound from such a blow; a beat of the heart. [Chiefly Sc.]—**dunt**, *v. I. tr.* To strike or knock with a dull sound. [Chiefly Sc.] **II. intr.** To strike with a dull sound; of the heart, to beat or throb. [Chiefly Sc.]

du-o (dū'ō, It. dō'ō), *n.*; pl. *duos* (dū'ōz), It. *dui* (dō'ē). [It., < L. *duo*, two.] In *music*, a duet.

du-o-de-ci-mal (dū-ō-des'ŷ-māl), *n.* [L. *duodecim*, twelfth, < *duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, two, + *decem*, ten.] **I. a.** Pertaining to twelfths, or to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves. **II. n.** One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve; *pl.*, a method of multiplying together quantities denoting lengths given in feet, inches, etc., in which the base is twelve instead of the ten of ordinary multiplication.—**du-o-de-ci-mal-ly**, *adv.*

du-o-de-ci-mo (dū-ō-des'ŷ-mō), [NL. in *duodecimo*, 'in twelfth.'] **I. n.; pl. *-mos* (-mōz). The page size of a book in which each leaf is one twelfth of a whole sheet of paper; a volume of this size. Abbreviated 12mo or 12°. **II. a.** In *duodecimo*.**

du-o-de-nal (dū-ō-dē'nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the duodenum.

du-o-den-a-ry (dū-ō-den'ā-ri), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*: see *duodenum*.] Pertaining to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves.

du-o-de-ni-tis (dū-ō-dē-ni'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the duodenum.

du-o-de-num (dū-ō-dē'num), *n.* [ML. (so called from its length, about twelve fingerbreadths), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*: see *duodecimal*.] In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, extending from the stomach to the jejunum.

du-o-logue (dū-ō-log), *n.* [L. *duo*, two, + E. *-logue* as in *monologue*.] A conversation between two persons; a dialogue; a dramatic performance or piece in the form of a dialogue.

duo-mo (dwō'mō, It. dwō'mō), *n.*; pl. *-mi* (-mē). [It.: see *dome*.] In Italian use, a cathedral.

dup (dup), *v. t.*; *dupped, dupping*. [For *do up*.] To raise the latch of; open (a door or gate): as, "Then up he rose, and donn'd his clothes, And *dupp'd* the chamber-door" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iv. 5. 53). [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

dup-a-ble (dū'pā-bl), *a.* Capable of being duped; gullible.—**dup-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ŷ-ti), *n.*

dupe (dūp), *n.* [F. *dupe*, OF. *duppe*, dupe, also the hoopoe.] A person who is imposed upon or deceived; a victim of credulity; a gull.—**dupe**, *v. t.*; *duped, duping*. To make a dupe of; deceive; delude; trick.—**dup-er** (dū'pér), *n.*—**dup'er-y**, *n.* The act or practice of duping; deception; also, the state of one who is duped.

du-ple (dū'pl), *a.* [L. *duplus*: see *double*.] Double; two-fold: as, *duple* ratio (in which the antecedent is double the consequent, as 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc.); *duple* time or rhythm (characterized by two beats to the measure).

du-plex (dū'pleks), *a.* [L. *duplex*, < *duo*, two, + *-plex*, akin to *plicare*, fold, and prob. to *-plus*: see *double*.] Two-fold; double: as, *duplex* telegraphy (a system for sending two messages simultaneously over the same wire, esp. in opposite directions); *duplex* apartment (an apartment, or suite of rooms, on two floors or stories).—**du-plex'i-ty**, *n.*

du-pli-cate (dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; *-cated, -cating*. [L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, double, < *duplex*: see *duplex*.] To double; make twofold; also, to make an exact copy of; repeat.—**du'pli-cate** (-kāt), *a.* Double; consisting of or existing in two corresponding parts or examples; also, consisting of twice the number or quantity; also, that is exactly like or corresponding to something else.—**duplicate whist**, a form of whist in which the hands are played over again, when each side holds the cards formerly held by its op-

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, info, unite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ponents.—**du'pli-cate**, *n.* One of two things exactly alike; also, a copy exactly like an original; in general, anything corresponding in all respects to something else.—**in dupli-cate**, in two copies, exactly alike.—**du-plic-a'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *duplicatio*(-n-).] The act of duplicating, or the state of being duplicated; a duplicate; also, a folding or doubling, as of a membrane; a fold.—**du'pli-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; producing two instead of one.—**du'pli-ca-tor** (-kā-tŕ), *n.* One that duplicates anything; a machine for making duplicates.—**du'pli-ca-ture** (-kā-tŭr), *n.* Duplication; a fold.—**du-plic-i-den-tate** (dŭ'pli-si-den'tāt), [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] **I. a.** Belonging or pertaining to the *Duplicidentata*, a suborder or division of rodents, comprising the hares, rabbits, and pikas, in which there are two pairs of upper incisor teeth, the second pair being small and placed directly behind the large first pair. **II. n.** A duplicidentate rodent.

du-plic-i-ty (dŭ-plis'i-ti), *n.* [OF. *duplicité* (F. *duplicité*), < LL. *duplicitas*, doubleness, < L. *duplex*: see *duplex*.] The state or quality of being twofold or double; doubleness; also, deceitful doubleness as shown in speech or conduct; the fact or practice of speaking or acting in two ways in relation to the same matter with intent to deceive; double-dealing; in *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters in one plea.

du-ra (dŭ'rā), *n.* Same as *dura mater*.

du-ra-ble (dŭ'rā-bl), *a.* [OF. F. *durable*, < L. *durabilis*, < *durare*, last: see *dure*².] Having the quality of lasting or enduring; holding out well against wear, decay, or any destructive change.—**du-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**du'ra-bly**, *adv.*

du-ral-u-min (dŭ-ral'ŭ-min), *n.* [G., < *Düren*, town in Rhenish Prussia where it was first made, + *alumin*, aluminium.] A strong, light alloy of aluminium, copper, and manganese, with or without magnesium: used in aircraft construction. [Proprietary name.]

du-ra ma-ter (dŭ'rā mā'tēr), [ML., 'hard mother': cf. *pia mater*.] In *anat.*, the tough, fibrous membrane forming the outermost of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord. Cf. *arachnoid* and *pia mater*.

du-ra-men (dŭ-rā'men), *n.* [L., hardness, a hardened vine-branch, < *durare*, harden: see *dure*².] In *bot.*, the hard central wood, or heart-wood, of an exogenous tree.

du-rance (dŭ'rāns), *n.* [OF. *durance*, < *durer*, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*².] Duration, durability, or endurance (archaic); also, forced confinement, or imprisonment (as, "In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep": Burns's "Epistle from Esopus to Maria," 57); constraint.

du-ra-tion (dŭ-rā'shən), *n.* [OF. *duration*, < ML. *duratio*(-n-), < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*².] Continuance in time; the length of time during which anything continues.

dur-bar (dĕr'bār), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *darbār*.] In India, the court of a native ruler; a public audience or levee held by a native prince or a British governor or viceroy; the hall or place of audience.

dure¹ (dŭr), *a.* [OF. F. *dur* (fem. *dure*), < L. *durus*, hard: cf. *dour*.] Hard; severe. [Archaic.]

dure² (dŭr), *v. i.*; *dured*, *during*. [OF. F. *durer*, < L. *durare*, harden, be hardened, endure, last, < *durus*, hard, E. *dure*¹.] To endure; last. [Archaic.]



Düreresque Style. — Woodcut by Dürer.

Dŭ-rer-esque (dŭ-rĕr-esk'), *a.* [See *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), the famous German painter and engraver. See cut in preceding column.

du-ress (dŭ'res or dŭ-res'), *n.* [OF. *duresse*, *durece*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, < *durus*, hard.] Hardness; also, affliction; also, forcible restraint of liberty; imprisonment; also, constraint or compulsion; in *law*, constraint by which a person is illegally forced to perform or to forbear performing some act.

Dur-ham (dŭ'ām), *n.* One of a breed of short-horned cattle originating in the county of Durham, England.

du-ri-an (dŭ'ri-ān or dŭ-rĕ'ān), *n.* [Malay *durian*, < *dūrī*, thorn.] The edible fruit, with a hard, prickly rind, of a tree, *Durio zibethinus*, of the East Indies; the tree itself.

dur-ing (dŭr'ing), *prep.* [Orig. ppr. of *dure*², as used in absolute constructions such as 'my life *during*' (while my life *dure*s or lasts), and hence, by inversion, 'during my life.'] Throughout the continuance of; also, in the course of.

dur-mast (dĕr'māst), *n.* [From *dur-* (of uncertain origin and meaning) + *mast*¹.] A European oak, *Quercus sessiliflora* (or *Q. pubescens*), with a heavy, elastic wood, highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

dur-ra (dŭr'ā), *n.* [Ar.] A grain-sorghum (see *sorghum*), a variety of *Andropogon sorghum* with slender stalks, cultivated in Asia, etc., and introduced into the U. S. Also called *Indian millet* and *guinea-corn*.

durst (dĕrst), *a.* A preterit of *dare*.

dusk (dusk), [ME. *deosc*, *dosc*: cf. AS. *dox*, dark.] **I. a.** Dark; tending to darkness; dusky. **II. n.** The state of being dusk; dusk color; moderate darkness; shade; gloom; also, the darker stage of twilight.—**dusk**, *v. i. intr.* To become dusk; grow dark; present a dusky appearance. **II. tr. To make dusk; darken; dim.—**dusk'y**, *a.*; compar. *duskier*, superl. *duskiest*. Somewhat dark; dark-colored; deficient in light; dim; gloomy.—**dusk'i-ly**, *adv.*—**dusk'i-ness**, *n.***

dust (dust), *n.* [AS. *dūst* = MLG. *dust* = Icel. *dust*, dust: cf. G. *dunst*, vapor.] Earth or other matter in fine, dry particles, so small and light as to be easily raised and carried by the wind; any finely comminuted or powdered substance; fine or small particles separated in some process, as sawing; also, a single particle or grain (now rare), or a small quantity or pinch, of a finely powdered substance; a cloud of finely powdered earth or other matter in the air, as that raised by the trampling of persons or animals; fig., confusion or turmoil (as, "Great contest follows, and much learned *dust* involves the combatants": Cowper's "Task," iii. 161); a disturbance (colloq.); also, that to which anything, as the human body, is reduced by disintegration or decay; the remains of a dead body; also, a low or mean condition, as of one prone on the ground (as, "He raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*": 1 Sam. ii. 8); also, dust, ashes, and other refuse from a house, etc. (Eng.); also, gold-dust; money or cash (slang).—**dust**, *v. t.* To soil with dust; make dusty; also, to sprinkle with dust or powder; strew or sprinkle as dust; also, to free from dust; wipe the dust from; brush, rub, or shake off as dust.—**dust'er**, *n.* One who or that which dusts; an apparatus for sprinkling a dust or powder on something; anything, as a cloth or a machine, for removing dust; a fine sieve for removing dust by sifting; a long, light overgarment to protect the clothing from dust; also, a trial well-hole which fails to reach water, or an unproductive boring for oil or gas.—**dust'i-ly**, *adv.* In a dusty manner.—**dust'i-ness**, *n.*—**dust'man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One employed to remove dust and refuse (Eng.); also, a popular personification of sleep (cf. *sandman*).—**dust=pan**, *n.* A utensil in which dust is collected and removed.—**dust=storm**, *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as in a desert region.—**dust'y**, *a.*; compar. *dustier*, superl. *dustiest*. Filled or covered with dust; clouded with or as with dust; also, of the nature of dust; powdery.



Durian.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ŭ, F. menu; ĥ, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Dutch (dutch), *a.* [MD. *dutsch*, German, Dutch (D. *duitsch*, German), also G. *deutsch*, German, orig. popular, national; connected with OHG. *diota*, Icel. *thjóðh*, AS. *thēod*, Goth. *thiuda*, people, nation.] German, Germanic, or Teutonic (now only archaically, as in 'Low Dutch,' Low German, and 'High Dutch,' High German, except in colloq. or slang use); also, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the natives or inhabitants of the Netherlands or Holland, or their country or language.—**Dutch cheese**, a small, globular, hard cheese made from skim-milk; also, cottage cheese.—**Dutch courage**, courage or boldness inspired by intoxicating drink.—**Dutch gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc in the form of thin sheets, used as a cheap imitation of gold-leaf. Also called *Dutch foil*, *Dutch leaf*, and *Dutch metal*.—**Dutch oven**, a tin utensil open in front, for roasting meat, etc., before an open fire or a kitchen range; also, an iron kettle for baking, having a close-fitting cover on which burning coals are placed.—**Dutch treat**, a repast or other entertainment in which each person pays for himself. [Colloq.]—**like a Dutch uncle**, with authoritativeness and unsparing candor, as in criticizing or reproving.—**Dutch**, *n.* The German language in all or any of its forms (now chiefly in 'High Dutch,' High German, and 'Low Dutch,' Low German); the language spoken by the Germans proper (now colloq. or slang); the language of the Netherlands or Holland; collectively, as a plural, the German peoples generally (archaic); the Germans proper (now colloq. or slang); the people of the Netherlands or Holland.—**Pennsylvania Dutch**, the mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania; collectively, as a plural, these people themselves.—**to beat the Dutch**, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of. [Colloq.]

Dutch-man (dutch'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A German (now only colloq.); a native or inhabitant of Holland; a Dutch ship; in *carp.*, etc., a piece or wedge inserted to hide the fault in a badly made joint, stop an opening, etc.—**Flying Dutchman**. See that entry.—**Dutch'man's=breech'es**, *n.* A delicate papaveraceous herb, *Dicentra* (or *Bikukulla*) *cucullaria*, with pale-yellow two-spurred flowers.—**Dutch'man's=pipe'**, *n.* An aristolochiaceae climbing vine, *Aristolochia macrophylla*, with large leaves, and flowers of a curved form suggesting a tobacco-pipe.

du-te-ous (dū'tē-us), *a.* Dutiful; obedient; submissive.—**du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**du'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

du-ti-a-ble (dū'ti-a-bl), *a.* Subject to duty, as imported goods.

du-ti-ful (dū'ti-fūl), *a.* Performing the duties required of one; obedient; submissive; also, required by duty; proceeding from or expressive of a sense of duty.—**du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

du-ty (dū'ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [ME. *duete*, < *due*, E. *due*.] The conduct due to a superior; homage; respect; an act of respect, or an expression of respectful consideration; also, that which is owed to any one, as a debt; a payment, service, etc., imposed and enforceable by law or custom; a payment levied by a government on a particular article or transaction, as on goods imported (as, an *ad valorem duty* or a specific *duty*: see *ad valorem* and *specific*); also, that which one is bound to do, or to forbear doing, by moral or legal obligation (as, "Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole *duty* of man": Eccl. xii. 13); hence, the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right; moral obligation; also, action required by one's position or occupation (as, the *duties* of a soldier or a clergyman); office; function; also, the amount of work done by an engine per unit amount of fuel consumed; the measure of effectiveness of any machine; in *irrigation*, the amount of work that a given quantity of water will perform under particular conditions.—**du'ty=free'**, *a.* and *adv.* Free of duty; without payment of duty.

du-um-vir (dū-um'vēr), *n.*; pl. *-viri* (-vi-rī) or *-virs*. [L., for *duovir*, usually pl. *duoviri*, < *duo*, two, + *viri*, pl. of *vir*,

man.] In *Rom. hist.*, either of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function; in general, either of two persons associated in any office.—**du-um/vi-rate** (-vi-rāt), *n.* [L. *duumviratus*.] A union of two men in the same office, as in ancient Rome; a group of two persons associated in any office; the office or government of two such persons.

du-vo-tyn (dū-ve-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *duvet*, down.] A soft, flexible, closely woven woolen fabric with a thick, finely matted nap.

duy-ker, duy-ker-bok (dī'kēr, -bok), *n.* See *duiker, dwi-kerbok*.

dwarf (dwārf). [AS. *dweorg* = D. *dverg* = G. *zwerg* = Icel. *dvergr*.] **I. n.** A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy; an animal or plant much below the ordinary size of its kind or species. **II. a.** Of unusually small stature or size; dwarfish; diminutive.—**dwarf**, *v. I. tr.* To render dwarf or dwarfish; hinder from growing to the natural size; prevent the due development of; also, to render insignificant in extent, character, etc.; also, to cause to appear or seem small, as by comparison. **II. intr. To become dwarfed or smaller.—**dwarf'ish**, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the ordinary stature or size; diminutive.—**dwarf'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**dwarf'ish-ness**, *n.***

dwell (dwel), *v. i.*; *dwelt* (sometimes *dwelled*), *dwelling*. [ME. *dwellen*, delay, tarry, abide, earlier tr., AS. *dwellan*, *dwellian*, lead astray, hinder, delay, = Icel. *deelja*, delay, intr. tarry, wait.] To continue for a time; linger or pause, as in thought or action; lay emphasis (as, to *dwell* upon a point in a discourse); also, to abide as a permanent resident; reside; live.—**dwell**, *n.* A stay, stoppage, or pause; the brief continuation of pressure in taking an impression, as on a hand-press; an automatic pause in the action of a part of a machine.—**dwell'er**, *n.*—**dwell'ing**, *n.* Continued or habitual residence; abode; also, a place of residence or abode; a habitation; a house.—**dwell'ing=house**, *n.*

dwin-dle (dwin'dl), *v.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. [Freq. of *dwine*.] **I. intr.** To become smaller and smaller (as, "A handful of seventy men in a barrack of mud, Foodless, waterless, *dwindling* one by one": H. Newbolt's "Guides at Cabul"); shrink; waste away; fig., to fall away, as in quality; degenerate. **II. tr.** To make smaller and smaller; cause to shrink.—**dwin'dle-ment**, *n.*

dwine (dwin), *v. i.*; *dwind*, *dwinning*. [AS. *dwinan* = Icel. *dvinā*.] To waste away; fade. [Archaic or prov.]

dy-ad (dī'ad), *n.* [LL. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < Gr. *δύας* (*duad-*), < *duo*, two.] A group of two; a couple; in *chem.*, an element, atom, or radical having a valence of two; in *biol.*, a secondary morphological unit, consisting of an aggregate of monads.—**dy-ad'ic**, *a.*

Dy-ak (dī'ak), *n.* A member of a wild people of Borneo, notorious as head-hunters, of the same stock as the Malays, who found them there on first coming to the island.

dy-ar-chy, etc. See *diarchy*, etc.

dye (dī), *n.* [AS. *dēag*, *dēah*.] Color or hue, esp. as produced by dyeing; also, a coloring material or matter, a liquid containing coloring matter, for imparting a particular hue to cloth, etc.—**dye**, *v.*; *dyled*, *dyeing*.

[AS. *dēagian*.] **I. tr.** To color or stain; treat with a dye; color (cloth, etc.) by soaking in a liquid containing coloring matter; also, to impart (color) by means of a dye. **II. intr.** To impart color, as a dye; also, to become colored when treated with a dye.—**dye'=house**, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.—**dy'er**,



Dutchman's-pipe.



Dyeweed.

fat, fate, fār, fall, ask, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

n.—dy'er's-weed, n. Any of various plants yielding dyes, as the weld, *Reseda luteola*, or the dyeweed, *Genista tinctoria*, or the woad, *Isatis tinctoria*.—**dye'stuff, n.** A material yielding, or used as, a dye.—**dye'weed, n.** A fabaceous shrub, *Genista tinctoria*, a native of the Old World, bearing yellow flowers and yielding a yellow dye; woadwaxen. See cut on preceding page.—**dye'wood, n.** Any wood yielding a coloring matter used for dyeing.

dy-ing (di'ing), *p. a.* [See *die*¹.] That dies; ceasing to live; expiring; mortal; drawing to a close; failing; also, pertaining to or associated with dying or death (as, "Judith and Hetty had stood by the *dying* bed of their mother": Cooper's "Deerslayer," xxi.).—**dy'ing-ly, adv.**

dyke (dik), etc. See *dike*, etc.

dy-na-graph (di'na-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *-graph*.] An apparatus used on a railroad-car to determine and record the condition of the track, speed of the train, resistance of the car, etc.

dy-nam-e-ter (di-nam'e-tér), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

dy-nam-ic (di-nam'ik or di-). [Gr. *δυναμικός*, powerful, efficacious, < *δύναμις*, power, < *δύνασθαι*, be able.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to force not in equilibrium (opposed to *static*) or to force in any state; also, pertaining to dynamics; also, pertaining to or characterized by energy or effective action; active; energetic, forceful, or effective; in *med.*, functional, not organic, as a disease. **II. n.** Dynamics; also, motive force.—**dy-nam'i-cal, a.** Dynamic.—**dy-nam'i-cal-ly, adv.—dy-nam'ics, n.** That branch of physics or mechanics which deals with force as producing or affecting motion (thus including *kinetics* but not *statics*), or, more comprehensively, with the action of force on bodies either in motion or at rest (thus including *kinetics* and *statics*); hence, the science or principles of forces acting in any field; also, the forces, physical or moral, at work in any field.

dy-na-mism (di'na-mizm), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Any of various doctrines or philosophical systems which seek to explain the phenomena of nature by the action of some force.

dy-na-mi-tard (di'na-mi-tárd"), *n.* [F.] A dynamiter.

dy-na-mite (di'na-mít, also din'a-), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] A high explosive consisting of nitroglycerin mixed with some absorbent substance such as kieselguhr.—**dy'na-mite, v. t.; -mited, -miting.** To mine or charge with dynamite; blow up, shatter, or destroy with dynamite.—**dy'na-mite-gun, n.** *Milit.*, a gun in which the projectile (a shell containing dynamite or other high explosive) is thrown by compressed air or gas.—**dy'na-mit-er** (mít-ér), *n.* One who dynamites; usually, one who uses dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful, esp. anarchistic, purposes.—**dy-na-mit'ic, dy-na-mit'i-cal** (mít'ik, -i-kál), *a.* Of or pertaining to dynamite or dynamiters.—**dy-na-mit'i-cal-ly, adv.—dy'na-mit-ism** (mít-izm), *n.* The use of dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful, esp. anarchistic, purposes.—**dy'na-mit-ist, n.** A dynamiter.

dynamo- Form of Gr. *δύναμις*, power, used in combination.

dy-na-mo (di'na-mō), *n.; pl. -mos* (-mōz). [For *dynamo-electric machine*.] A machine for converting mechanical energy into electric energy, consisting typically of a magnet (usually an electromagnet) which furnishes a field, and another portion (the armature) usually made up of insulated copper wire wound about an iron core, the current being developed in the armature when it is rotated in the field or has the field rotated about it.

dy-na-mo-e-lec-tric, dy-na-mo-e-lec-tri-cal (di'na-mō-ē-lek'trik, -tri-kál), *a.* Pertaining to the conversion of mechanical energy into electric energy, or vice versa: as, a *dynamo-electric* machine (a dynamo or an electric motor).

dy-nam-o-graph (di-nam'ō-gráf), *n.* [See *dynamo-* and *-graph*.] An automatically registering dynamometer for measuring muscular power.

dy-na-mom-e-ter (di-na-mom'e-tér), *n.* [See *dynamo-* and *-meter*.] A device for measuring force or power.—**dy-na-mom'e-try, n.** [See *-metry*.] The act or art of using the dynamometer.—**dy'na-mo-met'ric, dy'na-mo-met'ri-cal** (mō-met'rik, -ri-kál), *a.*

dy-na-mo-tor (di'na-mō-tor), *n.* [From *dyna(mo)* + *motor*.] A combined electrical motor and generator (dynamo), used for changing a current into one of another form.

dy-nast (di'nast or din'ast), *n.* [L. *dynastes*, < Gr. *δυναστής*, < *δύνασθαι*, be able, have power.] A ruler or potentate; esp., a hereditary ruler.—**dy-nas-tic** (di-nas'tik or di-), *a.* [Gr. *δυναστικός*.] Of or pertaining to a dynasty. Also **dy-nas'ti-cal.—dy-nas'ti-cal-ly, adv.—dy-nas'ticism** (-sizm), *n.* Dynastic rule.—**dy-nas-ty** (di'nas-ti or din'as-), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). [Gr. *δυναστεία*.] A succession of sovereigns of the same line or family: as, "He [Walpole] succeeded . . . in establishing on an impregnable basis a *dynasty* which seemed tottering to its fall" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.).

dyne (din), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] In *physics*, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a mass of one gram for one second, gives it a velocity of one centimeter per second.

dys- [Gr. *δυσ-*, akin to Skt. *dus-*, *dur-*, OHG. *zur-*, Icel. *tor-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'hard,' 'bad,' 'ill,' sometimes used as an English formative, as in *dyslogistic*, *dysteleology*. Cf. *eu-* ('well').

dys-æs-the-sia (dis-es-thē'ziā), *n.* [NL.: see *dys-* and *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, deranged or impaired sensation.

dys-cra-sia (dis-kra'ziā), *n.* [ML.: < Gr. *δυσκρασία*, < *δυσκρατος*, badly tempered, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *κρανόναι*, mix.] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty or disordered condition of the body.—**dys-cras'ic** (-kraz'ik), *a.*

dys-cra-site (dis-kra-sit), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *κρᾶσις*, combination.] A mineral consisting of antimony and silver, occurring in crystals and also massive and granular.

dys-en-ter-y (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* [L. *dysenteria*, < Gr. *δυσεντερία*, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *έντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] In *pathol.*, an infectious disease characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the lower portion of the bowels, with diarrhea that soon becomes mucous and hemorrhagic.—**dys-en-ter'ic, a.**

dys-gen-ic (dis-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *γεν-*, bear, produce.] Pertaining to or causing degeneration in the type of offspring produced: opposed to *eugenic*.—**dys-gen'ics, n.** The study of the operation of factors that cause degeneration in the type of offspring produced.

dys-lo-gis-tic (dis-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [From *dys-* + *logistic* as in *eulogistic*.] Conveying disapproval or censure; opprobrious: opposed to *eulogistic*.—**dys-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

dys-lo-gy (dis-lō-jī), *n.* [From *dys-* + *-logy* as in *eulogy*.] Dispraise; discommendation; censure: the opposite of *eulogy*. [Rare.]

dys-men-or-rhe-a, dys-men-or-rhœ-a (dis'men-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *μήν*, month, + *ρῶα*, a flow, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, difficult or painful menstruation.—**dys'-men-or-rhe'al, dys'men-or-rhœ'al, a.**

dys-pep-sia (dis-pep'siā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, < *δυσπεπτος*, hard to digest, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πέπτειν*, cook, digest.] Deranged or impaired digestion; indigestion: opposed to *eupepsia*.—**dys-pep'tic. I. a.** Pertaining to, subject to, or suffering from dyspepsia; hence, morbidly gloomy or pessimistic. **II. n.** A person subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.—**dys-pep'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

dys-pha-gi-a (dis-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *φαγείν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing.—**dys-phag'ic** (-faj'ik), *a.*

dys-pha-sia (dis-fā'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *φάσαι*, say: cf. *aphasia*.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in speaking or utterance.—**dys-pha'sic** (-fā'zik), *a.*

dys-pho-ni-a (dis-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.—**dys-pho'n'ic** (-fon'ik), *a.*

dysp-nœ-a (disp-nē'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δύσπνοια*, < *δύσπνοος*, breathing with difficulty, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πνέειν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficult or labored breathing: opposed to *eupnœa*.—**dysp-nœ'al, dysp-nœ'ic, a.**

dys-pro-si-um (dis-prō'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσπρόσδος*, hard to get at, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πρός*, to, + *ὁδός*, way.] Chem. sym., Dy; at. wt., 162.5. A rare element found in certain minerals.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; *f*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

dys-tel-e-o-l-o-gy (dis'tel-ē-ol'ō-jī or dis'tē-lē-), *n.* [See *dys-* and *teleology*.] The doctrine of purposelessness in nature, as opposed to design (*teleology*); the science of rudimentary or vestigial organs with reference to this doctrine.—**dys'tel-e-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-loj'-i-kəl), *a.*

dys-to-cia (dis-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυστοκία, < δύστος, bringing forth with pain, < δύσ-, hard, + τέκνω, bring forth.] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition.

dys-tro-phi-a, **dis-tro-phy** (dis-trō'fī-ä, dis'trō'fī), *n.* [NL. *dystrophia*, < Gr. δύσ-, ill, + τροφείν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, faulty nutrition.—**dys-troph'ic** (-trōf'ik), *a.*



Dziggetai.

dys-u-ri-a (dis-ū'ri-ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. δυσουρία, < δύσ-, hard, + οὐρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, difficult or painful urination.—**dys-u'ric**, *a.*

dzig-ge-tai

(dzig'ge-tī), *n.*

[Mongol.] A wild ass, *Equus hemionus*, living in herds in central Asia. See cut in preceding column.

dzo (dzō), *n.*

[Tibetan.] A hybrid animal, being the result of a cross between the water-buffalo and the domesticated yak.



Dzo.

E

E, e (ē); pl. *E's*, *e's* (ēz). A vowel, the 5th letter of the English alphabet.

each (ēch). [AS. *ælc*, < *ā*, ever, + *gelic*, like.] **I. a.** Every, of two or more considered individually or one by one. **II. pron.** Each one.—**each other**, each the other (as, they struck *each other*, that is, they struck, *each* striking the *other*): used also (like *one another*) as a compound reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases (as, they struck at *each other*). By some grammarians *each other* is restricted to cases in which only two are concerned, *one another* being used of a greater number. See *one another*, under *one*, *pron.*

ea-ger¹, **ea-gre** (ē'gēr or ā'-), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sudden and formidable tidal wave rushing up a narrowing estuary or tidal river; a bore.

ea-ger² (ē'gēr), *a.* [OF. F. *aigre*, < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp.] Keen or sharp to the taste or other senses†; pungent†, tart†, or acid†; acute or severe, as disease†; biting or keen (obs. or archaic: as, "It is a nipping and an *eager* air," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 4. 2); also, keen in action†; fierce†; also, keen or ardent in desire or feeling; impatiently longing; anxious; intense or impatient, as desire; characterized by or manifesting keenness of desire or strength of feeling, as actions, looks, etc.—**ea-ger-ly**, *adv.*—**ea-ger-ness**, *n.*

ea-gle (ē'gl), *n.* [OF. F. *aigle*, < L. *aquila*, eagle.] Any of certain large diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family, esp. of the genus *Aquila*, as *A. chrysaetus* ('golden eagle'), or of the genus *Haliaeetus*, as *H. leucocephalus* ('bald eagle': the national bird of the U. S.), noted for their size, strength, powerful flight, and keenness of vision; a figure or representation of an eagle (much used as an emblem: as, the Roman eagle, surmounting a standard; the double-headed eagle of Austria or of Russia; the white eagle of Poland); a standard or the like bearing such a figure, esp. the standard of the ancient Roman army; a lectern for a church, having the upper part in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings; a gold coin of the U. S., of the value of ten dollars (having a figure of an eagle on the reverse: cf. *double-eagle*); [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the constellation Aquila; in the U. S. navy, one of a class of large, quickly-constructed, oil-burning boats of small draft, first launched toward the close of the World War, designed



Bald Eagle.

for use as submarine destroyers (also called 'Eagle boat').

—**ea'gle-eyed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—**ea'gle-stone**, *n.* A nodular mass of stone consisting of an argillaceous oxide of iron: formerly thought to be sought by the eagle to facilitate egg-laying.—**ea'glet**, *n.* A young eagle.—**ea'gle-vulture**, *n.* A large bird, *Gypohierax angolensis*, of western Africa.

ea-gre (ē'gēr or ā'-), *n.* See *ea-ger*¹.

ean (ēn), *v.* Same as *yeen*.

[Now prov. Eng.]—**ean-ling**†, *n.* Same as *yeen-ling*. See Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," i. 3. 80.

ear¹ (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēare* = D. *oor* = G. *ohr* = Goth. *ausō*, ear; akin to L. *auris*, Gr. *oūs*, ear.] The organ of hearing, in man and mammals usually consisting of three parts ('external ear', 'middle ear', and 'internal ear'); often, the external part alone; also, the sense of hearing; nice perception of the differences of sound; sensitiveness to the quality and correctness of musical sounds; also, voluntary hearing; attention; heed; favorable hearing or attention (as, to have or gain a person's *ear*); also, any object resembling or suggestive of the



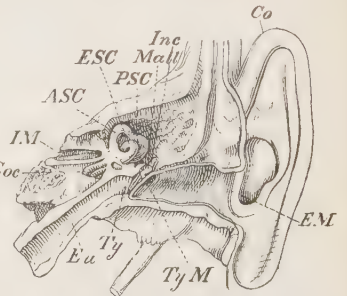
Eagle-vulture.

external ear, as the handle of a pitcher, semicircular canals; *Coc*, cochlea; *Eu*, Eustachian tube; *IM*, internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.

in journalistic use, either of the small spaces or boxes in the upper corners of the front page of a newspaper, containing displayed matter, as, for example, an indication of the particular edition of the paper.

—**by the ears**, in a state of discord or contention: as,

fat, fate, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τη, then; y, you;



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.

Co, external ear; *EM*, external auditory meatus; *TyM*, tympanic membrane; *Ty*, tympanum; *Inc*, incus; *Mal*, malleus; *ASC*, *PSC*, *ESC*, anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; *Coc*, cochlea; *Eu*, Eustachian tube; *IM*, internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.

some other projecting part; in journalistic use, either of the small spaces or boxes in the upper corners of the front page of a newspaper, containing displayed matter, as, for example, an indication of the particular edition of the paper.

—**by the ears**, in a state of discord or contention: as,

"We all sat down . . . as peaceably disposed . . . as if . . . the excellent Mr. Caxton had never set all mankind by the ears with an irritating invention" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," iii. 4). —**to have** (or **keep**) **one's ear to the ground**, fig., to pay close attention to the trend of general opinion, so as to shape one's policy in accordance with it. [Colloq.] —**up to the ears**, deeply absorbed or engrossed; almost overwhelmed.

ear² (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēar* = D. *aar* = G. *ähre* = Icel. *ax* = Goth. *ahs*, ear.] That part of a cereal plant, as corn, wheat, etc., which contains the flowers and hence the fruit, grains, or kernels. —**ear**², *v. i.* To form or put forth ears, as corn.

ear³ (ēr), *v. t.* [AS. *erian* = OHG. *erran* = Icel. *erja* = Goth. *arjan*, akin to L. *arare*, Gr. *ἀροῦν*, plow.] To plow; till: as, "a rough valley, which is neither eared nor sown" (Deut. xxi. 4). [Archaic or prov.]

ear-ache (ēr'āk), *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

ear-cock-le (ēr'kok'l), *n.* A disease of wheat due to the presence in the ear of a small nematode worm, *Tylenchus tritici*.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), *n.* An ornamental pendant to an earring; an earring with a pendant.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), *n.* The tympanum, or middle ear; also, the tympanic membrane.

eared¹ (ērd), *a.* Having ears or ear-like appendages; auriculate.

eared² (ērd), *a.* Having ears, as corn.

ear-ing (ēr'ing), *n.* [Appar. < *ear*¹.] *Naut.*, a small rope attached to a cringle of a sail: used in reefing, etc.

earl (ērl), *n.* [AS. *eorl* = Icel. *earl*, later *jarl*: cf. *jarl*.] A man of noble rank; an under-king† or viceroy; a noble, the governor or proprietor of a county or shire; a count, in the historical sense; now, a British nobleman of a rank next below that of marquis and next above that of viscount. Cf. *count*¹. —**earl marshal**, a high officer of state in Great Britain, who is head of the Heralds' College, appointing its officers, and who directs all great ceremonies of state: the office is now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk.

earl-dom (ēr'l'dom), *n.* [AS. *eorldōm*.] The territory or jurisdiction of an earl; also, the rank or title of an earl.

ear-less (ēr'les), *a.* Having no ears; deaf.

ear-li-ness (ēr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being early.

ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* A lock of hair near the ear.

ear-ly (ēr'li), *adv.*; compar. *earlier*, superl. *earliest*. [AS. *ærlīce*, < *ær*: see *ere*.] In or during the first part of some division of time, or of some course or series; also, far back in time; anciently; also, before the usual or appointed time; in good time; betimes.

—**ear'ly**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in the first part of some division of time, or of some course or series; occurring, appearing, etc., early in the morning, in the year, in life, etc. (as, the *early* bird catches

the worm); also, belonging to a period far back in time; ancient; also, occurring before the usual or appointed time (as, to have an *early* dinner); occurring, appearing, etc., in good season; hence, occurring in the near future (as, kindly let us have an *early* reply). —**early English architecture**, the pointed (Gothic) style of medieval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the 12th and in the early part of the 13th century, and which passed into the decorated style. See cut in preceding column.

ear-mark (ēr'märk), *n.* A mark of identification made on the ear of an animal; hence, any identifying or distinguishing mark or characteristic. —**ear'mark**, *v. t.* To mark with an earmark.

ear-muff (ēr'muf), *n.* One of a pair of adjustable coverings, commonly of velvet, for protecting the ears in cold weather.

earn¹ (ēr'n), *v. t.* [AS. *earnian*, earn, akin to OHG. *arnōn*, reap, G. *ernie*, harvest.] To gain by labor or service (as, to *earn* one's living); gain as a due return or profit (as, money well invested *earns* good interest); get as one's desert or due (as, to *earn* a reputation for honesty); bring or procure as deserved (as, his fair dealing *earned* him the confidence of all); also, to merit as compensation, as for service (as, to receive more than one has *earned*); deserve.

earn² (ēr'n), *n.* See *erne*.

ear-nest¹ (ēr'nest), *n.* [ME. *ernes*, later *ernest*, appar. an altered form of *erles*, E. *arles*.] A portion of something, given or done in advance as a pledge of the remainder; a part of the price, paid down to bind a bargain; hence, anything serving as a pledge or foretaste of what is to follow (as, "His eloquence and religious fervor had already given the *earnest* of high eminence in his profession": Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," iii.).

ear-nest² (ēr'nest), *n.* [AS. *earnost* = D. and G. *ernst*.] Seriousness, as of intention or purpose, as opposed to jest, play, or trifling. —**in earnest**, in seriousness; seriously; having, or with, a serious purpose. —**ear'nest**², *a.* [AS. *earneste*.] Serious in intention, purpose, or effort; sincerely zealous; characterized by or evincing depth and sincerity of feeling (as, "On that prospect strange Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd": Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 553); also, of serious importance, or demanding serious attention (as, "Life is real! Life is *earnest*!" Longfellow's "Psalm of Life"). —**ear'nest-ly**, *adv.* — **ear'nest-ness**, *n.*

earn-ing (ēr'ning), *n.* The act of one who earns; *pl.*, money earned; wages; profits.

ear-ring (ēr'ing), *n.* A ring or other ornament worn in the lobe of the ear.

ear-shell (ēr'shel), *n.* Any gastropod of the family *Halio-tidæ*: so named from the ear-shaped (oval) shell. Cf. *abalone*.

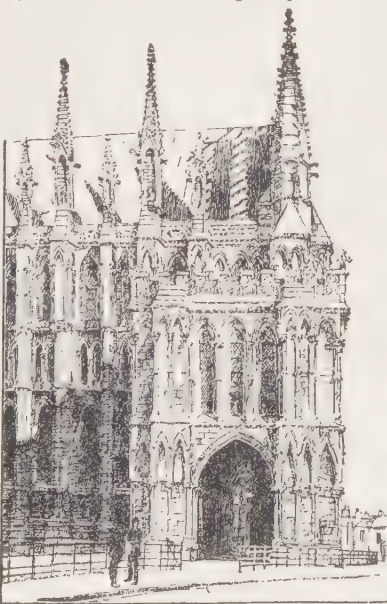
ear-shot (ēr'shot), *n.* Reach or range of hearing.

ear-stone (ēr'stōn), *n.* An otolith.

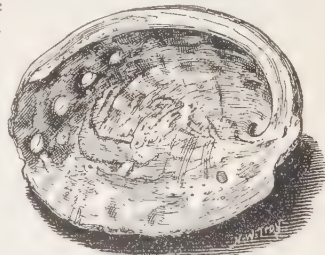
earth (ērth), *n.* [AS. *eorthe* = D. *aarde* = G. *erde* = Icel. *jörð* = Goth. *airtha*, earth.] The globe which we inhabit, being a major planet, the third in order from the sun (and having a diameter at the equator of about 7,926 miles and at the poles of about 7,900 miles, a mass of about six sextillions of tons, and a mean density of about 5.6 times that of water); this globe or planet as the habitation of man, often in contrast to heaven and hell; the inhabitants of the globe (as, "The whole *earth* was of one language": Gen. xi. 1); worldly matters, as distinguished from spiritual; also, a land† or country† (as, "This hand . . . That sways the *earth* this climate overlooks": Shakspeare's "King John," ii. 1. 344); also, the surface of the globe; also, the solid matter of the globe; the dry land; the ground; also, the softer part of the land, as distinguished from rock; soil; dirt; also, the hole of a burrowing animal; in *chem.*, any of



Coronet of a British Earl.



Early English Architecture. — Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.



Ear-shell (Abalone).

certain difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina, zirconia, yttria, etc. (as, the alkaline *earths*, see under *alkaline*; the rare *earths*, the less common earths, as zirconia, thoria, yttria, etc.); in *elect.*, a ground.—**earth**, *v.* **I.** *tr.* To put or hide in or as in the earth; bury (now only prov.); cover with earth, as the roots and stem of a plant; drive (a fox, etc.) to his earth or burrow. **II.** *intr.* Of a fox, etc., to run to his earth or burrow; hide underground.

earth=ap-ple (èrth'ap'pl), *n.* The Jerusalem artichoke. See *artichoke*.

earth=board (èrth'bôrd), *n.* The mold-board of a plow.

earth=born (èrth'bôrn), *a.* Born or sprung from the earth; of earthly origin.

earth-en (èr'thn), *a.* Composed of earth or earthy matter; made of baked clay.—**earth=en-ware** (-wâr), *n.* Earthen pottery; vessels, etc., of baked or hardened clay, esp. those of the coarser kinds; also, the material or substance of such vessels (usually restricted to the coarse, opaque varieties, the finer, translucent kinds being called *porcelain*).

earth=flea (èrth'flê), *n.* The chigo.

earth=fly (èrth'fli), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth=hog (èrth'hog), *n.* The aardvark.

earth-i-ness (èr'thi-nes), *n.* Earthy nature or properties; also, earthliness.

earth-light (èrth'lit), *n.* Same as *earth-shine*.

earth-li-ness (èrth'li-nes), *n.* Earthly quality or character; worldliness.

earth-ling (èrth'ling), *n.* An inhabitant or creature of the earth; a mortal; also, one strongly attached to earthly or worldly things; a worldling.

earth-ly (èrth'li), *a.*; compar. *earthlier*, superl. *earthliest*. [*AS. eorðlic.*] Of or pertaining to the earth, esp. as opposed to heaven; worldly; also, possible or conceivable (as, what *earthly* purpose can it serve?); also, earthy (archaic).

earth-nut (èrth'nût), *n.* The edible chestnut-like tuberous root of *Conopodium denudatum*, a European umbelliferous plant; any of various other roots, tubers, or subterranean growths, as the truffle and the peanut; also, any of the plants producing these.

earth-plate (èrth'plât), *n.* In *elect.*, a ground-plate.

earth-quake (èrth'kwâk), *n.* A vibration or movement of a part of the earth's surface, due to the faulting of rocks, to volcanic forces, etc.

earth-shine (èrth'shin), *n.* In *astron.*, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun: due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon.

earth-shock (èrth'shok), *n.* A sudden movement of the ground, as from the explosion of a mine; also, an earthquake, or, more commonly, one of the more violent oscillations during its continuance.

earth=star (èrth'stâr), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Geaster*, with an outer covering which splits into the form of a star.

earth=ward, earth=wards (èrth'wârd, -wârdz), *adv.* Toward the earth.

earth-work (èrth'wêrk), *n.* The removal or throwing up of earth in engineering operations; also, a construction formed chiefly of earth, as for defense.

earth-worm (èrth'wêrm), *n.* Any worm that lives in the earth; esp., a worm of the family *Lumbricidae*, having a long, cylindrical body tapering at each end, useful in loosening the soil, and much used as bait by anglers; fig., a mean or groveling person.

earth-y (èr'thi), *a.*; compar. *earthier*, superl. *earthiest*. Of the nature of or consisting of earth or soil; earth-like; without luster, and rough to the touch (said of minerals); also, pertaining to or characteristic of earth, as a taste or smell; fig., gross or unrefined (as, "Thou wast a spirit too delicate To act her *earthly* and abhorred commands": Shakspeare's "Tempest," i. 2. 273); also, earthly or worldly; in *chem.*, belonging to the class of earths.

ear=trum-pet (èr'trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet-like device for collecting and intensifying sounds, held to the ear as an aid in defective hearing.

ear=wax (èr'waks), *n.* A yellowish wax-like secretion from certain glands in the external auditory canal, acting as a lubricant, and arresting the entrance of dust, insects, etc.

ear-wig (èr'wig), *n.* [*AS. earwiga, 'ear insect.'*] Any of

numerous curiously formed beetle-like insects constituting the family *Forficulidae*, popularly supposed to creep into and injure the human ear.—**ear'wig**, *v. t.*; -*wigged*, -*wigging*. To assail or ply with covert representations or insinuations; work upon by covert statements.

ease (ēz), *n.* [*OF. F. aise = It. agio*; origin uncertain.] An undisturbed state of the body or mind; freedom from labor, pain, annoyance, or obligation; leisure; comfort; tranquillity; also, facility, readiness, or dexterity; also, absence of formality, constraint, or embarrassment; also, relief or deliverance from discomfort, constraint, or obligation.—**ease**, *v.*; *eased*, *easing*. [*OF. aisier, aiser.*] **I.** *tr.* To give ease to; free or release from pain, annoyance, or care; relieve, as of a burden; also, to release from pressure, tension, or the like (as, to *ease* off a rope, to slacken it gradually); let sink, go, pass, etc., easily or gently (colloq.: as, to *ease* one's self into a chair; "Ease me through this gate, Agellius," J. H. Newman's "Callista," ix.); also, to mitigate, lighten, or lessen (as, "Is there no play, To *ease* the anguish of a torturing hour?" Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," v. 1. 37); also, to render less difficult; facilitate. **II.** *intr.* To become less painful, burdensome, etc.; also, to reduce severity, pressure, tension, etc.: often with *up*.—**ease'ful**, *a.* Attended with or affording ease; comfortable: as, "*easeful* Death" (Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale").—**ease'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**ease'ful-ness**, *n.*

ea=sel (ē'zēl), *n.* [*D. ezel = G. esel, easel*, lit. 'ass': akin to *E. ass*.] A frame in the form of a tripod, for supporting an artist's canvas, a blackboard, or the like.

ease=ment (ēz'mēt), *n.* [*OF. aisement, < aisier, E. ease, v.*] An easing; relief; also, something that gives ease; a convenience; in *law*, any of certain rights held by one person in land owned by another.

ease-or (ē'zēr), *n.* One who or that which eases.

ease-i-ly (ē'zi-li), *adv.* In an easy manner; with ease; without trouble or difficulty.—**ease'i-ness**, *n.*

east (ēst), *adv.* [*AS. ēast*, akin to *D. oost, G. ost, osten, Icel. austr, Sw. ost, Dan. øst*, east, and ult. to *L. aurora, Gr. ἠώς, Skt. ushas*, dawn: cf. *Easter*.] In the direction of the sunrise; toward or in the east; also, from the east (as with reference to wind).—**east**, *n.* A cardinal point of the compass, corresponding to the point where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction in which this point lies; also [*L. c. or cap.*], a quarter or territory situated in this direction, as the eastern part of the U. S. in distinction from the West; [*cap.*] the countries of Asia generally, as lying east of Europe; the Orient.—**Far East**, China, Japan, and other parts of eastern Asia.—**Near East**, indefinitely, Asia Minor and neighboring parts of Asia and sometimes of Europe and Africa.—**east**, *a.* Lying toward or situated in the east; directed or proceeding toward the east; also, coming from the east, as a wind; *eccles.*, lying toward the altar as situated with respect to the nave; designating, or situated in, the end of a church containing the altar.

Easter-or (ēs'tēr), *n.* [*AS. ēastre, pl. ēastron (= OHG. ōstarūn, G. Ostern, pl.)*, from the name (Northumbrian *Eostre*) of a Teutonic goddess of spring, orig. of dawn; akin to *E. east*.] An annual Christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, observed on the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or next after March 21.—**Easter egg**, an egg ornamented by dyeing or the like, or an ornamental imitation of an egg or a confection in the form of an egg, used at Easter as a gift, etc.—**Easter lily**. See *lily*, *n.*—**Easter Monday**, the day after Easter.

east-or-ling (ēs'tēr-ling), *n.* [*Cf. MLG. oosterlink, D. oosterling.*] A native or inhabitant of an eastern country or district (archaic); esp., formerly, a trader or native of one of the Hanse towns, or, in general, of northern Germany or the shores of the Baltic.

east-er-ly (ēs'tēr-li), **I.** *a.* Moving, directed, or situated toward the east; also, coming from the east, as a wind. **II.** *adv.* Toward the east; also, from the east.



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agõny, intõ, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardënt, actõr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

east-ern (ēs'tĕrn), *a.* [AS. *ēasterne*.] Lying toward or situated in the east; directed or proceeding toward the east; also, coming from the east, as a wind; also [*l. c.* or *cap.*], of or pertaining to the east (as, the *Eastern Church*, the *Eastern Empire*, see below; an *Eastern Congressman*, that is, of the East of the U. S.); [usually *cap.*] Oriental.—**Eastern Church**, the Greek Church (see under *Greek*, *a.*).—**Eastern Empire**, the eastern portion of the Roman Empire after its division in A.D. 395, which became extinct in A.D. 1453: After the fall of the Western Empire, known also as the *Byzantine Empire*.—**eastern time**. See *standard time*, under *standard*, *a.*—**east/ern**, *n.* One living in an eastern region or country; [*cap.*] a member of the Eastern Church.—**East/ern-er**, *n.* A person of or from the eastern U. S.—**east/ern-most**, *a. superl.* Furthest east.

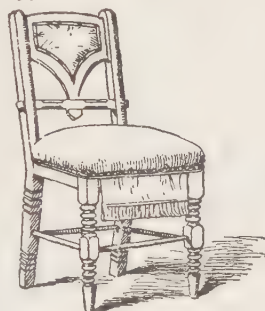
East-er-tide (ēs'tĕr-tid), *n.* The Easter season.

East Indian (ĕst in'di-ən), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies, a vague collective name for India, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago. *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of the East Indies.

east-ing (ēs'ting), *n.* The distance due east made by a ship on any course tending eastward; easterly departure; distance eastward; also, a shifting eastward; easterly direction.

East-lake (ĕst'lāk), *a.* Designating or pertaining to a style of design in furniture current in England and the U. S. in the latter half of the 19th century, based on the recommendations of Charles L. Eastlake (1836-1906), English writer on matters of art.

east-ward (ĕst'wārd), [AS. *ēastewēard*.] *I. adv.* Toward the east; east. *II. a.* Moving, bearing, facing, or situated toward the east. *III. n.* The eastward part, direction, or point.—**east/ward-ly**, *I. a.* Having an eastward direction or situation; also, coming from the east, as a wind. *II. adv.* Toward the east; also, from the east.—**east/wards**, *adv.* Eastward.



Eastlake Chair.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [OF. *aisie* (F. *aise*), pp. of *aïsier*, E. *ease*, *v.*] Having, or characterized by, ease; free from pain or discomfort; comfortable; free from anxiety or care; tranquil; free from want, or from solicitude as to the means of living (as, *easy circumstances*); also, conducive to ease or comfort (as, an *easy posture*); also, fond of or given to ease; indolent; unconcerned; also, not difficult; requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacle; obtained with little effort (as, an *easy victory*); not burdensome or oppressive (as, on *easy terms*); also, not difficult to influence; compliant; complaisant; credulous; readily imposed upon; also, not harsh or strict (as, an *easy master*); lenient; indulgent; also, free from formality, constraint, or embarrassment; smooth or flowing, as literary style; also, not forced or hurried (as, an *easy pace*); moderate; gentle; also, not tight (as, an *easy fit*); fitting loosely; in *com.*, of a commodity, not difficult to obtain; not much in demand; of the market, not characterized by eager demand; in *whist*, of honors, equally divided between the sides (also fig.).—**easy mark**, fig., a person readily imposed upon (as if a mark or target easily or readily hit). [Slang.]-**on Easy Street**, in easy or comfortable circumstances.—**easy/**, *adv.* In an easy manner; with ease; at one's ease; comfortably. [Now chiefly colloq.]-**easy-chair**, *n.* A chair especially adapted for comfort.—**easy/go'ing**, *a.* Going easily, as a horse; fig., taking matters in an easy way; characterized by comfortable unconcern.

eat (ĕt), *v. t.*; pret. *ate* (āt or et), also *eat* (et or ĕt); pp. *eaten*, archaic or colloq. *eat* (et or ĕt) or *ate* (āt or et); ppr. *eating*. The pron. et for both pret. and pp. forms, although current in Great Britain, is considered colloq. or prov. in the U. S. [AS. *etan* = D. *eten* = G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Goth. *itan*, eat; akin to L. *edere*, Gr. *ἔδω*, Skt. *ad-*, eat.] To take into the mouth and swallow for nourishment, esp.

to masticate and swallow, as solid food; devour as food; also, to consume by or as by devouring; ravage or devastate; wear or waste away; corrode; pierce or gnaw into; also, to make (a hole, passage, etc.) as by gnawing or corrosion.—**to eat crow**, to do something extremely disagreeable and humiliating, under compulsion.—**to eat one's head off**, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said esp. of a horse, etc.—**to eat one's words**, to retract one's assertions.—**eat**, *v. i.* To consume food; take a meal; hence, to board; also, to taste or relish in a particular manner when eaten (colloq.); also, to make a way as by gnawing or corrosion.—**eat**, *n.* The act of eating†; a meal†; food (now only in *pl.*, in slang use).—**eat/a-ble**. *I. a.* That may be eaten; fit for food; edible. *II. n.* An article of food: commonly in *pl.*: as, "bread and other eatables" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 2).—**eat'er**, *n.*

eath (ĕth or ĕth), *a. or adv.* [AS. *ēathc*.] Easy or easily. [Obs. or Sc. and north. Eng.]-**eath/ly**, *adv.*

eat-ing (ĕ'ting), *n.* The act of one who or that which eats; the consuming of food, esp. solid food; also, food with reference to the quality perceived when eaten (as, this fish is delicious *eating*).

eau (ō), *n.*; pl. *eaux* (ōz, F. *ō*). [F., < L. *aqua*.] Water.—**eau de Cologne** (dē ko-lon-y'). [F.] Cologne water; cologne.—**eau de Javel** (zhā-vel). [F., 'water of Javel' (locality in Paris).] An aqueous solution containing potassium hypochlorite, prepared from potassium carbonate and bleaching-powder: used as a bleaching agent and a disinfectant.—**eau forte** (fōrt). [F., 'strong water.'] Aqua fortis; nitric acid.—**eau-de-vie** (-vĕ), *n.* [F., 'water of life.'] Brandy.

eaves (ĕvz), *n. pl.* [AS. *efes* = MLG. *ovese* = OHG. *obasa* = Icel. *ups*, eaves; prob. akin to E. *over*.] The overhanging lower edge of a roof.—**eaves/drop**, *v.*; -*dropped*, -*dropping*. *I. intr.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house (orig. within the dropping or dripping of water from the eaves) to listen to conversation carried on inside; hence, to listen clandestinely. *II. tr.* To listen to clandestinely.—**eaves/drop'per**, *n.*—**eaves'=swal'low**, *n.* A North American swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, which often builds its nest of mud under the eaves of buildings.

ebb (eb), *n.* [AS. *ebba* = D. *ebbe*, *eb*.] The reflux or falling of the tide (opposed to *flood* and *flow*); hence, a flowing backward or away (as, "I hate to learn the ebb of time, From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," vi. 24); decline or decay (as, "His faintness came not from despair, But nature's ebb": Byron's "Island," iii. 4); a point of decline (as, his fortunes were at a low ebb).—**ebb**, *v. i.* [AS. *ebbian*.] To flow back or away, as the water of a tide (opposed to *flow*); hence, to recede; decline or decay; waste or fade away.—**ebb'=tide**, *n.* The reflux of the tide; the retiring tide.

eb-e-na-ceous (eb-e-nā'shius), *a.* [L. *ebenus*: see *ebon*.] Belonging to the *Ebenaceæ*, or ebony family of trees and shrubs; diospyraceous.

eb-e-ne-zer (eb-e-nĕ'zĕr), *n.* [From *Eben-ezer* ('stone of help'), the name given by Samuel to the stone erected by him in recognition of divine aid in defeating the Philistines: see 1 Sam. vii. 12.] Any memorial of divine assistance; a dissenters' place of worship (Eng.).

eb-on (eb'ŋn). [L. *ebenus*, < Gr. *ἔβενος*; prob. from Semitic.] *I. n.* Ebony. [Now poetic.] *II. a.* Consisting or made of ebony; also, black, dark, or somber (as, "Heaven's ebon vault, Studded with stars unutterably bright": Shelley's "Queen Mab," iv. 4). [Chiefly poetic.]

eb-on-ite (eb'ŋn-it), *n.* [From *ebony*.] Vulcanite.

eb-on-ize (eb'ŋn-iz), *v. t.*; *ized*, -*izing*. To stain or finish in imitation of ebony.



Eaves-swallow.

eb-on-y (eb'on-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [Extended form of *ebon*.] A hard, heavy, durable wood, most highly prized when black, from various tropical trees of the genus *Diospyros*, as *D. ebenum* of southern India and Ceylon, used for cabinet-work, etc.; any tree yielding such wood; also, any of various similar woods or trees.

e-brac-te-ate (ē-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [L. *e-*, for *ex-* (see *ex-*), + *bractea*, E. *bract*.] In *bot.*, without bracts.

e-bri-e-ty (ē-bri'ē-ti), *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, < *ebrius*, drunk.] Drunkenness.

e-bri-ose, **e-bri-ous** (ē'bri-ōs, -us), *a.* [L. *ebriosus*, < *ebrius*, drunk.] Drunken; drunk. — **e-bri-os'i-ty** (-os'i-ti), *n.*

e-bul-lient (ē-bul'yent), *a.* [L. *ebulliens* (-ent-), ppr. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, < *e*, out of, + *bullire*, E. *boil*.] Boiling up; bubbling up like a boiling liquid; fig., seething or overflowing with fervor, enthusiasm, excitement, etc. — **e-bul-li-ence**, **e-bul-lien-cy**, *n.* — **e-bul'lient-ly**, *adv.*

e-bul-li-om-e-ter (ē-bul-i-om'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *-meter*.] An ebullioscope.

e-bul-li-o-scope (ē-bul'yō-skōp), *n.* [L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *-scope*.] An instrument for indicating the boiling-points of liquids or solutions, used esp. in testing beverages to determine the amount of alcohol contained.

eb-ul-li-tion (eb-u-lish'on), *n.* [LL. *ebullitio* (*n-*), < L. *ebullire*: see *ebullient*.] The act or process of boiling up; ebullient state; hence, any bubbling up; a rushing forth of water, lava, etc., in a state of agitation; fig., a seething or overflowing, as of passion or feeling (as, "This ebullition of feeling . . . came as a real shock to Lady and Lord Valleys": Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 18); an outburst.

eb-ur-na-tion (eb-ēr-nā'shōn or ē-bēr-), *n.* [L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: cf. *wory*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone or cartilage, by which it becomes hard and dense, like ivory.

e-bur-ne-an (ē-bēr'nē-ān), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, < *ebur*, ivory.] Of or like ivory.

ē-car-té (ā-kār-tā), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *écarter*, discard.] A game at cards for two persons, in which discarding is a feature.

ec-bat-ic (ek-bat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκβαίνειν*, go out, come out, result, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *βαίνειν*, go.] Expressing mere result or consequence, as a clause. Cf. *telic*.

ec-cal-e-o-bi-on (e-kal'ē-ō-bi'on), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκαλέω βίον*, 'I call forth life'.] An apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat; an incubator. Also fig.

ec-ce ho-mo (ek'sē hō'mō), [L.] "Behold the man!"—the words with which Pilate presented Christ, crowned with thorns, to the Jews (John, xix. 5); hence, in *art*, a representation of Christ crowned with thorns.

ec-cen-tric (ek-sen'trik), [ML. *eccentricus*, < Gr. *ἐκκεντρος*, out of the center, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *κέντρον*, E. *center*.] **I. a.** Not having the same center, as two circles or spheres of which one is within the other; not concentric; also, having the axis or support away from the center, as a wheel; also, not situated in the center, as an axis; also, deviating from a circular form, as an orbit; fig., deviating from the recognized or usual character, practice, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd; queer. **II. n.** A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius; also, a device for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of a disk fixed somewhat out of center to a revolving shaft, and working freely in a surrounding collar ('eccentric-strap'), to which a rod ('eccentric-rod') is attached; also, something eccentric, irregular, or peculiar; an eccentric person. — **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ec-cen-tri-ci-ty** (-tris'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being eccentric; the amount by which anything is eccentric; fig., deviation from recognized or usual methods, practice, forms, etc.; irregularity; oddity; also, an oddity or peculiarity, as of conduct (as, "a prince . . . whose eccentricities were such as had never before been seen out of a madhouse": Macaulay's "Essays," Frederic the Great); in *math.*, a ratio equal to the distance between any point of a conic section and a focus divided by the distance between the same point and the corresponding directrix.

ec-chy-mosed (ek'i-mōst or -mōzd), *a.* Affected with ecchymosis.

ec-chy-mo-sis (ek-i-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *-moses* (-mō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκχύμις*, < *ἐκχυμῶσθαι*, extravasate blood, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *χυμός*, juice, E. *chyme*.] In *pathol.*, a discoloration due to extravasation of blood, as in a bruise. — **ec-chy-mot'ic** (-mot'ik), *a.*

ec-cle-si-a (e-klē'zi-ā), *n.*; pl. *-siae* (-zi-ē). [L., < Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, < *ἐκκαλεῖν*, call out, summon, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *καλεῖν*, call.] An assembly, esp. of the freemen of ancient Athens; in Christian use, a congregation; a church.

ec-cle-si-arch (e-klē'zi-ārk), *n.* [LGr. *ἐκκλησιάρχης*: see *ecclesia* and *-arch*.] A ruler of the church; in the Greek Church, a sacristan.

ec-cle-si-ast (e-klē'zi-ast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, member of an ecclesia, later one who addresses an assembly, preacher (LL. *ecclesiastes*): cf. *Ecclesiastes*.] A member of the ancient Greek ecclesia; also, an ecclesiastic†; [*cap.*] with *the*, 'the Preacher' (a title of the author of the book of Ecclesiastes).

Ec-cle-si-as-tes (e-klē-zi-as'tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *Ἐκκλησιαστής*, lit. 'preacher': see *ecclesiast*.] A book of the Old Testament ("Ecclesiastes; or, The Preacher"), the authorship of which is traditionally ascribed to Solomon.

ec-cle-si-as-tic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), [LL. *ecclesiasticus*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, < *ἐκκλησία*: see *ecclesia*.] **I. a.** Ecclesiastical. **II. n.** A clergyman, or person in orders; a churchman as distinguished from a layman. — **ec-cle-si-as'ti-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the church or the clergy; churchly; clerical; not secular; not lay. — **ec-cle-si-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ec-cle-si-as'ti-ci-sm** (-sizm), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, practices, or spirit; devotion to the principles or interests of the church, or the extension of its influence in its external relations.

Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cus (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kus), *n.* [LL.: see *ecclesiastic*.] The alternative name given to the book of the Apocrypha called also "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach."

ec-cle-si-ol-a-try (e-klē-zi-ol'a-tri), *n.* [See *ecclesia* and *-latry*.] Worship of the church; excessive reverence for churchly forms and traditions.

ec-cle-si-ol-o-gy (e-klē-zi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *ecclesia* and *-logy*.] The science of the church as an organized society; also, the science of church architecture and decoration. — **ec-cle'si-ol-log'i-cal** (-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* — **ec-cle-si-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

ec-dy-sis (ek'di-sis), *n.*; pl. *ecdyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκδύσις*, < *ἐκδύειν*, get out of, strip off, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *δύειν*, enter, put on.] The shedding or casting off of an outer coat or integument by serpents, crustaceans, etc., or of feathers by birds.

é-chau-guette (ā-shō-get), *n.* [F.; from Teut.] A watch-turret; a bartizan.

ech-e-lon (esh'e-lon), *n.* [F. *échelon*, lit. 'round of a ladder,' < *échelle*, ladder, < L. *scala*, E. *scale*.] A formation of troops in which groups are disposed in parallel lines, each to the right or left of the one in front, so that the whole presents the appearance of steps; one of the groups of a command so disposed; also, a similar disposition of the ships of a fleet. — **ech'e-lon**, *v. t.* or *i.*; *-loned*, *-loning*. To form in echelon. — **ech'e-lon-lens**, *n.* A compound lens consisting of a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens.

e-chid-na (ē-kid'nā), *n.*; pl. *-nas* or *-næ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, adder, viper.] Any animal of the genus

Echidna (*Tachyglossus*) or family *Echidnidae* (*Tachyglossidae*), of Australia, etc., including spiny monotremes with Echidna (*Zaglossus*, or *Acanthoglossus*, *bruijnii*), of New Guinea. A long, slender snout, somewhat resembling a large hedgehog; a porcupine ant-eater.



fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ech-i-nate (ek'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *echinatus*, < *echinus*: see *echinus*.] Set with spines; spiny; bristly. Also **ech'i-nat-ed** (-nā-ted).

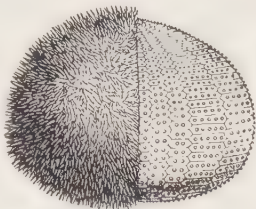
e-chi-nid (ē-kī'nid), *n.* [NL. *Echinidae*, pl., < L. *Echinus*: see *echinus*.] Any member of the family *Echinidae* or class *Echinoidea*; a sea-urchin. Also **e-chi'ni-dan** (-ni-dan).

e-chi-nite (ē-kī'nit or ek'i-), *n.* A fossil *echinus* or sea-urchin.

e-chi-no-derm (ē-kī'nō-dērm), *n.* [NL. *Echinodermata*, pl., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Any of the *Echinodermata*, a phylum or subkingdom of marine animals (as the starfishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, etc.) having a radial arrangement of parts and a calcareous exoskeleton which is sometimes represented merely by scattered spicules, etc.—**e-chi-no-der'mal** (-dēr'māl), **e-chi-no-der'ma-tous** (-mā-tus), *a.*

e-chi-noid (ē-kī'noid), *I. a.* Resembling an *echinus* or sea-urchin; belonging to the *Echinoidea*, a class of echinoderms containing the sea-urchins. *II. n.* One of the *Echinoidea*; a sea-urchin.

e-chi-nus (ē-kī'nus), *n.*; pl. -*nī* (-nī). [L., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, hedgehog, sea-urchin, vessel, molding.] A sea-urchin of the typical genus *Echinus*, as *E. esculentus*, an edible species of the Mediter-

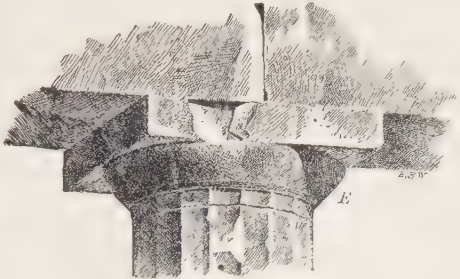


Echinus (E. esculentus).

Left side in natural state; right side with the spines removed, showing the bare plates.

anean; in *arch.*, a rounded molding, as that supporting the abacus of a Doric capital.

ech-o (ek'ō), *n.*; pl. *echoes* (-ōz). [L. *echo*, < Gr. *ἠχώ*, sound,



A Capital of the Parthenon. — *E. echinus*.

echo.] A repetition of sound, produced by the reflection of sound-waves from an obstructing surface; the sound so produced; fig., any repetition or close imitation, as of the ideas or opinions of another; hence, one who imitates another; one who assents obsequiously to another's opinions; also, a sympathetic response, as to sentiments expressed; also, anything suggestive of an echo, as a response to a partner's signal in card-playing; [*cap.*] the personification of echo; in *class. myth.*, a mountain-nymph who pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus until only her voice remained; [*L. c.*] in *music*, a very soft repetition of a phrase; also, a part ('echo-organ') of a large organ for the production of echo-like effects; a single stop so used ('echo-stop').—**ech'o**, *v.*; *echoed*, *echoing*. *I. intr.* To be repeated by or as by an echo; also, to emit an echo; resound with an echo. *II. tr.* To repeat by or as by an echo; also, to repeat or imitate the words, sentiments, etc., of (a person).—**ech'o-er**, *n.*—**e-cho-ic** (ē-kō'ik), *a.* Echo-like; imitative of some sound, as the words *buzz*, *caw*, *moo*; onomatopoeic.—**ech'o-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ech'o-ism**, *n.* The formation or use of echoic words; onomatopoeia.—**ech'o-less**, *a.* Without an echo.

é-clair (ā-klār'), *n.* [F., lit. 'lightning,' < *éclairer*, lighten.] A light, finger-shaped cake having a cream or custard filling and coated with an icing variously flavored, as with chocolate, vanilla, or coffee.

é-clair-cisse-ment (ā-klār-sēs-mōñ), *n.* [F., < *éclaircir*, clear up.] A clearing up of something obscure; an explanation.

ec-lamp-si-a (ek-lamp'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκλάμπειν*, shine forth, < *εκ*, out of, + *λάμπειν*, shine.] In *pathol.*, a form of convulsions, esp. of a recurrent nature, as during pregnancy or parturition.—**ec-lamp'tic**, *a.*

é-clat (ā-klä), *n.* [F., fragment, also burst (of light, etc.): see *slat*.] Brilliance; splendor; esp., brilliance of success, reputation, etc.; glory or renown (as, "However the subalterns may furnish wisdom and skill, the principals exclusively possess the *éclat*": Godwin's "Caleb Williams," xxxv.).

ec-lec-tic (ek-lek'tik). [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, < *εκ*, out of, + *λέγειν*, pick, gather.] *I. a.* Selecting; choosing from various sources; not following any one system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all systems; also, made up of what is selected from diverse sources; also, broad in acceptance of ideas, etc., from other sources. *II. n.* One who follows an eclectic method, as in philosophy, medicine, etc.—**ec-lec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ec-lec'ti-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The use or advocacy of an eclectic method; an eclectic system, as of philosophy or medicine.

e-clipse (ē-klips'), *n.* [OF. *eclipse* (F. *éclipse*), < L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. *ἐκλείψις*, < *ἐκλείπειν*, leave out, leave off, be eclipsed, < *εκ*, out of, + *λείπειν*, leave.] The interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination; hence, any obscuration of light; fig., any obscuration or overshadowing (as, "gaiety without *eclipse*": Tennyson's "Lilian"); loss of brilliance or splendor.—**e-clipse'**, *v. t.*; *eclipsed*, *eclipsing*. To cause to suffer eclipse (as, the moon *eclipses* the sun); fig., to cast a shadow upon; obscure; deprive of luster; also, to render dim by comparison; surpass; excel.

e-clip-tic (ē-klip'tik). [L. *eclipticus*, < Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, < *ἐκλείπειν*: see *eclipse*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to an eclipse; also, pertaining to the ecliptic. *II. n.* The great circle formed by the intersection of the plane of the earth's orbit with the celestial sphere; the apparent annual path of the sun in the heavens; also, an analogous great circle on a terrestrial globe.

ec-logue (ek'log), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a selection, < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out: see *eclectic*.] A short poem, esp. of pastoral or idyllic character; an idyl: as, the "Eclogues," L. *Eclogæ*, of Virgil (also called "Bucolics"); "The Tea-Table: A Town *Eclogue*," by John Gay.

e-cod (ē-kod'), *interj.* Same as *egad*. [Archaic.]

e-col-o-gy (ē-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *oikos*, house: see *-logy*.] The branch of biology which treats of the relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics.—**e-co-log-i-cal** (ē-kō-loj'i-kāl or ek-ō-), *a.*—**e-col'o-gist**, *n.*

e-co-nom-ic (ē-kō-nom'ik or ek-ō-), *a.* [L. *œconomicus*, < Gr. *οικονομικός*, < *οικονομία*: see *economy*.] Pertaining to the management of a household or of private affairs, esp. with reference to pecuniary means; also, pertaining to the management of the affairs of a community, etc., with reference to income, expenditures, the development of resources, etc.; hence, of or pertaining to the material welfare, as of a community or nation; of or pertaining to the science of economics; also, pertaining to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied (as, *economic botany*); utilitarian; also, thrifty or frugal (more commonly *economical*); also, pertaining to an economy, or system of organization or operation, esp. a method of divine administration of the world.—**e-co-nom'i-cal**, *a.* Economic; esp., characterized by economy or thrifty management; avoiding waste or extravagance; frugal; saving.—**e-co-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-co-nom'ics**, *n.* The science of household or domestic management; also, the science treating of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material welfare of mankind; political economy; hence, economic questions or affairs.

e-con-o-mist (ē-kon'ō-mist), *n.* One versed in economy or management; one who is sparing and effective in the use of means, as money, labor, or time; one who practises economy or frugality; also, one versed in the science of economics.

e-con-o-mize (ē-kon'ō-mīz), *v.*; -*mized*, -*mizing*. *I. tr.* To manage economically; use sparingly; husband; use to the best advantage. *II. intr.* To practise economy in expenditure; avoid waste or extravagance.—**e-con'ō-mi-za'tion** (-mī-zā'shon), *n.*—**e-con'ō-miz-er** (-mī-zēr), *n.*

e-con-o-my (ē-kon'ō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* *-mies* (-miz). [*L. œconomia*, < *Gr. οἰκονομία*, < *oikos*, house, + *νέμειν*, deal out, manage.] The management, or the science of management, of household affairs, esp. with reference to expenses; also, the management, or the science of management, of the means and resources of a community, etc., with a view to productiveness and avoidance of waste (as, political *economy*, economics); also, thrifty management; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.; an act or means of thrifty saving; a saving; also, the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any complex whole; arrangement; the system of organization or operation; the system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; the organized body of a living animal or plant; in *theol.*, the method of divine administration of the world, as at a particular time or for a particular race; a dispensation; also, a judicious or cautious presentation of doctrine.

é-cra-seur (ā-křā-zēr), *n.* [*F.*, < *écraser*, crush.] A surgical instrument for removing tumors, etc., by the gradual tightening of a chain or wire loop.

é-croule-ment (ā-křöl-moñ), *n.* [*F.*, < *écrouler*, fall down.] A falling down or to pieces; a landslide.

é-cru (ā'krō or ek'rō, *F.* ā-křü). [*F.*, raw, unbleached.] **I.** *a.* Of the pale yellowish or brownish color of raw silk, unbleached linen, etc. **II.** *n.* *Écru* color.

ec-sta-sy (ek'stā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* *-sies* (-siz). [*OF. extasie* (*F. extase*), < *LL. ecstasis*, < *Gr. ἐκστασις*, < *ἐκσταίναι*, put out of place or out of the normal mental state, < *ἐξ*, out of, + *ιστάμαι*, set up, stand.] The state of being beside one's self, as from some overpowering emotion; also, mental transport or rapture from the contemplation of divine things; also, the frenzy of poetic inspiration (as, "And leant upon a harp, in mood Of minstrel *ecstasy*": Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," iii. 35); also, rapturous delight (as, "He on the tender grass Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy*": Milton's "Comus," 625); a transport of any emotion (as, an *ecstasy* of fear). — **ec-stat'ic** (-stat'ik). [*Gr. ἐκστατικός*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by ecstasy; subject to or in a state of ecstasy; transported; rapturous. **II.** *n.* One subject to fits of ecstasy; *pl.*, ecstatic transports; raptures. — **ec-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ecto-, ect-. Forms of *Gr. ἐκτός*, outside, used in combination. Cf. *exo-*. — **ec-to-blast** (ek'tō-blast), *n.* [*+* -blast.] The outermost membrane of a cell; in *embryol.*, the ectoderm. — **ec-to-blas'tic** (-blas'tik), *a.* — **ec-to-derm** (-dērm), *n.* [*+* -derm.] In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer of cells in the embryo of any metazoan animal: opposed to *endo-derm*. — **ec-to-der'mal** (-dēr'mal), **ec-to-der'mic**, *a.* — **ec-to-gen'ic** (-jen'ik), *a.* Ectogenous. — **ec-tog'e-nous** (-toj'en-us), *a.* [*+* -genous.] Capable of developing outside of the host, as certain pathogenic bacteria. — **ec-to-par'a-site** (-par'ā-sit), *n.* An external parasite: opposed to *endo-parasite*. — **ec-to-plasm** (-plazm), *n.* [*+* -plasm.] In *biol.*, the outer portion of the cytoplasm in the cell of a protozoan; also, the clear outer layer of cytoplasm in a vegetable cell: opposed to *endoplasm*. Also, in *spiritualism*, a supposed emanation (described as at first vaporous, becoming pasty or putty-like) from the body of a medium while in a trance, which may take the form of a human body, face, or the like, so as to admit of being seen and photographed; that of which a materialized spirit or the like is held to be composed, or to which spiritualistic phenomena are attributed. — **ec-to-plas'mic** (-plaz'mik), *a.* — **ec-to-sarc** (-sēr'k), *n.* [*+* -sarc.] In *biol.*, the ectoplasm of a protozoan: opposed to *endosarc*. — **ec-tos-to'sis** (-tos-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.* (with *-ostosis* as in *exostosis*).] In *anat.*, the ossification of cartilage proceeding from without inward. — **ec-to-zo'ön** (-zō'ön), *n.*; *pl.* *-zoa* (-zō'ā). [*NL.*: see *-zoön*.] An external parasite, as a louse or a flea; an epizoon: opposed to *entozoon*. — **ec-to-zo'ic**, *a.*

ec-tro-pi-on, ec-tro-pi-um (ek-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐκτρόπιον*, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *τρέπτειν*, turn.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal turning outward of the eyelid. Cf. *entropion*.

ec-type (ek'tip), *n.* [*Gr. ἐκτύπος*, wrought in relief, formed in outline, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *τύπτειν*, strike.] A reproduction or copy: opposed to *prototype*. — **ec'ty-pal** (-ti-pal), *a.*

é-cu (ā-kü), *n.*; *pl.* *écus* (*F.* ā-kü). [*F.*, shield, coin bearing

the figure of a shield, < *L. scutum*, shield.] Any of several gold and silver coins current in France from the 13th century onward, esp. the current silver five-franc piece.

ec-u-men-ic, œc-u-men-ic (ek-ū-men'ik or ē-kū-), *a.* [*LL. œcumenicus*, < *LG. οἰκουμενικός*, < *Gr. οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, prop. ppr. pass. fem. of *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, < *oikos*, house, abode.] General; ecumenical. — **ec-u-men'i-cal, œc-u-men'i-cal**, *a.* General; universal; esp., *eccles.*, pertaining to the whole Christian church. — **ec-u-men'i-cal-ly, œc-u-men'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ec'u-me-ni'ci-ty, œc'u-me-ni'ci-ty** (-me-nis'i-ti), *n.* Ecumenical character.

ec-ze-ma (ek'zē-mā, often ek-zē'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐκζεμα*, < *ἐκζεῖν*, boil out, break out, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *ζεῖν*, boil.] In *pathol.*, an inflammatory disease of the skin attended with itching and the exudation of serous matter. — **ec-zem'a-tous** (-zem'a-tus or -zē'mā-tus), *a.*

-ed¹. [*AS. -ede, -ode, -ade*.] A suffix forming the preterit or past tense of weak verbs, as in 'they crossed the river,' 'we hurried home,' 'he smiled.'

-ed². [*AS. -ed, -od, -ad*.] A suffix forming the past participle of weak verbs, as in 'I had glanced over the book,' 'the work is completed,' 'he was loved by all,' most of such participles being usable also as adjectives ('participial adjectives'), as in 'a completed work,' 'a loved one': also serving to form adjectives from nouns, as in *bearded, moneyed, pale-faced, tender-hearted*. Cf. *-ate¹*.

e-da-cious (ē-dā'shus), *a.* [*L. edax* (*edac-*), < *edere*, eat: see *eat*.] Devouring; voracious; consuming. — **e-da-ci-ty** (ē-das'i-ti), *n.*

E-dam (ē'dam) **cheese**. [From *Edam*, town in Holland.] A hard, fine-flavored yellow cheese, made in spherical form and usually colored red on the outside.

Edd-a (ed'ā), *n.*; *pl.* *Eddas*. [*Icel.*; origin uncertain.] An old Icelandic work compiled and partly written by Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241), containing ancient myths and legends of Scandinavia, rules and theories of verse-making, poems and extracts from poems, etc. ('Younger Edda' or 'Prose Edda'); also, a collection of old Icelandic poems on mythical and religious subjects ('Elder Edda' or 'Poetic Edda'), erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfusson (about 1055-1133). — **Ed-da-ic** (e-dā'ik), **Ed'dic**, *a.*

ed-dish (ed'ish), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Grass or the like that grows after mowing; aftermath; also, stubble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ed-does (ed'ōz), *n. pl.* [*W. Afr.*] The edible roots of the taro, or any of several related plants.

ed-dy (ed'i), *n.*; *pl.* *eddiess* (-iz). [*Appar. from Scand.*: cf. *Icel. idha*, eddy, whirlpool.] A current at variance with the main current in water, esp. one having a circular or whirling motion; hence, any similar current, as of air, dust, fog, etc. — **eddy current**, in *elect.*, a useless induced current circulating within a mass of metal (as an unlaminated core in an armature), and causing a loss by heat. — **ed'dy, v. i. or t.**; *eddiess, eddying*. To move or whirl in eddies.

Ed-dy-ism (ed'i-izm), *n.* [From Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder of Christian Science.] Christian Science (see under *Christian, a.*). — **Ed'dy-ite** (-it), *n.* A Christian Scientist.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Gold Écu of Charles VI., King of France. — British Museum.



Edelweiss.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

e-del-weiss (ā'del-vīs), *n.* [G., < *edel*, noble, + *weiss*, white.] A small composite herb, *Leontopodium leontopodium*, with white woolly leaves and flowers, growing in the high altitudes of the Alps. See cut on preceding page.

o-de-ma, œ-de-ma (ē-dē'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *oîdema*, < *oîdeîn*, swell, < *oîdos*, a swelling.] In *pathol.*, a swelling due to effusion of serous fluid into the interstices of the connective tissue. — **e-dem-a-tous, œ-dem-a-tous** (ē-dem'a-tus or ē-dē'mā-), *a.*

E-den (ē'dn), *n.* [Heb., lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight.'] The garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve; hence, any delightful region or abode; a state of perfect happiness.

— **E-den-ic** (ē-den'ik), *a.*
e-den-tate (ē-den'tāt), [L. *edentatus*, pp. of *edentare*, deprive of teeth, < *e*, out of, + *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] **I. a.** Toothless; specif., belonging or pertaining to the *Edentata*, an order of mammals, including the sloths, armadillos, etc., in which the incisors and canines, or all the teeth, are lacking. **II.**



n. An *eden*-Edentate Skull of Ant-bear, or Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

— **e-den-ta-tion** (ē-den-tā'shən), *n.* Edentate or toothless condition.

e-den-tu-lous (ē-den'tū-lus), *a.* [L. *edentulus*, < *e*, out of, + *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] Toothless.

edge (ej), *n.* [AS. *ecg* = D. *egge* = G. *ecke* = Icel. *egg*, edge; akin to L. *acies*, edge, point, Gr. *akís*, point, Skt. *agri*, edge, corner.] The thin, sharp side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon, as opposed to the back or the broad surfaces of the blade; hence, a cutting instrument or weapon (poetic); also, the sharpness proper to a blade; fig., cutting or wounding quality (as, "Slander, Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," iii. 4. 36); sharpness or keenness of language, argument, appetite, desire, etc. (as, "Who can . . . cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite By bare imagination of a feast?" Shakspeare's "Richard II.," i. 3. 296); fitness for action or operation; also, something resembling a cutting edge, as the crest of a ridge; the line in which two surfaces of a solid object meet; one of the narrow surfaces of a thin, flat object (as, a book with gilt *edges*); also, a border or margin (as, "From *edge* to *edge* O' the world": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," ii. 2. 117); the brink or verge, as of a precipice; also, intoxication from drinking (slang). — **on edge**, eager or impatient; also, in a state of acute and uncomfortable sensibility (as, nerves *on edge*; to set the teeth *on edge*). — **to have the edge**, to have the advantage: usually with *on*: as, to have the *edge* on a competitor or opponent. [Slang.] — **edge, v.**; *edged, edging.* **I. tr.** To put an edge on; sharpen; also, to provide with an edge or border; border; also, to move edgewise; move or force gradually or by imperceptible degrees; also, to egg (*on*). **II. intr.** To move edgewise; advance gradually or by imperceptible degrees. — **edged, a.** Having an edge; sharp. — **edge=tool, n.** A tool with a cutting edge. — **edge=ways, edge=wise, adv.** With the edge directed forward; in the direction of the edge. — **edg'ing, n.** The act of one that edges; also, something that serves for an edge or border; trimming for edges. — **edg'y, a.** Sharp-edged; sharply defined, as outlines.

edh, eth (eð), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon letter ð, capital form Ð, equivalent to the English *th* (cf. *thorn*); in modern phonetic systems, a symbol representing the sound of *th* in *then*.

ed-i-ble (ed'i-bl). [LL. *edibilis*, < L. *edere*, eat: see *eat*.]

I. a. Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent. **II. n.** Anything edible; an eatable: usually in *pl.* — **ed-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ed'i-ble-ness, n.**

e-dict (ē'dikt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, prop. pp. neut. of *edicere*, declare, proclaim, < *e*, out of, + *dicere*, say.] A decree issued by a sovereign or other authority; an authoritative proclamation or command. — **Edict of Nantes** (nants, F. *nânt*), an edict signed at Nantes in 1598 by Henry IV. of France, granting religious toleration to the Protestants (Huguenots): revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV., and persecutions that caused the emigration, to other countries of Europe and to America, of many thousands of French Prot-

estants, including skilled artisans, men of science and letters, and others, whose departure constituted a heavy loss to France. — **e-dic-tal** (ē-dik'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict; proclaimed by edict. — **e-dic'tal-ly, adv.** **ed-i-fi-ca-tion** (ed'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; esp., moral improvement or benefit (as, "Never . . . was a sermon listened to with more impatience, and less *edification*": Scott's "Legend of Montrose," xiv.).

ed-i-fice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [OF. *edifice* (F. *édifice*), < L. *ædificium*, < *ædificare*; see *edify*.] A building, esp. one of large size or imposing appearance; a structure: as, "a spacious *edifice* of brick" (Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," The Custom House). — **ed-i-fi-cial** (-fish'al), *a.*

ed-i-fy (ed'i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [OF. *edifier* (F. *édifier*), < L. *ædificare*, build, < *ædes*, a building, + *facere*, make.] To build or construct (archaic); establish or organize; strengthen; esp., to build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; instruct or benefit, esp. morally. — **ed'i-fi-or** (-fi-ēr), *n.* — **ed'i-fy-ing-ly, adv.**

e-dile (ē'dil), etc. See *edile*, etc.

ed-it (ed'it), *v. t.* [Partly < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give forth, < *e*, out of, + *dare*, give; partly < E. *editor*.] To publish (a literary work, etc.); also, to prepare or revise (literary matter, etc.) for publication, as an editor does; also, to supervise or direct the publication of (a newspaper, magazine, etc.); act as editor of. — **e-di-tion** (ē-dish'on), *n.* [L. *editio(n-)*.] The act of publishing; also, the form in which a literary work is published (as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon; a one-volume *edition* of Shakspeare); also, the whole number of copies of a book, newspaper, etc., printed from one set of types and issued at one time; esp., one of a number of printings of the same book, etc., issued at different times, and differing from one another by alterations, additions, etc. (as distinguished from an *impression*, which see). — **ed'i-tor** (-i-tōr), *n.* [L.] A publisher, as of a literary work; also, one who edits or prepares literary matter, or a particular edition of a literary work, for publication; also, the supervising director of a newspaper or other periodical, or of a special department of one. — **ed-i-to'-ri-al** (-tō-ri'al).

I. a. Of or pertaining to an editor; written by an editor, as a note or an article. **II. n.** An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or under his direction, and setting forth the position or opinion of the publication upon some subject. — **ed-i-to'-ri-al-ize, v. i.**; -ized, -izing. To set forth one's position or opinion on some subject in, or as if in, an editorial. — **ed-i-to'-ri-al-ly, adv.** — **ed'i-tor-ship, n.** The office or function of an editor; editorial direction. — **ed'i-tress, n.** A female editor.

ed-u-ca-ble (ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* That may be educated.

ed-u-cate (ed'ū-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *educatus*, pp. of *educare*, bring up, train, educate, < *educere*, bring up: see *educē*.] To bring up or rear; also, to develop the faculties and powers of by teaching, instruction, or schooling; qualify by instruction or training for a particular calling, practice, etc.; train. — **ed-u-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *educatio(n-)*.] The act or process of educating; the imparting or acquisition of knowledge, skill, etc., as through instruction, training, or study; systematic instruction or training, as in an institution of learning; also, the result produced by instruction, training, or study; cultivation or development of the faculties and powers; also, the science or art of teaching; pedagogics. — **ed-u-ca'tion-al, a.** Pertaining to education. — **ed-u-ca'tion-al-ist, ed-u-ca'tion-ist, n.** One versed in theories and methods of education. — **ed-u-ca'tion-al-ly, adv.** — **ed'ū-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Serving to educate; pertaining to education. — **ed'ū-ca-tor** (-kā-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which educates; a teacher. — **ed'ū-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Educative.

e-du-ce (ē-dūs'), *v. t.*; *educated, educating.* [L. *educere* (pp. *eductus*), lead forth, bring out, bring up, < *e*, out of, + *ducere*, lead.] To draw forth or bring out; elicit; develop.

— **e-du-ce=ment, n.** The act of educating, or the state of being educated. — **e-du-ci-ble** (ē-dū'si-bl), *a.* That may be educated. — **e-duct** (ē'dukt), *n.* [L. *eductus*, pp.] Something educated; in *chem.*, a substance extracted unchanged from another substance (as distinguished from a *product*). — **e-duc-tion** (ē-duk'shən), *n.* [L. *eductio(n-)*.] The act of

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

educing; also, something educed; an educt; in *engin.*, exhaust, as of steam after having completed its work.—**e-duc'tor**, *n.*

e-dul-co-rate (ē-dul'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [= F. *édulcorer*, < L. *e*, out of, + LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness: see *douceur*.] To sweeten; also, to purify; in *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.—**e-dul-co-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*

eo (ē), *n.* Scotch form of *eye*.

-eo. [F. *-é*, pp. ending, < L. *-atus*, E. *-ate*¹.] A suffix of nouns denoting one who is the object of some action, or undergoes or receives something (often as opposed to the person acting), as in *assignee*, *donee*, *employee* (as opposed to *assignor*, *donor*, *employer*). Cf. *-or*² and *-er*¹.

eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *æl* = D. and G. *aal* = Icel. *áll*, eel.] Any of the voracious, elongated, apodal fishes of snake-like appearance constituting the genus *Anguilla* and related genera; any of various other fishes of similar appearance, as the lamprey; also, an eel-worm.—**electric eel**. See under *electric*, *a*.—**eel'=grass**, *n.* A marine plant, *Zostera marina*, with long, narrow, grass-like leaves, growing wholly under water.—**eel'=moth'er** (-mūr'ēr), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, a European eel-pout.—**eel'=pot**, *n.* A basket-like trap for catching eels.—**eel'=pout**, *n.* [AS. *æleþūta*.] Any of the blenny-like marine fishes constituting the family *Zoarces* (or *Lycodidae*), as *Zoarces anguillar* of the northern Atlantic coast of America or *Z. viviparus* of Europe; also, the burbot.—**eel'=worm**, *n.* Any of various small nematode worms of the family *Anguillulidae*, including the minute vinegar-eel, *Anguillula aceti*.—**eel'y**, *a*. Eel-like; wriggling.



Common Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*).



Eel-grass.



Eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillar*).

-een. [Ir. *-ín*.] A diminutive suffix of nouns, common in words of Irish origin, as *buckeen*, *colleen*, *dudeen*, *poteen*, *squireen*.

e'en¹, **e'en²** (ēn). Contractions of *even*¹, *even*².

e'er (ār), *adv.* Contraction of *ever*.

-eer. [F. *-ier*, < L. *-arius*: see *-ary* and *-er*².] A suffix of nouns denoting one who is concerned with, or employed in connection with, or busies himself with something, as in *auctioneer*, *cannoneer*, *engineer*, *pamphleteer*, *profiteer*.

ee-rie, **ee-ry** (ē'ri), *a.*; compar. *eerier*, superl. *eeriest*. [ME. *eri*: cf. AS. *earg*, timid, cowardly.] Fearful; timid; affected with superstitious fear; also, inspiring fear, weird, or strange (as, "At nightfall on the marshes, the thing was eerie and fantastic to behold": Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," ii. 1).—**ee'ri-ly**, *adv.*—**ee'ri-ness**, *n.*

ef-fa-ble (ef'ā-bl), *a*. [L. *effabilis*, < *effari*, utter, < *ex*, out of, + *fari*, speak.] Utterable; expressible.

ef-face (e-fās'), *v. t.*; -faced, -facing. [F. *effacer*, OF. *es-facier*, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out of) + *face*, E. *face*.] To rub out, erase, or obliterate (writing, etc.); hence, to wipe out; destroy; do away with; also, to render inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable.—**ef-face'a-ble**, *a*. Capable of being effaced.—**ef-face'ment**, *n.*

ef-fect (e-fekt'), *n.* [OF. *effect* (F. *effet*), < L. *effectus*, < *efficere* (pp. *effectus*), bring about, accomplish, effect, < *ex*, out of, + *facere*, do, make.] That which is produced by some agency or cause; a result; a consequence; also, power to produce results (as, "Christ is become of no effect unto you": Gal. v. 4); force; validity; also, the result intended; purport or intent; tenor or significance; also, the state of being operative; operation or execution; accomplishment or fulfillment; also, the result upon the mind of what is

apprehended by the faculties; a mental impression produced, as by a painting, speech, etc.; also, a combination, as of form, color, light and shade, etc., producing a particular mental impression; also, *pl.*, goods; movables; personal estate; property.—**for effect**, for the mere impression on the mind of others: as, to talk *for effect*.—**in effect**, in result or consequences (as, the two methods are the same *in effect*); in fact or reality (as, it is no other *in effect* than what it seems); also, in operation, as a law.—**ef-fect'**, *v. t.* To bring about; accomplish; fulfill; produce or make.—**ef-fect'er**, *n.*—**ef-fect'i-ble**, *a*. Capable of being effected.

ef-fec-tive (e-fek'tiv). [L. *effectivus*, < *efficere*: see *effect*.]

I. a. Serving to effect the purpose; producing the intended or expected result; hence, capable of producing effect; adapted for a desired end; often, fit for action or duty, as soldiers or sailors; also, producing a striking impression, as a performance, picture, etc.; striking; picturesque; also, existing in fact; actual. **II. n.** One, esp. a soldier, fit for duty or active service; also, the effective total of a military force.—**ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ef-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

ef-fect-less (e-fekt'les), *a*. Without effect; ineffectual.

ef-fec-tu-al (e-fek'tū-āl), *a*. [OF. *effectuel*, < ML. *effectualis*, < L. *effectus*, E. *effect*.] Producing, or capable of producing, an intended effect; adequately answering its purpose; valid or binding, as an agreement or document.—**ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

ef-fec-tu-ate (e-fek'tū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [F. *effectuer*, < L. *effectus*, E. *effect*.] To bring into effect; bring about; accomplish; effect.—**ef-fec-tu-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

ef-fem'i-nate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a*. [L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare*, make womanish, < *ex*, out of, + *femina*, woman.] Unbecomingly womanish in traits, tastes, habits, etc.; characterized by unmanly softness, delicacy, weakness, self-indulgence, etc. (as, "Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace?" Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI." v. 4. 107); also, in a good sense, womanly.—**ef-fem'i-na-cy** (-nā-si), *n.*—**ef-fem'i-nate-ness**, *n.*—**ef-fem'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**ef-fem'i-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.*; -nized, -nizing. To make effeminate.

ef-fem-di (e-fen'di), *n.*; *pl.* -dis (-diz). [Turk. *efendi*, < Gr. *ἐπίτινος*, master, actual doer: see *authentic*.] A Turkish title of respect for government officials, etc.; a person bearing this title.

ef-fer-ent (ef'ē-rēnt), *a*. [L. *effereus* (-ent-), ppr. of *efferre*, bring out, raise, exalt, < *ex*, out of, + *ferre*, bear: cf. *elate*.] In *physiol.*, conveying outward from a central organ or point: opposed to *afferent*.

ef-fer-vesce (ef'ēr-ves'), *v. i.*; -vesced, -vescing. [L. *effervescere*, < *ex*, out of, + *fervescere*, begin to boil, < *fervere*, be boiling hot: see *fervent*.] To give off bubbles of gas, as fermenting liquors; bubble and hiss; also, to issue forth in bubbles; fig., to exhibit fervor, excitement, liveliness, etc.—**ef-fer-ves'cence** (-ves'ens), *n*. Effervescent action or state: as, "Mr. Holbrook appeared at the door, rubbing his hands in very effervescence of hospitality" (Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," iv.).—**ef-fer-ves'cent**, *a*. Effervescing.—**ef-fer-ves'ci-ble**, *a*. Capable of effervescing.—**ef-fer-ves'cive**, *a*. Tending to effervesce.

ef-fete (e-fēt'), *a*. [L. *effetus*, < *ex*, out of, + *fetus*, breeding, having brought forth: see *fetus*.] Having lost the power of bringing forth offspring; past bearing or producing; hence, that has lost its vigor or energy; exhausted; worn out.—**ef-fete'ness**, *n.*

ef-fi-ca-cious (ef-i-kā'shus), *a*. [Obs. F. *efficacieux*, < *efficace*, < L. *efficacia*, E. *efficacy*.] Having or showing efficacy; effective as a means, measure, remedy, etc.—**ef-fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ef-fi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

ef-fi-ca-ci-ty (ef-i-kas'i-ti), *n*. [L. *efficacitas*, < *efficax*: see *efficacy*.] Efficacy.

ef-fi-ca-cy (ef'i-kā-si), *n*. [L. *efficacia*, < *efficax*, effective, efficacious, < *efficere*, accomplish: see *effect*.] Capacity for serving to produce effects; effective virtue, as of a means, measure, expedient, remedy, etc.; potency.

ef-fi-cien-cy (e-fish'en-si), *n*. The fact or quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competency in performance; ability to produce the best results in operation or work, as in a business establishment; in *mech.*, the ratio of the work done or energy developed by a machine, engine, etc., to the energy supplied to it.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; TH, then; y, you;

ef-fi-cient (e-fish'ent), *a.* [L. *efficiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *efficere*, accomplish: see *effect*.] Producing an effect, as a cause; causative; also, acting with effectiveness; adequate in operation or performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; competent; capable. — **ef-fi-cient-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fi-g-ies (e-fij'i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *effigy*.] An effigy.
ef-fi-gy (ef'i-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [L. *effigies*, < *effingere*, form, fashion, < *ex*, out of, + *ingere*, form, mold: see *feign*.] A representation or image of some object; esp., a sculptured likeness of a person, as on a sepulchral monument; also, a stuffed figure representing an obnoxious person. — **to burn, or hang, in effigy**, to burn, or hang, an image of (a person): formerly as a vicarious punishment when a condemned person had escaped, now only as an expression of public indignation or hatred.



Effigy. — Brass in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England.

ef-fla-tion (e-flā'shōn), *n.* [Obs. F. *efflation*, < L. *efflare* (pp. *efflatus*), blow or breathe out, < *ex*, out of, + *flare*, blow.] A blowing or breathing forth; an emanation.

ef-flo-resce (ef-lō-res'), *v. i.*; *resced*, *rescing*. [L. *efflorescere*, < *ex*, out of, + *florescere*, begin to flower: see *efflorescence*.] To burst into bloom; burst forth as into flower; in *chem.*, to change either throughout or on the surface to a mealy or powdery substance upon exposure to air, as a crystalline substance, through loss of water of crystallization; also, to become incrustated or covered with crystals of salt or the like through evaporation or chemical change; form such an incrustation. — **ef-flo-res-cence** (-res'ens), *n.* The act or process of efflorescing; the state or period of flowering; also, a mass of blossoms or flowers; also, something suggesting this (as, "a detestable human efflorescence upon what would otherwise have been good pasture": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxiv. § 5b); in *pathol.*, a rash or eruption; in *chem.*, an efflorescing, or the resulting powdery substance or incrustation. — **ef-flo-res-cent**, *a.* Efflorescing; subject to efflorescence; also, covered with or forming an efflorescence.

ef-flu-ence (ef'lō-ēns), *n.* Efflux; outward flow; also, something that flows out; an emanation.

ef-flu-ent (ef'lō-ent), *n.* [L. *effluens* (-ent-), ppr. of *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out of, + *fluere*, flow.] *I. a.* Flowing out or forth. *II. n.* That which flows out or forth; outflow; specif., a stream flowing out of another stream, a lake, etc.

ef-flu-vi-um (e-flō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *-via* (-vi-ā). [L., a flowing out, < *effluere*: see *effluent*.] A flowing out or forth; also, an emanation; a subtle or invisible exhalation, esp. one that is disagreeable or noxious. — **ef-flu-vi-al**, *a.*

ef-flux (ef'luk), *n.* [L. *effluere* (pp. *effluxus*): see *effluent*.] Outward flow, as of water; hence, the lapse or passing of time; also, that which flows out; an effluence. — **ef-flux-ion** (e-fluk'shōn), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.

ef-fort (ef'ort), *n.* [OF. *effort*, *esfort* (F. *effort*), < *esforcier* (F. *efforcer*), < ML. *exfortiare*, force, compel, < L. *ex*, out of, + *fortis*, strong.] Exertion of power, physical or mental; a strenuous attempt; also, something done by exertion; a production or achievement, as in literature, oratory, or art. — **ef'fort-less**, *a.* Making no effort; passive; also, requiring or involving no effort; easy.

ef-fron-ter-y (e-frun'tēr-i), *n.* [F. *effronterie*, < *effronté*, shameless, < L. *effrons* (*effront-*), barefaced, shameless, < *ex*, out of, + *frons*, forehead, E. *front*.] Shameless or impudent boldness; barefaced audacity.

ef-ful-g-e (e-fulj'), *v. i.* or *t.*; *-fulged*, *-fulging*. [L. *effulgere*, < *ex*, out of, + *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent*.] To shine or send forth brilliantly. — **ef-ful-gence** (e-ful'jens), *n.* Effulgent state; splendor. — **ef-ful-gent**, *a.* Shining forth brilliantly; radiant; splendid. — **ef-ful-gent-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fuse (e-fūz'), *v.*; *-fused*, *-fusing*. [L. *effusus*, pp. of

effundere, < *ex*, out of, + *fundere*, pour.] *I. tr.* To pour out or forth; shed, as light; send forth, as an odor; disseminate. *II. intr.* To exude. — **ef-fuse** (e-fūs'), *a.* Profuse; in *bot.*, spread out loosely; in *conch.*, having the lips separated by a gap or groove; in *entom.*, loosely joined. — **ef-fu-sion** (e-fū'zhōn), *n.* [L. *effusio* (-n-).] The act of effusing or pouring forth; an outpour; that which is effused; fig., unrestrained expression of feelings, etc.; a speech or literary effort (as, "poets whose effusions entranced my soul," Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," letter i.: now usually in disparagement); in *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from its natural vessel; the fluid which escapes. — **ef-fu-sive** (-siv), *a.* Pouring out; flowing forth profusely; fig., demonstratively expressed, as emotions; also, making an extravagant or undue exhibition of feeling, as a person; unduly demonstrative; in *geol.*, noting or pertaining to rocks which have been poured out as lava on the surface of the earth. — **ef-fu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fu-sive-ness**, *n.*

eft¹ (eft), *n.* [AS. *efete*.] Formerly, any small lizard or lizard-like animal; now, usually, a newt.

eft²† (eft), *adv.* [AS. *eft*: akin to E. *aft*, *after*.] Afterward; again. — **eft-soon**, **eft-soons** (eft-sōn', -sōnz'), *adv.* Soon afterward; again; forthwith. [Archaic.]

e-gad (ē-gad'), *interj.* [Cf. the oath by God.] An expletive or mild oath: as, "Egad, that's true" (Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iv. 1).

e-gal¹ (ē'gal), *a.* [OF. *egal* (F. *égal*), < L. *æqualis*: see *equal*.] Equal. See Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iv. 4. 4. — **e-gal-i-ty** (ē-gal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *égalité*.] Equality: as, "That cursed France with her equalities!" (Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 265). [A French use.]

e-gest (ē-jest'), *v. t.* [L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, < *e*, out of, + *gerere*, bear.] To discharge, as from the body; void; excrete: opposed to *ingest*. — **e-ges-ta** (ē-jes'tā), *n. pl.* [L.] Matter egested from the body, as excrement. — **e-ges'tion** (-chōn), *n.* [L. *egestio* (-n-).] The process of egesting; the voiding of the refuse of digestion. — **e-ges'tive**, *a.* Of or pertaining to egestion.

egg¹ (eg), *v. t.* [Icel. *eggja*, < *egg*, edge: see *edge*.] To incite or urge; encourage; provoke: usually with *on*.

egg² (eg), *n.* [Icel. *egg* = AS. *æg* = D. and G. *ei*: cf. L. *ovum*, Gr. *ὄν*, egg.] The roundish reproductive body inclosed in a shell or membrane, produced by the female of animals, and consisting of the ovum or female reproductive cell together with its appendages, from which the young hatch out; esp., the body of this sort produced by birds (in common usage, that of the domestic hen); in a broad biological sense, the ovum or female reproductive cell; in general, anything resembling a hen's egg; in games, zero or no score (colloq.). — **egg and dart**, **egg and tongue**, or **egg and anchor**,



Egg-and-dart Molding. — Erechtheum, Athens.

an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like, tongue-like, or anchor-like ornament, used to enrich a molding. — **egg**², *v. I. tr.* To prepare (food) with eggs; also, to pelt with eggs. *II. intr.* To gather or collect eggs. — **egg**³ = **bird**, *n.* Any of various sea-birds whose eggs are used for food; esp., in the West Indies, the sooty tern, *Sterna fuliginosa*.

— **egg'er**, *n.* One who gathers or collects eggs; also, any of various moths of the family *Lasiocampidae*. — **egg**⁴ = **nog**⁴, *n.* A drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and, usually, wine or spirits. — **egg**⁵ = **plant**, *n.* A plant, *Solanum melongena*, cultivated for its edible, more or less egg-shaped fruit, dark-purple (or sometimes white or



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant.

yellow) in color; also, the fruit, used as a table vegetable.—**egg'-shaped**, *a.* Having the general shape of an egg; of an elongated rounded (oval) form, esp. with one end broader than the other.—**egg'-shell**, *n.* The shell or calcareous covering of an egg; also, any of certain egg-like gastropods, as *Ovulum ovum*.—**egg-shell china** or **porcelain**, porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency.

eg-gis (ĕ'jis), *n.* See *xgis*.

eg-lan-tine (eg'lan-tin or -tin), *n.* [*F. églantine*, < *OF. aiglent*, sweetbrier, prob. ult. < *L. acus*, needle.] The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa*; sometimes, the Austrian brier, *Rosa eglanteria*; formerly, the honeysuckle or some similar plant.

eg-la-tere (eg'la-tēr), *n.* [*OF. eglen-tier* (*F. églantier*).] Egplantine. See Tennyson's "Dirge," iv. [*Obs. or Egg-shell* (*Ovulum ovum*). poetic.]

eg-go (ĕ'gō or eg'ō), *n.* [*L. ego* = *Gr. ἐγώ*, I: see *I²*.] The 'I' or self of any person; that in a person which thinks, feels, and wills, and distinguishes itself from the selves of others and from the objects of its thought.

eg-go-cen-tric (ĕ-gō-sen'trik or eg-ō-). **I. a.** Having or regarding self as the center of all things. **II. n.** An egocentric person.

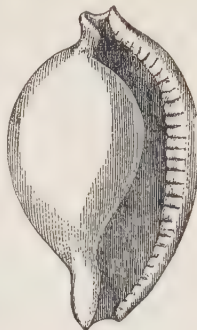
eg-go-ism (ĕ'gō-izm or eg'ō-), *n.* [*F. égoïsme*, < *L. ego*, I: see *ego*, and cf. *egotism*.] The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness; a selfish aim or purpose; a selfish act or practice; also, undue regard for one's own opinion; self-conceit; egotism; also, the principle or practice of seeking the welfare of self rather than of others (opposed to *altruism*); in *metaph.*, the doctrine that nothing certainly exists but the ego or mind of the thinking individual.—**eg-go-ist**, *n.* [*F. égoïste*.] A self-centered or selfish person; also, an egotist; also, one adhering to the ethical principle or to the metaphysical doctrine of egoism.—**eg-go-is'tic**, **eg-go-is'ti-cal**, *a.* Characterized by or proceeding from egoism or selfishness; also, egotistic; also, pertaining to or of the nature of ethical or metaphysical egoism.—**eg-go-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eg-go-ma-ni-a (ĕ-gō-mā'ni-ă or eg-ō-), *n.* [See *ego*.] Morbid egotism.

eg-go-tism (ĕ'gō-tizm or eg'ō-), *n.* [From *ego*: cf. *egoism*.] The obtrusive or excessive use of the pronoun 'I'; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self; the habit of thinking too much of one's self; self-conceit; boastfulness; also, egoism or selfishness.—**eg-go-tist**, *n.* One characterized by egotism.—**eg-go-tis'tic**, **eg-go-tis'ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism.—**eg-go-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**eg-go-tize** (-tiz), *v. i.*; -tized, -tizing. To talk or write too much about one's self; exhibit egotism.

eg-gre-gious (ĕ-grĕ'jus), *a.* [*L. egregius*, < *e*, out of, + *greg* (*greg-*), flock.] Distinguished or eminent (now rare); remarkably good or great (as, "egregious ransom": Shakspere's "Henry V.," iv. 4. 11); now, commonly, remarkable or extraordinary (in a bad sense); gross or flagrant (as, "In saying this, he told . . . an egregious falsehood": Parkman's "Oregon Trail," xii.).—**eg-gre-giously**, *adv.*—**eg-gre-gious-ness**, *n.*

eg-gress (ĕ'gres), *n.* [*L. egressus*, < *egredi*, go out, < *e*, out of, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *gradient*.] The act of going or passing out, esp. from an in-



closed place; also, the right of going out; also, a means or place of going out; an exit; in *astron.*, the passing of one heavenly body out from behind or before the disk of another, as at the end of an eclipse.

eg-gres-sion (ĕ-gresh'ōn), *n.* [*L. egressio(n)-*, < *egredi*: see *egress*.] A going out; egress.

eg-gret (ĕ'gret), *n.* [*OF. aigrete*: see *aigrette*.] Any of various herons, as *Herodias egretta* ('great white egret' of America) or *Garzetta garzetta* ('small white egret' of Europe), bearing during the breeding season tufts of long plumes (the aigrettes of commerce) (see cut in preceding column); also, the plume of an egret; an aigrette; in *bot.*, the coma or pappus of certain seeds.

E-gyp-tian (ĕ-jip'shan). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Egypt or its people: as, *Egyptian architecture* (the architecture of



Egyptian Architecture.—Portico of the Temple of Edfu.

ancient Egypt, which, among its monuments, exhibits pyramids, gigantic monolithic obelisks, pillared temples, etc.); *Egyptian bondage* (bondage or servitude like that of the Israelites in Egypt: see *Ex. i. 14*); *Egyptian darkness* (deep or total darkness: in allusion to *Ex. x. 21-23*). Also, of or pertaining to the Gipsies (see Fielding's "Tom Jones," xii. 13). **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Egypt; also, the language of the ancient Egyptians; also, a Gipsy.—**E-gyp'tian-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make Egyptian, as in appearance or customs.

E-gyp-tol-o-gy (ĕ-jip-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.—**E-gyp-to-log-i-cal** (ĕ-jip-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**E-gyp-tol'ō-gist**, *n.*

eh (ā or e), *interj.* An interrogative utterance, sometimes expressing surprise or doubt: as, "Wasn't it lucky, eh?" (Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," ii. 1).

ei-dent (i'dent), *a.* [*Icel. idhinn*.] Diligent; assiduous; busy. [*Sc.*]

ei-der (i'dēr), *n.* [*Icel. ædhr* (*ædhar-dūn*, eider-down).] Any of several large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and allied genera, of the northern hemisphere, generally black and white, and yielding a choice kind of down; also, the down. Also called *eider-duck*.—**ei'der-down**, *n.* Down or soft feathers from the breast of the eider-duck.—**ei'der-yarn**, *n.* A soft yarn made from merino wool.



Eider (*Somateria mollissima*).

ei-do-graph (i'dō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. εἶδος*, form: see *-graph*.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of drawings, diagrams, etc., upon the same or a reduced or enlarged scale.

ei-do-lon (i-dō'lon), *n.*; pl. -la (-lă). [= *idolon*.] An image; a phantom; an apparition.

eight (āt). [*AS. eahta* = *D. and G. acht* = *Icel. átta* = *Goth. ahtau*, eight; akin to *L. octo*, *Gr. ὀκτώ*, *Skt. ashta*, eight.] **I. a.** One more than seven. **II. n.** A number composed of eight units, or a symbol, as 8 or viii, representing it; a set of eight persons or things, as the crew of a racing-boat; a playing-card with eight pips.



American Great White Egret.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, unite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

eigh-teen (ā'tēn'). [AS. *eahtatjne*.] **I. a.** Eight more than ten. **II. n.** A number composed of eighteen units, or a symbol, as 18 or xviii, representing it.—**eigh'teenth'**. **I. a.** Next after the seventeenth; also, being one of eighteen equal parts. **II. n.** The eighteenth member of a series; also, an eighteenth part.

eight-fold (āt'fōld). **I. a.** Comprising eight parts or members; eight times as great or as much. **II. adv.** In eight-fold measure.

eighth (āthh). [AS. *eahtohta*.] **I. a.** Next after the seventh; also, being one of eight equal parts. **II. n.** The eighth member of a series; also, an eighth part; in *music*, an octave.—**eighth'ly**, *adv.*—**eighth'=note**, *n.* In *music*, a note having one eighth of the time-value of a whole-note; a quaver.

eigh-ti-oth (ā'ti-eth). **I. a.** Next after the seventy-ninth; also, being one of eighty equal parts. **II. n.** The eightieth member of a series; also, an eightieth part.

eigh-ty (ā'ti). [AS. (*hund*)*eahtatig*.] **I. a.** Eight times ten. **II. n.**; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). A number composed of eighty units, or a symbol, as 80 or lxxx, representing it.

ei-kon (i'kon), *n.* See *icon*.

ei-kon-o-gen (i-kon'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκόν*, image: see *-gen*.] An organic sodium salt used as a photographic developer.

Ein-stein-i-an (in-stī'nī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Albert Einstein (born 1879), German-Swiss (Jewish) theoretical physicist, or his doctrines. See *relativity*.—**Ein-stein's** (in'stīnz) *the'o-ry*. See *relativity*.

ei-ren-i-con (i-ren'i-kon), *n.* See *irenicon*.

eis-tedd-fod (ās-tēd'vōd), *n.* [W., < *eistedd*, sit.] A congress of Welsh bards and minstrels.

ei-ther (ē'hēr or i'hēr), *a.* and *pron.* [AS. *ægðer*, for *æghwæther*, < *ā*, ever, + *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, E. *whether*.] One or the other of the two (as, "Spirits, when they please, Can *either* sex assume, or both," Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 424; "Lepidus flatters both, Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves, Nor *either* cares for him," Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," ii. 1. 16); also, each of the two (as, "In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life," Rev. xxii. 2; "The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat king of Judah sat *either* of them on his throne," 2 Chron. xviii. 9).—**ei'ther**, *conj.* In the one case, or according to the one choice or supposition: used before the first of two or more alternative words, etc., and in correlation with or used to connect them (as, *either* come or write). Also used, for emphasis, in certain forms of expression, after the last of a series of contrasted ideas, which are in some instances connected by *or* or *nor*, but in others not: as, if you take that, or this *either*, you will be satisfied; I do not want this, or that, or the third one *either*; not he, nor you *either*; if you do not come, he will not come *either*; that's mine—no, it isn't, *either*.

e-jac-u-late (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari*, < *e*, out of, + *jaculari*, throw, hurl: see *jaculate*.] **I. tr.** To throw out, cast forth, or eject suddenly and swiftly (now chiefly in technical use); also, to utter in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly. **II. intr.** To make ejaculation; also, to speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.—**e-jac-u-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* The act of ejaculating; also, that which is ejaculated; a short, earnest prayer put forth as in moments of temptation; any abrupt, exclamatory utterance.—**e-jac' u-la-tor**, *n.*—**e-jac' u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to ejaculation; of the nature of an ejaculation or exclamatory utterance.

e-ject (ē-jekt'), *v. t.* [L. *ejectus*, pp. of *ejicere*, *ejicere*, < *e*, out of, + *jacere*, throw.] To throw out or cast forth; dart forth; emit; drive out or expel, as from a place or position; dismiss, as from office, occupancy, etc.; turn out or evict, as from property.—**e-ject** (ē'jekt), *n.* Something ejected; in *psychol.*, something whose existence is inferred as a reality, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference (thus, the consciousness of one individual is an eject to the consciousness of any other).—**e-ject-ta** (ē-jek'tā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ejectus*, pp.] Matter ejected, as from a volcano in eruption. Also (L.) **e-jec-ta-men'ta** (-tā-men'tā), *n. pl.*—**e-jec'tion** (-shōn), *n.* [L. *ejectio(n)*.] The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; something ejected, as lava.—

e-jec'tive, *a.* Serving to eject.—**e-jec'tment**, *n.* The act of ejecting; esp., the act of dispossessing or ousting.—**e-jec'tor**, *n.* One who or that which ejects.

eke¹ (ēk), *v. t.*; *eked*, *eking*. [ME. *eken*, *echen*, < AS. *ēcan*, *ȳcan*, akin to Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, L. *augere*, increase.] To increase; enlarge; lengthen. [Archaic or prov.]—**to eke out**, to supplement (as, "We got some cattle here to *eke out* our provisions": Defoe's "Captain Singleton," x.); supply what is lacking to; make to last by additions or by economy; prolong (a performance, etc.) or fill (a page, etc.) by various expedients; contrive to make (a living) or support (existence) by various makeshifts.

eke² (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [AS. *ēac* = G. *auch*.] Also; in addition. [Archaic.]

el (el), *n.* See *ell*².

e-lab-o-rate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; *-rated*, *-rating*. [L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare*, < *e-*, out, + *laborare*, E. *labor*, *v.*] To produce or develop by labor; make from the raw material; work out carefully or minutely; work up to perfection; of a natural agency, to produce or develop by gradual process, as from elements or sources.—**e-lab'o-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Produced by labor (archaic); also, worked out with great care and nicety of detail; highly finished; executed with great minuteness, as an operation; also, minutely careful or painstaking, as a person.—**e-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**e-lab'o-rate-ness**, *n.*—**e-lab-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shōn), *n.* [L. *elaboratio(n)*.] The act of elaborating; also, the state of being elaborated; elaborateness; also, something elaborated.—**e-lab'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Elaborating; serving to elaborate.—**e-lab'o-ra-tor** (-rā-tōr), *n.*

é-lan (ā-lān), *n.* [F.] Dash; impetuous ardor.—**é-lan vital** (vē-tāl). [F.] In *philos.*, the vital impetus or impulse; the impelling force in living beings: a phrase used by Bergson.

e-land (ē'land), *n.* [D. *eland*, < G. *elend*, elk; prob. from Lith.] A large, heavily built antelope, *Taurotragus oryx*, of southern Africa.



Eland.

el-a-phine (el'ā-fin), *a.* [NL. *elaphus*, < Gr. *ἐλαφος*, deer.]

Pertaining to or resembling the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*.

e-lapse (ē-laps'), *v. i.*; *elapsd*, *elapsing*. [L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, < *e*, out of, + *labi*, fall, slide.]

Of time, to slip by or pass away.—**e-lapse'**, *n.* An elapsing; lapse.

e-las-mo-branch (ē-las'mō-brang or ē-las'f-). [NL. *Elasmobranchii*, pl., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, metal plate, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I. n.** Any of the *Elasmobranchii*, a group of fishes with plate-like gills, including the sharks and rays. **II. a.** Belonging to the *Elasmobranchii*.—**e-las-mo-bran'chi-ate** (-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.*

e-las-tic (ē-las'tik). [NL. *elasticus*, < Gr. *ελαττειν*, drive.] **I. a.** Propulsive; also, spontaneously expansive, as gases; also, having the property of recovering shape after deformation, as solids; resisting a change in shape; having the property of recovering original volume or bulk after being compressed into smaller volume or bulk, as solids, liquids, or gases; resisting a change in volume; pertaining to either of these properties; also, springing back or rebounding; springy (as, an *elastic* step); also, readily recovering from depression or exhaustion (as, an *elastic* temperament); buoyant; also, capable of expanding or contracting according to circumstances; flexible, yielding, or accommodating (as, *elastic* principles; an *elastic* conscience). **II. n.** Webbing, or material in the form of a band, made elastic with strips of india-rubber; a piece of this material; also, an india-rubber band.—**e-las'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-las-ti-ci-ty** (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being elastic.

e-late (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; *elated*, *elating*. [L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, raise, exalt: see *efferent*.] To raise; also, to uplift or exalt in spirit; put in high spirits; render exultant;

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

make proud.—**e-late'**, *a.* Elated: as, "The ladies returned with elate and animated faces" (Disraeli's "Lothair," xlii.).—**e-lat-ed-ly** (ē-lā'ted-li), *adv.*—**e-lat'ed-ness**, *n.*—**e-lat'er¹**, *n.*

el-a-ter² (el'ā-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ελατήρ*, driver, < *ελαύνειν*, drive.] Elasticity†; in *bot.*, an elastic filament serving to disperse spores; in *entom.*, an elaterid of the genus *Elater*; hence, any elaterid.

e-lat'er-id (e-lat'ē-rid), *n.* [NL. *Elateridæ*, pl., < *elater*: see *elater²*.] Any of the beetles constituting the family *Elateridæ*, most of which have the power of springing up when laid on their back.

e-lat'er-in (e-lat'ē-rin), *n.* [See *elaterium*.] In *chem.*, a white crystalline substance obtained from and constituting the active principle of elaterium: used as a cathartic.

e-lat'er-ito (e-lat'ē-rit), *n.* [See *elater²*, in sense of 'elasticity'.] A brownish, elastic, rubber-like natural bitumen found in England.

el-a-te-ri-um (el-ā-tē-ri-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ελατήριον*, < *ελατήρ*, driver: see *elater²*.] A powerful cathartic obtained from the juice of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Ecballium elaterium*, the squirting cucumber.

e-la-tion (ē-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *elatio(n-)*, < *elatus*: see *elate*.] Exaltation of spirit, as from joy or pride; elated state or feeling; exultant gladness.

el-bow (el'bō), *n.* [AS. *elnboga* = G. *elbogen*, orig. 'arm bow': see *ell¹* and *bow²*.] The outer part of the bend or joint of the arm; the angle at this joint when bent; also, something bent like the elbow, as a sharp turn in a road or river, or a piece of pipe bent at an angle; also, the raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, for supporting the elbow or arm.—**el'bow**, *v.* **I. tr.** To push with or as with the elbow; jostle; also, to make (one's way) by so pushing. **II. intr.** To elbow one's way.—**el'bow=chair**, *n.* A chair with elbows; an arm-chair.—**el'bow=grease**, *n.* Energetic labor, as in rubbing. [Humorous.]—**el'bow=room**, *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, ample room; free scope.

old (eld), *n.* [AS. *ældu*, *yldu*, < *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*.] Age (as, tall for his *eld*); old age (as, "Weake *eld* hath left thee nothing wise": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 3. 16); an old person (as, "To the tottering *eld* Still as a daughter would she run": Coleridge's "Destiny of Nations"); antiquity (as, "lands that contain the monuments of *Eld*": Byron's "Childe Harold," i. 93). [Archaic or prov.]

el-der¹ (el'dēr), *n.* [AS. *ellærn*, *ellen*, = MLG. *ellern*, *elderne*.] Any plant of the caprifoliaceous genus *Sambucus*, which comprises shrubs and trees bearing clusters of small white or light-colored flowers and a blackish or red drupaceous fruit.

old-er² (el'dēr), *a.* [AS. *eldra*, *yldra*, compar. of *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*.] Older; senior; born, produced, or formed before something else; also, pertaining to a more advanced period of life (now rare: as,

"I tender you my service . . . tender, raw and young; Which *elder* days shall ripen," Shakspeare's "Richard II.," ii. 3. 43); also, prior in appointment, validity, etc. (as, an *elder* officer; an *elder* title); also, prior in time, earlier, or former (as, in *elder* times).—**elder statesmen**, in Japan, a body of older statesmen, or men of experience and high repute in public affairs, who are consulted by the



Eyed Elater (*Alaus oculatus*). (Somewhat enlarged.)

emperor on matters of state; hence, older statesmen or politicians elsewhere, or older men of experience and influence in any field, often as a class regarded as holding tenaciously to the views and policies of the past and hence as opposed to the progressive ideas of the younger generation.—**eld'er²**, *n.* A person who is older than one's self, or who is one's senior (as, "I know my duty to my *elders*": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," ii. 1. 7); also, an aged person; also, an ancestor or forefather; also, one of the older and more influential men of a tribe or community, esp. as forming a governing body; a chief or ruler; also, an officer in the early Christian church; a presbyter; in certain Protestant churches, a governing officer, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions.

el-der-ber-ry (el'dēr-ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). The drupaceous fruit of the elder, used in making a kind of wine, and employed in medicine for aperient and diuretic qualities.

eld'er-ly (el'dēr-li), *a.* Somewhat old; between middle and old age; also, of or pertaining to persons in later life.

old-er-ship (el'dēr-ship), *n.* Seniority; also, the office of an elder; a body of elders.

old-est (el'dest), *a. superl.* [AS. *eldest*, *yldest*, superl. of *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*.] Oldest; having been born first, or being the oldest surviving; also, earliest or first (as, "And self-defence is nature's *eldest* law": Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," i. 458).—**eldest hand**, in *card-playing*, the player on the dealer's left.

El Do-ra-do (el dō-rā'dō), [Sp., 'the gilded.']. A fabled city abounding in gold or treasure, sought in northern South America by early Spanish and other explorers; hence, any place of reputed fabulous wealth.

el-dritch (el'drich), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Weird; uncanny; unearthly; wild: as, "the *eldritch* cries of the wind among the turret-tops" (Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," viii.). [Sc.]

El-e-at-ic (el-ē-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Elea, an ancient Greek town in southern Italy, or to the philosophical system of Xenophanes (about 570—about 480 B.C.), Parmenides (flourished about 475 B.C.), and others who lived there.—**El-e-at'i-cism** (-i-sizm), *n.*

el-e-cam-pa-ne (el'ē-kam-pā'n), *n.* [L. *inula*, elecampane, + ML. *campana*, prob. 'of the fields,' < L. *campus*, field.] An asteraceous plant, *Inula helenium*, with large yellow flowers and aromatic leaves and root; also, a sweetmeat made from or flavored with its root.

e-lect (ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere*, pick out, choose, < *e*, out of, + *legere*, gather, choose.] To pick out or choose; esp., to determine in favor of (a course of action, etc.); also, to select by vote, as for an office; in *theol.*, of God, to select for divine mercy or favor, esp. for salvation or eternal life.—**e-lect'**, *I. a.* Picked out; chosen; also, select or choice; also, selected for an office, but not yet inducted (usually after the noun: as, the governor *elect*); in *theol.*, chosen by God, esp. for eternal life. **II. n. sing.** or *pl.* A person or the persons chosen or worthy to be chosen; in *theol.*, those chosen by God, esp. for eternal life.

e-lec-tion (ē-lek'shōn), *n.* [L. *electio(n-)*.] The act of electing; selection; choice; also, the selection of a person or persons for office by vote; by extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; in *theol.*, the choice by God of particular individuals, as for a particular work, or for mercy or favor, esp. for salvation or eternal life; also, those elected by God.—**e-lec-tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Pertaining to election.—**e-lec-tion-er'** (-ēr), *v. i.* To work for the success of a candidate, party, ticket, etc., in an election.—**e-lec-tion-er'er**, *n.*

e-lec-tive (ē-lek'tiv), [F. *électif*.] **I. a.** Characterized by or dependent on election; selective; optional; specif., selecting for combination or action (as, *elective* attraction, tendency to combine chemically with certain substances in preference to others); also, pertaining to the principle of electing to office, etc. (as, the *elective* franchise); having the power of electing to office, etc., as a body of persons; appointed by election, as an officer; bestowed by or derived



Elecampane.



Branch with inflorescence of Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*).—*a*, part of the inflorescence, b, fruits.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

from election, as an office. **II. n.** An optional study, as in a course at college; a study which a student may select from among alternatives.—**e-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec-tor (ē-lek'tor), *n.* [L.] One who elects or may elect, esp. a qualified voter; in the Holy Roman Empire, one of the princes entitled to elect the emperor; in the U. S., one of the persons chosen by the voters of the several States to form the body which elects the President and the Vice-President.—**e-lec'tor-al**, *a.* Pertaining to electors or election; consisting of electors; specif., pertaining to or holding rank as an elector of the Holy Roman Empire.—**e-lec'tor-ate** (-āt), *n.* The dignity or territory of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire; also, the body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or a particular division of them.—**e-lec'tor-ship**, *n.*—**e-lec'tress**, *n.* A female elector; also, the wife or widow of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

e-lec-tric (ē-lek'trik), *a.* [NL. *electricus*, < L. *electru* < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (as a substance that develops electricity under friction): see *electrum*.] Having the property of developing electricity, as when excited by friction, as amber; pertaining to, consisting of, or containing electricity; producing, conveying, or operated or produced by electricity.—**electric catfish**, any of the large catfishes of the genus

Torpedo (or *Malapterurus*) of Africa, which have the power of giving an electric shock, esp. *T.* (or *M.*) *electricus* of the Nile.—**electric eel**, a fish, *Electrophorus electricus*, of eel-like form, having the power of giving strong electric discharges, which serve as a means of offense and defense. It is found

in the fresh waters of northern South America, and sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet.—**electric ray**. See *ray*².—**electric wave**. See under *wave*, *n.*—**e-lec'tric**, *n.* A substance capable of exhibiting electricity when rubbed; also, a car operated by electricity; an electric railroad.—**e-lec'tri-cal**, *a.* Electric.—**e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-lec-tri-cian** (ē-lek-trish'ān), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity; also, one who makes, repairs, installs, or operates electric devices.—**e-lec'tri-ci-ty** (-tris'i-ti), *n.* An agency producing various physical phenomena, as attraction and repulsion, luminous and heating effects, shock to the body, chemical decomposition, etc., which were originally thought to be caused by a kind of fluid, but are now regarded as being due to strains in the luminiferous ether or to the presence of electrons; also, the science dealing with this agency.—**e-lec'trics**, *n.* The science of electricity.

e-lec'tri-fi-a-ble (ē-lek'tri-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [See *electrify*.] Capable of being electrified.—**e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act of electrifying, or the resulting state.—**e-lec'tri-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lek'tri-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *electric* and -fy.] To charge with or subject to electricity; equip (a railroad, etc.) for the use of electric motive power; fig., to startle greatly, excite, or thrill (as, "The high-born Demosthenes electrified large assemblies by his indignant invectives against the Spanish Philip": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 2).

e-lec-trize (ē-lek'triz), *v. t.*; -trized, -trizing. To electrify.—**e-lec'tri-za'tion** (-tri-zā'shən), *n.*—**e-lec'triz-er** (-triz-ēr), *n.*

electro, electr- Forms of Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber, used to represent E. *electric*, *electricity*, in combination, as in *electrochronograph*, *electro-engraving*, *electrogild*, *electromassage*, *electromechanics*, *electrotelegraphy*.

e-lec-tro (ē-lek'trō), *n.*; pl. -tros (-trōz). Shortened form of *electrotype*.

e-lec-tro-a-nal-y-sis (ē-lek'trō-ā-nal'i-sis), *n.* [See *electro-*] Chemical analysis by electrolysis.

e-lec-tro-bi-o-l-o-gy (ē-lek'trō-bi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *electro-*] The branch of biology that deals with electrical phenomena in living organisms.

e-lec-tro-cap-il-la-ry (ē-lek'trō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [See *electro-*] Capillary and electrical, as capillary phenomena produced by electricity.—**e-lec'tro-cap-il-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*

e-lec-tro-cau-ter-y (ē-lek'trō-kā'tēr-i), *n.* [See *electro-*] A cautery heated by electricity; also, cauterization with such an instrument.

e-lec-tro-chem-is-try (ē-lek'trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [See *electro-*] The branch of chemistry that deals with the chemical changes produced by electricity and the production of electricity by chemical changes.—**e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*—**e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-lec'tro-chem'ist**, *n.*

e-lec-tro-cul-ture (ē-lek'trō-kul-tūr), *n.* [See *electro-*] The use of electricity to stimulate the growth of plants.

e-lec-tro-cute (ē-lek'trō-kūt), *v. t.*; -cuted, -cuting. [From *electro* + -cute in *execute*.] To execute (a criminal) by electricity; in general, to kill by electricity.—**e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shən), *n.*

e-lec-trode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [See *electro-* and -ode¹.] Either of the two poles or terminals of a battery or other electric source; either end of an open electric circuit; a conductor by which a current enters or leaves an electrolyte.

e-lec-tro-de-pos-it (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *v. t.* [See *electro-*] To deposit (a metal, etc.) by electrolysis.—**e-lec'tro-de-pos'it**, *n.* A deposit, as of metal, produced by electrolysis.—**e-lec'tro-dep-o-si'tion** (-dep-ō-zish'ən), *n.*

e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ics (ē-lek'trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [See *electro-*] The branch of electricity that deals with the mutual action of electric currents and the interaction of currents and magnets.—**e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ic**, *a.*—**e-lec'tro-dy-namom'e-ter** (-nā-mom'e-tēr), *n.* A device in which the mutual or electrodynamic action of two adjacent circuits or coils is utilized to measure electric currents.

e-lec-tro-graph (ē-lek'trō-grāf), *n.* [See *electro-* and -graph.] A curve, automatically traced, forming a record of the indications of an electrometer; also, an instrument for recording atmospheric electricity.—**e-lec'tro-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

e-lec-tro-ki-net-ics (ē-lek'trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* [See *electro-*] The science of electricity in motion; the branch of electricity that deals with currents.—**e-lec'tro-ki-net'ic**, *a.*

e-lec-tro-li-er (ē-lek'trō-lēr'), *n.* [From *electro* + -lier in *chandelier*.] A chandelier or support for electric lamps.

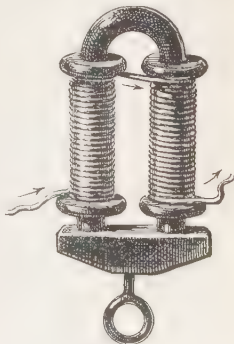
e-lec-trol-o-gy (ē-lek'trol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *electro-* and -logy.] The science of electricity.

e-lec-trol-y-sis (ē-lek'trol'i-sis), *n.* [See *electro-* and -lysis.] The decomposition of a chemical compound by an electric current; in *surg.*, the destruction of tumors, etc., by an electric current.—**e-lec'tro-lyte** (ē-lek'trō-lit), *n.* [See -lyte.] A compound that undergoes decomposition by electrolysis.—**e-lec'tro-lyt'ic**, **e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal** (-lit'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis or to an electrolyte.

e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal-ly, *adv.*—**e-lec'tro-lyze** (-liz), *v. t.*; -lyzed, -lyzing. [See -lyze.] To decompose by electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-ly-za'tion (-li-zā'shən), *n.*—**e-lec'tro-lyz-er** (-li-zēr), *n.*

e-lec-tro-mag-net (ē-lek'trō-mag'net), *n.* [See *electro-*] A core of soft iron or the like, magnetized by the passage of an electric current through a wire coiled around it.—**e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetism.—**electromagnetic wave**. See under *wave*, *n.*—**e-lec'tro-mag-net-ism**, *n.* The science that deals with the relation between electric currents and magnetism; the phenomena collectively which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism.



Electromagnet.

e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gy (ē-lek'trō-met'ā-lēr-jī), *n.* [See *electro-*.] Electrical metallurgy; the art of applying electricity to metallurgical processes.—**e-lec'tro-met-al-lur-gi-cal** (-jī-kāl), *a.*—**e-lec'tro-met'al-lur-gist**, *n.*

e-lec-trom-e-ter (ē-lek-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *electro-* and *-meter*.] In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring differences of potential; also, an electroscope.—**e-lec-tro-met-ric**, **e-lec-tro-met-ri-cal** (ē-lek-trō-met'rik, -rī-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to electrometry.—**e-lec-trom'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The measurement of electricity.

e-lec-tro-mo-tion (ē-lek'trō-mō'shon), *n.* [See *electro-*.] Motion of electricity; the passage of an electric current; also, mechanical motion produced by electricity.—**e-lec'tro-mo'tive** (-tiv). **I. a.** Pertaining to, producing, or tending to produce a flow of electricity: as, *electromotive force* (the force, due to differences of potential, that causes electric currents). **II. n.** An electric locomotive.—**e-lec'tro-mo-tiv'i-ty** (-mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.*—**e-lec'tro-mo'tor**, *n.* Anything producing an electric current, as a voltaic battery; also, an electric motor.

e-lec-tron (ē-lek'tron), *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*: see *electrum*.] Electrum; also, in *physics* and *chem.*, an extremely small particle, having about one thousandth the mass of a hydrogen atom, supposed to be or to contain a unit of negative electricity, and regarded as the ultimate particle of which all atoms are built up.—**e-lec-tron-ic** (ē-lek-tron'ik), *a.*

e-lec-tro-neg-a-tive (ē-lek'trō-neg'ā-tiv). [See *electro-*.] **I. a.** Containing negative electricity; tending to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis; hence, non-metallic or acid, as an element or radical; also, that may be used as the negative element of a voltaic cell. **II. n.** An electronegative body.

e-lec-tron-tube (ē-lek'tron-tüb), *n.* In *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a vacuum-tube.

e-lec-trop-a-thy (ē-lek-trōp'ā-thī), *n.* [See *electro-* and *-pathy*.] Electrotherapy.—**e-lec-tro-path-ic** (ē-lek-trōp'ā-thik), *a.*

e-lec-tro-phone (ē-lek'trō-fōn), *n.* [See *electro-* and *-phone*.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents.

e-lec-troph-o-rus (ē-lek-trof'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *-ri* (-rī). [NL., < *electro-* (see *electro-*) + Gr. *-φόρος*, bearing (see *-phorous*).] An instrument for generating static electricity by means of induction, consisting of a disk of resin or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle.

e-lec-tro-plate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v. t.*; -plated, -plating. [See *electro-*.] To plate or coat with a metal by electrolysis.—**e-lec'tro-plat-e**, *n.* Electroplated articles or ware. Volta's Electrophorus.

e-lec-tro-poi-on (ē-lek'trō-poi'on), *n.* [From *electro-* + Gr. *ποιών*, ppr. of *ποιεῖν*, make.] A solution consisting of potassium bichromate, sulphuric acid, and water, used in certain voltaic batteries.

e-lec-tro-po-lar (ē-lek'trō-pō'lār), *a.* [See *electro-*.] Having one end or surface positive and the other negative, as an electrical conductor.

e-lec-tro-pos-i-tive (ē-lek'trō-poz'i-tiv). [See *electro-*.] **I. a.** Containing positive electricity; tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis; hence, basic, as an element or radical; also, that may be used as the positive element of a voltaic cell. **II. n.** An electropositive body.

e-lec-tro-scope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [See *electro-* and *-scope*.] A device for detecting the presence of electricity, its kind, etc., by means of electric attraction and repulsion.—**e-lec-tro-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

e-lec-tro-stat-ics (ē-lek'trō-stat'iks), *n.* [See *electro-* and *-static*.] The science of static electricity.—**e-lec'tro-stat'ic**, *a.*

e-lec-tro-tax-is (ē-lek'trō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *electro-* and *-taxis*.] The orientation or locomotion of organisms or cells in relation to electric currents.—**e-lec'tro-tac'tic** (-tak'tik), *a.*



Simple form of Electroscope, in which pith-balls are suspended by silk threads.

e-lec-tro-tech-nics (ē-lek'trō-tek'niks), *n.* [See *electro-*.] The technics of electricity.—**e-lec'tro-tech-nol'o-gy** (-nol'ō-jī), *n.* The science dealing with the practical applications of electricity.

e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tics (ē-lek'trō-ther-a-pē'tiks), *n.* [See *electro-*.] That branch of therapeutics which deals with the curative use of electricity.—**e-lec'tro-ther-a-peu'tic**, *a.*—**e-lec'tro-ther-a-peu'tist**, *n.* One versed in electrotherapeutics.—**e-lec'tro-ther-a-py** (-ther'ā-pī), *n.* Treatment of disease by means of electricity.

e-lec-tro-ther-mal (ē-lek'trō-thēr'māl), *a.* [See *electro-*.] Pertaining to heat produced by electricity. Also **e-lec'tro-ther'mic**.

e-lec-tro-t-o-nus (ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < *electro-* (see *electro-*) + Gr. *τόνος*, tension.] The altered state of a nerve during the passage of an electric current through it.—**e-lec'tro-ton-ic** (ē-lek-trō-ton'ik), *a.*

e-lec-tro-type (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [See *electro-* and *-type*.] A facsimile, for use in printing, of a block of type, an engraving, or the like, consisting of a thin shell of metal (usually copper), deposited by electrolytic action in a wax mold of the original, and backed with type-metal; also, a print from such a facsimile; also, electrotypy.—**e-lec'tro-type**, *v. t.*; -typed, -typing. To make an electrotype or electrotypes of.—**e-lec'tro-type-r** (-tī-pēr), *n.*—**e-lec'tro-ty-py** (-tī-pī), *n.* The electrotype process.

e-lec-trum (ē-lek'trum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver: cf. *ἤλεκτρον*, the beaming sun, fire.] Amber; also, an amber-colored alloy of gold and silver, known to the ancients.

e-lec-tu-a-ry (ē-lek'tū-ā-rī), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [LL. *electuarium*: cf. Gr. *ἐκλεκτόν*, electuary, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *λεῖχειν*, lick up, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *λεῖχειν*, lick.] A medicine composed usually of a powder mixed into a pasty mass with syrup or honey.

el-ee-mos-y-na-ry (el-ē-mos'i-nā-rī or el'ē-ē-), *a.* [ML. *eleemosynarius*, < LL. *eleemosyna*, alms: see *alms*.] Of or pertaining to alms, charity, or charitable donations; charitable; also, derived from or provided by charity (as, "*Eleemosynary* relief never yet tranquillized the working classes—it never made them grateful": C. Brontë's "*Shirley*," xvi.); also, dependent on or supported by charity.—**el-ee-mos'y-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

el-e-gance (el'ē-gāns), *n.* Elegant quality; also, something elegant; an elegant characteristic; a refinement. Also **el'e-gan-cy**, pl. *-cies* (-siz).

el-e-gant (el'ē-gānt), *a.* [OF. *élegant* (F. *élégant*), < L. *elegans* (-ant-), fastidious, nice, fine, elegant, connected with *eligere*, pick out, choose: see *elect*.] Having or showing a nice or discriminating taste; tastefully fine or luxurious in dress, manners, appointments, etc.; gracefully refined, as in tastes, habits, literary style, etc.; polite, as arts or learning; nice, choice, or pleasingly superior in quality or kind, as a contrivance, preparation, or process; characterized by a graceful distinction in form or appearance; in general, nice; choice; fine.—**él-é-gante** (ā-lā-gānt), *n.* [F., fem. of *élegant*.] A woman of fashion.—**el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

e-le-gi-ac (e-lē'jī-ak or el-ē-jī'ak). [LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. *ἐλεγιακός*.] **I. a.** Noting, pertaining to, or employing a meter consisting of a couplet ('*elegiac distich*') the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a (so-called) pentameter (imitated in the lines "In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column; In the pentameter aye falling in melody back": Coleridge's tr. Schiller's "*Ovidian Elegiac Metre*"), apparently used orig. in threnetic pieces, but early found in compositions of various kinds, as in the poems of Mimnermus and Callimachus among the Greeks and of Tibullus and Propertius among the Romans (as, *elegiac* verse, poetry composed in the elegiac meter; an *elegiac* pentameter or, sometimes, verse, the second line of the elegiac distich: see *pentameter*); also, of the nature of an elegy, or poem of mourning or lamentation; pertaining to or characteristic of such poems; mournful, melancholy, or plaintive; also, being a writer of elegiac poetry (as, an *elegiac* poet). **II. n.** An elegiac poet; also, an elegiac pentameter; pl., a succession of elegiac distichs, or a poem or poems in such distichs.—**el-e-gi-a-cal** (el-ē-jī'ā-kāl), *a.*

e-le-gi-ast (e-lē'jī-ast), *n.* Same as *elegist*.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

el-o-gist (el'ē-jist), *n.* The author of an elegy.

el-o-gize (el'ē-jiz), *v.*; -gized, -gizing. **I.** *intr.* To compose an elegy. **II.** *tr.* To lament in or as in an elegy: as, "the bard who soars to *elegise* an ass" (Byron's "English Bards").

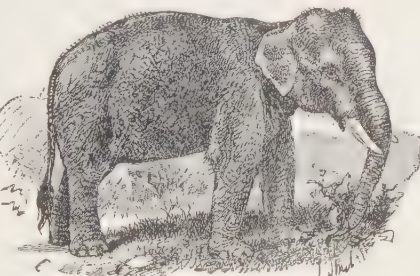
el-e-gy (el'ē-jī), *n.*; pl. -gies (-jiz). [F. *élégie*, < L. *elegia*, < Gr. *ἐλεγεία*, prop. neut. pl. of *ἐλεγεῖος*, elegiac, < *ἐλεος*, song of mourning.] A mournful, melancholy, or plaintive poem, esp. a funeral song or a lament for the dead, as Milton's "Lycidas"; also, poetry or a poem written in elegiac meter.

e-lek-tron (ē-lek'tron), *n.* See *electron*.

el-e-ment (el'ē-ment), *n.* [OF. *element* (F. *élément*), < L. *elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment; origin uncertain.] One of the simple substances, usually earth, water, air, and fire, early regarded as constituting the material universe; also, one of these substances regarded as the natural habitat of something (as, "Every animal has his *element* assigned him; the birds have the air, and man and beasts the earth": Johnson's "Rasselas," vi.); hence, the sphere or environment adapted to any person or thing (as, to be in one's *element*; "When they came to make boards, and pots, and such things, they were quite out of their *element*," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 4); pl., atmospheric agencies or forces; also, *sing.*, a component or constituent part of a whole; pl., the bread and wine used in the eucharist; also, the rudimentary principles of an art, science, etc.; *sing.*, in *chem.*, one of a class of substances (of which more than eighty are now recognized) which cannot be separated into substances of other kinds, or, at least, have hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means; in *elect.*, either of the two dissimilar substances which constitute a voltaic couple; also, a voltaic cell; in *geom.*, one of the points, lines, planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure is made up; any straight line in a cylindrical or conical surface, corresponding to some position of the moving line by which the surface was generated; in *astron.*, etc., one of the data required for the solution of a problem (as, the *elements* of a planetary orbit).—**el-e-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the four elements or any one of them; also, pertaining to the agencies, forces, or phenomena of physical nature; comparable to the great forces of nature, as with reference to their power; also, forming a constituent; of the nature of an ultimate constituent; simple; uncompounded; pertaining to chemical elements; sometimes, pertaining to rudiments or first principles; elementary.—**el-e-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**el-e-men'ta-ry** (-tā-ri), *a.* [L. *elementarius*.] Pertaining to the four elements or to the great forces of nature; elemental; also, constituent; of the nature of an ultimate constituent; simple or uncompounded; also, pertaining to or dealing with elements, rudiments, or first principles; of the nature of elements or rudiments.—**el-e-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**el-e-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

el-e-mi (el'ē-mī), *n.* [F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemi*; origin uncertain.] Any of various fragrant resins used in medicine, varnish-making, etc., as that yielded by *Canarium commune*, a balsameaceous tree cultivated in the Moluccas and elsewhere.

e-len-chus (ē-leng'kus), *n.*; pl. -chi (-kī). [L., < Gr. *ἐλεγχος*, < *ἐλέγχειν*, cross-examine, refute.] A questioning or cross-examination (as, the Socratic *elenchus*, Socrates's method of refutation by questioning an opponent); hence, a logical refutation; an argument which refutes another argument by proving the contrary of its conclusion; also, a false refutation; a sophistical argument.—**e-len'-chic** (-kik), *a.*—**e-len-c-tic** (ē-lengk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*, < *ἐλέγχειν*.] Of, pertaining to, or engaged in cross-examining; also, of,



Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

pertaining to, or constituting an *elenchus* or refutation; refutatory.

el-e-phant (el'ē-fant), *n.*; pl. *elephants*, sometimes (esp. collectively) *elephant*. [L. *elephantus*, also *elephas* (*elephant*), < Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ*-), elephant, ivory.] Any of the large five-toed mammals, with long prehensile trunk or proboscis and long tusks of ivory, constituting the genus *Elephas*, comprising two existing species, *E. indicus*, of India and neighboring regions, with comparatively small ears (see cut in preceding column), and *E. africanus*, of Africa, with large, flapping ears (cf. *mammoth*, *n.*); also, fig., a burdensome or perplexing possession (as, to have an *elephant* on one's hands).

—**white elephant**.

See under *white*, *a.*

el-e-phan-ti-a-sis (el'ē-fan-tī'ā-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐλεφαντίασις*, < *ἐλέφας*, *E. elephant*.] In *pathol.*, a chronic disease, due to lymphatic obstruction, characterized by enormous enlargement of the parts affected and hardening and fissuring of the skin, which becomes like an elephant's hide.

el-e-phantine (el'ē-fan'tin or -tin), *a.* [L. *elephantinus*, < Gr. *ἐλεφάντινος*.] Pertaining to or resembling an elephant; hence, huge; great; ponderous; clumsy.

el-e-phant's-ear (el'ē-fants-ēr), *n.* A large-leaved foliage-plant. See *caladium*.

el-e-phant's-foot (el'ē-fants-fūt), *n.* A South African plant, *Testudinaria elephantipes*, having a large stem with a rough exterior and a fleshy edible interior.

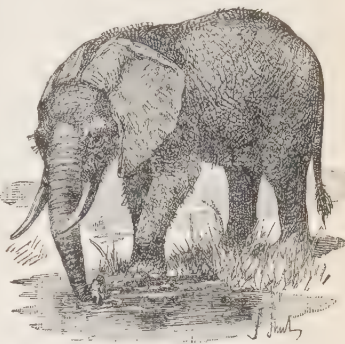
el-e-phant-shrew (el'ē-fant-shrō), *n.* Any of the small, leaping, mouse-like insectivorous animals of the family *Macroscelidæ*, of Africa, which have a long snout suggesting the proboscis of an elephant.

El-eu-sin-i-a (el-ū-sin'i-ä), *n.* pl. [L., < Gr. *Ἐλευσινία*, < *Ἐλευσίς*, Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous mysteries and festival celebrated at Eleusis and elsewhere in ancient Greece, in honor of Demeter (Ceres).—**El-eu-sin'i-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Eleusis, in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries (certain religious mysteries, in honor of Demeter (Ceres), which originated there, celebrated esp. in Attica).

El-eu-the-ri-a (el-ū-thē'ri-ä), *n.* pl. [L., < Gr. *Ἐλευθέρια*, pl., < *ἐλευθερος*, free.] The feast of liberty, an ancient Greek festival celebrated at Plataea in commemoration of the great victory won there by the Greeks over the Persians in 479 B.C.

e-leu-the-ro-ma-ni-a (e-lū'thē-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλευθερος*, free, + *μανία*, *E. mania*.] A mad zeal for freedom.—**e-leu'thē-ro-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.*

el-e-vate (el'ē-vāt), *v. t.*; -vated, -vating. [L. *elevatus*, pp. of *elevare*, < *e*, out of, + *levare*, lighten, lift, raise, < *levis*, light.] To lighten†; also, to move or raise from a lower to a higher place or position; hold up to view, as the host and chalice in the service of the mass; raise (the voice); direct upward, as the eyes; raise in rank or status; raise morally or intellectually; elate or exhilarate; intoxicate slightly (colloq.).—**el'e-vate**, *a.* Elevated; as, "An imperial city . . . With towers and temples proudly *elevate* On seven small hills" (Milton's "Paradise Regained," iv. 34). [Now poetic.]—**el'e-vat-ed** (-vā-ted), *p. a.* Raised up; raised above the ground or the general level; high; lofty; exalted in character or style.



African Elephant (*Elephas africanus*).



Elephant shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

el-e-va-tion (el-ē-vā'shən), *n.* [L. *elevatio*(*n*-).] The act of elevating, or the state of being elevated; specif., the lifting up of the host and chalice in the service of the mass; also, an elevated place; an eminence; also, the height to which anything is elevated; the angle at which anything, as a gun, is raised above a horizontal direction; a particular height above a given level; also, height or loftiness; grandeur or dignity; nobleness; in *arch.*, etc., a drawing or design which represents an object or structure as being projected geometrically on a vertical plane, esp. one showing the exterior as seen from the front or the side; in *astron.*, etc., altitude.

el-e-va-tor (el'ē-vā-tōr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which elevates; a mechanical device for raising articles; a building for storing grain, the grain being handled by means of mechanical elevating and conveying devices ('grain-elevator'); a moving platform or cage for conveying goods, persons, etc., from one level to another, as in a building; a hinged horizontal plane on an aeroplane, etc., used to control the longitudinal inclination; in *anat.*, a muscle that raises a part of the body; in *surg.*, an instrument for raising a depressed part.—**el'e-va-to-ry** (vā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving to elevate.

e-lev-en (ē-lev'n). [AS. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, = D. *elf* = G. *elf* = Icel. *ellífu* = Goth. *ainlif*, eleven; from the Teut. stem represented by E. *one*, with a termination occurring also in E. *twelve*.] **I.** *a.* One more than ten. **II.** *n.* A number composed of eleven units, or a symbol, as 11 or xi, representing it; a set of eleven persons or things, as a football or cricket team.—**e-lev'enth**, *a.* [AS. *endlyfta*.] Next after the tenth; also, being one of eleven equal parts.—**the eleventh hour**, *fig.*, the last possible hour for doing something; the time just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard (Mat. xx. 1-16).—**e-lev'enth**, *n.* The eleventh member of a series; also, an eleventh part.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [AS. *ælf* = Icel. *álfr*, *elf*, = G. *alp*, nightmare, incubus.] One of a class of imaginary beings with magical powers, given to capricious interference in human affairs, and usually imagined to be diminutive beings in human form; a sprite; a fairy; also, a mischievous, tricky, or spiteful person; a knave or rogue; also, a diminutive being, as a dwarf or a small child.—**elf**, *v. t.* To tangle (the hair), as in elf-locks. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 3. 10.—**elf=child**, *n.* A changeling.—**elf'in**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to elves; elf-like. **II.** *n.* An elf.—**elf'ish**, *a.* Elf-like (as, "Thou strange and *elfish* child, whence didst thou come?" Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," vi.); elfin; mischievous; spiteful.—**elf'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**elf'ish-ness**, *n.*—**elf'land** (-land), *n.* The land of the elves; fairyland: as, "the horns of *Elfland* faintly blowing" (Tennyson's "Princess," iv.).—**elf'=lock**, *n.* A lock of hair tangled as if by elves. See Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 4. 90.

e-li-cit (ē-lis'it), *v. t.* [L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elicere*, < *e*, out of, + *lacere*, entice.] To draw or bring out or forth; educate; evoke: as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* information by interrogation; to *elicit* applause or approval.—**e-li-ci-ta-tion** (ē-lis-i-tā'shən), *n.*—**e-li'ci-tor**, *n.*

e-lide (ē-lid'), *v. t.*; *elided*, *eliding*. [L. *elidere* (pp. *elidus*), < *e*, out of, + *ludere*, hurt by striking.] To crush† or destroy†; also, to suppress, or pass over in silence; specif., to omit, or slur over, in pronunciation (a vowel or syllable); in *law*, to annul or quash.

el-i-gi-ble (el'i-jī-bl). [F. *éligible*, < L. *eligere*, pick out, choose: see *elect*.] **I.** *a.* Fit or proper to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable; specif., legally qualified, as for an office. **II.** *n.* A person or thing that is eligible: as, "Beautiful, accomplished, and an heiress, she had, of course, all the *eligibles* and non-eligibles of the other sex sighing at her feet" (Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xv.).—**el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *el'i-gi-ble-ness*, *n.*—**el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

e-lim-i-nate (ē-lim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -*nated*, -*nating*. [L. *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors, < *e*, out of, + *limen*, threshold.] To thrust out of doors (obs. or archaic); hence, to expel; remove; get rid of; sometimes, to omit as irrelevant or unimportant; ignore; in *math.*, to remove (a quantity) from an equation.—**e-lim-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*

The act of eliminating, or the state of being eliminated; expulsion; removal.—**e-lim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to eliminate.—**e-lim'i-na-tor** (-nā-tōr), *n.*

el-i-quate (el'i-kwāt), *v. t.*; -*quoted*, -*quating*. [L. *eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, < *e*, out of, + *liquare*, melt.] To separate (metal, etc.) by fusion.—**el-i-qua'tion** (-kwā'shən), *n.*

e-li-sion (ē-liz'hən), *n.* [L. *elisiō*(*n*-), < *elidere*: see *elide*.] A suppressing or omitting; the suppression of a vowel, syllable, or any part of a word, as for euphony or meter; often, as in poetry, the cutting off of a vowel at the end of one word when the next word begins with a vowel.

e-li-sor (ē-lī'zōr or el'i-zōr), *n.* [OF. *elisour*, < *élire* (F. *élire*), choose, < L. *eligere*: see *elect*.] In *law*, a person appointed in certain cases to return a panel of jurors, serve a writ, etc.

ē-lite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [F., < *élire*, choose: see *elisor*.] The choice or best part, as of a body or class of persons; [*cap.*] the active army of Switzerland.

e-lix-ir (ē-lik'sēr), *n.* [ML. *elixir*, < Ar. *el*, *al*, the, + *iksīr*, philosophers' stone, prob. < Gr. *ἐξήριον*, a drying powder for wounds, < *ἐξηρός*, dry.] An alchemic preparation for transmuting base metals into gold, or for prolonging life ('elixir vitæ,' or 'elixir of life'); hence, a sovereign remedy; also, a strong extract or tincture†; *fig.*, the quintessence or absolute embodiment of anything; in *phar.*, a tincture with more than one base, or some similar compound medicine; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened alcoholic liquid containing medicinal agents, or for use as a vehicle for such agents.

E-liz-a-be-than (ē-liz-ə-bē'than or ē-liz'ə-beth-an). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth, queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or her period: as, *Elizabethan* architecture (later perpendicular or Tudor architecture, characterized by a combination of features of late Gothic and degenerate Italian styles). **II.** *n.* Elizabethan Architecture. — Hargrave Hall, England.

One who lived in England during the Elizabethan period, esp. a poet or dramatist.

elk (elk), *n.*; pl. *elks* or (esp. collectively) *elk*. [ME. *elke*: cf. AS. *elch*, *elh*, G. *elch*, Icel. *elgr*, also L. *alces*, Gr. *ἄλκη*, *elk*.] The largest existing European and Asiatic deer, *Alces machilis*, the male of which has large palmate antlers (cf. *moose*); in America, the wapiti.

ell¹ (el), *n.*

[AS. *eln* = D. *el* = G. *elle* = Icel. *alín* = Goth. *aleina*, *ell*; orig. meaning 'arm,' 'fore-arm' (see *elbow*), and akin to L. *ulna*, Gr. *ὐλένη*.] A measure of length, now little used, varying in different countries: in England equivalent to 45 inches.



Elizabethan Architecture. — Hargrave Hall, England.



European Elk (*Alces machilis*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ell², el (el), *n.* The letter L, l; something shaped like an L; an extension to a building, at right angles to one end. See *L²*.

el-lipse (e-lips'), *n.* [= F. *ellipse*, < L. *ellipsis*: see *el-lipsts*.] In *gram.*, ellipsis; in *geom.*, a plane closed curve such that the sum of the distances of each point in it from two fixed points (foci) is constant.

el-lip-sis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, ellipsis, ellipse, < *ἐλλείπειν*, leave in, leave out, fall short, < *ἐν*, in, + *λείπειν*, leave: cf. *ellipse*.] In *gram.*, the omission from a sentence of a word or words needed to complete the construction or the sense; in *printing*, a mark or marks, as —, . . ., or * * *, to indicate an omission or suppression of letters or words; in *geom.*, an ellipset.

el-lip-so-graph (e-lip'sō-grāf), *n.* [See *ellipse* and *-graph*.] An instrument for describing ellipses.

el-lip-soid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [See *ellipse* and *-oid*.] In *geom.*, a solid figure all plane sections of which through one axis are ellipses and all other plane sections ellipses or circles. — **el-lip-soi-dal** (el-lip'soi'dāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipsoid.

el-lip-tic, el-lip-ti-cal (e-lip'tik, -ti-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, defective, elliptic, < *ἐλλείπειν*: see *ellipsis*.] Pertaining to or marked by grammatical ellipsis; also, pertaining to or having the form of an ellipse. — **el-lip'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **el-lip-ti-ci-ty** (el-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle.

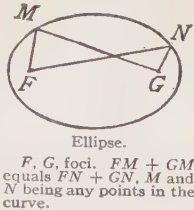
elm (elm), *n.* [AS. *elm*, akin to Icel. *álmr* and L. *ulmus*, elm.] Any of the trees of the genus *Ulmus*, as *U. campestris* ('English elm'), *U. americana* ('white elm'), *U. fulva* ('slippery-elm'), etc., some of which are widely cultivated for shade and ornament; the wood of such a tree. — **elm-en** (el'men), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elm. [Archaic or prov. Eng.] — **elm'y**, *a.* Abounding in or consisting of elms.

el-o-cu-tion (el-ō-kū'shən), *n.* [L. *elocutio* (-n-), < *eloqui*, speak out: see *eloquent*.] Effective utterance or expression†; eloquence† or oratory†; in general, speech† (as, "Best of fruits . . . Whose taste . . . Gave elocution to the mute": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 748); now, manner of speaking or utterance with reference to delivery, pronunciation, gesture, etc., esp. in public speaking or reading; the art of public speaking. — **el-o-cu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution. — **el-o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.* One versed in the art of elocution; one who gives public recitations or readings.

é-loge (ā-lozh), *n.* [F.] A eulogy; a funeral oration.

E-lo-him (e-lō'him or -hēm, or el'ō-him), *n.* [Heb. *elōhīm*, pl. of *elōah*, god.] A name of God, frequent in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. — **E-lo-hist** (e-lō'hist or el'ō-hist), *n.* The writer (or writers) of certain parts of the Hebrew text of the Hexateuch in which God is spoken of as *Elohim* instead of *Yahweh* (Jehovah). See *Yahwist*. — **El-o-his-tic** (el-ō-his'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Elohist; characterized by the use of *Elohim* instead of *Yahweh* (Jehovah).

e-loin, e-loign (ē-loin'), *v. t.* [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloignier*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *longe*, long, far: cf. *elongate*.] To remove to a distance; also, to carry off; specif., in *law*, to remove



White Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

out of legal jurisdiction, or conceal, as goods liable to distress.

e-lon-gate (ē-lōng'gāt or ē'lōng-), *v.*; -gated, -gating. [LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*, remove, prolong, < L. *e*, out of, + *longe*, long, far, *longus*, long.] **I. tr.** To remove to a distance†; also, to draw out to greater length; lengthen; extend. **II. intr.** To recede, as a planet (apparently) from the sun (see *elongation*); also, to increase in length; be comparatively long. — **e-lon'gate**, *a.* Elongated; in *bot.* and *zool.*, comparatively or disproportionately long. — **e-lon-ga-tion** (ē-lōng-gā'shən), *n.* The act of elongating, or the state of being elongated; also, that which is elongated; an elongated part; an extension; in *astron.*, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary.

e-lope (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; *eloped, eloping*. [AF. *aloper*: cf. D. *ontloopen* (= G. *entlaufen*), run away, elope.] To run away from one's spouse with a paramour; also, to run away from home with a lover (whether with the expectation of marrying or not); in general, to run away from one's place or duty; abscond; escape. — **e-lope'ment**, *n.* — **e-lop-er** (ē-lō'pēr), *n.*

elo-o-quence (el'ō-kwēns), *n.* The quality of being eloquent; also, the action, practice, or art of using language with fluency, power, and aptness; also, eloquent language or discourse (as, a flow of eloquence).

elo-o-quent (el'ō-kwēnt), *a.* [OF. *eloquent* (F. *éloquent*), < L. *eloquens* (-ent-), ppr. of *eloqui*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out of, + *loqui*, speak.] Having or exercising the power of fluent, forcible, and appropriate speech, as an orator; characterized by forcible and appropriate expression, as a speech; movingly expressive, as looks or gestures. — **el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

else (els), *adv.* [AS. *elles* = OHG. *elles*, *alles*, otherwise, else; akin to Goth. *aljis*, L. *alius*, Gr. *ἄλλος*, other.] In another or a different case, under other circumstances, or otherwise (often preceded by *or*: as, "Strangle her, *els* she sure will strangle thee," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 1. 19; "But speak fair words, or *else* be mute," Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 208); also, in a different manner, respect, time, or place (as, how *else?* when *else?* anywhere *else?*); also (as a quasi-adjective), other than the person or thing mentioned (following the word or words with which it is used: as, somebody *else*; no one *else*; nothing *else*; little *else*); in addition; instead. When used after *somebody*, *no one*, etc., in the possessive case, *else* commonly takes the 's (as, *somebody else's* book; *no one else's* business). — **else'-where**, *adv.* Somewhere else; in or to some other place. — **else'whith'er**, *adv.* To some other place. — **else'wise**, *adv.* Otherwise.

e-lu-ci-date (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [LL. *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare*, < L. *e*, out of, + *lucidus*, light, E. *lucid*.] To make lucid or clear; throw light upon; explain: as, "Man's whole life and environment have been laid open and *elucidated*" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," i. 1).

— **e-lu-ci-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.* — **e-lu'ci-da-tive** (-dā-tiv), *a.* Serving to elucidate; explanatory. — **e-lu'ci-da-tor** (-dā-tōr), *n.* — **e-lu'ci-da-to-ry** (-dā-tō-rī), *a.* Elucidative.

e-lude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; *eluded, eluding*. [L. *eludere* (pp. *elusus*), < *e*, out of, + *ludere*, play.] To avoid or escape by dexterity or artifice (as, to *elude* a blow, attack, seizure, pursuit, or pursuer); slip away from; evade (as, to *elude* vigilance, difficulties, requirements, laws, etc.); of things, to continue to be beyond the reach of (observation, inquiry, the inquirer, etc.); baffle. — **e-lud-er** (ē-lū'dēr), *n.* — **e-lud'-ible**, *a.* That may be eluded.

E-lul (e-lōl'), *n.* [Heb.] In the Jewish calendar, the twelfth month (29 days) of the civil year and the sixth of the ecclesiastical year, beginning in August or in the first part of September.

e-lu-sion (ē-lū'zhən), *n.* [ML. *elusio* (-n-).] The act of eluding; evasion.

e-lu-sive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* Tending to elude; dexterously evasive; often, eluding clear perception or complete mental grasp; hard to express or define. — **e-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

e-lu-so-ry (ē-lū'sō-rī), *a.* [ML. *elusorius*.] Elusive.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

e-lu-tri-ate (ē-lū'trī-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *elutriatus*, pp. of *elutriare*, wash out, decant, < *eluere*: see *eluvium*.] To purify by washing and straining or decanting; separate the light and heavy particles of by washing. — **e-lu-tri-a-tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* — **e-lu'tri-a-tor**, *n.* An elutriating apparatus used in the analysis of soils, etc.

e-lu-vi-um (ē-lū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. -via (-vi-ā). [NL., < L. *eluere*, wash out or away, < *e*, out of, + *luere*, wash: cf. *alluvium*.] In *geol.*, a deposit of soil, dust, etc., originating in the place where found through decomposition of rock, or drifted by winds: distinguished from *alluvium*. — **e-lu'-vi-al**, *a.*

elves (elvz), *n.* Plural of *elf*. — **elv-ish**, *a.* Elfish.

E-ly-sian (ē-liz'ian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elysium (as, *Elysian fields*, Elysium); hence, resembling Elysium or what is in Elysium; blissful; delightful.

E-ly-sium (ē-liz'ium), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἠλύσιον (πεδῖον), Elysian (plain or field).] The abode of the blessed after death, according to Greek mythology, conceived of as a place of perfect delight (often called *Elysian fields*); hence, any similarly conceived abode or state of the dead; also, any place or state of perfect happiness.

el-y-trum, el-y-tron (el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. -tra (-trā). [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, cover, sheath, < ἔλβειν, roll round, wrap up.] One of the pair of hardened fore wings of certain insects, as beetles, forming a protective covering for the posterior wings. — **el'y-tral**, *a.*

El-ze-vir (el'zē-vēr or -vēr). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Elzevir (Elzevier, or Elsevier) family of Dutch printers and publishers, active chiefly between 1583 and 1680, and famous for their editions of classics and other works, and esp. for their small editions, which are notable for neatness and beauty; pertaining to the books or editions published by the Elzevirs. **II. n.** A book printed by one of the Elzevir family; also, a style of printing-type with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs (see *type*).

em¹ (em), *n.* The letter M, m; in *printing*, the square of any size of type (orig. the portion of a line occupied by the letter m), used as the unit of measurement for printed matter.

em², 'em (em), *pron.* [Orig. < ME. *hem*, dat. and acc. pl. of *he*, E. *he*, but now regarded as a reduced form of *them*.] Them. [Colloq.]

em- A form of the prefix *en-*, orig. meaning 'in,' 'into,' used before *b*, *m*, and *p*, as in *embank*, *embed*, *embitter*, *embody*, *emmesh*, *empower*, *empurple*.

e-ma-ci-ate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare*, < *e-*, out, + *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean.] To make lean by a gradual wasting away of flesh. — **e-ma'ci-ate**, *a.* Emaciated. [Now poetic.] — **e-ma-ci-a-tion** (-si-ā'shən), *n.*

em-a-nant (em'a-nānt), *a.* Emanating; issuing as from a source.

em-a-nate (em'a-nāt), *v. i.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare*, < *e*, out of, + *manare*, flow.] To flow out, issue, or proceed as from a source or origin; come forth; originate. — **em-a-na-tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [LL. *emanatio(n)*.] The act or fact of emanating; also, something that emanates, as a perfume, gaseous product (cf. *radium emanation*, under *radium*), quality, virtue, etc.; an effluence. — **em'a-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Emanating; characterized by emanation. — **em'a-na-to-ri-um** (-nā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -riums or -ria (-ri-ā). A room or place equipped for the therapeutic treatment of patients by means of the radium emanation.

e-man-ci-pate (ē-man'si-pāt), *v. t.*; -pated, -pating. [L. *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, < *e*, out of, + *manicipare*, make over as property, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take.] Orig., in ancient Roman legal use, to free (a child) from the paternal power; hence, in general, to set free from control, esp. from servitude or bondage; liberate; free from restraint of any kind. — **e-man'ci-pate**, *a.* Emancipated: as, "Emancipate From passion's dreams" (Coleridge's "Picture"). [Now chiefly poetic.] — **e-man-ci-pa-tion** (-pā'shən), *n.* [L. *emancipatio(n)*.] The act of emancipating, or the fact of being emancipated; liberation; [cap.] in *Eng. hist.*, the freeing of Roman Catholics from civil disabilities by the act of Parliament passed in 1829 ("Catholic Emancipation Act"). — **Emancipation Proclamation**, in

U. S. hist., the proclamation by which, on Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln declared free all persons held as slaves within any State or part of a State then in armed rebellion. — **e-man'ci-pa-tive** (-pā-tiv), *a.* Serving to emancipate. — **e-man'ci-pa-tor** (-pā-tōr), *n.* — **e-man'ci-pa-to-ry** (-pā-tō-ri), *a.* Emancipative.

e-mar-gi-nate, e-mar-gi-nat-ed (ē-mār'ji-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [L. *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare*, deprive of the edge, < *e*, out of, + *margo*, E. *margin*.] Notched at the margin; in *bot.*, notched at the apex, as a petal or leaf. — **e-mar-gi-na-tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* Emarginate condition; also, a notch at the margin; a notch at the apex, as of a petal or leaf.



Emarginate Leaves and Petals.
a, a, emarginations.

e-mas-cu-late (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, < *e*, out of, + *masculus*, E. *male*.] To deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; hence, to deprive of strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; specif., to destroy the force of (a book, etc.), as by undue expurgation or injudicious editing. — **e-mas'cu-late** (-lāt), *a.* Emasculated; unmanned; effeminate. — **e-mas-cu-la-tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* — **e-mas'cu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending to emasculate. — **e-mas'cu-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), *n.* — **e-mas'cu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Emasculative.

em-balm (em-bām'), *v. t.* [OF. F. *embaumer*, < *em-* (< L. *in*, in) + *baume*, E. *balm*.] To treat (a dead body) with balsams, spices, etc., (or now usually) with drugs or chemicals, in order to preserve from decay; hence, to preserve from oblivion; keep in memory; also, to impart a balmy fragrance to, or fill with sweet scent (as, "Here eglantine embalm'd the air": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 12). — **em-balm'er**, *n.* — **em-balm'ment**, *n.*

em-bank (em-bāngk'), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To inclose, confine, or protect with a bank, mound, dike, or the like. — **em-bank'ment**, *n.* The act of embanking, or the state of being embanked; also, a bank, mound, dike, or the like, raised to hold back water, carry a roadway, etc.

em-bar-ca-tion (em-bār-kā'shən), *n.* See *embarkation*.

em-bar-go (em-bār-gō), *n.*; pl. -goes (-gōz). [Sp., < *embargar*, arrest, restrain, seize, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barra*, E. *bar*, *n.*] An order of a government prohibiting the movement of merchant vessels from or into its ports; hence, any restriction imposed upon commerce by law; fig., a restraint or hindrance (as, "She wanted to talk, but there seemed an embargo on every subject": Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," xliii.); a prohibition. — **em-bar'go**, *v. t.*; -goed, -going. To lay an embargo on; also, to seize or requisition (ships, etc.) for the service of the state.

em-bark (em-bārk'), *v.* [F. *embarquer*, < *em-* (< L. *in*, in) + *barque*, E. *bark*.] **I. tr.** To put or receive on board a ship; hence, to involve (a person) in an enterprise; venture or invest (money, etc.) in an enterprise. **II. intr.** To board a ship, as for a voyage; hence, to engage in an enterprise, business, etc. — **em-bar-ka'tion** (-bār-kā'shən), **em-bark'ment**, *n.* The act or process of embarking.

em-bar-rass (em-bar'ās), *v. t.* [F. *embarrasser*, < Sp. *embazar* or It. *imbarazzare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barra*, E. *bar*, *n.*] To put obstacles or difficulties in the way of; impede; hamper; also, to beset with financial difficulties; burden with debt; also, to perplex mentally; confuse; disconcert; abash; also, to render difficult or intricate, as a question or problem; complicate. — **em-bar'rass-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **em-bar'rass-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **em-bar'rass-ment**, *n.* The act of embarrassing; embarrassed state; also, that which embarrasses; an impediment or hindrance.

em-bas-sa-dor (em-bas'ā-dōr), *n.* See *ambassador*.

em-bas-sage (em'bā-sāj), *n.* The mission or service of an ambassador; a message; a body of persons sent on a mission, as to a sovereign. [Archaic.]

em-bas-sy (em'bā-si), *n.*; pl. -sies (-siz). [See *ambassy*.] The function or office of an ambassador; also, the sending of ambassadors; also, the message or charge intrusted to an ambassador (as, "Lastly came Ariel . . . Who bears all fairy embassies afar": Hood's "Midsummer Fairies," ix.); also, a body of persons intrusted with a mission to a

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

sovereign or government; an ambassador and his retinue; also, the official residence of an ambassador.



em-bat-tle¹ (em-bat'le), *v. t.*; -tled, -tling. [OF. *F. embatailler*, < *em-* (< *L. in*, *in*) + *bataille*, *E. battle*¹, *n.*] To arrange in order of battle; prepare for battle; arm; also, to fortify (a town, etc.).

em-bat-tle² (em-bat'le), *v. t.*; -tled, -tling. [See *em-* and *battle*².] To furnish with battlements; hence, to form with square indentations: chiefly in *embattled*, *p. a.*—**em-bat'tle-ment**, *n.* A battlement.



Em battled Molding. — Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

em-bay (em-bā'), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To put or force (a vessel) into a bay; detain within a bay; also, to inclose in or as in a bay; surround or envelop.—**em-bay'ment**, *n.* The act of embaying; the formation of a portion of water or coast into a bay; a bay or bay-like recess.

em-bed (em-bed'), *v. t.*; -bedded, -bedding. [See *em-*.] To fix or inclose in a surrounding mass; also, to lay in or as in a bed.—**em-bed'ment**, *n.*

em-bel-ish (em-bel'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *F. embellir* (*embelliss-*), < *em-* (< *L. in*, *in*) + *bel*, handsome, fine: see *beau*.] To beautify by or as by ornamentation; ornament; adorn; also, to enhance (a statement or narrative) with fictitious additions; embroider.—**em-bel'ish-er**, *n.*—**em-bel'ish-ment**, *n.* The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished; ornamentation; also, that which embellishes; an ornament or decoration; also, a fictitious addition, as in a statement.

em-ber¹ (em'bër), *n.* [AS. *æmerge* = Icel. *eimyrja*.] A small live coal, brand of wood, etc.; *pl.*, the smoldering remains of a fire (often fig.): as, "O joy! that in our *embers* Is something that doth live," Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," ix.).

em-ber² (em'bër), *n.* [AS. *ymbren*, appar. < *ymbryne*, circuit, course, < *ymb*, around, + *ryne*, a running.] A quarterly season of fasting and prayer (the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13) observed in the Roman Catholic and other Western churches: only in composition, as in *ember-day*, *ember-eve*, *ember-week*, *embertide*.

em-ber=goose (em'bër-gös), *n.* [From Scand.] The common loon, or great northern diver.

em-bez-zle (em-bez'le), *v. t.*; -zled, -zling. [AF. *embeseiller*, < *em-* (< *L. in*, *in*) + OF. *besillier*, maltreat, destroy, dissipate.] To make away with; also, to squander; dissipate; also, to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as money intrusted to one's care.—**em-bez'zle-ment**, *n.*—**em-bez'zler**, *n.*

em-bi-ot-o-cid (em-bi-ot'ō-sid), *n.* [NL. *Embiotocidæ*, *pl.*, < Gr. *ἐμβιος*, in life (< *ἐν*, *in*, + *βιος*, life), + *τίκτειν*, bring forth.] Any fish of the acanthopterygian family *Embiotocidæ*, chiefly of the shallow waters of the Pacific coast of North America, notable for being viviparous.

em-bit-ter (em-bit'ër), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To make bitter or more bitter (often fig.); render distressful or unhappy, as one's life; make hostile, or more violent or malignant, as persons or feelings.—**em-bit'ter-ment**, *n.*

em-blaze¹ (em-blāz'), *v. t.*; -blazed, -blazing. [See *em-*.] To blaze or blazon heraldically; emblazon.

em-blaze² (em-blāz'), *v. t.*; -blazed, -blazing. [See *em-*.] To set ablaze; cause to blaze, glow, or shine.

em-bla-zon (em-blā'zon), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To portray or inscribe on or as on a heraldic shield; also, to adorn with heraldic devices; hence, to embellish or decorate; also, to proclaim; celebrate or extol.—**em-bla'zon-er**, *n.*—**em-bla'zon-ment**, *n.* The act of emblazoning; that which is emblazoned.—**em-bla'zon-ry**, *n.* The act or art of emblazoning; heraldic decoration; hence, brilliant representation or embellishment.

em-blem (em'blem), *n.* [L. *emblemata*, inlaid work, ornamentation, < Gr. *ἐμβλημα*, an insertion, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw

in, < *ἐν*, *in*, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] An inlaid ornament† or inlaid work† (as, "The ground, more colour'd than with stone Of costliest *emblem*"; Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 703); also, an allegorical drawing or picture, often with explanatory writing; a fable or allegory capable of being expressed pictorially; also, an object, or a representation of it, symbolizing a quality, state, class of persons, etc.; a symbol; also, an object used symbolically as the distinctive badge of a person, family, nation, etc.—**em'blem**, *v. t.* To emblemize.—**em-blem-at'ic** (-ble-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or serving as an emblem; symbolic; typical. Also **em-blem-at'i-cal**.—**em-blem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**em-blem'a-tist** (-a-tist), *n.* A designer, maker, or user of emblems.—**em-blem'a-tize**, *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. To serve as an emblem of; represent by an emblem; symbolize.

em-ble-ments (em'ble-ments), *n. pl.* [OF. *emblaement*, < *emblaer* (*F. emblaver*), < ML. *imbladare*, sow with grain, < *L. in*, *in*, + ML. *bladum*, grain.] In law, the products or profits of land which has been sown or planted.

em-bod-i-ment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* The act of embodying; the state or fact of being embodied; also, something embodied; that in which something is embodied; an incarnation. **em-bod-y** (em-bod'i), *v.*; -bodied, -bodying. [See *em-*.] *I. tr.* To invest with a body, as a spirit; incarnate; make corporeal; also, to give a concrete form to; express or exemplify (ideas, etc.) in concrete form; also, to collect into or include in a body; organize; incorporate; also, to embrace or comprise. *II. intr.* To unite in a body.

em-bog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; -bogged, -boggling. [See *em-*.] To cause to stick in a bog.

em-bold-en (em-bōl'dn), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To make bold or more bold; hearten or encourage.—**em-bold-en-er**, *n.*

em-boi-ic (em-bō'ik), *a.* [See *emboilus*.] Inserted; intercalated; in *pathol.*, pertaining to an embolus or to embolism.

em-bo-lism (em'bō-lizm), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, < Gr. *ἐμβόλη*, throw in: see *emblem*.] Intercalation, as of a day in a year; a period of time intercalated; in *pathol.*, the occlusion of a blood-vessel by an embolus.—**em-bo-lis'mic** (-liz'mik), *a.*

em-bo-lus (em'bō-lus), *n.*; *pl.* -li (-li). [L. *embolus*, piston, < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, peg, stopper, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in: see *emblem*.] Something inserted, as a piston or a wedge; in *pathol.*, a clot of fibrin, a globule of fat, or the like, carried by the blood-current and lodged in a blood-vessel so as to obstruct the circulation.

em-bon-point (ōn-bōn-pwān), *n.* [F., < *en bon point*, in good condition.] Plumpness; stoutness; corpulence.

em-bor-der (em-bōr'dër), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To furnish with or form into a border. [Obs. or archaic.]

em-bos-om (em-büz'gm), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To take into or hold in the bosom; embrace; cherish; foster; also, to infold, envelop, or inclose (as, "the masses of noble wood *embosoming* the villages": Kingsley's "Yeast," iii.).

em-boss¹ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *bos*, *bois*, wood, also *E. ambush*.] To shelter in a wood or thicket; also, to drive (a hunted animal) to exhaustion; cause to foam at the mouth; cover with foam (obs. or archaic).

em-boss² (em-bos' or -bōs'), *v. t.* [See *em-* and *boss*².] To cause to bulge out; make protuberant; cover or stud with protuberances; specif., to raise or represent in relief; also, to fashion relief work upon; also, to ornament with or as with bosses; decorate.—**em-boss'er**, *n.*—**em-boss'ment**, *n.* The act of embossing; also, a bulging or protuberance; also, an embossed ornament; embossed ornamentation.

em-bou-chure (ōn-bō-shür), *n.* [F., < *emboucher*, put to the mouth, discharge by a mouth or outlet, < *em-* (< *L. in*, *in*) + *bouche*, mouth, < *L. bucca*, cheek, mouth.] The mouth of a river, etc.; hence, the opening out of a valley into a plain; also, a mouthpiece, as of a wind-instrument; the adjustment of a player's mouth to such a mouthpiece.

em-bow (em-bō'), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To bend or curve into the form of a bow; arch or vault. [Archaic.]

em-bow-el (em-bou'el), *v. t.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling. [See *em-*.] To inclose in the bowels or innermost recesses; also, to disembowel.

em-bow-er (em-bou'ër), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To shelter in or as in a bow; cover or surround with foliage: as, a house *embowered* among trees.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

em-brace¹ (em-brās'), *v. t.*; -braced, -bracing. [OF. *F. embraser*, set on fire, inflame, < *em-* (< *L. in, in*) + *brase* (*F. braise*), live coals: see *braise*.] In *law*, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or a jury.

em-brace² (em-brās'), *v.*; -braced, -bracing. [OF. *embracier* (*F. embrasser*), < *ML. imbrachiare*, < *L. in, in*, + *brachium*, arm.] **I. tr.** To take or clasp in the arms; press to the bosom; hug; hence, to take or receive gladly or eagerly; accept willingly; avail one's self of (an opportunity, etc.); also, to adopt (a profession, a religion, etc.); also, to undertake; also, to accept with resignation; submit to (adverse fortune, etc.); also, to encircle as if with arms (as, "You'll see your Rome embraced with fire": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," v. 2. 7); surround; inclose; hence, to include, contain, or comprise (as, a subject embracing many topics); also, to take in with the eye or the mind. **II. intr.** To join in an embrace.—**em-brace**'², *n.* The act of embracing; a clasping in the arms.—**em-brace**'*a-ble*, *a.*—**em-brace**'*ment*, *n.*

em-bracer¹, **em-brace-or** (em-brā'sēr, -sōr), *n.* [OF. *embraseur*, < *embraser*: see *embrace*¹.] In *law*, one who attempts to influence a jury, etc., by any corrupt means.

em-bracer² (em-brā'sēr), *n.* One who embraces, as in the arms.

em-bracer-y (em-brā'sēr-i), *n.* In *law*, the offense of an embracer. See *embracer*¹.

em-branch-ment (em-brānch'mēt), *n.* [See *em-*.] A branching or ramification; also, a branch.

em-bran-gle (em-brang'gl), *v. t.*; -gled, -gling. [See *em-* and *brangle*.] To confuse; entangle; embroil.—**em-bran'gle-ment**, *n.*

em-bra-sure (em-brā'zhūr), *n.* [*F. embrasure*, < *embraser*, *ébraser*, to splay (an opening).] In *arch.*, an enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, at the inside face of the wall, by means of splayed sides; in *fort.*, an opening in a wall or parapet through which a gun may be fired, constructed with sides which flare outward; a loophole, crenel, or the like.

em-bro-cate (em'brō-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [*ML. embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocare*, < *LL. embrocha*, < *Gr. ἐμβροχῆ*, lotion, < *ἐμβρέχειν*, steep, foment, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρέχειν*, wet.] To moisten and rub with a liniment or lotion.—**em-bro-ca'tion** (-kā'shŏn), *n.* The act of embrocating a bruised or diseased part of the body; also, the liquid used for this; a liniment or lotion.

em-bro-glio (em-brō'lyō), *n.* Erroneous form of *imbroglio*.
em-broi-der (em-broi'dēr), *v. t.* [Appar. < *em-* + *broider*: cf. OF. *embroder*.] To decorate with ornamental needlework; execute (ornamentation) with the needle; fig., to adorn; embellish rhetorically, esp. with fictitious additions.—**em-broi'der-er**, *n.*—**em-broi'der-y**, *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). The act of embroidering; also, embroidered work or ornamentation; fig., embellishment.

em-broil (em-broil'), *v. t.* [*F. embrouiller*, < *em-* (< *L. in, in*) + *brouiller*, *E. broil*¹.] To throw into a state of confusion; confuse; complicate; also, to bring into a state of discord; involve in contention or strife (as, "He has used all his efforts to render me uncomfortable, and embroil me with others": Marryat's "Peter Simple," lxii).—**em-broil'er**, *n.*—**em-broil'ment**, *n.*

em-brown (em-broun'), *v. t.* or *i.* [See *em-*.] To make or become brown or dark.

em-brue (em-brō'), *v. t.* Same as *imbrue*.

em-brute (em-brōt'), etc. Same as *imbrute*, etc.

em-bryo (em'bri-ō). [*NL. embryon*, < *Gr. ἐμβρυον*, embryo, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρέειν*, swell.] **I. n.**; pl. -os (-ōz). An organism in the earlier stages of its development, as before emergence from the egg; among mammals and other viviparous animals, a young animal during its earlier stages within the mother's body (cf. *fetus*); fig., the beginning or rudimentary stage of anything; in *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. **II. a.** Being in the first or rudimentary stage of development; undeveloped; immature.—**em'bryo-o-gen'e-sis** (-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Embryogeny.—**em'bryo-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*—**em-bryo-og'e-ny** (-oj'e-ni), *n.* [See *-geny*.] The formation and development of the embryo, as a subject of scientific study.—**em'bryo-o-gen'ic**, *a.*

—**em-bryo-ol'o-gy** (-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science of the embryo, its genesis, development, etc.—**em'bryo-o-log'ic**, **em'bryo-o-log'i-cal** (-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**em-bryo-ol'o-gist**, *n.*—**em'bryo-o-nal** (-ō-nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo; embryonic.—**em-bryo-n'ic** (-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or in the state of an embryo; rudimentary; undeveloped.—**em-bryo-on'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**em'bryo-o-sac** (-ō-sak), *n.* In *bot.*, the megaspore of a seed-bearing plant, being situated within the ovule, giving rise to the endosperm or supposed female prothallium, and forming the cell in which the embryo is developed.

e-meer (e-mēr'), *n.* See *emir*.

e-mend (ē-mend'), *v. t.* [*L. emendare* (pp. *emendatus*), < *e*, out of, + *mendum*, menda, fault, error: cf. *amend*.] To free from faults or errors; correct; now, usually, to amend (a text) by removing errors.—**e-mend'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being emended.—**e-men-date** (ē-men-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [*L. emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*.] To emend (a text).—**e-men-da-tion** (ē-men-dā'shŏn or em-en-), *n.* [*L. emendatio(n)-*.] The act of emending, or the fact of being emended; a correction, as in a text.—**e'men-da-tor**, *n.* One who emends; esp., one who subjects a text to emendation.—**e-men-da-to-ry** (ē-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to emend; also, of or pertaining to emendation.—**e-mend'er**, *n.*
em-e-rald (em'e-rāld). [*OF. esmeralde* (*F. émeraude*), < *L. smaragdus*, < *Gr. σμάραγδος*, a green precious stone.] **I. n.** A green variety of beryl, used as a gem when transparent; hence, its characteristic color, a clear, deep green; also, a printing-type (6½ point) of a size between nonpareil and minion (Eng.). **II. a.** Of a clear, deep green color.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure.—**em'e-rald-green**', *a.* and *n.*

e-merge (ē-mér'), *v. i.*; emerged, emerging. [*L. emergere* (pp. *emersus*), < *e*, out of, + *mergere*, dip, *E. merge*.] To rise or come forth from, or as from, water or other liquid; also, to come forth into view or notice, as from concealment or obscurity; issue; also, to come up or arise, as a question or difficulty.—**e-mer-gence** (ē-mér'jens), *n.* The act or fact of emerging; also, something that emerges; an outgrowth, as a prickle, on the surface of an organ; sometimes, an emergency.—**e-mer'gen-cy** (-jen-si), *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz). Emergence; also, an unforeseen occurrence; a sudden and urgent occasion for action; an exigency.—**e-mer'gent**, *a.* Emerging; rising from a liquid or other surrounding medium; coming into view or notice; issuing; arising casually or unexpectedly; hence, calling for immediate action; urgent.—**e-mer'gent-ly**, *adv.*

e-mer-i-tus (ē-mér'i-tus). [*L.*, pp. of *emerere*, serve out one's time, < *e*, out of, + *merere*, deserve, serve.] **I. a.** Retired or honorably discharged from active duty because of age, infirmity, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*. **II. n.**; pl. -ti (-tī). One honorably discharged from active service.

em-e-rods (em'e-rodz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids. See 1 Sam. v. 6. [Archaic.]

e-mersed (ē-mērs't'), *a.* [*L. emersus*, pp. of *emergere*: see *emerge*.] Having emerged; in *bot.*, risen or standing out of water, surrounding leaves, etc.—**e-mer-sion** (ē-mēr'shŏn), *n.* The act or fact of emerging; in *astron.*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation.

em-e-ry (em'e-ri), *n.* [*OF. emmery*, *esmeril* (*F. émeri*), < *It. smeriglio*, < *Gr. σμῆρις*, emery.] A granular mineral substance consisting typically of corundum mixed with magnetite or hematite: used in a powdered, crushed, or consolidated form for grinding and polishing.—**em'e-ry-cloth**, *n.* Cloth prepared like emery-paper.—**em'e-ry-pa'per**, *n.* Paper coated with crushed or powdered emery: used for smoothing or polishing metallic surfaces, etc.—**em'e-ry-wheel**, *n.* A wheel for grinding or polishing, consisting mostly of or faced with emery.

em-e-sis (em'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμεσις*, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit, akin to *L. vomere*, *E. vomit*.] In *pathol.*, vomiting.

e-met-ic (ē-met'ik). [*L. emeticus*, < *Gr. ἐμετικός*, < *ἐμεῖν*: see *emesis*.] **I. a.** Inducing vomiting, as a medicinal substance. **II. n.** An emetic medicine or agent.—**em-e-tine** (em'e-tin), *n.* An alkaloid with emetic and other medicinal properties, obtained from *ipecacuanha*.

e-meu (ē'mū), *n.* See *emu*.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʌh, then; y, you;

é-moute (ā-mēt), *n.* [F.] A riot; a popular outbreak.

-emia, -æmia. [NL., also *-hemia, -hæmia*, < Gr. αἷμα, blood.] A noun termination occurring in pathological terms referring to the blood, as in *anemia* or *anæmia*, *hydremia* or *hydræmia*, *hyperemia*, *leucemia*, *tozemia*.

em-i-grant (em'i-grānt), *I. a.* Emigrating. **II. n.** One who emigrates, as from his native country.

em-i-grate (em'i-grāt), *v.*; *-grated, -grating.* [L. *emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, < *e*, out of, + *migrare*, migrate.] **I. intr.** To leave one country or region for the purpose of settling in another; migrate. **II. tr.** To cause to emigrate. — **em-i-gra'tion** (-grā'shən), *n.* [LL. *emigratio*(*n*-).] The act of emigrating; also, a body of emigrants; emigrants collectively. — **em-i-gra'tion-al, a.** — **em'i-gra-tor**, *n.*

é-mi-gré (ā-mē-grā), *n.*; pl. *-grés* (F. -grā). [F., pp. of *émigrer*, < L. *emigrare*: see *emigrate*.] In French use, an emigrant; esp., one of the royalists who became refugees from France during the revolution that began in 1789.

em-i-nence (em'i-nəns), *n.* The state or quality of being eminent; height; a high place or part; a hill or elevation; high station, rank, or repute; distinction; superiority; a superior or unusual degree; [usually *cap.*] in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the title of honor of a cardinal. — **em'i-nen-cy**, *n.* Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

em-i-nent (em'i-nənt), *a.* [L. *eminens* (-ent-), ppr. of *eminere*, stand out, < *e*, out of, + *minere*, project, akin to *minari*, jut out, threaten: see *menace*.] Lofty, or standing out above other things (now rare: as, "upon an high mountain and eminent," Ezek. xvii. 22); projecting (now rare); also, high in station, rank, or repute; distinguished; also, conspicuous, signal, or noteworthy (as, *eminent* services; *eminent* fairness); also, supreme or controlling (as, *eminent* domain: see *domain*). — **em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

e-mir (e-mēr'), *n.* [= *amir*.] An Arabian chieftain or prince; also, a title of honor of the descendants of Mohammed; also, the title of certain Turkish officials.

em-is-sa-ry (em'i-sā-ri). [L. *emissarius*, < *emittere*: see *emit*.] **I. a.** Sent forth, as on a mission; pertaining to one so sent forth. **II. n.; pl. *-ries* (-riz). An agent sent on a mission or errand (as, "I am your grandmother's emissary. She could not come herself": Hardy's "Two on a Tower," xxxv.); often, an agent sent on a mission of a secret nature (commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense); also, an outlet; a channel; a duct.**

e-mis-sion (ē-mish'ən), *n.* [L. *emissio*(*n*-), < *emittere*: see *emit*.] The act of emitting, or the state of being emitted; also, that which is emitted; a discharge; an emanation; an issue, as of bank-notes.

e-mis-sive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* Serving to emit; pertaining to emission. — **em-is-siv-i-ty** (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.*

e-mit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; *emitted, emitting.* [L. *emittere* (pp. *emissus*), < *e*, out of, + *mittere*, send.] To send forth or give out or forth (liquid, light, heat, sound, etc.); discharge; also, to utter, as opinions; issue, as proclamations; issue formally for circulation, as bank-notes. — **e-mit'ter**, *n.*

Em-man-u-el (e-man'ū-ēl), *n.* See *Immanuel*.

em-men-a-gogue (e-men'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνα, menses (< ἐν, in, + μῆν, month), + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἀγεῖν, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

em-mer (em'er), *n.* [G.] Same as *amelcorn*.

em-mesh (e-mesh'), *v. t.* Same as *enmesh*.

em-met (em'et), *n.* [AS. *ēmete*: see *ant*.] An ant: as, "The parsimonious emmet, provident Of future" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 485). [Archaic or prov.]

em-me-tro-pi-a (em-e-trop'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμμετρος, in measure (< ἐν, in, + μέτρον, measure), + ὤψ, eye.] The normal refractive condition of the eye, in which the rays of light are accurately focused on the retina and there is perfect vision. — **em-me-trop'ic** (-trop'ik), *a.*

e-mol-lient (ē-mol'yənt), [L. *emolliens* (-ent-), ppr. of *emollire*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollire*, make soft, < *mollis*, soft.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Having the power of softening or relaxing living tissues, as a medicinal substance; soothing. **II. n.** An emollient medicine or agent.

e-mol-u-ment (ē-mol'ū-mənt), *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, *emolumentum*, < *emoliri*, bring out by effort, < *e*, out of, + *moli*, exert one's self, build: see *demolish*.] Profit arising from office or employment (as, "These men were accustomed,

in addition to the large regular *emoluments* of the office, to exact heavy fees from the prisoners": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.); compensation for services, in the form of salary, fees, or perquisites; also, benefit or advantage†.

e-mo-tion (ē-mō'shən), *n.* [L. *emovere* (pp. *emotus*), move out, stir up, < *e*, out of, + *movere*, E. *move*.] A moving† or agitation† (as, "The winds of Heaven mix for ever With a sweet emotion": Shelley's "Love's Philosophy"); also, a disturbance; also, agitation or disturbance of mind; any agitated or intense state of mind; specif., an affective state of consciousness in which joy, sorrow, fear, hate, or the like, is experienced (distinguished from cognitive and volitional states of consciousness); any of the feelings of joy, sorrow, fear, hate, love, etc. — **e-mo'tion-al, a.** Pertaining to emotion or the emotions; also, appealing to the emotions; also, subject to or easily affected by emotion. — **e-mo'tion-al-ism, n.** Emotional character; appeal to the emotions; tendency to emotion, esp. morbid emotion; expression of emotion. — **e-mo'tion-al-ist, n.** One who appeals to the emotions, esp. unduly; also, one who bases theories of conduct, etc., on the emotions; also, one easily affected by emotion. — **e-mo-tion-al-i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.* Emotional state or quality. — **e-mo'tion-al-ize, v. t.; *-ized, -izing.* To render emotional; treat as a matter of emotion. — **e-mo'tion-al-ly, adv.****

e-mo-tive (ē-mō'tiv), *a.* [L. *emotus*, pp.: see *emotion*.] Characterized by or pertaining to emotion; exciting emotion. — **e-mo'tive-ly, adv.** — **e-mo'tive-ness, e-mo-tiv-i-ty** (ē-mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.*

em-pale (em-pāl'), etc. Same as *impale*, etc.

em-pan-el (em-pan'el), etc. Same as *impanel*, etc.

em-par-a-dise (em-par'a-dis), *v. t.* Same as *imparadise*.

em-pa-thy (em/pa-thi), *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, + παθεῖν, suffer, feel: formed as an equivalent of G. *Empfindung*, lit. 'in-feeling'.] In *psychol.*, mental entrance into the feeling or spirit of a person or thing; appreciative perception or understanding. — **em-path'ic** (-path'ik), *a.*

em-pen-nage (em/pē-nāj), F. *œn-pē-nāzh*), *n.* [F., < *empenner*, feather (an arrow), < *em-* (< L. *in*, in) + *penne*, < L. *penna*, feather.] In *aeronautics*, an equipment of small horizontal stabilizing planes at the tail of an aeroplane or the stern of a dirigible.

em-per-or (em/pēr-qr), *n.* [OF. *empereor* (F. *empereur*), < L. *imperator*, < *imperare*, command: see *empire*.] A commander; also, the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire; in *zool.*, any of various moths, butterflies, birds, etc., notable for their size, color, etc. — **emperor of Japan**, a large chætodont food-fish, *Holocanthus imperator*, of the seas of southern Japan, of oblong form and brilliant coloration. Also called *emperor-fish*. — **em-per-or-ship, n.**



Emperor of Japan.

em-per-y (em/pēr-i), *n.* [OF. *empirie*, var. of *empire*: see *empire*.] Empire; absolute dominion; also, the territory of an emperor. [Now poetic.]

em-pha-sis (em'fā-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphases* (-sēz). [L. *emphas*, < Gr. ἐμφασις, significance, < ἐμφαίνειν, exhibit, indicate, < ἐν, in, + φαίνειν, show.] Special and significant stress of voice laid on particular words or syllables; also, intensity or force of expression, action, etc.; also, stress laid upon, or importance or significance attached to, anything; also, prominence, as of outline. — **em'pha-size** (-siz), *v. t.*; *-sized, -sizing.* To give emphasis to; lay stress upon; stress.

em-phat-ic (em-fat'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐμφατικός, < ἐμφαίνειν: see *emphasis*.] Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis; strongly expressive; also, forcibly significant; strongly marked; striking; also, using emphasis in speech or action. — **em-phat'i-cal-ly, adv.**

em-phy-se-ma (em-fī-sē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμφύσημα, < ἐμφυσᾶν, inflate, < ἐν, in, + φυσᾶν, blow, < φύσα, bellows.]

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

In *pathol.*, abnormal distention of a part with air or other gas.—**em-phy-sem'a-tous** (-sem'a-tus or -sē'ma-tus), *a.*

em-pire (em'pir), *n.* [OF. F. *empire*, < L. *imperium*, a command, right of commanding, authority, sovereignty, realm, < *imperare*, command, < *in*, in, + *parare*, make ready, prepare, order.] Supreme command or authority; esp., supreme power in governing; sovereignty; absolute sway; also, a government under an emperor (as, the first French *empire*, 1804-15; the second French *empire*, 1852-70); also, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom ruled by a single sovereign; an aggregate of states ruled over by an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government.—**Empire Day**, May 24, the anniversary of the day of birth of Queen Victoria (1819-1901), observed throughout the British Empire.—**Empire State**, the State of New York.—**Empire style**, a style developed or in vogue under the first French empire (1804-15): applied esp. to certain characteristic styles of interior decoration, furniture, etc., and of women's dress (implying esp. a high waist-line, with undraped skirts hanging loosely).

em-pir-ic (em-pir'ik), [*L. empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, < *ἐμπειρία*, experience, < *ἐμπειρος*, experienced, < *ἐν*, in, + *πειρά*, trial, experiment.] *I. a.* Empirical. *II. n.* One of a sect of ancient Greek physicians who followed empirical methods; any one who follows an empirical method; also, a quack; a charlatan.—**em-pir'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or guided by experience or experiment; also, dependent upon experience or observation alone, without regard to science or theory, esp. in medical practice; hence, unscientific; charlatanic.—**em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**em-pir'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Empirical method or practice; esp., undue reliance upon experience; unscientific practice; quackery; in *philos.*, the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience.—**em-pir'i-cist** (-sist), *n.*

em-pi-rism (em-pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρος*: see *empiric*.] Empiricism.—**em-pi-ris'tic** (-ris'tik), *a.* Empirical.

em-place (em-plās'), *v. t.*; -placed, -placing. [F. *emplacer*, < *em-* (< L. *in*, in) + *place*: see *place*.] To put in place or position; fix in or on an emplacement.—**em-place'ment**, *n.* [F. *emplacement*.] A putting in place or position; location; in *fort.*, the space, platform, or the like for a gun or battery and its accessories.

em-ploy (em-ploi'), *v. t.* [OF. *employer* (F. *employer*), apply, employ, orig. infold, for *empleier*, var. of *emplier*: see *imply*.] To make use of (an instrument, means, etc.); use; apply; also, to occupy or devote (time, energies, etc.); also, to use the services of (a person); take, have, or keep in one's service; keep busy or at work; also, to infold; include; imply.—**em-ploy'**, *n.* [F. *emploi*.] Employment; service; also, that on which one is employed; an occupation.—**em-ploy'a-ble**, *a.* That may be employed.—**em-ploy-é** (oh-plwō-yā), *n.* [F., pp. of *employer*.] An employee.—**em-ploy-ee** (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* A person who is in the employ or regular working service of another, as a clerk, workman, etc.—**em-ploy'er**, *n.* One who employs, esp., one who employs others for wages.—**em-ploy'less**, *a.* Without employment or occupation: as, "the long, *employ-less* days of dead darkness" (Kipling's "Light That Failed," xi).—**em-ploy'ment**, *n.* The act of employing, or the state of being employed; also, that on which one is employed; work; occupation; business.

em-poi-son (em-poi'zn), *v. t.* [OF. F. *empoisonner*, < *em-* (< L. *in*, in) + *poison*, E. *poison*.] To poison; taint; embitter. [Archaic.]

em-po-ri-um (em-pō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ums. [L., < Gr. *ἐμπορίον*, < *ἐμπορος*, traveler, merchant, < *ἐν*, in, + *πορος*, akin to *poros*, passage, way, E. *pore*.] A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, esp. a principal center of trade; also, a shop or bazaar.

em-pow'er (em-pou'ér), *v. t.* [See *em-*.] To give power or authority to; authorize; license; also, to enable or permit.—**em-pow'er-ment**, *n.*

em-press (em'pres), *n.* [OF. *emperesse*, fem. of *emperere*, *empereor*, E. *emperor*.] The consort of an emperor; also, a woman ruler of an empire; fig., a supreme or sovereign mistress.

em-pres-se-ment (oh-pres-moñ), *n.* [F., < *empresser*,

refl., be eager, < *em-* (< L. *in*, in) + *presser*: see *press*.] Eagerness; alacrity; display of cordiality: as, "He grasped my hand with a nervous *empressment*" (Poe's "Gold-Bug").

em-prise (em-priz'), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, < *emprendre*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, on, + *prehendere*, seize, take.] An undertaking, an adventurous enterprise; also, knightly daring or prowess (as, "giants of mighty bone and bold *emprise*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 642). [Archaic.]

emp-ti-er (emp'ti-ér), *n.* One who or that which empties.

emp-ty (emp'ti), [*AS. æmetig*, at leisure, unoccupied, empty, < *æmetta*, leisure.] *I. a.*; compar. *emptier*, superl. *emptiest*. Containing nothing; void of the usual or appropriate contents; without money; hungry (now only colloq.); destitute of some quality or qualities (followed by *of*); devoid (*of*); vacant, as a house; unoccupied; also, without burden or load, as a wagon; also, destitute of force, effect, or significance; unsatisfactory; meaningless; unsubstantial; also, destitute of knowledge or sense; frivolous; foolish. *II. n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Something empty, as a freight-car, wagon, box, sack, bottle, etc. [Colloq.]-**emp'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**emp'ti-ness**, *n.*—**emp'ty**, *v.*; -tied, -tying. *I. tr.* To make empty; deprive of contents; discharge the contents of; also, to discharge (contents). *II. intr.* To become empty; discharge contents, as a river.—**emp'ty-hand'ed**, *a.* Having nothing in the hands; bringing or taking nothing.—**emp'ty-head'ed**, *a.* Brainless; foolish.—**emp'ty-ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which empties; also, something emptied out; pl., yeast prepared from the lees of beer, etc. (colloq., U. S.).

emp-ty-sis (emp'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπτυσίς*, < *ἐμπτύνειν*, spit into, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύειν*, spit.] Expectoration, esp. of blood.

em-pur-ple (em-pér'pl), *v. t.*; -pled, -pling. [See *em-*.] To tinge or color with purple.

em-py-e-ma (em-pi-ē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, < *ἐμπεύειν*, suppurate, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus in some cavity of the body, esp. in the pleural cavity.—**em-py-em'ic** (-em'ik or -ē'mik), *a.*

em-pyr-e-al (em-pir'ē-al or em-pi-rē'al), *a.* [LL. *empyreus*, *empyrius*, < LGr. *ἐμπύριος*, Gr. *ἐμπυρος*, in fire, fiery, < *ἐν*, in, + *πῦρ*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; also, pertaining to the highest heaven, or empyrean (as, "Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyrean* sphere": Pope's "Essay on Man," ii. 23); hence, celestial.—**em-py-re-an** (em-pi-rē'an or em-pir'ē-an), *I. a.* Empyrean. *II. n.* The highest heaven, supposed by the ancients to contain the pure element of fire (as, "Divine interpreter . . . sent Down from the *empyrean*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 73); also, the visible heavens; the firmament.

em-py-reu-ma (em-pi-rō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, live coal, < *ἐμπυρέειν*, set on fire, < *ἐμπυρος*: see *empyrean*.] The disagreeable odor or taste of organic substances burned in close vessels.—**em'py-reu-mat'ic** (-mat'ik), *a.*

e-mu (ē'mū), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *ema*, ostrich, cassowary, orig. crane.] Either of two large, flightless, three-toed Australian birds of the ratite genus *Dromæus* (*D. novæ-hollandiæ* and *D. irroratus*), closely related to the ostrich, but smaller.—**e'mu-ap'ple**, *n.* An Australian tree, *Owenia acidula*, bearing an acid, edible fruit; also, the fruit.



Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).

em-u-late (em'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulari*, < *æmulus*, E. *emulous*.] To strive to equal or excel; imitate with effort to equal or surpass; hence, to rival with some degree of success; approach or attain equality with (as, "Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond":

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, plne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iii. 3. 58).—**em-u-late**, *a.* Emulous: as, "prick'd on by a most emulate pride" (Shakspere's "Hamlet," i. 1. 83).—**em-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *emulatio* (*n.*).] Effort or desire to equal or excel others; also, jealous rivalry†; also, envy†.—**em-u-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Inclined to or marked by emulation.—**em-u-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), *n.*—**em-u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or marked by emulation.

e-mul-gent (ē-mul'jənt). [L. *emulgens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *emulgere* (pp. *emulsus*), 'milk out,' < *e*, out of, + *mulgere*, milk.] **I. a.** In *anat.*, draining out, as a renal artery or vein. **II. n.** In *anat.*, an emulgent vessel; in *phar.*, a medicine or agent exciting the flow of bile.

em-u-lous (em'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *emulus*: cf. *emulate*.] Desirous of equaling or excelling (as, "The great School of Salerno . . . Where every *emulous* scholar hears . . . The rustling of another's laurels!" Longfellow's "Golden Legend," vi. 123); filled with emulation; arising from or of the nature of emulation, as actions, etc.; also, jealous†; envious†.—**em-u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**em'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

e-mul-si-fi (ē-mul'si-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *emulsion* and -fy.] To make into an emulsion.—**e-mul'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

e-mul-sin (ē-mul'sin), *n.* [L. *emulsus*, pp.: see *emulgent*.] In *chem.*, an enzyme present in almonds, etc.

e-mul-sion (ē-mul'shən), *n.* [F. *émulsion*, < L. *emulgere* (pp. *emulsus*), 'milk out': see *emulgent*.] A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk; in *phar.*, a liquid preparation consisting of minute particles of an oily, fatty, resinous, or other substance held in suspension in an aqueous fluid by means of gum or other viscous matter; in *photog.*, a sensitive silver salt suspended in a viscous substance, as gelatin, used for coating plates, etc.—**e-mul'sion-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To emulsify.—**e-mul'sive** (-siv), *a.* Of the nature of an emulsion; yielding an emulsion.

e-munc-to-ry (ē-mungk'tō-ri). [= F. *émonctoire*, < L. *emungere* (pp. *emunctus*), clear out the nose, < *e*, out of, + *ungere*, blow the nose: cf. *mucus*.] **I. a.** Excretory. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). A part or organ of the body, as the skin, a kidney, etc., carrying off waste products.**

en (en), *n.* The letter N, n; in *printing*, half of the width of an em.

en-. [OF. F. *en-*, < L. *in-*, repr. *in*, prep., in, into, on, to: see *in-*, and cf. *em-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'in,' 'into,' first occurring in words from the French, but now used freely as an English formative, often serving to form transitive verbs from nouns or adjectives, as in *enable*, *enact*, *encage*, *endear*, *enframe*, *engulf*, *enrobe*, *enshrine*, *enslave*, *entangle*, *enthroned*, or, prefixed to verbs, to lend an intensive force (now scarcely felt) or merely to add a syllable, as for metrical purposes, as in *engird*, *engird*, *engrave*, *enkindle*, *enshield*, *entwine*. See *in-*, and cf. *em-* and *im-*.¹

-en¹. [AS. -*an*.] A suffix forming the plural of some nouns, as in *brethren*, *children*, *oxen*, and other words, now mostly archaic, as *eyen*, *hosen*.

-en². [AS. -*en*.] A suffix forming the past participle of strong verbs, as in *beaten*, *gotten*, *sunken*.

-en³. [AS. -*nian*.] A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as in *fasten*, *harden*, *sweeten*, or from nouns, as in *lengthen*, *strengthen*.

-en⁴. [AS. -*en*.] A suffix of adjectives indicating material, appearance, etc., as in *ashen*, *earthen*, *golden*, *oaken*, *waren*.

en-a-ble (e-nā'bl), *v. t.*; -bled, -bling. [See *en-*.] To make able; give power, means, or ability to; render competent; authorize; also, to make possible or easy†.—**enabling act** or **statute**, an act or statute enabling a person or a corporation to do something which would otherwise be illegal.

en-act (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To make into an act or statute; hence, to ordain; decree; also, to represent on or as on the stage; act the part of (as, "I did *enact* Julius Cæsar": Shakspere's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 108); also, to perform, as a ceremony.—**en-act'a-ble**, *a.* That may be enacted.—**en-ac-tion** (e-nak'shən), *n.* Enactment.—**en-ac'tive**, **en-ac'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the enactment of a law; enacting.—**en-act'ment**, *n.* The act of enacting, or the state or fact of being enacted; also, that which is enacted; a law; a statute; a single provision of a law.—**en-ac'tor**, *n.*

e-nal-la-go (e-nal'a-jē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐναλλαγή*, < *ἐναλ-λάσσειν*, interchange, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change.] In *gram.*, the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another, as in "It is me" for "It is I."

e-nam-el (e-nam'el), *v. t.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling. [AF. *enamailer*, < OF. *en-* (see *en-*) + *esmail* (F. *émail*), enamel (from Teut., and akin to E. *smelt*²: cf. *smalt*).] To inlay or overlay with a vitreous composition (see *enamel*, *n.*); decorate or cover with enamel; also, to form an enamel-like surface upon; also, to decorate as with enamel; variegate with colors; also, to form (figures or ornaments) on a surface with or as with enamel.—**e-nam'el**, *n.* A glassy substance, usually opaque, applied by fusion to the surface of metal, pottery, etc., as for ornament or protection; hence, any of various enamel-like varnishes, paints, etc.; a coating applied to the skin to simulate a beautiful complexion; also, enameled work; an artistic work executed in enamel; were coated with enamel; in *anat.*, the hard, glossy, calcareous outer layer of the teeth.—**e-nam'el-er**, **e-nam'el-ler**, *n.*—**e-nam'el-ing**, **e-nam'el-ling**, *n.* The act or work of one who enamels; a decoration or coating of enamel.—**e-nam'el-ist**, **e-nam'el-list**, *n.*

e-nam-or (e-nam'or), etc. See *enamour*, etc.

e-nam-our (e-nam'or), *v. t.* [OF. F. *enamourer*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *amour*, < L. *amor*, love.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate: now usually in the passive and followed by of: as, "Rainscourt was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge to himself, that he was violently *enamoured* of his discarded wife" (Marryat's "King's Own," xxxvi).—**e-nam'-our-ment**, *n.*

en-ar-thro-sis (en-ār-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. -throses (-thrō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, < *ἐν*, in, + *άρθρωσις*, E. *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a joint, as at the shoulder, formed by the socketting of a convex end of one bone in a concavity of another; a ball-and-socket joint.

en-cæ-ni-a (en-sē'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *ἐγκαίνια*, < *ἐν*, in, + *καῖνός*, new.] Festive ceremonies commemorating the founding of a city or the consecration of a church; [*cap.*] ceremonies held at the University of Oxford, England, in June, in honor of founders and benefactors.

en-cage (en-kāj'), *v. t.*; -caged, -caging. [See *en-*.] To confine in or as in a cage; coop up.

en-camp (en-kamp'), *v. t. or i.* [See *en-*.] To settle or lodge in a camp.—**en-camp'ment**, *n.* The act of encamping; lodgment in a camp; also, the place or quarters occupied in camping; a camp.

en-car-nal-ize (en-kār'nāl-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [See *en-*.] To invest with a carnal or fleshly form; also, to make carnal or sensual.

en-car-pus (en-kār'pus), *n.*; pl. -pi (-pī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκάρπος*, containing fruit, < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a festoon of fruits, leaves, flowers, or other objects, suspended between two points.

en-case (en-kās'), etc. Same as *incase*, etc.

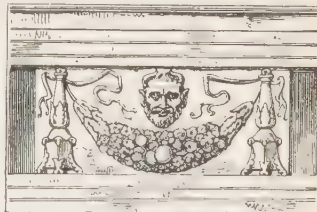
en-cash (en-kash'), *v. t.*

[See *en-*.] To convert (drafts, etc.) into cash; also, to obtain (a sum, etc.) in the form of cash.—**en-cash'ment**, *n.*

en-caus-tic (en-kās'tik). [L. *encausticus*, < Gr. *καυστικός*, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in, < *ἐν*, in, + *καίειν*, burn.] **I. a.** Noting, pertaining to, or produced by a process of painting with wax colors fixed with heat, or any process, by which colors are burned in. **II. n.** The art, process, or practice of encaustic painting; also, material produced by an encaustic process.

en-cave (en-kāv'), *v. t.*; -caved, -caving. [See *en-*.] To inclose or hide in or as in a cave. See Shakspere's "Othello," iv. 1. 82.

-ence. [F. -*ence*, < L. -*entia*, < -*ens*, ppr. ending (see -*ent*), or directly from L. -*entia*.] A noun suffix equivalent to -*ance*, and corresponding to -*ent* in adjectives, as in *abstinence*, *consistence*, *dependence*, *difference*. Cf. *-ency*.



Encarpus.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

en-ceinte¹ (on-saî't), *n.* [F., < *enceindre*, < L. *incingere*, inclose as with a girdle, < *in*, in, + *cingere*, gird.] A wall or inclosure, as of a fortified place; also, the place inclosed.

en-ceinte² (on-saî't), *a.* [F., < ML. *incincta*, < L. *in-*, not, + *cincta*, pp. fem. of *cingere*, gird.] Of a woman, pregnant; with child.

en-ce-phal-ic (en-se-fal'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the encephalon or brain; also, situated in the head or within the cranial cavity.

en-ceph-a-li-tis (en-sef-a-li'tis), *n.* [NL., < *encephalon*: see *encephalon*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain.—**en-cephalitis lethargica** (lē-thār'ji-kā). [NL., lethargic encephalitis.] In *pathol.*, a form of inflammation of the brain characterized by extreme drowsiness or lethargy, sometimes followed by stupor or paralysis. Also called *lethargic encephalitis* and *sleeping-sickness*.—**en-ceph-a-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*

en-ceph-a-loid (en-sef'a-loid), *a.* [See *encephalon* and *-oid*.] Resembling the brain-substance: applied to a soft, rapidly growing, malignant form of cancer.

en-ceph-a-lon (en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον*, neut. of *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (as *n.*, the brain), < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The brain.

en-ceph-a-lop-a-thy (en-sef-a-lop'a-thi), *n.* [See *encephalon* and *-pathy*.] In *pathol.*, disease of the brain.

en-chafe (en-chāf'), *v. t.*; *-chafed*, *-chafing*. [See *en-*.] To heat; irritate; chafe. [Obs. or archaic.]

en-chain (en-chān'), *v. t.* [OF. *enchaîner* (F. *enchaîner*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *chaîne*, E. *chain*.] To fasten with or as with a chain or chains; fetter; restrain; hold fast, as the attention.—**en-chain'ment**, *n.*

en-chant (en-chānt'), *v. t.* [OF. F. *enchanter*, < L. *incantare*, chant a magic formula against, enchant: see *incantation*.] To subject to magical influence; cast a spell over; bewitch; also, to impart a magical quality or effect to; also, to influence as if by a charm†; delude†; also, to delight in a high degree (as, "Bid me discourse, I will *enchant* thine ear": Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 145); charm.—**en-chant'er**, *n.* One who enchants; a magician.—**en-chanter's nightshade**, any of various low, white-flowered herbs (genus *Circæa*) found in shady woods.—**en-chant'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-chant'ment**, *n.* [OF. F. *enchantement*.] The act or art of enchanting; the state or fact of being enchanted; that which enchants.—**en-chain'tress**, *n.* A woman who enchants; a sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.

en-chase (en-chās'), *v. t.*; *-chased*, *-chasing*. [OF. *enchasser* (F. *enchasser*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *chasse*, shrine, case, setting, < L. *capsa*, box: see *case*².] To place in a setting, as a gem; serve as a setting for; also, to ornament with precious stones; decorate with inlay; adorn with figures in relief; ornament with or as with engraved figures; also, to engrave (something) on a surface; also, to inclose†.

en-chi-rid-i-on (en-ki-rid'i-on or en-ki-), *n.*; pl. *-ions* or *-ia* (-i-ā). [LL., < Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χέειν*, hand.] A handbook; a manual.

en-chon-dro-ma (en-kon-drō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage.—**en-chon-drom'a-tous** (-drom'a-tus), *a.*

en-cho-ri-al (en-kō'ri-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, place, country.] Belonging to or used in a particular country; native; domestic; esp., noting or pertaining to the demotic writing of the ancient Egyptians. Also **en-chor'ic** (-kor'ik).

en-ci-na (en-sē'nā), *n.* [Sp.] A species of live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, with hard, heavy wood.

en-ci-pher (en-si'fēr), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To put (a letter, etc.) into cipher.

en-cir-cle (en-sēr'kl), *v. t.*; *-cled*, *-cling*. [See *en-*.] To form a circle round; surround; encompass; also, to make a circling movement about; make the circuit of.—**en-cir'cle-ment**, *n.*

en-clasp (en-klāsp'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To hold in or as in a clasp or embrace.

en-clave (en-klāv'), *v. t.*; *-claved*, *-claving*. [F. *enclaver*, < ML. *inclavare*, < L. *in*, in, + *clavis*, key (or perhaps *clavus*, nail).] To inclose (alien territory) within the territory of a country; surround (such territory), as a country does.—**en-clave** (en-klāv', F. *on-klāv*), *n.* [F.] A country, or, esp., an outlying portion of a country, entirely (or mostly)

surrounded by the territory of another country. Cf. *ex-clave*.—**en-clave-ment** (en-klāv'ment, F. *on-klāv-mon*), *n.* [F.] The act or fact of encaving; the condition of being an enclave.

en-clit-ic (en-klit'ik). [LL. *encliticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, < *ἐγκλίνειν*, lean on, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Of a word, so closely connected with a preceding word as to have no independent accent. Cf. *proclitic*. **II. n.** An enclitic word.—**en-clit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

en-close (en-klōz'), *etc.* See *inclose*, *etc.*

en-cloud (en-kloud'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To envelop in a cloud; becloud.

en-co-mi-ast (en-kō'mi-ast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιστής*.] One who utters or writes an encomium; a eulogist.—**en-co-mi-as'tic**, *a.* Eulogistic; laudatory.—**en-co-mi-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
en-co-mi-um (en-kō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *-ums*. [L., < Gr. *ἐγκώμιον*, laudatory ode, eulogy, prop. neut. of *ἐγκώμιος*, belonging to a Bacchic revel, < *ἐν*, in, + *κῶμος*, revel: cf. *comedy*.] A formal expression of praise; a eulogy; as, "I had often heard very extraordinary *encomiums* passed on the performances of Mr. T— . . . who paints landscapes" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," May 19).

en-com-pass (en-kum'pas), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To form a circle about; encircle; surround; inclose; also, to go round, or make the circuit of (obs. or rare); also, to outwit† (see Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 2. 159); also, to compass, bring about, or accomplish (rare).—**en-com'pass-ment**, *n.*

en-core (ong-kōr', F. *on-kōr*), *adv.* [F., still, yet, further, besides, = It. *ancora*; origin uncertain.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a song, etc., or for an additional number or piece.—**en-core** (ong'kōr, F. *on-kōr*), *n.* A demand, as by applause, for a repetition of a song, etc., or for an additional number or piece; also, that which is given in response to such a demand.—**en-core** (ong-kōr' or ong'kōr), *v. t.*; *-cored*, *-coring*. To call for a repetition of (a song, etc.); call for an encore from (a performer).

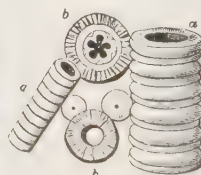
en-coun-ter (en-koun'tēr), *v.* [OF. *encontrer*, < L. *in*, in, + *contra*, against.] **I. tr.** To meet (a person, a military force, etc.) in conflict; meet with or contend against (difficulties, opposition, etc.); face resolutely; also, to fall in with or come upon (a person or thing), esp. casually or unexpectedly; also, to oppose†; contest†. **II. intr.** To meet, esp. in conflict: as, "We had nations of savages to *encounter* with" (Defoe's "Captain Singleton," iv.).—**en-coun'ter**, *n.* [OF. *encontre*.] A meeting in conflict or opposition; a battle; a combat; also, a meeting with a person or thing, esp. casually or unexpectedly; also, a coming together or in contact; also, manner of encountering or meeting†; behavior†.

en-cour-age (en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; *-aged*, *-aging*. [OF. *encoragier* (F. *encourager*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *corage*, E. *courage*.] To inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence; inspire; embolden; incite or induce; recommend or advise; also, to stimulate by assistance, approval, etc.; countenance; foster; abet.—**en-cour'age-ment**, *n.* The act of encouraging, or the state of being encouraged; also, that which encourages.—**en-cour'ag-er** (-ā-jēr), *n.*—**en-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-crim-son (en-krim'zn), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To make crimson; redden.



Encrinite. — Head and piece of stem on the left; a, a, parts of stem; b, b, separate joints.



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

en-cri-nite (en'kri-nit), *n.* [F. *encrinite*, < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily.] A fossil crinoid. Vast strata of marble in

fat, fate, fär, fall, ask, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

many parts of the world are composed chiefly of fragments of encrinetes.

en-croach (en-krōch'), *v. i.* [OF. *encrochier*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *croc*, hook.] To trespass upon the property or rights of another, esp. stealthily or by gradual advances; make gradual inroads; advance beyond proper limits.—**en-croach'er**, *n.*—**en-croach'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-croach'ment**, *n.* The act of encroaching; also, anything taken by encroaching.

en-crust (en-krust'), etc. Same as *incrusted*, etc.

en-cum-ber (en-kum'bër), *v. t.* [OF. F. *encombrer*, < ML. *incombrare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *combrus*, obstruction, obstacle: cf. L. *cumulus*, heap.] To impede or hamper; retard; embarrass; also, to burden with obligations, debt, etc.; charge (an estate, etc.) with a mortgage; also, to load or fill with what is obstructive or superfluous; hence, to render difficult; complicate.—**en-cum'ber-ment**, *n.*—**en-cum'brance** (-brāns), *n.* Encumbered condition; also, that which encumbers; a burden; a hindrance; something useless or superfluous; an annoyance or trouble; a dependent person, esp. a child; in *law*, a burden or claim on property, as a mortgage.—**en-cum'bran-cer** (-brān-sēr), *n.* In *law*, one who holds an encumbrance.

-ency. A noun suffix, an extended form of *-ence*, as in *consistency*, *dependency*, *exigency*.

en-cyc-lic (en-sik'lik or -sik'lik). [NL. *encyclīcus*, for L. *encykliōs*, < Gr. ἐγκύκλιος, circular, general, < ἐν, in, + κύκλος, circle.] **I. a.** Encyclical. **II. n.** An encyclical letter.—**en-cyc'li-cal**. **I. a.** Intended for wide or general circulation; circular; general: applied chiefly to ecclesiastical epistles, esp. to letters issued by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him. **II. n.** An encyclical letter.

en-cy-clo-pe-di-a, **en-cy-clo-pæ-di-a** (en-sī-klō-pē'di-ä), *n.* [ML. *encyclopædia*, < Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, general education, complete round or course of learning: see *encyclic* and *cyclopedic*.] The entire circle or range of knowledge; also, a work treating separately various topics from all branches of knowledge, usually in alphabetical arrangement; esp. [*cap.*], the great French work edited by Diderot and D'Alembert, published during the latter half of the 18th century, distinguished by the advanced or radical character of its doctrines regarding political, social, and religious matters; also [*l. c.*], a work treating exhaustively one art or science, esp. in articles arranged alphabetically; a cyclopedia.—**en-cy-clo-pe'dic**, **en-cy-clo-pæ'dic**, *a.* Covering a wide range of subjects; possessing wide and varied information; pertaining to an encyclopedic. Also **en-cy-clo-pe'di-cal**, **en-cy-clo-pæ'di-cal**.—**en-cy-clo-pe'dism**, **en-cy-clo-pæ'dism**, *n.* Encyclopedic learning; also, the writing or compiling of encyclopedias, or the method of presenting information characteristic of them; also [often *cap.*], the doctrines and influence of the French Encyclopedists.—**en-cy-clo-pe'dist**, **en-cy-clo-pæ'dist**, *n.* A compiler of or contributor to an encyclopedia; [often *cap.*] one of the collaborators in the Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert, or an adherent of its doctrines; also [*l. c.*], one possessing encyclopedic knowledge.

en-cyst (en-sist'), *v. t. or i.* [See *en-*.] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.—**en-cys-ta'tion** (-sis-tā'shən), **en-cyst'ment**, *n.*

end¹ (end), *n.* [AS. *ende* = D. *einde* = G. *ende* = Icel. *endi* = Goth. *andeis*, end: cf. Skt. *anta*, border, limit, end.] An extremity of anything that is longer than broad; an extreme or furthestmost part of anything extended in space; a limit; a surface bounding an object at one of its extremities; also, termination or conclusion; the concluding part; termination of existence (as, "Of his kingdom there shall be no end": Luke, i. 33); death (as, he turned his thoughts to his approaching end); a cause of death, destruction, or ruin; also, ultimate state (as, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace": Ps. xxxvii. 37); also, event, issue, or result; also, a purpose or aim (as, to accomplish one's end; to gain one's ends); the object for which a thing exists (as, "I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xxiv.); also, a remnant or fragment (as, odds and ends: see *odd*, *n.*);

in *football*, etc., either of the players at the ends of the forward line.—**end**¹, *v.* [AS. *endian*.] **I. tr.** To bring to an end; conclude; finish; also, to put an end to; destroy; kill; also, to form the end of; also, to set on end. **II. intr.** To come to an end; terminate; cease; issue or result; sometimes, to die.

end² (end), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To put (wheat, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, etc.: as, "His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn, That ten day-labourers could not end" (Milton's "L'Allegro," 109). [Now only prov. Eng.]

en-dam-age (en-dam'āj), *v. t.*; -aged, -aging. [See *en-*.] To bring damage, harm, or detriment to; harm; injure.

en-dan-ger (en-dān'jēr), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To expose to danger; imperil; also, to cause or incur the danger of.—**en-dan'ger-ment**, *n.*

en-dear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To make dear, esteemed, or beloved; also, to win the affection of; attract.—

en-dear'ing, *p. a.* Inspiring affection; also, manifesting affection; caressing.—**en-dear'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-dear'ment**, *n.* The act of endearing, or the state of being endeared; also, something that endears; an endearing attribute; also, action or utterance manifesting affection; a caress; an affectionate term.

en-deav-or (en-dev'ər), *v.* [OF. F. *en devoir*, 'in duty,' *se mettre en son devoir*, apply one's self to one's duty, exert one's self, endeavor: see *devoir*.] **I. tr.** To exert (one's self) to do a thing; also, to try to achieve or effect (something: archaic). **II. intr.** To exert one's self to do or effect something; make an effort; strive; also, to direct one's efforts (*after*, *at*, or *for* something: archaic).—**en-deav'or**, *n.* The act of endeavoring; effort; a strenuous effort or attempt.—**en-deav'or-er**, *n.*

en-deav'our, etc. British preferred form of *endeavor*, etc.

endeca, etc. Erroneous form of *hendeca*, etc.

end-ed (en'ded), *a.* Having an end: as, blunt-ended; square-ended.

en-dem-ic (en-dem'ik). [F. *endémique*, < Gr. ἐνδημος, belonging to a people, < ἐν, in, + δῆμος, people: cf. *epidemic*.] **I. a.** Peculiar to a particular people or locality, as a disease. Cf. *enzootic*. **II. n.** An endemic disease.—**en-dem'i-cal**, *a.* Endemic.—**en-dem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**en-de-mi-ci-ty** (-de-mis'i-ti), *n.* Endemic character.

end-er (en'dēr), *n.* One who or that which ends.

en-der-mic (en-dēr'mik), *a.* [Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα, skin.] Acting on or through the skin, as a medicine.

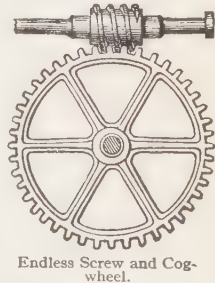
end-ing (en'ding), *n.* A bringing or coming to an end; termination; close; death; also, the final or concluding part; in *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; a termination, whether of inflection or of derivation.

en-dive (en'div or -div), *n.* [F. *endive*, < L. *intibius*, *intybus*.] A cichoriaceous plant, *Cichorium endivia*, of two main varieties or types, one with finely divided, much curled leaves and one with broad, fleshy leaves, both used for salads.

end-less (end'les), *a.* [AS. *endeleās*.] Having no end, limit, or conclusion (as, "the rolling flood of endless years": Cowper's "Conversation," 557); boundless; infinite; interminable; incessant; also, being without ends, or returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end (as, an *endless* chain, belt, or the like, one made continuous, as by joining the two ends of a single length).—**endless screw**, a short revolving screw whose thread engages with the teeth of a cog-wheel.—**end'less-ly**, *adv.*—**end'less-ness**, *n.*

end-long (end'lōng). [AS. *andlang*, along (see *along*²); later associated with E. *end*¹.] **I. prep.** Along; from end to end of. [Archaic or prov.] **II. adv.** At full length; lengthwise; from end to end; along; continuously. [Archaic or prov.]

end-man (end'man), *n.* A man at one end of a row or line; esp., a man at either end of the line of performers of a minstrel-troupe, who plays on the bones or the tambourine and carries on humorous dialogue with the middle-man, or interlocutor.



Endless Screw and Cog-wheel.

end-most (end'möst), *a. superl.* Furthest.

endo-, end- Forms of Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, used in combination. Cf. *ento-*.—**en-do-blast** (en'dō-blast), *n.* [+blast.] In *embryol.*, the endoderm.—**en-do-blas'tic** (-blas'tik), *a.*—**en-do-car'di-al** (-kär'di-al), *a.* [+Gr. *καρδία*, heart.] Situated or occurring within the heart; also, pertaining to the endocardium.—**en'do-car-di'tis** (-di'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.—**en-do-car'di-um** (-di-um), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *καρδία*, heart).] In *anat.*, the delicate serous membrane which lines the cavities of the heart and aids in forming the valves by its reduplications.—**en'do-carp** (-kärp), *n.* [+*-carp*.] In *bot.*, the inner layer of a pericarp, as the stone of certain fruits.

en-do-crine (en'dō-kрін or -krin). [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κρίνειν*, separate.] In *anat.*, *physiol.*, etc.: **I. a.** Designating any of various glands or organs (as the thyroid gland, suprarenal bodies, pituitary body, etc.) which produce certain important internal secretions (that is, products given up directly to the blood or lymph that act upon particular organs, and which through improper functioning may cause grave disorders or death; of or pertaining to these glands or organs (as, *endocrine* function; *endocrine* disorders). Cf. *ductless gland*, under *ductless*. **II. n.** An endocrine gland or organ.—**en-do-crin'ic** (-krin'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the endocrine glands or organs; *endocrine*.—**en'do-cri-nol'o-gy** (-krinol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science that deals with the endocrine glands or organs, esp. in their relation to bodily changes and disease.—**en'do-cri-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**en'do-cri-nop'a-thy** (-nop'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *-thies* (-thiz). [See *-pathy*.] In *pathol.*, disease, or a diseased condition, due to improper functioning of one or more endocrine glands or organs.—**en'do-cri-no-path'ic** (-nō-path'ik), *a.*

en-do-derm (en'dō-děrm), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-derm*.] In *embryol.*, the inner primary layer of cells in the embryo of any metazoan animal: opposed to *ectoderm*.—**en-do-der'mal** (-dēr'mal), **en-do-der'mic**, *a.*

en-dog-a-mous (en-dog'a-mus), *a.* [See *endo-* and *-gamous*.] Marrying customarily within the tribe; pertaining to such marriage: opposed to *exogamous*.—**en-dog'a-my**, *n.*

en-do-gen (en'dō-jen), *n.* [F. *endogène*: see *endo-* and *-gen*.] In *bot.*, any plant of the obsolete class *Endogenæ*, including the monocotyledons, whose stems were erroneously supposed to grow from within: opposed to *exogen*.—**en-dog'e-nous** (-doj'e-nus), *a.* Growing or proceeding from within; originating within; in *bot.*, belonging to the endogens; of plants, as the monocotyledons, having stems which ordinarily have no distinction of pith or bark and do not show an annual ring structure; pertaining to plants having such stems.

en-do-lymph (en'dō-limf), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-lymph*.] In *anat.*, the fluid contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

en-do-morph (en'dō-mōrf), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-morph*.] A mineral inclosed within another mineral: opposed to *perimorph*.—**en-do-mor'phic** (-mōrf'ik), *a.*

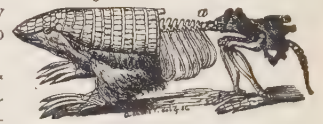
en-do-par-a-site (en'dō-par'a-sit), *n.* [See *endo-*.] An internal parasite: opposed to *ectoparasite*.

en-do-phloe-um (en'dō-flō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλοῖος*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark of plants.

en-do-phil-lous (en'dō-fil'us), *a.* [See *endo-* and *-phil-lous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheath, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.



Fruit of Peach.
—En, endocarp;
Ep, epicarp; Mes,
mesocarp.



Endoskeleton (a) and Exoskeleton or Dermoskeleton (b) of Pichia.

en-do-phyte (en'dō-fit), *n.* Same as *entophyte*.

en-do-plasm (en'dō-plazm), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-plasm*.] In *biol.*, the inner portion of the cytoplasm in the cell of a protozoan; also, the granular inner layer of cytoplasm in a vegetable cell: opposed to *ectoplasm*.—**en-do-plas'mic** (-plaz'mik), *a.*

en-do-plast (en'dō-plast), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-plast*.] In *biol.*, the nucleus of a protozoan.—**en-do-plas'tic** (-plas'tik), *a.*

en-do-plēu-ra (en-dō-plō'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλευρά*, side: cf. *pleura*.] In *bot.*, the inner integument of a seed; the tegmen. See cut at *episperm*.

end-or-gan (end'ōr'gan), *n.* In *physiol.*, any specialized structure which forms the terminus of a path of nervous conduction, esp. when at the periphery of the body.

en-dorse (en-dōrs'), etc. See *indorse*, etc.

en-do-sarc (en'dō-särk), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-sarc*.] In *biol.*, the endoplasm of a protozoan: opposed to *ectosarc*.

en-do-scope (en'dō-skōp), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-scope*.] In *med.*, an instrument designed to give a view of some internal part of the body.—**en-dos'co-py** (-dos'kō-pi), *n.*

en-do-skel-e-ton (en'dō-skel'ē-tōn), *n.* [See *endo-*.] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body of an animal: opposed to *exoskeleton*.

en-dos-mo-sis, **en-dos-**

mose (en-dos-mō'sis or en-

doz, en'dos-mōs or en-

doz), *n.* [See *endo-*.]

Osmosis from without inward; in the phenomena of osmosis, the action or flow of that fluid which passes with the greater rapidity into the other: opposed to *exosmosis*.—**en-dos-mot'ic** (-mot'ik), *a.*

en-do-sperm (en'dō-spěrm), *n.* [See *endo-* and *-sperm*.]

In *bot.*, a nutritive matter in the ovule of seed-plants, derived from the embryo-sac, supposed to represent the female prothallium, and serving eventually to nourish the embryo. See cut at *episperm*.

en-do-spore (en'dō-spōr), *n.* [See *endo-* and *spore*.] In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore; in *bact.*, a spore formed within a cell.—**en-do-spo'ri-um** (-spō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *-ria* (-ri-ā).

[NL.] In *bot.*, an endospore.—**en-dos'po-rous** (-dos'pō-rus), *a.* In *bact.*, forming spores within a cell.

en-dos-te-um (en-dos'tē-um), *n.*; pl. *-tea* (-tē-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *anat.*, the vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity of a bone.

en-dos-to-sis (en-dos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *endo-* + *-ostosis* as in *exostosis*.] In *anat.*, bone formation beginning in the substance of cartilage.

en-do-the-ci-um (en-dō-thē'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *-cia* (-shi-ā).

[NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, case.] In *bot.*, the lining of the cavity of an anther.

en-do-the-li-al (en-dō-thē'li-al), *a.* Pertaining to endothelium.—**en-do-the'li-oid**, *a.* Resembling endothelium.

en-do-the-li-o-ma (en'dō-thē-li-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *endothelium*: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor (malignant or benign) originating from the endothelium.

en-do-the-li-um (en-dō-thē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *-liums* or *-lia* (-li-ā). [NL., < *endo-* + *-thelium* as in *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue which lines blood-vessels, lymphatics, serous cavities, and the like: a form of epithelium (in the broad sense).

en-do-ther-mic (en-dō-thēr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θερμη*, heat.] Noting or pertaining to a chemical change which is accompanied by an absorption of heat: opposed to *exothermic*.

en-dow (en-dou'), *v. t.* [OF. *endouer*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *douer*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dotation*.] To provide with dower; also, to provide with a permanent fund or source of income; fig., to furnish, as with some gift, faculty, or quality, mental or physical; equip.—**en-dow'er**, *n.*—**en-dow'ment**, *n.* The act of endowing; also, that with which a person, institution, etc., is endowed, as property or funds; fig., an attribute of mind or body; a gift of nature.—**endowment insurance**, a form of insurance providing for the payment of a fixed sum to the insured person at a specified time, or to



Parts of an Endogen.

1. Section of the stem of a palm; e, e, remains of leafstalks; f, bundles of woody fiber. 2. Portion of stem, showing ends of bundles of woody fiber. 3. Endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (a) its single cotyledon. 5. Germinating palm: b, albumen; c, cotyledon; d, plumule; e, radicle, issuing from a short sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

his heirs, or a person designated, should he die before the time named.

en-due (en-dû'), *v. t.*; *-dued, -duing*. [Var. of *indue*.] To put on; assume; also, to clothe; also, to invest or endow (as, "The jungle . . . answered as if *endued* with life, by waving its boughs": Marryat's "King's Own," xlv.).

en-dur-a-ble (en-dûr'ä-bl), *a.* That may be endured; also, likely to endure or last. — **en-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*

en-dur-ance (en-dûr'äns), *n.* The act, fact, or power of enduring anything; something endured, as a hardship; also, duration; lasting quality.

en-dure (en-dûr'), *v.*; *-dured, -during*. [OF. F. *endurer*, < L. *indurare*, harden, ML. *endure*: see *indurate*.] **I. tr.** To harden; also, to hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; undergo or suffer; also, to bear without resistance or with patience; tolerate. **II. intr.** To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding; suffer patiently; also, to continue to exist; last. — **en-dur'ing**, *p. a.* That endures; lasting; permanent. — **en-dur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-dur'ing-ness**, *n.*

end-ways, end-wise (en'dwāz, -wīz), *adv.* On end; with the end upward or forward; also, in the direction of the ends or end; lengthwise; also, end to end.

-ene. Noun suffix used in chemistry, in names of hydrocarbons, as *anthracene, benzene, naphthalene*, specif. those of the olefine or ethylene series, as *butylene*.

en-e-ma (en'g-mä or e-nē'mä), *n.*; pl. *enemas*, L. *enemata* (e-nem'ä-tä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐνέμα*, < *ἐνέμαι*, send in, inject, < *ἐν*, in, + *ίέναι*, send.] In *med.*, a fluid injected into the rectum.

en-e-my (en'g-mi). [OF. *enemi* (F. *ennemi*), < L. *inimicus*, < *in-*, not, + *amicus*, friend: cf. *inimical*.] **I. n.**; pl. *mies* (-miz). One who cherishes hatred or harmful designs against another; an adversary or opponent; something harmful or prejudicial; an armed foe; an opposing military force; a hostile nation or state, or a subject of such a state; with *the*, the hostile or opposing force (construed as either *sing.* or *pl.*); the devil; time (colloq.: as, how goes the enemy? what is the time?). **II. a.** Inimical† or opposed†; belonging to or having the status of a hostile power, as in time of war.

en-er-get-ic (en-ér-jet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνεργητικός*, < *ἐνεργεῖν*, operate, effect, influence, < *ἐνεργός*, at work: see *energy*.] Operative†; also, powerful in action or effect; also, possessing or exhibiting energy; forcible; vigorous. — **en-er-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **en-er-get'ics**, *n.* The science of the laws of energy.

e-ner-gic (e-nér'jik), *a.* Characterized by, endowed with, or exhibiting energy.

en-er-gize (en'ér-jīz), *v.*; *-gized, -gizing*. **I. tr.** To impart energy to; rouse into energy or activity. **II. intr.** To be in operation; put forth energy: as, "The intellect of man . . . *energizes* as well as his eye or ear, and perceives in sights and sounds something beyond them" (J. H. Newman's "Idea of a University," i. 4). — **en-er-giz-er** (jī-zér), *n.*

en-er-gu-men (en-ér-gū'men), *n.* [LL. *energumēnos*, < Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἐνεργεῖν*, operate, influence: see *energetic*.] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac; also, a fanatical enthusiast.

en-er-gy (en'ér-ji), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [LL. *energia*, < Gr. *ἐνέργεια*, action, agency, force, energy, < *ἐνεργός*, earlier *ἐνεργός*, at work, active, < *ἐν*, in, + *-εργός*, working.] The actual exertion of power; operation; activity; also, power as exerted; also, vigor or intensity of action; vigor or forcefulness of expression; capacity or habit of vigorous activity; also, ability to produce action or effect; in *physics*, an attribute by virtue of which one portion of matter can produce changes in another; ability to do work; sometimes, according to advanced ideas, all that we observe in the universe.

en-er-vate (en'ér-vāt), *v. t.*; *-vated, -vating*. [L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, < *e*, out of, + *nervus*, sinew, E. *nerve*.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; destroy the vigor of; render ineffectual. — **e-ner-vate** (ē-nér'vāt), *a.* Enervated: as, "I observed . . . the *enervate* slightness of his frail form" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," xi. 5). — **en-er-va-tion** (en-ér-vā'shən), *n.* — **en-er-va-tor**, *n.*

e-neuch, e-neugh (ē-nūch'), Scotch forms of *enough*.

en-face (en-fäs'), *v. t.*; *-faced, -facing*. [See *en-* and *face*, and cf. *endorse, indorse*.] To write, print, or stamp something on the face of (a note, draft, etc.); also, to write, print, or stamp (a mark or a form of words) on the face of a note, draft, etc. — **en-face'ment**, *n.*

en-fee-ble (en-fē'bl), *v. t.*; *-bled, -bling*. [OF. *enfeblir*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *feble*, E. *feeble*.] To make feeble; weaken. — **en-fee'ble-ment**, *n.* — **en-fee'bler**, *n.*

en-feoff (en-fēf'), *v. t.* [AF. *enfeoffer*, OF. *enfeffer*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *feffer*, E. *feoff*.] To invest with a fief or fee; also, to give as a fief; hence, to surrender (as, "The skipping king . . . *Enfeoff'd* himself to popularity": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV," iii. 2. 69). — **en-feoff'ment**, *n.*

en-fet-ter (en-fet'ēr), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To bind with or as with fetters.

en-fi-lade (en-fi-lād'), *n.* [F., an arrangement of things as on a thread, < *enfiler*, to thread, string, go through, rake with fire, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *fil*, a thread, E. *file*³.] *Milit.*, a situation of works, troops, etc., rendering them subject to a sweeping fire from flank to flank; also, the fire thus directed; a raking fire. — **en-fi-lade'**, *v. t.*; *-laded, -lading*. To attack, or be in position to attack, with an enfilade, or raking fire.

en-fleur-rage (en-flē-rāzh), *n.* [F., < *enfleuruer*, impregnate with the perfume of flowers, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing inodorous oils or fats to the exhalations from the flowers: used when the flower oils are too delicate or fugitive to undergo distillation.

en-fold (en-föld'), etc. See *infold*, etc.

en-force (en-fōrs'), *v. t.*; *-forced, -forcing*. [OF. *enforcier* (F. *enforcir*, < ML. *infortiare*, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong.) To strengthen†; impress or urge (an argument, etc.) forcibly; lay stress upon; also, to drive by force† (as, "As swift as stones *Enforced* from the old Assyrian slings": Shakspeare's "Henry V," iv. 7. 65); use force upon† (as, "The flint . . . much *enforced*, shows a hasty spark": Shakspeare's "Julius Caesar," iv. 3. 112); compel, constrain, or oblige to do something (archaic); also, to produce or effect by force; obtain (payment, obedience, etc.) by force or compulsion; impose (a course of action) upon a person; support (a demand, etc.) by force; put or keep (laws or rules) in force; compel obedience to. — **en-force'a-ble**, **en-for-ci-ble**, *a.* That may be enforced. — **en-for'ced-ly**, *adv.* — **en-force'ment**, *n.* The act or process of enforcing; also, that which enforces, as a compelling influence (archaic: as, "Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be," Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 7. 118). — **en-for'cer**, *n.*

en-frame (en-frām'), *v. t.*; *-framed, -framing*. [See *en-*.] To inclose in or as in a frame.

en-fran-chise (en-fran'chīz or -chiz), *v. t.*; *-chised, -chising*. [OF. *enfranchir* (*enfranchiss-*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *franc*, free, E. *frank*².] To set free; liberate, as from slavery; release from obligation; also, to grant a franchise to; admit to citizenship, esp. to the right of voting; fig., to naturalize, as foreign words. — **en-fran'chise-ment** (-chiz-mēt), *n.* — **en-fran'chis-er** (-chī-zér or -chī-zér), *n.*

en-free-dom† (en-frē'dqm), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To set free. See Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," iii. 1. 125.

en-gage (en-gāj'), *v.*; *-gaged, -gaging*. [F. *engager*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *gage*, pledge, E. *gage*¹.] **I. tr.** To pledge, pawn, or stake (now rare: as, "This to be true, I do *engage* my life," Shakspeare's "As You Like It," v. 4. 172); also, to bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; make liable; specif., to betroth; also, to secure for aid, employment, use, etc. (as, to *engage* a workman; to *engage* a carriage or a room); hire; also, to urge, persuade, or induce (now rare); gain or win over (now rare); attract or please (as, "This humanity and good nature *engages* everybody to him": Addison, in "Spectator," 106); also, to attract and hold fast (the attention, interest, etc.); occupy the attention or efforts of (a person, etc.); entangle or involve (as, "O limed soul, that, struggling to be free, Art more *engaged*!" Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 3. 69); also, to cross (weapons); bring (troops) into conflict; enter into conflict with (as, our army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock); in *arch.*, to attach or secure (cf. *engaged*); in *mech.*, to cause to become interlocked; interlock with. **II. intr.** To pledge one's word;

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

enter into an agreement; take employment; also, to occupy one's self; become involved; also, to cross weapons; enter into conflict; in *mech.*, to interlock. —**en-gaged'**, *p. a.* Under engagement; pledged; betrothed; busy or occupied; involved; in *arch.*, secured to, or (actually or apparently) partly sunk into, something else, as a column with respect to a wall; in *mech.*, interlocked; of wheels, in gear with each other. —**en-gage'ment**, *n.* The act of engaging, or the state of being engaged; a pledge or promise; an obligation; an agreement; an appointment, as for a meeting; betrothal; employment, or a period or post of employment; occupation; an affair of business; partiality or bias; the crossing of weapons; an encounter, conflict, or battle; also, that which engages or induces to any course; in *mech.*, the act or state of interlocking. —**en-ga'ger** (gā'jēr), *n.* —**en-ga'ging-ly**, *adv.* —**en-ga'ging-ness**, *n.*

en-garb (en-gārb'), *v. t.* [See *en-*] To put into a garb; clothe; dress; garb.

en-gar-land (en-gār'land), *v. t.* [See *en-*] To encircle with a garland.

en-gen-der (en-jen'dēr), *v.* [OF. F. *engendrer*, < L. *ingenerare*: see *ingenerate*².] **I. tr.** To beget; procreate; hence, to produce, cause, or give rise to (as, "Violence naturally engenders violence": Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," i.). **II. intr.** To meet in sexual embrace; also, to be produced or caused; come into existence. —**en-gen-der-er**, *n.* —**en-gen-der-ment**, *n.*

en-gild (en-gild'), *v. t.* [See *en-*] To gild.

en-gine (en'jin), *n.* [OF. F. *engin*, < L. *ingenium*, nature, natural capacity, cleverness, an invention, LL. a mechanical contrivance, engine, < L. *in*, in, + *gen-*, beget, produce: see *genius*.] Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; also, an artifice (as, "Nor did he 'scape By all his engines": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 750); also, a means or agency; an agent; also, any mechanical contrivance; a machine or instrument used in warfare, as a battering-ram, catapult, piece of artillery, etc.; an instrument of torture, esp. the rack; any mechanism or machine designed to convert energy into mechanical work, as a steam-engine (which see), internal-combustion engine (which see), etc.; often, a steam-engine; in popular use, a locomotive engine, or locomotive, for moving cars on a railroad. —**en'gine**, *v. t.*; *-gined*, *-gining*. To contrive or plan; also, to furnish with an engine or engines. —**en-gi-neer'** (-ji-nēr'), *n.* [Obs. F. *ingenier* (F. *ingénieur*), OF. *engineier*, < ML. *ingeniarius*, < LL. *ingenium*.] One who contrives, plans, or invents; a constructor of military engines; a designer and constructor of military works ("military engineer"); one versed in the design, construction, and care of roads, bridges, canals, aqueducts, harbors, etc. ("civil engineer"); one versed in the design, construction, and use of engines or machines, or in any of the various branches of engineering (as, a mechanical engineer; an electrical engineer; a mining engineer; a structural engineer); an artisan who constructs or operates machines (Eng.); one who manages a stationary or locomotive engine; a member of a division or corps of men in the army or navy, trained to engineering work; fig., one who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful management; a skilful manager. —**en-gi-neer'**, *v. I. tr.* To plan, construct, or manage as an engineer; fig., to arrange, manage, or carry through by skilful or artful contrivance (as, "A conspiracy was carefully engineered to replace the Directory by three 'Consuls'": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 2). **II. intr.** To act as, or perform the work of, an engineer. —**en-gi-neer'ing**, *n.* The action, work, or profession of an engineer; the art or science of the engineer's profession; the design and construction of military works, of roads, bridges, canals, etc., of engines or machines, or of any structures or works requiring special knowledge and application of the principles of mechanics (see *engineer*, *n.*); fig., skilful or artful contrivance; maneuvering. —**en-gi-neer'ship**, *n.* —**en-gin-er'**, *n.* Var. of *engineer*. See Shakspere's "Hamlet," iii. 4. 206. —**en-gine-ry**, *n.* The constructing of engines or machines, or the art or work of an engineer; also, engines or machines collectively; esp., engines of war; artillery; fig., skilful or artful contrivance; machinations; a system of contrivance

or artifice. —**en'gine=turn'ing**, *n.* A kind of ornamental decoration, as on a watchcase, executed by means of a rose-engine.

en-gird (en-gērd'), *v. t.*; *-girt* or *-girded*, *-girding*. [See *en-*] To surround with or as with a girdle; encircle.

en-gir-dle (en-gēr'dl), *v. t.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. [See *en-*] To engird; encircle.

en-gla-cial (en-glā'shīəl), *a.* [See *en-*] In *geol.*, being within a glacier.

Eng-land-er (ing'glān-dēr), *n.* A native of England.

Eng-lish (ing'lish), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, < *Engle*, *Angle*, the Angles: see *Angle*².] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of England or its inhabitants; also, belonging or pertaining to, or spoken or written in, the English language. —**Eng-lish horn**. See under *horn*, *n.* —**Eng'lish**, *n.* The English people collectively; also, the English language (divided into Anglo-Saxon or Old English, extending to about 1150; Middle English, from about 1150 to about 1500; and modern English, from about 1500); an English translation or equivalent, as of a foreign word; the sense in plain English, as of anything obscure; also, a printing-type (14 point) of a size between pica and Columbian (see *type*); [also *l. c.*] in *billiards*, a spinning motion imparted to a ball by a quick stroke on one side of its center (U. S.). —**the king's** (or **queen's**) **Eng-lish**, idiomatic or correct English. —**Eng'lish**, *v. I. tr.* To translate into English; express in plain English; adopt (a foreign word) into English; [also *l. c.*] in *billiards*, to impart English to (a ball: U. S.). **II. intr.** [Also *l. c.*] In *billiards*, to impart English to a ball. [U. S.] —**Eng'lish-er**, *n.* An Englishman; also, one who translates into English. —**Eng'lish-ism**, *n.* The characteristics, or a characteristic or mode (as of speech), peculiar to the English; also, attachment to what is English. —**Eng'lish-man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A native, or a naturalized citizen, of England; also, an English ship. —**Eng'lish-ness**, *n.* —**Eng'lish-ry**, *n.* The state of being English; also, a population that is English or of English descent. —**Eng'lish-wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

en-globe (en-glōb'), *v. t.*; *-globed*, *-gloping*. [See *en-*] To inclose in or form into a globe. —**en-globe'ment**, *n.*

en-glut (en-glūt'), *v. t.*; *-glutted*, *-glutting*. [OF. *englotir* (F. *engloutir*), < ML. *inglutire*, < L. *in*, in, + *glutire*, swallow.] To swallow or gulp down; also, to glut or gorge. [Archaic.]

en-gorge (en-gōrj'), *v.*; *-gorged*, *-gorging*. [F. *engorger*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *gorge*, E. *gorge*.] **I. tr.** To swallow greedily; also, to glut or gorge; in *pathol.*, to congest with blood. **II. intr.** To feed greedily. —**en-gorge'ment**, *n.* The act of engorging, or the state of being engorged; in *pathol.*, congestion with blood.

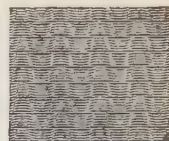
en-goue-ment, **en-goû-ment** (on-gō-mōn), *n.* [F., < *engouer*, choke as in gorging.] Infatuation; unreasoning fondness.

en-graft (en-grāft'), etc. Same as *ingraft*, etc.

en-grail (en-grāl'), *v. t.* [OF. *engresler* (F. *engrêler*), appar. < *en-* (see *en-*) + *gresle*, hail.] To ornament the edge of (a heraldic ordinary, etc.) with curved indentations; also, to give a serrated outline to (as, "over hills with peaky tops *en-grail'd*": Tennyson's "Palace of Art," 113); also, to adorn (poetic). —**en-grail'ment**, *n.* Indentation in curved lines; also, an engraved circle or a ring of dots round the edge of a coin, medal, etc.

en-grain (en-grān'), etc. Same as *ingrain*, etc.

en-grave (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *-graved*, pp. *-graved* (archaic *-graven*), ppr. *-graving*. [See *en-* and *grave*¹.] To carve (letters, designs, etc.) on a hard surface, as of metal, stone, or wood; represent by such carving; fig., to impress deeply; infix; also, to mark or ornament with incised letters, designs, etc. —**en-grav'er** (-grāv'ēr), *n.* —**en-grav'ing**, *n.* The act or art of one that engraves; the art of forming designs on a hard surface, as of metal or wood, for printing; also, the



Specimens of Engine-turning.



Escutcheon with a Bend Engrailed.

design engraved; an engraved plate or block; also, an impression from this; a print.

en-gross (en-grōs'), *v. t.* [OF. *engrossier*, make big or bigger, AF. *engrosser*, write large, also OF. *en gros*, in large quantities, by wholesale; all < L. *in*, in, + LL. *grossus*, thick, E. *gross*.] To make large, thick, or gross†; also, to acquire the whole of (a commodity), in order to control the market; get exclusive control of; monopolize; also, to occupy wholly, as the mind or attention; absorb; also, to write or copy in a fair, large hand or in a formal manner for preservation, as a public document or record.—**en-gross'er**, *n.*—**en-gross'ing**, *p. a.* That engrosses; fully occupying the mind or attention; absorbing.—**en-gross'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-gross'ment**, *n.*

en-gulf (en-gulf'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To swallow up in or as in a gulf; cast into or as into a gulf.—**en-gulf'ment**, *n.*

en-hance (en-hāns'), *v. t.*; -hanced, -hancing. [AF. *enhancer*, OF. *enhancier*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *haucier* (F. *hausser*), raise, < L. *altus*, high.] To raise or lift up†; also, to raise to a higher degree; intensify; make greater; increase.—**en-hance'ment**, *n.*—**en-han'cer**, *n.*

en-har-mon-ic (en-här-mon'ik), *a.* [LL. *enharmonicus*, < Gr. *ἐναρμονικός*, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀρμονία*, E. *harmony*.] In music, noting or pertaining to a style of music, or a scale or instrument, employing intervals smaller than a semitone; esp., pertaining to a use of notes which differ in name and in position on the staff (as G# and Ab), but which refer to identical tones or keys on instruments like the piano-forte.—**en-har-mon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

en-heart-en (en-här'tn), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To hearten; cheer.

e-nig-ma (ē-nig'mä), *n.*; pl. -mas. [L. *ænigma*, < Gr. *αἰνίγμα*, < *αἰνιόσθαι*, speak darkly, < *ainos*, tale, fable.] A saying, question, pictorial representation, or the like, containing a hidden meaning to be discovered; a riddle; fig., anything puzzling or inexplicable.—**e-nig-mat-ic**, **e-nig-mat-i-cal** (ē-nig-mat'ik, -i-kəl, or en-ig'), *a.* [LL. *ænigmatiscus*.] Containing or resembling an enigma; puzzling; perplexing; mysterious: as, "a most involved, self-secluded, altogether *enigmatic* nature" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," i. 4).—**e-nig-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-nig-ma-tize** (ē-nig'mā-tiz), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. To express enigmatically; make enigmatic.

en-isle (en-il'), *v. t.*; -isled, -isling. [See *en-*.] To make an island of; place on an island; isolate. [Poetic.]

en-jamb-ment (en-jamb'ment), *n.* [F. *enjambement*, < *enjamber*, stride over, project, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *jambe*, leg.] In *pros.*, the carrying over from one verse (line) or couplet to the next of an essential portion of a phrase or other closely related sequence of words.

en-join (en-join'), *v. t.* [OF. *F. enjoindre*, < L. *injungere* (pp. *injunctus*), join into or to, impose, enjoin, < *in*, in, + *jungere*, join.] To join† or unite†; also, to impose (a penalty, task, etc.); prescribe (a course of action, etc.) with authority or emphasis; order or direct (a person, etc.) to do something; also, to prohibit or forbid.—**en-join'er**, *n.*—**en-join'ment**, *n.*

en-joy (en-joy'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoir*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *joir*, E. *joy*, *v.*] To experience with joy; take pleasure in; hence, to have and use with satisfaction; have the benefit of; possess or have (usually something desirable); also, to find or experience pleasure for (one's self).—**en-joy'a-ble**, *a.* That may be enjoyed; affording enjoyment.—**en-joy'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**en-joy'a-bly**, *adv.*—**en-joy'er**, *n.*—**en-joy'ment**, *n.* The act or experience of enjoying; pleasure; a particular form or source of pleasure.

en-kin-dle (en-kin'dl), *v. t.*; -dled, -dling. [See *en-*.] To kindle into flame, ardor, activity, etc.

en-lace (en-lās'), *v. t.*; -laced, -lacing. [OF. *enlacier* (F. *enlacer*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *lacier*, E. *lace*, *v.*] To wind or bind as with a lace or cord; also, to interlace; interweave; intertwine.—**en-lace'ment**, *n.*

en-large (en-lärj'), *v.*; -larged, -laring. [OF. *enlarger*, *enlargir*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *large*, E. *large*.] **I. tr.** To make larger; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; add to; augment; magnify; increase the capacity or scope of; expand; also, to set at large (archaic). **II. intr.** To grow larger; increase; expand; also, to speak or write at large;

expatiate.—**en-large'a-ble**, *a.*—**en-large'ment**, *n.* The act of enlarging; increase; expansion; amplification; release, as from confinement (as, "Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews": Esther, iv. 14); also, enlarged state or form; also, anything, as a photograph, that is an enlarged form of something else; also, anything that enlarges something else; an addition.—**en-lar'ger**, *n.*

en-light-en (en-lī'tn), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To shed light upon (archaic); fig., to supply with intellectual or spiritual light; instruct; inform.—**en-light'ened**, *p. a.* Intellectually or morally advanced; free from ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.—**en-light'en-er**, *n.*—**en-light'en-ment**, *n.* The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; illumination of the mind; sometimes [also *cap.*], same as *aufklärung*.

en-link (en-link'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To link or chain together.

en-list (en-list'), *v.* [See *en-*.] **I. tr.** To enter on a list; enroll; specif., to engage for military or naval service; hence, to secure (a person, or his services, support, sympathy, etc.) in aid of some cause, enterprise, etc.; utilize (natural forces, etc.) for a special purpose. **II. intr.** To engage for military or naval service; hence, to enter into some cause, enterprise, etc.—**en-list'er**, *n.*—**en-list'ment**, *n.*

en-liv-en (en-lī'vn), *v. t.* [Cf. the earlier *enlive*, *enlive*, *v.*, < *en-* + *live*.] To give life to†; hence, to make vigorous or active; invigorate; stimulate; also, to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; brighten.—**en-liv'en-er**, *n.*—**en-liv'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-liv'en-ment**, *n.*

en-mesh (en-mesh'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To inclose or catch in or as in the meshes of a net; insnare; entangle.—**en-mesh'ment**, *n.*

en-mi-ty (en'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *ennemistie* (F. *inimitié*), < L. *inimicus*, see *enemy*.] A feeling or condition of hostility; hatred; ill-will; animosity; antagonism; variance.

en-ne-ad (en'ē-ad), *n.* [LL. *enneas* (*ennead*), < Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ēnnēad*), < *ēnnēa*, nine.] The number nine; a group of nine persons or things.—**en-ne-ad'ic**, *a.*

en-ne-a-gon (en'ē-a-gon), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *γωνία*, angle.] A plane figure having nine angles and nine sides.—**en-ne-ag'o-nal** (-ag'ō-nal), *a.*

en-ne-a-he-dron (en'ē-a-hē'drōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A solid figure having nine faces.—**en'ne-a-he'dral**, *a.*

en-no-ble (e-nō'bl), *v. t.*; -bled, -bling. [F. *ennoblir*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *noble*: see *noble*.] To make noble; confer a title of nobility on; also, to impart nobility to; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect; dignify; exalt.—**en-no'ble-ment**, *n.*—**en-no'bler**, *n.*

en-nui (ōn-nwē), *n.* [F.: see *annoy*, *n.*] A feeling of weariness and discontent resulting from satiety or lack of interest; boredom.—**en-nui** (ōn'nwē), *v. t.*; -nued or -nuyed, -nuying. To affect with ennui; bore.—**en-nuy-é** (ōn-nwē-yā), *a.* [F. (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*: cf. *annoy*, *v.*] Affected with ennui; bored: as, "the constrained effort of the *ennuyé* man of the world" (Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher").

e-nol'o-gy, etc. See *anology*, etc.

e-norm (ē-nōrm'), *a.* [OF. *enorme* (F. *énorme*), < L. *enormis*, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule, E. *norm*: cf. *enormous*.] Abnormal†; extraordinary†; abnormally large (archaic); outrageous†.

e-nor-mi-ty (ē-nōr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *enormie* (F. *énormité*), < L. *enormitas*, < *enormis*, E. *enorm*, *enormous*.] Abnormal character†; also, enormous size or extent (now rare); also, outrageous or heinous character, as of an offense; atrociousness; also, something outrageous or heinous; a monstrous offense.

e-nor-mous (ē-nōr'mus), *a.* [L. *enormis*: see *enorm*.] Abnormal†; also, greatly exceeding the common size, extent, etc.; huge; immense; monstrous; also, outrageous or atrocious (as, *enormous* wickedness).—**e-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.*—**e-nor'mous-ness**, *n.*

e-nough (ē-nuf'). [AS. *genōg*, *genōh*, = D. *genoeg* = G. *genug* = Icel. *gnōgr* = Goth. *ganōhs*, enough.] **I. a.** Adequate for the want or need; sufficient for the purpose or to satisfy desire. **II. n.** An adequate quantity or number;

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bombon*; ′, primary accent; ¨, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

as much as is needed or desired; a sufficiency.—**e-nough'**, *adv.* In a quantity or degree that answers a purpose or satisfies a need or desire; sufficiently; fully or quite (as, he is ready *enough* to accept the offer); tolerably or passably (as, "Thou singest well *enough* for a shift": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 3. 80).

e-nounce (ē-nouns'), *v. t.*; *enounced, enouncing.* [F. *ēnoncer*, < L. *enuntiare*, < *e*, out of, + *nuntiare*, announce, declare, < *nuntius*, messenger.] To announce, declare, or proclaim; also, to state definitely, as a proposition; also, to utter or pronounce, as words.—**e-nounce'ment**, *n.*

e-now (ē-nou'), *Archaic or prov. form of enough:* as, "She has cause *enow*" (Swinburne's "Chastelard," v. 2).

en-quire (en-kwī'), etc. Same as *inquire*, etc.

en-rage (en-rāj'), *v.*; *-raged, -raging.* [OF. F. *enrager*, intr., < *en-* (see *en-*) + *rage*, E. *rage*.] **I.† intr.** To go mad; be maddened; become furiously angry; rage. **II. tr.** To affect with madness or rabies†; put into a rage; infuriate; exasperate.—**en-raged'**, *p. a.* Maddened†; also, infuriated; furious; also, passionate†.—**en-rage'ment**, *n.*

en-rank (en-rangk'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To arrange in a rank or row, or in ranks.

en-rapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [See *en-* and *rapt*.] Rapt; transported; enraptured.

en-rap-ture (en-rap'tūr), *v. t.*; *-tured, -turing.* [See *en-*.] To move to rapture; delight beyond measure.

en-reg-is-ter (en-rej'is-tēr), *v. t.* [F. *enregistrer*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *registre*, E. *register*.] To register; record.

en-rich (en-rich'), *v. t.* [OF. F. *enrichir*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *riche*, E. *rich*.] To make rich or richer; supply with riches, wealth, abundant or valuable possessions, etc. (as, commerce *enriches* a nation; museums *enriched* by gifts); supply with abundance of anything desirable (as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge); embellish, as with anything ornamental; make finer in quality as by supplying desirable elements or ingredients (as, to *enrich* a language with new words; to *enrich* food with cream or butter); fertilize (the soil).—**en-rich'er**, *n.*—**en-rich'ment**, *n.* The act of enriching, or the state of being enriched; also, something that enriches.

en-ridge (en-rij'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To form into ridges.

en-ring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To form a ring or circle about; encircle; also, to put a ring or rings on; adorn with a ring.

en-robe (en-rōb'), *v. t.*; *-robed, -robing.* [See *en-*.] To invest with or as with a robe; dress; attire.—**en-robe'ment**, *n.*

en-roll, en-rol (en-rōl'), *v. t.*; *-rolled, -rolling.* [OF. *enroller* (F. *enrôler*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *rolle*, E. *roll*, *n.*] To write (a name), or insert the name of (a person), in a roll or register; place upon a list; enlist; also, to put in a record; record; also, to engross (a document)†; also, to roll or wrap up.—**en-roll'er**, *n.*—**en-rol'ment, en-roll'ment**, *n.* The act of enrolling, or the process of being enrolled; registration, as of a deed or a judgment; also, a roll, register, or record.

en-root (en-rōt'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To fix by the root; fig., to fix fast; implant deeply.

ens (enz), *n.*; pl. *entia* (en'shi-ä). [L., ppr. of *esse*, be.] Being, considered in the abstract; also, something that is; an entity.

en-sam-ple (en-sam'pl), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, for *essample*, *example*, E. *example*.] An example, or instance, pattern, or warning. [Archaic.]

en-san-guine (en-sang'gwin), *v. t.*; *-guined, -guining.* [See *en-* and *sanguine*.] To stain or cover with blood; color blood-red.

en-sate (en'sāt), *a.* [NL. *ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, sword.] In bot. and zool., sword-shaped; ensiform.

en-sconce (en-skons'), *v. t.*; *-sconced, -sconcing.* [See *en-* and *sconce*.] Orig., to furnish or protect with or as with a sconce or fort; also, to shelter within or as if behind a fortification (as, "Pedro de Vargas . . . alcaide of Gibraltar . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel": Irving's "Conquest of Granada," xi.); hence, later, to establish in any place affording concealment; settle securely or snugly (as, to *ensconce* one's self in an arm-chair).

en-seal (en-sēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *enseeler*, < *en-* (see *en-*) +

seel, E. *seal*.] To put a seal or stamp on (archaic); also, to close up with a seal; seal up.

en-seam† (en-sēm'), *v. t.* [OF. *ensaimer* (F. *ensimer*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *saim*, E. *seam*.] To make greasy; befoul with or as with grease. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 4. 92.

en-semble (on-soñbl), *n.* [F., < L. *insimul*, at the same time, < *in*, in, + *simul*, at the same time, together.] All the parts of a thing taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the united performance of the full number of singers, musicians, etc.; the general effect, as of a work of art.

en-sep-ul-cher, en-sep-ul-chre (en-sep'ul-kēr), *v. t.*; *-chered, -chred, -chering, -chring.* [See *en-*.] To entomb.

en-sheathe (en-shēth'), *v. t.* Same as *insheathe*.

en-shield (en-shēld'), *v. t.*; obs. pp. *enshield*. [See *en-*.] To shield.

en-shrine (en-shrīn'), *v. t.*; *-shrined, -shrining.* [See *en-*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine; cherish as sacred.—**en-shrine'ment**, *n.*

en-shroud (en-shroud'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; shroud; conceal.

en-si-form (en'si-fōrm), *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword: see *-form*.] Sword-shaped; ensate; xiphoid.

en-sign (en'sin), *n.* [OF. F. *enseigne*, < L. *insignia*: see *insignia*.] A sign, token, emblem, or badge; esp., a badge of office or authority; also, a flag or banner, as of a nation; a body of troops serving under one banner†; a standard-bearer, formerly one in the British army; in the U. S. navy (also pron. en'sn), the lowest commissioned officer, ranking next below a lieutenant (junior grade).—**en'sign-cy** (-sī), **en'sign-ship**, *n.*

en-si-lage (en'si-lāj), *n.* [F., < *ensiler*: see *ensile*.] The preservation of green fodder in a silo or pit; also, fodder thus preserved.—**en'si-lage, v. t.**; *-laged, -laging.* To store by ensilage; ensile.

en-sile (en-sil' or en'sil'), *v. t.*; *-siled, -siling.* [F. *ensiler*, < Sp. *ensilar*, < *en-* (< L. *in*, in) + *silo*: see *silo*.] To preserve (green fodder) in a silo; make into ensilage.

en-sky (en-ski'), *v. t.*; *-skied, -skying.* [See *en-*.] To place in the sky. See Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," i. 4. 34.

en-slave (en-slāv'), *v. t.*; *-slaved, -slaving.* [See *en-*.] To make a slave of; reduce to slavery.—**en-slave'ment**, *n.*—**en-slav'er** (-slāv'vēr), *n.*

en-snare (en-snār'), etc. See *insnare*, etc.

en-sor-cel, en-sor-cell (en-sōr'sel), *v. t.* [F. *ensorceler*, OF. *ensorcerer*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *sorcier*: see *sorcerer*.] To use sorcery on; bewitch. [Archaic.]

en-soul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To endow with a soul.

en-sphere (en-sfēr'), *v. t.*; *-sphered, -sphering.* [See *en-*.] To inclose in or make into a sphere.

en-steep (en-stēp'), *v. t.* Same as *insteeep*.

en-sue (en-sū'), *v.*; *-sued, -suing.* [OF. F. *ensuivre*, < L. *insequi*, < *in*, in, on, + *sequi*, follow.] **I.† tr.** To follow; pursue: as, "Let him seek peace, and *ensue* it" (1 Pet. iii. 11).

II. intr. To follow in order; come afterward, esp. in immediate succession; also, to follow as a consequence, or result (as, "That out of distance might *ensue* Desire of nearness doubly sweet": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," cxvii).

en-sure (en-shōr'), *v. t.*; *-sured, -suring.* [AF. *enseurer*, < OF. *en-* (see *en-*) + *seur*, E. *sure*.] To assure or convince (a person), as of a thing†; inform (a person) positively†; warrant (a thing) as sure or true†; engage or pledge, esp. in marriage†; guarantee against risk† (now *insure*); also, to make secure or safe, as from harm; render sure or certain to come, occur, etc. (as, measures to *ensure* the success of an undertaking); secure, or bring surely, as to a person (as, this letter will *ensure* you a hearing). See *insure*.—**en-sur'er**, *n.*

en-swathe (en-swāth'), *v. t.*; *-swathed, -swathing.* [See *en-*.] To swathe.—**en-swathe'ment**, *n.*

-ent. [F. *-ent*, < L. *-ent*, nom. *-ens*, ppr. ending, corresponding to E. *-ing*; or directly from L. *-ent*.] A suffix equivalent to *-ant*, in adjectives and nouns, as in *ardent*, *crescent*, *dependent*, *different*, *expedient*, *orient*. Cf. *-ence*.

en-tab-la-ture (en-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [Obs. F. *entablature*, < L. *in*, in, + *tabula*, board, plank, E. *table*.] That part of a



Ensiform
Leaf of
Iris.

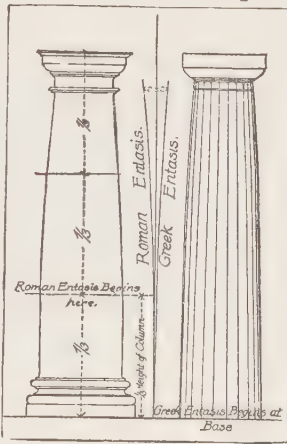
fat, fāte, fūr, fūll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, argōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

classic architectural order which rests horizontally upon the columns, and consists of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; hence, a similar part in other constructions.

en-tail (en-tāl'), *v. t.* [See *en-* and *tail*¹.] To limit the inheritance of (a landed estate) to a specified line of heirs, so that it cannot be alienated, or bequeathed at pleasure, by any one possessor; hence, to confer as if by entail; cause to descend to a fixed series of possessors; also, to impose as a burden upon some one; hence, to bring on or involve (as, a loss *entailing* no regret).—**en-tail'**, *n.* The act of entailing, or the state of being entailed; the rule of descent settled for an estate; any predetermined order of succession, as to an office; the transmission as an inalienable inheritance of qualities, obligations, etc.; hence, necessary sequence; also, that which is entailed, as an estate.—**en-tail'er**, *n.*—**en-tail'ment**, *n.*

en-tame (en-tām'), *v. t.*; *-lamed, taming*. [See *en-*.] To tame. **en-tangle** (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; *-gled, -gling*. [See *en-*.] To make tangled; complicate; also, to involve in anything tangled; insnare; involve in anything from which extrication is difficult; hence, to involve in difficulties; embarrass; perplex.—**en-tan'gle-ment**, *n.* The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; also, that which entangles; a snare; an embarrassment; a complication.—**en-tan'gler**, *n.*—**en-tan'gling-ly**, *adv.*

en-ta-sis (en'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντασις*, a stretching, < *ἐντείνω*, < *έν*, in, + *τείνω*, stretch.] In arch., the swelling or outward curve of the shaft of a column.



Entasis. *a, c*, arcs of entasis. (The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.)

en-tel-e-chy (en-tel'e-ki), *n.*; pl. *-chies* (-kiz). [L. *entelechia*, < Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, < *έν* τέλει *έχειν*, be in fulfilment or completion.] In *philos.*, a realization or actuality as opposed to a potentiality: an Aristotelian term.

en-tel-lus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL.; appar. named from *Entellus*, character (elderly man) in Virgil's "Æneid." The sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, remarkable for its long tail, full beard, and cap-like growth of hair on the crown, peaked over the eyes.

en-tente (on-toñt'), *n.* [F.] Understanding; also, the parties to an understanding.—**entente cordiale** (kór-dyál). [F.] A cordial or friendly understanding, as between one government and another.

—**Little Entente**. See under *little*, *a.*—**Triple Entente**. See under *triple*, *a.*



Entellus.

en-ter (en'tér), *v.* [OF. F. *entrer*, < L. *intrare*, < *intro*, within: see *intro-*.] **I. tr.** To come or go into; pass within; break into; penetrate or pierce; make a beginning of or in, or begin upon; engage or become involved in; become a member of, or join; also, to put in or insert; cause to be admitted, as into a school, competition, etc.; initiate or introduce; make a record of, record, or register; report (a vessel, etc.) at the custom-house; place in regular form before a court, as a writ; file an application for (public lands).

II. intr. To come or go in; make an entrance, as on the stage; be admitted; make a beginning.—**to enter into**, to make a beginning in; engage in; assume the obligation of; become a party to; take up the consideration of (a subject); take an interest or part in; sympathize with (a person's feelings, etc.); also, to form a constituent part or ingredient of (as, lead *enters into* the composition of pewter).—**en'ter-a-ble**, *a.* That may be entered.

en-te-ral-gia (en-tē-ral'jā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *άλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, spasmodic pain in the intestines or abdomen; colic.

en-te-rec-to-my (en-tē-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *έκ*, out of, + *-τομή*, *E. -tomy*.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

en-ter-er (en'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who enters.

en-ter-ic (en-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εντερικός*.] Pertaining to the enteron; intestinal.—**enteric fever**, typhoid fever.

en-te-ri-tis (en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *enteron*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines.

en-te-ron (en'tē-ron), *n.*; pl. *-ra* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, < *έν*, in.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, the alimentary canal; the digestive tract.

en-te-rot-o-my (en-tē-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [See *enteron* and *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, cutting or incision of the intestine.

en-ter-prise (en'tēr-priz), *n.* [OF. F. *entreprise*, < *entreprendre*, take in hand, undertake, < L. *inter*, between, + *prehendere*, seize, take.] A project undertaken or to be undertaken, esp. one that is of some importance or that requires boldness or energy; also, engagement in such projects; also, boldness or readiness in undertaking, adventurous spirit, or energy (as, "I had ultimately mustered *enterprise* enough to visit the theatre": Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," xviii.).—**en'ter-prise**, *v. t. or i.*; *-prised, -prising*. To undertake; venture: now chiefly as in *enterprising*, *p. a.*—**en-ter-pris-ing**, *p. a.* That undertakes; characterized by enterprise; ready to undertake projects of importance or difficulty, or untried schemes; energetic in carrying out any undertaking.—**en'ter-pris-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-ter-tain (en-tēr-tān'), *v.* [OF. F. *entretenir*, < L. *inter*, between, + *tenere*, hold.] **I. tr.** To hold mutually; also, to maintain or keep up (archaic); take into or retain in one's service; also, to keep engaged or occupied, as a person's time or attention; while away (time); engage (an enemy's forces, etc.) in a contest or conflict; hold the attention of agreeably, divert, or amuse; also, to give admittance or reception to; specif., to receive as a guest, esp. at one's table; show hospitality to; also, to admit into the mind; consider; also, to hold in the mind; harbor; cherish; also, to deal with or treat. **II. intr.** To exercise hospitality; entertain company; provide entertainment for guests.—**en-ter-tain'a-ble**, *a.* That may be entertained.—**en-ter-tain'er**, *n.* One who entertains; esp., a person, as a singer, reciter, or the like, who gives, or takes part in, public entertainments.—**en-ter-tain'ing**, *p. a.* Affording entertainment; amusing; diverting.—**en-ter-tain'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-ter-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*—**en-ter-tain'ment**, *n.* The act of entertaining, or the state of being entertained; maintenance in service; employment; pay; agreeable occupation for the mind, diversion, or amusement; something affording diversion or amusement, esp. an exhibition or performance of some kind; the reception of guests; hospitable provision for the wants of guests; a feast or banquet; consideration, as of a question; a harboring or cherishing, as of a notion or design.

en-thet-ic (en-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθετικός*, fit for implanting, < *έν* τέθει, put in, < *έν*, in, + *τίθειναι*, set.] Introduced from without, as diseases propagated by inoculation.

en-thrall, en-thral (en-thrāl'), *v. t.*; *-thrall'd, -thralling*. [See *en-*.] To put or hold in thralldom; subjugate; capti-

vate: now usually fig.—**en-thrall'er**, *n.*—**en-thral'ment**, **en-thrall'ment**, *n.*

en-throne (en-thrōn'), *v. t.*; *-throned, -throning*. [See *en-*.] To place on or as on a throne; invest with sovereign or episcopal authority; exalt.—**en-throne'ment**, *n.*

en-thuse (en-thūz'), *v. t. or i.*; *-thused, -thusing*. [From *enthusiasm*.] To move to or show enthusiasm. [Colloq.]

en-thu-si-asm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, be divinely inspired, < *ἐνθεός*, possessed by a god, < *ἐν*, in, + *θεός*, god.] Possession or inspiration by a god (archaic); a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned (archaic); hence, extravagant religious emotion (archaic); now, usually, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest or pursuit; passionate zeal; ardor; lively interest.—**en-thu'si-ast** (-ast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής*.] One possessed or inspired by a god (archaic); one who believes himself to be divinely instructed or commissioned; hence, one who holds extravagant and visionary religious opinions, or is characterized by excessive religious fervor; also, one who is filled with enthusiasm for some principle, pursuit, etc.; a person of ardent zeal.—**en-thu-si-as'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of enthusiasm; also, full of or characterized by enthusiasm; ardent.—**en-thu-si-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

en-thy-meme (en'thi-mēm), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, < Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, < *ἐνθυμίσθαι*, consider, infer, < *ἐν*, in, + *θυμός*, mind.] In logic, a syllogism in which one premise is unexpressed.

en-tice (en-tis'), *v. t.*; *-ticed, -ticing*. [OF. *enticier*, incite, < L. *in*, in, + *titio*, firebrand.] To incite or instigate; also, to draw on by exciting hope or desire; allure; inveigle.—**en-tice'a-ble**, *a.* That may be enticed.—**en-tice'ment**, *n.* The act or practice of enticing, esp. to evil; the state of being enticed; also, that which entices; an allurement.—**en-ti'cer** (-ti'sér), *n.*—**en-ti'cing-ly**, *adv.*

en-tire (en-tir'). [OF. *F. entier*, < L. *integer*, untouched, whole: see *integer*.] **I. a.** Whole; complete; having all the parts or elements; also, full or thorough (as, *entire* freedom of choice); also, not broken, mutilated, or decayed; intact; not gelded (as, an *entire* horse); unimpaired or undiminished; also, being wholly of one piece; undivided; continuous; hence, having an unbroken outline; without notches or indentations, as leaves, shells, etc.; also, wholly of one kind; unmixed or pure; also, unblemished or blameless (as, "Daughter of God and man; immortal Eve! For such thou art; from sin and blame *entire*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 292); genuine or sincere (as, "I have often heard Of your *entire* affection to Bianca": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 2. 23); also, noting a kind of malt liquor (see *entire*, *n.*). **II. n.** The whole (as, "That one hour of misery and disgrace influenced the *entire* of a future life": Lover's "Handy Andy," xxxv.); entirety; also, an entire horse; a stallion; also (Eng.), a kind of malt liquor; porter.—**en-tire'ly**, *adv.* Wholly or fully; completely or unreservedly; solely or exclusively; heartily or sincerely.—**en-tire'ness**, *n.*—**en-tire'ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *entierete*, < L. *integritas*: cf. *integrity*.] The state of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire; the whole.

en-ti-tle (en-ti'tl), *v. t.*; *-tled, -tling*. [OF. *entituler* (F. *intituler*), < ML. *intitulare*, < L. *in*, in, + *titulus*, E. *title*.] To call (a book or other thing, or a person) by a particular title or name; name; style; often, to designate (a person) by an honorary title; also, now esp. of qualities, actions, circumstances, etc., to give (a person or thing) a title, right, or claim to something; furnish with grounds for laying claim.

en-ti-ty (en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [ML. *entitas*, < L. *ens*: see *ens*.] Being or existence; also, essential nature; essence; also, something that has a real existence; a thing.

ento-, ent-. Forms of Gr. *ἐντός*, within, used in combination. Cf. *endo-*.

en-to-derm (en'tō-děrm), etc. Same as *endoderm*, etc.

en-toil (en-toil'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To take in toils; insnare. [Archaic.]

en-tomb (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To place in a tomb; bury; inter; also, to serve as a tomb for.—**en-tomb'ment**, *n.*

en-tom-ic (en-tom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, insect, prop. neut. of *ἐντομος*, cut in pieces, < *ἐντέμνειν*, cut in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέμνειν*, cut: cf. *insect*.] Of or pertaining to insects.

entomo-. Form of Gr. *ἐντομον*, insect (see *entomic*), used in combination.

en-tom-o-lite (en-tom'ō-lit), *n.* [See *entomo-* and *-lite*.] A fossil insect.

en-to-mo-log-ic, **en-to-mo-log-i-cal** (en'tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [See *entomology*.] Of or pertaining to entomology.—**en-to-mol'o-gist** (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in entomology.—**en-to-mol'o-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.*; *-gized, -gizing*. To study entomology; gather entomological specimens.

en-to-mol-o-gy (en-tō-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *entomo-* and *-logy*.] The branch of zoology that treats of insects; also, a treatise on this subject.

en-to-moph-a-gous (en-tō-mol'ā-gus), *a.* [See *entomo-* and *-phagous*.] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

en-to-moph-i-lous (en-tō-mol'ī-lus), *a.* [See *entomo-* and *-philous*.] Insect-loving: applied to plants in which fertilization is effected by insects.

en-to-mos-tra-can (en-tō-mos'tra-kān). [NL. *Entomostraca*, pl., < Gr. *ἐντομος*, cut in pieces, + *στρακον*, shell.] **I. a.** Belonging to the *Entomostraca*, a subclass of crustaceans which have a moderately simple organization, including the cirripeds, etc. **II. n.** An entomostracan crustacean.

en-to-phyte (en'tō-fit), *n.* [See *ento-* and *-phyte*.] In bot., a plant living within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite.—**en-to-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

en-top-tic (en-top'tik), *a.* [See *ento-* and *optic*.] Pertaining to or originating in the interior of the eye.

ent-or-gan-ism (ent-ōr'gan-izm), *n.* [See *ento-*.] An internal parasite.

en-tot-ic (en-tot'ik), *a.* [See *ento-* and *otic*.] Pertaining to or originating in the interior of the ear.

en-tou-rage (ōn-tō-rāzh), *n.* [F., < *entourer*, surround, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *tour*, turn, circuit: see *tour*.] Surroundings; environment; esp., those habitually about a person; attendants, as of a person of rank.

en-to-zo-ōn (en-tō-zō'ōn), *n.*; pl. *-zoa* (-zō'ā). [NL.: see *ento-* and *-zoön*.] An internal parasite, as an intestinal worm: opposed to *ectozoön*.—**en-to-zo'an**, *a.* and *n.*—**en-to-zo'ic**, *a.*

en-tr'acte (ōn-trākt), *n.* [F., 'between-act.'] The interval between two consecutive acts of a theatrical or operatic performance; a performance, as of music or dancing, given during such an interval; a piece of music or the like for giving during such an interval.

en-trails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* [OF. *F. entrailles*, < ML. *intalia*, < L. *intra*, within: see *intra-*.] The internal parts of the trunk of an animal body; esp., the intestines or bowels; hence, the internal parts of anything.

en-train¹ (en-trān'), *v. t. or i.* [See *en-*.] To put or go aboard a train.

en-train² (en-trān'), *v. t.* [F. *entraîner*, < *en-* (< L. *inde*, thence) + *trainer*, draw, E. *train*².] To draw away or on; carry along.—**en-train'ment**, *n.*

en-tram-mel (en-tram'el), *v. t.*; *-meled or -melled, -meling or -melling*. [See *en-*.] To trammel; hamper; restrain.

en-trance¹ (en'trans), *n.* [OF. *entrance*, < *entrer*: see *enter*.] The act of entering, as into a place or upon new duties; beginning or commencement; also, power or liberty of entering; admission; also, a point or place of entering; an opening or passage for entering; *naut.*, the bow or forepart of a vessel under the water-line.

en-trance² (en-trāns'), *v. t.*; *-tranced, -trancing*. [See *en-*.] To put into a trance; hence, to ravish with delight or wonder, or enrapture (as, "poets whose effusions *entranced* my soul, and lifted it to heaven": Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," letter i.).—**en-tran'ced-ly** (-trān'sed-li), *adv.*—**en-trance'ment**, *n.*—**en-tran'cing-ly**, *adv.*

en-trant (en'trant). [F. *entrant*, ppr. of *entrer*: see *enter*.] **I. a.** Entering. **II. n.** One who enters; a beginner; a new member.

en-trap (en-trap'), *v. t.*; *-trapped, -trapping*. [OF. *entraper*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *trape*, trap.] To catch in or as in a trap; insnare; bring unawares into difficulty or danger; draw into contradiction or damaging admission.—**en-trap'ment**, *n.*—**en-trap'per**, *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

en-treas-ure (en-trehz'ūr), *v. t.*; -ured, -uring. [See *en-*.] To lay up in or as in a treasury.

en-treat (en-trēt'), *v.* [OF. *entraitier*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *traitier*, E. *treat*.] **I. tr.** To treat, or deal with (archaic); while away (time)†; also, to ask earnestly for (something); also, to make supplication to (a person); beseech; implore; also, to persuade by entreaty†. **II. intr.** To treat of a subject†; also, to negotiate†; also, to make an earnest request or petition.—**en-treat'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-treat'ment**, *n.* Treatment (archaic); also, something entreated, as a favor†.—**en-treat'y**, *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). Treatment†; also, earnest request or petition; solicitation; supplication.

en-tre-chat (on-trē-shā), *n.* [F.] In *dancing*, a leap during which the feet are struck together a number of times.

en-trée (on'trā, F. on-trā), *n.* [F.: see *entry*.] Entry; entrance; also, a made dish such as is served at dinner before the roast or between the regular or principal courses.

en-tre-mets (on-trē-mā), *n.*; pl. -mets (F. -mā). [F., 'between-dish.'] A dish served at dinner between the principal courses or with the roast; a side-dish.

en-trench (en-trench'), etc. Same as *intrench*, etc.

en-tre-pôt (on'trē-pō, F. on-trē-pō), *n.* [F., < L. *interpositum*, neut. pp. of *interponere*: see *interposition*.] Temporary deposit or storage of goods; also, a building or place for such deposit; a warehouse; also, a commercial center to which goods are sent for distribution (as, "Antwerp . . . had now become the principal *entrepôt* and exchange of Europe": Motley's "Dutch Republic," *Introd.*, xiii.).

en-tre-pre-neur (on-trē-prē-nēr), *n.* [F., < *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] One who undertakes to carry out any enterprise; a contractor; an employer of productive labor.

en-tre-sol (en'tēr-sol, F. on-trē-sol), *n.* [F., 'between-floor.'] A low story between two other stories of greater height, usually one immediately above the ground floor; a mezzanine.

en-tro-pi-on, en-tro-pi-um (en-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *τροπή* in *ἐκτροπή*, E. *ectropion*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal turning or rolling inward of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball. Cf. *ectropion*.

en-trust (en-trust'), *v. t.* See *intrust*.

en-try (en'tri), *n.*; pl. -tries (-triz). [OF. *entree* (F. *entrée*), < *entrer*: see *enter*.] The act of entering; entrance; a formal entrance; beginning†; a place of ingress or entrance, esp. an entrance-hall or vestibule, or (in England) an alley, or passageway between houses; the act of entering or recording something in a book, register, list, etc.; the statement, etc., so entered or recorded; the giving of an account of a ship's cargo at a custom-house, to obtain permission to land the goods; in *law*, the act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them; also, the act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary.—**double entry**, in *bookkeeping*, a method in which each transaction is entered twice in the ledger, once to the credit of one account, and once to the debit of another.—**single entry**, in *bookkeeping*, a method in which each transaction is entered in the ledger in but one account.—**en'try-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. -men. One who enters upon a tract of public land with intent to acquire it under the provisions of the law.—**en'try-way**, *n.* A passage for affording entrance; an entry.

en-twine (en-twin'), *v. t. or i.*; -twined, -twining. [See *en-*.] To twine together or about.—**en-twine'ment**, *n.*

en-twist (en-twist'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To twist together or about.

e-nu-cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *enucleatus*,

pp. of *enucleare*, < *e*, out of, + *nucleus*, kernel, E. *nucleus*.] To remove (a kernel, tumor, eyeball, etc.) from its enveloping cover; fig., to bring out; disclose; in *biol.*, to deprive of the nucleus.—**e-nu'cle-ate**, *a.* Having no nucleus.—**e-nu-cle-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.*

e-nu-mer-a-ble (ē-nū'mē-rā-bl), *a.* That may be enumerated.

e-nu-mer-ate (ē-nū'mē-rāt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *enumeratus*, pp. of *enumerare*, < *e*, out, + *numerare*, count, E. *number*, *v.*] To count; ascertain the number of; more commonly, to mention separately as if in counting; name one by one; specify as in a list.—**e-nu-mer-a'tion** (-mē-rā'shōn), *n.* [L. *enumeratio*(*n*)-.] The act of enumerating; a census; a specifying of things one by one, as in a list; also, a catalogue or list.—**e-nu'mer-a-tive** (-mē-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving to enumerate; enumerating.—**e-nu'mer-a-tor** (-mē-rā-tōr), *n.*

e-nun-ci-ate (ē-nun'si-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *enuntiatus*, pp. of *enunciare*: see *enounce*.] **I. tr.** To announce or proclaim; also, to state or declare definitely, as a theory; enounce; also, to utter or pronounce (words, etc.), esp. in a particular manner. **II. intr.** To utter or pronounce words, etc., in a particular manner.—**e-nun-ci-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* [L. *enunciatio*(*n*)-.] The act or the manner of enunciating; announcement; statement; utterance or pronunciation.—**e-nun'ci-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving to enunciate; declaratory; also, pertaining to vocal utterance.—**e-nun'ci-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which enunciates.—**e-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Enunciative.

en-ure (en-ūr), etc. Same as *inure*, etc.

en-veil (en-vāl'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To veil.

en-vel-op (en-vel'op), *v. t.*; -oped, -oping. [OF. *envoluper* (F. *envelopper*), < *en-* (see *en-*) + *voluper*, *voloper*, wrap: cf. *develop*.] To wrap up in or as in a covering; inwrap; also, to serve as a wrapping or covering for; also, to surround entirely.—**en-vel-op, en-ve-lope** (en-vel'op, en've-lōp), *n.* [F. *enveloppe*.] That which envelops; a wrapper; an integument; a surrounding cover; esp. (sometimes, when spelled *envelope*, pron. on've-lōp), a cover for a letter or the like, usually so made that it can be sealed or fastened; in *bot.*, a surrounding or inclosing part, as of leaves (see *floral envelop*, under *floral*); in *astron.*, a surrounding nebulous mass, as the coma of a comet; specif., a vaporous bow or shell (regarded as part of the coma) partly surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side next the sun; in *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces.—**en-vel'op-er**, *n.*—**en-vel'op-ment**, *n.* The act of enveloping, or the state of being enveloped; also, a wrapping or covering.

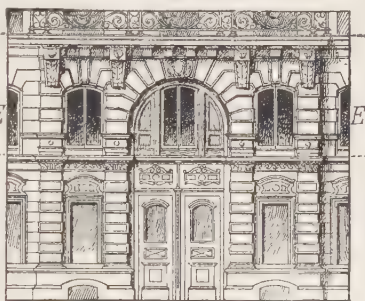
en-ven-om (en-ven'om), *v. t.* [OF. F. *envenimer*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + (OF.) *venim*, E. *venom*.] To impregnate with venom; make poisonous; hence, to embitter; also, to corrupt or vitiate.

en-vi-a-ble (en'vi-ā-bl), *a.* That is to be envied; worthy to be envied.—**en'vi-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**en'vi-a-bly**, *adv.*

en-vi-er (en'vi-ēr), *n.* One who envies.

en-vi-ous (en'vi-us), *a.* [OF. *envieux* (F. *envieux*), < L. *invidiosus*, < *invidia*, E. *envy*: cf. *invidious*.] Spiteful† or malicious†; also, full of, feeling, or expressing envy (as, to be *envious* of a person's success; an *envious* attack); also, grudging† or sparing†; also, emulous† (as, "She saw the young Corinthian Lycius Charioting foremost in the *envious* race": Keats's "Lamia," i.); also, enviable† (as, "He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage Of victors glory from him snatch away": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 4. 39).—**en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**en'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

en-vi-ron (en'vi-rōn), *v. t.*; -roned, -roning. [OF. F. *environner*, < *environ*, around, about, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *viron*, a round, circuit, akin to *vire*, turn, E. *veer*².] To form a circle or ring round; surround; envelop; inclose; beset.—**en-vi'ron-ment**, *n.* The act of environing, or the state of being environed; also, that which environs; the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences.—



House in Paris. — E, E, entresol.



Envelops of Comets.

en-vi-ron-men'tal (-men'tal), *a.* — **en-vi-rons** (en-vi'ronz or en-vi'ronz), *n. pl.* [F.] Surrounding parts or districts, as of a city; outskirts; suburbs: as, "Roland . . . fixed his abode in the *environs* of Paris" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," xvi. 4).

en-vis-age (en-viz'aj), *v. t.*; -aged, -aging. [F. *envisager*, < *en-* (see *en-*) + *visage*, E. *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; contemplate or regard; in *philos.*, to perceive by intuition. — **en-vis'age-ment**, *n.*

en-voy¹ (en'voi), *n.* [OF. *envoy* (F. *envoi*), < *envoyer* (F. *envoyer*), earlier *enveier*, send, < L. *in*, in, on, + *via*, way.] A postscript to a poetical or prose composition, sometimes serving as a dedication; esp., a short stanza concluding a poem in certain archaic metrical forms.

en-voy² (en'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé*, prop. pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*¹.] A diplomatic agent; specif., a diplomatic agent of the second rank, next in dignity after an ambassador (called, in full, 'envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary'); also, any accredited messenger or representative. — **en-voy-ship**, *n.*

en-vy (en'vi), *n.*; pl. -vies (-viz). [OF. F. *envie*, < L. *invidia*, < *invidus*, envious, < *invidere*, look at with ill-will, envy, grudge, < *in*, in, on, + *videre*, see.] Ill-will; also, odium or ill repute; also, a feeling of discontent or mortification, usually accompanied with some degree of ill-will, excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, advantages, or success; a covetous desire for some advantage possessed by another; also, an object of envious feeling. — **en'vy**, *v.*; -vied, -vying. **I. tr.** To regard with envy; be envious of; also, to begrudge. **II. † intr.** To be affected with envy: as, "I *envy* at their liberty" (Shakspeare's "King John," iii. 4. 73). — **en'vy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-wheel (en-hwēl'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To encircle.

en-wind (en-wind'), *v. t.*; -wound, -winding. [See *en-*.] To wind or coil about; encircle: as, "The moony vapour rolling round the King . . . *Enwound* him fold by fold" (Tennyson's "Guinevere," 599).

en-womb (en-wōm'), *v. t.* [See *en-*.] To inclose in or as in the womb.

en-wrap (en-rap'), *v. t.* Same as *inwrap*.

en-wreath (en-rēth'), *v. t.* Same as *inwreath*.

en-zo-öt-ic (en-zō-ot'ik). [= F. *enzootique*, < Gr. *ên*, in, + *ζῶον*, animal: cf. *epizootic*.] **I. a.** Prevailing among or afflicting animals in a particular locality: said of diseases. Cf. *endemic*. **II. n.** An enzoötic disease.

en-zy-me (en'zim or -zim), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνζυμος*, leavened, < Gr. *ên*, in, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] Any of various complex organic substances, as pepsin, originating from living cells, and capable of producing by catalytic action certain chemical changes in organic substances; a chemical, unorganized, or soluble ferment. — **en-zym'ic** (-zim'ik), *a.*

E-o-cene (ē'ō-sēn). [Gr. *ἥως*, dawn, + *καινός*, new.] In *geol.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system. **II. n.** The Eocene subdivision of the Tertiary.

E-o-li-an (ē-ō'li-an), etc. See *Æolian*¹, etc.

e-o-lith (ē'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἥως*, dawn, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rude stone implement characteristic of the earliest stage of human culture. — **e-o-lith'ic**, *a.* Noting or pertaining to the earliest stage of human culture, characterized by the existence of the most primitive stone implements.

e-on (ē'ōn), etc. See *æon*, etc.

E-os (ē'os), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἥως*, personification of *ἥως*, dawn: see *east*.] The Greek goddess of the dawn, identified with the Roman Aurora.

e-o-sin (ē'ō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἥως*, dawn.] A coal-tar product, used for dyeing silk, etc., rose-red.

e-o-zo-ic (ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἥως*, dawn, + *ζῶή*, life.] In *geol.*, characterized by the earliest traces of life, as found in fossiliferous rocks.

ep-. See *epi-*.

e-pact (ē'pakt), *n.* [F. *épacte*, < LL. *epacta*, < Gr. *ἐπακτή*, prop. fem. of *ἐπακτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐπάγειν*, bring on, add, < *ἐπι*, on, + *αἶγειν*, lead.] The excess in days of a solar year over a lunar year; also, the age in days of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year (Jan. 1).

ep-arch (ep'ark), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ἀρχεω*, lead, rule.] The prefect or governor of an eparchy; in the

Gr. Ch., a metropolitan or bishop of an eparchy. — **ep'ar-chy** (-ār-ki), *n.*; pl. -chies (-kiz). [Gr. *ἐπαρχία*.] In ancient Greece, a province; in modern Greece, one of the administrative subdivisions of a province; in the Gr. Ch., a diocese or archdiocese.

é-pa-tant (ā-pā-tān), *a.* [F. (fem. *épátante*), pp. of *épater*, break off the foot of (a dog, a goblet, etc.), knock down, amaze.] Amazing; startling.

e-paule (e-pāl'), *n.* [F. *épaule*, shoulder, < L. *spatula*, broad piece: see *spatula*.] In *fort.*, the shoulder or angle where the face and flank of a bastion meet.

ep-au-let, ep-au-lette (ep'ā-let), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, < *épaule*: see *epaule*.] An ornamental shoulder-piece worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers; also, a similar ornamental piece in women's dress; also, in armor, any of various pieces or coverings for protecting the shoulder.

— **ep'au-let-ed, ep'au-let-ted**, *a.*

e-paul-ment, e-paule-ment

(e-pāl'ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épauler*, protect by an epaulment, < *épaule*: see *epaule*.] In *fort.*, an earthwork or other screen for protecting a battery, troops, or the like, as from flanking fire.

ep-ax-i-al (ep-ak'si-āl), *a.* [See *epi-* and *axis*¹.] In *anat.*, above or posterior to an axis. — **ep-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

ep-ei-rog-e-ny (ep-i-roj'e-ni), etc. See *epirogeny*, etc.

ep-en-ceph-a-lon (ep-en-sef'ā-lon), *n.*; pl. -la (-lā). [NL.: see *epi-* and *encephalon*.] In *anat.*, the part of the brain behind the mesencephalon, consisting of cerebellum and pons Varolii; the hindbrain. — **ep'en-ce-phal'ic** (-se-fal'ik), *a.*

e-pen-the-sis (e-pen'the-sis), *n.*; pl. -theses (-the-sēz). [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, insert, < *ἐπι*, on, to, + *τιθέναι*, put in: see *enthetic*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the midst of a word, as to facilitate pronunciation; also, the transposition of a semivowel to the syllable preceding that in which it originally occurred. — **ep-en-thet-ic** (ep-en-thet'ik), *a.*

e-pergne (ē-pēr'n or e-pār'n'), *n.* [Cf. F. *épargne*, saving, economy, also formerly treasury or exchequer.] An ornamental piece for the center of a dinner-table, consisting of a dish or receptacle, often elaborate in design, with several tiers, branches, or divisions, for holding fruit, flowers, etc.

ep-ex-e-ge-sis (ep-ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπεξηγησις*, < *ἐπεξηγέσθαι*, explain in addition, < *ἐπι*, on, to, + *ἐξηγέσθαι*: see *exegesis*.] In *rhet.*, the addition of a word or words to explain a preceding word or sentence; the word or words so added. — **ep-ex-e-get'ic, ep-ex-e-get'i-cal** (-jet'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* — **ep-ex-e-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-phah (ē'fā), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to about a bushel. See Ezek. xlv. 11.

e-phebe (e-fēb' or ef'ēb), *n.* [L. *ephebus*, < Gr. *ἐφηβος*, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ἥβη*, youth, youthful prime: cf. *Hebe*.] Among the ancient Greeks, a youth just entering upon manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. — **e-phe-bic** (e-fē'bik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφηβικός*.] Of or pertaining to ephebes: as, the *ephebic* oath (the oath by which ephebes bound themselves to the service and defense of their country; hence, any solemn promise made by young men to become good citizens).

eph-e-drine, eph-e-drin (ef'e-drin, also e-fed'rin), *n.* [NL. *Ephedra* (see def.; in L. the plant horsetail, < Gr. *ἐφέδρα*, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ἔδρα*, seat) + *-ine*².] In *phar.*, a crystalline alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₅NO, found in species of *Ephedra* (a genus of jointed, nearly leafless, equisetum-like desert shrubs): used esp. for colds, asthma, and hay-fever.

e-phem-e-ra (e-fem'e-rā or ē-), *n.*; pl. -ras or -ræ (-rē). [ML. (the fever) and NL. (the insect), < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of or for a day, short-lived, daily, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] A fever lasting but a day or a very short time; also, an ephemeral or May-fly; hence, anything short-lived or transitory. — **e-phem'e-ral**, *a.* Lasting but a day or a very short time; short-lived; transitory. — **e-phem-e-ral-i-ty** (-ral'i-ti), *n.* — **e-phem'e-ral-ly**, *adv.*



Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, into, qūite; (absured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ephem-e-rid (e-fem'ē-rid or ē-), *n.* [NL. *Ephemeridæ*, pl., < *ephemera*: see *ephemera*.] Any of the *Ephemeridæ*, a family of winged insects having the fore wings much larger than the hind wings and dying soon after reaching the adult stage; a May-fly.

ephem-e-ris (e-fem'ē-ris or ē-), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ē-mer'i-dēz). [L., < Gr. *ἐφημερίς*, diary, calendar, record, < *ἐφήμερος*: see *ephemera*.] A diary†; also, an almanac† or calendar†; also, a table showing the daily positions of a heavenly body; an astronomical almanac containing such tables.

ephem-e-ron (e-fem'ē-ron or ē-), *n.*; pl. *-rons* or *-ra* (-rā). [Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*: see *ephemera*.] An ephemerid; hence, anything short-lived or ephemeral.

ephem-e-rous (e-fem'ē-rus or ē-), *a.* Ephemeral.

E-phes-ian (e-fē'zhī-ən or ē-), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana). *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Ephesus; a boon companion† (see Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," ii. 2. 164); *pl.*, the book of the New Testament called in full "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Ephesians."

eph-od (ef'od), *n.* [Heb.] A kind of Jewish priestly vestment, esp. that worn by the high priest.

eph-or (ef'or), *n.* [L. *ephorus*, < Gr. *ἐφορος*, < *ἐφορᾶν*, oversee, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ορᾶν*, see.] One of a body of magistrates in various ancient Dorian states, esp. at Sparta, where a body of five was annually elected by the people.—**eph'-or-al**, *a.*

epi-, ep-. [Gr. *ἐπι-*, *ἐπ-*, repr. *ἐπί*, prep. and adv.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'on,' 'upon,' 'to,' 'against,' sometimes used as an English formative, chiefly in scientific words, as *epazial*, *epiblast*, *epicalyx*, *epizoön*.

ep-i-blast (ep'i-blast), *n.* [See *epi-* and *-blast*.] In *embryol.*, the ectoderm.—**ep-i-blas'tic** (-blas'tik), *a.*

ep-ic (ep'ik). [L. *epicus*, < Gr. *ἐπικός*, < *ἐπος*, word, tale; see *epos*.] *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to that form of poetic composition (examples of which are Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and Virgil's "Æneid") in which, in elevated style, a series of heroic achievements or events is dealt with at length as a continuous narrative and a poetic whole; hence, resembling or suggestive of such poetry; of heroic character; imposing. *II. n.* An epic poem; any epic-like composition; something worthy to form the subject of an epic poem (as, "That life was a noble Christian *epic*": Motley's "Dutch Republic," vi. 7).—**ep'i-cal**, *a.* Epic.—**ep'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ep-i-ca-lyx (ep-i-kā'liks), *n.* [See *epi-*.] In *bot.*, an involucre resembling an outer calyx, as in the mallow.

ep-i-car-di-um (ep-i-kār'di-um), *n.*; pl. *-dia* (-di-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρδία*, heart.] In *anat.*, the inner serous layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.—**ep-i-car'di-al**, *a.*

ep-i-carp (ep-i-kārp), *n.* [See *epi-* and *-carp*.] In *bot.*, the outermost layer of a pericarp, as the rind or peel of certain fruits. See cut at *endocarp*.

ep-i-ce-di-um (ep-i-sē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *-di-ums* or *-dia* (-di-ā). [L., < Gr. *ἐπικηδεῖον*, prop. neut. of *ἐπικηδεύς*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κηδος*, care, funeral.] A funeral song; a dirge.

ep-i-cene (ep'i-sēn), *a.* [L. *epicænus*, < Gr. *ἐπικαινός*, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *καινός*, common.] Belonging to, or partaking of the characteristics of, both sexes; hence, of no definite sex or kind; in *gram.*, of nouns, having but one form of gender to denote both sexes.

ep-i-cen-ter, **ep-i-cen-tre** (ep'i-sen-tēr), *n.* [NL. *epicentrum*, < Gr. *ἐπικέντρος*, on the center, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέντρον*,



An Ephemerid.

*E. center*².] A point from which earthquake waves seem to go out, situated directly above the true center of disturbance. Also **ep-i-cen'trum** (-trum).

ep-i-cist (ep'i-sist), *n.* A writer of epic poetry.

ep-i-cot-yl (ep-i-kot'il), *n.* [From *epi-* + *cotyl(edon)*.] In *bot.*, in the embryo of a plant, that part of the stem above the cotyledons.—**ep'i-cot-y-le'don-a-ry** (-i-lē'don-ā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, above the cotyledons.

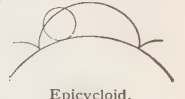
ep-i-cure (ep'i-kūr), *n.* [From *Epicurus*, the Greek philosopher (342?-270 B.C.).] [*cap.*] An Epicurean†; [*l. c.*] one given up to sensual enjoyment, esp. eating†; a glutton†; also, one who cultivates a refined taste in eating and drinking.

Ep-i-cu-re-an (ep'i-kū-rē-ān). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Epicurus, or his system of philosophy, the chief doctrines of which were that the external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms, and that the highest good in life is pleasure, which consists in freedom from disturbance or pain; devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the highest good in life (as, "Nothing to mar the sober majesties Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life": Tennyson's "Lucretius," 218); hence [*l. c.*], given or adapted to luxury, or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, esp. in eating and drinking; also, fit for an epicure. *II. n.* A disciple of Epicurus, or a person holding similar views; [*l. c.*] one devoted to the pursuit of pleasure or luxury; an epicure.—**Ep'i-cu-re-an-ism**, *n.* The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines; [*l. c.*] epicurean indulgence or habits.

ep-i-cur-ism (ep'i-kūr-izm), *n.* The habits or tastes of an epicure; sensuality†; also [*cap.*] (pron. ep-i-kū'rizm), Epicureanism (now rare).

ep-i-cy-cle (ep'i-sī-kl), *n.* [LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. *ἐπικυκλος*, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A small circle the center of which moves round in the circumference of a larger circle (used chiefly in *ancient astron.*); also, a circle which rolls (exteriorly or interiorly) around the circumference of another circle.—**ep-i-cyc'lic** (-sik'lik or -sī'klik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicycle.—**epicyclic train**, in *mach.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center.—**ep-i-cy'cloid** (-sī'kloid), *n.* In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle.—**ep'i-cy-cloi'dal** (-kloi'dal), *a.*

ep-i-deic-tic (ep-i-dik'tik), *a.* See *epidictic*.



Epicycloid.

ep-i-dem-ic (ep-i-dem'ik). [F. *épidémique*, < Gr. *ἐπίδημος*, *ἐπιδήμιος*, prevalent, epidemic, < *ἐπί*, on, + *δῆμος*, people: cf. *endemic*.] *I. a.* Affecting at the same time a large or relatively large number of persons in a locality, but not permanently prevalent there, as a disease; generally diffused or prevalent. Cf. *epizootic*. *II. n.* A temporary prevalence, as of a disease; an epidemic disease.—**ep-i-dem'i-cal**, *a.* Epidemic.—**ep-i-dem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ep-i-de-mi-ol-o-gy (ep-i-dē-mi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιδήμιος*, epidemic: see *-logy*.] That branch of medicine which treats of epidemics.—**ep-i-de'mi-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**ep-i-de-mi-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

ep-i-der-mis (ep-i-dēr'mis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιδερμῖς*, < *ἐπί*, on, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *anat.*, the outer, non-vascular, non-sensitive layer of the skin, covering the true skin or cutis; in *zool.*, any of various outer integuments or coverings, as the chitinous covering of the shells of many mollusks; in *embryol.*, the ectoderm; in *bot.*, a thin layer of cells forming the outer integument in spermatophytes and pteridophytes.—**ep-i-der'mal**, **ep-i-der'mic**, *a.*—**ep-i-der-mi-za'tion** (-mi-zā'shon), *n.* In *surg.*, skin-grafting.—**ep-i-der'moid**, *a.* Resembling epidermis.

ep-i-dic-tic, **ep-i-deic-tic** (ep-i-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* [L. *epidicticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός*, < *ἐπιδεικνύναι*, display, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *δεικνύναι*, show.] Serving for exhibition or display, as a certain type of oratory.

ep-i-did-y-mis (ep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμῖς*, < *ἐπί*, on, + *δίδυμος*, twin, pl. testicles.] In *anat.*, an elongated oblong body, chiefly convoluted tubes, resting upon and alongside the testicle.—**ep-i-did'y-mal**, *a.*

ep-i-dote (ep'i-dōt), *n.* [F. *épidote*, < Gr. *ἐπιδιδόναι*, increase, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *διδόναι*, give.] A complex native silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium, commonly of a yellowish-green color.

ep-i-fo-cal (ep-i-fō'kal), *a.* [See *epi-*.] Above the focus, or true center of disturbance, of an earthquake.

ep-i-gæ-ous (ep-i-jē'us), *a.* See *epigeous*.

ep-i-gas-tri-um (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιγαστριον*, prop. neut. of *ἐπυγαστρος*, over the belly, < *ἐπί*, on, + *γαστήρ*, belly, stomach.] In *anat.*, the upper and median part of the abdomen, lying over the stomach.—**ep-i-gas'tric**, *a.*

ep-i-gene (ep'i-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *-γενής*, produced.] In *geol.*, formed or originating on the earth's surface: opposed to *hypogene*.

ep-i-gen-e-sis (ep-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *epi-*.] In *biol.*, a theoretical process of generation in which the embryo is formed by a series of new formations or successive differentiations, resulting from fertilization: opposed to *preformation*.—**ep'i-g-e-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*

e-pig-e-nous (e-pij'e-nus), *a.* [See *epigene*.] In *bot.*, growing on the surface, esp. the upper surface, as fungi on leaves. Cf. *hypogenous*.

ep-i-ge-ous (ep-i-jē'us), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίγειος*, *ἐπίγειος*, < *ἐπί*, on, + *γῆ*, earth.] In *bot.*, growing on or close to the ground; of cotyledons, borne above ground in germination.

ep-i-glot-tis (ep-i-glot'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, < *ἐπί*, on, + *γλῶττα*, γλῶσσα, tongue.] In *anat.*, a thin, valve-like cartilaginous structure that covers the glottis during deglutition, preventing the entrance of food and drink into the larynx.

e-pig-na-thous (e-pig'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, a parrot, etc.

ep-i-gram (ep'i-gram), *n.* [F. *épigramme*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα*, < *ἐπιγράφειν*, inscribe, < *ἐπί*, on, + *γράφειν*, write.] An inscription; also, a short poem dealing concisely with a single subject, usually ending with a witty or ingenious turn of thought, and often satirical; hence, any witty, ingenious, or pointed saying tersely expressed; also, epigrammatic expression.—**ep'i-gram-mat'ic** (-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *epigrammaticus*.] Of or like an epigram; given to epigrams; terse and ingenious in expression.—**ep'i-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ep-i-gram'ma-tism** (-gram'a-tizm), *n.* Epigrammatic character or style.—**ep-i-gram'ma-tist**, *n.* [LL. *epigrammatista*.] A maker of epigrams.—**ep-i-gram'ma-tize**, *v. t. or i.*; -tized, -tizing. [Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν*.] To express by epigrams, or make epigrams.—**ep-i-gram'ma-tiz-er**, *n.*

ep-i-graph (ep'i-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, < *ἐπιγράφειν*, inscribe: see *epigram*.] An inscription, esp. on a building, statue, or the like; also, a short quotation or other passage placed at the beginning of a book, chapter, or the like, as a motto.—**ep-i-graph'ic**, **ep-i-graph'i-cal** (-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to epigraphs or epigraphy.—**ep-i-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-pig-ra-phist** (e-pig'ra-fist), *n.* One versed in epigraphy.—**e-pig'ra-phy**, *n.* The study or science of epigraphs or inscriptions; also, inscriptions collectively.

e-pig-y-nous (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *γυνή*, woman, female.] In *bot.*, situated on the edge of the receptacle, immediately above the ovary, as stamens, etc.; having stamens, etc., so arranged, as a flower.—**e-pig'y-ny**, *n.*

ep-i-lep-sy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [F. *épilepsie*, < LL. *epilepsia*, < Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, < *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize on, attack, < *ἐπί*, on, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] In *pathol.*, a nervous disease characterized by recurrent attacks of more or less severe convulsions, usually attended with loss of consciousness.—**ep-i-lep'tic**. [F. *épileptique*, < LL. *epilepticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or affected with epilepsy. **II. n.** One affected with epilepsy.—**ep-i-lep'ti-form**, **ep-i-lep'toid**, *a.* Resembling epilepsy.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals.

e-pil-o-gist (e-pil'ō-jist), *n.* The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

ep-i-logue (ep'i-log), *n.* [F. *épilogue*, < L. *epilogus*, < Gr. *ἐπίλογος*, < *ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *λέγειν*, speak.] A concluding part added to a literary work; an appendix; specif., a speech, usually in verse, addressed to the audience by one of the actors after the conclusion of a play (as, "No *epilogue*, I pray you; for your play needs no excuse": Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," v. 1. 362).

ep-i-nas-ty (ep'i-nas'ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ναστός*, pressed close, compact, < *νάσσειν*, press close.] In *bot.*, increased growth along the upper surface of an organ or part, causing the part to bend downward.—**ep-i-nas'tic**, *a.*

ep-i-neu-ri-um (ep-i-nū'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-ri-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the dense sheath of connective tissue which surrounds the trunk of a nerve.

e-piph-a-ny (ē-pif'a-ni or e-), *n.*; pl. -nies (-niz). [Partly < Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, appearance, < *ἐπιφαίνειν*, show forth, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *φαίνειν*, show; partly < OF. *epiphanie* (F. *Épiphanie*), < LL. *epiphania*, < LGr. *ἐπιφάνια*, pl., the Epiphany, < Gr. *ἐπιφαίνειν*.] An appearance or manifestation, esp. of a deity; [cap.] a Christian festival, observed on Jan. 6, commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi.

ep-i-phe-nom-e-non (ep'i-fē-nom'e-non), *n.*; pl. -ena (-e-nā). [See *epi-*.] A secondary phenomenon; in *pathol.*, a secondary or additional symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady.

ep-i-phy-lous (ep-i-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, growing upon a leaf: said of certain parasitic fungi and of the floral parts of some plants.

e-piph-y-sis (e-pif'i-sis), *n.*; pl. -yses (-i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιφύσις*, < *ἐπιφύσσειν*, grow on, < *ἐπί*, on, + *φύειν*, produce.] In *anat.*, a part or process of a bone which is separated from the main body of the bone by a layer of cartilage, and which finally becomes united with the bone through further ossification; also, the pineal body of the brain.—**ep-i-phys-i-al** (ep-i-fiz'i-al), *a.*

ep-i-phyte (ep'i-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, any of various plants, as certain mosses, lichens, orchids, etc., growing upon another plant for mechanical support, but not parasitic; an air-plant or aërophyte; in *pathol.*, a vegetable parasite living on the surface of the body.—**ep-i-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*—**ep-i-phyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-pip-lo-ön** (e-pip'lō-on), *n.*; pl. -loa (-lō-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλοον*, caul.] In *anat.*, the great omentum.

ep-i-rog-e-ny (ep-i-roj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπειρος*, land, mainland, continent: see *-geny*.] The production of a continent; the wide changes of level which give rise to continental elevations, oceanic depressions, etc.—**e-pi-ro-gen-ic** (ē-pi-rō-jen'ik), *a.*

e-pis-co-pa-cy (ē-pis'kō-pa-si), *n.* Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers, namely bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons; also, the order of bishops; also, the office or incumbency of a bishop.

e-pis-co-pal (ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* [LL. *episcopalis*, < *episcopus*, bishop: see *bishop*.] Pertaining to a bishop; based on or recognizing a governing order of bishops: used [cap.] in the titles of various churches (as, the Methodist *Episcopal* Church), and esp. to designate the Anglican Church or some branch of it (as, the Protestant *Episcopal* Church in the U. S.).—**episcopal stork**, a black stork, *Dissoura episcopus*, found in Africa, India, and elsewhere, characterized by white neck and under tail-coverts. See cut on following page.—**e-pis-co-pa'lian** (-pā'lian). **I. a.** Pertaining or adhering to the episcopal form of church government, or [cap.] to the Episcopal Church (of the Anglican communion). **II. n.** An adherent of the episcopal system; [cap.] a member of the Episcopal Church.—**e-pis-co-pa'lian-ism**, *n.*—



Right Femur of a Youth.

E, E, epiphyses; *gtr*, *litr*, greater and lesser trochanter; *h*, head; *el*, *il*, external and internal tuberosity; *ec*, *ic*, external and internal condyle; *n*, neck.

e-pis/co-pal-ism, *n.* The theory of church polity according to which the supreme ecclesiastical authority is vested in the episcopal order as a whole, and not in any individual except by delegation.
—**e-pis/co-pal-ly**, *adv.*

e-pis-co-pate (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* [LL. *episcopatus*, < *episcopus*, E. *bishop*.] The office, dignity, incumbency, or see of a bishop; also, the order or body of bishops.



Episcopal Stork.

ep-i-sode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*, a parenthetic addition, prop. neut. of *ἐπεισός*, coming in besides, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *εἰσός*, entrance, < *εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, way.] A part in an old Greek tragedy between two choric songs; also, an incidental narrative or digression in the course of a story, poem, or other writing; also, an incident in the course of a series of events, in a person's life or experience, etc.; in *music*, an intermediate or digressive passage, esp. in a contrapuntal composition.—**ep-i-sod'ic**, **ep-i-sod'i-cal** (-sod'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an episode; incidental: as, "In an *episodical* way, he had studied and practised dentistry" (Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xii).—**ep-i-sod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ep-i-spas-tic (ep-i-spas'tik). [Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, < *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw on or to, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Raising a blister when applied to the skin. **II. n.** A blistering agent; a vesicatory.

ep-i-sperm (ep'i-spér-m), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the outer integument of a seed; the testa.

ep-i-stax-is (ep-i-stak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστάξω*, drop on, < *ἐπί*, on, + *στάξω*, drop, drip.] In *pathol.*, bleeding from the nose.

ep-i-ste-mol-o-gy (ep'i-stē-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (< *ἐπίστασθαι*, know); see *-logy*.] The theory or science of the origin, nature, and limits of knowledge.—**ep'i-ste-mol-log'i-cal** (-stē-mō-loj'i-kāl), *a.*—**ep'i-ste-mol-o-gist**, *n.*

e-pis-tle (ē-pis'l), *n.* [OF. *epistlē* (F. *épître*), < L. *epistola*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, message, letter, < *ἐπιστέλλω*, send to, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *στέλλω*, send.] A written communication directed or sent to a person; a letter, esp. one of formal or didactic character; often, a literary work, usually in verse, written in the form of a letter; specif. [usually *cap.*], one of the apostolic letters constituting books of the New Testament; also [often *cap.*], *eccles.*, an extract, usually from one of the Epistles of the New Testament, forming part of the eucharistic service in certain churches.—**e-pis-tler** (ē-pis'lēr), *n.* A writer of an epistle; *eccles.*, the one who reads the epistle in the eucharistic service.—**e-pis-to-la-ry** (-tō-lā-rī), *a.* [L. *epistolaris*.] Of or pertaining to epistles or correspondence; contained in or carried on by letters.—**e-pis-to-ler**, *n.* [F. *épistolier*.] Same as *epistler*.—**e-pis-to-log'ra-phy** (-log'ra-fī), *n.* [See *-graphy*.] Letter-writing.

e-pis-tro-phe (e-pis'trō-fē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, < *ἐπιστρέφω*, turn on or to, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *στρέφω*, turn.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which successive clauses or sentences end with the same word (as in 2 Cor. xi. 22).

ep-i-style (ep'i-stīl), *n.* [L. *epistylum*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, < *ἐπί*, on, + *στυλος*, pillar, column.] In *arch.*, an architrave.

ep-i-taph (ep'i-tāf), *n.* [L. *epitaphium*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, neut. of *ἐπιτάφιος*, over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, on, + *τάφος*, tomb.] A commemorative inscription on a tomb or mortuary monument; any brief writing resembling such an inscription.—**ep'i-taph**, *v. t.* To commemorate in an

epitaph: as, "After he is dead and buried, And *epitaphed*" (Lowell's "On Planting a Tree at Inveraray").—**ep-i-taph'ic** (-taf'ik), *a.*—**ep'i-taph-ist**, *n.* A writer of epitaphs.

e-pit-a-sis (e-pit'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, < *ἐπιτείνω*, intensify, < *ἐπί*, on, + *τείνω*, stretch.] In the ancient drama, the part of the play (following the protasis) in which the action is developed, leading up to the catastrophe.

ep-i-tha-la-mi-on (ep'i-thā-lā-mi-on), *n.* Same as *epithalamium*.

ep-i-tha-la-mi-um (ep'i-thā-lā-mi-um), *n.*; pl. *-miums* or *-mia* (-mi-ā). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, neut. of *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, on, + *θάλαμος*, bridal chamber.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a bride and bridegroom, or of either.

ep-i-the-li-al (ep-i-thē'li-āl), *a.* Pertaining to epithelium.—**ep-i-the'li-oid**, *a.* Resembling epithelium.

ep-i-the-li-o-ma (ep'i-thē-li-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *epithelium*: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or variety of cancer consisting chiefly of epithelial cells.

ep-i-the-li-um (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *-liums* or *-lia* (-li-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *θήλη*, nipple.] In *anat.*, the tissue forming the superficial layer of mucous membrane; hence, broadly, any tissue which covers an external or internal surface, or lines a cavity or the like, and which performs protective, secreting, or other functions, as the epidermis, the lining of blood-vessels, etc. (cf. *endothelium*); in *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining certain internal cavities; also, the thin epidermis of petals.

ep-i-thet (ep'i-thet), *n.* [L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, prop. neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added, < *ἐπιτίθεσθαι*, put on, < *ἐπί*, on, + *τίθεσθαι*, set.] An adjective or other term applied to a person or thing to express an attribute (actual or ascribed); a descriptive expression applied; hence, an appellative; a name; also, a phrase or expression (see Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," v. 2. 67).—**ep-i-thet'ic**, **ep-i-thet'i-cal**, *a.*

e-pit-o-me (ē-pit'ō-mē or e-), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, < *ἐπιτέμνω*, cut into, abridge, < *ἐπί*, on, + *τέμνω*, cut.] A condensed account of the contents of a literary work, an abstract; an abridgment; a summary, or condensed account, of anything; a compendium; hence, a condensed representation of something (as, "A man so various that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*": Dryden's "Ab-salom and Achitophel," i. 546).—**e-pit'ō-mist**, *n.* One who makes an epitome.—**e-pit'ō-mize**, *v. t.*; *-mized*, *-mizing*. To make an epitome of; abridge; summarize; also, to contain in small compass.—**e-pit'ō-miz-er**, *n.*

ep-i-trite (ep'i-trīt), *n.* [L. *epitritus*, < Gr. *ἐπίτριτος*, containing a unit and one third, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *τρίτος*, third.] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one: called first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth.

ep-i-zeug-is (ep-i-zūk'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιζευγίς*, < *ἐπιζευγύναι*, join to, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *ζευγύναι*, yoke, join.] In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word or phrase for the sake of emphasis.

ep-i-zo-ōn (ep-i-zō'ōn), *n.*; pl. *-zoa* (-zō'ā). [NL.: see *epi-* and *-zoōn*.] An external parasite; an ectozoön.—**ep-i-zo'ic**, *a.*

ep-i-zo-ōt-ic (ep'i-zō-ōt'ik). [= F. *épizootique*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ζῶον*, animal: cf. *enzootic*.] **I. a.** Of diseases, prevalent temporarily among animals. Cf. *epidemic*. **II. n.** A temporary prevalence of a disease among animals; an epizootic disease. Also **ep-i-zo'ō-ty** (-zō'ō-tī), *n.*

ep-och (ep'ok or -ok, or ē'pok), *n.* [ML. *epocha*, < Gr. *ἐποχή*, check, pause, position, epoch, < *ἐπέχειν*, hold on, check, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered, as at the beginning of a system of chronology; hence, the beginning of any distinctive period in the history of anything; also, a point of time distinguished by a particular event, or state of affairs, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence; also, a particular period of time as marked by distinctive character, events, etc. (as, "We enter on an *epoch* of constitutional retrogression": Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng.

People," vi. 3); in *astron.*, an arbitrarily fixed instant of time or date (usually the beginning of a century or half-century) used as a reference in giving the elements of a planetary orbit or the like; also, the longitude of a planet as seen from the sun at such an instant or date.—**ep'o-chal** (-ô-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs; of the nature of an epoch.—**ep'och-mak'ing**, *a.* Making or fixing an epoch; opening a new era, as in human history, thought, or knowledge: as, an *epoch-making* discovery or book.

ep-ode (ep'ôd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, < Gr. ἐπὶδός, < ἐπαιδεῖν, sing. to, < ἐπῖ, on, to, + αἰδεῖν, sing.] In *anc. pros.*, a kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus (about 650 B.C.), in which a long verse is followed by a short one; also, the part of a lyric ode following the strophe and antistrophe.

ep-o-nym (ep'ô-nim), *n.* [Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, giving one's name to something, < ἐπῖ, on, to, + ὄνυμα, name.] A person, real or imaginary, from whom a tribe, place, institution, etc., takes, or is supposed to take, its name; the name of such a person; also, an Assyrian official whose name was used to designate his year of office.—**ep-o-nym'ic**, *a.*—**e-pon-y-mist** (e-pon'y-mist), *n.* An eponymous ancestor or founder.—**e-pon'y-mous**, *a.* Giving one's name to a tribe, place, etc.—**e-pon'y-my** (-mi), *n.*; pl. -mies (-miz). The derivation of names from eponyms; also, the year of office of an Assyrian eponym.

ep-o-pee (ep'ô-pē), *n.* [F. *épopée*, < NL. *epopœia*, < Gr. ἐποποιία, epic poetry, an epic, < ἐπος (see *epos*) + ποιεῖν, make.] An epic. Also (NL.) **ep-o-pœ'ia** (-pē'ia).

ep-opt (ep'opt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπόπτης, lit. 'beholder,' < ἐπῖ, on, + ὁρ-, see: see *optic*.] A seer or beholder; specif., one fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, an initiate in any secret system.—**e-pop-tic** (e-pop'tik), *a.*

ep-os (ep'os), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἔπος, word, tale, song, pl. epic poetry, akin to εἰπεῖν, speak, say: see *voice*.] An epic; also, epic poetry.

é-pris (â-prē), *a.* [F., pp. of *éprendre*, OF. *esprendre*, seize, kindle, inflame, < L. *ex-*, out, + *prehendere*, seize.] Enamoured; in love.—**é-prise** (â-prēz), *a.* [F.] Fem. of *épris*.

ep-si-lon (ep'si-lon), *n.* [LGr. εἰς λόν, 'simple e.'] The fifth letter (Ε, ε, = English short E, e) of the Greek alphabet.

Ep-som (ep'som) **salt**. [So called because first prepared from the water of the mineral springs at *Epsom*, town in Surrey, southern England.] Hydrated magnesium sulphate, used as a cathartic, etc.

ep-u-la-ry (ep'û-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *epularis*, < *epulum*, feast.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

ep-u-lo-sis (ep'û-lô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπούλωσις, < ἐπουλῶν, heal over, cicatrize, < ἐπῖ, on, + οὔλων, heal, < οἶλος, whole.] In *med.*, cicatrization.—**ep-u-lot'ic** (-lot'ik), *a.*

e-qua-ble (ē'kwā-bl or ek'wā-), *a.* [L. *æquabilis*, < *æquare*: see *equate*.] Free from inequalities or variations; uniform in character, as motion or temperature; uniform in operation or effect, as laws; tranquil, even, or not easily disturbed, as the mind.—**e-qua-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **e'qua-ble-ness**, *n.*—**e'qua-bly**, *adv.*

e-qual (ē'kwāl). [L. *æqualis*, < *æquus*, level, even, equal, equitable, just, equable, calm.] **I. a.** Like or alike in quantity, degree, value, etc.; of the same rank, ability, merit, etc.; as great as another (followed by *to* or *with*: as, the velocity of sound is not *equal* to that of light); also, adequate or sufficient in quantity or degree (as, the supply is *equal* to the demand); having adequate power, ability, or means (as, he was not *equal* to the task); also, evenly proportioned or balanced (as, an *equal* mixture; an *equal* contest); uniform in operation or effect (as, *equal* laws); impartial or equitable (archaic: as, an *equal* judge); even or regular, as motion; level, as a plain; tranquil or undisturbed (archaic: as, an *equal* mind). **II. n.** One who or that which is equal; also, a state of equality (chiefly colloq.).—**e'qual**, *v. t.*; *equaled* or *equalled*, *equalling* or *equalling*. To make equal; equalize; also, to compare; also, to be or become equal to; match; also, to make or do something equal to; also, to recompense fully.

e-equal-i-ta-ri-an (ē-kwōl-i-tā'ri-an). **I. a.** Pertaining or adhering to the doctrine of equality among men. **II. n.** One who adheres to the doctrine of equality among men.—**e-equal-i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The opinions or principles of

equalitarians; the doctrine of the equality of mankind: as, "The dominant liberal ideas were freedom and a certain vague *equalitarianism*" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxix. § 3).

e-equal-i-ty (ē-kwōl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *æqualitas*.] The state of being equal; correspondence in quantity, degree, value, rank, ability, etc. (as, the sign of *equality*, the sign =, read 'equals' or 'is equal to,' as used in 6 + 5 = 11, or in the etymology of the word *epizootic* in this book); uniform character, as of motion or surface.

e-equal-ize (ē'kwāl-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make equal; also, to render uniform; also, to be or become equal to;—**e"qual-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shōn), *n.*—**e'qual-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.* One who or that which equalizes; any of various devices or appliances for equalizing strains, pressures, etc.

e-equal-ly (ē'kwāl-i), *adv.* In an equal manner or measure; to an equal extent or degree; in uniform manner or degree.—**e'qual-ness**, *n.*

e-equa-nim-i-ty (ē-kwā-nim'i-ti or ek-wā-), *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*, < *æquanimis*, having an even mind, < *æquus* (see *equal*) + *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind or temper; calmness; composure; self-possession.—**e-equan-i-mous** (ē-kwān'i-mus), *a.* [L. *æquanimis*.] Of an even temper; not easily elated or depressed.

e-equate (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.*; *equated*, *equating*. [L. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*, < *æquus*: see *equal*.] To make equal; also, to reduce to an average; make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison; also, to state the equality of or between; put in the form of an equation; also, to regard, treat, or represent as equivalent; also, to be equal to (rare).—**e-equa-tion** (ē-kwā'shōn, also -zhōn), *n.* [L. *æquatio(n)*.] The act of making equal; equalization; equally balanced state; equilibrium; reduction to a mean or a normal value; in *astron.*, a correction or allowance in an observation or computation to compensate for a known cause of error; in *math.*, an expression of, or a proposition asserting, the equality of two quantities, employing the sign = between them; in *chem.*, a symbolic representation of a reaction.—**equation of payments**, the process of ascertaining a mean time for the equitable payment of a whole debt which is due in a number of parts payable at different times.—**equation of time**, the difference between mean solar time and apparent solar time.—**personal equation**. See under *personal*, *a.*—**e-equa'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving equations.

e-equa-tor (ē-kwā'tōr), *n.* [ML. *æquator*, lit. 'equalizer' (of day and night, as when the sun is in the equator), < L. *æquare*: see *equate*.] A great circle of the celestial sphere the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth ('celestial equator'); also, the great circle of the earth (in the plane of the celestial equator) everywhere equidistant from the two poles (as, "October 1st. Crossed the *equator* . . . I now, for the first time, felt at liberty . . . to call myself a son of Neptune": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," iv.); hence, a similarly situated circle on any heavenly or spherical body; in *aeronautics*, the horizontal circle about a balloon at the place of its greatest width.—**magnetic equator**. See under *magnetic*.—**e-equa-to-ri-al** (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl). **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or near an equator, esp. the equator of the earth. **II. n.** A telescope having two axes of motion, one parallel to the earth's axis, and the other at right angles to it.—**e-equa-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

e-quer-ry (ek'wē-ri or ē-kwer'i), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [F. *écurie*, OF. *escurie*, < ML. *scuria*, stable; from Teut. (cf. G. *schuer*, barn.)] A stable; the stable department of a royal or other great household; an officer of a royal or similar household, charged with the care of the horses, or with accompanying the carriage of the sovereign or other personage on certain occasions.

e-ques-tri-an (ē-kwes'tri-an). [L. *equester* (*equestr-*), < *eques*, horseman, < *equus*, horse.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to horsemen or horsemanship; mounted on horseback; representing a person on horseback (as, an *equestrian* statue); also, of, pertaining to, or composed of knights. **II. n.** A rider or performer on horseback.—**e-ques'tri-an-ism**, *n.* The art or practice of an equestrian; horsemanship.—**e-ques-tri-enne'** (-en'), *n.* [Appar. spurious F.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

equi- Form of *L. æquus*, equal, used in combination.

e-qui-an-gu-lar (ē-kwi-ang'gū-lār), *a.* [See *equi-*.] Having all the angles equal.

e-qui-dis-tant (ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [LL. *æquidistans* (-ant-); see *equi-* and *distant*.] Equally distant.—**e-qui-dis'tance**, *n.*—**e-qui-dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

e-qui-lat-er-al (ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [LL. *æquilateralis*; see *equi-* and *lateral*.] Having all the sides equal.—**e-qui-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

e-qui-li-brate (ē-kwi-li'brāt), *v. t.*; -brated, -brating. [LL. *æquilibratus*, in equilibrium, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *libra*, balance.] **I. tr.** To balance equally; keep in equipoise or equilibrium; also, to be in equilibrium with; counterpoise. **II. intr.** To balance.—**e-qui-li-bra'tion** (-brā'shən), *n.* The act of balancing evenly; the state of being evenly balanced.—**e-qui-li'bra-tor**, *n.* A mechanical device for securing equilibrium, as in a balloon.—**e-qui-li'bra-to-ry** (-brā-tō-rī), *a.*



e-qui-i-brist (ē-kwil'i-brist), *n.* [F. *équilibriste*, < *équilibre*, < *L. æquilibrium*, *E. equilibrium*.] One who practices balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.—**e-qui-i-bris'tic** (-bris'tik), *a.*

e-qui-lib-ri-um (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* [L. *æquilibrium*, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, balance.] Equal balance between opposing forces; a state of rest due to the action of forces that counteract each other; specif., the state of a chemical system when no further change occurs in it; also, in general, equal balance between any powers, influences, etc.; equality of effect; due or just relationship; mental balance.

e-qui-li-brize (ē-kwil'i-briz), *v. t.*; -brized, -brizing. [From *equilibrium*.] To bring into equilibrium; balance.

e-qui-mul-ti-ple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), [See *equi-*.] **I. a.** Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity. **II. n.** One of the products obtained by multiplying two or more numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity.

e-quino (ē'kwīn or ē'kwīn). [L. *equinus*, < *equus*, horse.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse. **II. n.** A horse.

e-qui-noc-tial (ē-kwi-nok'shāl), [L. *æquinotialis*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to an equinox or the equinoxes, or to the equality of day and night (as, the *equinoctial* line, the celestial equator, so called because when the sun is on this line night and day are of equal length all over the earth; *equinoctial* point, either of the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other, that is, the point reached by the sun's center at the vernal equinox and that reached by it at the autumnal equinox); occurring at or about the time of an equinox (as, an *equinoctial* storm); also, pertaining to the celestial equator, or to the regions or climate of the terrestrial equator; in *bot.*, of a flower, opening regularly at a certain hour. **II. n.** The equinoctial line; also, the terrestrial equator (now rare); also, an equinoctial gale or storm.

e-qui-nox (ē'kwīn-oks), *n.* [F. *équinoxe*, < *L. æquinoctium*, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (noct-), night.] The time when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making night and day all over the earth of equal length, occurring about March 21 ('vernal equinox') and Sept. 22 ('autumnal equinox'); also, either of the equinoctial points.

e-quip (ē-kwīp'), *v. t.*; equipped, equipping. [F. *équiper*, OF. *esquiper*: cf. Icel. *skipa*, put in order, arrange, man (a ship, etc.).] To fit out, as a ship; furnish or provide with whatever is needed for service or for any undertaking; fit up, dress out, or array.—**e-qui-page** (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* [F. *équipage*.] The act of equipping, or the state of being equipped; also, outfit, as of a ship, an army, or a soldier (sometimes denoting persons: as, "He . . . equipped three small ships . . . Eighty sailors and 100 arquebusiers formed the *équipage*": Besant's "Coligny," vii.); an equipment; accoutrements or habiliments; a set of small household articles, as of china, glass, or earthenware; a collection of small articles for personal ornament or use; also, the appurtenances of rank or position; a retinue or following; a completely equipped carriage, with horses and attendant servants; sometimes, a carriage alone.—**e-quip'ment**, *n.* The act of equipping, or the state of being equipped; also, anything used in or provided for equipping; outfit.

e-qui-poise (ē'kwī-poiz), *n.* [See *equi-* and *poise*.] An equal distribution of weight; equality of weight or force; even balance; equilibrium; also, a counterpoise.

e-qui-pol-lent (ē-kwi-pol'ent), [L. *æquipollens* (-ent-), < *æquus*, equal, + *pollens*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] **I. a.** Equal in power, validity, effect, etc.; equivalent. **II. n.** Something equal in power, effect, etc.; an equivalent.—**e-qui-pol'lence**, **e-qui-pol'len-cy**, *n.*

e-qui-pon-der-ant (ē-kwi-pon'dēr-ant), *a.* [See *equiponderate*.] Of equal weight or importance; evenly balanced.—**e-qui-pon'der-ance**, *n.*

e-qui-pon-der-ate (ē-kwi-pon'dēr-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [ML. *æquiponderatus*, ppr. of *equiponderare*, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, weight.] **I. tr.** To equal or offset as to weight, force, importance, etc.; counterbalance. **II. intr.** To be of equal weight, importance, etc.—**e-qui-pon-der-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

e-quip-o-tent (ē-kwīp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *potens*, *E. potent*.] Equal in power.

e-quip-per (ē-kwīp'ēr), *n.* One who equips.

e-qui-ro-tal (ē-kwi-rō'tal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *rota*, wheel.] Having wheels all of the same size or diameter, as a vehicle.

e-qui-se-ta-ceous (ek'wi-sē-tā'shius), *a.* [See *equisetum*.] Belonging to the *Equisetaceæ*, or horsetail family of plants.

e-qui-se-tum (ek-wi-sē'tum), *n.* [NL., for *L. equisetum*, < *æquus*, horse, + *sæta*, bristle.] Any plant of the genus *Equisetum*; a horsetail. See *horsetail*.

e-qui-ta-ble (ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* [F. *équitable*, < *équité*: see *equity*.] Characterized by equity or fairness; according to the principles of equity; just and right; fair; reasonable; in *law*, of, pertaining to, or valid in equity, as distinguished from the common and statute law.—**e-qui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**e-qui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

e-qui-tant (ek'wi-tant), *a.* [L. *equitans* (-ant-), ppr. of *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] In *bot.*, straddling or overlapping, as certain leaves whose bases successively overlap the leaves above or within them.

e-qui-ta-tion (ek-wi-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *equitatio*(n-), < *equitare*, ride, < *equus*, horseman, < *equus*, horse.] The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

e-qui-ty (ek'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *equite* (F. *équité*), < *L. æquitas*, < *æquus*, equal, just: see *equal*.] The quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality; also, that which is fair and just; justice or right; in *law*, the application of the dictates of conscience or the principles of natural justice to the settlement of controversies; a system of jurisprudence or a body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair, serving to supplement, and remedy the defects of, the common and statute law; any system of jurisprudence analogous to this; also, an equitable right or claim.

e-quiv-a-lence (ē-kwīv'a-lens), *n.* The state or fact of being equivalent; equality in value, force, significance, etc.; in *chem.*, the quality of having equal valence; also, valence. Also **e-quiv'a-len-cy** (-lən-sī).

e-quiv-a-lent (ē-kwīv'a-lent), *a.* [LL. *æquivalens* (-ent-), ppr. of *æquivalere*, have equal power, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, be worth.] Equal in value, measure, force, effect, significance, etc.; tantamount; corresponding in position, function, etc.; in *geom.*, having the same extent, as a triangle and a square of equal area.—**equivalent weight**, in *chem.*, an equivalent.—**e-quiv'a-lent**, *n.* That which is equivalent; something equal, tantamount, or corresponding to something else; in *chem.*, the parts by weight in which an element will combine with or displace 8 parts of oxygen or 1.008 parts of hydrogen (also called *equivalent weight*).—**e-quiv'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

e-quiv-o-cal (ē-kwīv'ō-kāl), *a.* [LL. *æquivocus*, ambiguous, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *vox* (voc-), voice, sound, word, speech.] Having different meanings equally possible, as a word or phrase; susceptible of double interpretation; ambiguous; hence, of uncertain significance (as, an *equivocal* proof); doubtful; also, of doubtful nature or character (as, "Unfinished things, one knows not what to call, Their generation's so *equivocal*": Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 43); questionable; dubious; suspicious.—**e-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*

e-quiv-o-cate (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *v. i.*; -cated, -cating. [ML. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocare*, call by the same name, < LL. *æquivocus*, ambiguous: see *equivocal*.] To use equivocal or ambiguous expressions, esp. with a view to misleading; prevaricate. — **e-quiv'o-cat-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **e-quiv-o-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* The use of equivocal or ambiguous expressions, esp. in order to mislead; prevarication; in *logic*, a fallacy depending on the double significance of a word. — **e-quiv'o-ca-tor**, *n.* — **e-quiv'o-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

e-qui-voke (ek'wi-vōk), *n.* See *equivogue*.

e-qui-vogue (ek'wi-vōk), *n.* [F. *equivogue*, < LL. *æquivocus*: see *equivocal*.] An equivocal term; an ambiguous expression; a play upon words; a pun; also, ambiguity of speech; double meaning; also, equivocation.

-er¹. [AS. -ere.] A suffix (*a*) forming nouns designating persons from the object of their occupation or labor, as in *hatter*, *tiler*, *tinner*, *moonshiner*, or from their place of origin or abode, as in *Icelander*, *southerner*, *villager*, or designating either persons or things from some special characteristic or circumstance, as in *six-footer*, *three-master*, *teetotaler*, *fiwer*, *tenner*; also (*b*) serving as the regular English formative of agent-nouns (being attached to verbs of any origin), as in *bearer*, *creeper*, *distributor* (beside *distributor*), *employer*, *harvester*, *poker*, *ruler*, *teacher*, *theorizer*. Cf. -or² and -ee.

-er². [OF. -er, -ier, < L. -arius, neut. -arium: see -ary.] A suffix of nouns denoting persons or things concerned or connected with something, as in *butler*, *grocer*, *officer*, *garner*.

-er³. [AF. or OF. -er, -re, ending of infinitives used also as nouns.] Termination of certain nouns, mostly law-terms, denoting action or process, as in *dinner*, *rejoinder*, *remainder*, *trover*.

-er⁴. [In adjectives, AS. -ra; in adverbs, AS. -or.] A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs, as in *better*, *faster*, *harder*, *sooner*.

-er⁵. [AS. -rian.] A suffix forming frequentative verbs, as *flicker*, *flutter*, *glimmer*, *patter*.

e-ra (ē'rā), *n.* [LL. *æra*, number or epoch by which reckoning is made, *era*, prob. the same word as L. *æra*, counters, pl. of *æs*, copper, bronze.] A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered, as at the beginning of a system of chronology; an epoch; hence, a date or an event forming the beginning of any distinctive period; a point of time noted for some occurrence, etc.; also, a system of chronologic notation reckoned from a given date, or a period during which years are numbered and dates reckoned from a particular point of time in the past (as, the Christian *era*: see under *Christian*, *a.*); also, a period of time marked by distinctive character, events, etc. (as, an *era* of progress); a major division of geological time, usually regarded as of the highest rank; also, the period of time to which anything belongs or is to be assigned (as, "Twas in November, but I'm not so sure About the day—the *era*'s more obscure": Byron's "Don Juan," i. 121).

e-rad-i-ca-ble (ē-rad'i-kā-bl), *a.* That may be eradicated.

e-rad-i-cate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare*, < *e*, out of, + *radix* (*radic-*), root.] To pull up by the roots; hence, to remove utterly; destroy utterly; extirpate. — **e-rad-i-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* — **e-rad'i-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to eradicate. — **e-rad'i-ca-tor** (-kā-tōr), *n.*

e-ras-a-ble (ē-rā'sā-bl), *a.* That may be erased.

e-rase (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; erased, erasing. [L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradere*, < *e*, out of, + *radere*, scrape.] To scrape or rub out, as letters or characters written, engraved, etc.; efface; expunge; obliterate. — **e-rase'ment**, **e-ra-sion** (ē-rā'zhən), *n.* — **e-ras-er** (ē-rā'sēr), *n.* One who or that which erases; an instrument, as a sharp-pointed knife, or a piece of rubber or cloth, for erasing marks made with pen, pencil, chalk, etc.

E-ras-tian (e-ras'chən). **I. a.** Pertaining to Thomas Erastus (1524–83), a Swiss-German theologian, a follower of Zwingli, or to his doctrines; pertaining to or advocating the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, which has been attributed to Erastus. **II. n.** An advocate of the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus. — **E-ras'tian-ism**, *n.*

e-ra-sure (ē-rā'zhūr), *n.* The act of erasing; a scraping or rubbing out; obliteration; also, a place from which something has been erased.

Er-a-to (er'a-tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἐρατώ, 'lovely,' < ἐρα-, love.] The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

er-bi-um (ēr'bi-um), *n.* [NL.; named from (Ytter)by, in Sweden: see *ytterbium*.] Chem. sym., Er; at. wt., 167.7. A rare metallic element.

ere (ār). [AS. *ær*, adv. (also prep. and conj.), a compar. form (= D. *eer* = G. *ehér*), earlier, sooner, before (also as positive, early), akin to Icel. *ār*, Goth. *air*, early: cf. *erst* and *early*.] **I. adv.** Early (now chiefly Sc.); also, formerly; at an earlier time. **II. prep.** Before (in time): as, he will be here *ere* night. **III. conj.** Before (as, "How long will it be *ere* they believe me?") Num. xiv. 11); also, sooner than; rather than.

Er-e-bus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἑρεβος.] In *Gr. myth.*, a place of nether darkness through which the shades of the dead pass on their way to Hades: as, "dark as *Erebus*" (Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," v. 1. 87).

e-rect (ē-rekt'), *v. t.* [L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set upright, raise up, build, < *e*, out of, + *regere*, direct.] To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; also, to raise, as a building; build; construct; hence, to set up or establish, as an institution; found; also, to form (*into*: as to *erect* territory into a state); also, to elevate or lift up, exalt, or direct upward (archaic); in *geom.*, to draw or construct (a line or figure) upon a given line, base, or the like; in *optics*, to change (an inverted image) to a normal position.

— **e-rect'**, *a.* Upright in position or posture (as, to stand or sit *erect*); raised or directed upward (as, a dog with ears *erect*); fig., attentive or alert, as the mind. — **e-rect'a-ble**, *a.* That may be erected. — **e-rect'er**, *n.* — **e-rect-tile** (ē-rek'til), *a.* [F. *érectile*.] Capable of being erected or set upright; also, susceptible of being distended with blood and becoming rigid, as tissue. — **e-rec-til-i-ty** (ē-rek-til'i-ti), *n.* — **e-rec-tion** (ē-rek'shən), *n.* [L. *erectio* (*n*-).] The act of erecting; the state of being erected; something erected, as a building or other structure; in *physiol.*, a turgid and rigid state of an organ or part into which erectile tissue enters. — **e-rec'tive**, *a.* Tending to erect. — **e-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **e-rect'ness**, *n.* — **e-rec'tor**, *n.*

ere-long (ār'lōng'), *adv.* Before long; soon.

er-e-mite (er'e-mīt), *n.* [LL. *eremita*, < Gr. ἐρημίτης, < ἐρημία, a solitude, desert, < ἐρημος, desolate: cf. *hermit*.] One who has withdrawn from the world to lead a solitary life, from religious motives; a religious solitary; a hermit.

— **er-e-mit'ic**, **er-e-mit'i-cal** (-mīt'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an eremite. — **er'e-mit-ish** (-mīt-ish), *a.* Like or befitting an eremite. — **er'e-mit-ism**, *n.* The condition or mode of life of a hermit.

er-e-mu-rus (er-ē-mū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρήμος, desolate, solitary, + ὀψά, tail (with reference to the flower-stalk).] Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Eremurus*, native in Asia, and including species cultivated for their tall flower-stalks (sometimes 8 feet high) topped with a spike of white, yellow, pink, or red flowers.

ere-now (ār'nou'), *adv.* Ere now; before this time.

er-e-thism (er'e-thizm), *n.*

[Gr. ἐρεθισμός, < ἐρεθίζω, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, an unusual or excessive degree of irritability or stimulation in an organ or tissue.

ere-while (ār'hwil'), *adv.*

A while before: as, "all his armour stain'd, *erewhile* so bright" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," vi. 334). [Archaic.]

erg (erg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον, work:

see *work*, *n.*] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system, being the amount of work done by one dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter. — **er-gal** (ēr'gal), *n.* [G., < Gr. ἔργον.] In *physics*, potential energy. — **erg'me'ter** (-mē'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring work or energy in ergs.

er-go (ēr'gō), *adv.* [L.] Therefore.



Eremurus (*E. spectabilis*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ergo-. Form of Gr. *ἐργον*, work, used in combination.—**er-go-gram** (ēr'gō-gram), *n.* [+ -gram.] A record made by an ergograph.—**er'go-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [+ -graph.] An instrument for measuring and recording muscular work done, rate of fatigue, etc.—**er-gom'e-ter** (-gom'e-tèr), *n.* [+ -meter.] In physics, an instrument for measuring work done.

er-gon (ēr'gon), *n.* Same as *erg*.

er-got (ēr'got), *n.* [F. *ergot*, OF. *argot*, cock's spur.] A disease of rye and other cereals, due to a fungus (in rye, the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*) which develops in the ovary and replaces the grain by a hard, dark-colored body, usually resembling a cock's spur in form; also, one of the bodies so produced, esp. those of rye, used in medicine as a hemostatic, etc.—**er'got-ed**, *a.* Diseased by the attack of ergot, as rye.—**er'got-ine** (-in), *n.* An alkaloid contained in ergot; also, any of various extracts of ergot used in medicine.—**er'got-ism**, *n.* The diseased condition of rye, etc., due to ergot; also, a disease due to eating food prepared from rye, etc., affected with ergot.—**er'got-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To affect with ergot.

er-i-ca-ceous (er-i-kā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Erica*, the heath genus, < Gr. *ἐρείκη*, heath.] Belonging to the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family of plants, which includes the heath, arbutus, azalea, rhododendron, American laurel, etc.

e-rig-e-ron (ē-rij'e-ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἑριγέρων*, groundsel, < *ἥρι*, early, + *γέρων*, old man; with allusion to the hoary down.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Erigeron*, with flower-heads resembling those of the asters but having narrower and usually more numerous (white or purple) rays.

Er-in (er'in or ē'rin), *n.* [OIr. *Erinn*, dat. of *Eriu*, later *Éire*, Ireland.] An ancient name of Ireland. [Now poetic.]

er-i-na-ceous (er-i-nā'shius), *a.* [L. *erinaceus*, hedgehog.] Of the hedgehog kind or family.

e-rin-go (ē-ring'gō), *n.* See *erungo*.

E-rin-ys (e-rin'is or e-rin'is), *n.*; pl. *Erinyes* (e-rin'i-ēz). [L., < Gr. *Ἐρινύς*.] In Gr. myth., an avenging female deity; a Fury. Also **E-rin-nys** (e-rin'is).

e-ris-tic (e-ris'tik). [Gr. *ἐριστικός*, < *ἐρίειν*, wrangle, < *ἐρις*, strife, debate.] **I. a.** Pertaining to controversy or disputation; controversial. **II. n.** A controversialist; also, the art of disputation (see *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., XXV. 418).

erl-king (ēr'king), *n.* [Tr. G. *erlkönig*, < Dan. *ellekonge*, *elverkonge*, king of the elves.] In German and Scandinavian mythology, a spirit or personified natural power which devises and works mischief, esp. to children.

er-mine (ēr'min), *n.* [OF. *ermine* (F. *hermine*); prob. from Teut.] A small, slender quadruped, *Putorius ermineus*, of the weasel kind,

of northern regions, esp. when in winter pelage, which is pure white except for a black-tipped tail (also called *stoat*, esp. when in brown summer pelage); any of various allied species; also, the white fur of the ermine, esp. when having the black of the tails arranged at regular intervals, used for making garments and trimmings, and for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, as the robes of English judges; hence, the office or dignity of a judge; in *her-*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground.—**er'mine**, *v. t.*; -mined, -mining. To clothe, cover, or adorn with or as with ermine: chiefly in *ermined*, *pp.*

erne (ēr'n), *n.* [AS. *earn* = Icel. *örn*, eagle: cf. G. *aar*, bird of prey, eagle, also Gr. *ὄρνις*, bird.] An eagle, esp. a sea-eagle. [Now chiefly poetic or prov.]

e-rode (ē-rōd'), *v. t.*; *eroded*, *eroding*. [L. *erodere* (pp. *erosus*), < *e*, out of, + *rodere*, gnaw.] To gnaw or eat out or away; wear away as by gnawing; destroy by slow consumption; also, to form (a channel, etc.) by eating or wearing away: used esp. in geology, of the action of water,

etc., on the earth's surface.—**e-rod-ent** (ē-rō'dēnt), *a.* Eroding; erosive.—**e-rod'i-ble**, *a.* Subject to erosion.

E-ros (ē'ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἔρως*, personification of *ἔρως*, love, < *ἐρᾶν*, to love, be in love with.] The Greek god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid.

e-rose (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*: see *erode*.] Uneven as if gnawed away; having the margin irregularly incised as if gnawed, as a leaf.

e-ro-sion (ē-rō'zhon), *n.* [L. *erosio(n)*, < *erodere*: see *erode*.] The act of eroding, or the state of being eroded; esp., in *geol.*, the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away and sculptured by the action of water, glaciers, etc.—**e-ro-sive** (-siv), *a.* Serving to erode; causing erosion.

e-rot-ic (e-rot'ik). [Gr. *ἐρωτικός*, < *ἔρως*, love: see *eros*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to sexual love; amatory. **II. n.** An erotic poem or other composition.—**e-rot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-rot'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Erotic character or tendency.

err (ēr), *v.* [OF. F. *errer*, < L. *errare*, wander, err.] **I. intr.** To wander† or roam† (as, "Around your house the greedy Grecians *err*": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," ii. 814); also, to deviate from the true course, aim, or purpose; also, to go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; be incorrect, as a statement; also, to go astray morally; sin. **II. † tr.** To miss or mistake; also, to make a mistake in.

er-rand (er'and), *n.* [AS. *ærende* = OHG. *ārunti* = Icel. *eyrendi*, errand, message: cf. AS. *ār*, Icel. *arr*, messenger.] A special business entrusted to a messenger; a commission; hence, the purpose of any trip or journey; also, a trip to convey a message or execute a commission; a journey for a specific purpose.

er-rant (er'ant), *a.* [OF. F. *errant*, prop. ppr. of OF. *errer*, journey, travel (< ML. *iterare*, < L. *iter*, way, journey), but confused with OF. F. *errant*, ppr. of *errer*, wander, E. *err*.] Journeying or traveling, as a medieval knight in quest of adventure; roving adventurously; also, wandering or straying; deviating from the regular or proper course; erring; also, arrant†.—**er'rant-ly**, *adv.*—**er'rant-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). Errant condition or deed; conduct or a performance characteristic or suggestive of a knight-errant.

er-ra-ta (e-rā'tā), *n.* Plural of *erratum*.

er-rat-ic (e-rat'ik). [L. *erraticus*, < *errare*, wander, E. *err*.] **I. a.** Wandering; not fixed (as, an *erratic* star, a planet); also, having no certain course; also, deviating from the proper or usual course in conduct or opinion; eccentric; queer; in *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic pains; in *geol.*, of boulders, etc., transported from the original site to an unusual location, as by glacial action; also, pertaining to such boulders, etc. **II. n.** A wanderer; also, an erratic or eccentric person; in *geol.*, an erratic boulder or block.—**er-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

er-ra-tum (e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *-ta* (-tā). [L., prop. pp. neut. of *errare*, E. *err*.] An error in writing or printing.

er-rhine (er'in or -in), *n.* [Gr. *ῥήνιον*, < *ῥῆν*, + *ῥῆς* (ῥῆν-), nose.] A medicine to be snuffed up the nostrils to promote sneezing and increased nasal discharges.

err-ing (ēr'ing or er'-), *p. a.* Wandering†; going astray; in error; wrong; sinning.—**err'ing-ly**, *adv.*

er-ro-ne-ous (e-rō'nē-us), *a.* [L. *erroneus*, < *erro(n)*, wanderer, vagrant, < *errare*, wander, E. *err*.] Wandering†; also, straying from the right (obs. or archaic); also, containing error; mistaken; incorrect.—**er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**er-ro'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

er-ror (er'qr), *n.* [OF. *error* (F. *erreur*), < L. *error*, < *errare*, wander, E. *err*.] A wandering or roving (archaic: as, "the damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood," Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," 1184); also, the belief of what is not true; false beliefs collectively, or a false belief; also, deviation from accuracy or correctness; an unintentional inaccuracy, as in speaking or writing; a mistake, as in action or procedure; also, departure from moral right; wrong-doing; a moral offense; in *math.*, etc., the difference between the



Erose Leaf.



Erosion. — Section showing the erosion of the summit of a mass of stratified rock bent into a low anticline.

Ermine (*Putorius ermineus*), in winter pelage.

Heraldic Ermine.

observed or approximately determined value and the true value of a quantity; in *baseball*, any faulty play (except certain misplays by the pitcher or catcher, as a wild pitch or a passed ball) which prolongs a batsman's time at bat, leaves a runner safe when he should have been put out, or allows him to advance one or more bases.—**er'ror-less**, *a.* Free from error.

er-satz (er-zäts'), *n.* [G.] A substitute.

Erse (ers). [Var. of *Irish*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, or their language; sometimes, *Irish*. **II. n.** The Erse language; the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlanders; also, *Irish*.

erst (erst), *adv.* [AS. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*: see *ere*.] First; at first; also, before the present time (archaic); long ago (archaic); a little while ago (archaic).—**erst'while**, *adv.* A while before; at one time; once; formerly; heretofore. [Archaic.]

er-u-bes-cent (er-ö-bes'ent), *a.* [L. *erubescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *erubescere*, redder, < *e*, out, + *rubescere*, become red: see *rubescere*.] Becoming red or reddish; blushing.—**er-u-bes'cence**, *n.*

e-ruct (ē-rukt'), *v. t.* [L. *eructare* (pp. *eructatus*), < *e*, out of, + *ructare*, belch.] To belch forth, as wind from the stomach; emit violently, as matter from a volcano. Also **e-ruc-tate** (ē-ruk'tāt).—**e-ruc-ta-tion** (ē-ruk-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *eructatio*(n-).] The act of eructing; a belch, as of wind from the stomach or of matter from a volcano; also, that which is eructed.

er-u-dite (er'ö-dit). [L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, < *e*, out of, + *rudis*, unwrought, untaught, *E. rude*.] **I. a.** Learned or scholarly; characterized by erudition: as, an *erudite* professor; "an *erudite* commentary on certain points of law" (Parkman's "Oregon Trail," v.). **II. n.** An erudite person.—**er'u-dite-ly**, *adv.*—**er'u-dite-ness**, *n.*

er-u-di-tion (er-ö-dish'gn), *n.* [L. *eruditio*(n-), < *erudire*: see *erudite*.] Learning; scholarship; acquired knowledge, esp. in literature, languages, history, etc.

e-rum-pent (ē-rum'pent), *a.* [L. *erumpens* (-ent-), ppr. of *erumpere*: see *erupt*.] Bursting forth; in *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis.

e-rupt (ē-rupt'), *v.* [L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, < *e*, out of, + *rumper*, break.] **I. intr.** To burst forth, as volcanic matter; of teeth, to break through the skin of the gums; of a volcano, geyser, etc., to eject matter. **II. tr.** To cause to burst forth; force (teeth) through the gums; of a volcano, etc., to eject (matter); belch.—**e-rupt-ion** (ē-rup'shən), *n.* [L. *eruptio*(n-).] A bursting forth; a violent emission; an issuing forth suddenly and violently; an outburst; an outbreak; also, that which bursts forth; in *geol.*, the ejection of molten rock, etc., as from a volcano; the ejection of water, etc., from a geyser; in *pathol.*, the breaking out of a rash or the like; a rash or exanthema.—**e-rupt-ive**. **I. a.** Bursting forth, or tending to burst forth; pertaining to or of the nature of an eruption; in *geol.*, of rocks, formed by the eruption of molten material; in *pathol.*, causing, or attended with, an eruption or rash. **II. n.** In *geol.*, an eruptive rock.—**e-rupt-ive-ly**, *adv.*

-ery. [OF. *F. -erie*, < *-ier* (*E. -er*²) + *-ie* (*E. -y*³); sometimes, also, from *E. -er*¹ + *-y*³.] A suffix of nouns denoting occupation, business, calling, or condition, place or establishment, goods or products, things collectively, qualities, actions, etc., as in *archery*, *bakery*, *cutlery*, *fishery*, *grocery*, *munnerly*, *pottery*, *finery*, *foolery*, *prudery*, *scenery*, *tracery*, *trickery*, *witchery*.

Ery-man-thi-an (er-i-man'thi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Erymanthus, a mountain in ancient Greece: as, the *Erymanthian* boar (a savage beast fabled to have infested Arcadia and to have been caught by Hercules).

e-ryn-go (ē-ring'gō), *n.*; pl. *-goes* (-gōz). [L. *eryngion*, < Gr. *ἔρυγγιον*, dim. of *ἔρυγγος*, *eryngo*.] Any plant of the apiaceous genus *Eryngium*, consisting of coarse herbs with toothed or spiny leaves and heads or spikes of small white or blue flowers, esp. *E. maritimum*, the sea-holly, whose root was formerly candied as a sweetmeat.

er-y-sip-e-las (er-i-sip'ē-lās), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐρύσιπelas*.] In *pathol.*, an acute, febrile, infectious disease, due to a specific streptococcus, and characterized by a diffusely spreading, deep-red inflammation of the skin or mucous membranes.—

er'y-si-pel'a-tous (-si-pel'ā-tus), *a.*—**er-y-sip'e-laid**, *n.* In *pathol.*, an infectious disease of the skin resembling erysipelas but not attended with fever.

er-y-the-ma (er-i-thē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρύθημα*, < *ἐρυθθαίνω*, redden, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] In *pathol.*, abnormal redness of the skin due to local congestion, as in inflammation.—**er'y-the-mat'ic** (-thē-mat'ik), **er-y-them'a-tous** (-them'ā-tus), *a.*

er-y-thre-an, **er-y-thræ-an** (er-i-thrē'an), *a.* [L. *erythraeus*, < Gr. *ἐρυθραῖος*, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] Red: as, the *Erythrean* Sea (in *anc. geog.*, the Indian Ocean between Africa and India, with the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; also, later, the Red Sea).

o-ryth-rin (e-rith'rin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red.] In *chem.*, a crystalline compound, C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀, obtained from certain lichens; also, a coal-tar color used to dye silk a fluorescent red.

o-ryth-rism (e-rith'rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red.] Abnormal redness, as of plumage or hair.—**er-y-thris-mal** (er-i-thriz'mäl), *a.*

o-ryth-rite (e-rith'rit), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red.] Cobalt bloom (see *bloom*¹, *n.*); in *chem.*, a crystalline compound, C₄H₆(OH)₄, obtained from various lichens.

e-ryth-ro-cyte (e-rith'rō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] One of the red corpuscles of the blood.

er-y-throp-si-a (er-i-throp'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, defective vision in which all objects appear to be tinged with red.

-es¹. Earlier form of *-s*¹, plural suffix of nouns, now used chiefly after a sibilant, as in *asses*, *bushes*, *foxes*, *witches*, or (in some cases) after *o*, as in *mosquitoes*, *potatoes*, *tomatoes*, and regularly in the plural of nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant, as in *dandies*, *duties*, *rubies* (plural of *dandy*, *duty*, *ruby*).

-es². Form of *-s*², ending of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, used after a vowel, as in *does*, *goes*, *hurries*, *magnifies*.

es-ca-drille (es-kā-dril', *F. es-kā-drē-y'*), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *escadre*, squadron, < *It. squadra*: see *squadron*.] A small naval squadron; also, a squadron or divisional unit of *aéroplanes*.

es-ca-lade (es-kā-lād'), *n.* [*F.*, through *Sp.* or *It.* < *ML. scalare*, climb by ladder, scale, < *L. scala*, flight of steps, ladder, *E. scale*³.] A scaling or mounting by means of ladders, esp. in an assault upon a fortified place.—**es-ca-lade'**, *v. t.*; *-laded*, *-lading*. To mount, pass, or enter by means of ladders: as, "The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall . . . and then *escalading* the inner works . . . found themselves masters of the place" (Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 5).—**es-ca-lad'er** (-lād'ēr), *n.*

es-ca-la-tor (es'kā-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. e*, out of, from, + *scala*, flight of steps.] An apparatus consisting of a series of movable steps or corresponding parts joined together into an endless belt, which is so operated as to form a stairway or incline of which the steps or parts ascend or descend continuously. [Proprietary name.]

es-cal-lop (es-kol'op or es-kal'-), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

es-cap-a-ble (es-kā-pā-bl), *a.* That may be escaped.

es-ca-pade (es-kā-pād'), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. scappata*, < *scappare*: see *escape*.] An escape from confinement or restraint; a breaking loose from rules; a reckless or freakish proceeding, performance, or adventure; a wild prank.

es-cape (es-kāp'), *v.*; *-caped*, *-caping*. [OF. *escaper*, *eschaper* (*F. échapper*), = *It. scappare*, appar. orig. 'slip out of one's cloak,' < *L. ex*, out of, + *ML. capa*, cloak, *E. cape*².] **I. intr.** To slip or get away, as from confinement or restraint; gain or regain liberty; issue from a confining inclosure, as a fluid; also, to slip away from pursuit or peril; avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil. **II. tr.** To escape from (prison, etc.)†; slip from (a person) inadvertently, as a remark; also, to slip away from or elude (pursuit, etc.); succeed in avoiding (any threatened or possible evil); also, to elude (notice, search, etc., or one's memory); fail to be noticed or recollected by (a person).—**es-cape'**, *n.* The act of escaping, or the fact of having escaped; a slipping or getting away from confinement or restraint; leakage, as of water, gas, etc.; avoidance of capture, punishment, injury, notice, etc.; preservation from harm; also, a means of escaping (as, a fire-escape); also,

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, arđent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

something that has escaped, esp. a plant escaped from cultivation and growing wild; also, an escapade† (as, "Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iv. 2. 113); or, an inadvertence† or blunder†.—**es-cape-ment**, *n.* The act of escaping; also, a way of escape; an outlet; specif., the contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other.—**es-cap'er** (-kā'pér), *n.*

es-car-got (es-kär-gō), *n.* [F.] A snail.

es-ca-role (es'kä-röl), *n.* [F., < It. *scariola*.] A broad-leaved kind of endive, used for salads.

es-carp (es-kärp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe*, < It. *scarpa*: cf. *scarp*.] In *fort.*, the inner slope or wall of the ditch surrounding a rampart; in general, any similar steep slope.—**es-carp'**, *v. t.* To make into an escarp; give a steep slope to; furnish with escarps.—**es-carp-ment**, *n.* Ground cut into the form of an escarp or steep slope; also, the precipitous face of a ridge of land, extent of rock, or the like; a cliff.

-esce. [L. *-escere*, with inceptive or inchoative force.] A suffix of verbs meaning 'to begin to be or do something,' 'become,' 'grow,' or 'be somewhat' (as indicated by the rest of the word), as in *convalesce*, *deliquesce*, *putresce*. Cf. *-escence* and *-escent*.

-escence. [L. *-escentia*.] Suffix of nouns denoting action or process, change, state or condition, etc., and corresponding to verbs ending in *-esce* or adjectives ending in *-escent*, as in *convalescence*, *deliquescence*, *luminescence*, *recrudescence*.

-escent. [L. *-escent*, nom. *-escens*, ppr. ending.] A suffix of adjectives meaning 'beginning to be or do something,' 'becoming' or 'being somewhat' (as indicated), as in *convalescent*, *deliquescent*, *flavescent*, *lutescent*, *recrudescant*; often associated with verbs ending in *-esce* or nouns ending in *-escence*.

esch-a-lot (esh-ä-lot'), *n.* Same as *shallot*.

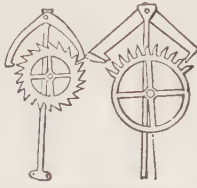
es-char (es'kär), *n.* [LL. *eschara*, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, hearth, scar from a burn: cf. *scar*']. In *pathol.*, a hard crust or scab, as from a burn or caustic.—**es-cha-rot'ic** (-kä-rot'ik). [LL. *escharoticus*, < Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός*.] *I. a.* Producing an eschar, as a medicinal substance; caustic. *II. n.* An escharotic substance or agent.

es-cha-tol-o-gy (es-kä-to-l'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐσχάτος*, uttermost, last: see *-logy*.] The doctrines of the last or final things, as death, the judgment, the future state, etc.; the branch of theology dealing with them.—**es'cha-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-loj'i-kāl), *a.*—**es-cha-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

es-cheat (es-chēt'), *n.* [OF. *eschete*, < *eschivoir* (F. *échoir*), fall to one's share, < L. *ex*, out of, + *cadere*, fall.] In *law*, the reverting of land to the lord of the fee, or to the crown, as in England, or to the state, as in the U. S., through failure of persons legally qualified to inherit; in Scotland, confiscation or forfeiture of property; also, property or a possession which reverts by escheat; also, the right to take property subject to escheat.—**es-cheat'**, *v. I. intr.* To revert by escheat, as to the crown or the state: as, "The lands must *escheat*, unless the present owner made a will" (Cooper's "Two Admirals," xii). *II. tr.* To make an escheat of; confiscate.—**es-cheat'a-ble**, *a.*—**es-cheat'age** (-āj), *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.—**es-cheat'or**, *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer in charge of escheats.

es-chew (es-chō'), *v. t.* [OF. *eschuer*, *eschiver*, also *eskiuwer* (see *skew*); from Teut. (cf. G. *scheuen*, shun, fear), and akin to E. *shy*']. To escape† (as, "What cannot be *eschew'd* must be embraced": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," v. 5. 251); also, to abstain from; shun; avoid.—**es-chew'al**, *n.* An eschewing; avoidance.—**es-chew'er**, *n.*

esch-scholt-zia (e-shōlt'si-ä), *n.* [NL.; named from J. F. *Eschscholtz* (1793–1831), Russian naturalist.] Any plant of the papaveraceous genus *Eschscholtzia*, native in the western U. S., with finely divided glaucous leaves and showy yellow or orange-colored flowers, as *E. californica*, the California poppy.



Two forms of Escape-ment.

es-clandre (es-kländr), *n.* [F.: see *slander*.] Scandal; unpleasant notoriety; a scandalous occurrence; a scene.

es-cort (es'kört), *n.* [F. *escorte*, < It. *scorta*, < *scorgere*, guide, < L. *ex*, out of, + *corrige*, set right, E. *correct*.] A body of persons, or a single person, accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or compliment; specif., an armed guard; also, protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey.—**es-cort'**, *v. t.* To attend or accompany as an escort.

es-cot' (es-kot'), *v. t.* [OF. *escoter*, < *escot*: see *scot*']. To pay for; support: as, "What, are they children? who maintains 'em? how are they *escoted*?" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 362).

es-cri-toire (es-kri-twor'), *n.* [F. (now *écritoire*), < ML. *scriptorium*: see *scriptorium*.] A writing-desk.

es-crow (es-krō'), *n.* [AF. *escrowe*, OF. *escroe*, piece of parchment, scroll (F. *écrou*, entry in a jail register); from Teut., and akin to E. *shred*: cf. *scroll*.] In *law*, a writing fully executed by the parties, but deposited with a third person, by whom it is to be held until the fulfillment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee.

es-cu-do (es-kō'dō, Sp. -thō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* (-dōz, Sp. -thōs). [Sp. and Pg., < L. *scutum*, shield: cf. *écu* and *scudo*.] Any of various gold and silver coins of Spain, Chile, etc.; also, the gold monetary unit (established in 1911) of Portugal, divided into 100 equal parts called centavos, and equivalent in value to about \$1.08; a Portuguese gold or silver coin of this value.

es-cu-lent (es-kū-lent). [L. *esculentus*, < *esca*, food, < *edere*, eat.] *I. a.* Suitable for use as food, esp. human food; edible. *II. n.* Something edible, esp. a vegetable.

es-cutch-eon (es-kuch'qn), *n.* [OF. *escuchon* (F. *écusson*), < *escu*, < L. *scutum*, shield.] The shield, or shield-shaped or other surface, on which armorial bearings are depicted or displayed; a hatchment; also, something resembling an escutcheon or a shield, as the panel on a ship's stern bearing her name, or the protective metal plate around a keyhole, or a marking on the rump of a deer, antelope, etc.—**es-cutch'eoned**, *a.*

-esse. [OF. *-eis* (F. *-ois*, *-ais*), < L. *-ensis*.] A suffix of adjectives and nouns having reference to locality, nationality, language, literary style, etc., as in *Bengalese*, *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Johnsonese*, *journalese*.

es-kar, **es-ker** (es'kär, -kër), *n.* [Ir. *eiscir*.] In *geol.*, a serpentine ridge of gravelly and sandy drift, believed to have been formed by streams flowing under or in glacial ice.

Es-ki-mo (es'ki-mō). [Algonquian name for the people, meaning 'eaters of raw flesh': by themselves called *Innu*.] *I. n.*; pl. *-mos* (-mōz) or *-mo*. One of a race or people, characterized by short or medium stature, stout build, light-brown complexion, and broad, flat face, inhabiting the arctic coasts of America from Greenland to Alaska and a small part of the adjacent Asiatic coast; also, their language. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos or their language.—**Eskimo dog**, one of a breed of strong dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.—**Es-ki-mo'an**, *a.*

es-ne (ez'nē), *n.* [AS.] One of a class of domestic slaves among the Anglo-Saxons: as, "the *esne* or slave who works for hire" (Stubbs's "Constitutional Hist. of Eng.," v. § 37).

e-soph-a-gus, **œ-soph-a-gus** (ē-sōf'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. *œsophagus*, < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, perhaps < *οἶσιν*, fut. used with *φάγειν*, bear, + *φάγειν*, eat.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, the muscular tube in man and the higher animals which extends from the pharynx to the stomach; the gullet; also, an analogous tube in the lower animals, as insects.—**e-so-phag-e-al**, **œ-so-phag-e-al** (ē-sōf'āj'ē-āl), *a.*

es-o-ter-ic (es-ō-ter'ik). [Gr. *ἐσωτερικός*, < *ἐσω*, within, < *ἐς*, *εἰς*, into.] *I. a.* Belonging or pertaining to an inner or select circle, as of disciples; communicated to or understood by the initiated only, as a doctrine; hence, private or secret; profound or recondite. Cf. *exoteric*. *II. n.* An esoteric doctrine (usually in *pl.*); also, one initiated or believing in esoteric doctrines.—**es-o-ter'i-cal**, *a.* Esoteric.—**es-o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**es-o-ter'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Esoteric doctrine or tendency. Also **es-ot-er-ism** (e-sot'ē-rizm).

es-pal-ier (es-pal'yēr), *n.* [F., < It. *spalliera*, lit. 'shoulder support,' < *spalla*, shoulder, < L. *spatula*, broad piece:

cf. *epaule*.] A trellis or framework on which fruit-trees or shrubs are trained to grow in flattened form, as to secure for the plant freer circulation of air or better exposure to the sun; also, a tree or plant so trained (as, "The long-tied *espaliers* . . . had grown so stout, and cramped . . . that they had pulled their stakes out of the ground": Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge," xii.). —*es-pal'ier*, *v. t.* To train on or furnish with an espalier.

es-par-to (es-pär'tō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *spartum*, < Gr. *σπάρτον*, *σπάρτος*.] Any of several grasses, esp. *Stipa tenacissima*, of southern Europe and northern Africa, used for making paper, cordage, etc. Also *es-par'to=grass*.

es-pe-cial (es-pesh'al), *a.* [OF. *especial* (F. *spécial*), < L. *specialis*: see *special*.] Special, of a particular kind, or peculiar to a particular one (archaic: as, "rend'ring general that which is *especial*," Byron's "Don Juan," xv. 25); also, having a particular function, purpose, etc.† (as, an *especial* messenger); also, distinguished from what is ordinary; exceptional; now, usually, exceptional in amount or degree (as, *especial* care; *especial* regret; of no *especial* value or importance). —**es-pe-cial-ly**, *adv.* In an *especial* manner or degree; particularly; principally.

es-pe-rance† (es'pe-rans), *n.* [OF. *esperance* (F. *espérance*), < *esperer*, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

Es-pe-ran-to (es-pe-rän'tō), *n.* [From *Esperanto*, pseudonym of L. L. Zamenhof (1859–1917), Russian physician, who in 1887 proposed this language.] An artificial language designed as an international medium, based on words and forms common to the principal European languages. — **Es-pe-ran'tist**, *n.*

es-pi-al (es-pi'al), *n.* The act of spying, or the fact of being espied; discovery; also, the act of keeping watch; observation; also, a spy†.

es-piè-gle-rie (es-pye-glè-rè), *n.* [F.] Roguishness; a roguish or playful trick.

es-pi-er (es-pi'ér), *n.* [See *espy*.] One who spies.

es-pi-o-nage (es'pi-ō-nāj), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, < *espionner*, spy upon, < *espion*, < It. *spione*, aug. of *spia*, spy, = E. *spy*, *n.*] The practice of spying on others; the employment of spies.

es-pla-nade (es-plā-nād'), *n.* [F., through Sp. or It. < L. *explanare*, flatten out: see *explain*.] The glacis of a fortification; also, the open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; also, any open, level space, esp. one serving for public walks or drives.

es-pou-sal (es-pou'zāl), *n.* [OF. *espousaille*, usually pl. *espousailles* (F. *épousailles*), < L. *sponsalia*, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus*, betrothal, < *spondere*: see *espouse*.] The ceremony of betrothal or of marriage (usually in pl.); also, the act of espousing; adoption or advocacy, as of a cause or principle.

es-pouse (es-pouz'), *v. t.*; -poused, -pousing. [OF. *espouser* (F. *épouser*), < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse, < L. *spondere* (pp. *sponsus*), promise, betroth: cf. *sponsor*.] To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth; also, to take in marriage; marry; hence, to make one's own, adopt, or embrace, as a cause. — **es-pous'er**, *n.*

es-prit (es-prē), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, E. *spirit*.] Spirit; mind; intelligence; wit. — **es-pirit de corps** (dè kôr). [F., 'spirit of body.'] A sense of union and of common interests and responsibilities, as developed among a body of persons associated together. — **es-pirit fort** (fôr). [F., 'strong spirit.'] A strong-minded person; a freethinker.

es-py (es-pi'), *v.*; -pied, -pying. [OF. *espier* (F. *épier*): see *spy*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To see at a distance; catch sight of; see or discover suddenly after some effort, or unexpectedly as by chance; also, to inspect narrowly†; spy upon† (as, "Now question me no more; we are *espied*": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," ii. 3. 48). **II. intr.** To look nar-

rowly; keep watch; spy: as, "Stand by the way, and *espy*" (Jer. xlviii. 19). [Archaic.]

-esque. [F. -esque, < It. -esco, from Teut., and akin to E. -ish¹.] A suffix of adjectives indicating style, manner, or distinctive character, as in *arabesque*, *grotesque*, *picturesque*, *Dantesque*, *Düreresque*, *Juno-esque*, *Romanesque*.

Es-qui-mau (es'ki-mō), *n.*; pl. -maux (-mōz or -mō). [F.] See *Eskimo*.

es-quire (es-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *esquier* (F. *écuyer*), < LL. *scutarius*, shield-bearer, < L. *scutum*, shield.] A shield-bearer†; a squire, or aspirant to knighthood, attendant upon a knight; any of various officials in the service of a king or nobleman; also, a man belonging to the order of English gentry ranking next below a knight; a landed proprietor (archaic); [usually *cap.*] a title orig. belonging to esquires of the English gentry, but later applied to other persons considered to be of equivalent rank, particularly to lawyers in the U. S., and commonly to any man as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (written after the surname preceded by the Christian name or initials and with no title, as *Mr.*, prefixed, and commonly abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*: as, John Smith, *Esq.*); also [*l. c.*], a gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public. — **es-quire'**, *v. t.*; -quired, -quiring. To raise to the rank of esquire; also, to address as 'Esquire'; also, to escort (a lady) as an esquire.

ess (es), *n.* The letter S, s; something shaped like an S. — **collar of esses**. See under *collar*, *n.*

-ess. [F. -esse, < L. -issa, < Gr. -ισσα.] A noun suffix forming distinctively feminine terms corresponding to nouns of masculine (or common) gender, as in *abbess*, *countess*, *governess*, *hostess*, *poetess*.

es-say (es'ā), *n.* [OF. F. *essai*, < LL. *exagium*, a weighing, < L. *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive, do, act: cf. *assay*, also *ex-amen*, *exact*.] A testing† or experiment† (as, "I hope . . . he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue": Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 2. 47); a trial specimen†; also, an effort to perform or accomplish something; an attempt or endeavor; also, a tentative effort†; a rough copy or draft, as of a letter; also, a literary composition, usually of no great length, on a particular subject. — **es-say** (e-sā'), *v. t.* [OF. *essaier* (F. *essayer*), < *essai*.] To put to the test; make trial of; also, to try to accomplish; attempt. — **es-say'er**, *n.* — **es-say-ette** (es-ā-et'), *n.* A short essay. — **es-say-ist**, *n.* One who makes essays or trials; also, a writer of essays.

es-sence (es'ens), *n.* [OF. F. *essence*, < L. *essentia*, < *esse*, be.] Being† or existence†; something that is, esp. a spiritual or immaterial entity (as, "Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen": Shakspeare's "Othello," iv. 1. 16); substance (as, "Spirits . . . Can either sex assume, or both; so soft And uncompounded is their *essence* pure": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 425); an elementary ingredient or constituent (cf. *quintessence*); also, that by which a thing is what it is; intrinsic nature; hence, the distinctive characteristic or specific difference of a thing; the important elements or features of a thing; also, a substance obtained from a plant, drug, or the like, by distillation or other process, and containing its characteristic properties in concentrated form; an alcoholic solution of an essential oil; specif., a perfume; also, gasoline, as used in operating automobiles, etc. — **es'sence**, *v. t.*; -senced, -sencing. To perfume; scent.

Es-sene (e-sēn'), *n.* [L. *Esseni*, pl., < Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*.] One of a brotherhood or monastic order of Jews in ancient Palestine, first appearing in history in the 2d century B.C., characterized by asceticism, celibacy, and the strict observance of the non-Levitical portion of the Mosaic law. — **Es-se-ni-an** (e-sē-ni-ān), *a.* — **Es-se-nism** (-nizm), *n.*

es-sen-tial (e-sen'shāl), *a.* [ML. *essentialis*.] Existing† or actual†; also, being such by its essence or very nature, or in the highest sense (as, *essential* happiness; *essential* poetry); also, pertaining to, constituting, or entering into the essence or nature of a thing; important, as affecting the essence of a thing; hence, absolutely necessary; indispensable; also, of the nature of an essence of a plant, etc. (as, an *essential* oil: see below); in *med.*, idiopathic. — **essential oil**, any of a class of oils obtained from plants, possessing the odor and other properties of the plant, and



Esparto. — 1, 4, stalk and fruit of *Stipa tenacissima*; 2, 3, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygeum spartum*.

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ðlect, agôny, intö, ðnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

volatilizing completely when heated: used in making perfumes, flavors, etc.—**es-sen'tial**, *n.* Something belonging to the essence or nature of a thing; something indispensable; a chief point.—**es-sen-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being essential; essential character; also, an essential element or point.—**es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*—**es-sen'tial-ness**, *n.*

-est¹. [AS. *-est*, *-ost*.] A suffix forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs, as in *eldest*, *fastest*, *hardest*, *soonest*.

-est², -st. [AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-st*.] Ending of the second person singular present and preterit indicative of verbs, as in *doest* or *dost*, *diddest* or *didst*, *hast*, *hadst*: now occurring only in archaic forms or used in solemn or poetic language.

es-tab-lish (es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [OF. *establis* (*establis*) (F. *établir*, < L. *stabilire*, < *stabilis*, firm, E. *stable*².] To make stable or firm; confirm; strengthen; also, to appoint or ordain for permanence, as a law; fix unalterably; also, to set up on a firm or permanent basis, as a government or a business; institute; found; also, to fix or settle stably, as in a position; install; set up in business; settle (one's self) as if permanently; also, to set up or bring about permanently, as liberty or order; cause to be permanently accepted, as a custom; also, to show to be valid or well grounded, as a claim or an accusation; prove; also, to make (a church) a national or state institution.—**es-tab'lish-er**, *n.*—**es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.* The act of establishing, or the state or fact of being established; settlement; institution; substantiation; also, fixed or settled allowance or income; also, something established; a constituted order or system; a permanent civil, military, or other force or organization; the quota of men in an army, regiment, etc.; an organized business concern, or the building occupied by it; an institution; a household; a place of residence with everything connected with it; also, the recognition by a state of a church as the state church; the church so recognized.

es-ta-cade (es-tā-kād', F. es-tā-kād'), *n.* [F., < Sp. *estacada*, < *estaca*, stake.] A dike or barrier of piles or the like set in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy or protect against floating objects.

es-ta-fette (es-tā-fet'), *n.* [F., < It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa*, stirrup; from Teut.] A mounted courier.

es-ta-mi-net (es-tā-mē-nā), *n.* [F.] A café in which smoking is allowed.

es-tan-cia (es-tān'syā), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *stantia*, < L. *stare*, stand.] In Spanish America, a landed estate; a stock-farm.

es-tate (es-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat* (F. *état*), < L. *status*: see *state*.] State or condition of being (as, to attain to man's estate); condition or circumstances with reference to worldly prosperity, estimation, etc.; social status or rank; sometimes, high rank or dignity; a person of high rank; pomp or state (archaic); also, a class or order in a community or nation (as, "We know your tenderness of heart . . . to all estates": Shakspeare's "Richard III." iii. 7. 213); one of the great classes or orders ("estates of the realm") constituting the body politic and participating in the government, as, now, in England, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons; also, interest, ownership, or property in land or other things; hence, property or possessions; esp., property left at a person's death; the property of a deceased person, a bankrupt, etc., viewed in the aggregate as a legal person (as, to buy from the estate of John Smith); also, a piece of landed property, esp. one of large extent.—**fourth estate**, the public press; the newspapers, or the body of journalists.—**es-tate'**, *v. t.*; *-tated*, *-tating*. To establish in or as in an estate; also, to bestow as an estate† (as, "All my right of her I do estate unto Demetrius": Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," i. 1. 98).

es-teem (es-tēm'), *v.* [OF. *estimer*, < L. *æstimare*: see *estimate*, and cf. *aim*.] **I. tr.** To set a value on; value; rate; hold in estimation; esp., to regard as valuable; prize; regard highly or favorably; feel regard for; respect; also, to form a judgment concerning the number, extent, etc., of; form an opinion of; consider, think, or hold (as, "Conversation, in its better part, May be esteem'd a gift

and not an art": Cowper's "Conversation," 4). **II. † intr.** To have an opinion (of): as, "We have always truly served you, and beseech you So to esteem of us" (Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," ii. 3. 149).—**es-teem'**, *n.* An estimate† or appraisal; also, opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; estimation; esp., favorable opinion or judgment; respect or regard; also, reputation†; standing†; worth†.

es-ter (es'tēr), *n.* [Coined by L. Gmelin (1788-1853), German chemist.] In chem., a compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical: often regarded as a salt of the hydrocarbon radical.

Esth (esth), *n.* An Estonian.

es-the-sia (es-thē'ziā), etc. See *æsthesia*, etc.

es-the-si-om-e-ter, **æs-the-si-om-e-ter** (es-thē-si-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθησιόμετρον*, perception, sensation: see *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility, esp. by finding how close two points pressed against the skin can be to each other and yet be felt as distinct points.

es-thete, **æs-thete** (es'thēt), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητής*, one who perceives, < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive.] One in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; commonly, one affecting an extravagant love of the beautiful.—**es-thet'ic**, **æs-thet'ic** (-thet'ik). [Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the sense of the beautiful, or the science of esthetics; having an appreciation of or a love for the beautiful; conforming to the principles of the beautiful.

II. n. The science of the beautiful; esthetics.—**es-thet'i-cal**, **æs-thet'i-cal**, *a.*—**es-thet'i-cal-ly**, **æs-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**es-the-ti'cian**, **æs-the-ti'cian** (-thē-tish'an), *n.* One versed in esthetics.—**es-thet'i-cism**, **æs-thet'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* The principles of esthetics; attachment to esthetics; appreciation of the beautiful.—**es-thet'ics**, **æs-thet'ics**, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful; the theory of the fine arts.

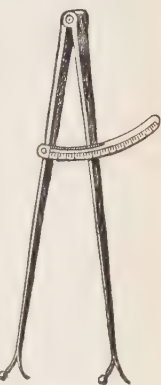
Es-tho-ni-an (es-thō'ni-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Esthonia (on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, south of the Gulf of Finland), or the Estonians, or their language. **II. n.** One of a Finnic people inhabiting Esthonia and neighboring regions; also, the language of this people.

es-ti-ma-ble (es'ti-mā-bl), *a.* [L. *æstimabilis*.] Capable of being estimated; also, valuable† (as, "A pound of man's flesh . . . Is not so estimable . . . As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," i. 3. 167); also, worthy of esteem, regard, or good opinion.—**es'ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.*—**es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

es-ti-mate (es'ti-māt), *v.*; *-mated*, *-mating*. [L. *æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimare*, judge the value of, rate: cf. *esteem*.] **I. tr.** To set a value on† or appraise†; value† or esteem†; also, to form an approximate judgment or opinion regarding the value, amount, size, weight, etc., of; calculate approximately; also, to form an opinion of; judge. **II. intr.** To submit approximate figures, as of the cost of work to be done.—**es'ti-mate** (-māt), *n.* An appraisal† or valuation†; appraised value†; also, an approximate judgment or calculation, as of the value, amount, etc., of something; an approximate statement of what would be charged for certain work to be done, submitted by one ready to undertake the work; also, a judgment or opinion, as of the qualities of a person or thing; estimation or judgment.—**es-ti-ma'tion** (-mā-shn), *n.* [L. *æstimatio* (*n.*).] The act of estimating or appraising†; valuation†; estimated value†; also, valuation in respect of excellence or merit; esteem; hence, account or worth in the opinion of others; repute; consequence; also, approximate calculation; also, judgment or opinion; manner of judging.—**es'ti-ma-tive** (-mā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or capable of estimating.—**es'ti-ma-tor** (-mā-tōr), *n.*

es-stip-u-late (ē-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *exstipulate*.

es-ti-val, **æs-ti-val** (es'ti-vāl), *a.* [L. *æstivalis*, < *æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas*, summer, akin to *æstus*, heat: see *estuary*.] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.



Esthesiometer.

es-ti-vate, **æs-ti-vate** (es'ti-vāt), *v. i.*; -vated, -vating. [*L. æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare*, < *æstivus*: see *estival*.] To spend the summer; in *zool.*, to pass the summer in a dormant or torpid condition.—**es-ti-va'tion**, **æs-ti-va'tion** (-vā'shən), *n.* The act of estivating (used esp. in *zool.*); in *bot.*, the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.—**es'ti-va-tor**, **æs'ti-va-tor**, *n.* An estivating animal.

es-toile (es-toil'), *n.* [*OF. estoile* (F. étoile), < *L. stella*, *star*.] In *her.*, a star-shaped figure, commonly having six points and wavy rays. Cf. *mullet*².

es-top (es-top'), *v. t.*; -topped, -topping. [*OF. estoper* (F. étouper), stop up, *AF. estopper* (in law), < *ML. stupare*, stop, orig. with tow, < *L. stuppa*, tow: cf. *stop*.] To stop, bar, or obstruct (archaic); in law, to hinder or prevent by estoppel.—**es-top'-pel** (-top'el), *n.* [*Cf. OF. estoupail*, stopple, stopper.] In law, a bar or impediment preventing one from asserting a fact or claim, arising from a previous action, or a failure to act, by which one has admitted, implied, or established the contrary.



Estoire.

es-to-vers (es-tō'vēr), *n. pl.* [*OF. estover*, *estovoir*, necessity, a necessary, noun use of *estovoir*, inf., be necessary.] In law, necessities allowed by law, as wood and timber to a tenant, alimony to a wife, etc.

es-trade (es-trād'), *n.* [*F.*, road, highway, later raised platform, through *Pr.* or *It.* < *LL. strata*, paved way: see *street*.] A raised platform; a dais: as, "I mounted the *estrade* (a low platform, raised a step above the flooring), where stood the teacher's chair and desk" (C. Brontë's "Villette," viii.).

es-trange (es-trānj'), *v. t.*; -tranged, -tranging. [*OF. estrangier* (F. étranger), < *L. extraneare*, < *extraneus*, that is without, foreign: see *extraneous*, and cf. *strange*.] To cause to be strange or as a stranger; remove to or keep at a distance; also, to divert from the original use or possessor (as, "They . . . have estranged this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods": Jer. xix. 4); also, to turn away in feeling or affection; alienate the affections of.—**es-trange'ment**, *n.*—**es-tran'ger** (-trān'jēr), *n.*

es-tray (es-trā'), *v. i.* [*OF. estrayer*: see *stray*.] To stray. [*Archaic.*]—**es-tray'**, *n.* A domestic animal, as a horse or a sheep, found wandering or without an owner; hence, anything strayed away.

es-treat (es-trēt'), *n.* [*AF. estrete*, *OF. estraitte*, < *estraire*, < *L. extrahere*: see *extract*.] In *Eng. law*, a true copy or extract of an original writing or record, as of a fine.—**es-treat'**, *v. t.* To make an estreat of (a fine, etc.) for prosecution; also, to levy (fines) under an estreat; exact (anything) by way of fine or levy.

es-tu-a-ry (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [*L. æstuarium*, < *æstus*, heat, heaving motion, surge, tide, akin to *Gr. αἶθω*, kindle: see *ether*.] An arm or inlet of the sea indenting the land; an arm of the sea at the mouth of a river; that part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to marked tidal effects.—**es'tu-a-rine** (-ā-rin), *a.*

e-su-ri-ent (ē-sū'ri-ēnt), *a.* [*L. esuriens* (-ent-), ppr. of *esurire*, desire to eat, < *edere*, eat.] Hungry; greedy.—**e-su'ri-ence**, **e-su'ri-en-cy**, *n.*

-et. [*OF. -et* (F. -et), masc., -ete (F. -ette), fem.] A noun suffix having properly a diminutive force (now lost in many words), as in *bullet*, *facet*, *islet*, *mallet*, *midget*, *owlet*, *plummet*. Cf. *-ette*.

e-ta (ē'tā or ā'tā), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτα*.] The seventh letter (H, η, = English long E, e) of the Greek alphabet.

e-tæ-ri-o (e-tē'rī-ō), *n.* Erroneous form of *hetærio*.

é-ta-gère (ā-tā-zhār), *n.* [*F.*, < *étage*, story, = *E. stage*.] An ornamental cabinet of open shelves suitable for bric-à-brac.

et-a-mine (et'ā-min), *n.* [*F. étamine*, *OF. estamine*, < *L. stamen*, warp, thread: see *stamen*.] A dress-fabric of wool, cotton, silk, etc., with an open, canvas-like weave.

é-tape (ā-tāp), *n.* [*F.*; akin to *E. staple*².] Formerly, a mart; a storehouse, as of provisions for troops; an allowance of provisions for troops on the march; in modern use, a place at which troops halt for the night; the distance

marshed by them during the day; in Russia, a stockaded prison-like building used to confine and shelter at night prisoners in transit.

é-tat-ma-jor (ā-tā-mā-zhōr), *n.* [*F.*] The staff of an army, regiment, etc.

et cet-e-ra (et set'ē-rā). [*L. et cetera* (sometimes *cætera*).] And others; and the rest; and so forth: often abbreviated *etc.* or *&c.*—**et-cet'e-ra**, *n.*; pl. -ras. A number of other things or persons unspecified; *pl.*, extras or sundries (as, "The hall itself was strewn . . . with trunks, imperials, and . . . the hundred *etceteras* of travelling baggage": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," vii.).

etch (ech), *v.* [*D. etsen*, < *G. ätzen*, feed, corrode, etch; akin to *E. eat*.] *I. tr.* To cut, bite, or corrode with an acid or the like; engrave (metals, etc.) by the corrosive action of an acid or the like, esp. so as to form a design or picture in furrows which when charged with ink will give an impression on paper; also, to produce or copy by this method, as on copper. *II. intr.* To practise etching.—**etch'er**, *n.*

—**etch'ing**, *n.* The process or art of one who etches; a process for forming a design or drawing on a metal plate from which an ink impression on paper can be taken, the method consisting of the coating of the plate with a kind of varnish, the drawing of the design on this with a sharp instrument, and the eating out of the exposed metal with acid; also, a design or plate so produced; an impression, as on paper, taken from an etched plate.

e-tern (ē-tēr'n'), *a.* See *eterné*.

e-ter-nal (ē-tēr'nəl). [*OF. eternal* (F. éternel), < *LL. æternalis*, < *L. æternus*: see *eterné*.] *I. a.* Without beginning or end of duration (as, "The eternal God is thy refuge": Deut. xxxiii. 27); independent of time-conditions; also, of endless duration; everlasting (as, the *Eternal City*, Rome); imperishable; immutable; hence, perpetual; ceaseless; continued without cessation. *II. n.* That which is eternal; eternity; [*cap.*] with the, God.—**e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-ter'nal-ness**, *n.*

e-terne (ē-tēr'n'), *a.* [*OF. eterne*, < *L. æternus*, for *æwiter-nus*, < *æwum*, eternity, age, akin to *Gr. αἰών*, *E. æon*.] Eternal; everlasting. [*Archaic.*]

e-ter-ni-ty (ē-tēr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [*OF. eternité* (F. éternité), < *L. æternitas*, < *æternus*: see *eterné*.] Eternal duration or continuance; eternal existence, esp. as contrasted with mortal life (as, "All that lives must die, Passing through nature to eternity": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 73); infinite time (as, "those thoughts that wander through eternity": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 148); also, an endless or seemingly endless period or extent.

e-ter-nize (ē-tēr'nīz), *v. t.*; -nized, -nizing. [*F. éterniser*, < *L. æternus*: see *eterné*.] To make eternal; perpetuate; immortalize: as, "Men's monuments, grown old, forget their names They should *eternize*" (Lowell's "Under the Old Elm," ii. 1).

e-te-sian (ē-tē'zhan), *a.* [*L. etesius*, < *Gr. ἐτήσιος*, < *ἔτος*, year.] Recurring annually: applied to certain Mediterranean winds.

eth (eθ), *n.* See *edh*.

-eth, **-th**³. [*AS. -eth*, *-ath*, *-th*.] Ending of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *doeth* or *doth*, *hath*, *hopeth*, *sitteth*: now occurring only in archaic forms or used in solemn or poetic language. Cf. -s².

eth-ane (eθ'an), *n.* [*From ether*.] In *chem.*, an odorless, gaseous hydrocarbon present in illuminating gas and crude petroleum.

e-ther (ē'thēr), *n.* [*L. æther*, < *Gr. αἰθήρ*, upper air, sky, akin to *αἶθω*, kindle, light up, *Skt. idh-*, kindle: cf. *estuary*.] The upper regions of space; the clear sky; the heavens; also, the medium anciently supposed to fill the upper regions; in *physics*, an extremely tenuous and elastic medium ('luminiferous ether') supposed to be diffused through all space, and to transmit light, electric waves, etc.; in *chem.*, a highly volatile and inflammable colorless liquid ('ethyl ether'), obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, and used chiefly as an anesthetic; any of the class of compounds (oxides of hydrocarbon radicals) to which ethyl ether belongs.—**ether wave**. See under *wave*, *n.*

e-the-re-al (ē-thē'rē-āl), *a.* [*L. æthereus*, for *ætherius*, < *Gr. αἰθέριος*, < *αἰθήρ*: see *ether*.] Of or pertaining to the

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tē, then; y, you;

ether or upper regions of space; hence, heavenly or celestial (as, "Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger, Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!" Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 646); also, resembling the ether; light, airy, or tenuous; also, intangible; impalpable; extremely delicate or refined; in *physics*, pertaining to or of the nature of luminiferous ether; in *chem.*, pertaining to or resembling ethyl ether.—**e-the-re-al-i-ty** (ə-thē'rē-āl-i-tī), *n.* Ethereal quality.—**e-the-re-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make ethereal; refine; spiritualize; give an ethereal appearance to.—**e-the-re-al-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shən), *n.*—**e-the-re-al-ly**, *adv.*—**e-the-re-al-ness**, *n.*

e-the-re-ous (ē-thē'rē-us), *a.* Ethereal.

e-the-ri-al (ē-thē'rī-āl), *etc.* See *ethereal*, *etc.*

e-ther-ic (ē-ther'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ether, or the chemical substance ether.

e-ther-i-fy (ē'thēr-i-fī or ē-ther'-), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See -fy.] To convert into ether.—**e-ther-i-fi-ca-tion** (ē'thēr-i-fī-kā'shən or ē-ther'-), *n.*

e-ther-ize (ē'thēr-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. In *chem.*, to convert into ether; in *med.*, to put under the influence of ether.—**e-ther-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shən), *n.*—**e-ther-iz-er** (-ī-zēr), *n.*

eth-ic (eth'ik). [L. *ethicus*, < Gr. ἠθικός, < ἦθος, custom, disposition, character.] **I. a.** Pertaining to morals; ethical. **II. n.** Ethics.—**eth'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in conduct; also, in accordance with the rules for right conduct or practice.—**ethical dative**, in *gram.*, the dative of a personal pronoun introduced into a sentence to indicate a person to whom the idea expressed is of some degree of interest, as *me* in "He plucked me ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut," or *mihi* in *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* (How does my Celsus?)—**eth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**eth'i-cal-ness**, *n.*—**eth'i-cize** (-siz), *v. t.*; -cized, -cizing. To make ethical; regard or treat as ethical.—**eth'ics**, *n.* The principles of morality, or the science of morals or right conduct; a treatise on this science; also, a particular ethical system; the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions (as, medical *ethics*, the laws of the duties of medical men in regard to the practice of their profession); moral principles, as of an individual; also, the whole field of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence.

E-thi-op (ē'thi-op), *n.* and *a.* [L. *Æthiops*, < Gr. Αἰθίοψ.] Same as *Ethiopian*.

E-thi-o-pi-an (ē'thi-ō'pī-ən). **I. a.** Pertaining to Ethiopia, an ancient region of Africa south of Egypt; also, negro; in *zoögeog.*, belonging to Africa south of the tropic of Cancer. **II. n.** A native of Ethiopia; also, a negro.

E-thi-op-ic (ē'thi-op'ik). **I. a.** Ethiopian. **II. n.** The language of ancient Ethiopia, a Semitic tongue having a Christian literature.

eth-moid (eth'moid). [Gr. ἠθμοειδής, < ἠθμός, strainer, sieve, + εἶδος, form.] **I. a.** Sieve-like; in *anat.*, noting or pertaining to a bone of the skull situated at the root of the nose, and containing numerous perforations for the filaments of the olfactory nerve. **II. n.** In *anat.*, the ethmoid bone.—**eth-moi'dal**, *a.*

eth-narch (eth'närk), *n.* [Gr. ἔθναρχης, < ἔθνος, race, nation, + ἀρχεῖν, lead, rule.] The governor of a nation or a province.—**eth'nar-chy** (-när-ki), *n.*; pl. -chies (-kiz). [Gr. ἔθναρχία.] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

eth-nic (eth'nik), *a.* [LL. *ethnicus*, < Gr. ἠθνικός, national, gentile, heathen, < ἔθνος, race, nation.] Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to a race; pertaining to races, their origin, characteristics, etc.; ethnological; also, pertaining to nations not Jewish or Christian; heathen or pagan (as, "These are ancient *ethnic* revels, Of a faith long since forsaken": Longfellow's "Drinking Song"). Also **eth'ni-cal**.—**eth'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eth-no. Form of Gr. ἔθνος, race, nation, used in combination.
eth-nog-e-ny (eth-noj'e-nī), *n.* [See *ethno*- and -*geny*.] The genesis or origin of races, as a subject of scientific study.

eth-nog-ra-phy (eth-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [See *ethno*- and -*graphy*.] The scientific description and classification of the various races of mankind.—**eth-nog'ra-pher**, *n.*—**eth-no-graph'ic**, **eth-no-graph'i-cal** (-nō-graf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**eth-no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eth-nol-o-gy (eth-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *ethno*- and -*logy*.] The

science that treats of the various races of mankind, their origin, distinctive characteristics, customs, institutions, etc.

—**eth-no-log'ic**, **eth-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**eth-no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**eth-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

eth-nos (eth'nos), *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος.] A race, tribe, or nation.

e-thol-o-gy (ē-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἔθος, character: see -*logy*.] The science of human character.—**eth-o-log-i-cal** (eth-ō-loj'i-kāl or ē-thō-), *a.*

e-thos (ē'thos), *n.* [Gr. ἦθος.] Character or disposition; characteristic spirit, as of a people or an institution.

eth-yl (eth'il), *n.* [From *ether*.] In *chem.*, a hydrocarbon radical, C₂H₅, occurring in ordinary alcohol ('ethyl alcohol'), ether ('ethyl ether'), etc.—**eth'yl-ate** (-i-lāt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. In *chem.*, to introduce one or more ethyl radicals into (a compound).—**eth'yl-ene** (-i-lēn), *n.* In *chem.*, a colorless, poisonous gas with an unpleasant odor, forming one of the constituents of illuminating gas: the first member of a homologous series of hydrocarbons.—**e-thyl-ic** (ē-thil'ik), *a.*

e-ti-o-late (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v. t. or i.*; -lated, -lating. [F. *étioier*, blanch: cf. *éterule*, stubble, < L. *stipula*, stalk, straw.] To make or become white through loss of normal color, as from lack of sunlight; blanch.—**e-ti-o-la-tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*

e-ti-ol-o-gy (ē'ti-ol'ō-jī), *etc.* See *ætiology*, *etc.*

et-i-quette (et'i-ket), *n.* [F. *étiquette*, OF. *estiquette*, label, ticket, billet, < *estiquer*, fix, stick; from Teut., and akin to E. *stick*.] Prescribed or accepted code of usage in matters of ceremony (as at a court), in official or other formal observances, or in polite society generally; conventional requirements as to social behavior; proprieties of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion.

et-na (et'nä), *n.* [From Mount *Etna*, volcano in Sicily.] A small vessel for heating water or other liquid, consisting of a cup for the liquid, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned.

E-ton (ē'ton) **jack'et**. A boy's short jacket reaching only to the waist-line, such as is worn by students at Eton College, England; also, a similar short jacket worn by women.

E-tru-ri-an (ē-trō'rī-ən), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Etruscan*.

E-trus-can (ē-trus'kən). [L. *Etruscus*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, or its inhabitants, or their language: as, *Etruscan art* (the art of an

ancient Etruria, believed to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, though in its later stages influenced by the latter, the best works of its sculpture being



Etruscan Art. — Etruscan sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi.

strongly colored terra-cotta statues and sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on the lid). **II. n.** A native of Etruria; also, the language of Etruria.

—**ette**. [F. -*ette*: see -*et*.] A noun suffix, the feminine form of -*et*, occurring esp. (a) with the original diminutive force, as in *chemisette*, *cigarette*, *pianette*, *statuette*, (b) in trade-names of imitations or substitutes, as in *leatherette*, or (c) as a distinctively feminine ending, as in *brunette*, *coquette*, *suffragette*, and various colloquial or humorous formations, such as *conductorette*, *farmerette*, *printerette*, *usherette*.

et-tle (et'l), *v.*; -tled, -tling. [Icel. *ætla*.] **I. tr.** To intend or purpose; endeavor or attempt; also, to destine or ordain; also, to direct or aim. [Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. intr.** To direct one's course; aim (*at*). [Sc. and north. Eng.] —**et'tle**, *n.* Intent or purpose; endeavor or attempt; aim: as, "Nannie . . . flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*" (Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," 213). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *à*, F. *bonbon*; *ˈ*, primary accent; *˚*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

é-tude (ā-tüd), *n.* [F.: see *study*, *n.*] A study; in *music*, a composition intended mainly for the practice of some point of technique.

e-tui (e-twē', F. ā-twē), *n.* [F. *étui*: see *stew*².] A small case, esp. one of ornamental character, for containing small objects, as needles, toilet articles, etc.

et-y-mo-log-ic, **et-y-mo-log-i-cal** (et'i-mō-loj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [L. *etymologicus*, < Gr. *ἐτυμολογικός*.] Of or pertaining to etymology. — **et-y-mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

et-y-mo-log-i-con (et'i-mō-loj'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐτυμολογικόν*.] An etymological dictionary.

et-y-mol-o-gist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in etymology.

et-y-mol-o-gize (et-i-mol'ō-jiz), *v.*; -gized, -gizing. **I. tr.** To trace or give the origin or history of (words). **II. intr.** To study etymology; also, to give or suggest the etymology of words.

et-y-mol-o-gy (et-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. -gies (-jiz). [L. *etymologia*, < Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*, < *ἐτυμον* (see *etymon*) + *λέγειν*, speak.] Explanation of the origin and history of words; an account of the origin of a particular word; the derivation of a word; the branch of philology concerned with the origin and history of words.

et-y-mon (et'i-mon), *n.*; pl. -mons or -ma (-mä). [L. *etymon*, < Gr. *ἐτυμον*, the original sense, form, or element of a word, prop. neut. of *ἐτυμος*, true, real.] The original sense or root meaning of a word (obs. or rare); the primitive form of a word†; a primary word, from which derivatives are formed.

eu-. [Gr. *εὖ*, repr. *έβς*, adj., good, brave, noble, neut. *εὖ*, used as adv., well.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good,' 'well,' occasionally used as an English formative, as in *eucaine*. Cf. *dys-* ('ill').

eu-ca-ine (ū'kā-in or ū'kān), *n.* [From *eu-* + (co)*caine*.] A crystalline organic compound used, in the form of a salt, as a local anesthetic ('alpha-eucaine'); also, a similar but less used compound ('beta-eucaine').

eu-ca-lypt (ū'kā-lipt), *n.* A eucalyptus.

eu-ca-lyp-tol (ū'kā-lip'tol or -tōl), *n.* In *chem.*, a colorless liquid compound with an aromatic odor, obtained from certain essential oils, as that of eucalyptus.

eu-ca-lyp-tus (ū'kā-lip'tus), *n.*; pl. -tuses or -ti (-ti). [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλυπτός*, covered, < *καλύπτειν*, cover (with allusion to the cap covering the buds).] Any member of the myrtaceous genus *Eucalyptus*, including many tall trees, as *E. globulus* (the blue-gum), which yield a valuable timber and bear leaves containing an oil used in medicine in the treatment of various diseases: native in Australia and neighboring regions and cultivated elsewhere.

eu-cha-ris (ū'kā-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχαρίς*, pleasing, < *εὖ* (see *eu-*) + *χαρίς*, grace.] Any of the amaryllidaceous plants constituting the South American genus *Eucharis*, some of which are cultivated for their large, fragrant white flowers.

eu-cha-rist (ū'kā-ris), *n.* [LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, gratefulness, thanksgiving, the eucharist, < *εὖ* -χαρίστος, grateful, < *εὖ* (see *eu-*) + *χαρίς*, grace, favor, gratitude.] [Also *cap.*] The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the communion; also, the consecrated elements of the Lord's Supper, esp. the bread; [l. c.] the giving of thanks; thanksgiving. — **eu-cha-ris'tic**, *a.* — **eu-cha-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu-chre (ū'kēr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A game of cards played usually by two, three, or four persons, with the 32 (or 28 or 24) highest cards in the pack; also, an instance of euchring or being euchred. — **progressive euchre**. See *progressive*, *a.* — **eu'chre**, *v. t.*; -chred, -chring. To get

the better of (an opponent) in a hand at euchre by his failure to win three tricks after having made the trump; hence (colloq.), to outwit; get the better of, as by scheming.

Eu-clid (ū'klid), *n.* [From *Euclid* (about 300 B.C.), the Greek geometer.] The works of Euclid, esp. his treatise on geometry; hence, geometry. — **Eu-cli-de-an** (ū-klī-dē'an or ū-klīd'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Euclid or his principles: as, *Euclidean* geometry. Also **Eu-clid'i-an**.

eu-de-mon, **eu-dæ-mon** (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *εὔ*, good (see *eu-*), + *δαίμων*, tutelary divinity (see *demon*).] A good demon or spirit; an agathodemon.

eu-de-mon-ic, **eu-dæ-mon-ic** (ū-dē-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός*, < *εὐδαίμων*, blessed with a good genius, fortunate, happy, < *εὖ* + *δαίμων*: see *eudemon*.] Pertaining to or conducive to happiness; pertaining to eudemonics. — **eu-de-mon'ics**, **eu-dæ-mon'ics**, *n.* The science of happiness; also, eudemonism. — **eu-de-mon-ism**, **eu-dæ-mon-ism** (ū-dē-mon-izm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονία*, happiness, < *εὐδαίμων*.] The system of ethics which holds that the basis of moral obligations lies in their relation to the production of happiness. — **eu-dē-mon-ist**, **eu-dæ-mon-ist**, *n.*

eu-di-om-e-ter (ū-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδός*, fine, clear, as weather: see *-meter*.] A device used in the analysis and volumetric measurement of gases: orig. employed for ascertaining the purity of air or the quantity of oxygen contained in it. — **eu'di-o-met'ric**, **eu'di-o-met'ri-cal** (-ō-met'rik, -ri-kəl), *a.* — **eu-di-om'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The measurement and analysis of gases with the eudiometer.

eu-gen-ic (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γεν*, bear, produce.] Pertaining to or bringing about improvement in the type of offspring produced. Cf. *dysgenic*. — **eu-gen'i-cist** (-i-sist), *n.* One versed in eugenics; an advocate of eugenic measures. — **eu-gen'ics**, *n.* The science of improving the qualities of the human race; the science or art of bringing about an improved type of offspring, esp. of the human race. — **eu-ge-nist** (ū'jē-nist), *n.* A eugenicist.

eu-ge-nol (ū'jē-nol or -nōl), *n.* [NL. *Eugenia*, genus of myrtaceous plants.] In *chem.*, a colorless, aromatic, oily compound contained in certain essential oils, as that of cloves.

eu-he-me-rism (ū-hē'mē-rizm or ū-hem'e-), *n.* [From *Euhemerus* (4th century B.C.), Greek writer.] The method or system of interpretation which derives myths from traditional accounts of actual history. — **eu-he'me-rist**, *n.* One who follows the method of euhemerism. — **eu-he-me-ris'tic**, *a.* — **eu-he-me-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **eu-he'me-rize**, *v. t. or i.*; -rized, -rizing. To treat or explain (myths) by the method of euhemerism.

eu-la-chon (ū'lā-kon), *n.* Same as *oolakan*.

eu-lo-gism (ū'lō-jizm), *n.* A eulogy; praise. — **eu'lo-gist**, *n.* One who eulogizes. — **eu-lo-gis'tic**, *a.* Eulogizing; laudatory. — **eu-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu-lo-gi-um (ū'lō'ji-um), *n.*; pl. -giums, L. -gia (-ji-ā). [ML.: see *eulogy*.] A eulogy; eulogistic language.

eu-lo-gize (ū'lō-jiz), *v. t.*; -gized, -gizing. To pronounce or write a eulogy upon; commend highly; laud. — **eu'lo-giz-er**, *n.*

eu-lo-gy (ū'lō-ji), *n.*; pl. -gies (-jiz). [ML. *eulogium*, for *eulogia*, < Gr. *εὐλογία*, good language, praise, blessing, < *εὖ* (see *eu-*) + *λέγειν*, speak.] A speech or writing in praise of a person or thing, esp. a set oration in honor of a deceased person; also, eulogistic speech or writing (as, "A long period of unqualified depreciation has been followed by a reaction of extravagant eulogy": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.); praise; commendation.

Eu-men-i-des (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐμενίδες*, < *εὖ*, good (see *eu-*), + *μένος*, disposition: see *mind*².] 'The gracious ones': in *class. myth.*, a euphemistic name for the Furies or Erinyes.

eu-mi-to-sis (ū-mī-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *eu-* and *mitosis*.] In *biol.*, true or typical mitosis.

eu-nuch (ū'nuk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, chamber attendant, < *εὐνή*, bed, + *εχειν*, have, hold, keep.] A castrated male person, in the East often employed as a harem attendant or in affairs of state; sometimes, a chamberlain or court officer in general.

eu-pa-to-ri-um (ū-pā-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπατόριον*; named from Mithridates *Eupator*, king of Pontus



Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔ, then; y, you;

120?-63 B.C.] Any plant of the large asteraceous genus *Eupatorium*, mostly native in America, with heads of white or purplish flowers, as thoroughwort and joe-pye-weed.

eu-pat-rid (ū-pat'rid), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπατριδής*, < *εὐ*, good (see *eu*), + *πάτρις*, father.] One of the hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other states of Greece, in whom exclusively, in primitive times, were vested the powers of making and administering the law; hence, in



Flowering Branch of *Eupatorium* (*E. triplinerve*).

general, an aristocrat or patrician (as, "noblemen, merchants, attorneys, tradesmen, stock-jobbers—the *Eupatrids* and the commonplaces of society": Poe's "Man of the Crowd").—**eu-pat'ri-dæ** (-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπατρίδαι*, pl.] The eupatrids.

eu-pep-sia (ū-pep'siā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπεψία*, < *εὐ*, having good digestion, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *πέπτειν*, cook, digest.] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia*.—**eu-pep'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or having good digestion; easy of digestion.

eu-phe-mism (ū'fē-mizm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, < *εὐ*, *φημίζω*, use fair words, < *εὐφμος*, fair of speech, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *φήμη*, voice, speech, < *φάναι*, say.] In *rhet.*, the substitution of a mild or indirect word or expression for one unpleasant or offensive though more accurate, as of 'to pass away' for 'to die'; the word or expression so substituted.—**eu-phe-mist**, *n.* One given to the use of euphemisms.—**eu-phe-mis'tic**, **eu-phe-mis'ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by euphemism.—**eu-phe-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**eu-phe-mize**, *v. t. or i.*; *-mized*, *-mizing*. [Gr. *εὐφημίζω*.] To speak of by or speak by a euphemism.

eu-phon-ic (ū-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by euphony.—**eu-phon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu-pho-ni-ous (ū-fō'ni-us), *a.* Characterized by euphony; well-sounding; agreeable to the ear.—**eu-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**eu-pho'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

eu-pho-nism (ū'fō-nizm), *n.* The use of euphonic or well-sounding words or combinations of words.—**eu-pho-nis'tic**, *a.* Characterized by euphonism.

eu-pho-ni-um (ū-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφώνιος*, well-sounding: see *euphony*.] A musical instrument consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger; also, a bass instrument of the saxhorn class.

eu-pho-nize (ū'fō-nīz), *v. t.*; *-nized*, *-nizing*. To make euphonic.

eu-pho-ny (ū'fō-ni), *n.* [LL. *euphonia*, < Gr. *εὐφωνία*, < *εὐφωνος*, well-sounding, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Agreeableness of sound; pleasing effect to the ear, esp. of speech-sounds as uttered or as combined in utterance; in *philol.*, a tendency to greater ease of utterance (not, as formerly supposed, to a more pleasing effect of sound) causing modification in the pronunciation and hence in the form of words, as shown in the change of Latin *adfero* to *affero*.

eu-phor-bi-a (ū-fōr'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., for L. *euphorbea*, an African plant; named from *Euphorbia*, a Greek physician.] Any of the plants of the widespread genus *Euphorbia*, which vary greatly, but consist mostly of herbs and shrubs with an acid milky juice having medicinal or poisonous properties; a spurge. See cut in next column.—**eu-phor-bi-a'ceous** (-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, or spurge family of plants, which includes the spurges,

the cascarilla, croton-oil, castor-oil, and cassava plants, several that yield caoutchouc, and many others.

eu-phra-sy (ū'frā-si), *n.* [ML. *euphrasia*, < Gr. *εὐφράσια*, delight, < *εὐφραίνω*, gladden, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *φρήν*, heart, mind.] The plant eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

eu-phroe (ū'frō), *n.* See *uphroe*.

eu-phu-ism (ū'fū-izm), *n.* An affected style in imitation of that of



Top of Stem of *Euphorbia* (*E. resinifera*).—*a*, involucre with incised flowers; *b*, section of same.

John Lyly's works

"*Euphuës, the Anatomy of Wit*" (1579) and "*Euphuës and His England*" (1580), which was fashionable in the writing and speaking of English about the end of the 16th century, and was characterized chiefly by long series of antitheses, frequent similes relating to fabulous natural history, and alliteration; any similar ornate style of writing or speaking; high-flown language; also, an instance of such style or language.—**eu-phu-ist**, *n.* One given to euphuism.—**eu-phu-is'tic**, *a.*—**eu-phu-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu-plas-tic (ū-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐπλαστός*, easy to mold, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *physiol.*, capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.
eu-pno-a (ū-pnē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπνοία*, < *εὐπνοω*, breathing well, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *πνέω*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, easy or normal breathing: opposed to *dyspnoea*.

Eur-af-ri-can (ū-raf'ri-kan). **I. a.** Pertaining to Europe and Africa taken together; also, of mixed European and African descent. **II. n.** A person of a theoretical Eurafian division of mankind; also, a person of mixed European and African descent.

Eur-a-sian (ū-rā'shian or -zhian). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Europe and Asia taken together; also, of mixed European and Asiatic descent. **II. n.** A person of mixed European and Asiatic (esp. Indian) descent.

eu-re-ka (ū-rē'kā). [Gr. *εὕρηκα*.] 'I have found (it)': the reputed exclamation of Archimedes on his discovery of a method of determining (by specific gravity) the amount of base metal in King Hiero's crown, hence an exulting exclamation at any discovery.

eu-rhyth-mic (ū-rīth'mik or -rīth'-), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρυθμός*, in good rhythm, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *ρυθμός*, *E. rhythm*.] Characterized by a pleasing rhythm; harmoniously ordered or proportioned.—**eu-rhyth'mics**, *n.* The art of interpreting in graceful bodily movements the rhythm of musical compositions: applied to a method invented by Emile Jacques-Dalcroze, a Swiss composer, which aims to develop the sense of rhythm and of symmetry in general.—**eu-rhyth'my**, *n.* [Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, < *εὐρυθμός*.] Pleasing rhythm; rhythmic movement or order; harmonious proportion, as in architecture.

eu-ri-pus (ū-rī'pus), *n.*; *pl. -pi* (-pī). [L., < Gr. *εὐριπός*, < *εὐ* (see *eu*) + *ῥιπή*, impetus, rush.] A strait, esp. one in which the flow of the water in both directions is violent, as that between the island of Eubœa and Bœotia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus*.

Eu-ro-pe-an (ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Europe or its inhabitants.—**European plan**, that method of conducting a hotel according to which the fixed charge per day covers only lodging and service. Cf. *American plan*.—**Eu-ro-pe'an**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe; more generally, a person of European descent or connections.

—**Eu-ro-pe'an-ism**, *n.* European characteristics, ideas, methods, sympathies, etc.; a European trait or practice.—**Eu-ro-pe'an-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make European; conform to European ways.—**Eu-ro-pe'an-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shon), *n.*

eu-ro-pi-um (ū-rō'pī-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Europa*, Europe.] Chem. sym., Eu; at. wt., 152. A rare metallic element.

eu-ry-ce-phal-ic (ū'ri-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Broad-headed.

eu-ryg-na-thous (ū-rig'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Having broad upper jaws and cheek-bones. — **eu-ryg'na-thism**, *n.*

eu-ryp-te-rid (ū-rip'te-rid), *n.* [NL. *Eurypterida*, pl., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In paleon., any of the *Eurypterida*, a group of Paleozoic arthropods resembling in some respects the king-crabs.

eu-ryth'mic, etc. See *euryhythmic*, etc.

Eu-stach-i-an (ū-stā'kī-an), *a.* Pertaining to Bartolommeo Eustachio (died 1574), an Italian anatomist (as, the *Eustachian tube*, a canal extending from the cavity of the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx); also, pertaining to the Eustachian tube.

eu-tec-tic (ū-tek'tik), [Gr. *εὐτηκτος*, easily melted, < *εὐ-* (see *eu-*) + *τήκεν*, melt.] **I. a.** Of greatest fusibility: said of an alloy or mixture whose melting-point is lower than that of any other alloy or mixture composed of the same ingredients. **II. n.** A eutectic substance. — **eu-tec'toid**, *a.*

Eu-ter-pe (ū-tēr'pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*, 'well-pleasing,' < *εὐ-* (see *eu-*) + *τέρπειν*, please, delight.] The Muse of music and lyric song. — **Eu-ter'pe-an** (-pē-an), *a.*

eu-tha-na-sia (ū-thā-nā'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθανασία*, < *εὐ-* (see *eu-*) + *θάνατος*, death.] An easy and tranquil death; the means of bringing it about; the putting of a person painlessly to death. Also **eu-than-a-sy** (ū-than'a-sī).

eu-then-ics (ū-then'iks), *n.* [Gr. *εὐθηνία*, plenty, prosperity, well-being.] The science of bettering the environment or living conditions, as for improvement of the race.

eu-tro-phy (ū'trō'fī), *n.* [Gr. *εὐτροφία*, < *εὐ-* (see *eu-*) + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition. — **eu-troph-ic** (ū-trof'ik), *a.*

oux-o-nite (ūk'se-nit), *n.* [Gr. *εὐξενος*, hospitable (in allusion to its many constituents): see *Euxine*.] A brownish-black mineral found in Norway, containing the elements yttrium, columbium, titanium, uranium, etc.

Eux-ine (ūk'sin or -sīn), [L. *Euxinus*, < Gr. *Εὐξείνους*, Ionic form of *εὐξενος*, hospitable, < *εὐ-* (see *eu-*) + *ξένος*, guest.] **I. a.** Noting the sea between Russia and Asia Minor otherwise known as the Black Sea. **II. n.** The Black Sea.

e-vac-u-ant (ē-vak'ū-ant), **I. a.** Evacuating; promoting evacuation, esp. from the bowels; purgative. **II. n.** An evacuant medicine or agent, esp. a purgative.

e-vac-u-ate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v. t.; -ated, -ating.* [L. *evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare*, < *e*, out of, + *vacuus*, empty, *E. vacuus*.] To make empty, or expel the contents of (as, to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic; to *evacuate* the bowels); fig., to deprive of something essential; also, to leave empty; vacate; withdraw from or quit (a town, fort, etc., occupied); also, to make void† or nullify†; also, to discharge or eject, as through the excretory passages, esp. from the bowels; remove (troops, wounded soldiers, inhabitants, etc.) from a place. — **e-vac-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *evacuatio* (-n-).] The act or process of evacuating, or the condition of being evacuated; a making empty of contents; expulsion, as of contents; discharge, as of waste matter through the excretory passages, esp. from the bowels; clearance by removal of troops, etc. (as, "The first scene in the withdrawal of the troops had been the *evacuation* of the citadel of Antwerp": Motley's "Dutch Republic," v. 1); the withdrawal or removal of troops, wounded soldiers, etc.; nullification†; also, that which is evacuated or discharged. — **Evacuation Day**, the anniversary of the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783. — **e-vac'u-a-tor**, *n.*

e-vad-a-ble (ē-vā'dā-bl), *a.* That may be evaded.

e-vade (ē-vād'), *v.; evaded, evading.* [L. *evadere* (pp. *evasus*), < *e*, out of, + *vadere*, go.] **I. intr.** To get away or escape (now rare); also, to employ elusive methods; practise evasion. **II. tr.** To get away from by dexterity or artifice; contrive to avoid; elude. — **e-vad-er** (ē-vā'dēr), *n.* — **e-vad'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

e-vag-i-nate (ē-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.; -nated, -nating.* [L. *evagi-*

natus, pp. of *evaginare*, < *e*, out of, + *vagina*, sheath.] To unsheathe†; also, to turn inside out, or cause to protrude by eversion, as a tubular organ. — **e-vag-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* The act of evaginating, or the state of being evaginated; also, that which is evaginated.

e-val-u-ate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.; -ated, -ating.* [F. *évaluer*, OF. *esvaluer*, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out of) + *value*, *E. value*.] To ascertain the value or amount of; appraise carefully; in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of. — **e-val-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

ev-a-nesce (ev-ā-nes'), *v. i.; -nesced, -nescing.* [L. *evanesce*, < *e*, out of, + *vanescere*, vanish, < *vanus*, empty, *E. vain*.] To vanish away; disappear gradually; fade out. — **ev-a-nes'cence** (-nes'ens), *n.* The act or process of evanescing; also, the quality of being evanescent. — **ev-a-nes'cent**, *a.* Evanescing; vanishing; passing away; not permanent, as a biological character; tending to become imperceptible, as a distinction; scarcely perceptible; in *math.*, infinitesimal. — **ev-a-nes'cent-ly**, *adv.*

e-van-gel (ē-van'jel), *n.* [OF. *evangile* (F. *évangile*), < LL. *evangelium*, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, good tidings, gospel, < *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good tidings (hence *E. sense* 'evangelist'), < *εὐ-* (see *eu-*) + *ἀγγέλλειν*, bear a message.] The good tidings of the redemption of the world through Jesus Christ; often, the gospel, or [usually *cap.*] any of the four Gospels; hence [*L. c.*], a principle or the like taken as a guide or regarded as of prime importance (as, "that great doctrine . . . which is our ultimate Political *Evangel*": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 8); also, in general, good tidings (as, "We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south . . . For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God": Whittier's "April"); also, an evangelist.

e-van-gel-ic (ē-van-jel'ik or ev-an-), *a.* [LL. *evangelicus*, < Gr. *εὐαγγελικός*.] Evangelical. — **e-van-gel'i-cal**, **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the gospel or the four Gospels; also, pertaining to or in accordance with gospel precepts or the Christian faith; specif., adhering to the doctrines of the gospel, or, esp., to an interpretation of it, held to in a section of the Protestant churches, in which distinctive prominence is given to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, salvation by faith, etc.; pertaining to or in accordance with the school of Protestantism emphasizing these doctrines; also, spiritually minded; zealous for practical Christian living; also, seeking the conversion of sinners; evangelistic. **II. n.** An adherent of evangelical doctrines; a member of an evangelical church or party, as of the Low-church party of the Church of England. — **e-van-gel'i-cal-ism**, *n.* Evangelical doctrines or principles; adherence to them, or to an evangelical church or party. — **e-van-gel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **e-van-gel'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **e-van-gel'i-cism** (-izm), *n.* Evangelicalism.

e-van-gel-ism (ē-van'jel-izm), *n.* The preaching or promulgation of the gospel; the work of an evangelist; also, evangelicalism.

e-van-gel-ist (ē-van'jel-ist), *n.* [LL. *evangelista*, < Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής*, < *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, *E. evangelize*.] [Often *cap.*] Any of the writers (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) of the four Gospels; [*L. c.*] one of a class of teachers in the early church, next in rank after apostles and prophets; also, a preacher of the gospel, as one who brings it to a heathen nation; an occasional or itinerant preacher; a revivalist. — **e-van-gel-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the four evangelists; also, pertaining to evangelists, or preachers of the gospel; esp., seeking to evangelize; striving to convert sinners; designed or fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

e-van-gel-ize (ē-van'jel-iz), *v.; -ized, -izing.* [LL. *evangelizare*, < Gr. *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, < *εὐάγγελος*: see *evangel*.] **I. intr.** To preach the gospel; act as an evangelist. **II. tr.** To bring as good tidings†; also, to preach the gospel to; convert to Christianity by preaching. — **e-van'gel-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **e-van'gel-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

E-van-ish (ē-van'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *esvanir* (*esvaniss-*), *esvanuir* (F. *évanouir*), formed with *es-* (< L. *ex* for *e*) after L. *evanescere*: see *evanesce*.] To vanish or disappear (as, "Or like the rainbow's lovely form *Evanishing* amid the storm": Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," 66); also, to cease to be. [Now chiefly poetic.] — **e-van'ish-ment**, *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ƞh, then; y, you;

e-vap-o-ra-ble (ē-vap'ō-rā-bl), *a.* Capable of being evaporated.

e-vap-o-rate (ē-vap'ō-rāt), *v.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, < *e*, out of, + *vapor*, E. *vapor*.] **I. tr.** To convert into vapor; convert into a gaseous state; vaporize; drive off or extract in the form of vapor; fig., to dissipate; also, to extract moisture or liquid from, as by heat, so as to make dry or to reduce to a denser state (as, to *evaporate* fruit). **II. intr.** To change into vapor; pass off in vapor; fig., to pass off without effect; be dissipated; also, to exhale moisture. — **e-vap-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *evaporatio(n)*.] The act or process of evaporating, or the state of being evaporated; also, matter, or the quantity of matter, evaporated or passed off in vapor. — **e-vap'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving to evaporate; pertaining to evaporation. — **e-vap'o-ra-tor** (-rā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which evaporates; an apparatus for driving off superfluous moisture, as in concentrating liquids, drying fruits, etc. — **e-vap-o-rim'e-ter** (-rim'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*. — **e-vap-o-rom'e-ter** (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [See -meter.] An atmometer.

e-va-sion (ē-vā'shən), *n.* [LL. *evasio(n)*, < L. *evadere*: see *evade*.] The act of evading; escape (now rare); avoidance by dexterity, artifice, or stratagem; the avoiding of an argument, accusation, interrogation, or the like, as by a subterfuge or by shuffling; also, a means of evading; a subterfuge; a shift.

e-va-sive (ē-vā'siv), *a.* Tending or seeking to evade; characterized by evasion; shuffling; sometimes, elusive or evanescent. — **e-va'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-va'sive-ness**, *n.*

eve (ēv), *n.* [= *even*¹.] The evening (chiefly poetic); also, the evening, often the whole day, before a church festival, and hence before any date or event; also, the period just preceding any particular event, etc. (as, the *eve* of a revolution).

e-vec-tion (ē-vek'shən), *n.* [L. *evectio(n)*, < *evēhere*, carry forth or up, < *e*, out of, + *vehere*, carry.] Elevation†; in *astron.*, a periodical disturbance by the sun of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit. — **e-vec'tion-al**, *a.*

e-ven¹ (ē'vn), *n.* [AS. *æfen* = D. *avond* = G. *abend*, evening.] Evening; eve. [Archaic or prov.]

e-ven² (ē'vn), *a.* [AS. *efen* = D. *even* = G. *eben* = Icel. *jafn* = Goth. *ibns*, even.] Level or flat, as ground; in a level or horizontal position, as a keel; free from inequalities, or smooth, as a surface; free from variations or fluctuations, as motion; uniform in character, as color; equable or unruffled, as the temper; equitable, impartial, or fair, as actions; direct† or straightforward† (as, "Be *even* and direct with me": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 298); also, on the same level (as, *even* with the ground); in the same plane or line; parallel, as a course, etc.; coincident or accordant, or exactly adjusted, as one thing with another; in a state of equilibrium, as a balance; leaving no balance of debt on either side, as accounts; square, as one person with another; on an equality, as persons; equal in measure or quantity (as, *even* quantities of two substances; letters of *even* date, letters of the same date); divisible into two equal integers, as a number (opposed to *odd*); denoted by such a number (as, the *even* pages of a book); exactly expressible in integers, or in tens, hundreds, etc., without fractional parts (as, an *even* mile; an *even* hundred). — **e-ven**², *adv.* In an even manner; evenly; also, exactly or precisely (as, it was *even* so); just (as, *even* now); fully or quite (as, *even* to death); also, used as an intensive, as for stressing the identity or truth of something (now archaic: as, "I swear to thee, *even* by thine own fair eyes," Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," v. 1. 242), for intimating that something mentioned, or stated, or suggested as a possibility, constitutes a case of extreme character, as one that might not be expected (as, the slightest noise, *even*, disturbs him; a tree that still flourishes *even* when 300 years old; *even* if he goes, he may not take part), and for emphasizing a comparative (with the sense of 'still' or 'yet': as, this one is *even* more suitable than the other). — **e-ven**², *v.* **I. tr.** To make even; level; smooth; also, to place in an even state as to claim or obligation, as accounts; balance; also, to treat as equal; also, to compare; also, to equal, or come up to (now rare). **II. † intr.** To be or become even. — **e-ven=Chris'tian**[†], *n.* A

fellow-Christian. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 32. — **e'ven-er**, *n.*

e-ven-fall (ē'vn-fāl), *n.* The beginning of evening.

e-ven-hand-ed (ē'vn-han'ded), *a.* Impartial; equitable: as, "*even-handed* justice" (Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 7. 10). — **e'ven-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

e-ven-ing (ēv'ning). [AS. *æfnung*, < *æfnian*, draw toward evening, < *æfen*, E. *even*¹.] **I. n.** The latter part of the day and early part of the night; hence, any concluding or declining period, as of life. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to evening; occurring or seen in the evening: as, "O, thou art fairer than the *evening* air Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars" (Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus," xiv.). — **e-vening**

primrose. See *primrose*. — **e-vening star**, a bright planet, as Venus (Hesperus) or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. — **e-ve'ning=snow**[†], *n.* A delicate polemoniaceous herb, *Linanthus dichotomus*, of California, with white flowers that open about four o'clock in the afternoon, closing in the morning, and are so abundant on open slopes as to whiten the ground.

e-ven-ly (ē'vn-li), *adv.* In an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially; equally.

e-ven-mind-ed (ē'vn-min'ded), *a.* Having an even mind; not easily ruffled, disturbed, prejudiced, etc.; calm; equable. — **e'ven=mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

e-ven-ness (ē'vn-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being even.

e-ven-song (ē'vn-sōng), *n.* [AS. *æfensang*.] A church service said or sung at evening; vespers; also, any song sung at evening; also (archaic), the time of evensong; evening.

e-vent (ē-vent'), *n.* [L. *eventus*, < *evenire*, come out, happen, turn out, < *e*, out of, + *venire*, come.] The fact of happening (as, resources available in the *event* of war); also, anything that happens or is regarded as happening; an occurrence; esp., an occurrence of some importance; also, the outcome, issue, or result of anything; in *sports*, something on the outcome of which money is at stake; also, each of the items in a program of races, etc. — **at all events**, whatever happens; in any case. — **e-vent'ful**, *a.* Full of events or incidents, esp. of a striking character (as, an *eventful* period); also, having important issues or results; momentous. — **e-vent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **e-vent'ful-ness**, *n.*

e-ven-tide (ē'vn-tid), *n.* [AS. *æfentīd*.] Evening. [Now poetic.]

e-vent-less (ē-vent'les), *a.* Uneventful.

e-ven-tu-al (ē-ven'tū-āl), *a.* [F. *éventuel*, < L. *eventus*: see *event*.] Pertaining to the event or issue; consequent; ultimate; also, depending upon uncertain events; contingent. — **e-ven-tu-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or fact of being eventual; contingent character; also, a contingent event; a possible occurrence or circumstance; in *phren.*, the faculty of noting and remembering events. — **e-ven'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* In the event or issue; finally.

e-ven-tu-ate (ē-ven'tū-āt), *v. i.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *eventus*: see *event*.] To have issue; result; also, to be the issue or outcome; come about. — **e-ven-tu-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

ev-er (ev'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *æfre*, prob. akin to *ā*, ever: see *ay*¹.] Throughout all time (as, "Let me live here *ever*": Shakspeare's "Tempest," iv. 1. 122); continuously (as, *ever* since); at all times, or on all occasions (as, you will find me *ever* at your service); constantly or incessantly (as, he was *ever* complaining); also, at any time (as, "Was there *ever* man had such luck?" Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," ii. 1. 1); hence (with emphatic force, in various idiomatic constructions and phrases), in any possible case; by any chance; at all; also, in any degree. — **ever and again**, **ever and anon**, every now and then; continually. — **for ever**, for eternity; eternally; always; continually: commonly as one word, *forever*.



Evening-snow.

ev-er-glade (ev'ér-glād), *n.* [Appar. < *ever* + *glade*.] A tract of low, swampy land more or less covered with tall grass.—**the Everglades**, an extensive marshy region in Florida.

ev-er-green (ev'ér-grēn). **I. a.** Always green; of trees, shrubs, etc., having green leaves throughout the entire year, the leaves of the past season not being shed until after the new foliage has been completely formed; of leaves, belonging to such a tree, shrub, etc. **II. n.** An evergreen plant; *pl.*, evergreen twigs or branches used for decoration.

ev-er-last-ing (ev-ér-lās'ting), *a.* Lasting forever; eternal; also, lasting or continuing indefinitely; also, incessant; constantly recurring; hence, wearisome.—**everlasting pea**, any of various plants of the fabaceous genus *Lathyrus*, as *L. latifolius*, a hardy species much cultivated for its flowers, and *L. venosus*, also with handsome flowers.

—**ev-er-last'ing**, *n.* Eternal duration; eternity; also, a strong woolen cloth (see *last-ing*, *n.*); also, any of various plants or flowers which retain their shape, color, etc., when dried, as certain species of the asteraceous genus *Helichrysum*, whose dried flowers are much used in mortuary decorations, and various species of cudweed (genus *Gnaphalium*); also [*cap.*], with *the*, the Eternal Being; God.—**ev-er-last'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ev-er-last'ing-ness**, *n.*

ev-er-more (ev'ér-mōr'), *adv.* Throughout all future time; also, at all times; continually; also, at any future time; ever again: often preceded by *for* (*for evermore* or *forevermore*).

e-ver-sion (ē-vér'shən), *n.* [*L. eversio(n)*, < *evertere*: see *vert*.] Overthrow; also, a turning or being turned outward, or inside out.

e-vert (ē-vért'), *v. t.* [*L. evertere*, < *e*, out, + *verttere*, turn.] To upset; overthrow (obs. or archaic); turn outward, or inside out.

ev-er-ry (ev'ri). [*AS. æfre ælc*, 'ever each': see *ever* and *each*.]

I. a. Each, as referring one by one to all the members of an aggregate. **II. pron.** Every one of a number of persons or things. [*Obs. or legal.*]—**ev-er-ry-bod'y**, *n.* Every person.

—**ev-er-ry-day**, *a.* Of or pertaining to every day; daily; also, of or for ordinary days as contrasted with Sundays or gala days (as, *everyday* clothes); also, such as is met with every day; ordinary; commonplace.—**ev-er-ry one**. Every person; everybody: often as one word, *everyone*.—**ev-er-ry-thing**, *n.* Every thing or particular of an aggregate or total; all; sometimes, something extremely important (as, this news means *everything* to us).—**ev-er-ry-way**, *adv.* In every way; in every direction, manner, or respect.

—**ev-er-ry-when**, *adv.* At all times.—**ev-er-ry-where**, *adv.* In every place or part; in all places.—**ev-er-ry-whith'er**, *adv.* To every place; in every direction.

e-vict (ē-vikt'), *v. t.* [*L. evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome completely, recover (property) by judicial decision, prove, < *e*, out, + *vincere*, conquer: cf. *evince*.] To recover (property, etc.) by a judicial process or by virtue of a superior title; also, to expel (a person) from land, etc., by such means; eject (a tenant); hence, to expel by force; turn out in any compulsory way.—**e-vic-tion** (ē-vik'shən), *n.* [*LL. evictio(n)*.] The act or process of evicting, or the fact of being evicted.—**e-vic'tor**, *n.*

ev-i-dence (ev'i-dēns), *n.* [*OF. evidence* (*F. évidence*), < *L. evidētia*, clearness, *LL. a* proof, < *L. evidens*: see *evident*.] The quality of being evident; clearness; also, something that makes evident or manifest; an indication; also, ground for belief; that which tends to prove or disprove something; specif., information, in the form of personal testimony,

contents of documents, etc., presented in a legal investigation or trial to make clear the fact or point in question; that part of such information which is properly receivable by the court; also, one who bears testimony or witness (now chiefly in *to turn state's*, or *king's* or *queen's*, *evidence*, said of an accomplice in a crime who becomes a witness for the prosecution against the others involved).—**evidences of Christianity**, the proofs of the divine origin of Christianity.

—**in evidence**, in a situation to be readily seen; plainly visible; conspicuous.—**ev'i-dence**, *v. t.*; -*denced*, -*dencing*. To make evident or clear; show clearly; manifest; also, to support by evidence.

ev-i-dent (ev'i-dēnt), *a.* [*OF. evident* (*F. évident*), < *L. evidens* (*evident-*), clear, evident, < *e*, out, + *videns*, pp. of *videre*, see.] Plain or clear to the sight or the understanding; obvious; manifest; also, certain or conclusive.

ev-i-den-tial (ev-i-dēn'shəl), *a.* [*L. evidētia*: see *evidence*.] Pertaining to, based on, or of the nature of evidence.—**ev-i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*—**ev-i-den'ti-a-ry** (-shi-ē-rī), *a.* Evidential.

ev-i-dent-ly (ev'i-dēnt-lī), *adv.* In an evident manner; clearly; obviously; apparently.—**ev-i-dent-ness**, *n.*

e-vil (ē-vī), *a.* [*AS. yfel* = *D. ewel* = *G. übel* = *Goth. ubils*, evil.] Effecting or apt to effect injury, mischief, trouble, or pain; bad; harmful; also, characterized or accompanied by misfortune or suffering; unfortunate; disastrous; also, violating or inconsistent with the moral law; sinful; wicked; also, due to (actual or imputed) bad character or conduct (as, *evil* repute).—**evil eye**, a faculty, superstitiously attributed to certain persons, of inflicting injury of bad luck by a look.—**the evil one**, the devil; Satan.—**e'vil**, *n.* That which is evil; evil quality, intention, or conduct; harm; mischief; misfortune; sin; also, something evil; anything causing injury or harm (as, the social *evil*, prostitution); a disease (as, king's *evil*, scrofula, sometimes called simply *the evil*; see under *king*).—**e'vil**, *adv.* In an evil manner; badly; ill.—**e'vil-do'er**, *n.* One who does evil.—**e'vil-do'ing**, *n.*—**e'vil-eyed**, *a.* Looking with malice or envy (see Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," i. 1. 72); also, supposed to possess the evil eye.—**e'vil-ly**, *adv.*—**e'vil-mind'ed**, *a.* Having an evil mind; malignant; wicked.—**e'vil-ness**, *n.*

e-vince (ē-vins'), *v. t.*; *evinced*, *evincing*. [*L. evincere*, overcome completely, prove, demonstrate: see *evict*.] To overcome or conquer; also, to convince; also, to show clearly; make evident or manifest; prove; also, to reveal the possession of (a quality, trait, etc.): as, "Rip's son and heir . . . evinced an hereditary disposition to attend to anything else but his business," Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle; exhibit.—**e-vince'ment**, *n.*—**e-vin-cive** (ē-vin'siv), *a.* Serving to evince; indicative.

ev-i-rate (ev'i-rāt or ē'vi-), *v. t.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [*L. eviratus*, pp. of *evirare*, < *e*, out of, + *vir*, man.] To deprive of virility; castrate; emasculate.—**ev-i-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*

e-vis-ce-rate (ē-vis'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [*L. evisceratus*, pp. of *eviscerare*, < *e*, out of, + *viscera*, entrails: see *viscus*.] To remove the viscera from; disembowel; fig., to deprive of vital or essential parts.—**e-vis-ce-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*

ev-i-ta-ble (ev'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*L. evitabilis*, < *evitare*: see *evite*.] Avoidable. Cf. *inevitable*.

e-vite (ē-vīt'), *v. t.*; *evited*, *eviting*. [*L. evitare* (pp. *evitatus*), < *e*, out of, + *vitare*, shun.] To avoid; shun. [Archaic.] Also **ev-i-tate** (ev'i-tāt).—**ev-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*

ev-o-ca-ble (ev'ō-kā-bl), *a.* [*L. evocare*: see *evoke*.] That may be evoked.

ev-o-cate (ev'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; -*cated*, -*cating*. [*L. evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*: see *evoke*.] To evoke. [Now rare.]—**ev-o-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. evocatio(n)*.] The act of evoking; a calling forth; in *law*, the evoking of a cause from an inferior to a superior tribunal.—**e-voc-a-tive** (ē-vok'ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to evoke.—**e-voc'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Having the function of evoking.—**ev'o-ca-tor** (-kā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who evokes; esp., one who calls up spirits.

e-voke (ē-vōk'), *v. t.*; *evoked*, *evoking*. [*L. evocare* (pp. *evocatus*), < *e*, out of, + *vocare*, call.] To call or summon forth; in *law*, to summon or remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior tribunal.—**e-vok'er** (ē-vō'kēr), *n.*

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ōnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ev-o-lute (ev'ō-lūt). [*L. evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*: see *evolve*.] **I. a.** Evolved; developed. **II. n.** In *geom.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve (called the *involute*), or the envelop of the normals to the latter; the curve from which an involute is formed by the unwrapping of a flexible and inextensible string. Cf. *involute*.

ev-o-lu-tion (ev'ō-lū'shən), *n.* [*L. evolutio(n)-*, < *evolvere*: see *evolve*.] The act or process of evolving; an unrolling or unfolding; development; any process of formation or growth; continuous progress from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity; an evolving or giving off of gas, heat, etc.; also, something evolved; a product; also, a movement, or one of a series of movements, of troops, ships, etc., as for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade; any similar movement; in *math.*, the formation of an involute; also, the extraction of roots from powers; in *biol.*, development from a rudimentary to a mature or complete state; also, preformation (now only historical); also, in modern use, the fact or doctrine of the descent of all living things from a few simple forms of life, or from a single form.

—**ev-o-lu'tion-al**, **ev-o-lu'tion-a-ry** (ā-rī), *a.* —**ev-o-lu'tion-ism**, *n.* The theory of evolution or development, as in biology, or with reference to the gradual progress of the universe from simplicity to complexity (cf. *creationism*). —**ev-o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.*

e-volv-a-ble (ē-vol'vā-bl), *a.* That may be evolved.

e-volve (ē-volv'), *v.*; *evolved*, *evolving*. [*L. evolvere* (pp. *evolutus*), roll out, unroll, unfold, < *e-*, out, + *volvere*, roll.] **I. tr.** To unroll or unfold; open out or expand; disclose gradually to knowledge; also, to bring out gradually (something contained, involved, latent, or potential in a thing); educe, as a result or conclusion; develop, as from materials, data, etc.; produce by elaboration; sometimes, to develop or produce as a natural consequence; give off or emit, as odors, vapors, etc.; also, to develop, as by a process of growth, to a more highly organized condition. **II. intr.** To unfold; open out, as to view; come forth gradually into being; develop; undergo evolution. —**e-volve'ment**, *n.* —**e-volv'er**, *n.*

e-vul-sion (ē-vul'shən), *n.* [*L. evulsio(n)-*, < *evellere*, pluck out, < *e-*, out, + *vellere*, pluck.] The act of plucking or pulling out; forcible extraction.

ewe (ū), *n.* [*AS. eowu* = *D. ooi*, ewe; akin to *L. ovis*, Gr. *ōis*, Skt. *avi*, sheep.] A female sheep. —**ewe's-neck**, *n.* A neck like that of a ewe, hollowed rather than arched: said with reference to horses. —**ewe's-necked**, *a.*

ew-er (ū'ēr), *n.* [*OF. esviere*, *aiguere* (*F. aiguère*), < *L. aquaria*, fem. of *aquarius*, pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout, esp. one to hold water for ablutions; in *decorative art*, a vessel having a spout and a handle, esp. a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base.

ex (eks), *prep.* [*L.*: see *ex-*.] In *commerce*, out of; free out of (used in phrases, as *ex elevator*, *ex ship*, etc., which mean 'free of charges until the time of removal out of the elevator, ship, etc.').; in *finance*, without, not including, or without the right to have (used in phrases, as *ex coupon*, *ex dividend*, *ex interest*, which are often abbreviated simply *ex* or *x*). Cf. *cum*.

ex-. [*L. ex-*, repr. *ex-*, also *e*, prep., out of, from, beyond, = Gr. *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, out of, from.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'out of,' 'from,' and hence 'out,' 'utterly,' 'thoroughly,' and sometimes serving to impart a privative or negative force or to indicate a former title, status, etc.: freely used as an English formative, as in *exalbuminous*, *exstipulate*, *exterritorial*, and esp. in such combinations as *ex-president* (former president), *ex-member*, *ex-pugilist*, *ex-wife*.

ex-a-cer-bate (eg-zas'ēr-bāt or ek-sas'), *v. t.*; *-bated*, *-bating*. [*L. exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare*, < *ex-*, utterly, + *acerbus*, sour, bitter, harsh.] To increase the bitterness or violence of (pain, disease, ill feeling, etc.): as, "if those differences are

exacerbated by religious disputes," H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 7); aggravate; embitter; also, to embitter the feelings of (a person); irritate; exasperate. —**ex-a-cer-ba'tion** (bā'shən), *n.*

ex-act (eg-zakt'), *v.* [*L. exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, force out, require, complete, measure by a standard, < *ex-*, out, + *agere*, drive, do, act.] **I. tr.** To force or compel the payment, yielding, or performance of; extort; also, to call for, demand, or require (as, his generosity *exacts* admiration). **II. † intr.** To practise exactions: with *on* or *upon*: as, "The enemy shall not *exact* upon him" (Ps. lxxxix. 22).

—**ex-act'**, *a.* Conforming perfectly to the requirements or conditions of the case; strictly accurate or correct (as, an *exact* likeness, description, or translation); precise, as opposed to approximate (as, the *exact* sum due; the *exact* moment or date); also, characterized by or using strict accuracy or precision (as, the *exact* sciences; *exact* instruments; an *exact* thinker or mind); also, admitting of no deviation, as laws, discipline, etc.; strict or rigorous; also, perfect†, consummate†, or finished†. —**ex-act'a-ble**, *a.* That may be exacted. —**ex-act'er**, *n.* —**ex-act'ing**, *p. a.* Given to or characterized by exaction; extortionate; also, severe, or unduly severe, in demands or requirements, as a person; requiring close application or attention, as a task. —**ex-act'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-act'ing-ness**, *n.* —**ex-act-ion** (eg-zak'shən), *n.* [*L. exactio(n)-*.] The act of exacting; extortion; also, something exacted. —**ex-act'i-tude** (ti-tūd), *n.* [*F.*] The quality of being exact; exactness. —**ex-act'ly**, *adv.* —**ex-act'ness**, *n.* —**ex-act'or**, *n.*

ex-ag-ger-ate (eg-zaj'ē-rāt), *v.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*L. exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare*, < *ex-*, out, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, heap, mound.] **I. tr.** To heap up; also, to magnify beyond truth or reason; overstate; represent disproportionately; also, to increase or enlarge abnormally. **II. intr.** To employ exaggeration, as in speech or writing. —**ex-ag-ger-at-ed**, *p. a.* Unduly magnified; abnormally increased or enlarged; in *zool.*, more conspicuous than is normal. —**ex-ag-ger-at-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-ag-ger-at-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-ag-ger-a-tion** (eg-zaj'ē-rā'shən), *n.* [*L. exaggeratio(n)-*.]

The act of exaggerating, or the state of being exaggerated; an exaggerated statement or representation; an exaggerated form of something. —**ex-ag-ger-a-tive** (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Given to or characterized by exaggeration. —**ex-ag-ger-a-tor** (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* —**ex-ag-ger-a-to-ry** (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tō-rī), *a.* Characterized by exaggeration; exaggerative. —**ex-al-bu-mi-nous** (eks-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [See *ex-*.] In *bot.*, destitute of albumen, as seeds.

ex-alt (eg-zālt'), *v. t.* [*L. exaltare*, < *ex-*, out, + *altus*, high.] To raise up or elevate (now rare in literal use); fig., to elevate in rank, honor, power, character, quality, etc.; dignify; glorify; ennoble; stimulate, as the imagination; elate, as with pride or joy; also, to attribute exaltation to; praise; extol; also, to raise in degree; intensify; heighten; in *chem.*, to purify† or refine†. —**ex-al-ta-tion** (ek-sāl-tā'shən), *n.* [*LL. exaltatio(n)-*.] The act of exalting, or the state of being exalted; elevation, as in rank, power, character, etc.; elation of mind or feeling, sometimes abnormal or morbid in character; abnormal intensification of the action of an organ; in *astrol.*, that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it is supposed to have the most influence. —**ex-alt'ed**, *p. a.* Elevated, as in rank or character; of high station; dignified; lofty; noble; sometimes, rapturously excited (as, "When the music was strong and bold, she looked *exalted*": Steele, in "Spectator," 503). —**ex-alt'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-alt'ed-ness**, *n.* —**ex-alt'er**, *n.*

ex-a-men (eg-zā'men), *n.* [*L.*, a weighing, consideration, < *ex-*, out, + *agere*, drive, do, act: cf. *essay* and *exact*.] An examination; an investigation or inquiry.

ex-am-in-a-ble (eg-zam'i-nā-bl), *a.* That may be examined; subject to examination.

ex-am-i-nant (eg-zam'i-nānt), *n.* [*L. examinans* (*-ant-*), pp.†.] One who examines, or conducts an examination.

ex-am-i-nate (eg-zam'i-nāt), *n.* [*L. examinatus*, pp.†.] A person undergoing examination.

ex-am-i-na-tion (eg-zam-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. examinatio(n)-*.] The act of examining, or the state of being examined; inspection; inquiry; investigation; formal interrogation; a testing of pupils, candidates, etc., as by questions; also, the



Ewer of silver-gilt in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

statements, etc., made by one examined.—**ex-am-i-na'-tion-al**, *a.*

ex-am-i-na-tor (eg-zam'i-nā-tor), *n.* [LL.] One who examines; an examiner. [Now rare.]—**ex-am'i-na-to'ri-al** (-nā-tō'ri-āl), *a.*

ex-am-ine (eg-zam'in), *v. t.*; *-ined, -ining.* [OF. F. *examiner*, < L. *examinare* (pp. *examinatus*), < *examen*, a weighing, consideration: see *examen*.] To test or assay (ores, etc.); try by a standard or rule (obs. or rare); inspect or scrutinize carefully; inquire into or investigate; test by questioning; interrogate (a witness, etc.) as to conduct or as to knowledge of facts; test the knowledge or qualifications of (a pupil, candidate, etc.), as by questions.—**ex-am-in-ee'** (-i-nē'), *n.* One who undergoes an examination.—**ex-am'in-er**, *n.* One who examines.—**ex-am'in-ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-am-ple (eg-zam'pl), *n.* [OF. *ex-ample* (F. *exemple*), < L. *exemplum*, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] One of a number of things, or a part of something, taken to show the character of the whole; an instance serving for illustration; a specimen; an instance illustrating a rule or method, as a mathematical problem proposed for solution; also, something to be imitated; a pattern or model; conduct inducing imitation; also, a precedent; a parallel case; also, an instance, esp. of punishment, serving for a warning; a warning.—**ex-am'ple**, *v. t.*; *-pled, -pling.* To give or be an example of; exemplify; also, to justify by an example or precedent; also, to set an example to; instruct by example.

ex-an-i-mate (eg-zan'i-māt or ek-san'-), *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or spirit, < *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *anima*, air, breath, life.] Inanimate or lifeless; lifeless in appearance; spiritless; disheartened.

ex-an-them (ek-san'them), *n.* Same as *exanthema*.

ex-an-the-ma (ek-san-thē'mā), *n.*; pl. *-themata* (-them'a-tā). [LL., < Gr. *ἐξανθήμα*, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, blossom out, break out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀνθεῖν*, blossom, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *pathol.*, an eruption or rash on the skin; also, an eruptive disease, esp. one attended with fever, as smallpox or measles.—**ex-an-the-mat'ic** (-thē-mat'ik), **ex-an-them'a-tous** (-them'a-tus), *a.*

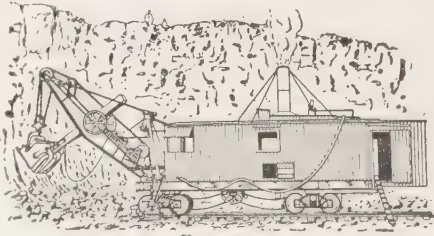
ex-arch (ek'sārk), *n.* [LL. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀρχεῖν*, lead, rule.] The ruler of a province in the Byzantine Empire; also, in the Eastern Church, orig. a patriarch, later a bishop ranking below a patriarch and above a metropolitan, now a patriarch's deputy.—**ex-ar-cha-te** (ek'sār-kāt or ek-sār'-), *n.* [ML. *exarchatus*.] The office, jurisdiction, or province of an exarch.

ex-as-per-ate (eg-zas'pe-rāt), *v. t.*; *-ated, -ating.* [L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, < *ex*, utterly, + *asper*, rough.] To make rough or harsh; increase the intensity or violence of (disease, passions, etc.): as, "tribes whose native ferocity was *exasperated* by debasing forms of superstition." De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars"; make (pain, etc.) more grievous; embitter (feeling, etc.); irritate to a high degree, or enrage, as a person.—**ex-as-per-at-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-as-per-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-as-per-a-tion** (-pe-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *exasperatio*(*n*-).] The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; exacerbation; great irritation; intense anger.—**ex-as-per-a-tor**, *n.*

ex ca-the-dra (eks kə-thē'drā or kath'ē-), [L., 'from the chair.'] From the seat of authority; with authority: a phrase sometimes used adjectively (as, an *ex cathedra* judgment).—**ex-ca-the'dral**, *a.*

ex-ca-vate (eks'kə-vāt), *v. t.*; *-vated, -vating.* [L. *excavatus*, pp. of *excavare*, < *ex*, out, + *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow.]

To make hollow by removing the inner part; make a hole or cavity in; form into a hollow, as by digging; also, to



Excavator.

make (a hole, tunnel, etc.) by removing material; also, to dig or scoop out (earth, etc.); also, to expose or lay bare by digging; unearth.—**ex-ca-va'tion** (-vā'shən), *n.* [L. *excavatio*(*n*-).] The act of excavating; also, a hole or cavity made by excavating.—**ex'ca-va-tor**, *n.* One who or that which excavates; a machine used in excavating (see cut in preceding column).

ex-ceed (ek-sēd'), *v.* [OF. *excedere* (F. *excéder*), < L. *excedere* (pp. *excessus*), < *ex*, out of, beyond, + *cedere*, go.] **I. tr.** To go beyond (a boundary, limit, or point: now usually fig.); go beyond the bounds or limits of (as, to exceed one's powers; to exceed propriety or truth); go beyond in quantity, degree, rate, etc. (as, incomes exceeding \$5,000; to exceed a given age, weight, or height; to exceed the authorized speed); go beyond in rank, excellence, effectiveness, etc.; surpass or excel; be superior to. **II. intr.** To go beyond fixed or proper limits, as in conduct; exaggerate, as in statement; be greater, as in quantity or degree; surpass others, excel, or be superior.—**ex-ceed'er**, *n.*—**ex-ceed'ing**. **I. p. a.** Surpassing in quantity or degree; unusually great; extraordinary; excessive. **II. adv.** Exceedingly: as, "My heart is exceeding heavy" (Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," iii. 4. 25). [Archaic.]—**ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.* To an unusual degree; extremely.

ex-cel-sus (ek-sel'), *v.*; *-celled, -celling.* [L. *excellere* (pp. *excelsus*), < *ex*, out of, beyond, + *cellere*, rise: cf. *column*.] **I. intr.** To surpass others in some quality, attainment, performance, etc.; be superior in some respect. **II. tr.** To surpass; be superior to; outdo.

ex-cel-lence (ek'se-lens), *n.* [OF. F. *excellence*, < L. *excellētia*, < *excellens*: see *excellent*.] The fact or state of excelling; superiority; eminence; also, an excellent quality or feature; also [often *cap.*], a title of honor (now usually *excellency*, which see).—**ex'cel-len-cy** (-lən-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). Excellence; also [often *cap.*], a title of honor given to certain high officials, as governors and ambassadors; a person so entitled.

ex-cel-lent (ek'se-lent), *a.* [OF. F. *excellent*, < L. *excellens* (-ent-), ppr. of *excellere*: see *excel*.] Excelling; possessing excellence or superior merit; remarkably good; also, extraordinary† or consummate† (as, an *excellent* hypocrite).—**ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cel-si-or (ek-sel'si-ōr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus*, high, prop. pp. of *excellere*: see *excel*.] Higher: used as a motto, as by the State of New York ('the Excelsior State') and, as by Longfellow in his poem "Excelsior," as an expression of aspiration toward greater heights.—**ex-cel'si-or** (-ōr), *n.* A kind of fine wood-shavings, used for stuffing, packing, etc.; also, a printing-type (3 point) smaller than brilliant.

ex-cept (ek-sept'), *v.* [L. *exceptus*, pp. of *excipere*, < *ex*, out of, + *capere*, take.] **I. tr.** To take or leave out from a number or an aggregate under consideration; leave out of account; exclude, as from the scope of a statement, rule, etc. **II. intr.** To make objection; object; take exception.—**ex-cept'**. [Orig. pp.] **I. prep.** With the exclusion of; excluding; save; but. **II. conj.** With the exception that (now usually with *that* expressed: as, "Parted without the least regret, *Except* that they had ever met," Cowper's "Pairing Time Anticipated"); also, if it be (or were) not that, if not, or unless (as, "*Except* the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it"; Ps. cxxvii. 1); also, otherwise than, save, or but (as, "Nor do I know how to prevent the course of justice, *except* by paying the money myself"; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xxiv.).—**ex-cept'er**, *n.*—**ex-cept'ing**. [Orig. ppr.] **I. prep.** Excluding; barring; saving; except. **II. conj.** Unless; unless; save.

ex-cep-tion (ek-sep'shən), *n.* [L. *exceptio*(*n*-).] The act of excepting, or the fact of being excepted; exclusion, as from the scope of a statement, rule, etc.; also, something excepted; an instance or case not conforming to the general rule; also, an objection, as to a ruling of the court in the course of a trial; in general, an objection or demur; an adverse criti-



Seal of the Excelsior State.

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

cism, esp. on a particular point; expressed opposition of opinion, or demurral (as, a statement liable to *exception*). — **to take exception**, to make objection (esp. with *to*); demur with respect to something; also, to take offense (often with *at*). — **ex-cep'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to exception or objection; objectionable. — **ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* — **ex-cep'tion-al**, *a.* Forming an exception or unusual instance; unusual; extraordinary. — **ex-cep'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-cep'tion-al-ness**, *n.*

ex-cep'tious (ek-sep'shus), *a.* [From *exception*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; captious.

ex-cep'tive (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* That excepts; making an exception; also, disposed to take exception; inclined to object.

ex-cep'tor (ek-sep'tor), *n.* One who excepts.

ex-cerpt (ek-sérpt'), *v. t.* [L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, < *ex*, out of, + *carpere*, pick.] To cull out or take out (a passage) from a book or the like; extract. — **ex-cerpt** (ek'sérpt or ek-sérpt'), *n.* [L. *excerptum* (pl. *excerpta*), prop. pp. neut.] A passage taken out of a book or the like; an extract. — **ex-cerp-tion** (ek-sérp'shən), *n.* [L. *excerp-tio(n)*.] The act of excerpting; also, an excerpt.

ex-cess (ek-ses'), [OF. *exces* (F. *excès*), < L. *excessus*, < *excedere*: see *exceed*.] **I. n.** A going beyond ordinary or proper limits, as of authority; an overstepping the limits of moderation; immoderate indulgence, esp. of physical appetites; intemperance; also, exuberance or superabundance; superfluity; an extreme or excessive amount or degree; also, the fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree; preponderance; also, the amount or degree by which one thing exceeds another. **II. a.** Being more than or above what is necessary, usual, or specified. — **ex-ces-sive** (ek-ses'iv), *a.* Exceeding the usual or proper limit or degree; characterized by excess; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable. — **ex-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-change (eks-chān'), *v.*; -changed, -changing. [OF. *eschangier* (F. *échanger*), < ML. *exambiare*, < L. *ex*-, out, + ML. *cambiare*, E. *change*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To part with for some equivalent; give up (something) for something else; sometimes, to replace by another or something else (as, please *exchange* this purchase for me; no goods will be *exchanged* during the holiday season); also, to give and receive (things) reciprocally; give to and receive from each other (things of the same kind: as, to *exchange* blows, gifts, etc.); interchange. **II. intr.** To make an exchange; also, to pass or be taken in exchange or as an equivalent. — **ex-change', n.** [OF. *eschange* (F. *échange*).] The act of exchanging; a parting with a thing in return for some equivalent; the giving up or resigning of something for something else (as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister); the replacing of one thing by another or something else; return (as, to receive gold in *exchange* for silver); also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally (as, an *exchange* of blows, gifts, etc.); interchange; specif., the mutual transference of equivalent sums of money, as in the currencies of two different countries; the business of a money-changer; the varying rate or sum, in one currency, given for a fixed sum in another currency (also called *course*, or *rate*, of *exchange*); the amount of the difference in value between two or more currencies, or between the values of the same currency at two or more places; also, the method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without the actual transference of money, by means of documents representing money-values ('bills of exchange'); the discharge of obligations in different places by the transfer of credits; sometimes, a bill of exchange; also, the amount or percentage charged for exchanging money, collecting a draft, etc.; also, that which is given or received in exchange or substitution for something else; a copy of a newspaper or periodical sent to the office of another newspaper or periodical in return for a copy of the latter; also, a place for exchanging commodities, services, etc.; a place where merchants, brokers, bankers, etc., meet to transact business; a central office, central station, or the like (as, a telephone *exchange*, where telephone lines come together and connections are made between lines). — **ex-change editor**, an editor who reads the exchanges sent to his office and selects from them extracts for reproduction in his own publication. — **ex-change'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exchanged. — **exchangeable value**, the value of a

thing measured by what may be procured in exchange. — **ex-change-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ex-chan'ger** (-chān'jēr), *n.*

ex-che-quer (eks-chek'ér), *n.* [So called with reference to the table-cover marked with squares on which accounts were reckoned with counters, < OF. *eschiquier*, chess-board: see *checker*.] [cap.] Formerly, in England, an office which administered the royal revenues and determined all cases affecting them; later, a court of law ('Court of Exchequer') deriving from this office, now merged in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; [cap. or *l. c.*] in Great Britain, the governmental department in charge of the public revenues; the national treasury; in general [*l. c.*], a treasury, as of a state or nation; also (colloq.), pecuniary resources; finances.

ex-cide (ek-sid'), *v. t.*; -cided, -ciding. [L. *excidere* (pp. *excisus*), < *ex*, out of, + *cadere*, cut.] To cut out; excise.

ex-cip-i-ent (ek-sip'i-ent), *n.* [L. *excipiens* (-ent-), pp. of *excipere*, take out: see *except*, *v.*] One who or that which takes up or receives; in *phar.*, a more or less inert substance, as sugar, jelly, etc., used as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

ex-cis-a-ble (ek-si'zā-bl), *a.* Subject to excise duty.

ex-cise¹ (ek-siz'), *v. t.*; -cised, -cising. [L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*: see *excide*.] To cut out or off, as a tumor; expunge, as a passage or sentence.

ex-cise² (ek-siz'), *n.* [Prob. < MD. *excijz*, < OF. *acceis*, a tax, ult. < L. *ad*, to, + *censere*, tax.] An inland tax or duty on certain commodities, as spirits, tobacco, etc., levied on their manufacture, sale, or consumption within the country; also, a tax levied for a license to carry on certain employments, pursue certain sports, etc.; also, that branch of the civil service charged with the collection of excise duties (British). — **ex-cise'²**, *v. t.*; -cised, -cising. To impose an excise on. — **ex-cise'man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. An officer who collects excise taxes and enforces excise laws: as, "Of all the manifold ills in the train of smuggling, surely the *excisemen* are the worst" (Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xix.). [British.]

ex-ci-sion (ek-siz'hən), *n.* [L. *excisio(n)*, < *excidere*: see *excide*.] The act of excising, or cutting out or off; the state of being excised; hence, exclusion, as from a religious society; excommunication; also, extirpation or destruction.

ex-cit-a-ble (ek-si'tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being excited; also, easily excited. — **ex-cit-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-cit-ant (ek-si'tānt), [L. *excitans* (-ant-), ppr.] **I. a.** Exciting, or tending to excite; stimulating. **II. n.** Something that excites, esp. to increased vital activity; a stimulant; in *elect.*, the exciting liquid in a voltaic cell.

ex-ci-ta-tion (ek-si'tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *excitatio(n)*.] The act of exciting, or the state of being excited; excitement. — **ex-ci-ta-tive**, **ex-ci-ta-to-ry** (ek-si'tā-tiv, -tō-ri), *a.* Tending to excite; characterized or produced by excitement.

ex-cite (ek-sit'), *v. t.*; -cited, -citing. [L. *excitare* (pp. *excitatus*), freq. of *excitare*, call forth, rouse, < *ex*, out of, + *ciere*, move, excite, call.] To call into action; stir up; incite; rouse; hence, to induce or occasion; also, to agitate or perturb mentally; also, to stimulate to activity, as the nervous organism; in *elect.*, to produce electric activity or a magnetic field in. — **ex-cit-ed-ly** (ek-si'ted-li), *adv.* — **ex-cite'ment**, *n.* The act of exciting; excited state or condition; mental agitation; also, something that excites. — **ex-cit'er**, *n.* One who or that which excites; in *elect.*, a dynamo, battery, or other apparatus, which supplies the current for producing a magnetic field in another machine; also, a device for producing Hertzian waves. — **ex-cit'ing**, *p. a.* That excites; calling into action; stirring; producing excitement. — **ex-cit'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-cit-o-mo-tor** (ek-si'tō-mō'tor), *a.* In *physiol.*, exciting muscular action; pertaining to reflex action. — **ex-ci-tor** (ek-si'tor), *n.* An exciter; in *physiol.*, a nerve whose stimulation excites greater action in the part supplied. — **ex-cit'o-se-cre'to-ry** (-sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* In *physiol.*, causing increased secretion.

ex-claim (eks-klām'), *v.* [L. *exclamare* (pp. *exclamatus*), < *ex*-, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout.] **I. intr.** To cry out or speak suddenly and vehemently, as in surprise, strong emotion, protest, etc. **II. tr.** To cry out; say loudly or

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *°*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

vehemently.—**ex-claim'**, *n.* An exclamation or outcry: as, "cursing cries and deep *exclaims*" (Shakspere's "Richard III." i. 2. 52). [Archaic.]—**ex-claim'er**, *n.*—**ex-cla-ma-tion** (eks-kłā-mā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *exclamatio*(*n*-).] The act of exclaiming; an outcry; a sudden and vehement utterance; a loud complaint or protest; also, a punctuation-mark (!) used after an exclamation ('exclamation-mark' or 'exclamation-point'); in *gram.*, an interjection.—**ex-clam'a-tive** (-klam'ā-tiv), **ex-clam'a-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Using, containing, or expressing exclamation; pertaining to exclamation.

ex-clave (eks'klāv), *n.* [L. *ex*, out of, + *E. -clave* as in *enclave*.] An outlying portion of a country, entirely (or mostly) surrounded by foreign territory, considered in relation to the country to which it belongs. Cf. *enclave*.

ex-clude (eks-kłōd'), *v. t.*; -cluded, -cluding. [L. *excludere* (pp. *exclusus*), < *ex*, out of, + *cludere*, *claudere*, shut, close: cf. *sluice*.] To shut or keep out (something already outside); prevent the entrance of; allow no room or part to; shut out from consideration, the scope of a privilege or grant, the application of a term or proposition, etc.; also, to expel and keep out; thrust out; eject.—**ex-clud'a-ble** (-klōd'ā-bl), *a.*—**ex-clud'er**, *n.*

ex-clu-sion (eks-kłō'zhŏn), *n.* [L. *exclusio*(*n*-).] The act of excluding, or the state of being excluded; a debarring or debarment; expulsion.—**ex-clu'sion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by exclusion.—**ex-clu'sion-ism**, *n.* The principle, policy, or practice of exclusion, as from rights or privileges.—**ex-clu'sion-ist**, *n.* One who favors exclusion; one who would exclude another from some right or privilege.

ex-clu-sive (eks-kłō'siv), *a.* [ML. *exclusivus*.] That excludes; not admitting of something (as, mutually *exclusive* ideas, neither of which admits of the other); excluding from consideration or account (often used adverbially: as, from 100 to 121 *exclusive*, that is, excluding 100 and 121, and including from 101 to 120); excluding all except what is specified (as, an *exclusive* proposition or particle); shutting out all others from a part or share (as, an *exclusive* grant); in which no others have a share (as, *exclusive* information); limited to the object or objects designated (as, *exclusive* attention to business); single or sole (as, the *exclusive* means of communication between two places); also, disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to association, intimacy, etc.; fastidious as to the social rank of associates.—**ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cog-i-tate (eks-kŏj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogitare*, < *ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think, *E. cogitate*.] To think out; contrive; devise.—**ex-cog-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŏn), *n.* The act of excogitating; reflection; mental contrivance; also, something excogitated; a plan; a contrivance.—**ex-cog'i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to excogitation.—**ex-cog'i-ta-tor** (-tā-tŏr), *n.*

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (eks-kŏ-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated, as a person; punishable by excommunication, as an offense.

ex-com-mu-ni-cant (eks-kŏ-mū'ni-kānt), *n.* An excommunicated person; an excommunicate.

ex-com-mu-ni-cate (eks-kŏ-mū'ni-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [LL. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, < L. *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *communicare*, *E. communicate*.] To cut off from communion or membership; esp., to exclude (a member) by ecclesiastical sentence from the sacraments and fellowship of the church.—**ex-com-mu'ni-cate. I. a.** Excommunicated. **II. n.** An excommunicated person.—**ex-com-mu-ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŏn), *n.* [LL. *excommunicatio*(*n*-).] The act of excommunicating, or the state of being excommunicated; the ecclesiastical sentence by which a person is excommunicated.—**ex-com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Disposed or serving to excommunicate.—**ex-com-mu'ni-ca-tor**, *n.*—**ex-com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tŏ-ri), *a.* Pertaining to excommunication.

ex-co-ri-ate (eks-kŏ'ri-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare*, < *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *corium*, skin.] To strip off or remove the skin from (as, "The corpse . . . was much bruised and *excoriated*": Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue"); also, to strip off (the skin); abrade.—**ex-co-ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŏn), *n.* The act of excoriating, or

the state of being excoriated; an excoriated place on the body.

ex-cor-ti-cate (eks-kŏr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [ML. *excorticator*, pp. of *excorticare*, < L. *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *cortex*, bark.] To strip off the bark, rind, etc., from.—**ex-cor-ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŏn), *n.*

ex-cres-ment¹ (eks'krē-mēnt), *n.* [LL. *excrementum*, < L. *excrecere*: see *excrecent*.] A natural outgrowth or excrescence, as hair or feathers. See Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," ii. 2. 79.

ex-cres-ment² (eks'krē-mēnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, < *excernere*: see *excrete*.] Waste matter discharged from the body; esp., the feces.—**ex-cres-men'tal** (-men'tal), **ex'-cres-men-ti'tious** (-tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of excrement.

ex-cres-cence (eks-kres'ēns), *n.* [L. *excrecentia*, < *ex-crescens*: see *excrecent*.] A growing forth; abnormal growth or increase; also, an outgrowth; a natural appendage; esp., an abnormal or unsightly outgrowth on an animal or vegetable body; hence, any disfiguring addition.

ex-cres-cent (eks-kres'ēnt), *a.* [L. *excrecens* (-ēnt-), ppr. of *excrecere*, grow out, < *ex*, out of, + *crecere*, grow.] Growing out from something else; esp., growing abnormally out of something else; superfluous; in *philol.*, arising, as a sound in a word, as a mere euphonic addition, as the *t* in *against*.

ex-cres-cen-tial (eks-kre-sen'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an excrescence.

ex-cre-ta (eks-krē'tā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*: see *excrete*.] Excreted matters; the excretions of the animal body, as sweat, urine, etc.—**ex-cre'tal**, *a.*

ex-crete (eks-krē't'), *v. t.*; -creted, -creting. [L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, sift out, discharge, < *ex*, out of, + *cernere*, separate, sift.] To separate and eliminate from an organic body; separate and expel from the blood or tissues, as waste or harmful matters.—**ex-cre'tion** (-krē'shŏn), *n.* The act of excreting; also, the substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain plant juices.—**ex-cre'tive**, *a.* Excreting, or serving to excrete.—**ex-cre-to-ry** (eks'krē-tŏ-ri or eks-krē'-), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned in excretion; having the function of excreting: as, *excretory* organs.

ex-cru-ci-ate (eks-krŏ'shi-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *excruciatuus*, pp. of *excruciare*, < *ex-*, utterly, + *cruciare*, torture, crucify, < *crux* (*cruc*), *E. cross*.] To inflict severe pain upon; torture; hence, to distress or annoy exceedingly (as, "Her presence used to *excruciate* Osborne": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xxix.).—**ex-cru'ci-at-ing**, *p. a.* Extremely painful; torturing; agonizing; hence, distressing in extremeness, elaborateness, etc. (as, *excruciating* politeness).—**ex-cru'ci-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-cru-ci-a'tion** (-ši-ā'shŏn), *n.*

ex-cu-bi-to-ri-um (eks-kū-bi-tŏ-ri-um), *n.*; *pl. -ria* (-ri-ā). [ML. use of L. *excubitorium*, guard-house, < *excubitor*, guard, watchman, < *ex-cubare*, keep watch.] In *arch.*, in some churches, a gallery for watchers on the eve of a festival, within view of the shrines.

ex-cul-pate (eks'kul-pāt or eks-kul'-), *v. t.*; -pated, -pating. [L. *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *culpa*, fault, blame.] To clear from a charge of guilt or fault; free from blame; vindicate.—**ex-cul-pa'tion** (-pā'shŏn), *n.* The act of exculpating; also, something serving to exculpate; a vindication.—**ex-cul'pa-to-ry** (-pā-tŏ-ri), *a.*

ex-cur-rent (eks-kur'ēnt), *a.* [L. *excurrēns* (-ēnt-), ppr. of *excurrere*: see *excursive*.] Running out or forth; also, admitting of or affording exit; in *bot.*, having the axis prolonged so as to form an undivided main stem or trunk, as the stem of the spruce; also, projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib in certain leaves.



Excubitorium, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actŏr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; v, you;

ex-curse (eks-kêrs'), *v. i.*; -cursed, -cursing. [L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*, run out, make an excursion, < *ex*, out of, + *currere*, run.] To run out or off; digress; make an excursion.

ex-cur-sion (eks-kêr'shən), *n.* [L. *excursio(n)*, < *excurrere*: see *excuse*.] A running out or forth; fig., an outburst; also, a sally or raid; also, an expedition or journey; a short journey, jaunt, or trip from a place with the intention of returning; a trip undertaken for pleasure or health; a pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons; sometimes, the persons themselves; also, deviation or digression; in *physics*, the departure of a body from its mean position or proper course; in *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part.—**excursion ticket**, a ticket, as for persons going on an excursion, enabling the holder to travel to a particular point and back again, usually at a reduction from the regular fare; a round-trip ticket.—**excursion train**, a train intended to carry persons making a pleasure-trip, usually at a reduced fare.—**ex-cur'sion**, *v. i.* To make an excursion.—**ex-cur'sion-al**, **ex-cur'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to an excursion.—**ex-cur'sion-ist**, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.—**ex-cur'sion-ize**, *v.*; -ized, -izing. **I. tr.** To make excursions through. **II. intr.** To make excursions or an excursion.

ex-cur-sive (eks-kêr'siv), *a.* [See *excuse*.] Given to making excursions; wandering; digressive; also, of the nature of an excursion; rambling; desultory.—**ex-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cur-sus (eks-kêr'sus), *n.*; pl. -suses, *L. -sus*. [L. *excursus*, *n.*, < *excurrere*: see *excuse*.] A digression; also, a detailed discussion of some point in a book, inserted at the end of the book or of a division of it.

ex-cus-a-ble (eks-kū'zā-bl), *a.* [L. *excusabilis*.] That may be excused; pardonable.—**ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

ex-cu-sal (eks-kū'zāl), *n.* The act of excusing.

ex-cu-sa-to-ry (eks-kū'zā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving or intended to excuse. Also **ex-cu'sa-tive**.

ex-cuse (eks-kūz'), *v. t.*; -cused, -cusing. [OF. F. *excuser*, < L. *excusare*, < *ex*, out of, + *causa*, cause, judicial proceeding: cf. *accuse*.] To offer an apology for; apologize for; seek to remove the blame of; also, to serve as an apology or justification for; justify; also, to regard or judge with indulgence; pardon or forgive; overlook (a fault, etc.); also, to seek or obtain exemption or release for (as, to *excuse* one's self from duty); also, to release from an obligation or duty (as, "Your ladyship must *excuse* me; I'm called away by particular business": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," ii. 2); also, to refrain from exacting (as, to *excuse* a fine); remit; dispense with.—**ex-cuse'** (-kūs'), *n.* [OF. F. *excuse*.] The act of excusing; also, that which is offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault, or for release from an obligation, etc.; sometimes, a pretext or subterfuge; also, something serving to excuse (as, "My nephew's trespass may be well forgot; It hath the *excuse* of youth": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," v. 2. 17); a ground or reason for excusing.—**ex-cuse'less**, *a.* Having no excuse; also, admitting of no excuse; inexcusable.—**ex-cus'er** (-kū'zēr), *n.*—**ex-cus'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-o-cra-ble (ek'sē-kṛā-bl), *a.* [L. *execrabilis*.] Deserving to be execrated; detestable; abominable; also, very bad, or wretched (as, an *execrable* pun).—**ex'e-cra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ex'e-cra-bly**, *adv.*

ex-e-crate (ek'sē-kṛāt), *v.*; -crated, -crating. [L. *execratus*, pp. of *execrari*, for *exsecrari*, < *ex*-, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accused: see *sacre*.] **I. tr.** To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate. **II. intr.** To utter curses.—**ex-e-cra'tion** (-krā'shən), *n.* [L. *execratio(n)*.] The act of execrating; imprecation of evil; the utterance of curses; utter detestation, or abhorrence; also, a curse or imprecation; also, a thing execrated (see Jer. xlv. 12).—**ex'e-cra-tive** (-krā-tiv), **ex'e-cra-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of execration.—**ex'e-cra-tor** (-krā-tōr), *n.*

ex-e-cut-a-ble (ek'sē-kū-tā-bl), *a.* That may be executed.

ex-ec-u-tant (eg-zek'ū-tānt), *n.* [F. *exécutant*.] One who executes or performs; esp., a musical performer.

ex-e-cute (ek'sē-kūt), *v.*; -cuted, -cuting. [OF. *executer*

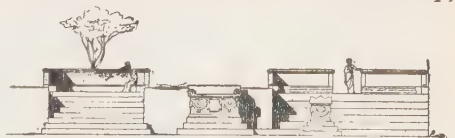
(F. *exécuter*, < L. *executus*, pp. of *exequi*, for *exsequi*, < *ex*-, out, + *sequi*, follow.) **I. tr.** To follow out or through to the end; carry into effect, as a purpose, plan, command, or order; accomplish; give effect or force to (a law, decree, judicial sentence, etc.); carry out the terms of (a will); also, to do (something planned, commanded, or ordered, or requiring skill or care); perform (an action, maneuver, feat, etc.); also, to produce in accordance with a plan or design (as, to *execute* a statue or a picture); render (a piece of music); also, to transact or carry through (a contract, mortgage, etc.) in the manner prescribed by law; complete and give validity to (a legal instrument) by fulfilling the legal requirements, as by signing, sealing, etc.; also, to fulfil or discharge, as an office or function; also, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death by form of law; rarely, to kill. **II. intr.** To execute or perform something; perform a piece of music.—**ex'e-cut-er** (-kū-tēr), *n.* One who executes.—**ex-e-cu'tion** (-kū'shən), *n.* [OF. *exécution* (F. *exécution*), < L. *executio(n)*.] The act or process of executing, or the state or fact of being executed; mode or style of performance; technical skill, as in music; effective action, esp. of weapons (as, "His brandish'd steel, Which smok'd with bloody *execution*": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 2. 18); destructive work or effect, as of guns in warfare; the infliction of capital punishment, or, formerly, of any legal punishment; in *law*, a judicial writ (writ of execution) directing the enforcement of a judgment.—**ex-e-cu'tion-er**, *n.* One who executes; esp., an official who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

ex-ec-u-tive (eg-zek'ū-tiv), *a.* [Cf. F. *exécutif*.] Pertaining to or suited for executing or carrying into effect; charged with or pertaining to execution of laws or administration of affairs.—**Executive Mansion** [also *l. c.*], in the U. S., the official residence of the President at Washington (the "White House"), or of the governor of one of the States.—**ex-ec'utive**, *n.* The executive branch of a government; esp., the person or persons in whom the supreme executive power of a government is vested; also, any person or body charged with administrative work; also, a person skilled in such work.—**ex-ec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ec-u-tor (eg-zek'ū-tōr, in first sense now ek'sē-kū-tōr), *n.*

[OF. *executor* (F. *exécuteur*), < L. *executor*, < *exequi*: see *execute*.] One who executes, or carries out, performs, fulfils, etc.; specif., a person appointed by a testator (or by a court) to carry out the provisions of his will; also, an executioner† (see Shakspeare's "Henry V.," i. 2. 203).—**ex-ec-u-to'ri-al** (-tō'rī-āl), *a.*—**ex-ec'u-tor-ship**, *n.* The office of an executor.—**ex-ec'u-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Executive; also, in execution or operation; operative; in *law*, intended, or of such a nature as, to take effect on a future contingency.—**ex-ec'u-trix** (-triks), *n.*; pl. *executrices* or *executrices* (eg-zek'ū-trī'sēz). [ML.] A female executor.

ex-e-dra (ek'sē-drā or ek-sē-), *n.*; pl. -dræ (-drē). [L., < Gr. *ἐξέδρα*, < *ἐξ*, out of, + *ἔδρα*, seat.] In *class. antiq.*,



Exedra, Street of Tombs, Asoos, in the Troad (in north-western Asia Minor).

used for conversation, lectures, meetings, etc.; in *modern arch.*, an outdoor seat or bench, usually of semicircular or nearly semicircular form, esp. one of considerable size and elaborateness.

ex-e-ge-sis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.*; pl. -geses (-jē'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, explain, < *ἐξ*, out of, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Critical explanation or interpretation, esp. of Scripture; also, an explanatory note; a gloss.—**ex'e-gete** (-jēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξηγητής*.] One skilled in exegesis.—**ex-e-get'ic**, **ex-e-get'i-cal** (-jēt'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*.] Of or pertaining to exegesis; expository.—**ex-e-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-e-get'ics**, *n.* The science of exegesis.

ex-em-plar (eg-zem'plār), *n.* [L. *exemplar*, < *exemplum*: see *example*.] A model or pattern to be copied or imitated

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *ˊ*, primary accent; *ˋ*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

(as, "He is indeed the perfect *exemplar* of all nobleness": Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," xxxviii.); also, the model or original after which something is made; also, an instance or example; often, a typical instance; a specimen; also, a copy of a book, etc.

ex-em-pla-ry (ek'sem-plā-ri or eg-zem'plā-ri), *a.* [LL. *exemplaris*, < L. *exemplum*: see *example*.] Serving for a model or pattern; hence, worthy of imitation (as, "Her *exemplary* conduct is cried up as without a parallel": Malkin's tr. Le Sage's "Gil Blas," vii. 7); commendable; also, such as may serve for a warning, as punishment, a penalty, etc.; also, serving for an illustration or specimen; illustrative; typical. — **ex'em-pla-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **ex'em-pla-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-em-pli-fi-ca-tion (eg-zem'pli-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [ML. *exemplificatio(n)*.] The act of exemplifying; also, that which exemplifies; an illustration or example; also, an attested copy of a document, under official seal. — **ex-em'pli-fi-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Serving to exemplify.

ex-em-pli-fy (eg-zem'pli-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [ML. *exemplificare*, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make.] To show or illustrate by example; furnish, or serve as, an example of; also, to transcribe or copy; make an attested copy of (a document) under seal. — **ex-em'pli-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

ex-empt (eg-zempt'), [L. *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, release, deliver, < *ex*, out of, + *emere*, take, buy.] **I. a.** Taken away† or removed† (as, "And thus our life exempt from public haunt Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 1. 15); also, excepted†; also, released from, or not subject to, an obligation, liability, etc. **II. n.** One who is exempt from, or not subject to, an obligation, duty, etc.; also, an exon. — **ex-empt'**, *v. t.* To take out or away†; remove†; also, to except†; also, to free from an obligation or liability to which others are subject; grant immunity to; dispense. — **ex-emption** (eg-zemp'shən), *n.* [L. *exemptio(n)*, < *eximere*.] The act of exempting, or the state of being exempted; dispensation; immunity.

ex-en-to-rato (ek-sen'tē-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *enteratus*, pp. of *enterare*, < Gr. *ἐξ*, out of, + *ἔντερον*, intestine.] To disembowel; eviscerate. — **ex-en-to-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*

ex-e-qua-tur (ek-sē-kwā'tēr), *n.* [L., 'let him execute.'] A written recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his powers; also, an authorization granted by a secular ruler for the publication of papal bulls or other ecclesiastical enactments.

ex-e-quy (ek'sē-kwī), *n.*; pl. -quies (-kwiz). [L. *exequi*, pl., < *exequi*, *exsequi*, follow out: see *execute*.] A funeral rite or ceremony; also, a funeral procession: now only in pl.

ex-er-cis-a-ble (ek'sēr-sī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being exercised.

ex-er-cise (ek'sēr-sīz), *n.* [OF. F. *exercice*, < L. *exercitium*, < *exercere*, drive on, keep active or busy, < *ex*, out, + *arcere*, keep.] A putting into action, use, operation, or effect; the state of being in use or operation; use; practice; performance; also, bodily or mental exertion for the sake of training or improvement; also, that which affords practice or training; something done or performed as a means of practice or training, or as an exhibition or test of proficiency; also, a performance, procedure, or ceremony (as, graduating *exercises*); specif., a religious observance or service. — **ex'er-cise**, *v.*; -cised, -cising. **I. tr.** To put (faculties, powers, rights, skill, etc.) into action, practice, or use; exert (authority, influence, etc.); use (an instrument, weapon, etc.)†; employ or busy (a person: used reflexively or in the passive); put through exercises, or forms of practice or exertion, designed to train, develop, keep in due condition, etc. (as, to *exercise* troops; to *exercise* a horse; to *exercise* the limbs, voice, or mind); also, to occupy the attention of; tax the powers of; hence, to perturb or worry (as, to be much *exercised* about one's health); also, to perform or discharge (functions, etc.); do or practice acts of (justice, severity, oppression, etc.); use or display (care, caution, forbearance, etc.) in one's action or procedure. **II. intr.** To go through exercises; take bodily exercise. — **ex'er-cis-er** (-sī-zēr), *n.*

ex-er-ci-ta-tion (eg-zēr-sī-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *exercitatio(n)*,

< *exercitare*, exercise diligently, practise, freq. of *exercere*: see *exercise*.] Exercise or exertion, as of faculties or powers; also, practice or training; also, an exercise or performance; also, an exercise, or display of skill; esp., a disquisition or discourse.

ex-ergue (eg-zèrg' or ek'sèrg), *n.* [F., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out of, + *ἐργον*, work.] In *numis.*, the small space below the main device on the reverse of a coin or medal; anything inscribed in this space (as, "stamped upon memory in lines as vivid, as deep, and as durable as the *exergues* of the Carthaginian medals": Poe's "William Wilson"). — **ex-ergual** (eg-zèrg'al or ek-sèr'-), *a.*

ex-ert (eg-zèrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exertus*, pp. of *exerere*, for *exserere*, put forth, < *ex*, out of, + *serere*, join.] To thrust forth†; also, to exhibit† or reveal†; also, to put forth, as power; exercise, as ability or influence; put into vigorous action. — **to exert one's self**, to put forth one's powers; use one's efforts; strive. — **ex-er-tion** (eg-zèr'shən), *n.* The act of exerting; exercise, as of power or faculties, or an instance of this; esp., vigorous action, or effort; an effort. — **ex-er'tive**, *a.* Having power or tendency to cause exertion.

ex-e-unt (ek'sē-unt). [L.] 'They (or the persons named) go out': used in the text of plays, with reference to actors. Cf. *exit*. — **exeunt omnes** (om'nēz). [L.] 'All go out.'

ex-fo-li-ato (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [LL. *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare*, < L. *ex*-priv. (see *ex*-) + *folium*, leaf.] **I. intr.** To throw off scales; come off in scales; split into scales, or become scaly at the surface, as minerals. **II. tr.** To throw off in scales; also, to remove the surface of (a bone, etc.) in scales or laminae. — **ex-fo-li-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act or process of exfoliating; the state of being exfoliated; also, that which is exfoliated, or scaled off. — **ex-fo-li-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Having power or tendency to cause exfoliation.

ex-hal-a-ble (eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* Capable of being exhaled.

ex-hal-ant (eks-hā'lant), *a.* Exhaling; emitting.

ex-ha-la-tion (eks-hā-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *exhalatio(n)*.] The act of exhaling; also, that which is exhaled; a vapor; an emanation; an effluvium; also, a body or portion of vapor†; a meteor†.

ex-hale (eks-hāl'), *v.*; -haled, -haling. [L. *exhalare*, < *ex*, out of, + *halare*, breathe.] **I. tr.** To breathe out; emit (vapor, etc.); also, to give off as vapor; also, to draw out as a vapor or effluence; evaporate. **II. intr.** To emit breath or vapor; also, to pass off as vapor (as, "Thy clear fount *Exhales* in mists to heaven": Keats's "Endymion," ii.); pass off as an effluence. — **ex-hale'ment**, *n.*

ex-haust (eg-zāst'), *v.* [L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurire*, < *ex*, out of, + *haurire*, draw, drain.] **I. tr.** To draw out or drain off; draw or drain off completely; hence, to use up or consume completely; expend the whole of; also, to empty by drawing out the contents; specif., to create a vacuum in; also, to deprive of ingredients by the use of solvents, as a drug; also, to deprive wholly of useful or essential properties, as soil; drain of possessions, resources, etc., as a person or a country; drain of strength or energy, wear out, or fatigue greatly, as a person; also, to draw out all that is essential in (a subject, topic, etc.); treat or study thoroughly. **II. intr.** To pass out or escape, as spent steam from the cylinder of an engine; also, to discharge contents (as, an engine which *exhausts* directly into the air).

— **ex-haust'**, *n.* In *engin.*, etc., the act or process of exhausting, as the drawing off of air from a vessel, etc.; the escape of the spent steam or working fluid from the cylinder of an engine after completing its work; also, an exhausting apparatus, as a pump for removing air from a building; also, a passage through which exhausted material, as spent steam, escapes; also, exhausted material, as spent steam. — **ex-haust'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haust'er**, *n.* — **ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.* That may be exhausted. — **ex-haust'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haus-tion** (eg-zās'chən), *n.* The act or process of exhausting, or the state of being exhausted; esp., extreme weakness or fatigue. — **ex-haus'tive**, *a.* Tending to exhaust or drain, as of resources or strength; also, exhausting a subject, topic, etc.; comprehensive; thorough. — **ex-haus'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haus'tive-ness**, *n.* — **ex-haust'less**, *a.* Inexhaustible. — **ex-haust=steam**, *n.* Steam which has

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

performed its work, as that allowed to escape from the cylinder of a steam-engine after it has moved the piston.

ex-he-dra (ek'sē-drā or ek-sē'), *n.* See *exedra*.

ex-her-e-date (eks-her'ē-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [*L. exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare*, < *ex-*, out, + *heres*, heir.] To disinherit. — **ex-her-e-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.*

ex-hib-it (eg-zib'it), *v.* [*L. exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere*, < *ex-*, out, + *habere*, have, hold.] *I. tr.* To hold forth, offer, or present; provide or furnish; administer (a remedy, etc.); also, to offer or expose to view; present for inspection; submit (a document, etc.) in evidence in a court of law; present (a petition, charge, etc.) for consideration; set forth or represent in words, figures, etc.; manifest or display (as, to exhibit anger); place on show (as, to exhibit paintings). *II. intr.* To provide maintenance; also, to make or give an exhibition; present something to public view. — **ex-hib'it, n.** An exhibiting or exhibition; also, that which is exhibited; a document or other object exhibited in court and referred to and identified in written evidence; an object or a collection of objects shown in an exhibition, fair, etc. — **ex-hib'it-a-ble**, *a.* That may be exhibited. — **ex-hi-bi-tion** (ek-sibish'on), *n.* [*L. exhibitio(n)-*.] Maintenance or support; an allowance of money for maintenance; an allowance given to a student in an English college or university, usually upon the result of a competitive examination; also, administration, as of a remedy; also, an exhibiting, showing, or presenting to view; a show; a display; esp., a public display, as of works of art, manufactures, etc., or of feats of skill, etc. — **ex-hi-bi'tion-al**, *a.* — **ex-hi-bi'tion-er**, *n.* One who provides maintenance; a student who receives an exhibition or allowance at an English college or university; also, an exhibitor. — **ex-hi-bi'tion-ism**, *n.* The making or giving of exhibitions; specif., in *pathol.*, a form of sexual perversion marked by the practice of making indecent exposure of the person. — **ex-hi-bi'tion-ist**, *n.* One who gives, or takes part in, exhibitions; one characterized by a desire to make an exhibition of himself or his powers, personality, etc.; specif., in *pathol.*, one affected with exhibitionism. — **ex-hi-bi'tion-ist-ic**, *a.* — **ex-hib-i-tive** (eg-zib'i-tiv), *a.* Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit. — **ex-hib'i-tor**, *n.* — **ex-hib'i-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or intended for exhibition or display.

ex-hil-a-rant (eg-zil'a-rant). *I. a.* Exhilarating. *II. n.* Something that exhilarates.

ex-hil-a-rate (eg-zil'a-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [*L. exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, < *ex-*, utterly, + *hilaris*, cheerful: see *hilarious*.] To make cheerful or merry; cheer; enliven. — **ex-hil'a-rat-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-hil-a-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [*LL. exhilaratio(n)-*.] The act of exhilarating; exhilarated condition or feeling. — **ex-hil'a-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* — **ex-hil'a-ra-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to exhilarate. — **ex-hil'a-ra-tor** (-rā-tor), *n.*

ex-hor-tate (eg-zōrt'), *v.* [*L. exhortari*, < *ex-*, out, + *hortari*, urge.] *I. tr.* To urge, advise, or caution (a person, audience, etc.) earnestly, esp. in a formal manner, as to conduct (often with *to* or an infinitive or clause); admonish urgently; also, to recommend (something) earnestly (as, "designing or exhorting glorious war": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 179).

II. intr. To make exhortation; give admonition: as, "With many other words did he testify and exhort" (Acts, ii. 40). — **ex-hor-ta-tion** (ek-sōr-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. exhortatio(n)-*.] The act or process of exhorting; urgent advice or admonition as to conduct; an utterance, discourse, or formal address conveying urgent advice or recommendations. — **ex-hor-ta-tive** (eg-zōrt'ā-tiv), *a.* — **ex-hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving or intended to exhort; of or pertaining to exhortation. — **ex-hort'er**, *n.* One who exhorts; specif., a person appointed to deliver religious exhortations.

ex-hume (eks-hūm'), *v. t.*; -humed, -huming. [*ML. exhumare*, < *L. ex*, out of, + *humus*, earth, ground.] To dig (something buried, esp. a dead body) out of the earth; disinter. — **ex-hu-ma-tion** (eks-hū-mā'shən), *n.* — **ex-hum'er** (-hū'mēr), *n.*

ex-i-geant (eg-zē-zhān), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *exiger*, < *L. exigere*: see *exact*.] Exacting. — **ex-i-geante** (-zhānt), *a.* Fem. of *exigeant*.

ex-i-gen-cy, **ex-i-gence** (ek'si-jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. -gencies (-jen-siz), -gences (-jen-sez). Exigent state or character;

urgency; also, a case or situation which demands prompt action or remedy; an emergency; also, a circumstance or feature of a case, occasion, etc., that renders prompt action necessary; a need, demand, or requirement (now commonly in *pl.*).

ex-i-gent (ek'si-jent), *a.* [*L. exigens* (-ent-), ppr. of *exigere*: see *exact*.] Requiring immediate action or aid; urgent; pressing; sometimes, making demand (of: as, "But now this body, *exigent* of rest, Will needs put in a claim," Sir H. Taylor's "Philip van Artevelde," ii. 1. 2); also, requiring a great deal, or more than is reasonable; exacting. — **ex-i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

ex-i-gi-ble (ek'si-jī-bl), *a.* [*L. exigere*: see *exact*.] That may be exacted; requirable.

ex-ig-u-ous (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* [*L. exiguus*, < *exigere*, measure: see *exact*.] Scanty; small; slender; diminutive. — **ex-i-gu-i-ty** (ek-si-gū'i-ti), **ex-ig'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-ile¹ (ek'sil), *a.* [*L. exilis*; origin uncertain.] Thin; slender; meager; poor; also, fine-spun; overrefined. [Archaic.]

ex-ile² (ek'sil), *n.* [*OF. F. exil*, < *L. exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment, akin to *exul*, *exsul*, banished person; perhaps < *ex-*, out, + *salire*, leap.] Expulsion from one's native land by authoritative decree; the fact or state of being banished; banishment; hence, prolonged separation from one's country or home, as by stress of circumstances; also, a person banished from his native land; hence, any one separated from his country or home. — **the Exile**, the Babylonian captivity of the Jews in the 6th century B.C. — **ex-ile**², *v. t.*; -iled, -iling. [*OF. exilier* (*F. exiler*), < *ML. exiliare*, < *L. exilium*.] To expel or banish (a person) from his country; expatriate; hence, to separate from country, home, etc. — **ex-ile-ment**, *n.* — **ex-il-i-an** (eg-zil'i-an or ek-sil'-), **ex-il'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to exile, as that of the Jews in Babylon. — **ex-il-i-ty** (eg-zil'i-ti), *n.* [See *exile*¹.] Thinness; meagerness; tenuity; subtlety. [Archaic.]

ex-im-i-ous (eg-zim'i-us), *a.* [*L. eximius*, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Distinguished; eminent; excellent. [Now rare.]

ex-in-an-i-tion (eg-zin-a-nish'on), *n.* [*L. exinanitio(n)-*, < *exinanire*, empty out, < *ex*, out of, + *inanire*: see *inani-tion*.] A complete emptying; exhaustion or enfeeblement as from being emptied; abasement or humiliation.

ex-ist (eg-zist'), *v. i.* [*L. existere*, for *existere*, stand forth, arise, be, < *ex-*, out, + *sistere*, stand.] To have actual being; be; also, to have being in a specified place or under certain conditions; be found; occur; also, to have life or animation; live; also, to continue to be or to live. — **ex-ist'ence**, *n.* The state or fact of existing; being; life; continuance in being or life (as, a struggle for *existence*); also, mode of existing (as, "Other *existences* there are, that clash with ours": M. Arnold's "Empedocles on Etna," i. 2); also, all that exists; also, something that exists, an entity, or a being (as, "all the fair *Existences* of heaven": Keats's "Hyperion," ii.). — **ex-ist'ent**. *I. a.* Existing; having existence; sometimes, esp., now existing; of the present time. *II. n.* Something that exists. — **ex-is-ten-tial** (ek-sis-ten'shəl), *a.* Pertaining to existence. — **ex-ist'er**, *n.*

ex-it (ek'sit). [*L.*] 'He (or she, or the person named) goes out': used in the text of plays, with reference to an actor. Cf. *exeunt*. — **ex'it**, *n.* The departure of a player from the stage; hence, any departure, or any passing out or away; sometimes, death; also, opportunity to pass out; also, a way or passage out; an outlet.

ex-li-bris (eks li'bris). [*L.*, 'from the books.'] From the library (of): a phrase inscribed in or on a book, before the name of the owner. — **ex-li'bris**, *n.*; pl. -bris. An inscription or device in or on a book, to indicate the owner; a book-plate. — **ex-li'brism**, *n.* The collecting of book-plates. — **ex-li'brist**, *n.*

exo-, ex-. Forms of Gr. *ἐξω*, outside, without, used in combination.

ex-o-carp (ek'sō-kārp), *n.* [See *exo-* and *-carp*.] In *bot.*, the epicarp.

ex-o-dus (ek'sō-dus), *n.* [*LL.*, < Gr. *ἐξόδος*, < *ἐξ*, out of, + *ὁδός*, way.] A going out; a departure or emigration, usually of a large number of people; [often *cap.*] the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; [*cap.*] the

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

second book of the Old Testament, containing an account of this departure.

ex of-fi-ci-o (eks ô-fish'i-ô). [L., 'from office.'] By virtue of office or official position: a phrase also used adjectively (as, *ex officio* authority).

ex-og-a-mous (ek-sog'a-mus), *a.* [See *exo-* and *-gamous*.]

Marrying customarily outside of the tribe; pertaining to such marriage: opposed to *endogamous*.—**ex-og'a-my**, *n.*

ex-o-gen (ek'sô-jen), *n.* [F. *exogène*: see *exo-* and *-gen*.]

In *bot.*, any plant of the obsolete class *Exogenæ*, including the dicotyledons, whose stems grow by successive concentric layers on the outside: opposed to *endogen*.—**ex-og-e-nous** (ek-soj'e-nus), *a.* Growing by additions on the outside; in *bot.*, belonging to the exogens; of plants, as the dicotyledons, having stems which grow by the addition of an annual layer of wood to the outside beneath the constantly widening bark; pertaining to plants having such stems.



Parts of an Exogen.

—**ex-og'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

ex-on (ek'son), *n.* [Earlier *exant*, for *exempt*: cf. F. *exempt*, subordinate officer

(exempt from ordinary service).] In England, each of four officers (orig. corporals) of the yeomen of the royal bodyguard who in turn command in the absence of their superior officers.

ex-on-er-ate (eg-zon'g-rât), *v. t.*; —*ated*, —*ating*. [L. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, < *ex-* priv. (see *ex-*) + *onus* (*oner-*), burden.] To remove a burden from (obs. or rare); fig., to relieve, as from an obligation, duty, or task; now, usually, to clear, as of a charge; free from blame; exculpate.—**ex-on-er-a'tion** (g-râ'shon), *n.* [LL. *exoneratio*(*n*-).] The act of exonerating, or the state of being exonerated.—**ex-on'er-a-tive** (g-râ-tiv), *a.*—**ex-on'er-a-tor** (g-râ-tor), *n.*

ex-o-path-ic (ek-sô-path'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *παθεῖν*, suffer.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism, as a disease.

ex-oph-thal-mi-a (ek-sof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξοφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes, < *ἔξω*, out, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit, caused by disease.—**ex-oph-thal'mic**, *a.*

ex-o-ra-ble (ek'sô-râ-bl), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, persuade by entreaty, < *ex-*, out, + *orare*, pray.] Susceptible of being persuaded or moved by entreaty. Cf. *inexorable*.—**ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (bil'i-ti), *n.*

ex-or-bi-tant (eg-zôr'bi-tant), *a.* [LL. *exorbitans* (*-ant*-), ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, < L. *ex*, out of, + *orbita*, track, E. *orbit*.] Deviating from the right or usual path, course, or rule; hence, exceeding the bounds of custom, propriety, or reason, esp. in amount or extent; in *law*, being outside of the intended scope of the law; anomalous.—**ex-or'bi-tance**, **ex-or'bi-tan-cy**, *n.*—**ex-or'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-or-cise (ek'sôr-siz), *v. t.*; —*cised*, —*cising*. [LL. *exorcizare*, < Gr. *ἐξορκίζειν*, < *ἔξω*, out of, + *ὀρκίζειν*, adjure, < *ὅρκος*, oath.] To seek to expel (an evil spirit) by adjuration or religious or solemn ceremonies; expel by or as by such means (as, "I . . . wandered up and down, like an *exorcised* spirit that had been driven from its old haunts": Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," xxiii.); also, to seek to deliver, or deliver, thus from evil spirits or malignant influences; also, to adjure, conjure, or conjure up (a spirit).—**ex'or-cise-ment**, *n.* The act of exorcising; exorcism.—**ex'or-cis-er** (-sî-zér), *n.*—**ex'or-cism** (-sizm), *n.* [LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*.] The act or process of exorcising; the ceremony or the formula used.—**ex'or-cist**, *n.* [LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. *ἐξορκιστής*.] One who exorcises; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the second of the minor orders, next below that of acolyte.—**ex-or-cis'tic**, *a.*

ex'or-cize, etc. See *exorcise*, etc.

ex-or-di-um (eg-zôr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *-di-ums* or *-dia* (-di-ä). [L., < *exordiri*, lay a warp, < *ex-*, out, + *ordiri*, begin to weave.] The beginning of anything; esp., the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc.—**ex-or'di-al**, *a.*

ex-o-skel-e-ton (ek-sô-skel'g-ton), *n.* [See *exo-*.] In *anat.*, an external protective covering or integument, esp. when hard, as the shell of crustaceans, the carapace of turtles, the scales and plates of fishes, etc.: opposed to *endoskeleton*. See cut at *endoskeleton*.

ex-os-mo-sis, **ex-os-mose** (ek-sos-mô'sis or ek-soz-, ek'sos-môs or ek'soz-), *n.* [See *exo-*.] Osmosis from within outward; in the phenomena of osmosis, the action or flow of that fluid which passes with the lesser rapidity into the other: opposed to *endosmosis*.—**ex-os-mot'ic** (-mot'ik), *a.*

ex-os-to-sis (ek-sos-tô'sis), *n.*; pl. *-toses* (-tô'sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόστωσις*, < *ἔξω*, out of, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *pathol.*, the morbid formation of bone, or a morbid bony growth, on a bone.

ex-o-ter-ic (ek-sô-ter'ik). [L. *exotericus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτερικὸς*, < *ἐξωτέρω*, compar. of *ἔξω*, outside: see *exotic*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the outside; external; also, not belonging or pertaining to the inner or select circle, as of disciples; communicated to or suitable for the general body of disciples or the general public, as a doctrine; hence, popular; simple; commonplace. Cf. *esoteric*. *II. n.* An exoteric doctrine (usually in *pl.*); also, an uninitiated person; an outsider.—**ex-o-ter'i-cal**, *a.* Exoteric.—**ex-o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-o-the-ci-um (ek-sô-thē'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *-cia* (-shi-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, case.] In *bot.*, the outer covering of an anther.

ex-o-ther-mic (ek-sô-thēr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θερμῶν*, heat.] Noting or pertaining to a chemical change which is accompanied by a liberation of heat: opposed to *endothermic*.

ex-ot-ic (eg-zot'ik). [L. *exoticus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, < *ἔξω*, outside, < *ἔξω*, out of.] *I. a.* Of foreign origin or character; not native; introduced from abroad, but not fully naturalized or acclimatized. *II. n.* Anything exotic, as a plant.—**ex-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-ot'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Tendency to adopt what is exotic; also, exotic quality or character; anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.—**ex-ot'i-cist**, *n.*

ex-pand (eks-pand'), *v.* [L. *expandere* (pp. *expansus*), < *ex-*, out, + *pandere*, spread, extend.] *I. tr.* To spread out, or unfold (as, "Expand thy sails . . . and catch the nimble gales": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xii.); spread out to view, or display (as, a great stretch of country lay *expanded* below him); also, to express in fuller form or greater detail; develop, as a statement; also, to increase in extent, size, volume, etc.; dilate; distend; enlarge; make broader in scope, or more comprehensive. *II. intr.* To spread out; unfold; develop; also, to increase in extent, bulk, etc.; become dilated or enlarged; increase in scope.—**ex-pand'ed**, *p. a.* Spread out; extended; also, increased in area, bulk, or volume; enlarged.—**expanded type**, a kind of type somewhat wider than is usual for its height. See *type*.—**ex-pand'er**, *n.*—**ex-pand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-panse (eks-pans'), *n.* [L. *expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*: see *expand*.] That which is expanded; an uninterrupted space or area, esp. one of considerable extent; a wide extent of anything; also, expansion or extension.

ex-pan-si-ble (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [Cf. F. *expansible*.] Capable of being expanded.

ex-pan-sile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* Capable of expanding; such as to expand; pertaining to expansion.

ex-pan-sion (eks-pan'shon), *n.* [LL. *expansio*(*n*-).] The act of expanding, or the state of being expanded; spreading out; increase in size, volume, etc.; dilatation; distention; enlargement; also, the amount or degree of expanding; also, anything spread out; an expanse; also, an expanded, dilated, or enlarged portion or form of a thing; in *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form.—**ex-pan'sion-ism**, *n.* A policy of expansion, as of territory or currency.—**ex-pan'sion-ist**, *n.*

ex-pan-sive (eks-pan'siv), *a.* Tending to cause expansion (as, the *expansive* force of heat); tending to expand, or capable of expanding (as, "No more The *expansive* atmo-

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, fâsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, nôre; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ðlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardant, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

sphere is cramped with cold": Thomson's "Seasons," Spring, 28); pertaining to or characterized by expansion; fig., effusive, as persons, feelings, or utterance; also, expanding over a large area; extensive; having a wide range; comprehensive. — **ex-pan'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pan'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex par-te (eks pār'tē). [L., 'from a part.'] From or on one side only, as in a controversy or suit; in the interest of one party: a phrase also used adjectively (as, *ex-parte* testimony).

ex-pa-ti-ate (eks-pā'shi-āt), *v.*; *-ated, -ating*. [L. *expatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari*, for *expatiari*, < *ex-*, out, + *spatiari*, walk about, < *spatium*, E. space.] **I. intr.** To move or wander about without restraint; also, to enlarge in discourse or writing (as, "With some forbearance . . . the beauty of the prospect was not *expatiated* upon by the obsequious landlord": Marryat's "King's Own," ix.); be copious in description or discussion. **II. tr.** To expand; develop. [Obs. or rare.] — **ex-pa-ti-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* — **ex-pa'ti-a-tor**, *n.*

ex-pa-tri-ate (eks-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated, -ating*. [ML. *expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare*, < L. *ex-*, out of, + *patria*, fatherland: see *patrial*.] To banish (a person) from his native country; also, to withdraw (one's self) from residence in one's native country; esp., to withdraw (one's self) from citizenship in one country to become a citizen of another. — **ex-pa'tri-ate**. **I. a.** Expatriated. **II. n.** An expatriated person. — **ex-pa-tri-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

ex-pect (eks-pekt'), *v.* [L. *expectare*, for *expectare*, < *ex-*, out, + *spectare*, look at or to: see *spectacle*.] **I. tr.** To await or wait for; also, to look forward to in thought; regard as likely to happen; anticipate the occurrence or the coming of; sometimes, to look for with reason or justification (as, we cannot be *expected* to submit to such treatment); count upon as due or right (as, to do more than is *expected* of one); require expectantly (as, to *expect* obedience); also, to suppose or surmise (colloq.). **II.† intr.** To wait. — **ex-pect'ance**, **ex-pect'an-cy**, *n.*; pl. *-ances* (-an-sez), *-ancies* (-an-siz). The act or state of expecting, or the state of being expected; expectation; also, an object of expectation; something expected. — **ex-pect'ant**. **I. a.** Expecting; having expectations; also, characterized by expectation; also, expected or anticipated. **II. n.** One who expects; one who waits in expectation. — **ex-pect'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pec-ta'tion** (-pek-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *expectatio* (*n.*).] The act or state of expecting, or the state of being expected (as, to wait in *expectation*; a sum of money in *expectation*); anticipation; a preconceived idea about what will take place; expectant mental attitude; also, ground for expecting something; a prospect of future good or profit (as, "I have a devilish rich uncle . . . from whom I have the greatest *expectations*": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iii. 3); also, something expected; a thing looked forward to; also, the degree of probability of the occurrence of something or of the receiving of something. — **expectation of life**, the duration of life which may be expected by persons who have reached a particular age, being the average age at which persons who have lived beyond it have died, as shown by mortality tables. — **ex-pec'ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to expectation; characterized by expectation. — **ex-pect'er**, *n.* — **ex-pect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-pec-to-rant (eks-pek'tō-rant). **I. a.** Promoting expectation. **II. n.** An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec-to-rate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.*; *-rated, -rating*. [L. *expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare*, < *ex-*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.] **I. tr.** To eject or expel (phlegm, etc.) from the throat or lungs by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit. **II. intr.** To spit. — **ex-pec-to-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* The act of expectorating; the ejection of phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs by coughing, etc. — **ex-pec-to-ra-tor**, *n.*

ex-pe-di-ence (eks-pē'di-əns), *n.* [ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expediens*: see *expedient*.] The quality of being expedient; expediency; also, expedition or despatch (as, "The French . . . will with all *expedience* charge on us": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iv. 3. 70); an expedition or enterprise (as, "I shall break The cause of our *expedience* to the queen, And get her leave to part": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," i. 2. 185). — **ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-ən-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The

quality of being expedient; advantageousness; advisability; also, regard for what is expedient; prudential wisdom; policy; also, something expedient.

ex-pe-di-ent (eks-pē'di-ənt). [L. *expediens* (*-ent-*), pp. of *expedire*: see *expedite*.] **I. a.** Conducive to some end or result (as, measures *expedient* for the public welfare); advantageous or advisable under the circumstances (as, "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not *expedient*": 1 Cor. vi. 12); sometimes, conducive to advantage or interest, as opposed to *right* (as, "too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*": Goldsmith's "Retaliation," 40); of persons, acting in accordance with expediency; also, expeditious (as, "*Expedient* manage must be made": Shakspeare's "Richard II.," i. 4. 39). **II. n.** A means to an end; a means devised or employed in an exigency; a resource; a shift.

ex-pe-di-en-tial (eks-pē'di-en'shəl), *a.* Pertaining to or regulated by expediency. — **ex-pe-di-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

ex-pe-di-ent-ly (eks-pē'di-ənt-li), *adv.* In an expedient manner; as may be expedient.

ex-pe-dite (eks-pē'dit), *v. t.*; *-dited, -diting*. [L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedire*, extricate, help forward, send off or despatch, orig. 'free the feet of,' < *ex-*, out of, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: cf. *impede*.] To facilitate the motion or progress of; hasten; also, to accomplish promptly, as a piece of business; despatch; also, to issue officially, as a document. — **ex-pe-dit'er** (-di-tēr), *n.* — **ex-pe-di'tion** (-dish'ən), *n.* [L. *expeditio* (*n.*).] The act of expediting; promptness or speed in accomplishing something; despatch; haste; also, an excursion, journey, or voyage made for some specific purpose, as of war or exploration; the body of persons or ships, etc., engaged in it. — **ex-pe-di'tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or composing an expedition: as, an *expeditionary* force. — **ex-pe-di'tious** (-dish'us), *a.* Characterized by expedition or prompt despatch; quick. — **ex-pe-di'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pe-di'tious-ness**, *n.*

ex-pel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; *-pelled, -pelling*. [L. *expellere* (pp. *expulsus*), < *ex-*, out of, + *pellere*, drive.] To drive or force out or away; discharge or eject (as, to *expel* air from the lungs); compel to depart from a place (as, to *expel* a traitor or an invader from a country); also, to cut off from membership or relations (as, to *expel* a member from a club; to *expel* a student from a college). — **ex-pel'la-ble**, *a.* That may be expelled. — **ex-pel'lent**, **ex-pel'lant**. **I. a.** Expelling; serving to expel. **II. n.** An expellent medicine. — **ex-pel'ler**, *n.*

ex-pend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [L. *expendere* (pp. *expensus*), weigh out, pay out, < *ex-*, out, + *pendere*, weigh.] To pay out; disburse; spend; also, to consume by use; use up. — **ex-pend'a-ble**, *a.* That may be expended. — **ex-pend'er**, *n.* — **ex-pen-di-ture** (-pen'di-tūr), *n.* The act of expending; disbursement; consumption; also, that which is expended; expense.

ex-pense (eks-pens'), *n.* [ML. *expensa*, prop. fem. of L. *expensus*, pp.: see *expend*.] The act of expending; expenditure; occasionally, undue expenditure; extravagance; also, that which is expended; an outlay, esp. of money; also, cost or charge; loss or injury due to any detracting cause (preceded by *at*: as, quantity at the *expense* of quality); pl., charges incurred by a person in the execution of an undertaking or commission; also, money paid to a person to reimburse him for such charges (as, to receive a salary and *expenses*); *sing.*, a cause or occasion of expenditure. — **ex-pen'sive** (-pen'siv), *a.* Entailing great expense; costly. — **ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-pe-ri-ence (eks-pē'ri-əns), *n.* [OF. *experience* (F. *expérience*), < L. *experientia*, < *experiens* (*-ent-*), pp. of *experiri* (pp. *expertus*), try, undergo, < *ex-*, out, + *per-*, occurring also in *peritus*, experienced, skilled: see *fare*.] Trial or testing; an experiment; proof derived from trial; also, the process or fact of personally observing, encountering, or undergoing something (as, to have had *experience* of a person's ways, or of the business world; long *experience* in teaching or with pupils); a particular instance of personally encountering or undergoing something (as, to have a strange *experience*); sometimes, a process of feeling forming a part of one's spiritual or religious life; also, the observing, encountering, or undergoing of things generally

as they occur in the course of time (as, to learn wisdom from *experience*; things beyond the range of human *experience*); also, knowledge or practical wisdom gained from what one has observed, encountered, or undergone (as, men of ripe *experience*). —**ex-pe'-ri-ence**, *v. t.*; *-enced*, *-encing*. To test† or try†; also, to have experience of; meet with; undergo; feel; sometimes, to learn by experience; also, to give experience to, or teach by experience (now chiefly or only in *pp.*). —**to experience religion**, to become converted to religion; as, "He promised his mother, if she would not whip him, he would *experience religion*" (Longfellow's "Kavanaugh," xii.). [Colloq., U. S.] —**ex-pe'-ri-enced**, *p. a.* Taught by or having experience; wise or skillful through experience. —**ex-pe'-ri-ence-less**, *a.* Without experience. —**ex-pe'-ri-en-cer**, *n.* —**ex-pe'-ri-en'-tial** (*-en'shəl*), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from experience. —**ex-pe'-ri-en'-tial-ly**, *adv.*

ex-per-i-ment (eks-per'i-ment), *n.* [OF. *experiment*, < L. *experimentum*, < *experiri*, try: see *experience*.] A test or trial; a tentative procedure; an act or operation for the purpose of discovering something unknown or testing a principle, supposition, etc.; also, the conducting of such operations; experimentation; also, experience†. —**ex-per-i-ment station**, an establishment in which experiments in a particular line of research or activity, as agriculture or mining, are systematically carried on. —**ex-per'i-ment** (*-ment*), *v. i.* To make experiment or experiments. —**ex-per-i-men'-tal** (*-men'təl*), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or founded on experiment (as, *experimental philosophy*); also, of the nature of an experiment; tentative; also, based on or derived from experience (as, *experimental religion*); empirical. —**ex-per-i-men'-tal-ist**, *n.* One who makes experiments. —**ex-per-i-men'-tal-ize**, *v. i.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make experiments; as, "hired . . . to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon . . . or to do something or other to promote the great science of medicine" (Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," xlviii.). —**ex-per-i-men'-tal-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-per'i-men'-ta'-tion** (*-tā'shən*), *n.* The act or practice of experimenting. —**ex-per'i-ment-er**, *n.*

ex-pert (eks-pert'), *a.* [OF. F. *expert*, < L. *expertus*, *pp.* of *experiri*, try: see *experience*.] Taught or trained by experience; practised; skillful; skilled; also, of or pertaining to an expert (as, *expert testimony*). —**ex'pert**, *n.* One who is expert; an authority; a specialist. —**ex-pert'ly**, *adv.* —**ex-pert'ness**, *n.*

ex-pi-a-ble (eks'pi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be expiated.

ex-pi-ate (eks'pi-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *expiatus*, *pp.* of *expiare*, < *ex-*, out, + *piare*, appease, atone for, < *pious*, devout, E. *pious*.] To atone for; make amends or reparation for; also, to purge from guilt or moral stain†; also, to avert (evil)†. —**ex-pi-a'-tion** (*-ā'shən*), *n.* [L. *expiatio(n)-*.] The act of expiating, or the state of being expiated; also, the means by which atonement or reparation is made. —**ex'pi-a-tor**, *n.* —**ex'pi-a-to-ry** (*-ā-tō-ri*), *a.* Serving to expiate.

ex-pi-ra-tion (eks-pi-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *expiratio(n)-*.] The act of expiring, or breathing out; emission of air from the lungs; also, the last emission of breath, or death (obs. or rare); also, a coming to an end; termination; close. —**ex-pir'a-to-ry** (*-pir'ā-tō-ri*), *a.* Pertaining to the expiration of air from the lungs.

ex-pire (eks-pir'), *v.*; *-pired*, *-piring*. [L. *expirare*, for *expirare*, < *ex-*, out, + *spirare*, breathe.] **I. tr.** To breathe out; emit (air) from the lungs; also, to give off†, emit†, or eject†; also, to bring to an end†. **II. intr.** To emit the breath; also, to emit the last breath; die; hence, to die out, as a fire; also, to come to an end; terminate; also, to be breathed out†; rush forth†. —**ex-pir-ee'** (*-pī-rē'*), *n.* A convicted person whose term of punishment has expired. [Australia, etc.] —**ex-pir'er**, *n.* —**ex-pi-ry** (eks-pi'ri or eks'pi-), *n.* Expiration.

ex-plain (eks-plān'), *v. t.* [L. *explanare* (*pp.* *explanatus*), flatten out, make plain, explain, < *ex-*, out, + *planus*, flat, E. *plain*².] To spread out flat†; unfold†; also, to make plain; make clear to the mind; render intelligible; also, to assign a meaning to; interpret; also, to make clear the cause or reason of; account for. —**to explain away**, to dispel (difficulties, etc.) by explanation; nullify the significance, or the apparent significance, of (words, facts, occur-

rences, etc.) by explanation. —**ex-plain'**, *v. i.* To give an explanation. —**ex-plain'a-ble**, *a.* That may be explained.

—**ex-plain'er**, *n.*

ex-pla-na-tion (eks-plā-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *explanatio(n)-*.] The act or process of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; also, that which explains, or is adduced as explaining; also, a mutual declaration of the meaning of words spoken, actions, motives, etc., with a view to adjust a misunderstanding or reconcile differences; a reconciliation. —**ex-plan'a-to-ry** (*-plan'ā-tō-ri*), **ex-plan'a-tive** (*-tiv*), *a.* Serving to explain. —**ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ple-tive (eks'plē-tiv), [LL. *expletivus*, < L. *explere* (*pp.* *expletus*), fill out, < *ex-*, out, + *plere*, fill.] **I. a.** Serving to fill out; of words, etc., added merely to fill out a sentence or line, give emphasis, etc. **II. n.** Something that fills out; esp., an expletive syllable, word, or phrase; often, an interjectory word or expression, frequently profane, used for emphasis, etc. (as, "What do you mean?" asked Lancelot, with a strong *expletive*" : Kingsley's "Yeast," x.); an exclamatory oath. —**ex'ple-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ple-to-ry (eks'plē-tō-ri), *a.* Expletive.

ex-pli-ca-ble (eks'pli-kā-bl), *a.* [L. *explicabilis*.] Capable of being explicated or explained.

ex-pli-cate (eks'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *explicatus*, *pp.* of *explicare*, unfold, display, set forth, < *ex-*, out, + *plicare*, fold.] To unfold† or unroll†; also, to develop (a principle, etc.); also, to make plain; make clear the meaning of; free of difficulties or obscurities; explain; interpret.

—**ex-pli-ca'-tion** (*-kā'shən*), *n.* [L. *explicatio(n)-*.] The act of explicating; an explanation; an interpretation. —**ex'pli-ca-tive** (*-kā-tiv*), **ex-pli-ca-to-ry** (*-tō-ri*), *a.* Serving to explicate; explanatory; interpretative.

ex-pli-cit (eks-plis'it), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, var. of *explicatus*, *pp.* of *explicare*: see *explicate*.] Free from folds or wrinkles; smooth†; also, clearly developed or formulated, as knowledge or belief; of statements, etc., clearly expressed; leaving nothing merely implied; express; unequivocal; of persons, definite and unreserved in expression; outspoken. —**ex-pli'cit-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-pli'cit-ness**, *n.*

ex-plode (eks-plōd'), *v.*; *-ploded*, *-ploding*. [L. *explodere* (*pp.* *explosus*), < *ex*, out of, from, + *plodere*, *plaudere*, clap: cf. *applaud*.] **I. tr.** To drive (a player, play, etc.) from the stage by loud expressions of disapproval†; also, to reject or discard (an opinion, custom, etc.: now only in the passive); cause to be rejected, destroy the repute of, discredit, or disprove; also, to drive forth violently†; also, to cause (gunpowder, etc., or a boiler, etc.) to explode (also fig.). **II. intr.** To expand with force and noise because of rapid chemical change or decomposition, as gunpowder, nitroglycerin, etc.; also, to burst, fly into pieces, or break up violently with a loud report, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam; hence, in general, to burst forth violently, esp. with noise; often, to burst forth into laughter, violent speech, etc. —**ex-plod'ent** (*-plō'dent*), *n.* In *phonetics*, an explosive. —**ex-plod'er**, *n.*

ex-ploit (eks'ploit or eks-ploit'), *n.* [OF. *exploit* (F. *exploit*), < L. *explicitum*, neut. of *explicitus*, *pp.* of *explicare*, unfold, display: see *explicit* and *explicate*.] A deed of striking or notable character; a feat; an achievement; a spirited or heroic act. —**ex-ploit'**, *v. t.* [OF. *exploitier* (F. *exploiter*).] To achieve†; perform†; also, to turn to practical account; utilize for profit; work (a mine, etc.); use (persons, etc.) selfishly for one's own ends. —**ex-ploit'a-ble**, *a.* That may be exploited. —**ex-ploit'age** (*-āj*), *n.* Exploitation. —**ex-ploi-ta'-tion** (*-ploi-tā'shən*), *n.* [F.] The act or process of exploiting; utilization for profit; selfish utilization. —**ex-ploi'ta-tive** (*-tā-tiv*), *a.* Concerned with or pertaining to exploitation. —**ex-ploit'er**, *n.*

ex-plor-a-ble (eks-plōr-ā-bl), *a.* That may be explored.

ex-plo-ra-tion (eks-plō-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *exploratio(n)-*.] The act of exploring; the investigation of unknown regions. —**ex-plor'a-tive** (*-plōr'ā-tiv*), **ex-plor'a-to-ry** (*-tō-ri*), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with exploration; inclined to make explorations.

ex-plore (eks-plōr'), *v.*; *-plored*, *-ploring*. [L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, appar. < *ex-*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail.] **I. tr.** To search for†; search out†; also, to seek to ascertain or learn (as, "Let some

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

prophet . . . *Explore* the cause of great Apollo's rage": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," i.); also, to look into closely; scrutinize; examine; esp., to traverse or range over (a region, etc.) for the purpose of discovery. **II. intr.** To engage in exploration.—**ex-plor'er**, *n.* One who or that which explores; esp., one who investigates unknown regions.

—**ex-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-plo-si-ble (eks-plō'zi-bl), *a.* Capable of being exploded; liable to explode.—**ex-plo-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

ex-plo-sion (eks-plō'zhon), *n.* [L. *explosio(n)*], < *explodere*: see *explode*.] The act of exploding; a violent expansion or bursting with noise, as of gunpowder or a boiler; the noise itself; any violent bursting forth; a violent outburst of laughter, anger, etc.

ex-plo-sive (eks-plō'siv), [L. *explodere* (pp. *explosus*), E. *explode*.] **I. a.** Tending or serving to explode; pertaining to or of the nature of an explosion; in *phonetics*, involving a slight explosion of the breath in pronunciation, as the consonants *p, b, t, d*, etc. **II. n.** An explosive agent or substance, as gunpowder; in *phonetics*, an explosive consonant.—**explosive D.** See *dunnite*.—**ex-plo'sive-ly**, *adv.*

—**ex-plo'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-po-nent (eks-pō'nent), [L. *exponens* (-ent-), ppr. of *exponere*: see *expound*.] **I. a.** Expounding; explaining. **II. n.** One who expounds or explains; that which serves to explain or interpret; also, one who or that which stands as a representative, type, or symbol of something; in *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol to denote to what power the latter is to be raised.—**ex-po-nen'tial** (-pō-nen'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving unknown or variable quantities as exponents.

ex-port (eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exportare*, < *ex*, out of, from, + *portare*, carry.] To carry or take away; specif., to send (commodities) to other countries or places for sale or exchange.—**ex'port**, *n.* The act of exporting; exportation; also, that which is exported; an article exported.—**ex-port'a-ble**, *a.* That may be exported.—**ex-por-ta'tion** (-pōrt-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *exportatio(n)*.] The act of exporting; the sending of commodities out of a country in trade; also, something exported.—**ex-port'er**, *n.*

ex-po-sal (eks-pō'sal), *n.* Exposure; exposition.

ex-POSE (eks-pōz'), *v. t.*; *-posed*, *-posing*. [OF. F. *exposer*, < *ex* (-< L. *ex*-), out, + *poser*, put (see *pose*), but associated with derivatives of L. *exponere*: see *expound*.] To put out or expel; put out into an unsheltered or open place, as a child abandoned to the mercy of chance; uncover or bare to the air, cold, etc., as the neck or chest; lay open to danger, attack, harm, etc. (as, to *expose* one's self in battle); often, to lay open to something specified (as, to *expose* one's self to danger, contagion, attack, ridicule, or misunderstanding); subject, as to the action of something (as, to *expose* a sensitized photographic plate to the action of the actinic rays of light); also, to present to view, exhibit, or display (as, "the beggar who *exposes* his sores": Steele, in "Spectator," 280); show or offer publicly for sale, as goods; make known, disclose, or reveal, as intentions, secrets, etc.; unmask (crime, fraud, an impostor, etc.); hold up to public reprehension or ridicule (fault, folly, a fool, etc.).—**ex-po-sé** (eks-pō-zā'), *n.* [F., orig. pp. of *exposer*.] A statement or recital, as of facts; an exposition; also, an exposure, as of something discreditable.—**ex-posed'**, *p. a.* Left or being without shelter or protection; also, laid open to view; unconcealed.—**ex-pos'ed-ness** (-pōz-ed-nes), *n.*—**ex-pos'er**, *n.*

ex-po-si-tion (eks-pō-zish'on), *n.* [OF. F. *exposition*, < L. *expositio(n)*], < *exponere*, put out, expose, set forth, explain: see *expound*.] The act of putting out or abandoning in an unsheltered place (as, the *exposition* of children); also, the act of presenting to view; display; a public exhibition; also, the act of expounding, setting forth, or explaining; a detailed statement or explanation; an explanatory treatise; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exhibition of the eucharist, or consecrated bread, in a monstrance, for the adoration of the faithful.—**ex-pos'i-tive** (-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Expository.—**ex-pos'i-tor**, *n.* [LL.] One who expounds, or gives an exposition: as, "a period when the national mind . . . would seek in him a powerful *expositor* of its convictions" (Disraeli's "Coningsby," ii. 4).—**ex-**

pos'i-to-ry (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to expound, set forth, or explain; explanatory.—**ex-pos'i-tress**, *n.* A female expositor.

ex post fac-to (eks pōst fak'tō). [For LL. *ex postfacto*, 'from what is done afterward.'] From or by subsequent action; subsequently; retrospectively: a phrase often used adjectively (as, an *ex post facto* law, one made after an offense but operative with respect to it).

ex-pos-tu-late (eks-pōs'tū-lāt), *v.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, demand urgently, complain, expostulate, < *ex*-, out, + *postulare*, demand, E. *postulate*.] **I. t. r.** To ask for or demand; also, to complain of; remonstrate about; also, to argue or debate. **II. intr.** To reason earnestly with a person against something he intends to do or has done; remonstrate.—**ex-pos'tu-lat-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**ex-pos-tu-la'tion** (-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *expostulatio(n)*.] The act of expostulating; remonstrance; an earnest and kindly protest; an expostulatory remark or address.—**ex-pos'tu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Expostulating; expostulatory.—**ex-pos'tu-la-tor** (-lā-tor), *n.*—**ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Expostulating; conveying expostulation.

ex-po-sure (eks-pō'zhūr), *n.* The act of exposing, or the state of being exposed; a putting out without shelter or protection, as of an abandoned child; a laying open or subjecting to the action or influence of something (as, *exposure* to the weather, to danger, or to ridicule; the *exposure* of a sensitized photographic plate to the action of the actinic rays of light); presentation to view, esp. in an open or public manner; disclosure, as of something private or secret; unmasking, as of crime, fraud, an impostor, etc.; also, something exposed, as to view; an exposed surface; also, situation with regard to access of sunlight or wind (as, a southern *exposure*); aspect.

ex-pound (eks-pound'), *v. t.* [OF. *espondre*, < L. *exponere* (pp. *expositus*), put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*-, out, + *ponere*, place, put.] To set forth or state in detail, as theories, principles, etc.; hence, to explain; interpret; also, to expose to view† (as, "First he *expounded* both his pockets, And found a watch, with rings and lockets": Butler's "Hudibras," ii. 3).—**ex-pound'er**, *n.*

ex-press (eks-pres'), *v. t.* [L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, form by pressure, represent, indicate, express, < *ex*-, out, + *premere*, press.] To press or squeeze out (as, to *express* the juice of grapes); extort or elicit as by pressure; press out the contents of (fruit, etc.); exude or emit (a liquid, odor, etc.) as if under pressure; also, to make (an image, picture, etc.) or represent (a person or other subject) by sculpture, painting, or the like (obs. or archaic); represent by a symbol, character, figure, or formula, or as a symbol or the like does; show, manifest, or reveal (as, to *express* feeling in one's countenance or tone; to *express* one's personality or one's self in one's work); set forth (thoughts, meaning, facts, etc.) in words; couch (*well, ill*, etc.) in words; set forth the thoughts, meaning, etc., of (one's self) in words; denote, signify, or import, as words do; sometimes, to set forth or state explicitly (opposed to *imply*); specify† (as, "these men which are *expressed* by their names": Num. i. 17); also, to send by express.—**ex-press'**, [OF. *expres* (F. *exprès*), < L. *expressus*, pp.] **I. a.** Fully or exactly formed or represented, as an image or likeness; also, clearly indicated, or distinctly stated or expressed (rather than implied); definite; explicit; plain; also, designed or intended for special use, service, etc.; special, or specially direct or fast, as a messenger or a railroad-train. **II. n.** A messenger or a message specially sent; hence, a system or company for the transmission of parcels, money, etc.; also, an express-train; also, an express-rifle.

—**ex-press'**, *adv.* Specially; for a particular purpose; also, post-haste, or with speed (as, "He started off *express* for Pierre's Hole": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," vi.); now, esp., by express.—**ex-pres'sage** (-pres'āj), *n.* The business of transmitting parcels, money, etc., by express; also, the charge for such transmission.—**ex-press'er**, *n.*—**ex-press'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

ex-pres-sion (eks-pres'hon), *n.* [L. *expressio(n)*.] The act of expressing or pressing out (as, the *expression* of juices or oils from plants); also, the act of expressing or representing, as by symbols; a symbol or a combination of symbols serving to express something, as an algebraic quantity;

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

also, the act of showing, manifesting, or revealing; esp., indication of feeling, spirit, character, etc., as in the countenance or voice, or in artistic or musical execution; a look or intonation as expressing feeling, etc. (as, a sad, weary, or triumphant *expression*); quality or power of expressing feeling, etc. (as, a face that lacks *expression*); also, the act of expressing or setting forth in words (as, the *expression* of ideas, opinions, wishes, facts, etc.); the manner or form in which a thing is expressed or couched in words (as, "*Expression* is the dress of thought, and still appears more decent, as more suitable": Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 318); wording, phrasing, diction, or phraseology; a particular word, phrase, or form of words, used to express something (as, colloquial, archaic, or pedantic *expressions*); power of expressing in words (as, joy beyond *expression*; ideas that baffle *expression*). — **ex-pres'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to expression. — **ex-pres'sion-ism**, *n.* [= *G. expressionismus*.] The tendencies, doctrines, and methods of certain painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, writers, etc., of Continental Europe, attracting general attention first shortly after the close of the World War, and bound together by the common desire for expression untrammelled by traditions, and holding that art should represent the artist's subjective and emotional reaction to natural objects, etc. — **ex-pres'sion-ist**, *n.* — **ex-pres'sion-is'tic**, *a.* — **ex-pres'sion-less**, *a.* Destitute of expression, as the face or voice. — **ex-pres'sion-less-ness**, *n.*

ex-press-ive (eks-pres'iv), *a.* [*F. expressif*.] Serving to express; indicative (*of*); full of expression, as the face or voice; pertaining to or concerned with expression. — **ex-press-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-press-ive-ness**, *n.*

ex-press-less (eks-pres'les), *a.* Inexpressible. [*Archaic*.] **ex-press-ly** (eks-pres'li), *adv.* In an express manner; explicitly; plainly; also, for the express purpose; specially.

ex-press-man (eks-pres'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One engaged in the express business; a man in charge of an express-wagon.

ex-press-ness (eks-pres'nes), *n.* The quality of being express; definiteness; explicitness.

ex-press-ri-fle (eks-pres'ri'fl), *n.* A sporting-rifle taking a large charge of powder and a light bullet: adapted for killing large game at short range.

ex-press-train (eks-pres'trān), *n.* A railroad-train which travels at a high speed and makes few or no stops between terminal stations.

ex-press-wag-on (eks-pres'wag'on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express.

ex-pro-pri-ate (eks-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*ML. expropriatus*, pp. of *expropriare*, < *L. ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *proprius*, one's own, *E. proper*.] To take out of the owner's possession; esp., to take for public use by the right of eminent domain; also, to dispossess (a person) of ownership. — **ex-pro-pri-a'tion** (ā'shən), *n.* — **ex-pro-pri-a-tor**, *n.*

ex-pulse (eks-puls'), *v. t.*; *-pulsed*, *-pulsing*. [*L. expulsum*, pp. of *expellere*: see *expel*.] To drive out; expel: as, "For ever should they be *expulsed* from France" (Shakespeare's "1 Henry VI.," iii. 3. 25). [*Obs. or archaic*.] — **ex-pul-sion** (-pul'shən), *n.* [*L. expulsio(n)*.] The act of driving out or expelling; the state of being expelled. — **ex-pul-sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending or serving to expel; effecting expulsion: as, "a passion so potent . . . so *expulsive* of other loves" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xix.).

ex-punc-tion (eks-pungk'shən), *n.* [*LL. expunctio(n)*.] The act of expunging; an erasure.

ex-punge (eks-punj'), *v. t.*; *-punged*, *-punging*. [*L. expungere* (pp. *expunctus*), prick out, strike out, < *ex-*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce.] To strike or blot out; erase; obliterate; hence, to efface; wipe out or destroy. — **ex-pung-e'ment**, *n.* — **ex-pun-ger** (-pun'jēr), *n.*

ex-pur-gate (eks'pēr-gāt or eks-pēr'-), *v. t.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [*L. expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare*, < *ex-*, out, + *pur-gare*, *E. purge*.] To purge or cleanse; esp., to amend (a book, etc.) by removing offensive or objectionable matter. — **ex-pur-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [*L. expurgatio(n)*.] The act of expurgating; esp., the elimination of offensive or objectionable matter from a book, etc. — **ex-pur-ga-tor**, *n.* One who expurgates (esp. books, etc.). — **ex-pur-ga-to-ri-al** (-gā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to an expurgator or to expur-

gation. — **ex-pur'ga-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to expurgate; of or pertaining to expurgation: as, the *Expurgatory Index* (see *index*).

ex-qui-site (eks'kwi-zit). [*L. exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, seek out, < *ex-*, out, + *quærere*, seek.] **I. a.** Carefully sought out, chosen, ascertained, devised, etc.† (as, "I have no *exquisite* reason for 't, but I have reason good enough": Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," ii. 3. 157); of exceptionally choice quality, as food, wines, laces, fabrics, etc.; of rare excellence of production or execution, as works of art, workmanship, or the artist or worker; of peculiar refinement or elegance, as taste, manners, etc., or persons; of peculiar beauty or charm, or rare and appealing excellence, as a face, a flower, coloring, music, poetry, a conception, etc.; in general, extraordinarily fine or admirable, or consummate, as skill, nicety, care, gentleness, purity, etc.; sometimes, with words of ill meaning, extraordinary, extreme, utter, or complete, as ignorance, malice, torture, or (formerly) a villain or traitor; also, intense, acute, or keen, as pleasure, pain, etc.; keenly or delicately sensitive or responsive to impressions (as, an *exquisite* ear for music; the *exquisite* sensibility of the eye to light). **II. n.** A person, esp. a man, who is overnice in dress, etc.; a dandy; a coxcomb. — **ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ex'qui-site-ness**, *n.*

ex-san-gui-nate (ek-sang'gwi-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [*L. exsanguinatus*, rendered bloodless, < *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood.] To render bloodless. — **ex-san-gui-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*

ex-san-guine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [*L. ex-priv.* + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*): see *exsanguinate*.] Bloodless; deficient in blood; anemic. — **ex-san-guin'i-ty** (-gwin'i-ti), *n.*

ex-scind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [*L. exscindere*, < *ex-*, out, + *scindere*, cut.] To cut out or off.

ex-sect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [*L. exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare*, < *ex-*, out, + *secare*, cut.] To cut out. — **ex-sec-tion** (ek-sek'shən), *n.*

ex-sert (ek-sért'), *v. t.* [*L. exsertus*, pp. of *exserere*, put forth: see *exert*.] To thrust out. — **ex-sert'ed**, *p. a.* Projecting beyond the surrounding parts, as a stamen or a sting. — **ex-ser-tile** (ek-sér'til), *a.* Capable of being exerted or protruded. — **ex-ser'tion** (-shən), *n.* The act of exerting, or the state of being exerted; protrusion.

ex-sic-cant (ek-sik'ant), *I. a.* Exsiccating; having the power of drying up, as a medicine. **II. n.** An exsiccant medicine or agent.

ex-sic-cate (ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [*L. exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, < *ex-*, out, utterly, + *sicare*, make dry: cf. *desiccate*.] To dry completely; remove all the moisture from, as a substance; dry up, as moisture. — **ex-sic-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* Drying; dryness. — **ex'sic-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to dry. — **ex'sic-ca-tor** (-kā-tōr), *n.* A drying apparatus.

ex-stip-u-late (eks-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [See *ex-* and *stipulate*.] In *bot.*, without stipules.

ex-suc-cous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [*L. exsuccus*, < *ex-priv.* (see *ex-*) + *succus*, *sucus*, juice.] Without juice or sap; dry.

ex-suf-flate (ek-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; *-flated*, *-flating*. [*LL. exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, < *L. ex*, out of, + *sufflare*, blow up, blow: see *sufflate*.] To blow out or away; *eccles.*, to drive off (an evil spirit) by blowing. — **ex-suf-fla-tion** (ek-suf'lā'shən), *n.*

ex-suf-fli-cate† (ek-suf'li-kāt), *a.* [Cf. *exsufflate*.] Inflated or exaggerated; windy. See Shakespeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 182.

ex-tant (eks'tant or eks-tant'), *a.* [*L. extans* (*extant-*), for *extans*, ppr. of *extare*, stand out, appear, exist, < *ex-*, out, + *stare*, stand.] Standing out or protruding (*archaic*); also, prominent, conspicuous, or manifest (*archaic*); also, in existence (as, "His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant*": Macaulay's "Essays," Machiavelli); still existing; not destroyed or lost.

ex-tem-po-ral (eks-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [*L. extemporalis*, < *ex tempore*: see *extempore*.] Extemporaneous; extempore. [*Obs. or archaic*.]

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (eks-tem-pō-rā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. extemporaneus*, < *ex tempore*: see *extempore*.] Made, uttered, or performed extempore; impromptu; offhand; unprepared; of a person, speaking or performing extempore; also,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

made for the occasion, as a shelter; extemporized; of medicines, made up or prepared at the time of dispensing. — **ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ness**, *n.* **ex-tem-po-ra-ry** (eks-tem'pō-rā-rī), *a.* [L. *ex tempore*: see *extempore*.] Extemporaneous; extempore. — **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem-po-re (eks-tem'pō-rē), [L. *ex tempore*, 'out of the time.'] **I.** *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without premeditation or preparation; offhand; sometimes, of public speaking, without notes; of musical performance, by improvisation. **II.** *a.* Made, composed, uttered, or performed extempore; speaking or performing extempore; also, made for the occasion; extemporized; also, occasional or casual†; sudden†.

ex-tem-po-rize (eks-tem'pō-rīz), *v.*; -rized, -rizing. [From *extempore*.] **I.** *intr.* To speak extempore; sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as one proceeds; improvise. **II.** *tr.* To compose offhand; improvise; also, to make or devise for the occasion (as, "The Innocent, with the aid of pine-boughs, *extemporized* a thatch for the roofless cabin": Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat"); get up offhand. — **ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'shən), *n.* — **ex-tem-po-riz-er** (-rī-zēr), *n.*

ex-tend (eks-tend'), *v.* [L. *extendere* (pp. *extensus*, also *extensus*), stretch out, extend, < *ex-*, out, + *tendere*, stretch, E. *tend*.] **I.** *tr.* To stretch out; draw out to the full length; strain; hence, to exert (one's self); also, to place at full length, esp. horizontally, as the body, limbs, etc.; straighten out; also, to write out or transcribe at full length, as shorthand notes, etc.; also, to stretch, draw, or arrange in a given direction, or so as to reach a particular point, as a cord or a line of troops; also, to increase the length or duration of; lengthen; prolong; hence, to carry forward in development; also, to stretch out in various or all directions; expand; spread out in area; widen (boundaries); enlarge the scope of, or make more comprehensive, as operations or influence, or the meaning of a word; increase in quantity by dilution or adulteration, as liquors; also, to stretch forth or hold out, as the arm or hand; also, to hold forth as an offer or grant; offer; grant; give; in *law*, to assess or value; also, to make a seizure or levy upon, as land, by a writ of extent. **II.** *intr.* To be or become extended; stretch out; be continued in length or duration, or in various or all directions; reach, as to a particular point; increase in length, area, scope, etc. (as, his influence is gradually *extending*). — **ex-tend'ed**, *p. a.* Stretched out; continued or prolonged; spread out; widespread or extensive; having extension or spatial magnitude; also, outstretched; in *law*, valued or assessed; also, levied upon. — **extended type**, a kind of type much wider than is usual for its height. See *type*. — **ex-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tend'er**, *n.* — **ex-tend'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being extended; extensible.

ex-tense (eks-tens'), *a.* [L. *extensus*, pp.: see *extend*.] Extended; extensive. [Obs. or archaic.]

ex-ten-si-ble (eks-ten'si-blī), *a.* [F. *extensible*.] Capable of being extended; susceptible of being drawn out to greater length or breadth; extensible. — **ex-ten-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

ex-ten-sile (eks-ten'sil), *a.* Capable of being extended, stretched out, or protruded.

ex-ten-sim-e-ter (eks-ten-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *extensometer*.

ex-ten-sion (eks-ten'shən), *n.* [LL. *extensio(n)*, L. *extensio(n)*.] The act of extending, or the state of being extended; a stretching or straining; a straightening out, or placing at full length; an extending in a particular direction or to a particular point; lengthening or prolongation; expansion or enlargement; enlargement in scope or operation; a stretching or putting forth, as of the arm or hand; also, range of extending; degree of extensiveness; extent; also, something extended; an extended object or space; also, that by which something is extended; a prolongation; an added portion or period; in *physiol.*, the straightening of a part; the action of an extensor muscle; in *physics*, etc., that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space; spatial magnitude; in *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; in *logic*, the range of a term or concept as indicated

by the number of objects which it denotes or includes (cf. *intension*). — **ex-ten'sion-al**, *a.* — **ex-ten'sion-spring**, *n.* A spiral spring designed to resist a pull or strain in line with its length.  — **ex-ten'sion-ta'ble**, *n.* A table the frame of which can be drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top.

Extension-spring.

ex-ten-si-ty (eks-ten'si-tī), *n.* [L. *extensus*, pp.: see *extend*, and cf. *extense*.] The quality of having extension; in *psychol.*, that element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed.

ex-ten-sive (eks-ten'siv), *a.* [LL. *extensivus*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by extension; also, of great extent; wide; broad; great; comprehensive; also, noting or pertaining to a system involving operations of wide extent carried on by less laborious or less expensive methods not calculated to result in any high degree of effectiveness, as in the cultivation of large areas of land (as where land is cheap) with a minimum of labor and expense (opposed to *intensive*). — **ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-ten-som-e-ter (eks-ten-som'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *extensus*, pp.: see *extend* and *-meter*.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion, contraction, or deformation.

ex-ten-sor (eks-ten'sor), *n.* [LL., one who extends or stretches.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten a part of the body.

ex-tent (eks-ten't), *n.* [OF. *estente*, < *estendre*, < L. *extendere*: see *extend*.] The space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, or size; amount; range or scope; also, something extended; an extended space; a particular length, area, or volume; something having extension; also, the act of extending†; an extending, offering, or showing, as of justice or kindness† (see Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iv. 4. 3; Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 390; also, in Great Britain, assessment or valuation, as of land; also, a writ to recover debts of record due to the crown, under which land, etc., may be seized; a seizure made under such a writ; in the U. S., a writ, or a levy, by which a creditor has his debtor's lands valued and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years; hence, an attack† or assault† (as, "This uncivil and unjust *extent* Against thy peace": Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iv. 1. 57); in *logic*, extension.

ex-ten-u-ate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare*, < *ex-*, out, + *tenuare*, make thin: cf. *attenuate*.] To make thin, lean, or emaciated (archaic); reduce the consistence or density of (archaic); lessen in degree or intensity†; also, to lessen in honor† (as, "Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works: Who can *extenuate* thee?" Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 645); underestimate, underrate, or make light of; now, esp., to represent (fault, offense, etc.) as less serious (as, "Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*, Nor set down aught in malice": Shakspeare's "Othello," v. 2. 342); also, to serve to make (fault, offense, etc.) seem less serious, as a mitigating circumstance does. — **ex-ten-u-at-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *extenuatio(n)*.] The act of extenuating, or the state of being extenuated; also, that which extenuates; a partial excuse. — **ex-ten'u-a-tor**, *n.* — **ex-ten'u-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to extenuate; characterized by extenuation.

ex-te-ri-or (eks-tē'ri-ōr), [L., compar. of *exter*, *exterus*, outer, outward, compar. adj. < *ex*, out of.] **I.** *a.* Outer (as, the *exterior* side or surface of a thing); being on the outer side (as, the *exterior* decorations of a church); being outside of something (sometimes with *to*: as, points *exterior* to a curve). **II.** *n.* The outer surface or part; the outside; *pl.*, externals. — **ex-te-ri-or-i-ty** (-ō-rī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). The state or fact of being exterior; also, something exterior; an outward circumstance. — **ex-te'ri-or-ize** (-ō-rī-zē), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make exterior; externalize (a conception). — **ex-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ter-mi-nate (eks-tēr'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *exterminare*, < *ex*, out of, + *terminus*, boundary.] To drive out† or expel†; also, to get rid of by destroying; destroy totally; extirpate. — **ex-ter-mi-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [LL. *exterminatio(n)*.] The act

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent, ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of exterminating; total destruction; extirpation.—**ex-ter'-mi-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), **ex-ter'-mi-na-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.—**ex-ter'-mi-na-tor** (-nā-tor), *n.*

ex-tern (eks-tēr'n'). [F. *externe*, < L. *externus*, < *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] **I. a.** Outside; outward; external. [Now chiefly poetic.] **II. n.** Outward form or appearance; also (also pron. eks'tēr'n), an outsider; a person connected with an institution but not residing in it, as a pupil in a boarding-school, a member of the medical staff of a hospital, etc.

ex-ter-nal (eks-tēr'nāl). [L. *externus*: see *extern*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the outside or outer part; outer; to be applied to the outside of the body, as a remedy; also, pertaining to the outward or visible appearance or show (as, *external* acts of worship); also, situated or being outside of something; acting or coming from without; pertaining to or concerned with what is without or foreign (as, *external* commerce; the *external* relations of a country); in *metaph.*, belonging or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena, considered as outside the perceiving mind. **II. n.** The outside; also, that which is external; *pl.*, external or outward features, circumstances, etc. (as, the *externals* of religion).—**ex-ter'-nal-ism**, *n.* Attention or devotion to externals; undue regard to externals, esp. in religion; also, phenomenalism.—**ex-ter'-nal-ist**, *n.*—**ex-ter-nal-i-ty** (-nāl'-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being external; also, undue regard to externals; also, something external; an outward feature or circumstance.—**ex-ter'-nal-ize** (-nāl-iz), *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. To make external; embody in an outward form.—**ex-ter'-nal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'-shən), *n.*—**ex-ter'-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ter-ne (eks-tēr'n' or eks'tēr'n), *n.* [F.: see *extern*.] An *extern*, as of a hospital.

ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al (eks'ter-i-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [See *ex*.] Beyond territorial limits or jurisdiction, as persons resident in a country but not subject to its laws; pertaining to such persons.—**ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty** (-al'-i-ti), *n.* Extraterritorial status.—**ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tinct (eks-tingkt'), *a.* [L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguere*: see *extinguish*.] Extinguished; quenched; having ceased eruption, as a volcano; hence, having come to an end; without a living representative, as a race, family, or species (as, "My father was dead, and my mother and all the family *extinct*": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 19); obsolete, as an institution or office; having no qualified heritor or claimant, as a title.

ex-tinc-tion (eks-tingkt'shən), *n.* [L. *extinctio*(*n*), < *extinguere*: see *extinguish*.] The act of extinguishing, or the fact of being extinguished; a putting out or quenching; suppression; abolition; annihilation; also, a becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct.—**ex-tinc-tive**, *a.* Tending or serving to extinguish.

ex-tine (eks'tin or -tin), *n.* [L. *extimus*, outermost, superl. of *exter*: see *exterior*.] In *bot.*, the outer coat of a pollen-grain.

ex-tin-guish (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [L. *extinguere* (pp. *extinctus*), for *extinguere*, < *ex*-, out, + *stinguere*, quench, orig. prick: see *stick*², and cf. *distinguish*, *instinct*.] To put out (a fire, light, etc.); put out the flame of (something burning or lighted); hence, to quench (hopes, passions, etc.); obscure or eclipse, as by superior brilliancy (as, "natural graces that *extinguish* art": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," v. 3. 192); also, to put an end to, or wipe out of existence; suppress; abolish; annihilate; bring to an end, as a race, family, etc.; render void, as a right or claim; discharge (a debt), as by payment.—**ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.—**ex-tin'guish-er**, *n.* One who or that which extinguishes; a conical cap for putting over a lighted candle, etc., to extinguish it; any of various portable apparatuses for extinguishing fire (as, a chemical *extinguisher*).—**ex-tin'guish-ment**, *n.*

ex-tirp (eks-tērp'), *v. t.* Same as *extirpate*.

ex-tir-pate (eks'ter-pāt or eks-tēr'-), *v. t.*; -*pated*, -*pating*. [L. *extirpatus*, pp. of *extirpare*, for *extirpare*, < *ex*-, out, + *stirps*, stock, root.] To pull up by the roots; root up; hence, to remove utterly; destroy totally; exterminate;

do away with.—**ex-tir-pa'tion** (-pā'shən), *n.*—**ex'tir-pa-tor**, *n.*

ex-tol (eks-tol' or -tōl'), *v. t.*; -*tolled*, -*tolling*. [L. *extollere*, lift out or up, raise, exalt, praise, < *ex*-, out, + *tollere*, lift, raise.] To lift up; also, to exalt in rank, honor, etc.; also, to praise highly; laud; eulogize.—**ex-tol'ler**, *n.*—**ex-tol'ment**, *n.*

ex-tort (eks-tōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere*, twist or wrest out, < *ex*-, out, + *torquere*, twist.] To wrest or wring (something) from a person by violence, intimidation, or abuse of authority; obtain (money, information, etc.) by force, torture, threat, or the like; in *law*, to take illegally under color of office.—**ex-tort'er**, *n.*—**ex-tort'-tion** (-tōrt'shən), *n.* [ML. *extortio*(*n*), LL. *extorsio*(*n*)-.] The act of extorting, or the fact of being extorted; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price or interest; also, something extorted; in *law*, the crime of obtaining money or other thing of value under color of office, when none is due or not so much is due, or before it is due.—**ex-tort'-tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Characterized by or given to extortion.—**ex-tort'-tion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Characterized by extortion, as persons; exorbitant, as demands for money; grossly excessive, as prices.—**ex-tort'-tion-er**, *n.* One who practises extortion.—**ex-tort'-tive**, *a.* Tending to extort; extortory.

ex-tra (eks'trā). [Prob. orig. short for *extraordinary*: cf. L. *extra* (see *extra*)-.] **I. a.** Beyond or more than what is usual, expected, or necessary; additional; also, larger or better than what is usual. **II. n.** Something extra or additional; specif., an edition of a newspaper other than the regular edition or editions; also, something of superior quality; in *cricket*, a score or run not made from the bat, as a bye or a wide.—**ex'tra**, *adv.* In excess of the usual or specified amount (as, "I wouldn't care if I did go a little *extra* for it": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xiv.); also, beyond the ordinary degree; unusually; uncommonly.

extra-. [L. *extra*, repr. *extra*, *adv.* and *prep.*, outside (of), without, < *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'outside,' 'beyond,' 'besides,' freely used as an English formative, as in *extrajudicial*, *extraparochial*, *extraterritorial*, and many other words mostly self-explanatory, as *extra-atmospheric*, *extra-European*, etc. Cf. *intra-*.—**ex-tra-ca-non-i-cal** (eks'trā-kā-non'-i-kāl), *a.* Not included in the canon of Scripture.—**ex-tra-cel'-lu-lar** (-sel'ū-lār), *a.* Outside of a cell or cells.—**ex-tra-cra-ni-al** (-krā-ni-āl), *a.* Outside of the cranium or skull.

ex-tract (eks-trakt'), *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, < *ex*, out of, + *trahere*, draw.] To draw or take (a thing) out of something containing it or of which it forms a part; take or copy out (matter from a book, etc.); sometimes, to make excerpts from (the book, etc.); draw forth or get out by force (as, to *extract* a tooth); extort (money, information, etc.); separate or obtain (a juice, ingredient, principle, etc.) from a thing or substance by pressure, distillation, treatment with solvents, or the like; derive or obtain (pleasure, comfort, etc.) from a particular source; deduce (a doctrine, principle, etc.); in *math.*, to determine (the root of a quantity).—**ex'tract**, *n.* [NL. *extractum*, prop. neut. of L. *extractus*, pp.] Something extracted; esp., a passage taken from a book, etc.; an excerpt; a quotation; also, a solid or viscid substance extracted from a drug, plant, or the like; also, a solution or preparation containing the active principles of a drug, plant-juice, or the like.—**ex-tract'a-ble**, *a.* That may be extracted.—**ex-trac'tion** (-trak'shən), *n.* [ML. *extractio*(*n*)-.] The act of extracting, or the state of being extracted; also, something extracted; an extract; also, descent or lineage.—**ex-trac'tive**. **I. a.** Tending or serving to extract; also, that may be extracted. **II. n.** Something extracted; specif., a substance present in plants which forms into a brown insoluble mass during the process of extraction.—**ex-trac'tor**, *n.*

ex-tra-dit-a-ble (eks-tra-dit'ā-bl), *a.* Subject to extradition (as, an *extraditable* person); also, making subject to extradition (as, an *extraditable* offense).

ex-tra-dite (eks'tra-dit), *v. t.*; -*dited*, -*diting*. [Back-formation from *extradition*.] To give up (a fugitive or prisoner) to another nation or authority; also, to obtain the extradition of.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, clect, anōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ex-tra-di-tion (eks-trā-dish'ŋn), *n.* [F., < L. *ex*, out of, from, + *traditio*(*n*), a giving over: see *tradition*.] The surrender of a fugitive or prisoner by one nation or authority to another.

ex-tra-dos (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [F., < L. *extra*, outside of, + *F. dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back.] In *arch.*, the exterior curve or surface of an arch or vault. Cf. *intrados*.

ex-tra-haz-ard-ous (eks-trā-haz'ār-dus), *a.* [See *extra*, *adv.*] Involving more than ordinary hazard, risk, or peril: as, an *extrahazardous* occupation.

ex-tra-il-lus-trate (eks-trā-il'us-trāt), *v. t.*; -trated, -trating. To add extra illustrations to (a book) after it is printed or published, by pasting or binding them in.—**ex'-tra-il-lus-tra'tion** (-trā'shŋn), *n.*

ex-tra-ju-di-cial (eks'trā-jō-dish'āl), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Outside of judicial proceedings; beyond the action or authority of a court.—**ex'-tra-ju-di'-cial-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tra-lat-er-al (eks-trā-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Situated or extending beyond the sides; specif., noting the right of a mine-owner to a portion of his lode or vein extending beyond the side-lines of his claim but lying between vertical cross-planes through the end-lines.

ex-tra-mun-dane (eks-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [LL. *extramundanus*, < L. *extra*, outside of, + *mundus*, world.] Beyond our world or the material universe, or pertaining to a region so situated.

ex-tra-mu-ral (eks-trā-mū'rāl), *a.* [L. *extra*, outside of, + *murus*, wall.] Outside the walls or boundaries, as of a city or town or a university.

ex-tra-ne-ous (eks-trā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, that is without, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*-.] Introduced or coming from without; not belonging or proper to a thing (often with *to*); external; foreign; alien.—**ex'-tra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ex'-tra-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-tra-of-fi-cial (eks'trā-ŋ-fish'āl), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Outside of the ordinary duties, rights, etc., of an office.

ex-tra-or-di-na-ry (eks-trōr'di-nā-ri or eks-trā-ŋr'), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*, < *extra*, outside of, + *ordo* (*ordin*-), order.] Beyond what is ordinary; out of the regular or established order (as, *extraordinary* powers, measures, or expenses; *extraordinary* courses of study); exceptional in character or kind (as, an *extraordinary* fact, feat, sight, book, or man; *extraordinary* weather); unusual, uncommon, notable, or remarkable; exceptional in amount, extent, degree, etc. (as, *extraordinary* value, weight, speed, or fineness; an *extraordinary* attendance at a lecture); of officials, etc., outside of, additional to, or ranking below the ordinary or regular class (as, an envoy *extraordinary*, see below; a physician *extraordinary* to a king, cf. *in ordinary*, under *ordinary*, *n.*; an *extraordinary* professor in a German university, ranking below an ordinary one); special; additional.—**envoy extraordinary**, formerly, a diplomatic agent sent on some special mission; now, a diplomatic agent of the second class, ranking below an ambassador (see *envoy*²).—**ex'-tra-or'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**ex'-tra-or'di-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-tra-pa-ro-chi-al (eks'trā-pā-rō'ki-āl), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Outside of the parish, or any parish.

ex-tra-pro-fes-sion-al (eks'trā-prō-fesh'ŋn-āl), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Outside of the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

ex-tra-red (eks'trā-red'), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Same as *infra-red*.

ex-tra-sys-to-le (eks-trā-sis'tō-lē), *n.* [See *extra*-.] In *pathol.*, a contraction of the heart other than the normal systole.—**ex'-tra-sys-tol'ic** (-tol'ik), *a.*

ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al (eks'trā-ter-i-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [See *extra*-.] Extraterritorial.—**ex'-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*—**ex'-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trav-a-gance (eks-trav'ā-gāns), *n.* The quality or fact of being extravagant; unrestrained or fantastic excess, as of actions, opinions, etc.; an extravagant action, notion, etc.; also, excessive expenditure or outlay; wastefulness; prodigality; an instance of this. Also **ex-trav'a-gan-cy**.

ex-trav-a-gant (eks-trav'ā-gānt), *a.* [OF. *F. extravagant*, < ML. *extravagans* (-ant-), ppr. of *extravagari*: see *extravagate*.] Wandering beyond bounds† (as, "The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies To his confine": Shakspeare's "Ham-

let," i. 1. 154); spreading or projecting irregularly in various directions, as roots or branches†; divergent†, different†, or irrelevant†; strange† or unusual†; now, exceeding the bounds of reason, as actions, demands, opinions, passions, etc., or, esp. formerly, persons; unrestrained by reason; unbridled; fantastically excessive; wild; esp., of persons, etc., exceeding prudence or necessity in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; of expense, price, etc., exorbitant.—**ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-trav'a-gant-ness**, *n.*

ex-trav-a-gan-za (eks-trav'ā-gan'zā), *n.* [It. *estravaganza*, now *stravaganza*, extravagance.] An extravagant or fantastic composition, as in music, the drama, etc.

ex-trav-a-gate (eks-trav'ā-gāt), *v. i.*; -gated, -gating. [ML. *extravagatus*, pp. of *extravagari*, wander beyond, < L. *extra*, outside of, + *vagari*, wander: cf. *divagate* and *stray*.] To wander beyond bounds; stray; roam at will; hence, to go beyond the bounds of propriety or reason.

ex-trav-a-sate (eks-trav'ā-sāt), *v.*; -sated, -sating. [L. *extra*, outside of, + *vas*, vessel.] In *pathol.*: **I. tr.** To force out from the proper vessels, as blood, esp. so as to diffuse through the surrounding parts. **II. intr.** To be extravasated, as blood; escape from the proper vessels.—**ex-trav-a-sa'tion** (-sā'shŋn), *n.* In *pathol.*, the act of extravasating; also, the matter extravasated.

ex-tra-ver-sion (eks-trā-vēr'shŋn), etc. Same as *extroversion*, etc.

ex-treme (eks-trēm'). [OF. *extreme* (F. *extrême*), < L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] **I. a.**; compar. *extremer*, superl. *extremest*. Outermost; farthest from the center or middle; endmost; hence, farthest, utmost, or very far in any direction (as, "From th' *extremest* point Of elevation down into th' abyss": Cowper's "Task," ii. 92); also, last or final (now chiefly in 'extreme unction': see under *unction*); also, utmost or exceedingly great in degree (as, *extreme* joy; *extreme* peril); also, of a character or kind farthest removed from the ordinary or average (as, an *extreme* case; *extreme* measures); going to the utmost lengths, or exceeding the bounds of moderation (as, *extreme* fashions; *extreme* opinions); of persons, going to the utmost or very great lengths in action, habit, opinion, etc. (as, "Be not as *extreme* in submission As in offence," Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" iv. 4. 11; "In conversation frivolous, in dress *Extreme*," Cowper's "Task," ii. 380; an *extreme* socialist). **II. n.** The utmost point, or extremity, of something (obs. or rare); the utmost or highest degree, or a very high degree (as, showy in the *extreme*, or to an *extreme*); the furthest or utmost length, or an excessive length, beyond the ordinary or average (as, in the *extreme* of fashion; to go to *extremes* in dress); also, one of two things as remote or different from each other as possible (as, "twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief": Shakspeare's "King Lear," v. 3. 198); in *math.*, the first or the last term, as of a proportion or series.—**ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* In an extreme degree; exceedingly.—**ex-treme'ness**, *n.*—**ex-trem'ism** (-trēm'izm), *n.* Tendency or disposition to go to extremes.—**ex-trem'ist**. **I. n.** One who goes to extremes; a supporter of extreme doctrines or practices. **II. a.** Belonging or pertaining to extremists; radical.—**ex-trem'i-ty** (-trēm'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *extremité* (F. *extrémité*), < L. *extremitas*, < *extremus*.] The extreme or terminal point, limit, or part of something; specif., a limb of the body, or the end part of a limb, as a hand or foot (chiefly in *pl.*); also, a person's last moments (chiefly in *pl.*); also, the utmost or an extreme degree (as, the *extremity* of joy; clear to an *extremity*; "They endured the last *extremities* of thirst and hunger," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xxiv.); a condition, or, in *pl.*, circumstances, of extreme need, distress, etc. (as, "Florence was reduced to the last *extremity*": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xxx.); an extreme measure (chiefly in *pl.*: as, to be forced to proceed to *extremities*); also, extreme character, as of views.

ex-tri-ca-ble (eks'tri-kā-bl), *a.* That may be extricated.

ex-tri-cate (eks'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, < *ex*, out of, + *trix*, trifles, hindrances, perplexities.] To disengage from anything that entangles; set free, as a person from an embarrassing situation, difficulties, etc.; liberate (gas, etc.) from a state of

combination, as during a chemical process; also, to unravel (something tangled, literally or figuratively: now rare).—**ex-tri-ca'tion** (kă'shən), *n.*

ex-trin-sic (eks-trin'sik), *a.* [F. *extrinsèque*, < LL. *extrinsecus*, adj., outward, < L. *extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, < *exter*, outer (see *exterior*), + *secus*, beside, akin to *sequi*, follow.] Being outside of a thing; outward or external; also, operating or coming from without; extraneous; adventitious; unessential.—**ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tor-se (eks-trō's), *a.* [LL. *extrorsus*, in. an outward direction, < L. *extra*, outside, + *versus*, toward.] In bot., turned or facing outward, as anthers which open toward the perianth.—**ex-tor-se'ly**, *adv.*

ex-tro-ver-sion (eks-trō-vēr'shən), *n.* The act of extroverting; extroverted state; in *psychol.*, interest directed outward or to things outside the self (cf. *introversion*).
ex-tro-vert (eks-trō-vêrt'), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *extra*, outside, + *vertere* (pp. *versus*), turn: cf. *introvert*.] To turn outward; turn inside out; direct (the mind, etc.) toward external things.—**ex'tro-vert**, *n.* In *psychol.*, one characterized by extroversion; a person concerned chiefly with what is external or objective. Cf. *introvert*.—**ex-tro-vert'ed**, *p. a.* In *psychol.*, characterized by extroversion.

ex-trude (eks-trōd'), *v.*; *-truded*, *-truding*. [L. *extrudere* (pp. *extrusus*), < *ex*, out of, + *trudere*, thrust.] *I. tr.* To thrust out; force or press out; hence, to expel; sometimes, to protrude. *II. intr.* To protrude.—**ex-tru'sion** (trō'shən), *n.* The act of extruding, or the fact of being extruded; expulsion; protrusion.—**ex-tru'sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to extrude; pertaining to extrusion; in *geol.*, of rocks, having been forced out in a molten or plastic condition at the surface of the earth.

ex-u-ber-ant (eg-zū'bĕ-rant), *a.* [L. *exuberans* (-ant-), ppr. of *exuberare*: see *exuberate*.] Profuse in growth or production; richly or excessively luxuriant; superabundant; overflowing; lavish; effusive.—**ex-u'ber-ance**, **ex-u'ber-an-cy**, *n.*—**ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-u-ber-ate (eg-zū'bĕ-rāt), *v. i.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *exuberatus*, pp. of *exuberare*, grow with great luxuriance, superabound, < *ex*, utterly, + *uberare*, be fruitful, < *uber*, fruitful.] To be exuberant; superabound; overflow.

ex-u-date (ek'sū-dāt), *v. i. or t.*; *-dated*, *-dating*. [L. *exdatus*, pp. of *exudare*: see *exude*.] To exude. [Now rare.]—**ex-u-date**, *n.* A substance exuded; an exudation.—**ex-u-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.* The act of exuding; also, that which is exuded; a sweat-like issue or discharge through pores or small openings.—**ex-u-da-tive** (ek'sū-dā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by exudation.

ex-ude (ek'sūd'), *v.*; *-uded*, *-uding*. [L. *exudare*, for *exsudare*, < *ex*, out of, + *sudare*, sweat.] *I. intr.* To come out gradually in drops like sweat through pores or small openings; ooze out. *II. tr.* To send out like sweat; emit through pores or small openings.

ex-ul-cer-ate (eg-zul'sĕr-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare*, < *ex*, utterly, + *ulcerare*: see *ulcerate*.] To ulcerate; inflame; exasperate; embitter. [Archaic.]—**ex-ul-cer-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

ex-ult (eg-zult'), *v. i.* [L. *exultare*, for *exsultare*, freq. of *exsilire*, leap out or up, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap.] To leap, esp. for joy† (as, "The sea subsiding spreads a level plain, *Exults*, and owns the monarch of the main": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xiii.); hence, to manifest or feel a lively or triumphant joy; rejoice exceedingly; be highly elated.—**ex-ult'ance**, **ex-ult'an-cy**, *n.* Exultation.—**ex-ult'ant**, *a.* Exulting; highly elated; triumphant.—**ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-ul-ta'tion** (ek-sul-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *exultatio(n)*.] The act of exulting; lively or triumphant joy, as over success or victory.—**ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-u-vi-æ (ek-sū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., < *exuere*, put off, strip: cf. *induere*, put on, *E. induē*.] Cast skins, shells, or other coverings of animals.—**ex-u'vi-al**, *a.*—**ex-u'vi-ate** (-āt), *v. i. or t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. To cast off or shed (exuviae).—**ex-u-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

ex vo-to (eks vō'tō). [L., 'from a vow.'] In pursuance of a vow: a phrase also used as an adjective or noun, *ex-voto*, with reference to offerings made.

-ey. Form of *-y*, adjective suffix, used esp. after *y*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, *whzey*.

e-ya-let (ā-yā-let'), *n.* [Turk.] Same as *vilayet*.

ey-as (ī'ās), *n.* [For *nyas*, *nias*, < OF. F. *niāis*, being a nestling, < L. *nidus*, nest.] A nestling; in *falconry*, a hawk taken from the nest for training, as distinguished from one caught and trained.

eye (ī), *n.*; *pl. eyes*, archaic *eyen* (ī'ĕn) or *eyne* (īn). [AS. *ēage* = D. *oog* = G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = Goth. *augo*, eye: cf. L. *oculus*, eye.] The organ of sight or vision;

this organ with respect to the color of the iris (as, blue or brown *eyes*); the region surrounding this organ (as, the blow gave him a black *eye*); also, the action of the eyes, sight, or vision (often in *pl.*: as, a strange sight met his *eye*; to have no *eyes* for anything else); field or range of vision†; fig., mental view

Human Eye, in median vertical anteroposterior section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

A, anterior, and *A'*, posterior chambers of aqueous humor; *a*, central artery of retina; *C*, cornea; *Ch*, choroid; *Cj*, conjunctiva; *cm*, ciliary muscle; *cp*, ciliary processes; *H*, hyaloid; *I*, iris; *L*, crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); *l, l'*, insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; *o*, optic nerve; *P*, canal of Petit; *R*, retina; *S*, sclerotic; *s, s'*, circular sinus or canal of Schlemm; *V*, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.

... In my mind's *eye*, Horatio": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 185); also, look, glance, or gaze (often in *pl.*: as, to cast one's *eye* on a thing; to raise one's *eyes*); a glance (as, to make *eyes* at a person or thing, to throw amorous or covetous glances at him or it); also, attentive look, close observation, or watch (often in *pl.*: as, to keep an *eye* on a person; to be under the *eye* of some one; to be all *eyes*); regard, respect, view, aim, or intention (as, to have an *eye* to one's own advantage; to concur with an *eye* to win favor); also, power of seeing; appreciative or discriminating visual perception (as, to have an *eye* for color, or for proportion); also, manner or way of looking at a thing, estimation, or opinion (often in *pl.*: as, in the *eye* of the law; in the *eyes* of the world); also, something resembling or suggesting the eye in appearance, shape, etc., as the bud of a tuber, the central spot of a target, one of the round spots on the tail-feathers of a peacock, the hole of a needle, a hole pierced in a thing for the insertion of some object, a metal or other ring as for a rope to pass through, or the loop into which a hook is inserted (forming together with the hook a 'hook and eye'); also, in fig. use, a center of light, intelligence, influence, etc. (as, the *eye* of day, the sun; "Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts," Milton's "Paradise Regained," iv. 240); also, a tinge† or shade† (as, "Ant. The ground indeed is tawny. *Seb.* With an *eye* of green in 't": Shakspeare's "Tempest," ii. 1. 55).—**eye of the wind**, *naut.*, the precise direction from which the wind is blowing.—**eyes right**, or **eyes left**, *milit.*, the command given to turn the head and eyes to the right or to the left.—**eye**, *v.*; *eyed*, *eying* or *eyeing*. *I. tr.* To fix the eyes upon; view; often, to observe or watch narrowly. *II.† intr.* To appear to the eye. See Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," i. 3. 97.—**eye'-able**, *a.* Visible; also, pleasing to the eye.—**eye'-ball**, *n.* The ball or globe of the eye.—**eye'-bright**, *n.* Any of various scrophulariaceous herbs of the genus *Euphrasia*, as *E. officinalis* of Europe, which was formerly used for diseases of the eye; also, any of various other plants, as the germander speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys*.—**eye'-brow**, *n.* The arch or ridge forming the upper part of the orbit of the eye, or the fringe of hair growing upon it.—**eye'=cup**, *n.* A device for applying lotions to the eye, consisting of a cup or glass with a rim shaped to fit snugly about the orbit of the eye.—**eyed** (īd), *a.* Having eyes; marked with eye-like spots.—**eye'=drop**, *n.* A tear (see Shakspeare's "2

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) ērrant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

Henry IV.," iv. 5. 88); *pl.*, an eye-wash.—**eye'=glass**, *n.* The crystalline lens of the eye† (see Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 268); also, a lens to assist defective vision; *pl.*, a pair of such lenses, esp. when kept in position by a spring which compresses the nose (as distinguished from *spectacles*, which have bows for the ears); also, *sing.*, the eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument; also, an eye-cup.—**eye'=glassed**, *a.* Wearing eye-glasses.—**eye'-hole**, *n.* The socket or orbit of the eye; a hole to look through, as in a mask or a curtain; a circular opening for the insertion of a pin, hook, rope, etc.—**eye'lash**, *n.* One of the short, thick, curved hairs growing as a fringe on the edge of an eyelid; also, the whole fringe of such hairs.—**eye'less**, *a.* Lacking eyes; blind.

eye-let (i'let), *n.* [Orig. ME. *oilet*, < OF. F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye, but later associated with E. *eye*.] A small, typically round hole, esp. one finished at the edge, as in cloth or leather, for the passage of a lace or cord, or in embroidery, for ornament; a metal ring for lining a small hole; an eyehole in a wall, mask, etc.; also, a small eye.—**eye'let**, *v. t.*; *-leted*, *-leting*. To make eyelets (holes) in; also, to insert metal eyelets in.—**eye-let-eer'** (-le-tēr'), *n.* A small pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes; a stiletto.—**eye'let=hole**, *n.* An eyelet, or small hole.

eye-lid (i'lid), *n.* The movable lid of skin which serves to cover (and uncover) the eyeball.

eye-o-pen-er (i'ô'pn-ēr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, as an enlightening or startling disclosure or experience; also, a drink of liquor, esp. one taken early in the day. [Colloq.]

eye-piece (i'pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.

ey-er (i'ēr), *n.* One who eyes, or watches narrowly.

eye=ser-vant (i'sēr'vant), *n.* A servant or other who attends to his duty only when watched by his employer. Also **eye'=serv'er**.—**eye'=ser'vice**, *n.* Service performed only under the eye or watch of the employer (see Col. iii. 22); also, homage paid with the eyes; admiring looks.

eye-shot (i'shot), *n.* Range of vision; view; also, a glance.

eye-sight (i'sit), *n.* The power or faculty of seeing; also, the action or fact of seeing; also, the range of the eye.

eye-sore (i'sör), *n.* Something offensive to the eye; an object of dislike.

eye-spot (i'spot), *n.* An eye-like spot, as on the tail of a peacock; one of the three round spots or scars at one end of a coconut; also, a rudimentary sensory organ, in many of

the lower animals, supposed to have a visual function; a spot supposedly sensitive to light, on certain unicellular algae; also, the rudiment of an eye in an embryo.

eye-stalk (i'stāk), *n.* In *zool.*, the stalk or peduncle upon which the eye is borne in lobsters, shrimps, etc.

eye-stone (i'stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, flat on one side and convex on the other, passed between the eye and the eyelid to bring out cinders, etc.

eye-strain (i'strān), *n.* The strained condition or weakness of the eyes caused by excessive use, uncorrected vision, reading in dim light, etc.: often giving rise to headache or other disorders.

eye-strings (i'stringz), *n. pl.* The muscles, tendons, or nerves of the eye: formerly supposed to break at death or on loss of sight.

eye-tooth (i'tōth), *n.*; *pl. -teeth* (-tēth). A canine tooth, esp. of the upper jaw: so named from its position under the eye.

eye-wash (i'wosh), *n.* A lotion for the eyes.

eye-wa-ter (i'wā'tēr), *n.* An eye-wash; also, the fluid refractive media of the eye.

eye-wink (i'wingk), *n.* A wink of the eye; also, the time taken to wink; an instant; also, a look or glance.—**eye'=wink'er**, *n.* An eyelash.

eye-wit-ness (i'wit'nes), *n.* One who actually beholds some act or occurrence, and hence can give testimony concerning it.

ey-ot (i'ot), *n.* [Var. of *ait*.] An islet; an ait. [Eng.]

ey-ra (ā'rā), *n.* [S. Amer.] An American wildcat, *Felis eyra*, found from Paraguay to southern Texas.

eyre (ār), *n.* [OF. *eire*, < *errer*, journey, travel: see *errant*.] A journey in a circuit (as, justices in *eyre*, formerly, justices who rode the circuit to hold court; "a regular system of judicial *eyres*," Stubbs's "Constitutional Hist. of Eng.," xi. § 134); also, the court held by justices in *eyre*.

ey-rie, ey-ry (ā'ri or ē'ri), *n.* See *aery*².



Eyra.

F

F, f (ef); *pl. F's, f's* (efs). A consonant, the 6th letter of the English alphabet.

fa (fā), *n.* In *music*, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale (F, in the major scale of C), and sometimes for the tone F. See *sol-fa*.

fa-ba-ceous (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [L. *fabaceus*, < *faba*, bean.] Of the bean kind; bean-like; specif., belonging to the *Fabaceæ*, or bean family of plants, including many herbs, shrubs, and trees, as the bean, pea, lentil, furze, broom, locust, etc., which bear seeds in pods or legumes. Cf. *leguminous*.

Fa-bi-an (fā'bi-ān), *I. a.* Characteristic or suggestive of Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator ('the Delayer'), a Roman general who sought to wear out the enemy (Hannibal) by harassing tactics without risking a decisive battle; cautiously dilatory; hence, designating or pertaining to a socialistic society founded in London about 1884, advocating a socialism of the more moderate type, to be spread gradually without attempts at revolutionary action. **II. n.** A member of or sympathizer with the Fabian Society.

fa-ble (fā'bl), *n.* [OF. F. *fable*, < L. *fabula*, < *fari*, speak, say.] A story or tale; esp., a short story (often with animals or inanimate things as speakers or actors) devised to convey a moral; an apologue; also, a legend or myth; legendary story; also, a mere fiction or fabrication; also, the plot of

an epic or dramatic poem; also, a subject of common talk; a byword.—**fa'ble**, *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. **I. intr.** To tell or write fables; romance; also, to tell false stories; lie. **II. tr.** To invent or tell as a fable; relate, celebrate, or represent in a fable; also, to make up falsely (as, "I *fabled* nothing fair, But . . . told her all": Tennyson's "Princess," iii. 120); fabricate; feign.—**fa'bled**, *p. a.* Related or celebrated in fables; legendary; also, having no real existence; fictitious.—**fa'bler**, *n.*

fab-li-au (fab-li-ō'), *n.*; *pl. -aux* (-ōz'). [F., a dim. form < OF. *fable*, E. *fable*.] One of the short metrical tales of the medieval French trouvères.

fab-ric (fab'rik), *n.* [OF. F. *fabrique*, < L. *fabrica*, workshop, art, product of art, structure, < *faber*, artisan.] Something constructed; a structure, edifice, or frame (as, "We build with what we deem eternal rock: A distant age asks where the *fabric* stood": Cowper's "Task," v. 535); any system of combined parts; specif., a material made by weaving, felting, or otherwise combining fibers; a cloth, texture, or tissue; also, the act or process of constructing; also, mode of construction; structure, formation, or make.

fab-ri-cant (fab'ri-kānt), *n.* [F. *fabricant*, < L. *fabricans* (-ant-), ppr.] One who fabricates; a manufacturer.

fab-ri-cate (fab'ri-kāt), *v. t.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari*, *fabricare*, make, construct, < *fabrica*: see

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

fabric. To make by art and labor; construct; frame; manufacture; specif., to construct by the putting together of standard parts or sections, as certain ships built in the U. S. during the World War from parts made, shaped, punched, etc., in different steel-mills, foundries, machine-shops, etc., and delivered to the shipyards ready for assembling; manufacture (standard parts or sections) for such construction; also, to make up or invent; concoct; devise falsely.—**fab-ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. fabricatio(n)-*]. The act of fabricating; construction; manufacture; fictitious invention; also, something fabricated, as a false story.—**fab-ri-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.* Fabricating; constructive.—**fab-ri-ca-tor** (-kā-tər), *n.*

fab-ri-koid (fab'ri-koid), *n.* [See *fabric* and *-oid*.] An impervious fabric, in most varieties leather-like in appearance, having a cloth foundation and a pyroxylin surface, used in upholstering furniture and automobiles, binding books, making traveling goods, and for various other purposes where it replaces leather, cloth, paper, metal, etc. [Proprietary name.]

fab-u-lar (fab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. fabularis*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable; fabulous.

fab-u-list (fab'ū-list), *n.* [*F. fabuliste*.] One who invents or relates fables.

fab-u-lous (fab'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. fabulosus*.] Of the nature of a fable; characterized by fables; legendary; also, belonging to fable; mythical; imaginary; also, like a fable; incredible or amazing (as, *fabulous* wealth; a *fabulous* price); also, addicted to telling fables.—**fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**fab'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

fa-çade (fā-sād'), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. facciata*, < *faccia*, < *L. facies*, *E. face*.] The face or front, or a principal face, of a building.

face (fās), *n.* [*OF. F. face*, < *L. facies*, form, appearance, face.] The front of the head; the visage or countenance; an expression of countenance (as, an unhappy *face*); a grimace (as, to make *faces*); assurance or effrontery (as, to have the *face* to deny a fact); aspect, appearance, show, or semblance (as in the title of Charles Kingsley's novel, "Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old *Face*"); front, sight, or presence (as, "Moses fled from the *face* of Pharaoh": Ex. ii. 15); in general, the front, principal, or working surface, as of a clock, a type, or a tool; any surface, as of a cube; of a document, the manifest sense or express terms; the amount specified in a bill or note, exclusive of interest; in *mining*, the front or end of a drift or excavation, where the material is being mined or was last mined; in *fort.*, either of the two outer sides which form the salient angle of a bastion or the like; sometimes, the front between two adjacent bastions; *milit.*, any side of a battalion or the like when formed in a square. Used in many fig. phrases: as, to set one's *face* against a plan; to put a good *face* on a bad matter; to hold firm in the *face* of the enemy or of danger; to save one's *face* (to save one's dignity or general credit).—**face**, *v.*; *faced*, *facing*. **I. tr.** To have or turn the face toward; look toward; hence, to confront; meet boldly; brave; also, to cause to present the face; also, to overlay with some material; also, to dress the surface of (stone, etc.).

II. intr. To have or turn the face in a given direction; front (*on*, *to*, or *toward*).—**face'=card**, *n.* A playing-card on which a face is represented; a court-card.—**faced**, *a.* Having a face or visage (as, round-faced); also, having a special finish on the face or surface (as, *faced* cloth; satin-faced ribbon).—**face'=hard'en**, *v. t.* To harden the face or surface of (steel or other metal, or a metallic object) by chilling, case-hardening, or the like. Cf. *case-harden*.—**fa-cer** (fā'sér), *n.* One who or that which faces; also, a blow in the face; fig., a staggering check or reverse.

fa-cet (fas'et), *n.* [*F. facette*, dim. of *face*, *E. face*.] A little face, esp. one of the small polished surfaces of a cut gem; in *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column; in *zool.*, one of the divisions of the cornea, as of an insect, forming the surface of one of the small eyes of a compound eye.—**fa'cet**, *v. t.*—**-ceded**, *-ceting*. To cut a facet or facets on.



Compound Eye of Housefly (side view) showing Facets. (Highly magnified.)

fa-cete (fā-sēt'), *a.* [*L. facetus*, fine, elegant, witty.] Elegant or polished; also, witty or facetious (obs. or archaic).—**fa-ce-ti-æ** (fā-sē'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *facetia*, a witticism, < *facetus*: see *facete*.] Witty or humorous sayings or writings (as, "The reply is . . . among the most celebrated of *facetiae*": Motley's "Dutch Republic," i. 1); also, in booksellers' and collectors' catalogues, books of a coarsely humorous (or indecent) kind.

fa-ce-tious (fā-sē'shus), *a.* [*F. facétieux*, < *facétie*, < *L. facetia*: see *facetiae*.] Characterized by or given to pleasant; jocose; jocular; wagish: as, a *facetious* remark; a *facetious* companion.—**fa-ce'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fa-ce'tious-ness**, *n.*

fa-cial (fā'shāl), *a.* [*ML. facialis*.] Of or pertaining to the face.—**facial angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle formed by a line passing from the nostril to the center of the external auditory opening, and another line from the nostril to the most prominent part of the forehead ('facial angle of Camper').—**fa'cial-ly**, *adv.*

fa-ci-end (fā'shi-end), *n.* [*L. faciendum*, neut. gerundive of *facere*, do, make.] In *math.*, a magnitude which is operated upon, as a multiplicand.

-facient. [*L. facient-*, nom. *faciens*, ppr. of *facere*, do, make.] A termination of adjectives meaning 'making' or 'causing' (something), and of nouns denoting an agent that causes something, as in *abortifacient*, *absorbefacient*, *liquefacient*, *rubefacient*.

fa-cile (fas'il), *a.* [*OF. F. facile*, < *L. facilis*, easy to do, easy, < *facere*, do, make.] Easily done, performed, used, etc. (as, a *facile* task or operation; *facile* methods or means); presenting little difficulty; also, moving, acting, working, proceeding, etc., with ease (as, a *facile* hand, tongue, or pen; the gift of *facile* expression); ready; fluent; also, easy or unconstrained, as manners or persons; affable, agreeable, or complaisant; mild, indulgent, or lenient; easily influenced, pliant, or yielding (as, "Since Adam and his *facile* consort Eve Lost Paradise": Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 51).—**fa'cile-ly**, *adv.*—**fa'cile-ness**, *n.*

fa-cil-i-tate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; *-tated*, *-tating*. [*F. faciliter*, < *L. facilis*, easy, *E. facile*.] To make easy or less difficult; lessen the labor of; help forward (a process); also, to assist the progress of (a person).—**fa-cil-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*—**fa-cil'i-ta-tor**, *n.*

fa-cil-i-ty (fā-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*F. facilité*, < *L. facilitas*, < *facilis*, easy, *E. facile*.] The quality of being facile, or easily performed, used, etc.; also, opportunity or a means for the easy performance of something (as, to afford *facility* of movement; *facilities* for communication); also, readiness or dexterity proceeding from skill or practice; ease; aptitude; fluency, as of style; also, ease of manners; affability or complaisance; pliancy of mind or disposition.
fa-ci-ne-ri-ous (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous*. See Shakspeare's "All's Well" ii. 3. 35.

fa-cing (fā'sing), *n.* The act of one who or that which faces; also, a covering in front, for ornament, protection, etc.; a superficial layer, as one of stone or other material forming the face of a wall, etc.; material applied on the face of a garment, as for trimming or protection; *pl.*, coverings of a different color applied on the collar, cuffs, or other parts of a military coat.

fa-cin-o-rous (fā-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [*L. facinorosus*, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), deed, bad deed, < *facere*, do, make.] Atrociously wicked. [Archaic.]

fac-sim-i-le (fak-sim'i-lē). [*L. fac*, impv. of *facere*, do, make, + *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] **I. n.** An exact copy or likeness. **II. a.** Of the nature of a facsimile; also, producing facsimiles.—**facsimile telegraph**, a telegraphic device for transmitting facsimiles of written messages, drawings, etc.—**fac-sim'i-le**, *v. t.*; *-led* (-lēd), *-leing*. To make, or serve as, a facsimile of.

fact (fakt), *n.* [*L. factum*, a thing done, prop. neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make.] A deed or act, often an evil deed (now only in certain legal phrases, as *before the fact* and *after the fact*); also, something that has really happened, or is actually the case; a real occurrence, or state of things, as distinguished from something merely alleged or believed; hence, a truth known by actual observation or authentic testimony; loosely, something which is alleged to be, and

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

may or may not be, the case (as, the truth of the *fact* is in question; his *facts* are not trustworthy); also, actual occurrence, or reality (as, matters of *fact*; in *fact* rather than in theory).

fac-tion (fak'shən), *n.* [F. *faction*, < L. *factio*(n-), a doing or making, action, party, faction, < *facere*, do, make: cf. *fashion*.] An action† or proceeding†; also, a company of persons acting or associated together or having a common end in view; now, usually, a group or body of persons with strongly and narrowly partisan aims; often, a party, or a section of a party, disposed toward unscrupulous or lawless means of advancing its purposes; also, party strife; dissension.—**fac-tion-al**, *a.*—**fac-tion-ist**, *n.* A promoter or a member of a faction.—**fac-tious** (-shus), *a.* [L. *factiosus*, < *factio*(n-).] Given to faction or party strife; turbulent; also, pertaining to or proceeding from faction, as actions.—**fac-tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fac-tious-ness**, *n.*

fac-ti-tious (fak-tish'us), *a.* [L. *facticiosus*, < *facere*, do, make.] Made, manufactured, or artificial, as a product of art or labor; also, made, contrived, or worked up, rather than spontaneous or natural (as, a *factitious* demand for a commodity; a *factitious* value; *factitious* enthusiasm); made for the purpose or occasion; conventional.—**fac-ti-tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fac-ti-tious-ness**, *n.*

fac-ti-tive (fak-ti-tiv), *a.* [NL. *factitivus*, < L. *facere*, do, make.] In *gram.*, making or rendering as specified, as a verb when used with an adjunct expressing something predicated of the direct object, as in 'they *made* him their ruler' and 'to *paint* the house red'; pertaining to such a verb.—**fac-ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fac-tor (fak'tər), *n.* [L. *doer*, maker, < *facere*, do, make.] One who does or makes something (obs. or archaic); also, one who acts, or transacts business, for another; specif., a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale; also, the steward or bailiff of an estate (now only Sc.); a person legally appointed to have charge of forfeited or sequestered property (Sc.); a person warned as a garnishee (local, U. S.); in *math.*, one of two or more numbers, algebraic expressions, or the like, which when multiplied together produce a given product (as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18); hence, in general, one of the elements that contribute to bring about any given result.—**fac-tor**, *v. t.* In *math.*, to resolve into factors.—**fac-tor-age** (-āj), *n.* The action or business of a factor; also, the allowance or commission paid to a factor.—**fac-to-ri-al** (-tō'ri-əl), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a factor or a factory; in *math.*, of or pertaining to factors or factorials. *II. n.* In *math.*, the product of an integer multiplied by all the lower integers: as, the *factorial* of 4 is $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$.—**fac-tor-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. In *law*, to garnish; in *math.*, to resolve into factors.—**fac-tor-ship**, *n.* The office or business of a factor.

fac-to-ry (fak'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [ML. *factoria*, < L. *factor*: see *factor*.] An establishment for factors and merchants carrying on business in a foreign country; also, a building or group of buildings, usually with equipment, where goods are manufactured (as, "Everywhere there sprang up *factories* using first water then steam power": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 12).

fac-to-rum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [L. *fac*, impv. of *facere*, do, make, + *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all, whole.] A busybody†; also, one employed to do all kinds of work for another (as, "Saunders was a model valet and *factotum*": Reade's "Christie Johnstone," i.).

fac-tu-al (fak'tū-əl), *a.* Pertaining to facts; of the nature of fact; real.—**fac-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

fac-tum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. -ta (-tā). [L.: see *fact*.] A statement of the facts of a case or controversy; a memorial.
fac-ture (fak'tūr), *n.* [L. *factura*, < *facere*, do, make.] The act, process, or manner of making anything; construction; also, the thing made.

fac-u-la (fak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. -læ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fax*, torch.] In *astron.*, one of the irregular patches on the sun's disk, brighter than the general surface.—**fac-u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

fac-ul-ta-tive (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* Conferring a faculty, privilege, or permission, or the power of doing or not doing something (as, a *facultative* enactment); hence, left to one's option or choice; optional; also, that may or may not take

place; that may or may not assume a specified character; in *biol.*, having the power to exist under different conditions of life (opposed to *obligate*).

fac-ul-ty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [OF. *faculte* (F. *faculté*), < L. *facultas*, ability, power, means, property, akin to *facul*, easily, *facilis*, easy: cf. *facility* and *difficulty*.] A capacity, natural or acquired, for a particular kind of action; an inherent capability of the body or of a bodily organ, as sight or hearing; one of the powers of the mind, as memory or reason; one of the aptitudes supposed in phrenology to be indicated by the natural protuberances, or bumps, of the skull; executive ability, or efficiency (colloq.); pecuniary ability, or resources (often in *pl.*: now rare); also, one of the departments of learning, as theology, medicine, or law, in a university; the teaching body, sometimes with the students, in any of these departments; the entire teaching force of a university, college, or school; also, an art or profession (archaic); the members of a learned profession, esp. the medical profession; also, a power or privilege conferred; a dispensation, license, or authorization (esp. *eccles.*).
fac-und (fak'und or fa-kund'), *a.* [OF. *facond*, < L. *facundus*, < *fari*, speak.] Eloquent. [Archaic.]

fad (fad), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A favored or popular pursuit, diversion, fashion, etc., prevailing for a time; a pet practice or notion; a hobby.—**fad'dish**, *a.* Fad-like; given to fads.—**fad'dism**, *n.* Addiction to fads.—**fad'-dist**, *n.*—**fad'dy**, *a.* Faddish.

fade (fād, F. fād), *a.* [OF. F. *fade*, prob. < L. *vapidus*, E. *vapid*.] Having lost freshness, strength, or life; faded; colorless; dull; insipid; flat. [Archaic except as French.]
—**fade**, *v.*; **faded**, *fad'-g.* [OF. *fader*, < *fade*.] *I. intr.* To lose freshness and vigor; wither, as a plant; fail gradually in strength or health, as a person; often, to lose youthful freshness, coloring, etc., as with the passage of time; also, to lose brightness or vividness, as light or color; in general, to fail or disappear gradually; die gradually (*away* or *out*). *II. tr.* To cause to fade: as, "No winter could his laurels *fade*" (Dryden's "Stanzas on Oliver Cromwell," xv.).—**fade'less**, *a.* Not fading.—**fade'less-ly**, *adv.*

fadge (faj), *v. i.*; **fadged**, **fadging**. [Origin unknown.] To fit or suit; agree; succeed or thrive; make one's way. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

fad-ing (fad'ing), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The name of a kind of dance: also used in the phrase 'with a fading,' in the burden of a song (cf. Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 195).

fæ-ces (fē'sēz), etc. See *feces*, etc.

fæc-u-la (fek'ū-lā), *n.* See *fecula*.

fa-er-ie, **fa-er-y** (fā'ēr-i). [Var. of *fairy*.] *I. n.* Fairy-land; also, a fairy. [Archaic.] *II. a.* Fairy. [Archaic.]

fag¹ (fag), *v.*; **fagged**, **fagging**. [Origin obscure: cf. *flag¹*.] *I. intr.* To flag or droop (now Sc. and prov. Eng.); also, to work till wearied; work hard (as, "I *fagged* away at German": C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," xxxiv.); labor; toil; also, to act as a *fag*. *II. tr.* To tire by labor; weary; also, to make a *fag* of.—**fag¹**, *n.* Drudgery; toil; also, in English schools, a boy who performs menial services for another boy in a higher form or class (as, "His lordship . . . talked much of my uncle . . . whose *fag* he had been at Eton": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," iii.); hence, a drudge.

fag² (fag), *n.* [Cf. *fag¹*, *v.*] A *fag-end*, as of a piece of cloth or of a cigar; also, a cigarette (slang, Eng.).

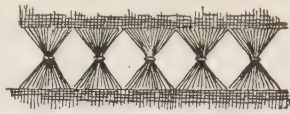
fa-ga-ceous (fā-gā'shius), *a.* [L. *fagus*, beech.] Belonging to the *Fagaceæ*, or beech family of trees and shrubs, which includes the beech, chestnut, oak, etc.

fag-end (fag'end'), *n.* [See *fag²*.] The unfinished end of a piece of cloth; the untwisted end of a rope; hence, the last and inferior part of anything; a remnant; the very end of something (as, "the *fag-end* of the eighth volume," Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," viii. 35; the *fag-end* of the evening).

fag-ger (fag'ēr), *n.* One who fags.

fag-ot, **fag-got** (fag'ot), *n.* [OF. F. *fagot*; origin uncertain.] A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees bound together, used for fuel, as a fascine, etc., and often formerly in burning heretics alive; also, a bundle of pieces of iron or steel to be welded; in *fig. use*, a collection (as, a *fagot* of selections).—**fag'ot**, **fag'got**, *v. t.* To bind or make into a

fagot; also, to ornament with fagoting. —**fag'ot-ing**, **fag'-got-ing**, *n.* A kind of drawn-work in which threads are drawn out along a line and the remaining cross-threads are arranged in a succession of bundles, each bound together in the middle.



Fagoting.

fa-got-to (fä-got'tō), *n.*; pl. **-ti** (-tē). [*It.*] A bassoon.

fahl-band (fāl'band, *G.* fäl'bānt), *n.* [*G.*, 'fallow band.'] In *mining*, a belt or zone of rock impregnated with metallic sulphides.

Fah-ren-heit (fä'ren-hīt or far'en-), *a.* Noting or pertaining to a thermometric scale introduced by G. D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736), a German physicist, in which the melting-point of ice is 32° above the zero, and the boiling-point of water 212° above the zero. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.*

fa-i-ence (fä-yōns), *n.* [*F.* *faience*, orig. pottery of Faenza, city in northeastern Italy.] A glazed earthenware or pottery, esp. a fine variety with highly colored designs.

fail (fāl), *v.* [*OF. F.* *faillir*, < *L.* *fallere* (pp. *falsus*), deceive, disappoint: cf. *false* and *fault*.] **I. intr.** To be wanting or lacking; be inadequate or insufficient; also, to become exhausted, as supplies; fall off, dwindle, or pass away (as, "Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment *fails*": Goldsmith's "Travel-ler," 91); die away (as, "The sound, upon the fitful gale, In solemn wise did rise and *fail*": Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," i. 31); also, to lose strength or vigor; become weaker; also, to prove deficient upon trial; break down, as under strain or pressure (as, "O let the solid ground Not *fail* beneath my feet": Tennyson's "Maud," i. 11. 1); prove wanting at need; also, to be wanting or deficient in some respect (as, the portrait *fails* in expression; an argument which *fails* of coherence); also, to come short of performing duties or functions (as, "Nature *fail'd* in me": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 534); also, to prove or be unsuccessful, as in an attempt or enterprise (as, "Our envious foe hath *fail'd*," Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 139; "My project *fails*," Shakspeare's "Tempest," Epilogue, 12); result badly, as crops; come short of obtaining something desired or accomplishing something attempted (with *of*: as, "A new translation . . . could not *fail* of a favourable reception," Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," 1737; "His man never *failed* of bringing in his prey," Steele, in "Guardian," 17); specif., to become insolvent or bankrupt. **II. tr.** To become weak or faint within (one), as the heart, courage, memory, etc.; prove of no use or avail to, as some expected or usual resource; also, to lack or want (now rare); also, to neglect to perform or observe (now chiefly with an infinitive: as, "Burst be the ear that *fails* to heed!" Scott's "Lady of the Lake," iii. 11); also, to prove unsuccessful in, or prove unable (with an infinitive: as, "You scarce can *fail* to match his masterpiece," Tennyson's "Gardener's Daughter," 31). — **fail**, *n.* [*OF.* *faile*, *faillie*.] Failure: now only in the phrase following. — **without fail**, without failure as to performance, occurrence, etc.: as, I will pay you to-morrow *without fail*; come Saturday *without fail*. — **fail'er**, *n.* — **fail'ing**, *n.* The act or state of one who or that which fails; a failure; also, a defect, shortcoming, or weakness (as, "And e'en his *failings* lean'd to virtue's side": Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 164). — **fail'ing**, *prep.* [*Orig.* ppr.] In default of. — **fail'ing-ly**, *adv.*



Armorial Faience.

faillo (fāl, *F.* fä-y'), *n.* [*F.*] A soft, transversely ribbed silk fabric.

fail-ure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [*AF.* *failer*, orig. inf., *OF.* *faillir*, *E.*

fail.] The act of failing, or the state of having failed; lack or default; deficiency; a becoming exhausted; loss of strength or vigor; a giving way under trial; omission of performance of something due or required; a proving unsuccessful, or want of success; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt; also, one who or that which proves unsuccessful. **fain** (fān), *a.* [*AS.* *fægen* = *Icel.* *feginn*, glad.] Glad, pleased, or rejoiced (archaic or prov.); also, content or willing (with an infinitive); hence, constrained or obliged (as, to be *fain* to acknowledge that one is in the wrong); also, desirous or eager (archaic or prov.). — **fain**, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; by preference. [*Archaic.*]

fai-naigue (fä-nā'g'), *v.*; — **naigued**, — **naiguing**. [*Origin uncertain: cf. renege.*] **I. intr.** To renege at cards; renege; also, to break one's word; evade duty; shirk; also, to use guile; finagle. [*Prov. Eng.*] **II. tr.** To get by guile; finagle. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **fai-naig'uer** (-nā'g'ēr), *n.*

fai-né-ant (fä-nā-ān). [*F.*, < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing.] **I. a.** That does nothing; idle; indolent: an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings. **II. n.** An idler. — **fai-ne-ance**, **fai-ne-an-cy** (fä'nā-āns, -ān-si), *n.*

faint (fānt), *a.* [*OF.* *fainē*, *feint*, feigned, hypocritical, sluggish, spiritless, pp. of *feindre*, *E.* *feign*.] Feigned† or pretended†; also, wanting in courage, cowardly, or timorous (now chiefly in 'faint heart'); also, wanting in strength or vigor, as persons; feeble or half-hearted, as actions, etc. (as, *faint* resistance; to damn with *faint* praise, see Pope's "Prologue to the Satires," 201); also, feeble in effect upon the senses or mind; deficient in brightness, vividness, loudness, strength, etc., as light, color, sound, odor, etc.; indistinct; hardly perceptible; not clear, strong, or well-defined, as a resemblance, an idea, etc.; also, having a feeling of extreme weakness or exhaustion; inclined to faint or swoon; sometimes, producing such a feeling; oppressive, as the atmosphere. — **faint**, *v. i.* To lose courage (archaic: as, "If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small," Prov. xxiv. 10); also, to grow weak or feeble (archaic); also, to lose brightness, vividness, etc., as color (now rare); also, to fall into a swoon. — **faint**, *n.* A swoon. — **faint'er**, *n.* — **faint'-heart'ed**, *a.* Lacking courage or energy; cowardly; timorous. — **faint'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **faint'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.* — **faint'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **faint'-ish**, *a.* Rather faint. — **faint'ly**, *adv.* — **faint'ness**, *n.* — **faints**, *n. pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, etc.

fair¹ (fār), *a.* [*AS.* *fæger* = *OHG.* *fagar* = *Icel.* *fagr*, fair, = *Goth.* *fags*, fit, suitable.] Beautiful or comely; pleasing in appearance; attractive; also, specious or plausible (as, *fair* promises); also, gentle, peaceable, or civil (as, *fair* words); also, of a light hue (as, a *fair* skin); not dark; also, free from blemish or imperfection; spotless; clean; pure; clear or legible, as writing; without irregularity or unevenness, as a line or surface; also, free from bias or injustice, as statements, actions, etc.; impartial; equitable; honest; not taking undue advantage, as persons; that may be legitimately sought, pursued, etc., as game; also, passable, or moderately satisfactory; free from grave objection; average; also, marked by favoring conditions (as, to be in a *fair* way to succeed); likely; promising; also, unobstructed or open, as a view; also, of weather, sky, etc., free from rain, snow, etc., or not stormy, or partially clear, or, sometimes, wholly clear or cloudless. — **fair ball** or **fair hit**, in *baseball*, a batted ball that comes to rest between home and first base or home and third base and within the foul lines, or that when bounding past first or third base is within the foul lines, or that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or that while on or over the ground within the foul lines touches the person of the umpire or a player. — **fair catch**, in *football*, a ball so caught as to entitle the catcher's side to a free kick. — **fair copy**, a copy of a document made after final correction; also, the condition of such a copy. — **fair green**, in *golf*, that part of the links between tees and putting-greens where the grass is kept short. — **fair hit**. See *fair ball*, above. — **fair play**, fair or impartial action or treatment, as in a game; the allowance of equitable conditions or due opportunities. — **the fair sex**, the female sex; women. — **fair¹**, *n.* That which is fair; also, one of the fair sex (archaic); a woman,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

esp. a beloved woman (archaic); also, fairness† or beauty†. —**fair**¹, *adv.* [AS. *fægere*.] In a fair manner; beautifully; agreeably; kindly or civilly; clearly or legibly; evenly or straight; directly or straight, as in aiming or hitting; impartially, equitably, or honestly; in a moderately satisfactory manner; favorably or auspiciously (as, to bid *fair*, to offer a good prospect, or give good promise). —**fair**¹, *v. i.* *intr.* To become fair; of the weather, to clear. **II. tr. To make fair. See Shakspeare's "Sonnets," cxxvii.**

fair² (fär), *n.* [OF. *feire* (F. *foire*), < L. *feria*, holiday.] A periodical gathering of buyers and sellers in an appointed place; also, a competitive exhibition of farm products, live stock, etc.; also, an exhibition and sale of fancy articles to raise money, often for some charitable purpose.

fair-faced (fär'fast), *a.* Having a fair or beautiful face; also, fair or light of complexion; also, fair-seeming or specious.

fair=ground (fär'ground), *n.* An inclosure where fairs, horse-races, etc., are held: often in *pl.*

fair-haired (fär'härd), *a.* Having fair or light-colored hair.

fair-ly (fär'li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner.

fair-ing (fär'ing), *n.* A present given at or brought from a fair; in general, a present; a gift. [Archaic or prov.]

fair-lead, **fair-lead-er** (fär'lēd, -lē'dēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a ring, thimble, or block, or a strip of board with holes in it, through which running rigging is passed to be guided and kept clear.

fair-ly (fär'li), *adv.* In a fair manner; beautifully; courteously; clearly or distinctly; justly, impartially, or equitably; becomingly or properly; legitimately (as, to come *fairly* by a thing); moderately, passably, or tolerably (as, *fairly* good; *fairly* safe); actually, positively, or completely (as, the wheels *fairly* spun).

fair=mind-ed (fär'mind'ed), *a.* Fair or just in mind or judgment; impartial; unprejudiced.

—**fair=mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

fair-ness (fär'nes), *n.* The quality of being fair.

fair=seem-ing (fär'sēm'ing), *a.* Seeming to be fair; specious; plausible.

fair=sound-ing (fär'soun'ding), *a.* Fair or plausible in sound.

fair=spok-en (fär'spō'kn), *a.* Fair, civil, or suave of speech; smooth-tongued.

fair-way (fär'wä), *n.* An unobstructed passage or way; *naut.*, in a harbor, river, etc., the navigable portion or channel for vessels; the usual course taken by vessels, as in making a port; in *golf*, same as *fair green* (see under *fair*¹, *a.*).

fair=weath-er (fär'wēth'ēr), *a.* Of or for fair weather; unfitted to endure storms; fig., weakening or failing in time of trial or adversity.

fair-y (fär'i), *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. [OF. *faerie* (F. *féerie*), < *fae*, E. *fae*.] Enchantment† or magic†; also, one of a class of imaginary beings, generally conceived as of diminutive human form, having magical powers capriciously exercised for good or evil in human affairs; also, such beings collectively†; also, fairyland†. —**fairy of the mine**, a kobold or gnome. —**fair'y, a.** Of or pertaining to fairies; also, of the nature of a fairy; fairy-like. —**fairy bluebird**, any of several East Indian passerine birds constituting the genus *Irena*, which are brilliantly blue and black in color. —**fairy ring**, a circle formed on the grass in a field by the growth of certain fungi, formerly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.

—**fair'y-hood** (-hüd), *n.* Fairy state or nature; also, fairies collectively. —**fair'y-ism**, *n.* The state, character, or action of a fairy; fairy-like quality; also, belief in fairies. —**fair'y-land** (-land), *n.* The imaginary realm of the fairies; hence, any region such as might be the home

of fairies. —**fair'y=tale**, *n.* A tale or story about fairies or other magical beings or agencies; hence, a statement or assertion of something imaginary or untrue.

faith (fäth), *n.* [OF. *feid*, *fei* (F. *foi*), < L. *fides*, faith, < *fidere*, trust.] Confidence or trust in a person or thing; belief in the truth of a statement or doctrine; often, belief due to reliance on testimony or authority; also, the doctrines which are or should be believed; esp., a system of religious belief (as, the Christian *faith*; the Jewish *faith*); often, the Christian faith ('the faith'); also, the obligation of loyalty or fidelity, as to a person or to a promise or engagement (as, to pledge one's *faith*; to keep *faith*); also, the observance of the obligations of loyalty or fidelity (as, to act in good or bad *faith*); loyalty; fidelity; faithfulness; also, truth (in asseverative phrases, as 'in *faith*'); in *theol.*, belief in the doctrines or teachings of religion (as, "*Faith* without works is dead": Jas. ii. 26); also, that trust in God and in his promises as made through Christ by which man is justified or saved (as, "Therefore being justified by *faith*, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ": Rom. v. 1); also, spiritual perception of truths and realities not revealed through sense or reason (as, "Now *faith* is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen": Heb. xi. 1). —**faith**¹, *v. t.* To trust; believe. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 1. 72. —**faith, interj.** In faith; in truth; indeed. See Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," ii. 3. 11. —**faith=cure**, *n.* A method of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith alone; also, a cure effected by this method. —**faith'ful**. **I. a.** Full of faith, trusting, or believing (archaic: as, "So then they which be of faith are blessed with *faithful* Abraham," Gal. iii. 9); also, full of or showing loyalty or fidelity (as, "His *faithful* dog shall bear him company": Pope's "Essay on Man," i. 112); true to one's word, promises, vows, etc.; strict or thorough in the performance, or as the performance, of duty (as, a *faithful* servant; *faithful* services; *faithful* attendance); also, that may be relied upon, trusted, or believed; adhering or true to fact or an original (as, a *faithful* account; a *faithful* copy). **II. n.** With the, the believers; the believing members of the Christian church or of some branch of it; the adherents of the Mohammedan faith; also, the body of loyal members of any party or group. —**faith'ful-ly**, *adv. —**faith'ful-ness**, *n. —**faith'less**, *a.* Without trust or belief; unbelieving; esp., without religious faith; among Christians, without Christian faith; also, not adhering to allegiance, promises, vows, or duty (as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* wife; a *faithless* servant); disloyal; perfidious; unfaithful; also, unreliable, untrustworthy, false, or delusive (as, "Yonder *faithless* phantom flies To lure thee to thy doom": Goldsmith's "Hermit"). —**faith'less-ly**, *adv. —**faith'less-ness**, *n. —**faith'wor'thy**, *a.* Worthy of faith, trust, or belief; trustworthy.****

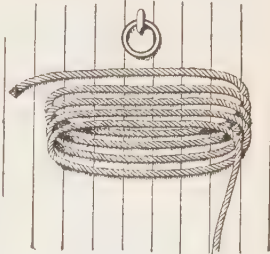
Fair-lead.

fai-tor, **fai-tour** (fä'tör), *n.* [AF. *faitour*, impostor, OF. *faïtor*, doer, maker, < L. *factor*: see *factor*.] An impostor; a rogue. [Obs. or archaic.]

fake¹ (fäk), *v. t.*; *faked*, *faking*. [Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*, to lay in a coil, as a rope or cable. —**fake**¹, *n.* *Naut.*, one of the rings or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil.

fake² (fäk), *v.*; *faked*, *faking*.

[Cf. D. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, sweep, wipe, furbish.] **I. tr.** To get up, prepare, or make (something specious, deceptive, or fraudulent); manipulate or furbish deceptively or fraudulently (as, "He has rigged and triggered her with paint and spar, and, faith, he has *faked* her well": Kipling's "Rhyme of the Three Seals"). [Colloq.] **II. intr.** To fake something; sham; pretend. [Colloq.] —**fake**². **I. n.** Something faked up; anything made to appear otherwise than it actually is; a false report; a swindle; also, one who fakes. [Colloq.] **II. a.** Of the nature of a fake; designed to deceive or cheat. [Colloq.] —**fake'ment**, *n.* Something faked up; a fake. [Colloq.]



Rope in Fakes on Deck.

Fairy Bluebird (*Irena puella*).

fak-er (fä'kër), *n.* One who fakes; one who gets up fakes; a petty swindler; also, a peddler or street-vender. [Colloq.]

fa-kir (fä-kër' or fä'kër), *n.* [Ar. *faqir*, poor.] A Moham-medan religious mendicant or ascetic; also, a Hindu devotee or ascetic of India.

fa-la (fä'lä'), *n.* [From *fa la*, used as a refrain in songs.] An old kind of part-song or madrigal.

fa-la-na-ka (fä-lä-nä'kä), *n.* [Native name.] A viverrine carnivorous quad-ruped, *Eupleres goudoti*, of Mada-gascar.

fal-ba-la (fal'-bä-lä), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A founce; a fur-below.

fal-cate (fal'kät), *a.* [L. *falcatus*, < *falx* (fal-), sickle.] Curved like a sickle; hooked. Also **fal'-cat-ed** (-kät-ed).

fal-ca'tion (-kät'shön), *n.* Falcate condi-tion; also, a falcate part or appendage.

fal-chion (fä'lchön or -shön), *n.* [OF. *fauchon*, < ML. *falcio*(-), < L. *falx* (fal-), sickle.] A broad, short sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, any sword.

fal-ci-form (fal'si-förm), *a.* [L. *falx* (fal-), sickle: see -form.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

fal-con (fä'kn or fäl'kqn), *n.* [OF. F. *faucon*, < LL. *fal-co*(-), falcon (named from its hooked talons), < L. *falx* (fal-), sickle.] Orig., any of various hawks used in falconry, and trained to hunt other birds and game (properly, the female only, the male being known as a *tercel*); now, any of various diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*, esp. of the genus *Falco*, as *F. peregrinus* ('peregrine fal-con'), having long wings and a notched bill, and taking their quarry as it moves; also, an old kind of cannon.—**fal-con-er** (fä'kn-ër), *n.* [OF. F. *fauconnier*.] One who hunts with falcons; one who follows the sport of hawking; also, one who breeds and trains hawks for hunting.—**fal-co-net** (fä'kq-net), *n.* A little falcon, esp. of any of various Asiatic species; also, an old kind of light cannon.

fal-con-gen-tle (fä'kn-jen'tl), *n.* The female or young of the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*.—**fal-co-nine** (fä'kq-nin), *a.* [LL. *falco*(-), falcon.] Of or like the falcons.—**fal-con-ry** (fä'kn-ri), *n.* [F. *fauconnerie*.] The art of training fal-cons to pursue other birds and game; the sport of hawking.

fal-de-ral (fal'de-ral), *n.* Same as *folderol*.

fald-stool (fäld'stöl), *n.* [ML. *faldistolium* (cor-ruptly *faldistorium*), < OHG. *faldstul*, < *faldan*, fold, + *stul*, seat: see *fold* and *stool*.] A chair or seat, orig. one capable of being folded, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not his own; also, a movable fold-



Falanka.



Peregrine Falcon (Duck-hawk).



Faldstool (Litany-desk).

ing stool or desk at which worshipers kneel during certain acts of devotion; also, a desk at which the litany is said or sung (see cut in preceding column).

Fa-ler-ni-an (fä-lër'ni-an). [L. *Falernus* (*Falernus ager*, the Falernian district).] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a particular district in Campania, Italy, anciently famed for its wine.

II. n. The wine from this district.

fall (fä), *v. i.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling*. [AS. *feallan* = D. *vallen* = G. *fallen* = Icel. *falla*, fall.] To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop; lose high position, dignity, character, etc.; come as if by dropping, as stillness, night, etc.; be brought down, as the hammer of a pistol; become detached and drop off, as leaves; be dropped in birth, as an animal; issue, as speech from a person's lips; hang down, or extend downward (as, with her hair *falling* upon her shoulders); also, to sink to a lower level, as waves; decline, as in strength; slope, as land; discharge contents, as a river; subside, as water; ebb, as the tide; lose animation, as the face; be cast down, as the eyes; be reduced, as the temperature; become lowered, as the voice; decrease, as in number; be diminished in price or value; also, to come down suddenly from a standing or erect position; prostrate one's self, as in reverence or supplication; come down in fragments, as a building; succumb to attack, as a fortified place; be overthrown, as a government; succumb to tempta-tion; esp., of a woman, to give up chastity; drop down wounded or dead; esp., to be slain; be drawn, as into danger, error, etc.; also, to be directed, as light, sight, etc., on some-thing; have proper place or station (as, the accent *falls* on the first syllable); come as a lot, possession, burden, or duty; also, to come by chance into a particular position (as, to *fall* among thieves); also, to pass into some condition or relation (as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into ruin; to *fall* into arrears); become (as, to *fall* sick or lame; to *fall* vacant or due); betake or apply one's self (*to*: as, to *fall* to work, or to disputing); be naturally divisible (*into*); also, to come to pass; occur; happen.—**to fall away**, to withdraw support or allegiance; apostatize; also, to decline, decay, or perish; also, to lose flesh; become lean or emaci-ated.—**to fall down**, to fail. [Slang.]—**to fall for**, to be deceived by. [Slang.]—**to fall foul**, to come into collision, as ships; become entangled; also, to come into conflict; have trouble; also, to make an attack.—**to fall home**, in *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the topsides of a ship.—**to fall in**, to sink inward; fall to pieces inwardly; also, to take one's proper place in line, as a soldier; also, to come together; meet; agree.—**to fall off**, to drop off; also, to separate or withdraw; become es-tranged; withdraw from allegiance; also, to decline in vigor, interest, etc.; also, to decrease in number, amount, intensity, etc.; diminish.—**to fall on or upon**, to assault; attack; also, to light upon; chance upon.—**to fall out**, to drop out of one's place in line, as a soldier; also, to disagree or quarrel; also, to occur; happen; turn out.—**to fall short**, to fail to reach a mark aimed at; fail of attaining a particular amount, degree, standard, etc.; fail to reach the amount, degree, etc., reached by another; also, to prove insufficient; give out.—**to fall through**, to come to naught; fail; miscarry.—**to fall to**, to set to work; apply one's self; begin.—**to fall upon**. See *to fall on*, above.—**fall**, *v. t.* To let fall; bring down; chop down or fell, as a tree.—**fall**, **I. n.** The act of falling, or dropping from a higher to a lower place or position; descent, as of rain, snow, etc., or the quantity that descends; autumn, the part of the year when leaves fall from trees; the birth of animals by dropping from the parent, or the number born; descent from high estate, dignity, etc.; also, a sinking to a lower level; subsidence, as of waves; decline or decay; the discharge of the water of a river, etc.; a cata-ract or waterfall (usually in *pl.*: as, Niagara *Falls*); down-ward direction or trend; a slope or declivity; the distance through which anything falls; a decrease, as in price or value; also, a falling from an erect position, as to the ground; the fact or a method of being thrown on one's back by an opponent in wrestling; a bout at wrestling (as, to try a *fall*: also *fig.*); a felling of trees, or the timber cut down at one time; surrender or capture, as of a city; a succumbing to temptation, or lapse into sin; the lapse of mankind into

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, flect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actor, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ТН, then; y, you;

a state of natural or innate sinfulness through the transgression of Adam and Eve ('the fall of man' or 'the fall'); death, as in battle; also, a falling, being directed, or having proper place (as, the *fall* of an accent on a syllable); also, a falling to one as a lot or share†, or that which fallst; also, the movable front of a piano, which covers the keyboard; a kind of trap for catching animals; a falling or hanging covering, or piece of material, as of lace; a loosely hanging veil; a kind of collar for the neck formerly worn, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders; in *mech.*, etc., the part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting; *pl.*, the apparatus used in lowering or hoisting a ship's boat. **II. a.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for the season of fall or autumn (as, *fall* winds; *fall* millinery); also, suitable for sowing in the fall, as grain.

—**fall wheat.** See under *wheat*.

fall-la-cious (fal-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *fallaciosus*.] Characterized by or involving fallacy; deceptive or delusive (as, "Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss": Cowper's "Retirement," 457); misleading; false; of arguments, reasoning, etc., containing a fallacy; logically unsound.—**fall-la'-cious-ly**, *adv.*—**fall-la'-cious-ness**, *n.*

fall-la-cy (fal-lā'si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). [L. *fallacia*, < *fallax*, deceptive, < *fallere*, deceive.] Deception† (as, "Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost, By *fallacy* surprised": Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 155); deceptive, delusive, misleading, or false character, as of hopes, assurances, opinions, arguments, etc.; also, something deceptive, misleading, or false, as a notion or belief; esp., a misleading or unsound argument; an unsound form of reasoning; any of various types of fault in arguments or syllogisms that render them logically unsound.

fall-lal (fal-lāl'), *n.* [Appar. a made word: cf. *falbala*.] A bit of finery; a showy article of dress: as, "He found . . . his wife . . . busily engaged . . . with flounces, feathers, *fall-lals*, and finery" (Thackeray's "Newcomes," lxxi.).—**fall-lal'er-y**, *n.* Fallals collectively; finery.

fall-on (fāl'ŋ), *p. a.* That has dropped or come down from a higher place or level, or from an upright position; dropped; degraded; overthrown; ruined; prostrate; dead.

fall-or (fāl'ŋ), *n.* One who or that which falls; any of various devices that operate by falling.

fall-fish (fāl'fish), *n.* Any of several fresh-water cyprinoid fishes of North America, as *Semotilus corporalis* of the eastern U. S.

fall-li-ble (fal'li-bl), *a.* [ML. *fallibilis*, < L. *fallere*, deceive.] Liable to be deceived or mistaken; liable to err; also, liable to be erroneous or false (as, "Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," iii. 1. 170).—**fall-li-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *fall'li-ble-ness*, *n.*—**fall'li-bly**, *adv.*

fall-ing-sick-ness (fāl'ŋ-sik'nes), *n.* Epilepsy.

fall-ing-star (fāl'ŋ-stār'), *n.* A meteor in a state of incandescence seen falling or darting through the sky; a shooting-star.

fall-line (fāl'lin), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a line drawn through a number of rivers at points where they have falls or rapids due to a common cause.

Fal-lo-pi-an (fa-lō'pi-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Gabriello Fallopio (1523–62), an Italian anatomist: as, the *Fallopian* tubes (a pair of slender tubes or ducts which convey the ova from the ovaries to the cavity of the uterus).

fall-low¹ (fal'ō), *a.* [AS. *fealu* = D. *vaal* = G. *fahl*, *fallb*, fallow, = Icel. *folr*, pale.] Of a pale yellowish or brownish color. Cf. *fallow-deer*.

fall-low² (fal'ō), *v. t.* [ME. *falewen*, appar. < AS. *fealh*, a harrow: cf. OHG. *felga*, a harrow, G. *felgen*, *falgen*, turn up ground, fallow.] To plow, harrow, and break (land) without seeding, in order to make it mellow and destroy weeds and insects.—**fall'low**². [Appar. < *fallow*², *v.*] **I. n.** Land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after plowing and harrowing; also, the state of being fallow; an interval during which land is left fallow. **II. a.** Of land, plowed and left unseeded for a season or more; hence, uncultivated or neglected (as, "Break up your *fallow* ground": Jer. iv. 3). Also fig.: as, "Ploughed by affliction . . . my heart lay *fallow* for every seed that fell" (Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xxxvii.).

fall-low-deer (fal'ō-dēr'), *n.* [See *fallow*¹.] A European deer, *Dama platyceros* (or *Cervus dama*), with a yellowish coat; also, a related species of western Asia.

fall-low-ness (fal'ō-nes), *n.*

Fallow state, as of land.

fall-way (fāl'wā), *n.* A shaft or opening through which goods are hoisted and lowered: so called from the custom of using a block and fall to do the hoisting.

false (fāls), *a.*; compar. *fals*er, superl. *falsest*. [L. *falsus*, feigned, spurious, deceptive, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*.] Contrary to what is true or correct; erroneous, mistaken, untrue, or in-

correct, as a statement, opinion, impression, accusation, conclusion, etc.; wrong; inaccurate in pitch, as a musical note; not properly adjusted, as a balance; also, uttering or declaring what is untrue, as a witness, accuser, etc.; mendacious; lying; also, deceitful, treacherous, or faithless (as, a *false* friend; to prove *false* to one's oath or trust); deceptive, as appearances; also, not genuine; counterfeit, sham, or artificial (as, a *false* signature; *false* diamonds; *false* teeth); also, employed to deceive or mislead (as, *false* lights on a shore; *false* signals; a ship sailing under *false* colors); also, improperly so called, as from deceptive resemblance to something that properly bears the name (as, the *false* acacia, the locust-tree, *Robinia pseudacacia*); substituted for or supplementing, esp. temporarily, something properly or primarily denoted by the name (as, *false* supports for a bridge in process of construction).—**false bottom**, a horizontal partition in the lower part of a box, vessel, etc., as one fitted in a trunk to form a secret compartment.—**false face**, a counterfeit face used as a mask.—**false imprisonment**, in *law*, the imprisonment of a person contrary to law.—**false ribs**. See *rib*, *n.*—**false**, *adv.* In a false manner; incorrectly or wrongly; treacherously or faithlessly.—**false†**, *v. t.*; *falsed*, *falsing*. To make false; corrupt; falsify; also, to counterfeit; forge; also, to prove false to.—**false=heart'ed**, *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.—**falsehood** (-hūd), *n.* The quality of being false, or falsity (as, "the scandalous *falsehood* of the charges now circulated against them": J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxxi.); also, that which is false; something false; an untrue proposition, belief, etc.; also, the act of lying; a lie; false statements in general.—**false'ly**, *adv.*—**false'ness**, *n.*

false-to (fāl-set'ō). [It., dim. of *falso*, < L. *falsus*, E. *false*.] **I. n.**; *pl.* *falsestos* (-ōz). An unnaturally high-pitched voice or register, esp. in a man; also, one who sings with such a voice. **II. a.** Having the quality of, or pertaining to, such a voice; also, unnatural, false, or assumed.—**false'tist**, *n.*

false-sid-i-cal (fāl-sid'i-kāl), *a.* [L. *falsidicus*, < *falsus*, false, + *dicere*, say.] Lying; false; illusory: opposed to *veridical*.

false-si-fi-a-ble (fāl'si-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being falsified.

false-si-fi-ca-tion (fāl'si-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [ML. *falsificatio*(n-).] The act of falsifying; fraudulent alteration; misrepresentation; disproof.

false-si-fy (fāl'si-fi), *v.*; -fied, -fying. [OF. F. *falsifier*, < ML. *falsificare*, < L. *falsus*, false, + *facere*, make.] **I. tr.** To make false or incorrect, esp. so as to deceive; alter fraudulently; also, to represent falsely; misrepresent; also, to show or prove to be false; disprove; also, to prove false to (one's word, etc.)†. **II. intr.** To make false statements; lie.—**false'si-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

false-si-ty (fāl'si-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [LL. *falsitas*.] The quality of being false; incorrectness; untruthfulness; deceitfulness; treachery; counterfeit character; also, something false; a falsehood.

Fal-staff-i-an (fāl-staff-i-ān), *a.* Pertaining to, character-



Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

istic of, or resembling Sir John Falstaff, a fat, jovial soldier of brazen assurance and few scruples, in certain of Shakespeare's plays ("1 Henry IV.," "2 Henry IV.," and "Merry Wives of Windsor"); also, resembling the ragged band of soldiers recruited by Falstaff.

fal-ter (fāl'tēr), *v.* [ME. *falteren*; origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To become unsteady in movement, as a person, an animal, or the legs, steps, etc.; stagger, stumble, or totter; move or go (*on*, etc.) with tottering steps; also, to speak hesitatingly or brokenly; stammer; come forth with unsteady or broken utterance, as the voice or speech; also, to hesitate or waver in action, purpose, etc.; begin to give way, as resolution, courage, hopes, powers, etc.; flag; fail.

II. tr. To utter hesitatingly or brokenly.—**fal'ter**, *n.* The act of faltering; an unsteadiness of gait, voice, action, or the like; also, a faltering sound.—**fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fame (fām), *n.* [OF. F. *fame*, < L. *fama* (= Gr. *φήμη*), < *fari* (= Gr. *φάναι*), speak, say.] Public report or rumor (archaic, and sometimes personified: as, "Millions of opening mouths to Fame belong, And every mouth is furnished with a tongue, And round with listening ears the flying plague is hung," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," iv. 263); the report or rumor of a particular thing (archaic: as, "The fame thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come," Gen. xlv. 16); also, reputation, as from public report or estimation (as, an attack on one's fair fame; a house of ill fame, see under *house*², *n.*); now, commonly, widespread reputation, esp. of a favorable character (as, to seek or attain fame; literary fame); celebrity; renown.—**fame**, *v. t.*; *famed*, *faming*. To report publicly or currently (with *as*, *for*, or an infinitive, and usually in the passive: as, to be *famed* as virtuous; to be *famed* to work wonders: archaic); also, to spread the fame of, celebrate, or make famous (now chiefly in *famed*, *pp.*: as, a place *famed* throughout the world; a far-*famed* institution).—**fame'less**, *a.* Without fame or renown.

fa-mil-i-ar (fā-mil'yār), [OF. F. *familier*, < L. *familiaris*, < *familia*, E. *family*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a family or household (now rare); personal or private (as, a *familiar* spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on or serve a person, as a witch); associated in, characterized by, or proper to close personal relations (as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship or intercourse; to be on a *familiar* footing with a person); intimate; friendly; sometimes, unduly intimate, as in relations; free in behavior or manner with a person, as if assuming intimacy; taking liberties; bold, forward, or presuming; in a more favorable sense, easy, informal, or unceremonious (as, to write in a *familiar* style); also, well acquainted or thoroughly conversant, as with any matter of knowledge or experience (as, to be *familiar* with facts, a subject, book or author, process or method, tool, etc.); also, well-known, as to a person, etc. (as, a face, a book, or a subject *familiar* to one; phenomena *familiar* to the scientist, or to science); commonly or generally known or seen, common, or ordinary (as, a *familiar* sight; to take a *familiar* instance); also, of animals, accustomed to man, domesticated, or tame. **II. n.** A member of a family or household (obs., except as used of one who belongs to the household of the Pope or of a bishop, rendering domestic though not menial service); also, a familiar spirit; also, a familiar friend or associate; an intimate; also, an officer of the Inquisition, employed to arrest persons accused or suspected.—**fa-mil-i-ar'i-ty** (-i-ar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *familiarité* (F. *familiarité*), < L. *familiaritas*.] The state of being familiar; intimate friendly relations or intercourse; intimacy; sometimes, undue intimacy; often, freedom of behavior with a person, such as would be justified only by intimate friendly relations; an instance or manifestation of such freedom, as in action or speech (often in *pl.*); absence of formality or ceremony; familiar acquaintance or conversance, as with a thing, subject, etc.; a being well-known, as to a person or to people in general.—**fa-mil'iar-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. [F. *familiariser*.] To make familiar; establish (a person) in friendly intimacy (obs. or rare); make (a person) familiarly acquainted or conversant, as with something; render (something) well-known, as to a person or to people in general; bring into common knowledge or use, as a word.—

fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*—**fa-mil'iar-ness**, *n.*

fa-mi-li-stère (fā-mē-lē-stār), *n.* [F., < L. *familia*, family, with termination as in F. *monastère*, monastery, *phalanstère*, phalanstery.] An establishment in which a number of families live together as a community. Also **fam-i-lis-te-ry** (fam-i-lis'tē-ri); pl. *-ries* (-riez).

fam-i-ly (fam'i-li), *n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz). [L. *familia*, the servants of a household, a household, a family, < *famulus*, servant.] The servants of a house (now only in 'family of servants'); the retinue of an important personage; the staff, or body of assistants, of an official; also, the collective body of persons who form a household under one head, including parents, children, servants, etc.; parents with their children, whether dwelling together or not; one's children considered collectively; all those persons descended from a common progenitor; a clan; a race; stock or lineage, esp. good or noble stock (as, young men of good *family*, or of *family*); in general, a group of related things (as, a *family* of languages); a zoological or botanical group or category ranking below an order and above a genus.—**family skele-ton**. See *skeleton in the closet*, under *skeleton*, *n.*—**fam'i-ly-cir'cle**, *n.* A gallery in a theater, etc., esp. the topmost one.

fam-ine (fam'in), *n.* [OF. F. *famine*, < L. *fames*, hunger.] Extreme and general scarcity of food, as in a city or country; a period of extreme and general dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation; hence, an extreme and general scarcity or dearth of anything (as, "I will send a *famine* in the land, not a *famine* of bread . . . but of hearing the words of the Lord": Amos, viii. 11); also, extreme hunger; starvation; also, violent appetite, as of a starving person.

fam-ish (fam'ish), *v. t. or i.* [Cf. OF. *famis*, *fameis*, famished, starved, < L. *fames*, hunger.] To subject to or suffer from famine or the extremity of hunger; starve; also, to starve to death.—**fam'ish-ment**, *n.*

fa-mous (fā'mus), *a.* [L. *famosus*, < *fama*, E. *fame*.] Celebrated in fame or public report (as, "It was a *famous* victory": Southey's "Battle of Blenheim"); renowned; in an unfavorable sense, notorious; also, first-rate or excellent (colloq.).—**fa'mous-ly**, *adv.*—**fa'mous-ness**, *n.*

fam-u-lus (fam'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [L.] A servant or attendant, esp., formerly, of a scholar or a magician.

fan¹ (fan), *n.* [AS. *fann*, < L. *vannus*, fan for winnowing grain.] A contrivance for winnowing grain; also, any device for agitating the air by the movement of a broad surface or a number of such surfaces; esp., a hand-implement for agitating the air and cooling the face, etc., often made up of parts which can be folded or shut up and which when spread out take the form of a sector of a circle; hence, anything resembling or spread out like such an implement, as the tail of a bird; in *mach.*, any of various devices consisting essentially of a series of radiating vanes or blades attached to and revolving with a central hub-like portion, and used to produce a current of air, regulate the velocity of light machinery, etc.; also, a small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill in the direction of the wind.

—**fan**², *v.*; *fanned*, *fanning*. **I. tr.** To winnow (grain, etc.); also, to drive away or remove, as chaff from grain, with or as with a fan; scatter like chaff; also, to move or agitate (the air) with or as with a fan; also, to move like a fan; also, to cause air to blow upon as from a fan; cool or refresh with or as with a fan; stir to activity with or as with a fan, as a flame or, fig., passions, emotions, etc.; of a breeze, etc., to blow upon as if driven by a fan; also, to spread out like a fan; in *baseball*, of the pitcher, to strike out (a batter). **II. intr.** To operate a fan; move something in the manner of a fan; move as a fan does; also, to blow, or move along, as if driven by a fan; also, to assume a fan-like shape; in *baseball*, to strike out.

fan² (fan), *n.* [Cf. *fanatic*.] An enthusiastic attendant at baseball games; a devotee of any sport or amusement; in general, an enthusiastic devotee or follower (as, a Kipling fan). [Slang.]

fa-nat-ic (fā-nat'ik). [L. *fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, frantic, < *fanum*, temple, E. *fane*.] **I. a.** Possessed by a deity or other supernatural agent; or suggestive of such possession; frenzied; mad; also, fanatical, as in spirit or character. **II. n.** A fanatical

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intū, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

person; an unreasoning enthusiast or zealot, in religious or other affairs.—**fa-nat'i-cal**, *a.* Possessed by a deity or the like†; frenzied†; also, actuated or characterized by an extreme, unreasoning enthusiasm or zeal, in religious or other affairs; pertaining to or characteristic of a fanatic.—**fa-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**fa-nat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*—**fa-nat'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Fanatical character, spirit, or conduct.—**fa-nat'i-cize** (-siz), *v. t. or i.*; -ized, -izing. To infect with or exhibit fanaticism.

fan-ci-er (fan'si-ër), *n.* One who fancies; esp., one who fancies or imagines (as, "those people who, in their speculations on politics, are not reasoners but *fanciers*": Macaulay's "Essays," Hallam); also, a person having a liking for or interested in something, as some class of animals or plants; hence, one who breeds and sells birds, dogs, etc.

fan-ci-ful (fan'si-fül), *a.* Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; exhibiting the influence of fancy; whimsical; also, exhibiting fancy in conception or design; quaint or odd in appearance; curious; fantastic; also, suggested by fancy; imaginary; unreal.—**fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

fan-ci-less (fan'si-les), *a.* Destitute of fancy.

fan-cy (fan'si). [Contr. of *fantasy*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz) Imagination, esp. as exercised in a capricious or desultory manner; specif., the faculty of creating illustrative or decorative imagery, as in poetical or literary composition, as distinct from the power of producing ideal creations consistent with reality (imagination); also, a mental image or conception; also, a design, invention, or contrivance; also, an idea or opinion with little foundation; a hallucination; also, caprice or capriciousness; a caprice or whim; something whimsical; also, capricious or arbitrary preference; inclination; a liking or fondness (as, to take a *fancy* to a thing); specif., love† (cf. *fancy-free*); also, critical judgment; taste; also, something that pleases or entertains without having much use or value; also, fanciers, collectively, of a particular class of things, as birds or dogs, or of a particular amusement, esp. the followers of prize-fighting ("the fancy"); the breeding of animals to develop points of beauty or excellence; sport, esp. pugilism ("the fancy"). **II.** *a.*; compar. *fancier*, superl. *fanciest*. Based on fancy or imagination; imaginative; also, depending on the exercise of fancy or caprice; capricious; whimsical; irregular; dictated by fancy or caprice, as prices; also, adapted to please the fancy or taste (as, *fancy* goods, see below; *fancy* work, see *fancywork*); not plain; fine; elegant; ornamental; varicolored, as a flower; also, dealing in, or concerned with the sale of, fancy goods (as, the *fancy* trade); also, bred to develop points of beauty or excellence, as an animal.—**fancy ball**, a ball at which fancy dress is worn.—**fancy dress**, dress chosen in accordance with the wearer's fancy, for wear at a ball or the like, as that characteristic of a particular period or place, class of persons, or historical or fictitious character.—**fancy goods**, goods or articles of trade serving for ornament or show, or merely to please the fancy, rather than for common, necessary use; miscellaneous goods, as novelties or luxurious accessories, other than the staples of trade.—**fan'cy**, *v.*; -ied, -ying. **I.** *tr.* To form a fancy or conception of; picture to one's self; imagine; also, to believe without being sure or certain (as, *I fancy* he will come); also, to take a fancy or liking to; like. **II.** *intr.* To imagine; also, to believe something without proof; also, to love†.—**fan'cy-free'**, *a.* Free from the influence of love (as, "in maiden meditation, *fancy-free*": Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," ii. 1. 164); hence, untrammelled.—**fan'cy-work**, *n.* Ornamental needlework, etc., such as is done for a pastime.

fan-dan-go (fan-dang'gō), *n.*; pl. *-gos* (-gōz). [Sp.; from W. Ind.] A lively Spanish or Spanish-American dance in triple time; a piece of music for such a dance or with its rhythm; sometimes, a ball or dance.

fano (fān), *n.* [*L. fanum*.] A temple; a church: as, "Beyond are the numerous chapels and *fanes* which fringe the base of the Capitoline hill" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," v.). [Archaic or poetic.]

fan-fare (fan'fār), *n.* [*F.*: cf. Sp. *fanfarria*, bragging, bravado, also *F.* and *E. fanfaron*.] A flourish or short air played on trumpets or the like; hence, an ostentatious flourish or parade.—**fan'fa-ron** (-fā-ron), *n.* [*F.*, = Sp.

fanfarón: cf. *fanfare*.] A braggart; a noisy boaster; also, a fanfare.—**fan'fa-ron-ade'** (-ron-ād'), *n.* [*F. fanfaronnade* = Sp. *fanfarronada*.] Bragging; bravado; bluster; a brag.

fang (fang), *v. t.* [*ME. fangen*, < *AS. fōn* (pret. *fēng*, pp. *fangen*) = *OHG.* and *Goth. fāhan*.] To seize or catch (archaic or prov.: as, "Destruction *fang* mankind!" Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," iv. 3. 23); also, to strike a fang or fangs into.—**fang**, *n.* A seizing, or that which is seized (now only Sc.); also, a long, pointed tooth of an animal; a canine tooth; a tusk; one of the long, sharp, hollow or grooved teeth of a serpent, by which venom is injected; also, the root of a tooth, or one of its prongs; in general, a pointed tapering part of a thing; the tang of a tool.—**fanged**, *a.* Having fangs.

fang-les (fang'les), *n.* [From *newfangle*, by misunderstanding of its elements.] A (new) fashion or invention; a novelty; also, a silly or foppish contrivance†; foppery†.—**fan'gled**, *a.* Newfangled; foppish. See Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," v. 4. 134.

fang-less (fang'les), *a.* Without fangs.

fan-ion (fan'yōn), *n.* [*F. fanion*, var. of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] A small flag carried with the baggage of a military brigade, or used to mark positions, as by surveyors.

fan-light (fan'lit), *n.* A fan-shaped or other window above a door or other opening.

fan-ner (fan'ër), *n.* One who or that which fans; a machine for winnowing grain; a fan for cooling or ventilating.

fan-on (fan'ōn), *n.* [*F. fanon*, < *OHG. fano*, banner, cloth: cf. *fanion*, *gonfalon*, and *vane*.] *Eccles.*, a manipule; also, a peculiar striped scarf-like vestment worn by the Pope over the alb when celebrating solemn pontifical mass.

fan-palm (fan'pām), *n.* Any palm with fan-shaped leaves, as the talipot.

fan-shaped (fan'shāpt), *a.* Like a fan in shape; esp., having the form of a broad sector of a circle.

fan-tail (fan'tāl), *n.* A tail, end, or part shaped like a fan; also, any of the flycatchers of the genus *Rhipidura*, of Australian regions, having a fan-like tail; also, one of a breed of domestic pigeons with a fan-shaped tail.—**fan'=tailed**, *a.* Having a fan-shaped tail.

fan-tan (fan'tan), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese gambling-game in which a pile of coins or counters is placed under a bowl and bets are made as to what the remainder will be after the sum of the coins or counters has been divided by four; also, a card-game in which the cards are played in sequence, the winner being the player who first gets rid of his cards.

fan-ta-si-a (fan-tā-zē'ä or fan-tā'zi-ä), *n.* [*It.*, < *L. phantasia*: see *fantasy*.] A musical composition in fanciful or irregular rather than strict form or style; sometimes, a potpourri of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations.

fan-tasm (fan'tazm), etc. See *phantasm*, etc.

fan-tas-sin (fan'tā-sin), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. fantascino*, < *fante*, boy, infantry soldier, for *infante*, < *L. infans*, *E. infant*.] An infantry soldier; a foot-soldier.



Fan-palm.



Fantail Pigeons.

fan-tast (fan'tast), *n.* [Cf. *G. phantast.*] A fanciful person; a visionary; also, a person of fantastic ideas, mannerisms, etc.

fan-tas-tic (fan-tas'tik). [LL. *phantasticus*, < Gr. *φανταστικός*, < *φαντάζειν*, present to the eye or mind: see *fantasy*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the fantasy or imagination; imaginative; also, imaginary; extravagantly imagined; groundless or illusory; also, odd, quaint, eccentric, or grotesque in conception, design, character, movement, etc. (as, *fantastic* dress or ornaments; "Come, and trip it, as you go, On the light *fantastic* toe," Milton's "L'Allegro," 34); also, fanciful or capricious, as persons or their ideas, actions, etc.; often, extravagantly fanciful; irrational. **II. n.** One who indulges in fantastic ideas (archaic); one given to fantastic dress or manner. **-fan-tas'ti-cal**, *a.* Fantastic. **-fan-tas-ti-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Fantastic quality; also, something fantastic; a crotchet or whim. **-fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **-fan-tas'ti-cal-ness**, *n.* **-fan-tas'ti-co** (-kō), *n.* [It.] A fantastic. See Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 4. 30.

fan-ta-sy, **phan-ta-sy** (fan'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [OF. *fantasie* (F. *fantaisie*), < L. *phantasia*, < Gr. *φαντασία*, < *φαντάζειν*, present to the eye or mind, < *φαίνω*, show.] Imagination, esp. when unrestrained; fancy; usually, extravagant fancy; the forming of grotesque mental images; also, a mental image, esp. when grotesque; also, an ingenious or odd thought, design, or invention; also, a supposition based on no solid foundation; a visionary idea; a hallucination; also, caprice; a caprice or whim; also, inclination or liking; in *music*, a fantasia. **-fan'ta-sy**, *v. t.*; *-sied*, *-syng*. To fancy; imagine; also, to affect or sway by fancy. [Archaic.]

fan-toc-ci-ni (fan-tō-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, puppet, < *fante*, boy: see *fantassin*.] Puppets made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires or strings; also, dramatic representations in which they are employed.

fan-tod (fan'tod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An uneasy or uncomfortable state of mind or body; a fidget: often in *pl.*, with *the*: as, "Nice pictures, I reckon, but . . . they always give me the *fantods*" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xvii.). [Prov. or slang.]

fan-tom (fan'tōm), *n.* See *phantom*.

fan-tra-cer-y (fan'trā-sēr-i), *n.* In *arch.*, tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel and diverges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.

fan-win-dow (fan'win'dō), *n.* A fan-shaped window whose sash is formed with radial bars; a fan-light.

fan-wort (fan'wört), *n.* A plant, *Cabomba caroliniana*, of the water-lily family, found in ponds, etc.

fap (fap), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Intoxicated. See Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 1. 183.

fa-quir (fā-kēr'), *n.* Fan-tracery. — Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, England. See *fakir*.

far (fär), *adv.*; compar. *farther*, superl. *farthest* (cf. *further*, *furthest*). [AS. *feor* = D. *ver* = OHG. *fer* = Icel. *fjarri* = Goth. *fairra*, far; akin to Gr. *πέρα*, beyond, further, Skt. *paras*, beyond, far.] At or to a great distance; a long way off; to a remote point; to an advanced stage or degree (as, *far* gone); by a great interval, or widely (as, not *far* wrong); greatly, or very much (as, *far* better); also, at or to a definite distance, point of progress, or degree (preceded by *as*, *so*, *how*, etc.). — **by far**, by a great interval; very much. — **far**

and away, by far; very much. — **from far**, from a distance. — **in so far**, to such an extent. — **far**, *a.*; compar. *farther*, superl. *farthest*. [AS. *feor*.] Distant or remote (as, "a far country": Josh. ix. 6); also, extending to a great distance (as, a *far* look ahead); long; protracted; also, more distant of the two (as, the *far* side). — **a far cry**, a great distance; a long way. — **Far East**. See under *east*, *n.*

far-ad (far'ad), *n.* [From Michael Faraday (1791-1867), English physicist.] The unit of electrical capacity: the capacity of a condenser which has a difference of potential of one volt when charged with one coulomb. — **far-a-day** (-ā-dā), *n.* In *elect.*, a unit used in electrolysis, being a quantity of electricity equal to about 96,500 coulombs. — **fa-rad-ic**, **far-a-da-ic** (fā-rad'ik, far-ā-dā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or named from Faraday: applied to induced currents of electricity, as the secondary currents of induction coils, or to phenomena connected with them. — **far'a-dism** (-dizm), *n.* Induced electricity; its application for therapeutic purposes. — **far'a-dize** (-diz), *v. t.*; *-dized*, *-dizing*. In *med.*, to stimulate or treat, as a muscle, with induced electric currents. — **far'a-di-za'tion** (-di-zā'shən), *n.* — **far'a-dizer** (-dī-zēr), *n.*

fa-ran-dole (fā-rān-dol), *n.* [F., < Pr. *farandolo*.] A lively dance, of Provençal origin, in which all the dancers join hands and execute various figures.

far-a-way (fär'ā-wā'), *a.* Distant; remote; also, abstracted or dreamy, as a look.

farce (färs), *v. t.*; *farced*, *farcing*. [OF. *farsir* (F. *farcir*), < L. *farcire*, stuff.] To stuff (a fowl, etc.) with seasoned filling; fig., to season (a speech or composition), as with scraps of wit. — **farce**, *n.* [F.] A light dramatic composition of broadly comic character, presenting a quickly moving, laughable plot with unexpected situations, often of a highly improbable or even absurd nature; the branch or form of drama constituted by such compositions; also, foolish show; mockery; a ridiculous sham.

far-ceur (fär-sēr), *n.* [F.] An actor in farce; hence, a joker or wag. — **far-ceuse** (-séz), *n.* [F.] Fem. of *farceur*.

far-ci (fär-sē), *a.* [F., pp. of *farcir*, E. *farce*, *v.*] In *cookery*, stuffed.

far-ci-cal (fär'si-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of farce; also, resembling farce; ludicrous; absurd. — **far-ci-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), **far-ci-cal-ness**, *n.* — **far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.* **far-cy** (fär'si), *n.* [Earlier *farcin*, < OF. F. *farcin*, < LL. *farciminum*, < L. *farcire*, stuff.] A form of the disease glanders affecting chiefly the superficial lymphatics and the skin.

fard (färd), *n.* [F.; perhaps from Teut. (cf. *G. farbe*, color).] Paint used on the face. [Obs. or archaic.] — **fard**, *v. t.* To paint (the cheeks, etc.); hence, to gloss over. [Obs. or archaic.]

far-del (fär'del), *n.* [OF. *fardel* (F. *fardeau*), dim. of *farde*, bundle, pack; perhaps from Ar.] A bundle; a burden. [Archaic.]

fare (fär), *v. i.*; *fared*, *faring*. [AS. *faran* = D. *varen* = G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Goth. *faran*, fare, go; akin to L. *peritus*, experienced, *portare*, carry, *porta*, gate, *portus*, harbor, Gr. *πέραιν*, pass, *πόρος*, passage, Skt. *par-*, bring across.] To go or travel (archaic: as, "On he *fares* . . . half on foot, Half flying," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 940); conduct one's self (as, "Thus *fares* the queen; and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," vii. 534); seem or appear, or seem likely (prov.); impersonally, to go, turn out, or happen (as, it *fares* ill with him); of persons, etc., to get on as to circumstances (as, he *fares* well in all his undertakings); experience good or bad fortune or treatment; specif., to be entertained (*well*, *ill*, etc.), as with food. — **fare**, *n.* [AS. *faru*.] A going; a journey; or voyage; a company of persons making a journey; the price of conveyance or passage (now only of persons); a person, or (formerly) the persons collectively, conveyed in a public vehicle; the load of a beast of burden; a catch of fish, as of a fishing-vessel (U. S.); also, deportment or behavior; also, state of things, favorable or unfavorable (archaic); fortune (archaic); also, provisions for the table; food. — **far'er**, *n.*

fare-well (fär'wel'), *interj.* [Orig. two words, *fare well*: see *fare*, *v.*] May you fare well; good-by. — **fare'well'**.

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardgnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

I. n. An expression of good wishes at parting; a good-by; an adieu; also, leave-taking or departure (as, "The poor exiles . . . fondly look'd their last, And took a long *farewell*": Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 367). **II. a.** Pertaining to a farewell, or an occasion of leave-taking: as, a *farewell* sermon; a *farewell* performance of an actor.

far-fetched (fär'fēcht'), *a.* Fetched or brought from afar (archaic); hence, remotely connected, forced, or strained (as, a *far-fetched* metaphor).

far-flung (fär'flung'), *a.* Flung or extending over a great distance: as, "our *far-flung* battle-line" (Kipling's "Recessional").

fa-ri-na (fä-rē'nä or -ri'nä), *n.* [L., < *far*, spelt.] Flour or meal made from various seeds, esp. of cereal or leguminous plants, or from certain roots, as the potato; also, a granular preparation of white maize, finer than hominy; also, starch; also, any powdery substance, as the pollen of flowers or a mealy powder found on some insects.—**far-i-na-ceous** (far-i-nä'shius), *a.* [LL. *farinaceus*.] Consisting of made of flour or meal, as food; containing or yielding starch, as seeds; pertaining to or of the nature of meal; having a mealy appearance.—**far-i-nose** (-nös), *a.* [LL. *farinosus*.] Yielding farina; also, resembling farina or meal; in *bot.* and *zool.*, covered with a mealy powder.

far-ious. [L. *farious*.] An adjective suffix joined to stems that express number or quantity, and equivalent in meaning to *-fold*, or implying parts, rows, forms, kinds, etc., to the number specified, as in *bifarious*, *trifarious*, *quinquefarious*, *multifarious*, *omnifarious*.

far-kle-ber-ry (fär'kl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A vacciniaceous shrub or small tree, *Batodendron arboreum*, of the southern U. S., bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry.

farm (färm), *n.* [OF. *F. ferme*, < ML. *firma*, < L. *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, E. *firm*.] A fixed yearly amount payable in the form of rent, tax, or the like†; also, a fixed annual amount accepted from a person in lieu of taxes or the like which he is authorized to collect; the letting out of the collection of public revenue; a district let out for the collection of revenue; the condition of being let out at a fixed amount (as, a district in *farm*); also, a tract of land devoted to agriculture, whether controlled by a tenant or the owner; a tract of land devoted to some allied or other industry, as the raising of domestic or other animals (as, a poultry-*farm*; an ostrich-*farm*); sometimes, a baby-*farm*.—**farm, v. I. tr.** To take or hold (land, etc.) at a certain rent†; also, to take the proceeds or profits of (a tax, undertaking, etc.) on paying a fixed sum; also, to let or lease (taxes, revenues, an enterprise, etc.) to another for a fixed sum or a percentage (often with *out*); let or lease the labor or services of (a person) for hire; also, to contract for the maintenance of (a person, institution, etc.): as, a town which *farm*s its paupers; also, to cultivate (land). **II. intr.** To cultivate the soil; operate a farm.—**farm'er**, *n.* One who farms; one who undertakes the collection of taxes, etc., paying a fixed sum for the privilege of retaining them; one who undertakes some service, as the charge and maintenance of children, at a fixed price; one who cultivates land, or operates a farm.—**farm'er-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *farmers*-. In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a company of capitalists that farmed certain taxes.—**farm'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The buildings, yards, etc., of a farm.—**farm'=house**, *n.* A dwelling-house on a farm.—**farm'ing**, *n.* The act or vocation of one who farms; agriculture.—**farm'stead** (-sted), *n.* A farm with its buildings; a homestead.—**farm'yard**, *n.* A yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with farm-buildings.

far-o (fär'ō), *n.* [From *Pharaoh*, Egyptian ruler, said to have been pictured formerly on one of the cards.] A gambling-game played with cards, in which the players bet on the cards of the dealer's or banker's pack.

far-off (fär'ōf'), *a.* Distant; remote.

far-ra-go (fä-rä'gō), *n.* [L., mixed fodder, medley, < *far*, spelt.] A confused mixture; a hodgepodge; a medley: as, "a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes" (Sheridan's "Rivals," ii. 1).—**far-rag'i-nous** (-raj'i-nus), *a.*

far-reach-ing (fär'rē'ching), *a.* Extending far in influence or effect.

far-ri-er (fär'i-ër), *n.* [OF. *ferrier*, < L. *ferrarius*, < *fer-rum*, iron.] A blacksmith who shoes horses; also, a person who treats the diseases of horses; a veterinarian.—**far'ri-er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The art or the establishment of a farrier.

far-row¹ (fär'ō), *n.* [AS. *fearh*, akin to D. *varken*, G. *ferkel*, L. *porcus*.] A young pig; a litter of pigs.—**far'row**¹, *v. I. tr.* To bring forth (young): said of swine. **II. intr.** To produce a litter of pigs.

far-row² (fär'ō), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Not producing young in a particular season: applied only to cows.

far-see-ing (fär'sē'ing), *a.* Able to see far; far-sighted; also, having foresight, sagacious, or discerning (as, "His keen and *far-seeing* judgment perceived clearly his true interest": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.).

far-sight-ed (fär'si'ted), *a.* Seeing to a great distance; also, seeing objects at a distance more clearly than those near at hand; hypermetropic; also, foreseeing remote results; prescient; shrewd.—**far'=sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

far-ther (fär'thēr), *adv. compar.* [Orig. var. of *further*, but now taken as an irregularly formed compar. (prop. *farrer*) of *far*, with superl. *farthest*.] At or to a greater distance; also, at or to a more advanced point; to a greater degree or extent; also, in addition, moreover, or besides.—**far'ther**, *a. compar.* More distant or remote; also, extending or tending to a greater distance; hence, further or additional.—**far'ther**, *v. t.* To help forward; advance; promote; further. [Now rare.]-**far'ther-most**, *a. superl.* Most distant or remote; farthest.—**far'thest** (-thēst), *adv.* and *a.* [Orig. var. of *furthest*: see *farther*.] Superl. of *farther*.

far-thing (fär'thing), *n.* [AS. *fēorthing*, < *fēortha*, E. *fourth*.] An English coin, now of bronze, worth one fourth of a penny, or about half of a U. S. cent; hence, something of very small value; a bit.

far-thin-gale (fär'thing-gäl), *n.* [OF. *verdugale*, < Sp. *verdugado*, < *verdugo*, young shoot, rod, < *verde*, < L. *viridis*, green.] A kind of hoop-skirt or framework for expanding a woman's skirt, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

fas-cēs (fas'ēs), *n.* Plural of *fascis*.

fas-ci-a (fash'i-ä), *n.*; pl. *fasciæ* (-ē). [L., band.] A band or fillet; in *arch.*, a long, flat member or band, esp. a horizontal division of an architrave; in *bot.* and *zool.*, a distinctly marked band of color; in *anat.*, a band or sheath of connective tissue investing, supporting, or binding together internal organs or parts of the body; tissue of this kind; in *surg.*, a bandage.—**fas'ci-al**, *a.*—**fas'ci-ate**, *fas'ci-at-ed* (-ät, -ä-ted), *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, pp. of *fasciare*, envelop with bands, < *fascia*.] Marked with a band or bands; also, bound with a band, fillet, or bandage; in *bot.*, compressed into a band or bundle; grown together, as stems.—**fas'ci-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**fas-ci-a'tion** (-ä'shən), *n.* Fasciated condition; also, a binding up or bandaging; in *bot.*, the process of becoming fasciated, or the resulting state.

fas-ci-cle (fas'i'cl), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.] A small bundle; specif., a close cluster, as of flowers or leaves; also, a single part of a printed work issued in sections.—**fas'ci-cled**, *a.*—**fas-cic-u-lar** (fa-sik'ü-lär), *a.* Pertaining to or forming a fascicle; fasciculate.—**fas-cic'u-late**, **fas-cic'u-lat-ed** (-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* Arranged in a fascicle or fascicles.—**fas'ci-cule** (-kül), *n.* [F., < L. *fasciculus*.] A fascicle, esp. of a book.—**fas-cic'u-lus** (-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [L.] A fascicle, as of nerve-fibers or muscle-fibers; also, a fascicle of a book.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Copper Farthing of Charles II., 1672.
British Museum.



Fascicle of Flowers of the Mallow.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

fasci-nato (fas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare*, < *fascinum*, spell, witchcraft.] To act on by witchcraft or magic; bewitch; also, to cast under a spell by a look; hence, to deprive of the power of resistance as through terror; also, to attract powerfully or irresistibly; now, usually, to attract and hold by delightful qualities; captivate; charm; enchant.—**fasci-nat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**fasci-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *fascinatio* (-n-).] The act of fascinating; also, fascinating quality; subtle, irresistible influence; a powerful attraction; a charm; also, the state of being fascinated.—**fasci-na-tor**, *n.* [L.] One who or that which fascinates; also, a kind of scarf of crochet-work, lace, etc., narrowing toward the ends, worn as a head-covering by women.

fasci-ne (fa-sēn'), *n.* [F., < L. *fascina*, < *fascis*, bundle.] A fagot; specif., *milit.*, a long bundle of sticks used in raising batteries, strengthening ramparts, etc.



Fascinés.

fascis (fas'is), *n.*; pl. *fascēs* (-ēz). [L., bundle.] A bundle; pl., a bundle of rods containing an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as an emblem of official power.

Fas-cism (fas'izm or fash'izm), *n.* [It. *Fascismo*.] [Also *l. c.*] The principles or methods of the Fascisti.—**Fas'cist**. [It. *Fascista*.] [Also *l. c.*] **I. n.** A member of the Fascisti. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Fascisti.



Fasces of a Roman magistrate.

Fas-cis-ti (fa-sis'ti or fa-shis'ti, It. fā-shēs'tē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *Fascista*, < L. *fascis*, bundle, pl. *fascēs*, the fasces, or bundle of rods containing an ax, serving as an emblem of the official power of Roman magistrates.] The members of a patriotic society in Italy, animated by a strong national spirit, and organized in connection with a repressive movement directed against the socialists and communists and the disturbances excited by them during 1919 and the years following, which regarded the government as criminally negligent in failing to deal with these disturbances, and took measures on its own account, often violent ones, to combat them, and which developed into a powerful party obtaining political control of the country in Oct., 1922, under its founder and leader, Benito Mussolini, as prime minister; hence, the members of a similar society or party elsewhere.

fash (fash), *v. t. or i.* [OF. *fascher* (F. *fâcher*).] To annoy or be annoyed; trouble. [Sc.]—**fash**, *n.* Trouble; also, a troublesome person or thing. [Sc.]

fash-ion (fash'ən), *n.* [OF. F. *façon*, < L. *factio* (-n-), a doing or making; see *faction*.] The act or process of making; workmanship; also, the make or form of anything; shape; appearance; also, a particular make, shape, pattern, or style; a kind or sort; also, manner, way, or mode (as, in roundabout *fashion*; after a *fashion*, that is, in some manner or other, or to a certain extent); also, a pretense or show (see Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 18); also, a prevailing custom, mode, or style, as of dress; the prevailing mode of dress, etiquette, procedure, etc., esp. in polite society ("the fashion"); something fashionable ("the fashion"); conventional usage in dress, manner of life, etc., esp. of polite society, or conformity to it (as, the dictates of *fashion*; people of *fashion*; in *fashion*, or out of *fashion*); fashionable people collectively.—**fash'ion**, *v. t.* To form or shape; give a particular shape or form to; also, to accommodate or adapt (as, "Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power, By doctrines *fashion'd* to the varying hour": Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 146); also, to contrive or manage (as, "You and Douglas . . . As I will *fashion* it, shall happily meet": Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV," i. 3. 297); also, to counterfeit (as, "It better fits my blood to be disdained of all than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any": Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," i. 3. 30).—**fash-ion-a-ble**. **I. a.** Capable of being fashioned; also, observant of or conforming to the fashion; stylish; also, pertaining to, characteristic of, or patronized by the world of fashion. **II. n.** A fashionable person.—**fash-ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fash'ioned**, *a.* Being of a particular fashion: as, old-fashioned.—**fash'ion-er**, *n.*—**fash'ion-less**, *a.* Without fashion; formless.—**fash'ion-mong'er**

(-mung'gēr), *n.* One versed in or given over to the fashions.—**fash'ion-mong'ing**, *a.*—**fash'ion=plate**, *n.* A pictorial design showing the prevailing mode or a new mode of dress; also, a person who affects the latest style in dress (colloq.).

fash-ious (fash'us), *a.* [OF. *fascheux* (F. *fâcheux*), < *fascher*: see *fash*.] Troublesome; vexatious. [Sc.]

fast¹ (fäst), *a.* [AS. *fæst* = D. *vast* = G. *fest* = Icel. *fastr*, fast, firm.] Firmly fixed in place, or not easily moved; securely attached to something else; that cannot escape or be extricated; firmly tied, as a knot; closed and made secure, as a door; such as to hold securely (as, to lay *fast* hold on a thing); strong against attack, or fortified, as a place (obs. or rare); firm in adherence (as, *fast* friends); deep or sound, as sleep; permanent or lasting, as a color.—**fast and loose**, now fast, now loose; sometimes, as a noun, inconstancy; also, an old cheating game in which a belt or string is so arranged that the dupe thinks he can make it fast by passing a skewer through its folds, whereas the operator can detach it at once (hence the phrase 'to play fast and loose,' to trifle deceptively or insincerely; be inconstant or unreliable).—**fast¹**, *n.* That which fastens, as a mooring-rope.—**fast¹**, *adv.* [AS. *fæste*.] In a fast manner; firmly; securely; soundly (as, *fast* asleep); also, close (as, *fast* by); also, immediately or at once.

fast² (fäst), *adv.* [ME.; another use of *fast¹*, *adv.*] Quickly, swiftly, or rapidly (as, to run *fast*); in quick succession (as, "Faster than spring-time showers comes thought on thought": Shakespeare's "2 Henry VI," iii. 1. 337); also, in a fast mode of life.—**fast²**, *a.* [From *fast²*, *adv.*] Quick, swift, or rapid, as motion, progress, or action, or as something that moves or acts; coming in quick succession (as, "As *fast* years flow away, The smooth brow gathers": Shelley's "Alastor," 533); also, indicating a time in advance of the correct time, as a clock; also, adapted to or productive of rapid movement (as, a *fast* track); also, pursuing pleasure at an immoderate rate or with disregard of becoming or moral restraints, as a person; characterized by such pursuit of pleasure, as a mode of life.

fast³ (fäst), *v. i.* [AS. *fæstan* = D. *vasten* = G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Goth. *fastan*, fast.] To abstain from all food, or eat only sparingly or of certain kinds of food, esp. as a religious observance.—**fast³**, *n.* [ME. *faste* = Icel. *fasta*: cf. AS. *fæsten*.] A fasting; an abstinence from food, or a limiting of one's food, esp. when voluntary and as a religious observance; also, a day or period of fasting.—**fast³=day**, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed, esp. such a day appointed by some ecclesiastical or civil authority.

fas-ten (fäs'n), *v.* [AS. *fæstnian*, < *fæst*, E. *fast¹*, *a.*] **I. tr.** To make fast; fix firmly or securely in place or position; attach securely to something else; make secure, as an article of dress with buttons, clasps, or the like, or a door with a lock, bolt, or the like; inclose securely, as a person or an animal (with *in*); fig., to attach by any connecting agency (as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one); impose; also, to direct intently (the eyes, thoughts, etc.). **II. intr.** To become fast or fastened; also, to make one's self fast to something; attach one's self; lay fast hold on something.—**fas'ten-er**, *n.*—**fas'ten-ing**, *n.* Something that fastens, as a lock or clasp.

fast-er (fäs'tēr), *n.* One who fasts.

fast-id-i-ous (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, < *fastidium*, loathing, disgust.] Feeling disgust; also, disdainful; also, easily disgusted; squeamish; excessively nice or exacting in requirements of taste; also, causing disgust.—**fast-id'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fast-id'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fas-tig-i-ate, **fas-tig-i-at-ed** (fas-tij'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [L. *fastigium*, gable-top, summit, slope.] Rising to a pointed top; in *bot.*, erect and parallel, as branches; having such branches.

fast-ness¹ (fäst'nes), *n.* [AS. *fæstnes*.] The state of being fast or firm; fixedness; also, a secure place; a stronghold.

fast-ness² (fäst'nes), *n.* The state of being fast or rapid; swiftness; also, the quality of being fast, as in behavior or mode of life.

fat¹ (fat). [AS. *fætt*, orig. pp., fatted, fat, = D. *vet* = G. *feist*, fat.] **I. a.**; compar. *fatter*, superl. *fattest*. Having much flesh other than muscle; plump; corpulent; hence, thick, broad, or extended (as, *fat*-faced type); also, con-

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

sisting of or containing fat; oily; unctuous; hence, abounding in a particular element, esp. a desirable one (as, *fat pine*, pine rich in resin; *fat lime*, lime comparatively pure); also, fertile, as land; profitable, as an office; affording good opportunities (as, a *fat part* in a play); prosperous or affluent, as persons (obs. or archaic); plentiful, as a supply; plentifully supplied, as a larder; also, dull or stupid, like a fat animal. **II. n.** An oily or greasy substance which forms the chief part of certain animal tissues (fatty or adipose tissues) and also occurs in plants; animal tissue containing this substance; specif., any of a class of organic chemical compounds of which the natural fats are usually mixtures; in fig. use, the richest or best part of anything; the best produce (as, the *fat of the land*); also, especially profitable or advantageous work.—**fat¹**, *v. t. or i.*; *fatled, fatting*. [AS. *fættian*, < *fætt*.] To make or become fat.

fat² (fat), *n.* [AS. *fæt* = D. *vat* = G. *fass* = Icel. *fat*, vessel.] A vessel; a tub or vat: as, "The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil" (Joel, ii. 24). [Archaic or prov.]

fa-tal (fā'tal), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, < *fatum*, E. *fate*.] Proceeding from or decreed by fate or overruling necessity; fated; also, of the nature of or resembling fate or destiny; inevitable; necessary; also, influencing or deciding fate or destiny (as, the *fatal sisters*, the three Fates); also, prophetic; also, foreboding, or associated with, death or disaster (as, "the black and *fatal* ravens": Marlowe's "2 Tamburlaine," iv. 3); ominous; also, fraught with fate (as, a *fatal day*); fateful; also, causing death, destruction, or ruin (as, a *fatal accident*; a blow *fatal* to one's prospects); deadly; disastrous.—**fa'tal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate or inevitable predetermination; also, the acceptance of all things and events as inevitable; submission to fate.—**fa'tal-ist**, *n.* A believer in fatalism; also, one whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism.—**fa-tal-is'tic**, *a.*—**fa-tal-i-ty** (fā'tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [LL. *fatalitas*.] The quality of being predetermined by or subject to fate; inevitable necessity; an unalterably predetermined course of things; the fate or destiny of a person or thing; also, a predetermined liability to disaster (as, "It seems as if a *fatality* attended the possessors of this splendid estate": Marryat's "King's Own," l.); also, the quality of causing death or disaster; deadliness; a fatal influence; also, a disaster resulting in death; a calamity or misfortune.—**fa'tal-ly**, *adv.* As decreed by fate; also, in a manner leading to death or disaster.—**fa'tal-ness**, *n.*

fa-ta Mor-ga-na (fā'tä mör-gä'nä). [It., 'fairy Morgana': cf. *fay*.] A kind of mirage seen particularly in the Strait of Messina, formerly attributed to fairy agency.

fat-bird (fat'bërd), *n.* The guacharo; also, the pectoral sandpiper (local).

fat-brained (fat'bränd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid. See Shakespeare's "Henry V.," iii. 7. 143.

fate (fat), *n.* [L. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, fate, prop. pp. neut. of *fari*, speak.] The agency by which events are inevitably predetermined; destiny; also, that which is destined to happen; one's appointed lot or destiny; what will become, or has become, of a person or thing; hence, death, destruction, or ruin; also [*cap.*], in *class. myth.*, the goddess of fate or destiny; in *pl.*, the three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, supposed to control human destinies.—**fate**, *v. t.*; *fated, fating*. To predetermine as by the decree of fate; destine: now only in the passive.—**fat-ed** (fā'ted), *a.* Having a particular fate or destiny (as, ill-fated); also, subject to, guided by, or predetermined by fate; also, doomed to destruction; also, invested with the power of determining fates (as, "The *fated* sky Gives us free scope": Shakespeare's "All's Well," i. 1. 232).—**fate'ful**, *a.* Fraught with fate; involving momentous consequences; important; also, prophetic; ominous; also, fatal, deadly, or disastrous; also, controlled by irresistible destiny.—**fate'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**fate'ful-ness**, *n.*

fat-head (fat'hed), *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; also, a labroid food-fish, *Pimelometopon pulcher*, which abounds on the coast



Fathead (*Pimelometopon pulcher*).

of California; also, a cyprinoid fish, *Pimephales promelas*, of the central U. S.—**fat'=head'**, *a.* Thick-headed; stupid.

fa-ther (fä'thër), *n.* [AS. *fæder* = D. *vader* = G. *vater* = Icel. *fadhir* = Goth. *fadar*, father; akin to L. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Skt. *pitar*, father.] He who begets a child; a male parent; the nearest male ancestor; also, any male ancestor, esp. the founder of a race, family, or line; also, a father-in-law, stepfather, or adoptive father (colloq.); also, one who exercises protecting care over others like that of a father (as, "I was a *father* to the poor": Job, xxix. 16); [*cap.*] the Supreme Being and Creator; God; with *the*, in orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity; [*l. c.*] a title of reverence in ecclesiastical use, as for church dignitaries, officers of monasteries, monks, confessors, and priests; a person bearing this title; also, a title of respect for an old man; the oldest member, or the one who has longest belonged to the membership, of a society, profession, etc.; also, one of the leading men of a city, etc.; a member of a city council or board of aldermen; one of the senators of ancient Rome (as, "The *Fathers* of the City Are met in high debate," Macaulay's "Battle of the Lake Regillus," viii.: cf. *conscript*, *a.*); also, one who originates or establishes something, as a founder, inventor, author, etc. (as, the *father* of lies, the devil); any of the chief early Christian writers, whose works are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages ('fathers of the church'); also, that which gives rise to anything (as, the wish was *father* to the thought).—**fa'ther**, *v. t.* To beget (as, "Cowards *father* cowards and base things sire base": Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," iv. 2. 26); fig., to originate; be the author of; also, to act as a father toward; also, to acknowledge one's self the father of; hence, to assume as one's own; take the responsibility of; also, to provide with a father (as, "Think you I am no stronger than my sex, Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?" Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," ii. 1. 297); also, to name the father of; charge on one the begetting of; fig., to ascribe the authorship of or responsibility for (with *on* or *upon*).—**fa'ther-hood** (-hüd), *n.* The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father.—**fa'ther-in-law**, *n.*; pl. *father-*. The father of one's husband or wife; also, a stepfather (colloq., Eng.).—**fa'ther-land** (-land), *n.* [= D. *vaderland* = G. *vaterland*.] One's native country, or the land of one's ancestors.—**fa'ther-less**, *a.* Without a living father; also, without a known or legally responsible father.—**fa'ther-less-ness**, *n.*—**fa'ther-ly**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a father.—**fa'ther-li-ness**, *n.*—**fa'ther-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a father.—**fa'ther-ship**, *n.* The state or relation of a father.

fath-om (fäth'om), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or (as after a numeral) *fathoms*. [AS. *fæthm* = D. *vadem* = G. *faden* = Icel. *fathmr*, fathom.] A unit of linear measurement, orig. the distance covered by the outstretched arms, now a definite measure of 6 feet, used chiefly in measuring the length of cables, etc., and the depth of water by sounding; also, intellectual capacity (obs. or archaic: as, "Another of his *fathoms* they have none," Shakespeare's "Othello," i. 1. 153).

—**fath'om**, *v. t.* To encircle by extending the arms; also, to measure the depth of by sounding (often fig.); hence, to penetrate to the bottom of; understand thoroughly; comprehend.—**fath'om-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fathomed or sounded; fig., comprehensible.—**fath'om-er**, *n.*—**fath'om-less**, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; of measureless depth; fig., incomprehensible.—**fath'om-less-ly**, *adv.*

fa-tid-i-c, **fa-tid-i-cal** (fä-tid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [L. *fatidicus*, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say.] Propheying; prophetic.

fat-i-ga-ble (fat'i-gä-bl), *a.* [LL. *fatigabilis*.] Easily fatigued or tired.

fat-i-gate (fat'i-gät), *a.* [L. *fatigatus*, pp.] Fatigued. See Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 2. 121.

fa-tigue (fä-tëg'), *v. t.*; *-tigated, -tiguing*. [F. *fatiguer*, < L. *fatigare* (pp. *fatigatus*).] To weary with bodily or mental exertion; exhaust the strength of; *tire*; in *mech.*, to cause the fatigue of.—**fa-tigue'**, *n.* [F.] Weariness from bodily or mental exertion; also, a cause of weariness; labor; exertion; *milit.*, fatigue-duty; in *mech.*, the weakening of metal subjected to stress, esp. a continued series of stresses.—**fa-tigue'=dress**, *n.* A soldier's uniform for fatigue-

duty.—**fa-tigue**'=**du**'**ty**, *n.* Work done by soldiers other than that of a strictly military character, as repairing roads, cleaning up grounds, etc.—**fa-tigue**'**less**, *a.* Without fatigue; tireless.—**fa-tigue**'=**par**'**ty**, *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in fatigue-duty.—**fa-ti**'**guing**-**ly**, *adv.*

fat-less (fat'les), *a.* Without fat; lean, as meat.

fat-ling (fat'ling), *n.* [See **ling**¹.] A young animal, as a calf or a lamb, fattened for slaughter.

fat-ly (fat'li), *adv.* In a fat manner; plumply; corpulently.

fat-ness (fat'nes), *n.* The condition of being fat; corpulence; oiliness; richness; fertility; also, fatty or oily matter; fat.

fat-ten (fat'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become fat.—**fat**'**ten**-**er**, *n.*

fat-tish (fat'ish), *a.* Somewhat fat.

fat-ty (fat'i), *a.*; compar. **fattier**, superl. **fattiest**. Consisting of, containing, or resembling fat; in *pathol.*, characterized by morbid production or accumulation of fat.—**fatty acid**, in *chem.*, any of a class of organic acids certain of which (as oleic acid) are obtained from animal and vegetable fats and oils.—**fat**'**ti**-**ness**, *n.*

fa-tu-i-ty (fa-tū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. **-ties** (-tiz). [*L. fatuitas*.] The quality of being fatuous; foolishness or silliness, or something foolish; also, idiocy or imbecility (now rare).—**fa-tu-i**'**ous**, *a.*

fat-u-ous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [*L. fatuus*, foolish: cf. *insatuate*.] Foolish, esp. in an unconscious, complacent manner; silly; also, idiotic or imbecile (now rare); also, unreal or illusory (as, *fatuous* fire, the *ignis fatuus*).—**fat**'**u**-**ous**-**ly**, *adv.*—**fat**'**u**-**ous**-**ness**, *n.*

fat-wit-ted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. See Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," i. 2. 2.

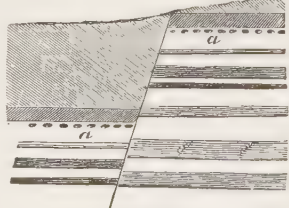
fau-bourg (fō'börg, *F. fō-bör*), *n.* [*F. faubourg*, *OF. forsbourg*, < *fors* (< *L. foris*), outside, + *bourg*, town, = *E. borough*.] A part of a city outside of, or originally outside of, the walls; a suburb.

fau-ces (fā'sēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*] In *anat.*, the cavity at the back of the mouth, leading into the pharynx.—**fau**'**cal** (-kəl), **fau**'**cial** (-shal), *a.*

fau-cet (fā'set), *n.* [*OF. F. fausset*.] A small peg or plug for stopping the vent of a cask, etc.; also, in devices for drawing off liquids from casks, etc., the hollow wooden plug or tube whose passage is stopped by a small peg called the spigot; hence, any device for controlling the flow of liquid from a pipe or the like by opening or closing an orifice; a tap; a cock; also, the enlarged end of a pipe into which the end or spigot of another pipe enters to form a joint.

faugh (fā), *interj.* [*Cf. foh* and *fie*.] An exclamation of disgust.

fault (fält), *n.* [*OF. F. faute*, < *L. fallere*, deceive, disappoint, *E. fail*.] Want of or deficiency (as, "one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," ii. 2. 45); also, a defect or imperfection; a flaw; a failing; also, an error or mistake; a misdeed or transgression; also, delinquency; culpability; cause for blame; in *geol.* and *mining*, a break in the continuity of a body of rock or of a vein, with dislocation along a plane of fracture; in *elect.*, an accidental defect in an electric circuit, as a new path opened to the current; in *tennis*, etc., a failure to serve the ball legitimately within the prescribed limits; in *hunting*, a break in the line of scent; a losing of the scent.—**at fault**, open to censure; blamable; also, having lost the scent, as in hunting; fig., puzzled; astray.—**in fault**, open to censure; blamable.—**to a fault**, to such an extent as to constitute a fault; excessively.—**to find fault**. See under *find*, *v. t.*—**fault**, *v. I. tr.* To find fault with, blame, or censure (now rare); in *geol.*, to cause a fault in. **II. intr.** To commit a fault (archaic); in *geol.*, to undergo a fault or faults.—**fault**'**find**'**er**, *n.* One who finds fault; one who complains or objects; also, a device for locating defects, as in an electric circuit.—**fault**'**find**'**ing**,



Section showing Displacement of Strata by a Fault.—*a* and *a* were once a continuous mass of rock.

n. and *a.*—**fault**'**ful**, *a.* Full of faults; faulty; culpable.—**fault**'**i**-**ly**, *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; culpably.—**fault**'**i**-**ness**, *n.* Faulty state or quality.—**fault**'**less**, *a.* Without fault or defect; perfect.—**fault**'**less**-**ly**, *adv.*—**fault**'**less**-**ness**, *n.*—**fault**'**y**, *a.*; compar. **faultier**, superl. **faultiest**. Containing faults or defects (as, a *faulty* design or plan); having, or marked by, imperfections or failings (as, "*faulty* friends," Browning's "*La Saisiaz*"; *faulty* morals); also, culpable or blamable; also, of the nature of a fault.

faun (fân), *n.* [*L. faunus*, < *Faunus*, a Roman rural deity later identified with the Greek Pan.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of a class of rural deities represented as men with the ears, horns, and tail, and later also the hind legs, of a goat.

fau-na (fâ'nä), *n.*; pl. **-nas** or **-næ** (-nē). [*NL.*, < *Fauna*, a female deity, sister of Faunus: see *faun*.] The animals of a given region or period, taken collectively; also, a treatise on them.—**fau**'**nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fauna.—**fau**'**nist**, *n.* A student of or writer on faunas.—**fau**'**nis**'**tic**, *a.* **fau**'**teuil** (fō-tē-y'), *n.* [*F. fauteuil*, *OF. faudestuel*, < *OHG. faldstul*: see *faldstool*.] An arm-chair.

faux pas (fō pä). [*F.*] A false step; a slip in manners or conduct; a breach of etiquette or propriety.

fa-ve-o-late (fā-vē'ō-lät), *a.* [*NL. faveolus*, dim. of *L. favus*, honeycomb.] Honeycombed; cellular; alveolate; pitted.

fa-vo-ni-an (fā-vō'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Favonius*, the west wind, < *favere*, be favorable.] Of or pertaining to the west wind; hence, mild; favorable; propitious.

fa-vor (fā'vor), *n.* [*OF. favor* (*F. faveur*), < *L. favor*, < *favere*, be favorable.] Good-will or kind regard (as, "I have found *favor* in the sight of the king": Esther, v. 8); inclination or willingness to commend, support, or adopt (as, to look with *favor* on a project); the state of being approved, or held in regard (as, in *favor*; out of *favor*); also, an object of good-will or kind regard (rare: as, "Man, His chief delight and *favours*," Milton's "*Paradise Lost*," iii. 664); also, kindness manifested or done (as, to show *favor* to a person); gracious action proceeding from good-will; a kind act or office (as, to ask a *favor* of a person); something done or granted out of good-will, rather than from justice or for remuneration; often, a letter, esp. a commercial one (used in compliment); also, kind indulgence (as, "But, with your *favours*, I will treat it here": Dryden's "*Cock and the Fox*," 807); leave or permission; pardon; leniency; also, partial or biased kindness (as, a fair field and no *favor*); partiality; also, in general, aid or furtherance (as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night); also, something bestowed as a token of good-will or kind regard; a gift, as a knot of ribbon or a glove, given usually by a woman to a man, to be worn as a token of friendship or love; a ribbon, badge, etc., worn in evidence of good-will or loyalty; any of the various small gifts given between the partners in a cotillion; also, attractiveness or beauty (archaic: as, "Thine eye desireth *favours* and beauty," *Ecclus.* xl. 22); an attraction or charm (archaic); also, appearance or look (archaic: as, "Folks don't use to meet for amusement with fire-arms . . . This . . . has an angry *favours*," Sheridan's "*Rivals*," v. 1); the face or countenance (archaic: as, "What makes thy *favours* like the bloodless head Fall'n on the block?" Tennyson's "*Queen Mary*," v. 2).—**in favor of**, in support of; on the side of; also, to the advantage of; of a check, etc., so as to be payable to.—**fa**'**vor**, *v. t.* [*OF. favorer*, < *ML. favoreare*, < *L. favor*.] To regard with favor; look kindly upon; have a liking or preference for; also, to show favor to; treat kindly; encourage; patronize; indulge or oblige with something (as, "He begged to be *favoured* with a song": Goldsmith's "*Vicar of Wakefield*," v.); also, to deal with gently, spare, or ease (now colloq.: as, to *favor* a lame leg); also, to treat with partiality; also, to aid or support; lend support or confirmation to (as, "Every circumstance imaginable *favoured* this suspicion": Steele, in "*Tatler*," 209); prove advantageous to (as, "The silence and solitude of the place very much *favoured* his meditations": Addison, in "*Tatler*," 97); also, to resemble in features or aspect (now colloq.: as, "Robin could not deny but the gentleman *favoured* his master," Steele, in "*Spectator*," 398).—**fa**'**vor**-**a**-**ble**, *a.* [*OF. F. favorable*, < *L. favorabilis*, in favor, winning favor, pleas-

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ing.] Winning favor†; pleasing†; also, manifesting favor; well-disposed; inclined to aid or help; of a report, opinion, etc., approving or commendatory; of an answer, granting what is desired; of appearances, boding well, promising, or hopeful; also, affording aid, advantage, or convenience (as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather); advantageous; suitable; conducive or contributing (as, "Nothing is more *favourable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself": Macaulay's "Essays," Petrarch).—**fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fa'-vored**, *a.* Regarded or treated with favor; enjoying special favors or advantages; also, adorned with or wearing a favor; also, of specified appearance or looks (as, ill-*favored*).—**fa'-vor-er**, *n.*—**fa'-vor-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fa-voor-ite (fā'vor-it). [F. (obs.) *favorit* (now *favori*, fem. *favorite*), < It. *favorito*, pp. of *favorire*, favor, < L. *favor*: see *favor*.] **I. n.** A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor or preference; specif., a person who has gained the special favor of a superior; a person treated with special (esp. undue) favor by a prince, etc.; in *sports*, a competitor considered likely to win. **II. a.** Regarded with particular favor or preference: as, a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.—**fa'vor-it-ism**, *n.* The disposition to favor, or the practice of favoring, one to the neglect of others having equal or superior claims; undue preference; partiality; also, the state of being a favorite.

fa-vose (fā-vōs'), *a.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] Resembling a honeycomb.

fa'vour, **fa'vour-a-ble**, etc., **fa'vour-ite**, etc. British preferred forms of *favor*, *favorable*, etc., *favorite*, etc.

fa-vus (fā'vus), *n.* [L., honeycomb.] In *pathol.*, a skin disease, esp. of the scalp, characterized by dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb, due to the fungus *Achorion schönleinii*.

fawn¹ (fān), *v. i.* [AS. *fahnian*, var. of *fægnian*, rejoice, < *fægen*, glad, E. *fain*.] To show fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, licking the hand, etc. (said esp. of dogs); hence, to court notice or favor by servile demeanor; act servilely.

fawn² (fān), *n.* [OF. F. *faon*, < L. *fetus*, offspring, young: see *fetus*.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year; also, fawn-color.—**fawn**², *v. i.* Of deer, to bring forth young.—**fawn'-col'or**, *n.* A light yellowish-brown color.—**fawn'-col'ored**, *a.*

fawn-er (fā'nēr), *n.* One who fawns; one who acts servilely.—**fawn'ing**, *p. a.* That fawns; showing fondness as a dog does; courting favor by servile demeanor.—**fawn'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fay¹ (fā), *v. t. or i.* [AS. *fēgan* = G. *fügen*.] To fit together closely, as timbers in ship-building.

fay² (fā), *n.* [OF. *fae*, fee (F. *fee*), = It. *fata*, < L. *fatum* (pl. *fata*), E. *fate*.] A fairy: as, "Here he [Merlin] came with the *fay* Vivian" (M. Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult," iii.).

fay³ (fā), *n.* [OF. *fei*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty. [Archaic or prov.]—**by my fay**, by my faith: a phrase of asseveration. [Archaic.]

fay⁴ (fā), *a.* See *fey*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; *fazed*, *fazing*. [= *feeze*.] To disturb; discomfit; daunt. [Colloq., U. S.]

faz-le (faz'l), *v. i. or t.*; *-led*, *-ling*. [ME. *faselyn* = D. *vezelen* = G. *faseln*: cf. *frazzle*.] To ravel. [Now prov. Eng.]

feal (fēl), *a.* [OF. *feal*, for *feül*, < L. *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidelity*.] Faithful; loyal; constant. [Obs. or archaic.]

fe-al-ty (fē'al-ti), *n.* [OF. *feauite*, *feelte*, < L. *fideli-tas*: see *fidelity*.] Fidelity to a lord (as, "They refused to dethrone the King, but they had sworn no *fealty* to his child": Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," vi. 2); the obligation or the engagement to be faithful to a lord; hence, fidelity in general; faithfulness.

fear (fēr), *n.* [AS. *fēr*, danger, calamity, akin to D. *gevaar*, G. *gefahr*, danger, Icel. *fār*, mischief, plague.] A painful emotion excited by a sense of impending danger or evil, whether for one's self or for another or for any object of solicitude; the feeling or state of being afraid; apprehensive uneasiness of mind; dread; a feeling of this kind on a particular occasion (as, to dismiss one's *fears*); such an

emotion or feeling about something specified (as, *fear* of one's enemies); often, apprehension or dread of something about or liable to happen or to make trouble (as, *fear* of the consequences; *fear* of opposition); anxiety or solicitude for the safety of something (as, in *fear* of one's life); also, a feeling of reverential awe, esp. toward God (as, "The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge": Prov. i. 7); also, ground for apprehension (as, there is no *fear* of our losing); an object of fear† (as, "Or in the night, imagining some *fear*, How easy is a bush supposed a bear!" Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," v. 1. 21); also, formidable-ness†, or aptness to cause fear† (as, "There is no *fear* in him; let him not die": Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," ii. 1. 190).—**fear**, *v.* [AS. *færan*, frighten.] **I. tr.** To frighten (archaic: as, "This aspect of mine Hath *feard* the valiant," Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," ii. 1. 9); drive away or keep away by fear† (as, "A scarecrow . . . to *fear* the birds of prey": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," ii. 1. 2); also, to regard with fear, or be afraid of (as, to *fear* a person); be apprehensive of (as, "I will *fear* no evil: for thou art with me": Ps. xliii. 4); have reverential awe of (as, "The Lord pitieeth them that *fear* him": Ps. ciii. 13); also, to have fears for† (as, "He was much *feard* by his physicians": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 1. 24); also, reflexively, to be afraid (archaic: as, "A flash, I *fear* me, that will strike my blossom dead," Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 965).

II. intr. To have fear; be afraid, as of something actual or present; be apprehensive, as of something about or liable to happen; have fears, as for some object of anxious solicitude (as, to *fear* for a person's safety).—**fear'er**, *n.*—**fear'-ful**, *a.* Full of fear; afraid or apprehensive of something; easily frightened, timid, or wanting courage; full of awe or reverence; also, indicative of or caused by fear (as, "Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh": Shakspeare's "Richard III.," v. 3. 181); also, causing, or apt to cause, fear; dreadful; awful; hence, extremely bad, unpleasant, ugly, etc., or very great (chiefly colloq.).—**fear'-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**fear'-ful-ness**, *n.*—**fear'less**, *a.* Without fear; bold; courageous.—**fear'less-ly**, *adv.*—**fear'less-ness**, *n.*—**fear'-naught**, **fear'nought**, *n.* A kind of stout woolen cloth.—**fear'some** (-sum), *a.* Causing fear; frightful; also, afraid; timid.—**fear'some-ly**, *adv.*—**fear'some-ness**, *n.*

fea-sance (fē'zans), *n.* [AF. *fesance*, OF. F. *faisance*, < *faire*, do: see *feasible*.] In *law*, doing or performance, as of a condition, obligation, duty, etc.

fea-si-ble (fē'zi-bl), *a.* [OF. *faisible*, *faisable* (F. *faisable*), < *faire*, < L. *facere*, do, make.] Capable of being done, effected, or accomplished (as, a *feasible* plan); practicable; also, capable of being dealt with successfully (as, a road *feasible* for travel); also, likely or probable (as, a *feasible* theory).—**fea-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

feast (fēst), *n.* [OF. *feste* (F. *fête*) = Sp. *fiesta* = It. *fiesta* = G. *fest*, < L. *fiesta*, prop. neut. pl. of *festus*, festal (*festum*, a festival, feast).] A periodical celebration, or day or time of celebration, of religious or other character, in commemoration of some event or person or having some other special significance (as, the *feasts* of the church; the medieval *feast* of fools; the Chinese *feast* of lanterns); a festival; also, a sumptuous entertainment or repast; a banquet; also, any rich or abundant meal; fig., a rich treat.—**feast**, *v.* [OF. *fester* (F. *fêter*).] **I. intr.** To have, or partake of, a feast; eat sumptuously; fig., to dwell with gratification or delight, as on a picture. **II. tr.** To provide or entertain with a feast; fig., to gratify or delight.—**feast'er**, *n.*—**feast'ful**, *a.* Festive; joyful; also, filled with feasting.

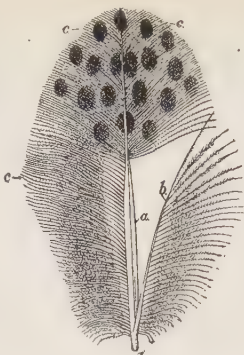
feat¹ (fēt), *n.* [OF. F. *fait*, < L. *factum*, a thing done, prop. pp. neut. of *facere*, do, make: cf. *fact*.] An action or deed; esp., a noteworthy or extraordinary act or achievement; an action displaying strength or skill.

feat² (fēt), *a.* [Appar. < OF. F. *fait*, pp. of *faire*, < L. *facere*, do, make: cf. *fit*.] Fitting or suitable; apt; skilful or dexterous, as movements; becoming or neat, as dress; neatly attired, as a person; elegant or fine; affected, as a person. [Archaic or prov.]

feath-er (fēth'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fether* = D. *veder* = G. *feder* = Icel. *fjóðhr*, feather; akin to L. *penna*, feather, Gr. *πτερόν*, Skt. *patra*, feather, wing.] One of the epidermal appendages

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

which together constitute the plumage of birds, being typically made up of a hard, tube-like portion (the quill) nearest the body of the bird, which passes into a thinner, stem-like distal portion (the rachis) bearing a series of slender processes (barbs) united in a blade-like structure (web) on each side; also, plumage; fig., attire; also, condition, as of health, spirits, etc. (as, in fine *feather*; in high *feather*); also, kind of plumage, or kind in general (as, birds of a *feather*; of every *feather*); *pl.*, wings†; *sing.*, birds collectively; also, a feather or feathers attached to the end of an arrow to direct its flight; also, something as light as a feather; hence, a trifle; also, something resembling a feather; a feather-like tuft or fringe of hair; a feather-like flaw, as in a precious stone; a projection on a board, etc., as for fitting into a groove; in *rowing*, the act of feathering.—**a feather in one's cap**, fig., a mark of distinction; an honor.—**white feather**. See under *white*, *a.*—**feath'er**, *v.* **I. tr.** To clothe or cover with or as with feathers (as, to *feather* one's nest, fig., to provide for or enrich one's self, esp. while acting in a fiduciary capacity); provide with feathers, as an arrow; furnish with a feather or tongue, or join by a tongue and a groove, as boards; in *rowing*, to turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade becomes nearly horizontal, and hold it thus as it is moved back into position for the next stroke. **II. intr.** To grow feathers; also, to be or become feathery in appearance; move like feathers (as, "the ripple *feathering* from her bows": Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," 540); in *rowing*, to feather an oar.—**feath'er-bone**, *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls.—**feath'er-brain**, *n.* A light or weak brain; also, a giddy or weak-minded person.—**feath'-er-brained**, *a.*—**feath'ered**, *p. a.* Clothed, covered, or provided with or as with feathers; also, winged; swift.—**feath'er=edge**, *n.* An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge of a wedge-shaped board, etc.—**feath'er=edged**, *a.*—**feath'er-head**, *n.* A light or empty head; also, a silly or light-headed person.—**feath'er=head'ed**, *a.*—**feath'er-i-ness**, *n.* Feathery state.—**feath'er-ing**, *n.* Plumage; the feather of an arrow; feather-like structure or marking; in *arch.*, ornamentation consisting of foils and cusps; foliation; in *violin-playing*, a very light and delicate use of the bow.—**feath'er-less**, *a.* Without feathers.—**feath'er=sedge**, *n.* A grass, *Andropogon saccharoides*, with a plume-like panicle, common in the southwestern U. S.—**feath'er=star**, *n.* Any of certain crinoids having a feathery appearance and radiate structure.—**feath'er=stitch**, *n.* An embroidery stitch producing work in which a succession of small filaments or branches extend alternately on each side of a central stem.—**feath'er=stitch**, *v. t.* To ornament by feather-stitch.—**feath'er=veined**, *a.* In *bot.*, of a leaf, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib toward the margin.—**feath'-er=weight**, *n.* The lightest weight that may be carried by a horse in a handicap; a boxer or other contestant lighter in weight than a



Feather.
a, d, main stem; d, calamus or quill; a, rachis; c, c, c, barbs, cut away on right side in order not to interfere with view of b, the atershaft, the whole of the left web of which is likewise cut away.

lightweight; a frivolous or insignificant person or thing.—**feath'er-y**, *a.* Consisting of feathers; also, resembling a feather or feathers, as in appearance or lightness; hence, light, flimsy, or unsubstantial; also, clothed or covered with feathers; feathered.
feat-ly (fēt'li), *adv.* In a feat manner; fitly; skilfully; nimbly; neatly; elegantly. [Archaic or prov.].—**feat'-ness**, *n.*
fea-ture (fē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *faiture*, < L. *factura*, making, formation, < *facere*, do, make: cf. *facture*.] Make, form, or shape (obs. or archaic); also, a part of the body†; also, the form or cast of the face; any of the parts of the face, as the eye, nose, mouth, chin, etc.; *pl.*, the face or countenance; hence, *sing.*, a distinct part or characteristic of anything; a prominent or conspicuous part or characteristic.—**fea'-ture**, *v. t.*; *-tured*, *-turing*. To resemble in features, or favor (colloq.); also, to delineate the features of; depict; outline; also, to be a feature or distinctive mark of; also, to make a feature of, or give prominence to (colloq.).—**fea'tured**, *a.* Having features, or a certain cast of features; also, formed† or fashioned†; also, made a feature of, or given prominence to (colloq.).—**fea'ture-less**, *a.* Wanting features; without distinctive features; uninteresting; uneventful.
feaze (fēz), *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*.
febri- Form of L. *febris*, fever, used in combination.—**feb-ri-fa-cient** (feb-ri-fā'shent), [+ *-facient*]. **I. a.** Producing fever. **II. n.** Something that produces fever.—**fe-brif'er-ous** (fē-brif'ē-rus), *a.* [+ *-ferous*]. Producing fever.—**fe-brif'ic**, *a.* [+ *-fic*]. Producing or marked by fever.—**fe-brif-u-gal** (fē-brif'ū-gal or feb'ri-fū-gal), *a.* Of or like a febrifuge.—**feb'ri-fuge** (-fūj), [F.: see *-fuge*]. **I. a.** Serving to dispel or reduce fever, as a medicine. **II. n.** A febrifuge medicine or agent; hence, a cooling drink.
fe-brile (fē'bril or feb'ril), *a.* [F. *fébrile*, < L. *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to or marked by fever; feverish.
Feb-ru-a-ry (feb'rō-ā-ri), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, < *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification, celebrated Feb. 15.] The second month of the year, containing ordinarily 28 days, in leap-years 29.
fe-ces, **fæ-ces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx*, dregs.] Dregs; sediment; also, waste matter discharged from the intestines; excrement.—**fe'cal**, **fæ'cal** (-kāl), *a.*
fecht (fēcht), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *fight*.
fe-cial (fē'shāl), *a.* and *n.* See *fetial*.
fe-cit (fē'sit), [L.] '(The person named) made it': a word often inscribed on a work of art, preceded by the name of the maker or designer.
feck (fek), *n.* [Corruption of *effect*.] Effect; efficacy; value; also, amount or quantity; the greater part. [Sc. and north. Eng.].—**feck'less**, *a.* Ineffective; weak or feeble (as, "We are now tottering with short and *feckless* steps towards the grave": Galt's "Annals of the Parish," Introd.); spiritless; helpless; worthless. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.].—**feck'ly**, *adv.* For the most part; mostly; almost. [Sc. and north. Eng.].
fec-u-la (fek'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. -læ* (-lē). [L. *fæcula*, dim. of *fæx*, dregs: cf. *feces*.] Any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants.
fec-u-lent (fek'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *fæculentus*, < *fæx*, dregs: cf. *feces*.] Abounding in dregs or foul matter; turbid; muddy; foul.—**fec'u-lence**, **fec'u-len-cy**, *n.*
fec-und (fek'und or fē'kund), *a.* [L. *fecundus*, akin to *fetus*, offspring: see *fetus*.] Capable of producing offspring, or fruit, vegetation, etc., in abundance; prolific; fruitful; productive. Often fig.
fec-un-date (fek'un-dāt or fē'kund-), *v. t.*; *-dated*, *-dating*. [L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare*, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make prolific or fruitful; in *biol.*, to impregnate.—**fec-un-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.*
fe-cun-di-ty (fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [L. *fecunditas*.] The quality of being fecund; the capacity, esp. in female animals, of producing young in great numbers; fruitfulness or fertility, as of the earth; capacity of abundant production (often fig.: as, *fecundity* of imagination or invention).
fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.
fed-er-al (fed'er-əl), [= F. *fédéral*, < L. *fœdus* (*fæder-*), compact, league, akin to *fides*, faith.] **I. a.** Of or pertain-



Feather-sedge. — a, plant, one fourth natural size; b, perfect spikelet; c, sterile spikelet, enlarged.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnitē; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ing to a compact or a league, esp. a league between nations or states; also, pertaining to or of the nature of a union of states under a central government distinct from the individual governments of the separate states (as, a *federal* republic; the *federal* government of the U. S.); pertaining to such a central government (as, *federal* offices or officers); also, favoring a strong central government in such a union; [*cap.*] noting or pertaining to a party in early U. S. history advocating a strong central government; also, pertaining to the U. S. government during the Civil War, or to the party supporting it. **II. n.** An advocate of federation or federalism; [*cap.*] in the American Civil War, an adherent of the U. S. government; esp., a soldier in the Federal army.—**fed'er-al-ism**, *n.* The federal principle of government; also, the principles of the Federal party in U. S. history.—**fed'er-al-ist**, *n.* An advocate of federalism; [*cap.*] a member or supporter of the Federal party in U. S. history.—**fed'er-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make federal; unite in a federal union, as different states; bring under the control of a federal union or government.—**fed'er-al-iza'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**fed'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

fed'er-ate (fed'ēr-āt), *v. t. or i.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, < *fœdus*, compact, league: see *federal*.] To unite in a league or federation; specif., to organize on a federal basis.—**fed'er-ate** (-āt). **I. a.** Federated; allied. **II. n.** A party to a covenant; a member of a league, confederacy, or federation.—**fed'er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [*ML. fœderatio* (n-).] The act of federating, or uniting in a league; specif., the formation of a political unity, with a central government, out of a number of separate states, etc., each of which retains control of its own internal affairs; also, a league or confederacy; esp., a federated body formed by a number of states, societies, etc., each of which retains control of its own internal affairs.—**fed'er-a'tion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of federation.—**fed'er-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a federation; also, inclined to federate.

fe-do-ra (fē-dō'rā), *n.* [Said to take its name from *Fédora*, drama by Sardou.] A soft felt hat with a curled brim, worn with the crown creased lengthwise.

fee¹ (fē), *n.* [*AS. feoh* = *OHG. fehu* = *Icel. fē*, cattle, property, money; akin to *L. pecu*, *Skt. paçu*, cattle: cf. *fee*², also *follow*.] Cattle; live stock; property; wealth; money.

fee² (fē), *n.* [*AF. fee*, *OF. fe*, *fied*, *fiu*, *fieu* (*F. fief*), = *ML. feudum*, *feodum*; appar. from Teut., perhaps from the source of *fee*¹.] An estate in land held of a feudal lord on condition of the performing of certain services; a tenure of land subject to feudal obligations; also, an estate of inheritance in land, either absolute and without limitation to any particular class of heirs ('fee simple'), or limited to a particular class of heirs ('fee tail'); hence, possession or ownership (as, "Once did She hold the gorgeous east in *fee*": Wordsworth's "On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic"); also, a territory held in fee; also, service or employment, as under a feudal lord; also, a payment for services; a charge fixed by law for the services of a public officer; a remuneration for professional service, as of a physician or a lawyer; also, a sum paid for a privilege (as, an admission fee); also, a gratuity or tip.—**fee**², *v. t.*; *feed*, *feeling*. To engage or employ for a fee (chiefly Sc.); also, to give a fee to; tip.

fee-ble (fē'bl), *a.*; compar. *feebler*, superl. *feeblest*. [*OF. feble*, *feible* (*F. faible*), < *L. flebilis*, lamentable, < *flere*, weep.] Physically weak, as from age, sickness, or natural disability (as, a *feeble* old man; *feeble* hands; a *feeble* condition or constitution); lacking bodily strength; infirm; more generally, of things, of little material strength (as, a *feeble* stem; a *feeble* barrier); frail; slight; of little enduring power (as, *feeble* beginnings); also, weak intellectually or morally (as, a *feeble* mind; a *feeble* will); easily shaken, as faith; also, lacking in force or effectiveness (as, *feeble* resistance; a *feeble* attempt; a *feeble* argument); also, lacking in volume, loudness, brightness, distinctness, etc. (as, a *feeble* voice or cry; a *feeble* ray of light).—**fee'ble-mind'ed**, *a.* Feeble in intellect; lacking the normal endowment of mental powers or capacity; deficient in mentality; also, lacking firmness of mind (as, "Comfort the *feeble-*

minded": 1 Thes. v. 14).—**fee'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*—**fee'ble-ness**, *n.*—**fee'bly**, *adv.*

feed (fēd), *v. t.*; *fed*, *feeding*. [*AS. fēdan*, < *fōda*, *E. food*.] To give food to; supply with nourishment; hence, to minister to; gratify; also, to provide with the requisite materials for development, maintenance, or operation; also, to yield, or serve as, food for (as, "the water snake, whom fish and paddocks *feed*": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iii. 812); also, to provide as food; furnish for consumption; supply for maintenance or to be operated upon, as to a machine; also, to use (land) as pasture.—**to be fed up**, to be fed to repletion; hence, to have quite enough, or more than enough, of something. [*Slang.*]—**feed**, *v. i.* To take food, or eat (now used of persons only colloquially or in contempt); hence, to be nourished or gratified as if by food.—**feed**, *n.* The act of feeding; a meal (colloq.); also, food, as for cattle, horses, etc.; provender; fodder; an allowance of such food; also, pasture-ground† (as, "His flocks and bounds of *feed* Are now on sale": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 4. 83); also, the act or process of feeding a furnace, machine, etc.; the material, or the amount of it, so fed or supplied; a feeding mechanism.—**feed'=-back**, *a.* In *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, noting or pertaining to a system in which some of the energy of the plate circuit of a vacuum-tube is returned (fed back) to the grid circuit, as in the process of regeneration.—**feed'er**, *n.* One who or that which supplies food or feeds something; something that ministers to the maintenance of something else, as a tributary stream or a branch railroad; a person or device that feeds a machine, etc.; also, one who or that which takes food or nourishment.—**feed'=-wa'ter**, *n.* Water supplied to a boiler.

feel (fēl), *v. t.*; *felt*, *feeling*. [*AS. fēlan* = *D. voelen* = *G. fühlen*, *feel*.] To perceive by touch or by any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell (as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a pin pricking one); hence, in general, to be or become conscious of (as, to *feel* the floor sinking; to *feel* the approach of age); be sensible of; perceive; experience mentally (as, to *feel* a sensation, emotion, or inclination; "I *feel* the impulse—yet I do not plunge," Byron's "Manfred," i. 2); be emotionally affected by (as, to *feel* one's loss or disgrace keenly); be sensibly affected by, or experience the effects of (as, to *feel* the vengeance of an enemy; the whole region *felt* the storm; "Better . . . it might appear . . . That never air or ocean *felt* the wind," Pope's "Essay on Man," i. 167); also, with an adjunct or complement, to have a particular sensation, sense, or impression of (as, to *feel* one's self slighted; to *feel* a remark to be a slur upon one); have a general or thorough conviction of (as, to *feel* a thing to be true; "To *feel*, altho' no tongue can prove, That every cloud, that spreads above And veileth love, itself is love," Tennyson's "Two Voices," 445); also, to try or examine by touch, as with the hand (as, to *feel* one's pulse; *feel* this silk); test by touching or contact (as, to *feel* the ground with the foot or with a stick); find or pursue (one's way) by touching, groping, or cautious moves.—**to feel its**, or **one's**, **oats**, to be lively or frisky, as a horse fed on oats; hence, of persons, to have or show a lively sense of advantages enjoyed; be demonstratively complacent or self-important. [*Colloq.*]—**feel**, *v. i.* To have perception by touch or by any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have mental sensations or emotions (as, "From sense of grief and pain we shall be free: We shall not *feel*, because we shall not be": Dryden's tr. Lucretius, iii. 12); also, to have a sensation or sense of being (as specified: as, to *feel* warm, strong, or free); be consciously, in emotion, sentiment, opinion, etc. (as, to *feel* happy, proud, angry, or reluctant; to *feel* convinced or sure); be disposed (as, to *feel* kindly toward one); also, to have the sensibilities affected; have sympathy (*with*) or compassion (*for*); also, to produce a particular sensation; be (*cold*, *warm*, *hard*, etc.) to the touch; seem, in the impression produced (as, how does it *feel* to be rich?); also, to make examination by touch; search or seek with the hand or by touching (as, to *feel* for a coin in one's purse; to *feel* about in a dark room); grope.—**feel**, *n.* The sense of touch (as, soft to the *feel*); also, a sensation or something felt; a feeling; also, a quality of an object

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

that is perceived by feeling or touching (as, soapstone has a soapy *feel*; liquids with an unctuous *feel*); also, the act or an act of feeling.—**feel'a-ble**, *a.* That may be felt.—**feel'er**, *n.* One who or that which feels; any special organ of touch in an animal, as an antenna or a tentacle; also, a proposal, remark, hint, or the like, designed to bring out the opinions or purposes of others.—**feel'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which feels; the function or the power of perceiving by touch or contact (as, a limb that has lost all *feeling*); physical sensation or sensibility not connected with sight, hearing, taste, or smell; a particular sensation of this kind (as, a *feeling* of warmth, pain, or drowsiness); also, a consciousness, sense, or impression of something (as, a *feeling* of inferiority; to have a *feeling* that something is wrong); an emotion (as, a *feeling* of joy, sorrow, hope, fear, pity, or wonder; to contemplate a thing with mingled *feelings*); a sentiment, inclination, or opinion (as, the *feeling* of the nation is against this policy); also, capacity for emotion; sensibility; *pl.*, sensibilities or susceptibilities liable to be unpleasantly affected (as, to hurt, ruffle, or soothe one's *feelings*); *sing.*, susceptibility to the higher or more refined emotions; fine emotional endowment; sympathetic perception or spirit; sympathetic appreciation of emotional meaning, as of a musical composition, as manifested in execution; also, a quality or character felt to belong to something (as, there was an uncanny *feeling* about the place); in the *fine arts*, the general impression conveyed by a work; also, emotional or sympathetic perception revealed by an artist in his work.—**feel'ing**, *p. a.* That feels; sentient; sensitive, as nerves; accessible to emotion, or sympathetic (as, a *feeling* heart); indicating emotion (as, a *feeling* response or tone); also, deeply felt, or heartfelt (as, "*feeling* sorrows"; Shakspeare's "King Lear," iv. 6. 226).—**feel'ing-ly**, *adv.*

feer (fēr), *n.* See *ferē*¹.

feet (fēt), *n.* Plural of *foot*.

feeze, feaze (fēz), *v.*; *feezed, feazed, feezing, feazing*. [AS. *fēsian*, drive.] **I. tr.** To drive, beat or flog, or do for (obs. or prov.); disturb or discomfit (prov. or colloq.: see *faze*).

II. intr. To fret; worry. [Prov. or colloq.].—**feeze, feaze**, *n.* A rush, or a violent impact (obs. or prov.); a fit of vexation or worry (colloq., U. S.).

feign (fān), *v.* [OF. *F. feindre* (ppr. *feignant*), < L. *figere*, pp. *factus* (stem *fig-*), touch, form, mold, conceive, devise, feign; akin to Gr. *θυγάειν*, touch, Skt. *dih-*, stroke, smear, and E. *dough*.] **I. tr.** To invent fictitiously or deceptively, as a story or an excuse; also, to represent fictitiously (as, "Things . . . worse Than fables yet have *feign'd*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 627); fable; also, to picture to one's self, or imagine (now rare); also, to maintain fictitiously, or pretend (usually with an object and infinitive, or a clause); also, to put on an appearance of (as, to *feign* death or sickness); simulate; sham; also, to imitate deceptively, or counterfeit (as, to *feign* another's voice). **II. intr.** To make believe; pretend.—**feigned**, *p. a.* Fictitiously invented; also, pretended, sham, or counterfeit; assumed, as a name; disguised, as a voice.—**feign-ed-ly** (fā'ned-li), *adv.*—**feign'er**, *n.*—**feign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

feint (fānt), *n.* [F. *feinte*, < *feindre*, E. *feign*.] A feigned or assumed appearance (as, to make a *feint* of deep absorption); a pretense; also, a movement made with the object of deceiving an adversary; an appearance of aiming at one part or point when another is the real object of attack.—**feint**, *v. i.* To make a feint.

feints (fānts), *n. pl.* See *faints*.

feist (fist), *n.* Same as *fice*.

feld-spar (feld'spār), *n.* [For G. *feldspath*, 'field spar.'] Any of a group of minerals, all silicates of aluminium with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. Cf. *orthoclase*. Also **feld'spath** (-spath).—**feld-spath'ic**, **feld'spath-ose** (-ös), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing feldspar.—**feld'spath-oid**, *n.* Any of a group of minerals related to the feldspars.

Fé-libre (fā-lēbr), *n.* [F. *félibre*, < Pr. *felibre*, a word found in an old Provençal poem, perhaps meaning 'nursling,' < LL. *fellebris*, sucking.] A writer of verse or prose in the Provençal language; a member of the Félibrige.—**Fé-li-bre-an** (fā-lēbrē-ān), *a.* [F. *félibréen*.] Of or pertaining to the

Félibres.—**Fé-li-brige** (fā-lē-brēzh), *n.* [F. *félibrige*, < Pr. *felibrige*, < *felibre*.] A literary society founded in Provence in 1854 for the maintenance and purification of the Provençal language and the promotion of Provençal literature and art.

fe-li-cif-ic (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

fe-li-ci-tate (fē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.*; -*tated*, -*tating*. [LL. *felicatus*, pp. of *felicitare*, make happy, < L. *felix*, happy.] To make happy (now rare); also, to compliment upon a happy event; congratulate.—**fe-li'ci-tate'**, *a.* Made happy. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 1. 77.—**fe-li-ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* The act or an act of felicitating; a congratulatory speech or message.—**fe-li'ci-ta-tor**, *n.*

fe-li-ci-tous (fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* Characterized by felicity; apt or appropriate, as action, manner, or expression; apt in manner or expression, as a person.—**fe-li'ci-tous-ly**, *adv.*—**fe-li'ci-tous-ness**, *n.*

fe-li-ci-ty (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). [OF. *felicite* (F. *félicité*), < L. *felicitas*, < *felix*, happy.] The state of being happy; happiness, esp. in a high degree; an instance of this; also, a source of happiness; a blessing; also, prosperity or good fortune, or a piece of good fortune (now rare); also, a happy faculty (as, a writer's *felicity* of expression); singular grace or appropriateness, as of invention, manner, or expression; an instance or display of this; a happy turn of thought or expression.

fe-line (fē'līn or -līn). [L. *felinus*, < *feles*, cat.] **I. a.** Belonging or pertaining to the cat family (*Felidae*), which includes, besides the domestic cat, the lions, tigers, leopards, etc.; cat-like in form or structure; characteristic of animals of the cat family; also, cat-like in character or quality; sly; stealthy; treacherous. **II. n.** An animal of the cat family.—**fe'line-ly**, *adv.*—**fe'line-ness**, *n.*

fell¹ (fel), *v. t.* [AS. *fellan*, causative of *feallan*, E. *fall*.] To cause to fall; knock or strike down, as an animal; cut down, as a tree; in *sewing*, to finish (a seam) by sewing the edge down flat.—**fell**¹, *n.* A felling; a cutting down, as of timber; the timber cut down in one season; in *sewing*, a seam finished by felling.

fell² (fel). Preterit of *fall*.

fell³ (fel), *n.* [AS. *fell* = D. *vel* = G. *fell*; akin to L. *pellis*, skin.] The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; sometimes, the skin of a human being; also, a covering of hair, wool, or the like; a fleece; a head of hair.

fell⁴ (fel), *a.* [OF. *fel* (orig. nom., with acc. *felon*), < ML. *fello* (acc. *fellonem*): see *felon*².] Fierce or savage; cruel or ruthless; dreadful or terrible; also, intensely painful; very destructive; deadly, as poison; also, keen or eager (prov.); also, sturdy or doughty (now prov.); also, great or huge (Sc.). [Now literary or prov.]

fell⁵ (fel), *n.* [Icel. *fjall* = Sw. *fjell* = Norw. *fjeld*: cf. *fjeld*.] A stretch of elevated waste land or pasture; a down. [Chiefly north. Eng. and Sc.]

fel-lah (fel'ā), *n.*; *pl. fellahin* or *fellaheen* (fel-ā-hēn'). [Ar. *fellāh*.] A native peasant or laborer in Egypt, Syria, etc.

fell-er (fel'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fells; specif., a sewing-machine attachment for felling seams.

fell-mong-er (fel'mung'gēr), *n.* A dealer in skins or hides of animals, esp. sheepskins.

fell-ness (fel'nes), *n.* The quality of being fell; fierceness; ruthlessness. [Now literary or prov.]

fel-loo (fel'ō), *n.* See *felly*¹.

fel-low (fel'ō), *n.* [ME. *felowe*, *felawe*, < AS. *feolaga*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *félagi*, partner, companion, < *fē*, property, money, + *leggja*, lay: see *fee*¹ and *lay*¹.] A partner; a colleague; an ally; also, a companion or comrade; also, a thing that with something else makes up a pair; a mate; also, a thing that matches or resembles something else; also, one belonging to the same class; an equal or peer; also, a member, as of a company or party; a member of any of certain learned societies (as, a *fellow* of the Royal Geographical Society); an incorporated member of an English college, entitled to certain privileges; a graduate student of a university or college, to whom an allowance is granted for special study; a member of the corporation or board of trustees of a university or college; in general, a man or person (now chiefly familiar or colloq.); sometimes,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, plne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

in contempt, a person of small worth or no esteem (as, "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow": Pope's "Essay on Man," iv. 203). Much used in compounds to denote association, membership, or some other relation based on a common status, as in *fellow-citizen*, *fellow-countryman*, *fellow-student*, *fellow-worker*.—**fel'low**, *v. t.* To make, or represent as, equal with another; also, to produce a fellow or equal to; match.—**fel'low=crea'ture**, *n.* A creature produced by the same Creator: now used chiefly of human beings.—**fel'low-feel'ing**, *n.* Sympathetic feeling; sympathy; also, sense of joint interest.—**fel'low-less**, *a.* Without a fellow, companion, or mate; also, matchless or peerless.—**fel'low-ly**, *a.* Companionable; sociable; familiar. [Now prov. Eng.]—**fel'low-ship**, *n.* The condition or relation of being a fellow; community of interest, feeling, etc.; companionship; also, mutual intercourse; communion, as between members of the same church; also, friendliness (as, "The birds . . . with fearless fellowship Above and round him wheel and hover": Shelley's "Rosalind and Helen," 121); also, a body of fellows; a company; a guild or corporation; an association of persons having similar tastes, interests, etc.; also, the position or emoluments of a fellow of a university, etc.; a foundation for the maintenance of such a fellow; in *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted so that each may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock.—**fel'low-ship**, *v. I. tr.* To unite in fellowship†; also, to admit to fellowship, esp. religious fellowship. **II. intr.** To join in fellowship, esp. religious fellowship.

fel'ly¹, **fel-loe** (fel'i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies* (-iz), *felloes* (-ōz). [AS. *felg* = D. *velg* = G. *felge*.] The circular rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted.

fel-ly² (fel'li), *adv.* In a fell manner; fiercely; ruthlessly. [Now literary.]

fel-lo de se (fē'lō dē sē'), *pl. felos de se* (fē'lōz dē sē'). [ML., 'a felon with respect to one's self.'] One who commits suicide; also, suicide.

fel-on¹ (fel'on), *n.* [ME. *feloun*, appar. Wheel. — *a.* felly; *b.* < ML. *fello(n)*, an inflammatory swelling, perhaps from L. *fel*, gall, poison: cf. *felon²*.] In *pathol.*, an acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger or toe, usually near the nail: a form of whitlow.

fel-on² (fel'on). [OF. *felon* (F. *fêlon*), *n.* and *a.*, < ML. *fello(n)*, *felo(n)*, traitor, felon; origin uncertain: cf. *felon¹*, also *fell⁴*.] **I. n.** A wicked person†; in *law*, one who has committed a felony. **II. a.** Wicked; cruel; savage; wild. [Now poetic.]—**fel-lo-ni-ous** (fe-lō'ni-us), *a.* Wicked, base, or villainous (now chiefly poetic: as, "A bloody murderer, Or foul felonious thief," Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI.," iii. 1. 129); in *law*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving a felony (as, *felonious homicide*, which comprehends murder and manslaughter; to break into a house with *felonious intent*).—**fel-lo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fel-lo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*—**fel'on-ry**, *n.* The whole body or class of felons; the convict population of a penal colony.—**fel'on-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [OF. *felonie* (F. *fêlonie*).] Wickedness†; crime†; in *law*, formerly, any crime which occasioned the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and sometimes other penalties; now, usually, any of various offenses, as murder, burglary, etc., of graver character than those called misdemeanors.

fel-site (fel'sit), *n.* [From *fels(par)*.] A dense igneous rock or rock constituent consisting typically of minute crystals of feldspar and quartz.—**fel-sit'ic** (-sit'ik), *a.*

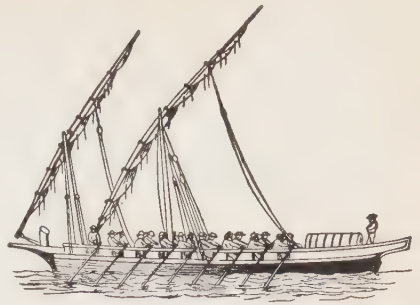
fel-spar, **fel-spath** (fel'spār, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar*.

felt¹ (felt). Preterit and past participle of *feel*.

felt² (felt), *n.* [AS. *felt* = D. *vilt* = G. *filz* = Sw. and Dan. *filt*, felt.] An unwoven fabric of wool, or of wool and fur or hair, matted together by rolling and pressure; any article of this material, esp. a hat; any matted fabric or material.—**felt²**, *v. I. tr.* To make into felt; mat or press together; also, to cover with or as with felt. **II. intr.** To become matted together.—**felt'ing**, *n.* The act or process of making felt; the materials of which felt is made; felted material.—**felt'y**, *a.* Felt-like.

fe-luc-ca (fe-luk'ā), *n.* [It. *felucca*, *feluca*; from Ar.] A long, narrow vessel propelled by oars or lateen sails, or both, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.

fel-wort (fel'wört), *n.* [AS. *feldwyr*, 'field wort.'] Any of several plants of the gentian family, as *Gentiana amarella*.



Felucca.

fe-male (fē'māl). [ME. *female* (a form due to association with *male*), *femele*, < OF. F. *femelle*, < L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman, female: see *fetus*.] **I. n.** A human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young; a woman or girl; also, any animal of corresponding sex (as, "The female of the species is more deadly than the male": Kipling's "Female of the Species"); in *bot.*, a pistillate plant.

II. a. Belonging to the sex which brings forth young, or any division or group corresponding to it; also, pertaining to or characteristic of this sex; feminine; also, womanish or weakly† (as, "Boys . . . clap their female joints In stiff unwieldy arms": Shakspeare's "Richard II.," iii. 2. 114); in *bot.*, designating or pertaining to any reproductive structure which produces or contains elements that need fertilization from the male element; of seed-plants, pistillate; in *mech.*, designating some part, etc., into which a corresponding part fits (as, a *female screw*: see *screw*, *n.*).

—**female rime**. Same as *feminine rime*, under *feminine*, *a.*

feme (fem), *n.* [AF. and OF.: see *femme*.] In *law*, a woman or wife.—**feme covert**, in *law*, a married woman.—**feme sole**, in *law*, an unmarried woman, whether spinster, widow, or divorcee; also, a married woman who is independent of her husband with respect to property.—**feme sole trader**, in *law*, a married woman who is entitled to carry on business on her own account and responsibility, independently of her husband.

fem-i-ne-i-ty (fem-i-nē'i-ti), *n.* [L. *femineus*, feminine, < *femina*, woman.] Feminine nature; womanliness.

fem-i-nie (fem'i-ni), *n.* [OF. *feminie*, < L. *femina*, woman.] Women collectively; esp., the Amazons, or their country. [Archaic.]

fem-i-nine (fem'i-nin), *a.* [OF. *feminin* (F. *fêminin*), < L. *femininus*, < *femina*, woman.] Belonging to the female sex (now somewhat rare); also, pertaining to or characteristic of a woman or women; womanly; sometimes, womanish; in *gram.*, noting or pertaining to the gender to which the words denoting females regularly belong.—**feminine ending**, in *gram.*, a termination or final syllable marking a feminine word; in *pros.*, an ending in which a line closes with an extra unaccented syllable instead of the normal accented syllable.—**feminine rime**, in *pros.*, a rime of two syllables of which the second is unstressed, as *motion*, *notion* ('double rime'), or of three syllables of which the second and third are unstressed, as *fortunate*, *importunate* ('triple rime'). Cf. *masculine rime*, under *masculine*, *a.*

—**fem'i-nine**, *n.* In *gram.*, the feminine gender; a feminine word or word-form.—**fem'i-nine-ly**, *adv.*—**fem'i-nine-ness**, *n.*—**fem-i-nin'i-ty** (-nin'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being feminine; womanliness; also, women collectively.

fem-i-nism (fem'i-nizm), *n.* [L. *femina*, woman.] Feminine character; also, the doctrine advocating extension of the activities of women in social and political life.—**fem'i-nist**, *n.* A believer in or advocate of feminism.—**fem-i-nis'tic**, *a.*

fe-min-i-ty (fe-min'i-ti), *n.* Same as *femininity*.

fem-i-nize (fem'i-niz), *v. t. or i.*; -nized, -nizing. [L. *femina*, woman.] To make or become feminine or womanish.—**fem'i-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shon), *n.*

fem-i-nol-o-gy (fem-i-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *femina*, woman: see *-logy*.] The science or study concerned with woman.—**fem-i-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n̄*, F. bonbon; *ʹ*, primary accent; *ʳ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

femme (fám), *n.* [F. *femme*, OF. *feme*, < L. *femina*, woman.] A woman; a wife. Cf. *feme*.—**femme de chambre** (dè shānbr). [F.] A lady's maid; also, a chambermaid.

fem-mur (fē'mēr), *n.*; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fem'ō-rā). [L., thigh.] In man, the single long bone in the leg which extends from the hip to the knee; the thigh-bone; also, a corresponding bone in the leg or hind limb of other animals; in *entom.*, the third segment or joint of an insect's leg (counting from the proximal end), situated between the trochanter and the tibia.—**fem-o-ral** (fem'ō-rāl), *a.*

fen (fen), *n.* [AS. *fen* = D. *veen* = G. *fenn* = Icel. *fen*, *fen*, = Goth. *fani*, mud.] Low land covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; a marsh; *pl.* [often *cap.*], with *the*, certain marshy districts in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and other English counties.

fence (fens), *n.* [For *defence*, *defense*.]

The act of defending†; defense†; also, a means of defense (archaic); a bulwark (archaic); also, an inclosure or barrier, as around or along a field, yard, etc.; also, the act, practice, or art of fencing; sword-play; hence, skill or adroitness in argument, etc., as in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks; also, a receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received; in *mach.*, a guard or guide, as for regulating the movements of a tool or machine.—**to be on the fence**, to be undecided or neutral. [Colloq., U. S.]—**to mend one's fences**. See under *mend*, *v. t.*—**fence**, *v.*; *fenced*, *fencing*. **I. tr.** To defend; shield; protect; guard; also, to ward off or keep out; also, to inclose with or as with a fence; separate by or as by a fence or fences; also, to declare (a forest, river, etc.) closed against hunting or fishing. **II. intr.** To raise a defense or a fence; also, to leap over a fence (said of a horse); also, to use a sword, foil, etc., in defense and attack, or in exercise or exhibition of skill in that art; hence, to parry arguments; strive to evade questioning.—**fence'less**, *a.* Defenseless; also, without a fence or inclosure; open.—**fence'less-ness**, *n.*—**fence'=liz'ard**, *n.* The common small lizard, or swift, *Sceloporus undulatus*, of the U. S.—**fen'cer**, *n.* One who fences; esp., one who practises the art of fencing with a sword, foil, etc.

fen-ci-ble (fen'si-bl). [For *defensible*.] **I. a.**

Capable of making defense; also, capable of being defended; also, pertaining to fencibles. **II. n.** A soldier enlisted for defensive service in his own country only.

fen-cing (fen'sing), *n.* The act of one who fences; a raising up of a defense or of fences; also, an inclosure or railing; fences collectively; material for fences; esp., the act, practice, or art of using a sword, foil, etc., for defense and attack; hence, a parrying of arguments; an evading of questions.—**fen'cing=stick**, *n.* A stick, as of hickory with a basketwork guard for the hand, used in fencing.

fend (fend), *v.*

[For *defend*.]

I. tr. To defend (archaic); also, to ward off (often with *off*: as, to fend

off blows); also, to support or maintain (Sc.). **II. intr.** To make defense; offer resistance; also, to parry or fence; also, to make shift, or provide (prov. or colloq.: as, "We may strive . . . and fend, but it's little we can do," George Eliot's "Silas Marner," xiv.; to *fend* for one's self).—**fend'er**, *n.* One who or that which fends; a metal guard before an open fire, to keep back falling coals; a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to lessen shock or prevent chafing; a device in front of a locomotive, electric car, or the like, for pushing aside or catching objects or persons in case of collision.

fen-es-tel-la (fen-es-tel'ä), *n.*;

pl. *-tellæ* (-tel'ë). [L., dim.

of *fenestra*, window.] A

small window or window-like opening; specif., a small window-like niche in the wall on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.

fe-nes-tra (fē-nes'trā), *n.*;

pl. *-træ*

(-trē). [L., window.] A window-

like opening; in *anat.*, a small

opening or perforation, as in a

bone.—**fe-nes'tral**, *a.* Of, per-

taining to, or of the nature of

a window or fenestra.—**fe-nes'-**

trate, **fe-nes'trat-ed** (-trāt, -trät-

ted), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, pp. of

fenestrare, furnish with windows,

< *fenestra*.] Furnished with win-

dows or window-like openings.

—**fen-es-tra-tion** (fen-es-trā-

shən), *n.* The disposition of win-

dows in a building; in *anat.*, the

process of becoming perforated;

the state of being fenestrate or

perforated.

Fe-ni-an (fē'ni-an). [Ir. *Fiann*,

Feinne, legendary band of Irish

warriors.] **I. n.** A member of a

legendary band of warriors in Ireland; also, a member of

an Irish revolutionary organization ('Fenian Brotherhood'),

founded in New York in 1858, which had for its aim the

overthrow of English rule in Ireland. **II. a.** Of or per-

taining to the

Fenians.—

Fe'ni-an-

ism, *n.*

fen-nec, **fen-**

nek (fen'ek),

n. [Ar. *fenek*.]

A small African

fox, *Vulpes*

zerda, of

a pale fawn-

color, and

having large,

pointed ears.

fen-nel (fen'-

el), *n.* [AS.

fenol, *finol*, < L. *feniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fænum*, hay.]

An apiaceous plant, *Feniculum feniculum*, having yel-

low flowers, and bearing aro-

matic seeds which are used in

cookery and medicine; the seeds

of this plant; also, any of va-

rious more or less similar plants,

as *Ferula communis* ('giant fen-

nel'), a tall, ornamental api-

aceous herb.—**fen'nel=flow'er**,

n. Any of the ranunculaceous

herbs constituting the genus

Nigella, as *N. sativa* whose seeds

are used in the East as a condi-

ment and medicine.



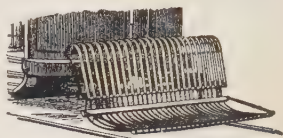
Anterior view of Human Right Femur. — *ec*, external condyle; *etu*, external tuberosity; *ic*, internal condyle; *itu*, internal tuberosity; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *glt*, great trochanter; *h*, head; *n*, neck.



Fence-lizard.



Fencing-stick.



Fender for Electric Car.



Fenestella. — Church of Norrey, near Caen, Normandy.



Fennec.



Fennel (*Feniculum feniculum*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; 7H, then; y, you;

fen-ny (fē'nī), *a.* Having the character of a fen; marshy; also, inhabiting, or growing in, fens (as, "a *fenny* snake," Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 1. 12; "through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*," Keats's "Endymion," i.).

fent (fent), *n.* [OF. F. *fente*, < *fendre*, < L. *findere*, cleave, split.] A short slit or opening in a garment, to facilitate putting it on; a placket; a vent. [Chiefly prov.]

fen-u-greek (fē'nū-grēk), *n.* [AS. *fenogrecum*, < L. *fænum Græcum*, 'Greek hay.'] A fabaceous plant, *Trigonella fenumgræcum*, indigenous to western Asia, but extensively cultivated elsewhere, chiefly for its mucilaginous seeds, which are used as food and in veterinary medicine.

food, **feo-dal** (fūd, fū'dəl), etc. See *feud*², *feudal*², etc.

foeff (fēf), *v. t.* [AF. *feoffer*, OF. *feffer*, *fieffer* (F. *fieffer*), < *fiere*, E. *fee*².] To invest with a fief or fee; enfeoff.—**foeff**, *n.* A fief or fee.—**foeff-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* A person invested with a fief or fee.—**foeff'er**, **foeff'or**, *n.* One who grants a fief or fee.—**foeff'ment**, *n.* The act of investing with a fief or fee.

fe-ra-cious (fē-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *ferax* (*ferac*-), < *ferre*, bear.] Fruitful; productive. [Obs. or archaic.]—**fe-ra-ci-ty** (-ras'i-ti), *n.*

fe-ral¹ (fē'ral), *a.* [L. *fera*, wild beast, prop. fem. of *ferus*, wild: see *fierce*.] Wild, or existing in a state of nature, as animals (or sometimes plants); also, having reverted to the wild state, as from domestication; also, pertaining to or characteristic of wild animals (as, the *feral* state); fig., wild; savage.

fe-ral² (fē'ral), *a.* [L. *feralis*, pertaining to the dead, < *ferre*, bear (with reference to funeral processions).] Pertaining to the dead; funereal; gloomy; also, deadly; fatal.

Fer-a-li-a (fē-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *feralis*: see *feral*².] Among the ancient Romans, the general festival of the dead, held on the last day of the Parentalia.

fe-rash (fē-rāsh), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *farrāsh*.] In the East Indies, a servant employed to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid.

fer-de-lance (fār-dē-lāns), *n.* [F., lit. 'iron (head) of lance.'] A large, very venomous serpent, *Lachesis lanceolatus*, of the warm parts of America.

ferē¹ (fēr), *n.* [AS. *gefēra*, < *ge*, together, + *fēra*, from the root of *fara* *n.*, E. *fare*.] A companion; a mate; esp., a spouse. [Archaic.]

ferē² (fēr), *a.* [Icel. *færr*, akin to *fara*, go, AS. *faran*, E. *fare*.] Able; strong; sound; healthy. [Now Sc.]

fer-e-to-ry (fēr'ē-tō-rī), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [ME. *feretre*, < OF. *fietre*, < L. *feretrum*, < Gr. *φέρετρον*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A bier (rare); also, a shrine, usually portable, designed to hold the relics of saints; also, a room or chapel in which shrines were kept.

fer-ri-al (fē'ri-āl), *a.* [ML. *ferialis*, < L. *feria*, holiday: cf. *fair*².] Pertaining to a holiday; *eccles.*, pertaining to week-days not set apart as festivals.



Fenugreek. — *a*, a fruit.



Fer-de-lance.



Feretory, or Shrine. — English medieval work in silver.

fe-rine (fē'rin or -rin), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, < *fera*, wild beast: see *feral*¹.] Feral; wild: as, "We killed some wild *ferine* creatures at the foot of these hills" (Defoe's "Captain Singleton," viii.).

Fe-rin-ghi, **Fe-rin-ghee** (fē-ring'gē), *n.* [Pers. *Farangī*, Ar. *Faranjī*, lit. 'Frank': cf. *Frank*¹.] An East Indian term for a European or a person of European descent, esp. a Portuguese born in India: now usually contemptuous.

fer-i-ty (fēr'i-ti), *n.* [L. *feritas*, < *ferus*, wild: see *fierce*.] Wild, untamed, or uncultivated state; hence, savagery; ferocity.

fer-ly (fēr'li). [AS. *færlīc*, sudden, < *fær*, E. *fear*.] **I. † a.** Sudden or unexpected; also, dreadful or terrible; also, strange or wonderful. **II. n.** Something wonderful; a marvel; a sight. [Now chiefly Sc.]

fer-mail (fēr'māl), *n.* [OF. *fermail*, < ML. *fīrmaculum*, < L. *fīrmare*, E. *fīrm*, v.] A clasp, buckle, or fastening, as used in ancient costume, etc.

fer-ment (fēr'ment), *n.* [L. *fermentum*, < *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] Any of various agents or substances, as yeast or leaven, which produce certain changes, as effervescence or decomposition, in other substances; specif., in modern scientific use, any of various living organisms, as yeasts, certain bacteria, etc. ('organized ferments'), or any of certain complex substances derived from living cells, as pepsin, etc. (enzymes, or 'unorganized ferments,' 'chemical ferments,' or 'soluble ferments'), capable of producing certain chemical changes in organic substances; also, fermentation; fig., agitation; excitement; a tumult.—**fer-ment'**, *v.* [L. *fermentare* (pp. *fermentatus*), < *fermentum*.] **I. tr.** To act upon as a ferment; cause to undergo a change of the nature of or similar to that by which grape-sugar is converted into alcohol, etc., in the presence of yeast; cause to undergo fermentation; fig., to agitate; excite; also, to inflame; foment. **II. intr.** To be fermented; undergo fermentation; fig., to seethe with agitation or excitement.—**fer-ment'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fermented.—**fer-men-ta'tion** (-men-tā'shōn), *n.* The act or process of fermenting; a change brought about by a ferment, as in grape-sugar decomposed into alcohol and carbon dioxide by the action of yeast; fig., agitation; excitement.—**fer-men'ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to produce or undergo fermentation; also, pertaining to or of the nature of fermentation. Also **fer-men'tive**.

fer-me-ture (fēr'mē-tūr), *n.* [F., < *fermer*, close: see *fīrm*, v.] A device for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading gun.

fern (fēr), *n.* [AS. *fearn* = D. *varen* = G. *farn*.] Any of the pteridophytes constituting the order *Filicales*, comprising flowerless plants varying in size from small epiphytic species to herb-like and tree-like forms; also, such plants collectively. Cf. *brake*⁴.—**ferned**, *a.* Abounding in ferns.—**fern'er-y**, *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). A place or a glass case in which ferns are grown for ornament.—**fern'less**, *a.* Without ferns.—**fern'=seed**, *n.* The spores of ferns, formerly regarded as seeds and supposed to have the power to render persons invisible: as, "We have the receipt of *fern-seed*, we walk invisible" (Shakspeare's "I Henry IV.," ii. 1. 96).—**fern'wort** (-wērt), *n.* Any of the pteridophytes.—**fern'y**, *a.* Of or pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling ferns; also, abounding in or overgrown with ferns (as, "a green *ferny* well": Syngue's "Well of the Saints," i.).

fer-o-cious (fē-rō'shus), *a.* [L. *ferox* (*feroc*-), < *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *fierce*.] Savagely fierce, as a wild beast, a person, or disposition, action, aspect, etc.; violently cruel; sav-



Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

age.—**fe-ro'ci-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fe-ro'ci-ous-ness**, **fe-ro'ci-ty** (-ros'i-ti), *n.*

-ferous. [L. *-fer*, also *-ferus*, < *ferre*, bear.] An adjective termination meaning 'bearing,' 'producing,' 'yielding,' 'containing,' 'conveying,' as in *auriferous*, *gypsiferous*, *herbiferous*, *lactiferous*, *pestiferous*.

fer-rate (fer'āt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of ferric acid.

fer-rel (fer'el), *n.* Same as *ferrule*.

fer-re-ous (fer'ē-us), *a.* [L. *ferreus*, < *ferrum*, iron.] Of or pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling iron.

fer-ret¹ (fer'et), *n.* [It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore*, < L. *flos*, flower.] A narrow tape or ribbon, as of silk or cotton, used for binding, shoe-strings, etc.

fer-ret² (fer'et), *n.* [OF. *F. furet*, dim. < ML. *furo(n)*, ferret, prob. < L. *fur*, thief.] A small, slender animal of the weasel kind, of whitish or pale-yellow color, bred to drive rabbits from their burrows, kill rats, etc.: usually regarded as a domesticated variety of the polecat, *Putorius fœtidus*.

fer-ret², *v. I. tr.* To hunt with ferrets; hence, to hunt after or worry, as a ferret does his prey; also, to drive out by or as by means of a ferret (as, "Measures were . . . taken . . . to ferret this vermin brood [buccaneers] out of the colonies": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," iv. 2); also, to search out or bring to light (commonly with *out*: as, to ferret out the facts of a case).

II. intr. To hunt with ferrets; hence, to search about.—**fer-ret-er**, *n.*—**fer-ret-y**, *a.* Ferret-like.

ferri-. Form of L. *ferrum*, iron, used in combination: in *chem.*, implying esp. combination with iron in the ferric form, as in *ferricyanic*, *ferricyanide*. Cf. *ferro-*.

fer-ri-age (fer'i-āj), *n.* The act or business of conveying persons and things over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or the like; also, provision for ferrying; also, the price charged for ferrying.

fer-ric (fer'ik), *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] Of or containing iron. See *ferrous*.—**ferric acid**, a hypothetical acid (H_2FeO_4) containing iron, known only through its salts.

fer-rif-er-ous (fe-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *ferri-* and *-ferous*.] Producing or yielding iron.

Fer-ris (fer'is) **wheel**. [From G. W. G. *Ferris*, the inventor.] An amusement device consisting of a large upright wheel rotating about a fixed axis, and having passenger-cars suspended at intervals around its rim.

fer-rite (fer'it), *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] Any of certain indeterminate mineral substances (probably iron compounds) frequently observed in the microscopic examination of certain igneous rocks; also, a compound formed when ferric oxide is combined with a more basic metallic oxide; also, the pure iron constituent of steel, etc., as distinguished from the iron carbides, etc.

ferro-. Form of L. *ferrum*, iron, used in combination, as in *ferro-aluminium*, *ferrochromium*, *ferromanganese*, *ferromolybdenum*, *ferrosilicon*, *ferrotitanium*, *ferrotungsten*, *ferrovanadium* (these being combinations of iron with aluminium, chromium, manganese, etc., respectively: all used in steel-making): in *chem.*, sometimes implying esp. combination with iron in the ferrous form, as in *ferrocyanic*, *ferrocyanide*. Cf. *ferri-*.—**fer-ro-bronze** (fer'ō-bronz), *n.* Bronze alloyed with a small proportion of iron.—**fer-ro-con-crete** (-kon'krēt), *n.* Reinforced concrete.—**fer-ro-mag-ne'sian** (-mag-nē'shian or -zhian), *a.* Containing both iron and magnesium: applied to minerals and rocks.—**fer'ro-mag-net'ic** (-mag-net'ik), *a.* Loosely, pertaining to ordinary magnetism (opposed to *diamagnetic*); specif., noting or pertaining to a class of substances (as iron, cobalt, etc.) which are magnetic in the usual way and in a high degree, and hence tend to take a position with the longer axis parallel to the lines of force (distinguished from *para-*

magnetic, and opposed to *diamagnetic*).—**fer'ro-type** (-tip), *n.* [+ *-type*.] A photograph taken on a sensitized sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype; also, the process.

fer-rous (fer'us), *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] Containing iron (in larger proportion than a corresponding ferric compound).

fer-ru-gi-nous, **fer-ru-gin-e-ous** (fe-rō'ji-nus, fer-ō-jin'ē-us), *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, *ferrugineus*, < *ferrugo*, iron-rust, < *ferrum*, iron.] Orig., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron-rust; now, usually, of the nature of or containing iron; also, of the color of iron-rust; reddish-brown.

fer-rule (fer'öl or -el), *n.* [F. *virole*, < ML. *virola*, < L. *viriola*, dim. < *viria*, bracelets.] A metal ring or cap put round the end of a post, cane, etc., for strength or protection.

—**fer'rule**, *v. t.*; —*ruled*, —*ruled*. To furnish with a ferrule.

fer-rum (fer'um), *n.* [L.] Iron: in *chem.*, abbreviated *Fe* (without period).

fer-ry (fer'i), *v.*; —*ried*, —*rying*. [AS. *ferian*, akin to *faran*, E. *fare*.] **I. tr.** To transport†; esp., to carry or convey over a river, strait, etc., in a boat; also, to work (a boat, etc.) across a stream or other contracted body of water; also, of a vessel, to serve as a ferry-boat over (a stream, etc.).

II. intr. To pass over water in a boat or by ferry.—**fer'ry**, *n.*; pl. *ferries* (-iz). A place where boats convey persons and things across a river, etc.; also, the provision, as a boat service or line, for such conveyance; a ferry-boat; also, the legal right to ferry passengers, etc., and to charge toll for the service.—**fer'ry-boat**, *n.* A boat used to convey passengers, vehicles, etc., across a river or the like.—**fer'ry-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who keeps or plies a ferry.

fer-tile (fēr'til), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, < *ferre*, bear.] Bearing or producing vegetation, crops, etc., abundantly, as land or soil; fruitful; sometimes, bearing offspring freely, or prolific (see Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 454); fig., abundantly productive, or yielding abundant returns, results, etc. (as, a *fertile* mind or imagination; a *fertile* subject for investigation); producing abundance (of: as, "A reforming age is always *fertile* of impostors," Macaulay's "Essays," Moore's Byron); abundant or rich of production (*in*: as, a mind *fertile* in schemes or expedients); also, conducive to fruitfulness or productiveness (as, *fertile* showers); also, produced in abundance; in *bot.*, capable of producing fruit, as a flower; capable of causing fertilization, as an anther with fully developed pollen; having spore-bearing organs, as a frond; in *biol.*, fertilized, as an egg or ovum; fecundated.—**fer'tile-ly**, *adv.*—**fer'tile-ness**, **fer-til'i-ty** (-til'i-ti), *n.*—**fer'ti-liz-a-ble** (-ti-li-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being fertilized.—**fer'ti-li-zā'tion** (-li-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of fertilizing, or the state of being fertilized; the enrichment of soil for the production of crops, etc.; in *biol.*, the rendering of an egg, ovum, or female cell capable of development by union with the male element; fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specif., in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.—**fer'ti-lize** (-liz), *v. t.*; —*lized*, —*lizing*. To make fertile; enrich (soil, etc.) for the production of crops, etc.; fig., to make productive (as, to *fertilize* the mind); in *biol.*, to render (an egg, ovum, or female cell) capable of development by union with the male element; fecundate or impregnate (an animal or plant); specif., in *bot.*, to render fruitful by means of pollen.—**fer'ti-liz-er** (-li-zēr), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; any material used to fertilize the soil; a manure, esp. a commercial manure.

fer-ule¹ (fer'öl), *n.* [L. *ferula*, the giant fennel, a rod, a cane.] A rod, cane, or flat piece of wood, used for the punishment of children, as in schools, by striking them, esp. on the hand.—**fer'ule**¹, *v. t.*; —*ruled*, —*ruled*. To punish with a ferule.

fer-ule² (fer'öl or -el), *n.* See *ferrule*.

fer-vent (fēr'vent), *a.* [OF. *F. fervent*, < L. *fervens* (*ferv-*), ppr. of *fervere*, be boiling hot, boil, glow.] Hot, burning, or glowing (as, "The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat": 2 Pet. iii. 10); fig., having, showing, or characterized by great warmth and earnestness of feeling (as, a *fervent* admirer or admiration; a *fervent* hope or prayer; *fervent* zeal); ardent; hearty.—**fer'ven-cy**, **fer'vent-ness**, *n.*—**fer'vent-ly**, *adv.*

fer-vid (fēr'vid), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, < *fervere*: see *fervent*.]



Ferret.

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ârdent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

Hot, fiery, or burning (as, "The mounted sun Shot down direct his *fervid* rays": Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 301; fig., heated or vehement in spirit, enthusiasm, etc. (as, a *fervid* orator or oration; *fervid* protestations); impassioned. —*fer-vid'i-ty*, *fer'vid-ness*, *n.* —*fer'vid-ly*, *adv.*

fer-vor (fēr'vŏr), *n.* [OF. *fervor* (F. *fervour*), < L. *fervor*, < *fervere*: see *fervent*.] Intense heat; fig., great warmth and earnestness of feeling; ardor; fervency.

fer-vour, *n.* British preferred form of *fervor*.

Fes-cen-nine (fēs'ē-nin or -nin), *a.* Pertaining to or associated with the ancient town of Fescennia, in Italy, as a kind of rude, jeering verses extemporized on festive occasions, and popular at Rome and elsewhere, which are said to have been introduced from Fescennia; hence, scurrilous; licentious; obscene.

fes-cue (fēs'kū), *n.* [OF. *festu* (F. *fétu*), < L. *festuca*, stalk, straw.] A straw, slender twig, or the like, used to point out the letters in teaching children to read; also, any grass of the genus *Festuca*, some species of which are cultivated as pasture grasses.

fesse, **fess** (fēs), *n.* [OF. *fesse*, *faisse* (F. *fasce*), < L. *fascia*, band.] In *her.*, a wide horizontal band across the middle of an escutcheon. —**fesse=point**, *n.* In *her.*, the central point of an escutcheon. —**fesse-wise**, *adv.* In *her.*, in the manner of a fesse.

fest (fĕst), *n.* [G.: see *feast*.] A feast; a festival or festivity: much used in composition, as in *sängerfest* and in various humorous or slang formations, as *talk-fest*, *gab-fest*, *fight-fest*.

fes-ta (fēs'tā), *n.* [It.: see *feast*.] A feast, festival, or festivity; a festival day; a holiday.

fes-tal (fēs'tāl), *a.* [OF. *festal*, < L. *festum*, a festival, feast: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast, festival, or gala occasion; festive; gay. —**fes'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fes-ter (fēs'tēr), *n.* [OF. *festre*, < L. *fistula*: see *fistula*.] An ulcer; a rankling sore; esp., a small, purulent, superficial sore; also, a festering or rankling. —**fes'ter**, *v.* **I. intr.** To generate purulent matter (as, "Wounds immedicable . . . *fester*": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 621); suppurate; also, to cause ulceration, or rankle, as something embedded in the flesh (often fig.); also, to putrefy or rot (as, "Lilies that *fester* smell far worse than weeds": Shakspeare's "Sonnets," xciv.). **II. tr.** To cause to fester.

fes-ti-nate (fēs'ti-nāt), *v. i. or t.; -nated, -nating.* [L. *festinatus*, pp. of *festinare*, hasten.] To hasten. —**fes'ti-nate**, *a.* Hasty. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 7. 10. —**fes'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *festinatio* (-n-).] Hasten; in *pathol.*, an involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in certain nervous diseases.

fes-ti-val (fēs'ti-val), [OF. *festival*, < ML. *festivus*, < L. *festivus*, E. *festive*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast or holiday; festal. **II. n.** A festival celebration, occasion, or time; a periodical religious or other feast (as, Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan *festivals*; the *festival* of Christmas; the Roman *festival* of the Parentalia or the Saturnalia); any course or occasion of festive or pleasurable proceedings, esp. of a public character, whether periodical or not (as, a *music festival*; a *strawberry festival*); an entertainment; also, merry-making or revelry (archaic: as, to hold high *festival*; "The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd Through each high street," Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1598).

fes-tive (fēs'tiv), *a.* [L. *festivus*, < *festum*, a festival, feast: see *feast*.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast or festival; characterized by gaiety, pleasurable entertainment, or good cheer; gay or merry; convivial. —**fes'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**fes'tive-ness**, *n.* —**fes-tiv'i-ty** (-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *festivitas*.] Festive character; festive gaiety or pleasure; also, a festive celebration or occasion; *pl.*, festive proceedings. —**fes'ti-vous**, *a.* Festive. [Now rare.]

fes-toon (fēs-tŏn), *n.* [F. *feston*, < It. *festone*, < *fešta*, feast, festival: see *feast*.] A string or chain of flowers, foliage, ribbon, etc., suspended in a curve between two points; also, a decorative representation of this, as in architectural work or on pottery. —**fes-toon'**, *v. t.* To adorn with or as with festoons; also, to form into festoons; hang in or like festoons (as, to *festoon* draperies); also, to connect by fes-

toons (as, "Growths of jasmine turn'd Their humid arms *festooning* tree to tree": Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," 70). —**fes-toon'er-y**, *n.* Festoons collectively; a decoration of festoons.

fet (fĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *fetian*; connections uncertain: cf. *fetch*.] To fetch. [Now prov. Eng.]

fe-tal (fĕ'tāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a fetus.

fe-ta-tion (fĕ-tā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *fetare*, bring forth, breed.] The formation or development of a fetus; pregnancy.

fetch¹ (fĕch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

fetch² (fĕch), *v.* [AS. *feccan*, prob. var. of *fetian*, E. *fet*.] **I. tr.** To bring, or, usually, to go and bring, to the speaker or to or from a particular place (as, *fetch* me my hat; to *fetch* a child home from school); hence, to cause to come, or succeed in bringing (as, the call *fetch*ed him at once); draw forth (tears, blood, etc.); bring (a price, etc.); bring to terms, or to agreement or acquiescence (colloq.: as, a little flattery will *fetch* him); win the fancy of, take, or captivate (colloq.); also, to draw or derive, as from a source (now rare); also, to take (a breath); bring forth or utter (a sigh, groan, etc.); deal or deliver (a stroke, blow, etc.); perform or execute (a movement, step, leap, etc.); make (a circuit, etc.); take (a walk, etc.: archaic); also, to reach, or arrive at (chiefly *naut.* or prov.). **II. intr.** To go and bring things (as, to *fetch* and carry for one, like a dog or a drudge); also, to move, go, or take a course (chiefly *naut.*: as, to *fetch* about; to *fetch* to windward); also, to bring (*up*) in a specified position or place (colloq. or *naut.*). —**fetch**², *n.* The act or an act of fetching; a bringing in as from a distance; a stroke, performance, or effort (as, a *fetch* of the imagination); a trick, artifice, or dodge (as, "This excuse . . . though true in part, was principally a *fetch*": Cooper's "Deerslayer," xiv.); also, the distance of fetching or reaching; the reach or stretch of a thing (specif. with reference to the traveling of waves of the sea). —**fetch'er**, *n.* —**fetch'ing**, *p. a.* Taking; charming; captivating. [Colloq.] —**fetch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fête (fât, F. fât), *n.* [F.: see *feast*.] A feast or festival; a festival day; a holiday; a festive celebration or entertainment. —**fête champêtre** (fât shâh-pâtr). [F.] An outdoor festival; a garden-party. —**fête** (fât), *v. t.; fêled, fêting.* [F. *fêler*.] To entertain at or honor with a fête; commemorate by a fête. —**fête=day**, *n.* A festival day; a name-day; a birthday.

fet-e-ri-ta (fĕt-ĕ-rĕ'tā), *n.* [Prob. native African.] A grain-sorghum (see *sorghum*), a variety of *Andropogon sorghum* with slender stems, introduced into the U. S. from northern Africa in 1906, and cultivated for grain and forage. Also called *Sudan durra*.

fe-tial (fĕ'shāl), [L. *fetialis*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the fœtiales; concerned with declarations of war and treaties of peace (as, a *fe-tial* messenger; *fe-tial* law); hence, heraldic. **II. n.** One of the fœtiales.

fe-ti-a-les (fĕ-shi-ā'lĕz), *n. pl.* [L.] A college of priests in ancient Rome who acted as heralds and representatives of the people in disputes with foreign nations and in the declaration of war and the ratification of peace.

fe'tich, etc. See *fetish*, etc.

fe-ti-cide (fĕ'ti-sĭd), *n.* [See *fetus* and *-cide*.] The destruction of the life of a fetus. —**fe'ti-ci-dal** (-sĭ-dāl), *a.*

fet-id (fĕ'tid or fĕ'tid), *a.* [L. *fetidus*, *fatidus*, < *fetere*, less correctly *fatere*, stink.] Having an offensive odor; stinking. —**fe-tid-i-ty** (fĕ-tid'i-ti), *n.* —**fet'id-ness**, *n.* —**fet'id-ly**, *adv.*

fe-tish (fĕ'tish or fĕ'tish), *n.* [F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *feitico*, charm, fetish, orig. adj., artificial, < L. *facticius*, E. *factitious*.] A material, commonly inanimate object regarded with awe as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the embodiment or habitation of a potent deity or spirit (first used with reference to western Africa); hence, any object of blind reverence (as, to make a *fetish* of conventional respectability). —**fe'tish-ism**, *n.* Belief in or worship



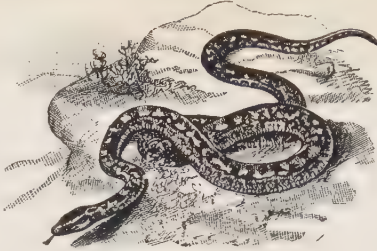
Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of fetishes.—**fe'tish-ist**, *n.* A worshiper of fetishes.—**fe'tish-is'tic**, *a.*—**fe'tish-snake**, *n.* An African snake, *Hortalia natalensis* (or *Python sebæ*).

fet-lock (fē'tlok), *n.* [ME. *fetelak*, *fillok*, = G. dial. *fissloch*.]

A part of a horse's leg situated behind the joint between the cannon-bone and the great pastern-bone, and bearing a tuft of hair; the tuft of hair itself; the joint at this point ('fetlock-joint').



Fetish-snake.

fe-tor (fē'tor), *n.* [L. *fetor*, *fātor*, < *fetere*: see *fetid*.] Any strong offensive smell; a stench.

fet-ter (fē'tēr), *n.* [AS. *fefer* = OHG. *fezzera* = Icel. *fjōturr*, *fetter*; akin to E. *foot*.] A chain or shackle by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot; hence, any shackle; fig., anything that confines or restrains; a restraint: usually in *pl.*—**fet'ter**, *v. t.* To put fetters upon; shackle; fig., to confine or restrain.—**fet'ter-bone**, *n.* The great pastern-bone of a horse.—**fet'ter-bush**, *n.* An Ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Pieris nitida*, of the southern U. S., with fragrant white flowers.—**fet'ter-er**, *n.*—**fet'ter-less**, *a.* Without fetters; unfettered.—**fet'ter-lock**, *n.* A shackle for a horse's leg or foot; also, a fetlock.

fet-tle (fē'tl), *v.*—*lled*, *-tling*. [ME. *fettlen*, put in order, arrange; perhaps orig. 'gird up', < AS. *fetel*, belt.] **I. tr.** To make ready, put in order, or put to rights (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); specif., to line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace or the like); also, to beat (prov. Eng. and Sc.). **II. intr.** To prepare one's self; set to work; busy one's self. [Prov. Eng. and Sc.]—**fet'tle**, *n.* State or condition (as, to be in fine *fettle*; 'getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*,' George Eliot's "Middlemarch," xl.); trim; also, the fettleing for a furnace.—**fet'tling**, *n.* The material with which the hearth of a puddling-furnace or the like is lined, as a substance rich in oxides of iron.

fe-tus (fē'tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fætus*, a bringing forth, offspring, young, < *fe-*, bring forth, whence also *fetus*, breeding, having brought forth (see *effete*), *fecundus*, prolific, *femina*, woman, female; ult. akin to E. *be*.] The young of an animal in the womb or in the egg, esp. in its later stages. Cf. *embryo*.

feu (fū), *n.* [OF. *feiu*: see *fee*.²] In *Sc. law*, a fee, or estate in land held of a feudal lord; a tenure of land subject to feudal obligations; also, a feudal tenure of land in which the holder, in place of military service, makes a return of grain or money; a grant of land under this tenure; in modern use, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent; also, a piece of land held in one of these ways.—**feu**, *v. t.* In *Sc. law*, to grant (land) upon feu.—**feu'ar** (-ār), *n.* In *Sc. law*, one who holds land upon feu.

feud¹ (fūd), *n.* [ME. *fede*, < OF. *fede*, *faide*, feud; feud; from Teut. (cf. G. *fehde*), and akin to E. *foe*.] A state of bitter and continuous mutual hostility; esp., such a state existing between two families, clans, or the like, and marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts; sometimes, a quarrel or contention.—**feu-dal**¹ (fū'dal), *a.*

feud² (fūd), *n.* [ML. *feudum*, *feodum*: see *fee*.²] An estate in land granted by a lord to a vassal on condition of services, in default of which the land was to revert to the lord; a fee or fief; a tenure of land under, and by dependence on, a superior; also, a territory held in fee.—**feu-dal**² (fū'dal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a feud or fee (as, a *feudal* estate); also, of or pertaining to the holding of land in feud or fee (as, the *feudal* system, a system of political organization in Europe during the middle ages, based on the holding of lands in feud or fee, and on the resulting relations between lord and vassal); also, of or pertaining to the feudal system (as, *feudal* law; a *feudal* lord).—**feudal ages**. See *ages in history*, under *age*, *n.*—**feu'dal-ism**, *n.* The feudal system, or its principles and practices.—**feu'dal-ist**, *n.* A supporter of the feudal system; also, one versed

in feudal law.—**feu-dal-is'tic**, *a.*—**feu-dal-i-ty** (-dal'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being feudal; feudal principles; a feudal system; also, a feud or fee.—**feu'dal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make feudal; bring under or conform to the feudal system.—**feu'dal-iza'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**feu'dal-ly**, *adv.*—**feu'da-ry** (-dā-ri). **I. a.** Feudatory. **II. n.; *pl.* *-ries* (-riz). A feudatory, or feudal vassal.—**feu'da-to-ry** (-tō-ri). **I. a.** Holding by, or held under, feudal tenure. **II. n.; *pl.* *-ries* (-riz). One who holds his lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal; also, a feud or fee.—**feud'ist**, *n.* A writer or authority on feuds or fees; one versed in feudal law.****

Feuil-lant (fē-yāñ), *n.* [F.] A member of a congregation of reformed Cistercian monks, founded in 1577 by Jean de La Barrière, at Les Feuillans, near Toulouse, France, and dissolved in 1791; also, a member of a club of constitutional royalists in the French Revolution, which held its meetings in the old convent of the Feuillants in Paris.

feuille-ton (fē-y'-tōñ), *n.* [F., < *feuille*, dim. of *feuille*, leaf: see *foil*.¹] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of one or more pages, marked off by a rule) devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; also, an article or work printed in the feuilleton.—**feuille-to-niste** (-tō-nēst), *n.* [F.] A writer for a newspaper feuilleton.—**feuille-ton-is'tic** (-tōñ-is'tik), *a.*

fe-ver (fē'vēr), *n.* [AS. *fefer*, < L. *febris*.] A morbid condition of the animal body characterized by undue rise of temperature, quickening of the pulse, and disturbance of various bodily functions; also, any of a group of diseases in which high temperature is a prominent symptom (as, scarlet fever: see under *scarlet*, *a.*); fig., a state of intense nervous excitement.—**fe'vor**, *v. i. tr.* To affect with or as with fever: as, "The scorching blast . . . *fevers* the blood" (Kinglake's "Eothen," xviii.). **II. intr.** To become feverish; burn as with fever.

fe-ver-few (fē'vēr-fū), *n.* [AS. *feferfuge*, < LL. *febrifugia*, kind of plant, < L. *febris*, fever, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A perennial asteraceous plant, *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, bearing small white flowers: formerly used as a febrifuge.

fe-ver-heat (fē'vēr-hēt), *n.* The heat of fever; a degree of bodily heat exceeding 98.6° F.; fig., a feverish degree of excitement.

fe-ver-ish (fē'vēr-ish), *a.* Having fever, esp. a slight degree of fever; fig., excited, fitful, or restless, as if from fever; also, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling fever; also, infested with fever, as a region; having a tendency to produce fever, as food.—**fe'ver-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**fe'ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

fe-ver-ous (fē'vēr-us), *a.* Feverish.—**fe'ver-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fe-ver-root (fē'vēr-rōt), *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous herb, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, having a purgative and emetic root: said to have been used by the Indians as a remedy for fever.

fe-ver-sore (fē'vēr-sōr), *n.* A sore connected with necrosis of a bone; also, a cold-sore.

fe-ver-tree (fē'vēr-trē), *n.* The blue-gum (tree), which is supposed to prevent malaria; also, a small rubiaceous tree, *Pinckneya pubens*, of the southeastern U. S., with a bark used as a tonic and febrifuge.

few (fū). [AS. *fēawe*, *pl.*, = OHG. *fōhe* = Goth. *fawai*; akin to L. *paucus*, Gr. *παῦρος*, little, *pl. few*.] **I. a.** Being of some small number; not many: as, a book with *few* merits; "If *few* their wants, their pleasures are but *few*" (Goldsmith's "Traveller," 212). **II. n.** A small number; few individuals, as of a body or class specified; few persons; a minority: construed as *pl.*: as, "Many be called, but *few* chosen" (Mat. xx. 16); a *few*, or a *few* (of the) members, dissent.—**the few**, a small number of persons or things separated or discriminated from a larger number; the minority: as, a measure which benefits *the few* at the expense of the many.—**few'ness**, *n.* The state or fact of being few; paucity.

fey (fā), *a.* [AS. *fæge* = D. *veeg* = Icel. *feigr*.] Fated to die; doomed to death; on the verge of a sudden death; also, dying. [Now chiefly Sc.]

fez (fēz), *n.*; *pl.* *fezzes* (fēz'ez). [F.; said to be named from the city of Fez in Morocco.] A felt cap, usually of a red color, having the shape of a truncated cone, and ornamented

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

with a long black tassel: the national head-dress of the Turks.

fiacre (fyákr), *n.* [F.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire; a hackney-coach.

fi-an-cé (fī-ān'sā, F. fyān-sā), *n.* [F., pp. of *fiancer*, betroth.] An affianced or betrothed person (male).—**fi-an-cée** (fī-ān'sā, F. fyān-sā), *n.* [F.] Fem. of *fiancé*.

fi-ar (fē'ār), *n.* [Cf. *feuar*.] In *Sc. law*, the person in whom a fee simple is vested.

fi-as-co (fī-as'kō), *n.*; pl. *-cos* or *-coes* (-kōz). [It., < ML. *flascus* or *flasco*; see *flask*.] A flask or bottle; also, a failure or breakdown in a dramatic or musical performance; an ignominious failure of any kind.

fi-at (fī'at), *n.* [L., 'let it be done, or made.'] Orig., the word *fiat* (see etym.), or a formula containing it, by which a person in authority gave his sanction; hence, an authoritative sanction; also, an authoritative decree, command, or order (as, "Their fate . . . had intimidated its *fiat* that their fortunes were inseparable": Scott's "Castle Dangerous," xx.).—**fiat money**, paper currency made legal tender by a fiat of the government, but not based on or convertible into coin.

fib¹ (fīb), *v. t.*; *fibbed*, *fibbing*. [Origin obscure.] To strike or beat; deliver a rapid succession of blows upon. [Slang.]

fib² (fīb), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fable*.] A trivial or venial falsehood: as, "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fib*s" (Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" iii.). [Colloq.]—**fib**², *v. i.*; *fibbed*, *fibbing*. To tell a fib. [Colloq.]—**fib**²/*ber*, *n.*

fi-ber, *fi-bre* (fī'bēr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, < L. *fibra*, fiber, filament.] A slender filament; a fine thread-like piece or element of a substance, as of wool, silk, cotton, jute, or asbestos; one of the thread-like elements composing the tissue of muscles, nerves, etc.; a slender, thread-like root of a plant; also, filaments collectively, or matter composed of filaments; esp., filamentous matter from the bast tissue or other parts of plants, used for industrial purposes; also, fibrous structure; fig., material, stuff, or character (as, moral *fiber*; men of stronger *fiber*).—**fiber silk**. See *silk*, *n.*—**fi'bered**, **fi'bred** (-bērd), *a.* Having fibers.—**fi'ber-less**, **fi'bre-less**, *a.* Without fibers or fiber.—**fi'bri-form** (-bri-fōrm), *a.* [See *-form*.] Of the form of a fiber or fibers.

fi-bril (fī'bril), *n.* [NL. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra*, E. *fiber*.] A small or fine fiber. Also (NL.) **fi-bril'la** (-bril'ā); pl. *fibrillæ* (-ē).—**fi'bril-lar**, **fi'bril-la-ry** (-bri-lār, -lā-rī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrils.—**fi'bril-late**, **fi'bril-lat-ed** (-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Having fibrils; finely fibrous.—**fi-bril-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* Fibrillate condition; also, a quivering movement of the fibrils of a muscle or nerve.—**fi-bril-li'fer-ous** (-lī'fē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing fibrils.—**fi-bril'li-form** (-bril'i-fōrm), *a.* [See *-form*.] Of the form of a fibril or fibrils.—**fi'bril-lose** (-bri-lōs), *a.* Composed of or furnished with fibrils.

fi-brin (fī'brin), *n.* [L. *fibra*, E. *fiber*.] A white, tough, strongly elastic, fibrous proteid, formed esp. in the coagulation of blood; also, a similar substance found in some plants.—**fi-bri-na'tion** (-bri-nā'shōn), *n.* The acquisition of an excess of fibrin in the blood, as in pleurisy.—**fi-brin'o-gen** (-ō-jen), *n.* [See *-gen*.] A proteid found in the blood, lymph, etc., and yielding fibrin in the coagulation of blood.—**fi'bri-no-gen'ic** (-nō-jen'ik), **fi-bri-nog'e-nous** (-noj'e-nus), *a.* Producing fibrin.—**fi'bri-nous**, *a.* Containing, composed of, or of the nature of fibrin.

fi-broid (fī'broid), *I. a.* Resembling fiber or fibrous tissue; composed of fibers, as a tumor. *II. n.* A fibroid tumor.

fi-bro-ma (fī-brō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber; see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting essentially of fibrous tissue.—**fi-brom'a-tous** (-brom'ā-tus), *a.*

fi-brous (fī'brus), *a.* [NL. *fibrosus*, < L. *fibra*, E. *fiber*.] Containing, consisting of, or resembling fibers.—**fi'brous-ly**, *adv.*—**fi'brous-ness**, *n.*

fib-ster (fīb'stēr), *n.* One who tells fibs or petty falsehoods: as, "You silly little *fibster*!" (Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xlviii.). [Colloq.]

fib-u-la (fīb'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (-lē). [L., clasp, buckle, pin, < *figere*, fix, fasten.] A clasp or buckle; in *anat.*, in man, the

outer and thinner of the two bones of the lower leg, extending from the knee to the ankle; a corresponding bone (often rudimentary, or ankylous with the tibia) of the leg or hind limb of other animals.—**fib'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

-fic. [L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, do, make.] An adjective suffix meaning 'making,' 'producing,' 'causing,' as in *colorific*, *frigorific*, *horrific*, *pacific*, *prolific*, *soporific*.

-fication. [L. *-ficatio(n)-*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] A suffix of nouns of action or state corresponding to verbs ending in *-fy*, as in *deification*, *indemnification*, *pacification*.

fi-ce, **fi-st**¹ (fis, fist), *n.* [From obs. *fist*, break wind.] A small dog; a cur. [U. S.]

fi-celle (fī-sel', F. fē-sel), *n.* [F., string, < L. *filum*, thread.] String-colored; of a light grayish-brown.

fi-chu (fish'ō, F. fē-shū), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A kind of kerchief of muslin, lace, or the like, generally triangular in shape, worn about the neck by women, with the ends drawn together or crossed on the breast.

fi-ck-le (fik'l), *a.* [AS. *ficol*, deceitful, treacherous, akin to *gefic*, deceit.] Deceitful† or treacherous†; hence, not to be relied on to continue without change; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability (as, the *fickle* world; *fickle* fortune); changeable; inconstant; of weather, the sea, etc., changeful or uncertain.—**fi-ck'le-ness**, *n.*

fi-co (fē'kō), *n.* [It., < L. *ficus*, fig.] A fig; hence, the value of a fig, or the merest trifle (as, "A *fico* for the phrase!" Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 3. 33); also, a gesture of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers or in the mouth. [Obs. or archaic.]

fi-cile (fik'il), *a.* [L. *fictilis*, < *figere*, form, mold: see *feign*.] Capable of being molded; plastic; also, molded into form by art; made of earth, clay, etc., by a potter; also, having to do with pottery.

fi-ction (fik'shōn), *n.* [OF. *f. fiction*, < L. *fictio(n)-*, < *figere*, form, conceive, devise, feign: see *feign*.] The act of forming or fashioning†; something fashioned†; also, a pretending†; deceit; also, the act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; something feigned, invented, or imagined; a made-up story; a false narration or statement; also, the branch of literature comprising works of imaginative narration, esp. in prose form; works of this class, as novels or tales; occasionally, a single such work; also, the intentional assuming as fact of what is not such, for the sake of convenience, decorum, or the like; something assumed in this way, esp. a legal assumption serving as a device for extending the application of the law.—**fi-ct'ion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.—**fi-ct'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**fi-ct'ion-ist**, *n.* A maker or writer of fiction.

fi-cti-tious (fik-tish'us), *a.* [L. *ficticius*, < *figere*: see *fiction* and *feign*.] Made by art†, or artificial†; arbitrarily devised (as, "The notion then of a moral scheme of government is not *fictitious* but natural": J. Butler's "Analogy of Religion," i. 3); also, counterfeit or sham (as, "Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red, the former real, the latter *fictitious*": Macaulay's "Essays," Lord Clive); feigned or assumed, as a name or a character; also, feigned to exist, imaginary, or unreal (as, a *fictitious* claim); also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction (as, "the *fictitious* world," Macaulay's "Essays," Leigh Hunt; "the most popular writer of *fictitious* narrative then living," Macaulay's "Essays," Madame D'Arbly); also, assumed as real or genuine by a legal or conventional fiction (as, "the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a *fictitious* son": Maine's "Early Law and Custom," iv.).—**fi-ct'i-tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fi-ct'i-tious-ness**, *n.*

fi-ctive (fik'tiv), *a.* [F. *fictif*, < L. *figere*: see *fiction* and *feign*.] Concerned with or pertaining to the creation of fiction; also, fictitious; sham; assumed; imaginary.—**fi-ctive-ly**, *adv.*

fid (fid), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bar or pin to support or steady something; a square bar or support to hold in place a topmast, etc.; also, a conical wooden pin used to open strands of rope in splicing.



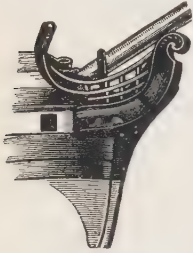
(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

-fid. [L. *fidus*, from *fid-*, stem of *findere*, cleave.] An adjective termination meaning 'cleft,' 'divided,' 'lobed,' as in *bifid*, *trifid*, *multifid*, *pinnatifid*.

fid-dle (fid'l), *n.* [ME. (and prob. AS.) *fiðele* = D. *vedel* = G. *fiedel* = Icel. *fidhla*: cf. ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, E. *viol.*] A stringed musical instrument of the viol class, esp. a violin (now only in familiar or contemptuous use); also, a fiddler; *naut.*, a device to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather.—**fid'dle**, *v.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. **I. intr.** To play on the fiddle (now only in familiar or contemptuous use); hence, to make aimless movements, as with the hands; also, to trifle. **II. tr.** To play on (a fiddle), or play (a tune) on a fiddle (now familiar or contemptuous); also, to cheat (slang).—**fid'dle=block**, *n.* *Naut.*, a long block having a large sheave above a smaller one.—**fid'dle=de-dee'** (-dē-dē'), *interj.* [Cf. *fiddle*, *v.*, *fiddle=fiddle*, *fiddlestick*.] An exclamation used in dismissing something as silly or trifling.—**fid'dle=fad'dle** (-fad'l). [Varied redupl. of *fiddle*.] **I. n.** Trifling talk or action; nonsense; something trivial; also, a trifle. [Colloq.] **II. a.** Trifling. [Colloq.]—**fid'dle=fad'dle**, *v. i.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. To busy one's self with trifles; trifle; fuss. [Colloq.]—**fid'dle=**



Fiddle-block.



Fiddle-head.

fid'dle=**head**, *n.* An ornament at the bow of a ship, containing a scroll somewhat like that at the head of a violin; also, a head as empty as a fiddle.—**fid'dle=head'ed**, *a.* Having a fiddle-head; also, empty-headed.—**fid'dler**, *n.* One who fiddles; a violinist; in *zool.*, the common European sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucos* (so called from its habit of oscillating the body); also, the fiddler-crab.—**fid'dler=crab**, *n.* Any of the small burrowing crabs of the genus *Gelasimus*, common on the Atlantic coast of the U. S.—**fid'dle=stick**, *n.* The bow with which a fiddle is played; also, a mere nothing (used, esp. in *pl.*, as an exclamation equivalent to 'nonsense!' or 'fiddle-de-dee!').—**fid'dle=string**, *n.* One of the strings on a fiddle, which produce the sound.—**fid'dle=wood**, *n.* The heavy, hard, durable wood of any of various West Indian and other trees; also, any of the trees.

Fiddler-crab (*Gelasimus pugilator*).

fi-del-i-ty (fi-dē'l-i-ti or fi-), *n.* [OF. *fideliē* (F. *fidélité*), < L. *fideliās*, < *fidelis*, faithful, < *fides*, faith, < *fidere*, trust.] The quality of being faithful; loyalty, as to a person or party; strict adherence to promises, vows, etc.; conjugal faithfulness; strictness or thoroughness in the performance of duty; trustworthiness, as of a witness; adherence to fact or to an original, as of a narrative or a picture.

fidge (fij), *v. i. or t.*; *fidged*, *fidging*. [Origin uncertain.] To fidget; also, to twitch (as, "Look, Jim, how my fingers fidget . . . I can't keep 'em still": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," iii.). [Now prov.]

fidg-et (fij'et), *v.* [From *fidge*.] **I. intr.** To move about restlessly or impatiently; be uneasy. **II. tr.** To cause to fidget; make uneasy.—**fidg'et**, *n.* A condition of restlessness or uneasiness, expressed by irregular bodily movements (often in *pl.*: as, "But sedentary weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails," Cowper's "Conversation," 208); also, one who fidgets.—**fidg'et-y**, *a.* Inclined to fidget; restless; uneasy.—**fidg'et-i-ness**, *n.*

fi-du-cial (fi-dū'shāl), *a.* [ML. *fiducialis*, < L. *fiducia*: see *fiduciary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of trust or reliance (as, *fiducial* dependence upon God); also, pertaining to or of the nature of a trust or trusteeship; fiduciary; in *physics*, *astron.*, etc., accepted as a fixed basis of reference or comparison (as, *fiducial* points, in *thermometry*, the melting-

point of ice and the boiling-point of water).—**fi-du'cial-ly**, *adv.*

fi-du-ci-a-ry (fi-dū'shi-ā-ri). [L. *fiduciarius*, < *fiducia*, trust, confidence, thing held in trust, < *fidere*, trust.] **I. a.** Of the nature of or proceeding from trust or reliance; depending on public confidence for value or currency, as fiat money; also, holding something in trust (as, a *fiduciary* possessor); held or given in trust (as, *fiduciary* estates); pertaining to or of the nature of a trust or trusteeship (as, in a *fiduciary* capacity). **II. n.** One who holds something in trust; a trustee.—**fi-du'ci-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

fie (fi), *interj.* [ME. *fy*: cf. Icel. *fý*, OF. F. *fi*, L. *fi*, also E. *fough*, *foh*, and *phew*.] An exclamation expressing disgust, disapprobation, etc.: as, "Acres. I—I—I don't feel quite so bold, somehow, as I did. Sir Luc. Oh fie!—consider your honour" (Sheridan's "Rivals," v. 3).

fief (fēf), *n.* [F. *fief*: see *fee*².] A fee or feud, or estate in land held of a feudal lord; a tenure of land subject to feudal obligations; also, a territory held in fee.

field (fēld), *n.* [AS. *fēld* = D. *veld* = G. *fēld*.] Open country; also, a piece of open or cleared ground, esp. one suitable for pasture or tillage; also, a piece of ground devoted to sports or contests; a particular portion of it (as, left-field or the infield, in baseball); esp., the outfield in baseball; also, fielders collectively; a fielder; also, those taking part in an outdoor sport or contest, as a hunt; also, all the contestants, as in a race, not favored in the betting (as, to back a horse against the field); also, any region characterized by a particular feature or product (as, a gold-field); also, a battle-ground (as, the field of Waterloo), or, sometimes, a battle (as, "What though the field be lost? All is not lost": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 105); more widely, the scene of military or other operations; also, an extent or expanse of anything, as of sea or ice; the surface of a canvas, shield, etc., on which something is portrayed; also, an area, sphere, or range of operation, activity, interest, opportunity, etc.; in *physics*, a portion of space controlled or affected by a force (as, a magnetic field, the space through which the influence of a magnet is exerted); in *elec.*, that part of a dynamo, motor, or the like, by which the exciting magnetism is produced.—**field**, *v.* **I. tr.** In baseball, cricket, etc., to stop, or catch, and throw (the ball) as a fielder. **II. intr.** To take to the field; in baseball, cricket, etc., to act as a fielder; field the ball.—**field'=bat'ter-y**, *n.* A battery of field-guns.—**field'=book**, *n.* A book used by surveyors, naturalists, etc., in the field, for setting down measurements, observations, etc., or preserving collected specimens.—**field'=col'ors**, *n. pl.* *Milit.*, small flags for indicating the positions of squadrons, etc., and the location of headquarters.—**field'=cor'net**, *n.* A minor official having jurisdiction within a district in South Africa, charged with inquiring into and reporting crime, and with other duties.—**field'=day**, *n.* A day when troops are drawn up for exercise in field evolutions; a day devoted to outdoor sport or athletic contests, or to scientific investigations, etc. (as of a society), in the field; any day of unusual activity or display.—**field'er**, *n.* A player who fields the ball in baseball, cricket, etc.; any of the players of the infield or the outfield in baseball, esp. an outfielder.

field-fare (fēld'fār), *n.* [ME. *feldefare*, < AS. *feldeware*, appar. repr. *feld*, field, + *faran*, E. *fare*.] A European thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of reddish-brown color, with a blackish tail and ashy head.

field=glass (fēld'glās), *n.* A compact binocular telescope for use in the field; also, a small achromatic telescope.

field=gun (fēld'gun), *n.* A light cannon mounted on a carriage, for service in the field.

field-mag-net (fēld'mag'net), *n.* A magnet for producing a magnetic field; esp., a magnet (fixed or rotary) on a dynamo or electric motor, by which the exciting magnetism is produced, as distinguished from the armature.



Fieldfare.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

field-mar-shal (fēld'mār'shāl), *n.* An officer of the highest military rank in the British and other armies.

field-mouse (fēld'mous), *n.* Any of various mice inhabiting fields and meadows.

field-of-fi-cer (fēld'of'i-sēr), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of brigadier-general, as a colonel.

field-pea (fēld'pē), *n.* A plant, *Pisum arvense*, related to the cultivated pea, *P. sativum*: a valuable forage-plant.

field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* A field-gun.

field-span-iel (fēld'span'yel), *n.* See *spaniel*.

field-spar-row (fēld'spar'ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird, *Spizella pusilla* (or *agrestis*), of the U. S., frequenting fields and thickets.

field-tri-al (fēld'tri'al), *n.* A trial of animals, as hunting-dogs, in actual performance in the field.

field-ward, field-wards (fēld'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* Toward the fields: as, "Glossy bees at noon do *fieldward* pass" (Keats's "Isabella," xxxix.).

field-work (fēld'wērk), *n.* Work done in the field, as by a surveyor, geologist, etc.; *milit.*, a temporary fortification thrown up in the field.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [AS. *fēond* = D. *vijand* = G. *feind* = Icel. *fjandi* = Goth. *fjands*, all orig. ppr. of a verb (AS. *fēon*, *fēogan*) meaning 'hate.'] An enemy†; specif., the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil; hence, any evil spirit; a demon; also, a diabolically wicked person, esp. in the way of cruelty or malignity; also (colloq.), a person or thing that causes mischief or annoyance (as, the interviewer *fiend*); one who is hopelessly given up to some pernicious habit, as to the excessive use of a drug (as, an opium *fiend*); a student devoted to or unusually proficient in some study. — **fiend'ish**, *a.* Like or characteristic of a fiend; diabolically cruel or malignant. — **fiend'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fiend'ish-ness**, *n.*

fierce (fērs), *a.*; compar. *fiercer*, superl. *fiercest*. [OF. *fiers*, *fier*, fierce (F. *fier*, proud), < L. *ferus*, wild, savage, fierce, cruel.] Vehement, without fear or restraint, in temper or action, like a wild beast (as, *fierce* animals; *fierce* savages; "Moloch . . . the strongest and the *fiercest* spirit that fought in heaven, now *fiercer* by despair," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 44); boldly passionate or violent in hostile ardor, as the disposition or mood; characterized by or showing unrestrained vehemence or hostile ardor (as, a *fierce* conflict; *fierce* anger; *fierce* words or looks); also, violent in force, effects, intensity, etc. (as, *fierce* storms, winds, heat, or cold; "In that *fierce* light which beats upon a throne, And blackens every blot," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," Dedication); severe, as grief; passionate, as desires or zeal; furiously eager or strenuous, as efforts or competition; also, high-spirited† or brave†; proud† or haughty†; also (slang), extremely bad, unpleasant, etc.; 'awful'. — **fierce'ly**, *adv.* — **fierce'ness**, *n.*

fi-e-ri fa-ci-as (fī'ē-rī fā'shi-as), [L., 'cause to be done.'] In law, a writ, issued after the award of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due.

fier-y (fī'rī or fī'ēr-i), *a.*; compar. *fierier*, superl. *fieriēst*. [From *fire*.] Consisting of, attended with, characterized by, or containing fire (as, a *fieri* discharge from a volcano; a *fieri* meteor; *fieri* sparks; "a burning *fieri* furnace," Dan. iii. 6); characteristic of, suggestive of, or resembling fire (as, a *fieri* glow or heat; a *fieri* red); red as fire, as the face, a blush, etc.; flashing or glowing, as the eye; burning, or intensely hot, as winds, desert sands, etc.; inflamed, as a tumor or sore; causing a burning sensation, as liquors or condiments; also, intensely ardent, impetuous, or passionate, as persons or the spirit, temper, courage, zeal, speech, etc.; high-spirited or mettlesome, as a horse; also, liable to take fire, or inflammable, as gas in a mine; containing inflammable gas, as a mine. — **fier'i-ly**, *adv.* — **fier'i-ness**, *n.*



Field-sparrow.

fies-ta (fyes'tā), *n.* [Sp.: see *feast*.] A feast, festival, or festivity; a festal day; a holiday.

fife (fif), *n.* [F. *fifre*, fife, fifer; from Teut.: cf. G. *pfeife* and E. *pipe*.] A high-pitched instrument of the flute class, much used in military music: as,

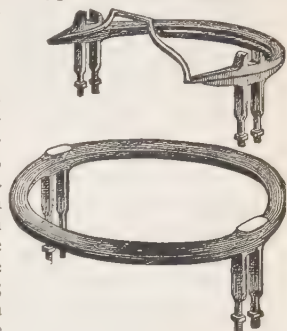
"the ear-piercing *fife*" (Shakespeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 352). — **fife**, *v. i. or t.*; *fifed*, *fifing*. To play on a fife. — **fif'er**, *n.* — **fife'-rail**, *n.* A rail round the lower part of a mast, for securing belaying-pins.

fif-teen (fif'tēn'), [AS. *fiftigēne*.] **I. a.** Five more than ten. **II. n.** A number composed of fifteen units, or a symbol, as 15 or xv, representing it. — **the Fifteen**, the year 1715 as marked by the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland; the rebellion itself. — **fif'teenth'**. **I. a.** Next after the fourteenth; also, being one of fifteen equal parts. **II. n.** The fifteenth member of a series; also, a fifteenth part.

fifth (fifth), *a.* [AS. *fifta*.] Next after the fourth; also, being one of five equal parts. — **fifth monarchy**, the last of the five great kingdoms referred to in the prophecy of Daniel (see Dan. ii.), the four preceding ones being taken to be those of Assyria, Persia, Greece (under Alexander the Great), and Rome. — **Fifth Monarchy Men**, an English sect of millenarians, of Oliver Cromwell's time, who identified the fifth monarchy with the millennial kingdom of Christ predicted in the Apocalypse (see Rev. xx.), and believed it was their duty to inaugurate that kingdom by force. — **fifth wheel**, a horizontal ring (or segment of a ring) consisting of two circular bands which slide on each other, placed above the forward axle of a carriage and designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane; also, an extra wheel for a four-wheeled vehicle; fig., any extra or superfluous thing or person. — **fifth**, *n.* The fifth member of a series; also, a fifth part; in music, a tone on the fifth degree from a given tone (counted as the first); the interval between such tones; the harmonic combination of such tones; in a scale, the dominant. — **fifth'ly**, *adv.*

fif-ti-eth (fif'ti-eth), [AS. *fiftigotha*.] **I. a.** Next after the forty-ninth; also, being one of fifty equal parts. **II. n.** The fiftieth member of a series; also, a fiftieth part. **fif-ty** (fif'ti), [AS. *fiftig*.] **I. a.** Five times ten. **II. n.**; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). A number composed of fifty units, or a symbol, as 50 or l, representing it. — **fif'ty=fif'ty**, *adv.* and *a.* With equality of shares, as of profits: as, to go *fifty-fifty* with a person; a *fifty-fifty* arrangement. [Slang.] **fig¹** (fig), *n.* [OF. *fige* (F. *figue*), < L. *ficus*, fig-tree, fig.] Any tree or shrub of the moraceus genus *Ficus*; esp., a small tree or bush, *F. carica*, native in southwestern Asia, bearing an oblong pear-shaped fruit which is eaten fresh or preserved or dried; also, the fruit of such a tree or shrub, esp. (in commerce) that of *F. carica*; also, the value of a fig; the merest trifle; the least bit; also, a gesture of contempt made by thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers or into the mouth; a fico.

fig² (fig), *v. t.*; *figged*, *figging*. [Origin uncertain.] To dress or array (with out); also, to furbish (with up). [Colloq.] — **fig²**, *n.* Dress or array (as, in full *fig*); also, condition (as, to be in good *fig*). [Colloq.] **fight** (fit), *v. i.*; *fought*, *fighting*. [AS. *feohtan* = D. *vechten* = G. *fechten*, fight.] To engage in battle or in single combat; attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary by physical means; hence, to contend in any manner; strive



Two forms of Fifth Wheels.

Common Fig (*Ficus carica*).

vigorously for or against something.—to **fight shy of**, to keep carefully aloof from (a person, affair, etc.).—**fight**, *v. t.* To contend with in battle or combat; war against; hence, to contend with or against in any manner; also, to carry on (a battle, duel, pugilistic match, etc.); maintain (a cause, quarrel, etc.) by fighting or contending; make (one's way) by fighting or striving; also, to cause or set (a pugilist, or a game-cock, dog, etc.) to fight; also, to manage or maneuver (troops, ships, guns, etc.) in battle.—**fight**, *n.* [AS. *feoht*.] The act of fighting (archaic: as, to fall in *fight*); a battle or combat; any contest or struggle; also, ability or inclination to fight (as, there was no *fight* left in him); also, a screen set up on a ship for protection during a battle† (see Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 2. 142).—**fight'er**, *n.*—**fight/ing-cock**, *n.* A game-cock; fig., a pugnacious fellow.—**fight/ing-top**, *n.* In a war-ship, a platform on or near the top of a mast, from which rapid-fire guns, etc., are fired.

fig-in-sect (fig'in'sekt), *n.* Any of various insects inhabiting the fig; esp., a small hymenopterous insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, serving as an important agent in caprification. See *caprification*.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree, esp. in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve (see Gen. iii. 7); fig., something designed to conceal what is shameful or indecorous.

fig-mar-i-gold (fig'mar'i-göld), *n.* Any of various herbs of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, with showy white, yellow, or pink flowers.

fig-ment (fig'ment), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, < *figere*, form, conceive, devise: see *feign*.] Something molded or fashioned†; also, something feigned, invented, or imagined; esp., a mere product of the mind or imagination; a pure invention.—**fig-men-ta-ry** (-men-tā-rī), *a.*

fig-paste (fig'pāst'), *n.* A confection of figs, a favorite Turkish sweetmeat; loukoum; also, a semitransparent sweetened and flavored paste cut into small blocks and dusted with fine sugar.

fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* Any of the shells of the genus *Pyrula* (or *Ficula*), of tropical or warm seas: so called from the shape.

fig-u-line (fig'ū-līn or -līn), *n.* [F., < L. *figulina*, fem. of *figulinus*, of a potter, < *figulus*, potter, < *figere*, form, mold: see *feign*.] A piece of pottery (as, "This Potter . . . Whose *figulines* and rustic wares Scarce find him bread": Longfellow's "Kéramos," 106); also, potters' clay.

fig-u-ra-ble (fig'ū-rā-bl), *a.* Capable of receiving or retaining a definite figure or shape.

fig-u-ral (fig'ū-rāl), *a.* Pertaining to figure, or to delineation by figures; in *music*, figurate.

fig-u-rant (fig'ū-rānt, F. *fē-gü-rāñ*), *n.* [F., pp. of *figurer*, < L. *figurare*, E. *figure*, *v.*] A dancer in the ballet who does not come forward alone but dances with others in groups or figures; also, an accessory character on the stage who has nothing to say; hence, one who appears in any scene without taking a prominent part.—**fig-u-rante** (fig'ū-rānt', F. *fē-gü-rānt*), *n.* [F.] Fem. of *figurant*.

fig-u-rate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, E. *figure*, *v.*] Of a certain determinate figure or shape; in *music*, characterized by the use of passing-notes or other embellishments; florid.—**figurate number**, in *math.*, any of the numbers occurring in a series which has been derived from an arithmetical progression whose first term is unity and whose difference is a whole number, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., by taking for the consecutive terms of the derived series the first term, the sum of the first two terms, the sum of the first three terms, and so on, of the simple progression, or any of the numbers in any series formed in like manner from such a derived series: so called because points or counters representing the units of such a number can be arranged symmetrically in the form of a figure, as a triangle, characteristic of the series to which it belongs.

fig-u-ra-tion (fig'ū-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *figuratio*(-n-), < *figurare*, E. *figure*, *v.*] The act of shaping into a particular fig-

ure; the resulting figure or shape; also, the act of representing figuratively; a figurative representation; also, the act of marking or adorning with figures or designs; in *music*, the employment of passing-notes or other embellishments; also, the figuring of a bass part.

fig-u-ra-tive (fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [LL. *figurativus*, < L. *figurare*, E. *figure*, *v.*] Representing by means of a figure or likeness, as in drawing or sculpture; also, representing by a figure or emblem; emblematic; also, of the nature of or involving a figure of speech, esp. a metaphor (as, a *figurative* expression; to use a word in a *figurative* sense); metaphorical; not literal; metaphorically so called (as, this remark was a *figurative* boomerang); abounding in or addicted to figures of speech (as, *figurative* language; a *figurative* writer).—

fig'u-ra-tive-ly, *adv.* By means of a figure or emblem; emblematically; also, by a figure of speech; in a figurative sense; metaphorically; not literally.—**fig'u-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

fig-ure (fig'ūr, Brit. usually fig'ēr), *n.* [OF. *figure*, < L. *figura*, < *figere*, form, mold: see *feign*.] Form or shape, as determined by outlines or exterior surfaces (as, round, square, or cubical in *figure*); also, a line or surface or a combination of lines or surfaces disposed in a particular form or shape (as, geometrical plane *figures*, such as the circle, square, and polygon, or solid *figures*, such as the sphere, cube, and polyhedron); also, the form or appearance proper to something (as, the human *figure*; "doing, in the *figure* of a lamb, the feats of a lion," Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," i. i. 15); the bodily form or frame (as, garments fitting closely to the *figure*; to have a slender or a graceful *figure*); an individual bodily form, or a person with reference to form or appearance (as, a tall *figure* stood in the doorway; he was a fine *figure* of a man; a *figure* of fun, a person of ludicrous appearance); also, a person as he appears or as presented before the eyes of the world (as, to be an interesting *figure*; minor political *figures* of the time); a character or personage, esp. one of distinction (as, to be a *figure* in society); also, the appearance or impression made by a person, or sometimes a thing, esp. a conspicuous or distinguished appearance (as, to make, or cut, a fine, dashing, or sorry *figure*; "It is my wish . . . to have my boy make some *figure* in the world," Sheridan's "Rivals," ii. 1); hence, show or display (archaic); prominence or distinction (archaic: as, persons of some *figure*); also, something perceived only as having a more or less definite shape, as in fog or darkness; a mere shape; sometimes, a phantasm† or illusion†; also, a likeness, representation, or image of something (as, "Where beams of warm imagination play, The memory's soft *figures* melt away": Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 59); an artificial representation, pictorial or sculptured, of something, specif. of the human form; a diagram, chart, or plan; an astrological diagram, or horoscope, of the heavens at a given time; an illustration or cut in a book or the like; also, an emblem or type (as, the dove is a *figure* of peace); also, an arrangement of lines, etc., forming an ornamental device; such a device as the (or a) characteristic feature of a pattern or design (as, fabrics printed or woven with a small *figure*); a pattern or design; also, a distinct movement or division of a dance; a movement or series of movements in skating; also, a written character other than a letter; specif., a numerical symbol, esp. an Arabic numeral; hence, an amount or value expressed in numbers; in *music*, a short succession of musical notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produces a single, complete, and distinct impression; in *rhet.*, any of various modes of expression (as metaphor, simile, personification, antithesis, etc.) in which words are used out of their literal sense, or out of ordinary locutions, to suggest a picture or image, or for other special effect (also called 'figure of speech'); in *logic*, any of the forms of the syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.—**fig'ure**, *v.*; -ured, -uring. [OF. *F. figurer*, < L. *figurare* (pp. *figuratus*), < *figura*.] **I. tr.** To form or shape into a definite or particular figure (now only as in *figured*, *p. a.*); also, to represent by a pictorial or sculptured figure, a diagram, or the like; picture or depict; trace (an outline, etc.); fig., to picture in the mind; imagine or conceive; sometimes, to portray by speech or action: also, to represent by an emblem or symbol, or be an emblem or symbol of (as, "You, lord archbishop . . . Whose white investments *figure* innocence":



Fig-shell (*Pyrula ficus*).

fat, fate, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you,



Gray Hairstreak
(*Strymon melinus*)



Clouded Sulphur
(*Eurymus philodice*)



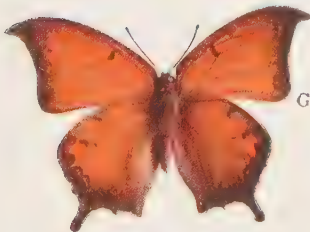
The Banded Purple
(*Basilarchia arthemis*)



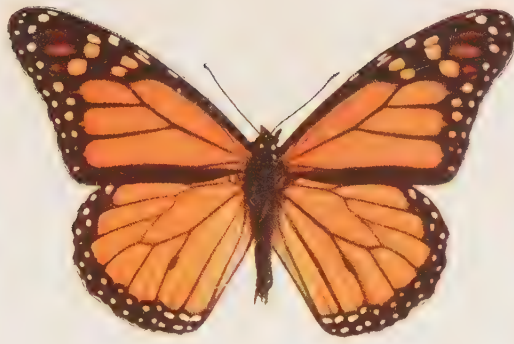
Silver-bordered Fritillary
(*Brenthis myrina*)



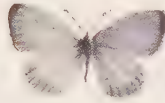
The Comma
(*Polygonia comma*)



Goatweed Butterfly
(*Anaea andria*)



Monarch Butterfly
(*Danaus archippus*)



Common Blue
(*Lycana pseudargiolus*)



Common Wood-nymph
(*Satyrus alope*)



Tiger Swallowtail
(*Papilio turnus*)



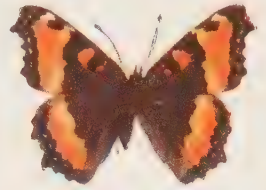
Pearl Crescent
(*Phyciodes tharos*)



Eyed Emperor
(*Apatura celtis*)



American Copper
(*Chrysophanus hypophleas*)



Nettle Tortoise-shell
(*Aglais milberti*)



Great Spangled Fritillary
(*Argynnis cybele*)



The Buckeye
(*Junonia cania*)



Lorquin's Admiral
(*Basilarchia lorquini*)



Thistle Butterfly
(*Vanessa cardui*)

NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES

Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

TWO-THIRDS NATURAL SIZE

Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iv. 1. 45); symbolize or typify; also, to represent or express by a figure of speech; also, to mark or adorn with figures, or with a pattern or design (as, muslin *figured* in the weaving); also, to mark with numerical figures; express in figures; compute or calculate; hence, *fig.*, to conclude or judge, as if after calculation (with a clause: as, I *figured* that the matter was settled: colloq.); in *music*, to embellish with passing-notes or other decorations; also, to write figures above or below (a bass part) to indicate accompanying chords. **II. intr.** To make a figure or appearance; be seen or prominent (as, to *figure* in society; his name *figures* in all the reports of the case); be conspicuous; also, to appear (as: as, to *figure* as a martyr); also, to perform a figure in dancing; also, to compute or work with numerical figures; cipher; hence, *fig.*, to count, reckon, or rely (on: as, we *figure* on settling the matter this week: colloq.). — **fig'-ured**, *p. a.* Formed or shaped (*finely, ill*, etc.); also, represented by a pictorial or sculptured figure; also, marked or adorned with figures, or with a pattern or design (as, *figured* silk, muslin, or wall-paper); also, figurative, as language; in *music*, florid; also, of a bass part, having the accompanying chords indicated. — **fig'-ure-head**, *n.* An ornamental figure,



Figurehead.

placed over the cutwater of a ship; also, a person who is nominally the head of a society, community, etc., but has no real authority or responsibility. — **fig'-ure-less**, *a.* Without a figure; shapeless. — **fig'-ur-er**, *n.* **fig-u-rine** (fig-ū-rēn'), *n.* [F., < It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura*, < L. *figura*, E. *figure*, *n.*] A small ornamental figure of pottery, metalwork, etc.; a statuette: as, the Tanagra *figurines* (small terra-cotta figures, decorated in colors, such as have been found in ancient tombs at Tanagra in Greece).

fig-wort (fig'wért), *n.* Any of numerous coarse herbs of the genus *Scrophularia*; also, any scrophulariaceous plant.

fike (fik), *v.*; *fiked, fiking*. [ME. *fiken, fyken*; prob. from Scand.] **I. intr.** To move restlessly; fidget; fuss; trifle. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. tr.** To make uneasy; trouble; worry. [Sc.] — **fike**, *n.* A restless movement; bustle; stir; fuss; trouble; worry. [Sc.]

fil-a-gree (fil'ā-grē), etc. See *filigree*, etc.

fil-a-ment (fil'ā-ment), *n.* [F. *filament*, < L. *filum*, thread.] A very fine thread or thread-like structure; a fiber or fibril; in an incandescent lamp, the thread-like, nearly infusible conductor which is placed in the bulb and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current; in *wireless telegraph* and *teleph.*, one of the interior elements of a vacuum-tube (see *vacuum-tube*); in *bot.*, the stalk-like portion of a stamen, supporting the anther. — **fil-a-men'ta-ry** (-men'tā-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a filament or filaments. — **fil'a-ment-ed** (-men-ted), *a.* Provided with filaments. — **fil-a-men'tous**, *a.* Composed of or containing filaments; resembling a filament; bearing filaments; pertaining to filaments.

fil-lar (fil'lār), *a.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Of or pertaining to a

thread or threads; having threads or the like; thread-like. **fil-la-ri-a** (fī-lā'ri-ā), *n.*, pl. *-ri-æ* (-ri-ē). [NL., < L. *filum*, thread.] Any of the slender, thread-like nematode worms constituting the genus *Filaria*, parasitic in the blood and tissues of vertebrates and other animals. — **fil-la'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to the genus *Filaria* and allied genera (see *filaria*); also, caused by a filaria or filariae, as a disease. — **fil-a-ri-a-sis** (fil-ā-rī'ā-sis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, the presence of filarial worms in the blood, etc.

fil-lasse (fī-lās'), *n.* [F., < *fil*, < L. *filum*, thread.] Vegetable fiber prepared for the process of manufacture.

fil-a-ture (fil'ā-tūr), *n.* [F. *filature*, < ML. *filare*, spin, < L. *filum*, thread.] The act of forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons; also, a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; also, an establishment for reeling silk.

fil-bert (fil'bért), *n.* [Said to be from Norman F. *noix de filbert*, 'nut of (St.) Philibert,' so called because ripe about the time of this saint's day, Aug. 22.] The thick-shelled, edible nut of certain cultivated varieties of hazel, esp. of *Corylus avellana* of Europe; also, a tree or shrub bearing such nuts.

filch (filch), *v. t. or i.* [Origin unknown.] To steal (esp. something of small value); pilfer: as, "He that *filches* from me my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him And makes me poor indeed" (Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 159). — **filch'er**, *n.* — **filch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

file¹ (fil), *n.* [AS. *fēol* = D. *vijl* = G. *feile*, file.] A metal (usually steel) tool of varying form and size, with numerous small cutting ridges or teeth on its surface, for abrading, smoothing, or cutting substances; *fig.*, something serving to smooth or polish. — **file**¹, *v. t.*; *filed, filing*. To reduce, smooth, or cut with or as with a file; also, to remove with or as with a file.

file² (fil), *v. t.*; *filed, filing*. [AS. *fylan* (recorded in compounds), < *fúl*, E. *foul*.] To defile; pollute. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 1. 65. [Archaic or prov.]

file³ (fil), *n.* [F. *fil*, thread, string, and *file*, file, row, < L. *filum*, thread.] A thread; also, a string or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference; hence, any device, as a cabinet, by means of which papers, etc., are arranged or classified for convenient reference; also, a collection of papers so arranged or classified; any orderly collection of papers, etc.; also, a list or roll (as, "Our present musters grow upon the *file* To five and twenty thousand men of choice": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," i. 3. 10); also, a line of persons or things arranged one behind another; *milit.*, a number of soldiers forming a line from front to rear, esp. two soldiers forming such a line in a formation of only two ranks (distinguished from *rank*); also, a small detachment of soldiers; in *chess*, one of the lines of squares on a chess-board running directly from player to player. — **on file**, on or in a file, or in orderly arrangement for convenient reference, as papers; of a paper, etc., duly deposited among a collection of papers, etc., so arranged. — **file**³, *v.*; *filed, filing*. **I. tr.** To place on or in a file, as papers; arrange (papers, etc.) methodically for preservation and convenient reference; place (a paper, etc.) on file. **II. intr.** To march or move in a file, one after another, as soldiers.

file⁴ (fil), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pickpocket; also, a cunning, shrewd, or artful person (prov. or slang, Eng.).

file-fish (fil'fish), *n.* Any of various fishes with rough, granular skin, as *Alutera schaffi* of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

fil-e-mot (fil'ē-mot). [F. *feuille*

morte, dead

leaf.] **I. a.**

Of the color

of a dead leaf;

yellowish-

brown. [Ar-

chaic.] **II.**

n. A yellow-

ish-brown

color. [Ar-

chaic.]

fil-er (fil'ér),

n. One who

or that which

files (in any of the various senses).

File-fish (*Alutera schaffi*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

fil-let (fē-lā), *n.* [In part, *F. filet*, net, netting, for *filé*, < *fil*, thread, string (see *file*³); in part, *F. filet*, *E. fillet*.] Net, or lace with a ground of net, with a square mesh; in *cookery*, a fillet.

fil-ial (fil'yāl), *a.* [LL. *filialis*, < *L. filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter (as, *filial* obedience); also, bearing the relation of a child to a parent. —**fil-ial/i-ty** (-yāl'i-ti or -i-āl'i-ti), **fil'ial-ness**, *n.* —**fil'ial-ly**, *adv.*

fil-i-ate (fil'i-āt), *v. t.*; —*ated*, —*ating*. [*L. filius*, son, *filia*, daughter: cf. *affiliate*.] To take or adopt as a son or daughter; join as by ties of sonship; affiliate; also, to fix the paternity of; father (*upon*). —**fil-i-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of filiating, or the state of being filiated; affiliation; an affiliated branch, as of a society; also, the relation of a son or daughter to a parent; sonship; the fact of being the child of a certain parent; parentage; fig., descent as if from a parent; derivation; the relation of one thing to another from which it is derived; also, the fixing of the paternity of a child upon some person (also fig.: as, "The direct *filiation* of euphuism on Spanish originals is no doubt erroneous," Saintsbury's "Hist. of Elizabethan Literature," Conclusion).

fil-i-beg (fil'i-beg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadh-beag*, 'small kilt' (as distinguished from the large one formerly worn).] The kilt or plaited skirt worn by Scottish Highlanders.

fil-i-bus-ter (fil'i-bus-tēr), *n.* [Cf. *Sp. filibustero*, *F. filibustier*, earlier *frībustier*, and obs. *E. filibutor*, all < *D. vrybuitler*, *E. freebooter*.] A freebooter or buccaneer, esp. one of the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spanish colonies in the West Indies during the 17th century; also, one who engages in an unlawful military expedition into a foreign country to inaugurate or to aid a revolution, esp. one of the members of certain expeditions organized in the U. S. in the middle of the 19th century for the purpose of revolutionizing certain Spanish-American countries; more widely, an irregular military adventurer; also, a member of a minority in a legislative assembly who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure favored by the majority (U. S.); a course of legislative filibustering (U. S.). —**fil-i-bus-ter**, *v. i.* To act as a filibuster, buccaneer, or irregular military adventurer; also, to impede legislation by irregular or obstructive tactics (U. S.). —**fil-i-bus'ter-er**, *n.*

fil-i-cide (fil'i-sid), *n.* [*L. filius*, son, *filia*, daughter: see *-cide*.] One who kills his son or daughter; also, the act of killing one's son or daughter. —**fil'i-ci-dal** (-si-dāl), *a.*

fil-i-coid (fil'i-koid), *a.* [*L. filix* (*filic-*), fern: see *-oid*.] Resembling a fern.

fil-i-e-ty (fi-l'ē-ti), *n.* [LL. *filietas*, < *L. filius*, son.] The relation of a son to a parent.

fil-i-form (fil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. filum*, thread: see *-form*.] Thread-like; filamentous.

fil-i-grain, **fil-i-grane** (fil'i-grān), *n.* and *a.* Earlier forms of *filigree*.

fil-i-gree (fil'i-grē). [Corruption of *filigrane*, < *F. filigrane*, < *It. filigrana*, < *L. filum*, thread, + *granum*, grain.] **I. n.** Ornamental work of fine wire, esp. jewelers' work of gold or silver; hence, any similar ornamental openwork; fig., anything very delicate or fanciful (as, "Guarantees, he said, were mere *filigree*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure"; Macaulay's "Essays," Frederic the Great). **II. a.** Composed of or resembling filigree. —**fil'i-gree**, *v. t.*; —*greed*, —*greeting*. To adorn with or form into filigree. —**fil-i-gree=work**, *n.*

fil-ing (fil'ing), *n.* The act of using a file, as for smoothing; *pl.*, particles removed by a file.

fil-i-pi-no (fil-i-pē'nō). [Sp.] **I. n.**; *pl. -nos* (-nōz). A native of the Philippine Islands, esp. a member of a Christianized native tribe. **II. a.** Belonging or pertaining to the Filipinos.

fil¹ (fil), *n.* [Var. of *thill*.] A thill or shaft, as of a cart. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," iii. 2. 48. [Now prov. Eng.]

fil² (fil), *v. t.* [AS. *fyllan* = *D. vullen* = *G. füllen* = *Icel. fylla* = Goth. *fulljan*, fill; from the Teut. adj. represented by *E. full*¹.] To make full, as of contents; put as much as can be held into (as, to *fill* a cup, basket, or trunk; to *fill* a room with gas, the hands with flowers, or the ears with cot-

ton); supply to fullness or to the utmost (lit. or fig.: as, to *fill* one with food; to *fill* one's head with false notions or silly stories; to *fill* the heart with joy); complete by inserting something in blank spaces (usually with *in*, *out*, or *up*: see phrases below); supply, stock, or store plentifully (as, to *fill* a house with works of art; to *fill* a pond with fish); also, to stop up or close (a hole, crack, crevice, etc.) with something put in; supply (a blank space) with written matter, decorative work, etc.; furnish (a vacancy or vacant post) with an occupant; also, to stop up the holes, hollows, crevices, interstices, etc., of with some substance (as, to *fill* a tooth with gold; to *fill* wood or canvas by coating with varnish or size, as in preparing the surface); prepare, make up, or adulterate with some other material (see *filled*); also, to put, as contents, into a receptacle, esp. to pour (wine, tea, etc.) (obs. or archaic); put (*in*) by inserting (see to *fill in*, below); also, of contents, etc., to occupy to the full capacity (lit. or fig.: as, water *filled* the basin; the crowd *filled* the hall; matter enough to *fill* two pages; such thoughts *filled* his mind); extend throughout or pervade completely (as, the light, sound, or odor *filled* the room); be plentiful throughout (as, fish *filled* the rivers); distend, as the wind does a sail; occupy (a vacancy, position, post, etc.) as the incumbent; hold, and perform the duties of (as, to *fill* an office satisfactorily); satisfy, as food does; meet (requirements, etc.) satisfactorily (as, the book *fills* a long-felt want); execute (a business order); make up or compound (a medical prescription); fulfil (a promise, prophecy, etc.)†; complete (a work, period of time, etc.)†. —**to fill in**, to fill (a hole, hollow, blank, etc.) with something put in; also, to complete (a document, design, etc.) by filling blank spaces; also, to put in or insert so as to fill or complete something (as, to *fill in* omitted names or items of a list). —**to fill out**, to distend (sails, etc.); round out (the cheeks, figure, etc.); also, to complete (a document, list, etc.) by filling blanks, or fill (blanks) in a document, etc. —**to fill the bill**, to satisfy the requirements of the case; be or do what is wanted. [Colloq.] —**to fill up**, to fill completely, as a vessel or receptacle or a hole or hollow; fill to repletion; also, to fill out, as a document, or as blanks in a document; also, to fill (a vacancy, vacant post, etc.) with an occupant, or occupy (a vacancy); also, to take up or occupy fully (as, these duties *fill up* the day). —**fill**², *v. i.* To become full (as, the hall *fills* rapidly; eyes *filling* with tears); become distended, as sails with wind; become rounded (*out*), as the cheeks, figure, etc.; also, to fill a cup or other receptacle; pour out drink, as into a cup. —**fill**², *n.* [AS. *fyllō*.] One's full supply or desired amount (as, to take one's *fill* of food or sleep; "The stag at eve had drunk his *fill*," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 1); also, a quantity sufficient to fill something (as, a *fill* of tobacco for a pipe); a single filling or charge of something; also, a mass of earth, stones, etc., used to fill a hollow, afford a road-bed, etc. —**filled**, *p. a.* Made full; charged or supplied with requisite contents; made with a filling, or an added amount, of some different, usually inferior material (as, *filled* gold, cf. *gold-filled*; *filled* cheese, cheese made of skim-milk with foreign fat added; *filled* soap; *filled* cloth). —**fill'er**, *n.* One who or that which fills; also, an implement used in filling, as a funnel, or a small syringe for filling a fountain-pen; also, a thing, material, or quantity of a material put in to fill something; the tobacco forming the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper; a liquid, paste, or the like used to coat wood, etc., as in preparing a surface for painting; something used to fill a vacant space (as, to use a short poem as a *filler* on a magazine page); a stop-gap. —**fill'er-vase**, *n.* In *Gr. archaeol.*, a slender vase having a funnel-like bottom with a hole, apparently used to transfer liquids to narrow-necked receptacles.

fil-let (fil'et), *n.* [OF. *F. filet*, dim. of *fil*, thread, string, < *L. filum*, thread.] A narrow band of ribbon or the like bound round the head or hair (as, "A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair"; Pope's "Windsor Forest," 178); a strip of any material used for binding something; also, any narrow strip of material, as wood or metal; a raised rim or ridge on a surface, as a ring on the



Filler-vase.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

muzzle of a gun; any band-like object or marking; specif., pl., the loins, esp. of a horse; *sing.*, in *anat.*, a band of fibers, esp. of white nerve-fibers in the brain; in *cookery*, a strip or long (flat or thick) piece of meat or fish, esp. such as is easily detached from the bones or adjoining parts (as, the *fillet* of beef, the tenderloin; *fillets* of sole); a thick slice of meat, etc.; a piece of veal or other meat boned, rolled, and tied, for roasting; in *arch.*, etc., a relatively narrow molding with a plane face, as between other moldings; also, the flat surface between two flutes of a column; in *her.*, a horizontal division of an escutcheon, equal to one fourth of the depth of the chief, of which it occupies the lowest part; in *bookbinding*, a line impressed upon the cover of a book as a decoration; also, a rolling tool for impressing such lines. — *fil'let*, *v. t.*; *-leted*, *-leting*. To bind or adorn with or as with a fillet; in *cookery*, to cut or prepare (meat or fish) as a fillet; also, to cut fillets from.

fil-li-beg (fil'i-beg), *n.* See *filibeg*.

fil-li-bus-ter (fil'i-bus-tēr), etc. See *filibuster*, etc.

fil-li-gree (fil'i-grē), etc. See *filigree*, etc.

fill-ing (fil'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which fills; a making or becoming full; also, that which is put in to fill something (as, a gold *filling* in a tooth; a custard *filling* for a pie; a bread *filling* for a chicken; a *filling* of earth and stones for hollow ground); carpeting of solid color used to supplement bordered carpets or rugs; in *needlework*, *lace*, etc., any simple stitch or work serving to fill considerable spaces; in *weaving*, material for the weft; the weft-threads of a fabric.

fil-lip (fil'ip), *v.* [Perhaps imit.: cf. *flip*¹.] **I. tr.** To strike with the nail of a finger snapped from the end of the thumb; hence, to tap or strike smartly; also, to drive by or as by a fillip with the fingers (as, "He *filipped* a little dust from his coat"; Howells's "Foregone Conclusion," i.); toss (a coin) with a fillip. **II. intr.** To make a fillip with the fingers. — **fil'lip**, *n.* An act or movement of filliping; a smart tap or stroke given by filliping or otherwise; also, anything that tends to rouse, excite, or revive; a stimulus.

fil-li-peen (fil-i-pēn'), *n.* Same as *philopena*.

fil-lis-ter (fil'is-tēr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A plane for cutting rabbets or grooves; also, a rabbet or groove, as one on a window-sash to hold the glass and putty.

fil-ly (fil'i), *n.*; pl. *fillies* (-iz). [Cf. Icel. *fylja*, fem., *foli*, masc.: see *foal*.] A female colt or foal; a young mare; also, a lively young girl (colloq.).

film (film), *n.* [AS. *filmen*, akin to *fell*, skin, E. *fell*³.] A thin skin or membrane; a thin sheet of any material; a delicate web of filaments or fine threads, as gossamer or cobweb, or sometimes a single filament; a thin layer or coating (as, "An icy game . . . o'er the pool Breathes a blue film"; Thomson's "Seasons," Winter, 724); specif., the sensitive coating, as of gelatin and silver bromide, on a photographic plate; a strip or roll of celluloid coated with a sensitive emulsion, used instead of a photographic plate; such a strip of celluloid before it is coated; the celluloid strip containing the photographs exhibited in a moving-picture machine; hence, in general use, a moving picture. — **film**, *v.* **I. tr.** To cover with a film; also, to photograph with a moving-picture camera; reproduce in the form of moving pictures (as, to *film* a novel). **II. intr.** To become covered by a film. — **film'y**, *a.*; compar. *filmier*, superl. *filmiest*. Of the nature of, resembling, or covered with a film. — **film'i-ly**, *adv.* — **film'i-ness**, *n.*

fil-lo-plume (fil'lō-plōm or fil'ō-), *n.* [NL. *filopluma*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, feather.] A thread-like or hair-like feather bearing a minute tuft of barbs at the tip.

fil-lose (fil'lōs), *a.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Thread-like; ending in a thread-like process.

fil-o-selle (fil'ō-sel' or -zel'), *n.* [F., < It. *filosello*, a dim. form (simulating It. *filo*, thread) < L. *foliis*, bellows, bag: cf. ML. *foliisellus*, *foliellus*, silkworm's cocoon.] The floss or rough, broken silk of cocoons, separated from the finer portion in reeling; an embroidery silk in untwisted strands made of it.

fil's (fēs), *n.* [F., < L. *filius*.] Son: sometimes used

after a name to distinguish a son from his father. See *père*.

fil-ter (fil'tēr), *n.* [F. *filtre* = It. *filtro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *fel-trum*, felt (used as a filter); from the Teut. source of E. *felt*².] Any contrivance, as a piece of felt or paper, porous porcelain, a stratum of charcoal or sand, etc., through which liquid is passed to remove impurities or other matter; also, any of various analogous devices, as for removing dust from air or eliminating certain kinds of light-rays. — **fil'ter**, *v.* **I. tr.** To pass through or as through a filter; also, to act as a filter for; also, to remove by the action of a filter. **II. intr.** To pass through or as through a filter: as, "The water had . . . filtered through the roof" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxx.). — **fil'ter-a-ble**, *a.* — **fil'ter-er**, *n.* — **fil'ter-pass'er**, *n.* In *med.*, a pathogenic micro-organism, as that of influenza, which is so small that it passes through the minute interstices of a filter. — **fil'ter-pass'ing**, *a.* In *med.*, passing through a filter, as a micro-organism or virus.

filth (filth), *n.* [AS. *fylth*, < *ful*, E. *foul*.] Foul condition; also, foul matter; offensive or disgusting dirt; sometimes (with plural), a particular accumulation or kind of foul matter; fig., anything morally unclean or defiling; moral impurity, or corruption; foul language, or obscenity; also, a vile person (archaic or prov. Eng.: as, "*Filth*, thou liest!" Shakspeare's "Othello," v. 2. 231). — **filth'y**, *a.*; compar. *filth-ier*, superl. *filthiest*. Foul with, characterized by, or of the nature of filth; disgustingly dirty; fig., morally foul; vile; obscene; as a general epithet of strong condemnation, highly offensive or objectionable. — **filth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **filth'i-ness**, *n.*

fil-trate (fil'trat), *v. t. or i.*; *-trated*, *-trating*. [NL. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, < ML. *filtrum*, felt: see *filter*.] To filter. — **fil'trate**, *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter. — **fil-tra'tion** (-trā'shōn), *n.*

fil-lum (fil'lum), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [L., thread.] A thread-like structure or part; a filament.

fil-m-ble (fil'mbl), *n.* [MD. *filmel*.] The male or staminate plant of hemp, which is harvested before the female or pistillate plant. Cf. *carl-hemp*.

fil-m-bri-a (fil'mbri-ā), *n.*; pl. *fimbriæ* (-ē). [LL., border, fringe: see *fringe*.] In *bot.*, *zool.*, and *anat.*, a fringe or fringed border: often in pl. — **fil'm'bri-al**, *a.* — **fil'm'bri-ate**, *a.* **fil'm'bri-at-ed** (-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Fringed, as the petals of certain flowers. — **fil-m'bri-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* Fimbriate or fringed condition; also, a fringe or fringe-like part.

fil-m-bril-la (fil'm-bril'ā), *n.*; pl. *fimbrillæ* (-ē).

[NL., dim. of LL. *fimbria*: see *fimbria*.] A single division or tooth of a minute or fine fringe. — **fil-m-bril'late** (-bril'āt), *a.* Bordered with fimbriæ; having a small or fine fringe. — **fil-m-bril-lif'er-ous** (-bril-lif'e-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing fimbriæ, as the receptacle of a plant.

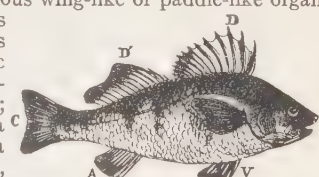
fin (fin), *n.* [AS. *finn* = D. *vin* = LG. *finne*, fin: cf. L. *pinna*, fin.] A membranous wing-like or paddle-like organ attached to any of various parts of the body of fishes and certain other aquatic animals, used for propulsion, steering, or balancing; also, any part, as of a mechanism, resembling a fin; any of certain small, horizontal or vertical, subsidiary planes on an airplane; sometimes, the arm or the hand (slang); also, fishes collectively. — **fin**, *v.*; *finned*, *finning*. **I. tr.** To cut off the fins from (a fish); carve or cut up, as a chub; of a fish, to wound with its fins. **II. intr.** To move the fins; lash the water with the fins, as a whale when dying.

fin-a-ble (fin'ā-bl), *a.* Of a person or an offense, liable to be punished by a fine; also, of a tenure or a tenant, subject or liable to the payment of a fine on renewal.

fi-na-gle (fi-nā'gl), *v.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [Var. of *fainaigue*: see *fainaigue*.] **I. intr.** To use guile or trickery; practise deception or fraud. [Slang.] **II. tr.** To use guile or trickery upon; work upon with artful skill; manipulate;



Fimbriate Petals.



Fins of Common Perch. — D, first dorsal; D', second dorsal; P, pectoral; V, ventral; A, anal; C, caudal.



Filoplume of a Goose.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

trick or cheat (a person); get (something) by guile or trickery. [Slang.]—*fi-na'gler*, *n.*

fi-nal (fī'nāl). [OF. F. *final*, < LL. *finalis*, < L. *finis*, end, E. *fine*¹.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or coming at the end; last in place, order, or time (as, the *final* syllable of a word; a *final* effort; the *final* moment); also, beyond which no other may be expected, or ultimate (as, the *final* goal of all things); also, putting an end to a thing, conclusive, or decisive (as, the court's decision is *final*); also, pertaining to or expressing end or purpose (as, in *gram.*, a *final* clause); constituting the end or purpose (as, a *final* cause: see *cause*, *n.*). **II. n.** Something final, as a last and decisive examination or athletic contest after preliminary ones (often in *pl.*).

fi-na-lo (fē-nā'lā), *n.* [It., < LL. *finalis*, E. *final*.] The final or concluding part, esp. if of impressive character, of an act of an opera, or of any musical composition; the concluding part of any performance, course of proceedings, etc.

fi-nal-ist (fī'nāl-ist), *n.* One who is entitled to take part in a final trial or round, as of an athletic contest.

fi-nal-i-ty (fī-nāl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tiz). [LL. *finalitas*.] The state, quality, or fact of being final; conclusiveness or decisiveness; also, something that is final; a final act, utterance, etc.; also, the relation or the operation of a final cause; the doctrine of final causes.

fi-nal-ly (fī'nāl-i), *adv.* At the final point or moment; in the end; also, in a final manner; conclusively or decisively.

fi-nance (fi-nans' or fī-, or fī'nans), *n.* [OF. *finance*, ending, payment, supply, resources, revenue, F. *cash*, *finance*, *pl.* resources, finances, < OF. *finer*, finish, settle, pay, < *fin*, end, settlement: see *fine*¹.] Ending; payment; ransom; supply of goods or money; *pl.*, pecuniary resources, as of a sovereign or state, a corporation, or an individual; revenues; *sing.*, the management of public revenues; the conduct or transaction of pecuniary affairs generally, esp. such as affect the public, as in the fields of banking and investment; the science of monetary business or affairs.—**fi-nance'**, *v.*; *-nanced*, *-nancing*. **I. tr.** To supply with finances or money; provide capital for. **II. intr.** To conduct financial operations; manage finances.—**fi-nan'cial** (-nan'shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to finance, or money matters.—**fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.*—**fin-an-cier** (fin-an-sēr' or fī-nan-, or fī-nan'si-ēr), *n.* [F.] One occupied with or skilled in financial affairs or operations.—**fin-an-cier'**, *v.* **I. intr.** To act as a financier; conduct financial operations. **II. tr.** To act as banker for; finance.

fin-back (fīn'bak), *n.* Any whalebone whale of the genus *Balænoptera* having a prominent dorsal fin, as *B. musculus* of the northern Atlantic; a rorqual.

finch (finch), *n.* [AS. *finc* = D. *vinck* = G. *fink*, finch.] Any of the numerous small singing birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, including the buntings, sparrows, crossbills, linnets, etc.; also, any of various non-fringilline birds.

find (find), *v. t.*; *found*, *finding*. [AS. *findan* = D. *vinden* = G. *finden* = Icel. *finna* = Goth. *finthan*, find.] To come upon by chance (as, to *find* a splinter in sugar); meet with, as in records (as, "We *find* Semiramis leading her three millions to the field": Addison, in "Spectator," 415); come upon (something) when it is in a particular condition (as, "The morning *finds* the self-sequestered man Fresh for his task": Cowper's "Task," iii. 386); discover (something not previously seen or known: as, a prospector *finds* gold; an astronomer *finds* a new star); also, to meet with in experience, come to have, or receive (as, to *find* favor with the public); gain or regain the use of (as, to *find* one's tongue); also, to discover or perceive upon examination or consideration (as, to *find* no harm in a proceeding; to *find* fault, see be-



Common Purple Finch of the U. S.
(*Carpodacus purpureus*).

low); discover (something) on examination to be as specified (as, to *find* conditions satisfactory); perceive (one's self) to be as specified (as, to *find* one's self in a dilemma; to *find* one's self weak from loss of blood); perceive (something) by experience or trial to be or do as specified (as, "He *finds* rest more agreeable than motion": Steele, in "Spectator," 6); detect (now only with *out*: see to *find out*, below); also, to discover, learn, attain, or obtain by search or effort (as, to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; to *find* the meaning of a word by looking in a dictionary; to *find* time or money for a thing); recover (something lost); discover the right place or conditions for (one's self); hence, to attain or obtain as if by effort (as, his feelings *found* vent in words); arrive at as a destination (as, to *find* one's level); reach home to the understanding or appreciation of (as, "A verse may *find* him who a sermon flies": Herbert's "Church Porch"); also, to ascertain by study or calculation (as, to *find* some way to reduce expenses; to *find* the sum of several numbers); also, to determine after judicial inquiry (as, to *find* a person guilty); agree upon and deliver (a verdict); ascertain the validity of (an indictment, etc.); also, to provide or furnish (something) for the use of somebody (as, to *find* food and lodging for servants); also, to provide for or maintain (a person); provide food, lodging, etc., for.—**to find fault**, to discover or make known some defect, flaw, or matter of censure; find cause of blame or complaint; express dissatisfaction.—**to find one's level**. See under *level*, *n.*—**to find one's way**, to make out one's way by observation, search, or inquiry; also, to get to a place as if in spite of difficulties; come to a place by natural course or by force of circumstances (as, the river *finds its way* to the sea; the picture *found its way* to the auction-room).—**to find out**, to discover in the course of time or experience; discover by search or inquiry (as, "Canst thou by searching *find out* God?" Job, xi. 7); discover or ascertain by study, etc. (as, to *find out* a way to remedy an evil); often, to detect, as in an offense; discover the actions or character of; discover or detect (a fraud, imposture, etc.); discover the identity of (a person).—**find**, *v. i.* In *law*, to determine an issue after judicial inquiry; render a verdict: as, the jury *found* for the plaintiff.—**find**, *n.* An act of finding; a discovery, esp. of something valuable; also, something that has been found.—**find'a-ble**, *a.* That may be found.—**find'er**, *n.* One who or that which finds; in *astron.*, a small telescope attached to a larger for the purpose of finding an object more readily; in *photog.*, an attachment of a camera to indicate how the picture will appear on the sensitized plate.

fin de siècle (fañ dè syekl). [F.] 'End of century': used attributively toward the close of the 19th century in the sense of 'modern' or 'up-to-date,' and sometimes implying decadence.

find-ing (fīn'ding), *n.* The act of one who or that which finds; discovery; also, that which is found; something ascertained; a decision or verdict after judicial inquiry; *pl.*, tools, materials, etc., used by artisans (as, shoemakers' *findings*, shoemakers' supplies, excepting leather).

fine¹ (fin), *n.* [OF. F. *fin*, < L. *finis*, boundary, border, end, ML. settlement, agreement, payment, fine.] End or conclusion (now only in 'in fine,' finally, or in short); also, a compromise of a fictitious suit, formerly in use as a mode of conveyance of land; also, a fee paid by a feudal tenant to the landlord, as on the renewal of tenure; a sum of money paid by a tenant on the commencement of his tenancy so that his rent may be small or nominal; esp., a sum exacted as a penalty for an offense or dereliction; a mulct; hence, a penalty of any kind (archaic).—**fine**¹, *v. t.*; *fined*, *fining*. To subject to a fine, or pecuniary penalty; punish by a fine.

fine² (fin), *a.*; compar. *finer*, superl. *finest*. [OF. F. *fin* = ML. *finus*, appar. (as if meaning 'brought to the final point,' as of excellence) < L. *finire*, finish: see *finish*.] Of the highest or of very high grade or quality; free from imperfections or impurities; of gold, silver, etc., having a high proportion of pure metal, or having the proportion as specified (as, gold 18 carats *fine*); in general, choice, excellent, or admirable (as, a *fine* sermon; a *fine* view; to have a *fine* time); highly skilled or accomplished (as, a *fine* scholar; a *fine* musician); good-looking or handsome (as, "His wife hath . . . had much pretension to beauty, and is still a very *fine* woman":

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, élect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ð, then; y, you;

Fielding's "Tom Jones," viii. 8); showy or smart, as dress; smartly dressed, as persons; characterized by or affecting refinement or elegance (as, a *fine* lady); polished or refined (as, *fine* manners); affectedly ornate or elegant (as, *fine* language or writing); also, delicately fashioned (as, "Heaven . . . warp those *fine* limbs To loathed lameness!" Shelley's "Cenci," iv. 1. 133); delicate in texture (as, *fine* linen); consisting of minute particles (as, *fine* sand, meal, or shot); attenuated, rarefied, or subtle (as, "Transparent forms, too *fine* for mortal sight, Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light"; Pope's "Rape of the Lock," ii. 61); very thin or slender (as, *fine* thread); keen or sharp, as a tool; trained down to the proper degree, as an athlete; sensitive to delicate impressions, as an organ or an instrument; delicate or subtle, as a distinction; also, pure, absolute†, or sheer† (as, by *fine* force).—**fine arts**, *n.* Under *art*².—**fine²**, *adv.* In a fine manner; excellently, or very well; elegantly; delicately; with nicety. [Now chiefly colloq.]—**fine²**, *v.*; *fined*, *fining*. **I. tr.** To make fine; purify, clarify, or refine; make small, thin, or slender; make subtle. **II. intr.** To become fine; become pure, or clarify; become thin; dwindle (*away*).

fine-draw (fin'drā), *v. t.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. To sew together or up so finely or nicely that the joint is not noticed; also, to draw out to extreme fineness, tenuity, or subtlety.—**fine-drawn**, *p. a.* Drawn fine; drawn out to extreme fineness or thinness; extremely subtle.

fine-less (fin'les), *a.* [See *fine*¹.] Endless. See Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 173. [Archaic.]

fine-ly (fin'li), *adv.* In a fine manner; excellently; elegantly; delicately; minutely; nicely; subtly.—**fine'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being fine (in any sense); esp., the proportion of pure metal (gold or silver) in an alloy, often expressed by the number of parts in 1,000.

fin-er (fi'nér), *n.* A refiner.

fin-er-y¹ (fi'nér-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [See *fine*², *a.*] Fineness, smartness, or elegance; also, fine or showy dress, ornaments, etc.

fin-er-y² (fi'nér-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [See *fine*², *v.*] In *metal*, a hearth on which cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron.

fine-spun (fin'spun), *a.* Spun or drawn out to a fine thread; hence, highly or excessively refined or subtle.

fin-esse (fi-nes'), *n.* [F., < *fin*: see *fine*².] Fineness†; also, delicacy of execution; subtlety of discrimination; also, artful management; craft; strategy; an artifice or stratagem; in *card-playing*, an attempt to win a trick with a lower card when a higher card not in sequence with it is held, in the hope that the card or cards between may be on the right.—**fi-nesse'**, *v.*; *nessed*, *-nessing*. **I. intr.** To use finesse or artifice; also, to make a finesse at cards. **II. tr.** To bring by finesse or artifice; also, to make a finesse with (a card).

fin-foot (fin'füt), *n.*; pl. *-foots*. Any of certain pinnatiped or fin-footed aquatic birds (genus *Helio-* *ornis*, etc.) of South America and Africa, related to the rails and coots.—**fin'=foot'ed**, *a.* Web-footed; also, having feet the toes of which are separately furnished with flaps, as the finfoots, coots, etc.; pinnatiped.

fin-ger (fing'gèr), *n.* [AS. *finger* = D. *vinger* = G. *finger* = Icel. *fingr* = Goth. *figgrs*, *finger*.] Any of the terminal members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb; hence, something resembling a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something

performing the office of a finger, as an index (as, "the *finger* of a clock"; Cowper's "Task," iv. 118) or any of various projecting parts of machines; also, the breadth of a finger (or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch); the length of a finger (or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches); also, a part of a glove made to receive a finger; in *music*, skill in fingering a musical instrument.—**fin'ger**, *v.* **I. tr.** To touch with the fingers; handle; toy or meddle with; also, to touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; in *music*, to play on (an instrument) with the fingers; perform or mark (a passage of music) with a certain fingering. **II. intr.** To touch or handle something with the fingers; in *music*, to use the fingers in playing.—**fin'ger-board**, *n.* In a violin, guitar, etc., the strip of wood on the neck against which the strings are stopped by the fingers; in a piano, organ, etc., the keyboard.—**fin'ger-bowl**, *n.* A bowl to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.—**fin'ger-breadth**, *n.* The breadth of a finger ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch).—**fin'gered**, *a.* Having fingers; in *bot.*, digitate.—**fin'ger-er**, *n.* One who fingers; esp., a pilferer.—**fin'ger-glass**, *n.* A glass finger-bowl.

fin-ger-ing¹ (fing'gèr-ing), *n.* [Earlier *fingram*; perhaps < F. *fin grain*, 'fine grain': cf. *rogram* and *grosgrain*.] A kind of woolen yarn, used esp. for knitting.

fin-ger-ing² (fing'gèr-ing), *n.* The act of one who fingers; esp., in *music*, the action or method of using the fingers in playing on an instrument; the indication of the way the fingers are to be used in performing a piece of music.

fin-ger-less (fing'gèr-less), *a.* Without fingers.

fin-ger-ling (fing'gèr-ling), *n.* [See *ling*¹.] Something very small; esp., a very small salmon or a small trout.

fin-ger-mark (fing'gèr-märk), *n.* A mark, esp. a smudge or stain, made by a finger.

fin-ger-nail (fing'gèr-näl), *n.* The nail growing on each of the fingers of the hand.

fin-ger-plate (fing'gèr-plät), *n.* A plate of metal, etc., on a door as a protection from fingermarks.

fin-ger-post (fing'gèr-pöst), *n.* A guide-post, as where roads cross or divide, bearing an arm terminating in the shape of an index-finger.

fin-ger-print (fing'gèr-print), *n.* An impression, as with ink, of the markings of the inner surface of the last joint of the thumb or a finger, taken esp. for purposes of identification, as of criminals.—**fin'ger-print**, *v. t.* To take the finger-prints of.

fin-ger's-breadth (fing'gèr-z-bredth), *n.* Same as *finger-breadth*.

fin-ger-shaped (fing'gèr-shäpt), *a.* Shaped like a finger; slenderly oblong.

fin-ger-stall (fing'gèr-stäl), *n.* [See *stail*², *n.*] A sheath, as of leather, worn to protect a finger.

fin-i-al (fin'i-al), *n.* [L. *finis*, end.] In *arch.*, the ornamental termination of a pinnacle, gable, etc., usually foliated.

fin-i-cal (fin'i-kal), *a.* [Appar. < *fine*²; recorded earlier than the var. *finikin*, later *finicking*.] Affectedly fine, refined, or nice; excessively fastidious or particularly about trifles; pettily dainty or precise; mincing.—**fin-i-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), *fin'i-cal-ness*, *n.* **I.** Final, A.D. 1230, Cathedral of Amiens, France. **2.** Final, 15th century.

fin-i-cal-ly, *adv.*

fin-ick-ing, **fin-ick-y**, **fin-i-kin** (fin'i-king, -ki, -kin), *a.* Same as *finical*.—**fin-ick-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fi-nis (fi'nis), *n.* [L.] End; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

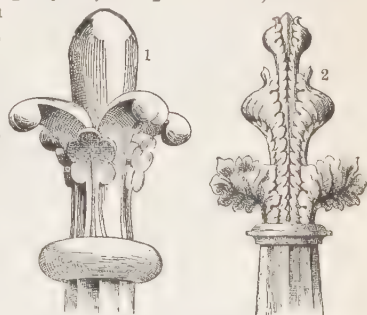
fin-ish (fin'ish), *v.* [OF. F. *finir* (*finiss*-), < L. *finire* (pp. *finitus*), bound, limit, terminate, finish, end, < *finis*, boundary, border, end.] **I. tr.** To bring (action, speech, etc.) to an end; come to the end of (a course, period of time, etc.); conclude; end: also, to bring (work, affairs, etc.) to completion; complete; also, to dispose of completely, use up,



African Finfoot (*Podica senegalensis*).



Fin-footed (Coot).

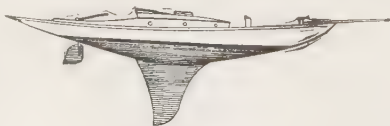


I. Final, A.D. 1230, Cathedral of Amiens, France. **2.** Final, 15th century.

or consume (as, to *finish* a book that one is reading; to *finish* a spool of thread or a plate of food); also, to put an end to, terminate the existence of, destroy, or kill (as, "God hath numbered thy kingdom, and *finished* it," Dan. v. 26; to *finish* a wounded beast in hunting or an enemy in battle); fig., to give a quietus to, settle, or overcome completely (colloq.: as, this retort *finished* him); also, to complete or perfect in detail, as by final touches (sometimes with *off*); give the final smoothness, polish, nicety or elegance of effect, etc., to (any product of labor or art); perfect (a person) in education, accomplishments, social graces, etc.; also, to complete in preparation with specified features, fittings, ornamentation, etc., or with a particular effect (as, to *finish* cloth with a nap; to *finish* metal with a dull surface; to *finish* a room with wainscoting, or in shades of brown). **II. intr.** To come to an end, as of action, speech, a course, etc.; leave off; cease; also, to terminate or end (as, "Exeter doth wish His days may *finish* ere that hapless time": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI," iii. 1. 201); terminate existence, or die (see Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," v. 5. 36); also, to complete a course, etc. (as, he started in the race but did not *finish*). — **fin'ish, n.** The end or conclusion; the last stage; esp., the end of a hunt, race, etc.; also, a decisive ending (as, a fight to a *finish*); also, the quality of being finished, or completed with smoothness, nicety, elegance, etc.; perfected excellence of workmanship or execution; often, educational or social polish; also, the manner in which a thing is finished in preparation, or an effect imparted in finishing (as, cloth with a smooth or a soft *finish*; a lustrous or a dull *finish* for kid, metal, gilding, etc.); also, something used or serving to finish, complete, or perfect a thing; any completing feature or decoration (as, a *finish* for a costume); woodwork, etc., esp. in the interior of a building, not essential to the structure, but used for purposes of ornament, neatness, etc.; a final coat of plaster or paint; a material for application in finishing. — **fin'ished, p. a.** Ended, concluded, or completed; esp., completed or perfected in all details or processes of making, as a product; brought to the highest degree of excellence, as by final touches, as a literary production; highly accomplished, as a person; in general, consummate; perfect. — **fin'ish-er, n.** One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects, esp. in manufacturing processes. — **fin'ish-ing-school, n.** A school for completing the education of young women and preparing them for entrance into society.

fi-nite (fī'nīt). [L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*: see *finish*.] **I. a.** Having bounds or limits; not too great or too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement; not infinite or infinitesimal; hence, subject to limitations or conditions, as of space, time, circumstances, or the laws of nature; in *gram.*, of verbs, limited by person and number; not infinitival or participial. **II. n.** That which is finite, or finite things collectively (usually preceded by *the*); something finite. — **fi'nite-ly, adv.** — **fi'nite-ness, fin-i-tude** (fī'nī-tūd), *n.*

fin-keel (fīn'kēl'), *n.* *Naut.*, a fin-like projection extending downward from the keel of a sailboat, serving to prevent lateral motion and acting as additional ballast.



Fin-keel.

Fin-land-er (fīn'-lan-dēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Finland.

fin-less (fīn'les), *a.* Without fins.

fin-let (fīn'let), *n.* A small fin.

Finn (fīn), *n.* [AS. *Finnas*, pl.] A native or inhabitant of Finland; also, one of a people inhabiting Finland and other parts of northern Europe; also, a member of a race or ethnological group including this people and allied peoples (cf. *Finn-Ugrian*).

fin-nan-had-dock, fin-nan-had-die (fīn'an-had'ok, -had'i), *n.* [For *Findon haddock*, named from a village in eastern Scotland, where they were first cured.] A smoked haddock.

finned (fīnd), *a.* Having a fin or fins.

Finn-ic (fīn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns, esp. as an ethnological group; pertaining to the languages spoken by them.

fin'nick-ing, etc. See *finicking*, etc.

Finn-ish (fīn'ish). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Finland, its inhabitants, or their language; also, Finnic. **II. n.** The language of the Finns of Finland.

Fin-no-U-gri-an (fīn'ō-ō'gri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Finns and the Ugrians; noting or pertaining to a division of the Ural-Altaic family of languages containing Finnish, Estonian, Lapp, and related languages, and also Magyar and related languages. Also **Fin'no-U'gric** (-grīk).

fin-ny (fīn'i), *a.* Having fins; finned; also, of the nature of a fin; fin-like; also, of, pertaining to, or containing fish (as, "the *finny* deep": Goldsmith's "Traveller," 187).

Fin-sen (fīn'sen) **light.** [From N. R. *Finsen* (1860-1904), Danish physician, who devised this form of treatment.] Light composed of violet and ultra-violet rays, used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

fiord, fjord (fyōrd), *n.* [Norw. and Dan. *fjord* = Icel. *fjörður*: cf. *firth, frith*.] A long, relatively narrow arm of the sea, bordered by steep cliffs, as on the coast of Norway.

fi-pence, fi-pen-ny (fīp'ens, fīp'ē-nī). Colloquial forms of *fivepence, fivepenny*.

fir (fēr), *n.* [ME. *fīrr*; prob. from Scand.] Any of the pyramidal pinaceous evergreen trees or shrubs constituting the genus *Abies*, as *A. balsamea*, the balsam-fir; any of various similar pinaceous trees; the wood of such a tree. — **fir'=bal'sam, n.** The balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*.



Fir (*Abies fraseri*).

fire (fir), *n.* [AS. *fȳr* = D. *vuur* = G. *feuer* = Icel. *fjurr*, fire; akin to Gr. *πῦρ*, fire.] The active principle of burning or combustion, maintained by the evolution of light and heat; also, burning or combustion (as, on *fire*, ignited or burning; to take *fire*, to become ignited); also, a burning mass of material, as on a hearth or in a furnace; also, the destructive burning of any large mass, as a building or a forest; a conflagration; also, torture by burning; exposure to fire by way of ordeal; fig., severe trial (as, the *fires* of affliction); also, a composition or device for producing a conflagration or a fiery display (as, Greek *fire*: see under *Greek, a.*); also, lightning, or a thunderbolt (archaic: as, "Vapours, from whose solid atmosphere Black rain, and *fire*, and hail will burst," Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind"); a spark or sparks; flashing light; luminous appearance like that of fire (as, "his sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful *fire*": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI," i. 1. 12); brilliancy, as of a gem; a luminous object, as a star (as, "the *fires* of heaven": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," i. 4. 39); also, heating quality, as of strong drink; also, bodily heat, as from disease (as, "the raging *fire* of fever": Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 75); fever; inflammation; in fig. use, burning passion, as of love or rage (as, "With an inward *fire* possessed, They raged": Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," x. 40); ardor, fervor, or enthusiasm (as, a man full of *fire* and courage); liveliness of imagination, vigor of fancy, or inspiration (as, "a poet's *fire*": Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 676); also, the discharge of firearms (as, to open *fire*; under *fire*: often fig.). — **fire, v.** **fired, firing.** **I. tr.** To set on fire; kindle; also, to expose to the action of fire; subject to heat; bake, as bricks; also, to supply (a furnace, etc.) with fuel; attend to the fire of (a boiler, etc.); also, to drive out or away by or as by fire (as, "He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven, And *fire* us hence like foxes": Shakspeare's "King Lear," v. 3. 23); also, to light or illuminate, or cause to glow as if on fire (as, "The sun, with ruddy orb Ascending, *fires* th' horizon": Cowper's "Task," v. 2); also, to inflame, as with passion; fill with ardor; inspire (as, a scene to *fire* a poet's imagination); also, to subject to explosion or explosive force, as a mine; discharge, as a gun; project (a missile) by discharging from a gun, etc.; hence, to project or hurl as if from a gun (colloq.: as, to *fire* a stone through a window); eject or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily (slang); in *vel. surg.*, to cauterize. **II. intr.** To take fire; be kindled; also, to glow as if on fire; also, to become inflamed with passion; become excited; also, to go off, as a gun; discharge a gun, etc. (as, to

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, glect, agōny, intō, quīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tu, then; y, you

fire at a fleeing enemy); hence, to hurl a missile (colloq.). — **to fire away**, to begin; go ahead; go on. [Colloq.] — **to fire up**, to start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc.; also, to become irritated or angry.

fire-a-larm (fir'a-lärm'), *n.* An alarm of fire; also, an apparatus for giving the alarm.

fire-arm (fir'ärm), *n.* A weapon from which a missile is discharged by gunpowder or other explosive.

fire-ar-row (fir'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow with combustible matter attached, formerly used, by shooting from a hand-bow or an engine, for incendiary purposes.

fire-ball (fir'bāl), *n.* A ball of fire, as the sun; esp., a luminous meteor, sometimes exploding; also, lightning having the appearance of a globe of fire; also, a ball filled with explosive or combustible material, used as a projectile, as for injuring the enemy by explosion or for setting fire to their works.

fire-bal-loon (fir'bā-lōn'), *n.* A balloon made buoyant by air heated by a fire attached beneath an opening at the bottom; also, a balloon sent up at night with fireworks which ignite at a regulated height.

fire-bee-tle (fir'bē'tl), *n.* Any of various beetles, esp. of the genus *Pyrophorus* of tropical America, having light-producing organs.

fire-bird (fir'bērd), *n.* The Baltimore oriole (see *oriole*).

fire-board (fir'bōrd), *n.* A board used to close a fire-place.

fire-boat (fir'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with apparatus for extinguishing fires.

fire-box (fir'boks), *n.* The box or chamber in which the fire of a furnace, steam-boiler, etc., is placed.

fire-brand (fir'brand), *n.* A piece of burning wood or other material (as, "I took up a great *firebrand*, and in I rushed . . . with the stick flaming in my hand": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 12); fig., one who or that which kindles strife, inflames the passions, etc.

fire-brick (fir'brik), *n.* A brick made of fire-clay.

fire-bug (fir'bug), *n.* An incendiary. [U. S.]

fire-clay (fir'klā), *n.* A kind of clay capable of resisting high temperature: used for making crucibles, fire-bricks, etc.

fire-com-pa-ny (fir'kum'pā-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). A company of men organized or employed to extinguish fires; also, a fire-insurance company.

fire-crack-er (fir'krak'ēr), *n.* A paper cylinder filled with an explosive and furnished with a fuse, and discharged to make a noise.

fire-damp (fir'damp), *n.* A combustible gas, consisting chiefly of methane, formed esp. in coal-mines, and dangerously explosive when mixed with certain proportions of atmospheric air.

fire-dog (fir'dog), *n.* An andiron.

fire-drake (fir'drāk), *n.* [AS. *fȳdraca*: see *drake*?.] A mythical fiery dragon; a luminous meteor; an ignis fatuus; a kind of firework.

fire-drill (fir'dril), *n.* A practice drill for a company of firemen, the crew of a ship, etc., to accustom them to the duties proper to each in case of fire; also, a drill for pupils in a school, employees in a factory, etc., to train them in the manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.

fire-eat-er (fir'ē'tēr), *n.* A juggler who pretends to eat fire; also, one who seeks occasion to fight or quarrel; a hotspur. — **fire-eat'ing**, *a.*

fire-en-gine (fir'en'jin), *n.* An apparatus (usually mounted on wheels, and commonly moved by horses or a motor) for throwing a continuous stream of water through a hose to extinguish fires, consisting essentially of a pump operated usually by steam but sometimes by hand; also, an apparatus fitted with chemical fire-extinguishing devices, moved by horses or otherwise.

fire-es-cape (fir'es-kāp'), *n.* An apparatus or structure to afford escape from a burning building.

fire-flaught (fir'flât), *n.* [See *flaught*.] Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, a fiery glance; also, a sudden burst or rush; also, the aurora borealis. [Chiefly Sc.]

fire-fly (fir'fli), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fiz). Any of various winged insects, esp. beetles of the genera *Photinus* and *Photuris*, having light-producing organs.

fire-house (fir'hous), *n.* A building where apparatus for extinguishing fires is kept, or one forming the headquarters of a fire-company.

fire-less (fir'les), *a.* Lacking fire; without a fire; fig., without life or animation.

fire-light (fir'lit), *n.* The light from a fire, as on a hearth.

fire-line (fir'lin), *n.* A strip of forest land cleared to prevent the spread of fire; also, a police cordon round the scene of a fire.

fire-lock (fir'lok), *n.* An old type of gun-lock, as a flintlock, which ignites the priming by means of sparks; a gun with such a gun-lock; a soldier armed with such a gun.

fire-man (fir'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man employed to extinguish or prevent fires; also, a man employed to tend fires; a stoker.

fire-new (fir'nū'), *a.* Fresh from the fire or forge; hence, brand-new. See Shakspeare's "Richard III," i. 3. 256. [Archaic.]

fire-o-pal (fir'ō'pal), *n.* In *mineral.*, girasol.

fire-pink (fir'pink), *n.* A caryophyllaceous plant, *Silene virginica*, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

fire-place (fir'plās), *n.* That part of a chimney which opens into an apartment and in which fuel is burned; a hearth.

fire-proof (fir'prōf), *a.* Proof against fire; comparatively incombustible. — **fire'proof**, *v. t.* To render fireproof.

fire'proof'ing, *n.* Material for use in making anything fireproof.

fir-er (fir'ēr), *n.* One who fires, or sets on fire, treats with fire or heat, discharges a firearm, etc.; also, a firearm with reference to its firing (as, a single-firer; a rapid-firer).

fire-room (fir'rōm), *n.* A room containing a fireplace; also, a space in front of a furnace or steam-boiler, from which coal is supplied; also, a fire-box.

fire-ship (fir'ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift to destroy an enemy's ships, etc.

fire-side (fir'sid), *n.* The side of a fireplace; the space about a fire or hearth, considered esp. as the place of a family's social enjoyment: as, "There is no *fireside* . . . But has one vacant chair" (Longfellow's "Resignation").

fire-stone (fir'stōn), *n.* A flint; also, iron pyrites; also, a fire-resisting stone, esp. a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces, furnaces, etc.

fire-tow-er (fir'tou'ēr), *n.* A tower with a beacon at its top, as for service as a lighthouse; also, a fireproof tower, or separately constructed tower-like portion of a building, with stairs, for use as a fire-escape.

fire-trap (fir'trap), *n.* A building in which, as from the material or arrangement of the structure, life is especially exposed to peril in case of fire.

fire-war-den (fir'wâr'dn), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-wa-ter (fir'wâ'tēr), *n.* Strong liquor: a term used by American Indians.

fire-weed (fir'wēd), *n.* Any of various plants appearing in recently burned clearings or districts, as an asteraceous weed, *Erechtites hieracifolia*, of North America.

fire-wood (fir'wūd), *n.* Wood for fuel.

fire-work (fir'wērk), *n.* A combustible or explosive device for producing in combustion a striking display of light (sometimes a pictorial or ornamental design) or a loud noise, or to be used in signaling at night or for various other purposes, as in war (usually in *pl.*); pl., a pyrotechnic display.

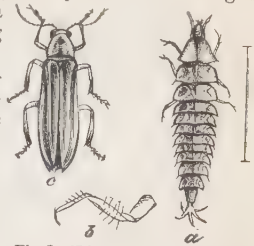
fire-worm (fir'wērm), *n.* A glow-worm; also, the larva of an American tortricid (moth), *Eudemis vacciniana*, so injurious to cranberry-vines as to give them a burned appearance.



Fire-arrows, 14th and 15th centuries.



Fire-beetle (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*).



Firefly (*Photuris pennsylvanica*). — *a*, larva (line shows natural size); *b*, leg of larva, magnified; *c*, beetle.

fir-ing (fir'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which fires; a setting on fire; a taking fire; exposure to heat, as in order to bake; the application of fire or of a cautery; the act or manner of supplying with fuel, or of tending a fire; the act of discharging a mine, firearm, etc.; also, material for a fire, or fuel (as, "I . . . brought home *firing* sufficient for the consumption of several days": Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," xii.). —**fir'ing=***line*, *n.* *Milit.*, the line along which troops are stationed to fire upon the enemy; the troops firing from this line. —**fir'ing=***par'ty*, *n.* A detachment of soldiers, marines, or sailors detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honors, or to execute any person sentenced to death by shooting.

firk (fêrk), *v.* [AS. *fercian*, bring; perhaps akin to E. *fare*.] **I. tr.** To bring† or convey†; also, to move, drive, pull, etc., briskly or with a jerk; stir (*up*); also, to beat soundly; trounce. [Obs. or archaic or prov.] **II. intr.** To go quickly†; also, to move about briskly or in a jerky manner; stir about; poke about in something. [Obs. or prov.]

fir-kin (fêr'kin), *n.* [ME. *ferdekyn*, appar. a dim. form < D. *vierde*, fourth.] A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel; also, a small wooden vessel for butter, etc.

firm (fêrm), *a.* [OF. F. *ferme*, < L. *firmus*, firm, stable, steadfast, strong.] Able or tending to maintain form or cohesion of substance (as, *firm* ground or snow; *firm* flesh; a *firm* jelly; a *firm* fabric; *firm* consistence or texture); comparatively solid, hard, stiff, or rigid; also, securely fixed in place, fast, or immovable (as, a candle *firm* in its socket; "Hope, as an anchor *firm* and sure, holds fast The Christian vessel, and defies the blast," Cowper's "Hope," 167); fixed, settled, or unalterable, as a belief or conviction, a decree, etc.; also, steady, or not shaking, trembling, quivering, etc. (as, a *firm* step, grasp, hand, or voice); not fluctuating or falling, as prices or the market; steadfast or unwavering, as persons or the purpose, resolution, principles, attachments, etc.; unflinching; resolute; constant. —**firm**, *v. t.* [OF. *fermer*, make firm, fix (F. close), < L. *firmare*, make firm, confirm, < *firmus*.] To make firm in substance or consistence; render more solid; also, to fix securely in place; make or hold fast; also, to establish, ratify, or confirm (obs. or archaic); sign (a document)†. —**firm**, *n.* [It. and Sp. *firma*, signature, < L. *firmare*, confirm, E. *firm*, *v.*] Signature†; also, the name or style under which associated persons do business; also, a partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house.

fir-ma-ment (fêr'ma-mênt), *n.* [LL. *firmentum*, firmament, L. a support, prop, < L. *firmare*, E. *firm*, *v.*] The vault of heaven; the sky: now chiefly rhetorical or literary. —**fir-ma-men'tal** (mên'tal), *a.*

fir-man (fêr'man or fêr-mân'), *n.*; pl. *-mans*. [Pers. *fermân*.] An edict or order issued by an Oriental sovereign.

firm-ly (fêrm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner. —**firm'ness**, *n.*

firn (firn), *n.* [G., prop. adj., of last year.] Nêvé.

fir-ry (fêr'i), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fir; made of fir; abounding in firs (as, "in *firry* woodlands": Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter," 42).

first (fêrst), *a.* [AS. *fyrst* = OHG. *furst* (G. *fürst*, prince) = Icel. *fyrstr*, foremost, first; a superl. form akin to E. *fore*.] Being before all others with respect to time, order, rank, importance, etc.: used as the ordinal of *one*. —**at first blush**, at the first view; on first consideration. —**at first hand**, from the first or original source. —**first aid**, emergency aid or treatment given to persons suffering from accident, etc., before the services of a physician can be obtained. —**first**, *n.* That which or something that is first in time, order, rank, etc.; the beginning (as, at *first*, or at the *first*, at the beginning or outset; from the *first*, from the beginning or outset); the first part; the first member of a series; a place in the first or highest group in an examination for honors; the first place in a race, etc.; pl., the best quality of certain articles of commerce. —**first**, *adv.* Before all others or anything else in time, order, rank, etc. (as, "The good die *first*," Wordsworth's "Excursion," i. 500; "The consent of the historians . . . makes him, *first* and foremost, a legislator and administrator," Stubbs's "Constitutional Hist. of Eng.," xii. § 147); in the first place, or firstly (as, "*First* of all I would have them seriously think of the shortness of their time": Addison, in "Spectator," 89); also, before some

other thing, event, etc., specified or implied (as, "Thou shalt not see my face, except thou *first* bring Michal Saul's daughter": 2 Sam. iii. 13); hence, in preference to something else, rather, or sooner (as, "Die? He'll bribe a gaoler or break prison *first*!" Browning's "Ring and the Book," x.); also, for the first time (as, "For as you were when *first* your eye I eyed, Such seems your beauty still": Shakspeare's "Sonnets," civ.). —**first and last**, at one time and another; altogether; in all. —**first or last**, at one time or another; sooner or later. —**first=born'**. **I. a.** First in the order of birth; eldest. **II. n.** One that is born first; a first-born child; fig., the first result or product. —**first=class'**, *a.* Of the highest or best class or quality; first-rate. —**first=fruit'**, *n.* The earliest fruit of the season; hence, the first product or result of anything; in *feudal* and *eccles. law*, the first year's income of a holding or benefice, formerly paid to some superior: usually in pl. —**first=hand'**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the first or original source; obtained directly from the original source, and not through an intermediate agency. **II. adv.** From the first or original source. —**first'ling**, *n.* The first of its kind to be produced or to appear; the first product or result; esp., the first offspring of an animal. —**first'ly**, *adv.* In the first place; first. —**first=night'er**, *n.* One who makes a practice of attending the theater on the nights of the first public performance of plays. —**first=rate'**. **I. a.** Of the first rate or class; hence, excellent; very good. **II. adv.** Excellently; very well. [Colloq.]

firth (fêrth), *n.* [Icel. *fjörðr*: see *fiord*, and cf. *frith*.] A narrow arm of the sea; a frith.

fisc (fisk), *n.* [F. *fisc*, < L. *fiscus*, basket, purse, treasury.] A royal or state treasury; an exchequer. —**fis'cal**. [L. *fiscalis*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenues; also, pertaining to financial matters in general; financial. **II. n.** In some countries, an official having the function of public prosecutor. —**fis'cal-ly**, *adv.*

fish¹ (fish), *n.* [F. *fiche*, peg, counter, < *ficher*, fix.] A counter used in various games.

fish² (fish), *n.*; pl. *fishes* or (esp. collectively) *fish*. [AS. *fisc* = D. *visch* = G. *fisch* = Icel. *fiskr* = Goth. *fisks*, fish; akin to L. *piscis*, fish.] In popular use, any animal that lives entirely in water (as, a shell-fish); specif., any of various cold-blooded, completely aquatic vertebrates (generally regarded as comprising the group or class *Pisces*), having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body usually covered with scales; also, the flesh of fishes used as food; also, a fish-tackle; also, a long strip of wood, iron, etc., used to strengthen a mast, joint, etc.; pl. [*cap.*], the zodiacal constellation or sign Pisces ('the Fishes'). —**fish²**, *v.* [AS. *fiscian*.] **I. intr.** To catch or attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net; also, to search for or attempt to lay hold on something under water, in mud, etc., by the use of a dredge, rake, hook, or the like; also, to seek to obtain something by artifice or indirectly (as, to *fish* for compliments). **II. tr.** To catch or attempt to catch (fish or the like); hence, to draw (*up*, *out*, etc.) as by fishing; specif., to hoist the flukes of (an anchor) up to the gunwale by means of a tackle; also, to try to catch fish in (a stream, etc.); search through as by fishing; also, to strengthen (a mast, joint, etc.) by a fish. —**fish'a-ble**, *a.* That may be fished in, as a stream. —**fish'=ball**, *n.* A fried ball or cake of shredded fish, esp. salt codfish, and mashed potato; a fish-cake. —**fish'=bolt**, *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate. —**fish'=cake**, *n.* A fish-ball.

fish-er (ûsh'êr), *n.* [AS. *fiscere*.] One who or that which fishes; a fisherman; an animal that catches fish for food; also, a kind of marten, *Mustela pennanti*, of a dark-brown or blackish color and a somewhat fox-like appearance, inhabiting the northern parts of North America;



Fisher (*Mustela pennanti*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hêr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

its fur.—**fish'er-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One engaged in fishing, whether for profit or pleasure; an animal that catches fish; a vessel employed in fishing.—**fish'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The occupation or industry of catching fish or taking other products of the sea or streams from the water; also, a place where such an industry is regularly carried on; also, those engaged in fishing at such a place; a fishing establishment; also, a fishing venture; also, the right of fishing in certain waters.

fish=hawk (fish'hák), *n.* The osprey.

fish=hook (fish'húk), *n.* A hook used for catching fish; also, a hook used with a fish-tackle.

fish-i-fy (fish'i-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To change (flesh) to fish. See Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 4. 40.

fish-i-ly (fish'i-li), *adv.* In a fishy manner.—**fish'i-ness**, *n.*

fish=joint (fish'joint), *n.* A joint formed by one or more rigid plates fastened to the side or sides of rails, beams, etc., meeting end to end: used esp. in connecting the rails of railroads.

fish-less (fish'les), *a.* Without fish.

fish-line (fish'lin), *n.* A line used in fishing.

fish-louse (fish'ious), *n.*; pl. *-lice* (-lis). Any of numerous small crustaceans parasitic on fishes.

fish-mong-er (fish'mung'ger), *n.* A dealer in fish.

fish-plate (fish'plat), *n.* One of the plates used in a fish-joint.

fish-slice (fish'slís), *n.* A kitchen implement with a broad, thin blade and a long handle, for turning fish in frying; also, a broad-bladed implement for serving fish at table.

fish=spear (fish'spēr), *n.* A spear or lance, often having more than one tine, for spearing fish through ice or from a boat.

fish=sto-ry (fish'stō'ri), *n.* An extravagant or incredible story or tale. [Colloq.]

fish-tack-le (fish'tak'li), *n.* The tackle used for fishing an anchor.

fish=tail (fish'tāl), *a.* Like a fish's tail in shape or action.

fish-way (fish'wā), *n.* An arrangement for enabling fish to ascend a fall or dam.

fish-wife (fish'wif), *n.*; pl. *-wives* (-wivz). A woman who sells fish. Also **fish'wom'an**; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

fish-y (fish'i), *a.*; compar. *fishier*, superl. *fishiest*. Abounding in fish (as, "the fishy flood": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," iv.); also, consisting of fish (as, "fishy food": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," v.); also, fish-like in shape, smell, taste, etc.; dull and expressionless (as, *fishy eyes*); also, of questionable character (colloq.); improbable, as a story (colloq.).

fis-sile (fis'il), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, < *findere*: see *fission*.] Capable of being split or divided; cleavable.—**fis-sil-i-ty** (fis'il'i-ti), *n.*

fis-sion (fis'ōn), *n.* [L. *fissio*(-n), < *findere* (pp. *fissus*), cleave, split: cf. *-fid*.] The act of cleaving or splitting into parts; in *biol.*, the automatic division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms as a process of reproduction; cell-division; sometimes, splitting or division in general, as of a chromatin granule.

fis-si-pal-mate (fis-i-pal'māt), *a.* [L. *fissus*, pp., cleft (see *fission*), + *palma*, palm: cf. *palmate*.] Semipalmate.

fis-sip-a-rous (fi sip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *fissus*, pp., cleft (see *fission*), + *parere*, bring forth.] Reproducing by fission.—**fis-sip'a-rism** (-rizm), **fis-si-par-i-ty** (fis-i-par'i-ti), *n.*

fis-si-ros-tral (fis-i-ros'tral), *a.* [L. *fissus*, pp., cleft (see



Fish-louse (*Cymothoa oentis*), upper and under views. (Line shows natural size.)



Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker.

fission), + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad, deeply cleft beak or bill, as the swallows, goatsuckers, and other birds; of the bill, deeply cleft. See cut in preceding column.

fis-sle (fis'li), *v. i.*; *-sled*, *-sling*. [Imit.] To rustle; also, to fidget. [Prov. Eng. and Sc.]

fis-sure (fis'hūr), *n.* [L. *fissura*, < *findere*: see *fission*.] A narrow opening produced by cleavage, or separation of parts; a cleft; also, the act of cleaving, or the state of being cleft; cleavage.—**fis'sure**, *v. t. or i.*; *-sured*, *-suring*. To make fissures in, or open in fissures; cleave; split.

fit¹ (fit), *n.* See *fice*.

fit² (fit), *n.* [AS. *fȳst* = D. *vuist* = G. *faust*, fist.] The hand closed tightly, with the fingers doubled into the palm, as for the purpose of striking, or in order to grasp or hold something; also, the hand (now colloq.); also, a person's handwriting (now colloq.); in *printing*, the index sign (☞).

—**fit²**, *v. t.* To strike with the fist (as, "The boy would *fit* me hard": Tennyson's "Harold," i. 1); also, to grasp with the fist (as, "We have been down together . . . *fisting* each other's throat": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," iv. 5. 131).

—**fit²ed**, *a.* Having fists: as, *hard-fisted*.—**fis'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fists; pugilistic. [Colloq.]

fis-ti-cuff (fis'ti-kuf), *n.* A cuff or blow with the fist; *pl.*, combat with the fists.—**fis'ti-cuff**, *v. t. or i.* To strike or fight with the fists.—**fis'ti-cuff-er**, *n.*

fis-tle (fis'l), *v. i.* See *fissle*.

fis-tu-la (fis'tū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las* or *-læ* (-lē). [L., pipe, tube, reed, ulcer: cf. *fester*.] A reed or pipe; a tube; in *pathol.*, a narrow passage or duct formed by disease or injury, as one leading from an abscess to a free surface, or one forming an abnormal means of communication with some normal cavity; in *vet. science*, any of various suppurative inflammations, as in the withers of a horse.—**fis'tu-lar** (-lār), **fis'tu-lous**, *a.* Tube-like; tubular; also, containing tubes or tube-like parts; in *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a fistula.

fit¹ (fit), *n.* [AS. *fitt*, fight, struggle.] A sudden, acute attack or manifestation of a disease (as, a *fit* of gout, ague, or colic); also, a sudden morbid seizure characterized by loss of consciousness or by convulsions (as, a fainting-*fit*; an apoplectic *fit*; epileptic *fits*; to fall down in a *fit*); also, an attack of any physical disturbance (as, a *fit* of coughing, sneezing, or nosebleed); fig., an access, spell, or period of emotion or feeling, inclination, activity, idleness, etc.—**by fits**, or **by fits and starts**, by irregular spells; fitfully; intermittently.

fit² (fit), *a.*; compar. *fitler*, superl. *fittest*. [ME. *fytt*; origin uncertain: cf. *feat²*.] Well adapted or suited by nature or character, as for a purpose, use, or occasion (as, a *fit* choice, plan, or opportunity; berries *fit* for food, or *fit* to be eaten; those *fittest* to survive in the struggle for existence); suitable; meet; often, suitable on grounds of propriety or right, worthy, or deserving (as, a story not *fit* to be repeated; *fit* to be hanged; not *fit* to live); proper, becoming, or right as a course of action (as, to do as one sees or thinks *fit*; "Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked?" Job, xxxiv. 18); also, suitable by reason of qualifications, abilities, etc., as for a position, office, or function; qualified or competent; also, in a suitable condition, prepared, or ready (as, crops *fit* for gathering; men *fit* for active service); in good physical condition, as an athlete, a race-horse, military troops, etc.; hence, in general, in good health (colloq.); also, in a condition, ready, or inclined, to do something specified (now chiefly colloq.: as, to be *fit* to explode with wrath); also, of the right size or shape, as a garment.—**fit²**, *v.*; *fitted*, *fitting*. **I. tr.** To be adapted or suited to (a purpose, object, occasion, etc.); be suitable or meet for; accord with; also, to be proper, becoming, or right for (as, "It *fitte*th not a prelate so to plead": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI," iii. 1. 57); become; befit; also, to be of the right size or shape for (as, garments that *fit* the wearer; a key that *fits* the lock); conform to in a specified way in adjustment (as, this coat *fits* the figure loosely); also, to adapt or suit to a purpose, object, etc. (as, "We'll *fit* him to our turn": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iii. 2. 134); also, to render qualified or competent (as, qualities that *fit* one for leadership; his learning *fits* him to speak on the subject); also, to bring to a suitable condition, or prepare (as, this school *fits* students for college); also, to conform, adjust, or apply with exact conformity, to

something (as, to *fit* a dress to the figure; to *fit* a ring to the finger or a cork to a bottle); put (*in, into, on, over, together,* etc.) with nice adjustment; also, to supply suitably with something specified (as, to *fit* one with gloves; to *fit* a door with a new handle); provide, furnish, or equip; furnish with clothing, equipments, furniture, fixtures, or other requisites (usually with *out* or *up*: as, to *fit* out a person for a hunting trip; to *fit* up a house). **II. intr.** To be fit or suitable (now chiefly as in *fitting, p. a.*); accord or agree (*with*)†; also, to be proper, becoming, or right (now chiefly as in *fitting, p. a.*); also, to be of the right size or shape, as a garment for the wearer or any object or part for a thing to which it is applied; conform (*to*) when worn or applied (as "Gown'd in pure white, that *fitted* to the shape . . . she stood": Tennyson's "Gardener's Daughter," 125); go (*in, into, on,* etc.) with nice adjustment.—**fit², n.** The process or a process of fitting, adapting, preparing, adjusting, etc.; also, the manner in which a thing fits (as, the fit of a coat; the fit of a wheel on the axle; a loose, tight, poor, or perfect fit); often, a good or satisfactory manner of fitting; also, something that fits in a manner indicated (as, the coat is a poor fit; the ring is a good fit); often, something that fits well (as, this coat is a fit).

fit³, fyttē (fit), n. [AS. *fit*.] A division of a song poem, or story. [Archaic.]

fitch¹ (fich), n. Same as *vetch*. [Now prov.]

fitch² (fich), n. [MD. *fisse, visse, vitsche, polecat*: cf. *fitchew*.] The European polecat, *Putorius fadidus*, or its fur; also, a fitch-brush.—**fitch²-brush, n.** A small brush made of the hair of the fitch, or sometimes of the hog: used for painting, etc.—**fitch²/et (-et), n.** Same as *fitch²*.

fitch-ew (fich'ō), n. [OF. *fichaw*, also *fissel*, a dim. form connected with MD. *fisse, visse*: see *fitch²*.] The fitch, or European polecat; also, its fur.

fit-ful (fit'fūl), a. Characterized by or occurring in fits or occasional attacks, as a disease (archaic: as, "After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well," Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 2. 23); hence, in general, coming, appearing, acting, etc., by spells (as, *fitful* gusts, gleams, or sounds; *fitful* conversation; *fitful* impulses or zeal); irregularly intermittent.—**fit-ful-ly, adv.**—**fit-ful-ness, n.**

fit-ly (fit'li), adv. In a fit manner; also, at a fit time.

fit-ment (fit'mēt), n. That with which something is fitted or furnished; dress† or equipment† (see Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," v. 5. 409); a fitting, fixture, or the like, as of a house (often in *pl.*); also, that which is fitting for one† (see Shakspeare's "Pericles," iv. 6. 6).

fit-ness (fit'nes), n. The state or quality of being fit.

fit-tor (fit'er), n. One who or that which fits; one who fits articles of dress on persons; one who fits together or adjusts the parts of machinery; one who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures (as, a gas-fitter); one who furnishes or equips with whatever is necessary for some purpose.

fit-ters (fit'erz), n. pl. [Origin obscure: cf. *flitters* and *frutter²*.] Fragments; bits; shreds. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

fit-ting (fit'ing), n. The act of one who or that which fits; also, anything with which something is fitted by way of furnishing, equipping, completing, etc.; *pl.*, furnishings, fixtures, or the like (as, *fittings* for an office; gas-fittings).—**fit-ting, p. a.** That fits; suitable or appropriate; proper or becoming.—**fit-ting-ly, adv.**—**fit-ting-ness, n.**

fitz (fits), n. [AF., for OF. *fiz, filz* (F. *filz*), < L. *filius*, son.] A son: now occurring only as an element in certain surnames, as *Fitzgerald* ('son of Gerald'). Some such surnames were given specifically to illegitimate sons and daughters of kings or princes: as, Henry *Fitzroy* ('son of the king'), son of Charles II. and the Countess of Castlemaine; Lady Mary *Fitzclarence*, daughter of the Duke of Clarence (afterward William IV.) and Mrs. Jordan.

five (fiv), a. [AS. *fif* = D. *vijf* = G. *fünf* = Icel. *fimm* = Goth. *fimf*, five; akin to L. *quinque*, Gr. *πέντε*, Skt. *pañca*, five.] One more than four.—**Five Nations**, a powerful confederacy of Iroquoian Indians comprising the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, prominent in American history.—**five, n.** A number composed of five units, or a symbol, as 5 or v, representing it; a set of five persons or things; a playing-card, die-face, etc., with five pips.—**five-fin'ger (-fing'gēr), n.** Any of certain species of potentilla with leaves of five leaflets, as *Potentilla canadensis*;

also, the Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*; also, a starfish with five rays.—**five-fold (-fōld). I. a.** Comprising five parts or members; five times as great or as much. **II. adv.** In fivefold measure.—**five-pence (fiv'pens or fip'ēns), n.** A sum of money of the value of five English pennies, or about 10 U. S. cents.—**five-pen-ny (fiv'pe-ni or fip'e-ni), a.** Of the amount or value of fivepence.—**five-er (fiv'er), n.** A five-dollar bill or a five-pound note; also, anything that counts as five. [Colloq.]-**fives (fivz), n.** [Orig. pl. of *five, n.*] An English game, of two varieties, similar to handball.—**fives=court, n.** A court where the game of fives is played.

fix (fiks), v. [L. *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix, fasten, drive in, pierce.] **I. tr.** To make fast, firm, or stable; place, attach, or insert so as to secure against displacement (as, to *fix* bayonets, to attach them to the end of the barrel of muskets or rifles); fasten; fig.; to implant firmly, as principles, etc.; put or place (responsibility, blame, etc.) on a person; also, to make constant or steadfast; render unchangeable in purpose or conviction (as, "I am *fix'd*, not to part hence without him": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1481); also, to direct (the eyes, the attention, etc.) steadily or unwaveringly; look at with a steady gaze (as, to *fix* a person with one's eyes); attract and hold (the eye, the attention, etc.); render set or rigid, as the countenance in death; hold spellbound; also, to render (a substance, dye, color, etc.) stable or more permanent by decreasing or destroying its volatility, fluidity, solubility, softness, or the like, through chemical combination, cold, etc.; make (a photographic negative, positive, image, etc.) permanent by chemical treatment, etc.; also, to place definitely and more or less permanently; set or station; install (a person) in a position; establish (a person) in a place of residence; also, to assign or refer to a definite place, time, etc.; settle definitely, or determine (as, to *fix* the amount of an appropriation); settle or determine the form of (a language, etc.); put into permanent form (as, to *fix* one's thoughts on paper); also, to put into due condition; put in order; adjust or arrange; repair; also, to arrange matters with, or with respect to, esp. privately or dishonestly, so as to secure favorable action (colloq.: as, to *fix* a jury; to *fix* a series of baseball games); also, to put in a condition or position to make no further trouble (colloq.); get even with (colloq.). **II. intr.** To become fixed; become firmly attached or implanted; become steadily directed, as the eyes or the attention; become set, as the features; assume a rigid or solid form; become stable or permanent; also, to settle down; take up a position, esp. a permanent one; also, to settle one's choice, or decide (*on* or *upon*: as, to *fix* on a time).—**fix, n.** A position from which it is difficult to escape; a predicament; a bad plight: as, "If we get left on this wreck we are in a *fix*" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xiii.).—**fix-a-ble, a.** Capable of being fixed.

fix-ate (fik'sāt), v.; -ated, -ating. [Appar. a back-formation from *fixation*.] **I. tr.** To fix; render stable, as a sensation; determine the position of, as a star. **II. intr.** To become fixed.

fix-a-tion (fik-sā'shōn), n. [ME., < ML. *fixatio(n)*, < *fixare*, freq. of L. *figere*: see *fix*.] The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed; establishment in a fixed, stable, or permanent position or condition; reduction from a volatile or fluid to a stable or solid form; a rendering fast or unfading, as of colors.—**fix-a-tive (fik'sā-tiv), I. a.** Serving to fix; making fixed or permanent. **II. n.** A fixative substance, as a mordant for fixing colors.

fixed (fikst), p. a. Made fast or firm; firmly implanted (as, a *fixed* idea: see below); set or intent upon something, as the mind; steadily directed, as the gaze; set or rigid, as the countenance in death; non-volatile, or not easily volatilized (as, a *fixed* oil: see below); rendered stable or permanent, as color; definitely and permanently placed, or stationary (as, the *fixed* stars: see *star, n.*); definitely assigned or appointed, or not fluctuating or varying (as, *fixed* charges); put in order; arranged with, or arranged, privately or dishonestly (colloq.).—**fixed idea**, a persistent or obsessing idea, often delusional, which the subject cannot escape; specif., a delusional idea which dominates the mind in certain forms of insanity.—**fixed oil**, any of a group of non-volatile or not easily volatilized natural oils, as lard-oil, linseed-oil, etc.,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

occurring in the cellular membranes, etc., of animals, and in the seeds, capsules, etc., of plants.—**fix-ed-ly** (fik'sed-li), *adv.*—**fix'ed-ness**, *n.*

fix-er (fik'sèr), *n.* One who or that which fixes.—**fix'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which fixes; the process by which anything is fixed; *pl.* (colloq.), appliances; trimmings.

fix-i-ty (fik'si-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [= F. *fixité*.] The state or quality of being fixed; stability; permanence; also, something fixed.

fix-ture (fiks'tūr), *n.* [For *fixure*.] The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed (now rare); also, something securely fixed in position; an appendage, or part of the equipment, of a house, etc., permanently attached to it (as, a gas-*fixture*); also, a person or thing long established in the same place or position; also, a fixed or appointed time or event, as a date set for a race, or the race itself; in *law*, a personal chattel annexed to real property.

fix-ure (fik'sūr), *n.* [LL. *fixura*, < L. *figere*: see *fix*.] Fixed position or condition. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," i. 3. 101. [Obs. or archaic.]

fix-gig (fiz'gig), *n.* [Cf. *fizz* and *gig*.] A frivolous, gadding girl or woman (as, "My husband . . . prefers to me . . . this *fixgig* called Fiffine!" Browning's "Fifine at the Fair," xxxiii.); also, a kind of hissing firework; also, a fish-spear.

fizz, **fiz** (fiz), *v. i.* [Imit.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound.—**fizz, fiz**, *n.* A hissing sound; effervescence; spirit or go (colloq.); an effervescent drink, as champagne (colloq.).

fiz-zle (fiz'zle), *v. i.*; -zled, -zling. [Imit.: cf. *fizz* and *fizzle*.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound, esp. one that dies out weakly; hence (colloq.), to fail ignominiously after a more or less brilliant start; come to a lame conclusion; fail.—**fiz'zle**, *n.* A fizzling, hissing, or sputtering (as, "The chicken and ham had a cheerful and joyous *fizzle* in the pan": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xiii.); also (colloq.), a fiasco; a failure.

fiz-zy (fiz'zi), *a.*; compar. *fizzier*, superl. *fizziest*. That fizzes; fizzing.

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norw.: cf. *fell*.] A high, almost barren plateau on the Scandinavian range.

fjord (fyórd), *n.* See *fiord*.

flab-ber-gast (flab'èr-gast), *v. t.* [Origin obscure: cf. *flabby* or *flap* and *aghast*.] To overcome with surprise and bewilderment; astound: as, "The aldermen . . . were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*; they were speechless from bewilderment" (Disraeli's "Coningsby," v. 3). [Colloq.]

flab-by (flab'i), *a.*; compar. *flabbier*, superl. *flabbiest*. [For earlier *flappy*, < *flap*.] Hanging loosely or limply, as flesh, muscles, etc., or having such flesh, as persons or animals; flaccid; fig., lacking firmness, force, pith, etc., as character or persons, principles, utterances, etc.; feeble.—**flab'bi-ly**, *adv.*—**flab'bi-ness**, *n.*

fla-bel-late (fla-bel'at), *a.* [See *flagellum*.] Fan-shaped. Also **fla-bel'li-form** (-bel'i-fôrm).

fla-bel-lum (fla-bel'um), *n.*; *pl.* *flabella* (-ä). [L., fan, < *flare*, blow.] A fan, esp. one used in religious ceremonies; also, a fan-shaped part.

flac-cid (flak'sid), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, < *flacus*, flabby.] Drooping or hanging loosely, as from want of stiffness or firmness of substance (as, a balloon becomes *flaccid* with the escape of its gas; "Flaccid threads of ivy, in the still And sultry air, depending motionless," Wordsworth's "To Lycoris"); flabby, as flesh; limp, as garments; fig., lacking firmness, force, etc.; feeble.—**flac-cid'i-ty** (-sid'i-ti), **flac'cid-ness**, *n.*—**flac'cid-ly**, *adv.*

flache-rie (flash-rè), *n.* [F.] A disease of silkworms.

fla-con (fla-kôn), *n.* [F.: see *flagon*.] A small bottle or flask with a stopper.

flag¹ (flag), *v.*; *flagged*, *flagging*. [Appar. a later form of ME. *flacken*, flap, flutter, = Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose.] **I. intr.** To hang loosely or limply, as sails, wings, etc.; become limp or flaccid; droop, as plants; hence, to fall off in vigor, energy, activity, etc. (as, dogs *flagging* in the chase; the conversation *flags*; the zeal, attention, or imagination *flags*); grow languid; slacken; fail, as the spirits; fall off in interest, as a diversion. **II. tr.** To droop (the wings, etc.); also, to cause or allow to fall off in vigor, activity, etc. (obs. or archaic).

flag² (flag), *n.* [= D. *vlag* = Dan. *flag* = Sw. *flagg* = G. *flagge*; appar. recorded first in Eng.: cf. *flag*¹.] A piece of cloth, commonly bunting, of varying size, shape, color, and device, usually attached by one edge to a staff or cord, and used as an ensign, standard, symbol, signal, etc. (as, the *flag* of a nation, state, or city; a military or naval *flag*; a Red Cross *flag*; the *flag* of a yacht club; a danger *flag*; a weather *flag*; the black *flag* of pirates; the red *flag* of socialists; the white *flag*, used in token of truce, surrender, etc.; the yellow *flag* of quarantine); also, something resembling a flag, as the tail of a deer or of a setter dog.—**Flag Day**, June 14, as the anniversary of the day (June 14, 1777) when Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national emblem of the United States of America: now widely observed with patriotic exercises.—**flag of truce**, *milit.*, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or carried as a sign of peaceful intention by one sent to communicate with the enemy.—**flag**², *v. t.*; *flagged*, *flagging*. To place a flag or flags over or on; decorate with flags; also, to signal or warn (a person, etc.), or communicate (information), by means of a flag; also, to decoy, as game, by waving a flag or the like to excite attention or curiosity.

flag³ (flag), *n.* [ME. *flagge*; origin uncertain.] Any of various plants with long, sword-shaped leaves, as the sweet-flag (which see) or, esp., a plant of the genus *Iris*, as *I. versicolor* or *I. prismatica* (both known as 'blue flag'); also, the long, slender leaf of such a plant or of a cereal.

flag⁴ (flag), *n.* [ME. *flagge*, a turf: cf. Icel. *flag*, spot where a turf has been cut out, *flaga*, flag or slab of stone.] A flat slab of stone used for paving, etc.; a flagstone; *pl.*, a walk paved with such slabs.—**flag**⁴, *v. t.*; *flagged*, *flagging*. To lay or pave with flags.

fla-gel-la (fla-jel'ä), *n.* Plural of *flagellum*.

fla-gel-lant (flaj'e-lant), [L. *flagellans* (-ant-), ppr. of *flagellare*: see *flagellate*.] **I. a.** Flagellating; scourging. **II. n.** One who flagellates; usually, one who flagellates or scourges himself for religious discipline; esp. [l. c. or cap.], one of a medieval European sect of fanatics that practised scourging in public.

fla-gel-late¹ (flaj'e-lät), *a.* [See *flagellum*.] Having flagella; also, flagelliform.

fla-gel-late² (flaj'e-lät), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare*, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge: see *flagellum*.] To whip; scourge; flog; lash.—**fla-gel-la'tion** (-lä'shən), *n.*—**fla-gel-la-tor**, *n.*

fla-gel-li-form (fla-jel'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *flagellum*, a whip: see -*form*.] Long, slender, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

fla-gel-lum (fla-jel'um), *n.*; *pl.* *flagella* (-ä). [L., a whip, scourge, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip.] A whip or lash; in *bot.*, a runner; in *biol.*, a long, lash-like appendage serving as an organ of locomotion in certain reproductive bodies, bacteria, protozoa, etc.

fla-go-let (flaj-ō-let' or flaj'ō-let), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *flageol*, *flajol*, flute.] A small wind-instrument of the flute type, having a tubular mouthpiece at one end, six or more holes, and sometimes keys.

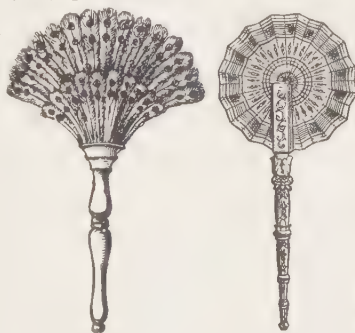
fla-ging¹ (flag'ing), *p. a.* Drooping; failing.

fla-ging² (flag'ing), *n.* Flagstones collectively; a pavement of flagstones.

fla-gy¹ (flag'i), *a.* Flagging; drooping; limp.

fla-gy² (flag'i), *a.* Abounding in, consisting of, or resembling the plants called flags.

fla-gy³ (flag'i), *a.* Pertaining to flags or flagstone; having a structure like flagstone; laminate.



Papal Flabellum.

Liturgical Flabellum.



Flageolet.

flag-i-tate (flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.*: -tated, -tating. [L. *flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, entreat, akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To entreat earnestly; importune. [Obs. or rare.]

fla-gi-tious (fla-jish'us), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, < *flagitium*, a shameful act or thing.] Shamefully wicked, as persons, actions, life, character, times, etc.; heinous or flagrant, as crime; infamous.—**fla-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

flag-man (flaj'man), *n.*; pl. -men. One who has charge of or carries a flag; one who signals with a flag, as at a railroad-crossing.

flag-of-fi-cer (flaj'of'i-sēr), *n.* A naval officer, as an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral, entitled to display a flag indicating his rank; an officer in command of a fleet, squadron, or group of ships.

flag-on (flaj'on), *n.* [OF. F. *flacon*, < ML. *flasco(n)*: see *flask*.] A large bottle for wine, etc.; also, a vessel for holding liquids, as for use at table, esp. one with a handle, a spout, and usually a cover.

fla-grant (flā'grant), *a.* [L. *flagrans* (*flagrant*-), pp. of *flagrare*, blaze, burn, akin to Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn.] Blazing, burning, or glowing (now rare: as, a *flagrant* brand); fig., ardent or fervent (now rare: as, "He burns with most intense and *flagrant* zeal To serve his country," Cowper's "Task," iii. 794); also, glaring, notorious, or scandalous, as an offense or an offender (as, "You're an old, *flagrant* heathen": Synge's "Tinker's Wedding," i.); conspicuous in a reprehensible way; also, actually going on, or in progress (a Latinism: as, in *flagrant* war, L. *flagrante bello*); also, red from blows† (as, "*flagrant* from the scourge": Pope's "Dunciad," ii. 148).—**fla-grance**, **fla-gran-cy**, *n.*—**fla-grant-ly**, *adv.*

flag-ship (flaj'ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a fleet, squadron, or the like, and displays his flag.

flag-staff (flaj'stáf), *n.* A staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flaj'stā'shən), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed.

flag-stone (flaj'stōn), *n.* A flat slab of stone used for paving, etc.; a flag; *pl.*, a walk paved with such slabs; *sing.*, rock, such as sandstone, shale, etc., which can be split up into such slabs.

flail (flāl), *n.* [ME. *flegl*, *flayel*, in part through OF. *flaie* (F. *fléau*), < LL. *flagellum*, flail, L. whip, scourge; see *flagellum*.] An instrument for threshing grain by hand, consisting of a staff or handle to one end of which is attached a freely swinging stick or bar; also, a weapon resembling this in construction or action.—**flail**, *v. t.* To strike with or as with a flail; thresh.

flair (flār), *n.* [F., < *flairer*, smell, scent, OF. *flairier*, emit an odor, < L. *fragrare*: see *fragrant*, and cf. *flavor*.] Power of detecting as by smell; scent; keen perception.

flake¹ (flāk), *n.* [ME. *flake*, *fleke*: cf. Icel. *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle, wickerwork shield, = D. *vlaak*, hurdle.] A hurdle, esp. a wattled hurdle (prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, a frame, rack, or stage, esp. one for drying fish.

flake² (flāk), *n.* [ME. *flake*: cf. Icel. *flōki*, felt, hair, wool, and E. *flock*², also *flaw*² and *flay*².] A small, loosely cohering piece or mass, as of falling snow or of cloud; a small detached bit of burning matter; a scale, or a small, flat ex-foliated particle; a thin piece split off from the surface of anything; a stratum or layer; a loose sheet of ice; a lock of hair (archaic); among florists, a carnation whose petals have a white or yellow ground marked by stripes of a single color (as, a purple *flake*, one striped with purple).—**flake**², *v.*; *flaked*, *flaking*. **I. intr.** To fall in flakes, as snow; fall like flakes of snow; also, to peel off or separate in flakes. **II. tr.** To cover with or as with flakes of snow; fleck; also, to form into flakes; also, to remove in flakes; also, to break flakes or chips from.—**flak-or** (flā'kēr), *n.* One who or that which flakes; esp., one who strikes off flakes of flint for use in flintlocks.—**flake'=white'**, *n.* Pure white lead in the form of flakes or scales, used as a pigment.—**flak'y**, *a.*; compar. *flakier*, superl. *flakiest*. Consisting of flakes; also, lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers; flake-like.—**flak'i-ly**, *adv.*—**flak'i-ness**, *n.*

flam¹ (flam), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *flimflam*.] A fanciful notion or composition†; also (now prov. or colloq.), a fabrication or falsehood; a deception or trick; a humbug (as,

"They told me . . . about liberty and property . . . and I find it is all a *flam*": Godwin's "Caleb Williams," xxvi.).—**flam**¹, *v. t.*; *flammed*, *flamming*. To deceive by a flam; delude; cheat. [Now prov. or colloq.]

flam² (flam), *n.* [Prob. imit.] A drum-beat made by striking the drum with the two sticks almost at the same instant, but so as to produce separate sounds.

flam-beau (flam'bō), *n.*; pl. -beaux (-bōz). [F., < OF. *flambe*: see *flame*.] A flaming torch; a torch for use at night in illuminations, processions, etc.; also, a large decorated candlestick, as of bronze.

flam-boy-ant (flam-boi'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *flamboyer*, to flame, flare, < OF. *flambe*: see *flame*.] Flaming, flaring, or gorgeous (as, *flamboyant* red hair; *flamboyant* colors or dress); showily striking (as, "that *flamboyant* but egotistical figure Alexander the Great": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxiv. § 3); also, florid or ornate (as, *flamboyant* rhetoric); also, of wavy form, like the outline of flame, as the blades of some swords; in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to the highly ornate Gothic style prevalent in France during the 15th and 16th centuries, characterized esp. by wavy, flame-like tracery in the windows.—**flam-boy-ance**, **flam-boy-an-cy**, *n.*—**flam-boy-ant-ly**, *adv.*

flame (flām), *n.* [OF. *flame*, *flambe* (F. *flamme*), < L. *flamma*, flame, perhaps akin to *flagrare*, blaze, burn: see *flagrant*.] Burning gas or vapor, as from wood, etc., undergoing combustion; a portion of ignited gas or vapor; *pl.*, with *the*, fire, with reference to destruction or death by burning (as, to commit a thing to the *flames*; condemned to the *flames*); also, *sing.* or *pl.*, the state or condition of blazing combustion (as, to set in *flame*; to burst into *flames*); hence, any flame-like condition; glow; inflamed condition; also, *sing.*, something resembling flame or a flame; bright light (as, "The moon began To show her silver *flame*": Longfellow's "Spanish Student," iii. 5); a beam of light; bright coloring; a streak or patch of color; also, fig., heat or ardor, as of zeal or passion; a burning feeling of love (as, "Ah youth ungrateful to a *flame* like mine!" Pope's "Sappho to Phaon," 20); hence, an object of the passion of love (as, she was an old *flame* of his).—**flame**, *v.*; *flamed*, *flaming*. [OF. *flamer*, < L. *flammare*, < *flamma*.] **I. intr.** To burn with a flame or flames; burst into flames; blaze; fig., to burn as with flame, as passion; break into open anger, indignation, etc. (with *out* or *up*); also, to glow like flame; shine brilliantly; flash. **II. tr.** To burn†; also, to inflame†; also, to subject to the action of flame or fire; also, to send forth by flaming.—**flame'=col'or**, *n.* A vivid reddish-orange color.—**flame'=col'ored**, *a.*—**flame'less**, *a.* Without flame.—**flame'let**, *n.* A little flame.

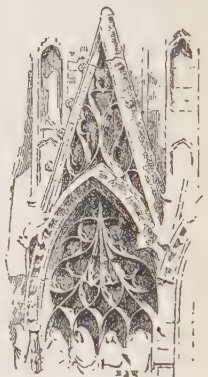
fla-men (flā'men), *n.*; pl. *flamens*, L. *flamines* (flam'i-nēz). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity.

flame-throw-er (flām'thrō'ēr), *n.* [Tr. G. *flammenwerfer*.] An apparatus for shooting forth streams of fire at the enemy in warfare; esp., a portable device for this purpose, consisting of a tank containing oil and a compressed gas, to which is attached a pipe with nozzles, the tank being carried by a soldier on his back with the nozzles held in his hands, and the oil being sent forward to a distance in the form of spray and there ignited.

flam-ing (flā'ming), *p. a.* Emitting flames; blazing; fiery; also, glowing like flame; brilliant; very bright; hence, extravagant (as, "I had heard some *flaming* stories of Captain Avery": Defoe's "Captain Singleton," xi.); glaring; also, flamboyant, as a blade.—**flam-ing-ly**, *adv.*



Bronze Flambeau, Florence.



Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

fla-min-go (fla-ming'gō), *n.*; pl. -gos or -goes (-gōz). [Pg. *flamingo* = Sp. *flamenco*, < L. *flamma*, E. *flame*.] Any of the aquatic birds constituting the genus *Phanicopterus*, of tropical and semitropical regions, with very long neck and legs, webbed feet, and pinkish to scarlet plumage.

flam-ma-ble (flam'a-bl), *a.* [L. *flammare*, E. *flame*, *v.*] Inflammable.

flam-mu-lat-ed (flam'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma*, E. *flame*.] In ornith., reddish; ruddy.

flam-y (flā'mi), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling flame: as, "And look! that flash of *flamy* wings, —The fire-plumed oriole!" (Holmes's "After a Lecture on Wordsworth").

flâne-rie (flān-rē), *n.* [F., < *flâner*, stroll, lounge.] Strolling; lounging; idling. —**flâ-neur** (flā-nēr), *n.* [F.] A stroller or lounge; an idler.

flange (flanj), *n.* [Cf. *flank*.] A projecting rim, collar, edge, ridge, or the like, on an object, for keeping it in place, attaching it to another object, strengthening it, etc. — **flange**, *v.*; *flanged*, *flanging*. **I. intr.** To project like, or take the form of, a flange. **II. tr.** To furnish with a flange.

flank (flangk), *n.* [OF. F. *flanc*; prob. from Teut.] The side of an animal or a human being between the ribs and hip; the thin piece of flesh constituting this part; also, the side of anything, as of a building; the extreme right or left side of an army or fleet, or of a subdivision of an army or fleet; in *fort.*, the right or left side of a work or fortification; also, a part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet; esp., the part of a bastion which extends from the curtain to the face and protects the curtain, opposite face, etc. — **flank**, *v.* **I. tr.** To stand, or be posted, at the flank or side of; also, to defend or guard at the flank; also, to menace or attack the flank of; also, to pass round the flank of. **II. intr.** To occupy a position at the flank or side; also, to present the flank or side. — **flank'er**, *n.* One who or that which flanks; *milit.*, one of a body of skirmishers employed on the flank of an army to guard a line of march; in *fort.*, a fortification projecting so as to defend another work, or to command the flank of an assailing body.

flan-nel (flan'el), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A warm, soft woolen fabric in many varieties, used for clothing, bed-coverings, etc.; a similar fabric made of cotton (as, outing flannel, outing cloth; Canton flannel, a strong cotton cloth with a long, soft nap, usually on one side only); *pl.*, outer garments made of the woolen fabric, as for boating, tennis, etc.; also, woolen undergarments. — **flan'nel**, *v. t.*; -neled or -nelled, -neling or -nelling. To cover or clothe with flannel; also, to rub with flannel: chiefly in *flanneled*, *flannelled*, *pp.* — **flan-nel-ette'** (-et'), *n.* A light cotton flannel; outing cloth. — **flan'nel-ly**, *a.* Of or like flannel.

flap (flap), *v.*; *flapped*, *flapping*. [ME. *flappen*; prob. imit.] **I. intr.** To strike a sudden blow†; esp., to strike a blow with something broad and flexible; also, to fall or plump down suddenly, esp. with noise (colloq.); also, to swing or sway loosely, as in the wind; make a noise in doing this, as when striking against something else; also, to move up and down, as wings; flap the wings, or make similar movements. **II. tr.** To strike with a sudden blow (now prov.); esp., to strike with something broad and flexible (as, "Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings": Pope's "Prologue to the Satires," 309); also, to toss, fold, shut, etc., smartly, roughly, or noisily (colloq.); also, to cause to swing or sway loosely, esp. with noise; also, to move (wings, etc.) up and down;



Red Flamingo (*Phanicopterus ruber*).



Various forms of Flanges.

also, to pull down the flap or flaps of (a hat); also, to provide (a hat, etc.) with a flap or flaps. — **flap**, *n.* A stroke† or blow†; esp., a blow given with something broad and flexible; also, the motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion; the noise produced by something that flaps; also, something broad and flexible, or flat and thin, that hangs loosely, attached at one side only (as, a *flap* of a hat or a pocket; a *flap* of a table, a hinged leaf hanging loosely); hence, anything broad and flexible; a broad, flat piece of any material; in *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached to adjoining tissue at the base; also, a piece of skin or flesh grafted on an injured or other part.

flap-doo-dle (flap'dō'dl), *n.* [Cf. *flap* and *doodle*.] Something on which fools are supposed to be nourished (as, "It's my opinion . . . that the gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flap-doodle*": Marryat's "Peter Simple," xxviii.); food for fools; hence, specious nonsense, bosh, or humbug (as, "a speech, all full of tears and *flapdoodle* about its being a sore trial for him": Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xxv.). [Colloq.]

flap-drag-on (flap'drag'ŋn), *n.* An old game in which the players snatch raisins, plums, etc., out of burning brandy, and eat them; the object so caught and eaten.

flap-eared (flap'ēr), *a.* Having broad, loose, flapping ears: as, "A . . . *flap-ear'd* knave!" (Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 1. 160).

flap-jack (flap'jak), *n.* [Cf. *slapjack*.] A griddle-cake. See Shakspeare's "Pericles," ii. 1. 87.

flap-mouthed (flap'mou'nd), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog. See Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 920.

flap-per (flap'ēr), *n.* One who or that which flaps; something broad and flat for striking with, or for making a noise by striking; something flat and loose; a broad fin or flipper; the hand (slang); a young bird, esp. a wild duck, when first trying its wings or just able to fly; a young, half-grown girl, often one who is extreme in dress, speech, etc. (colloq.).

flare (flār), *v.*; *flared*, *flaring*. [Origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To spread or stream out, as the hair, head-dress, etc.† (as, "Quaint in green she shall be loose enrobed, With ribands pendent, *flaring* 'bout her head": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iv. 6. 42); also, to burn with an unsteady, swaying flame, as a torch or candle in the wind; blaze with a sudden burst of flame, as a fire or something burning (often with *up*); flame; fig., to start up or burst out in sudden, fierce activity, passion, etc. (usually with *up* or *out*: as, the persecutions *flared* up afresh; to *flare* up or out in anger); also, to shine or glow like flame (as, "The blood-red light of dawn *Flared* on her face": Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 1019); be glaringly bright or showy (used esp. as in *flaring*, *p. a.*); also, to spread gradually outward in form toward the edge or rim, as the bell-shaped end of a trumpet or the walls of a basin; incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows. **II. tr.** To spread out (the hair)†; also, to wave or flourish (something) in the air; display conspicuously or ostentatiously; also, to cause (a candle, etc.) to burn with a swaying flame; signal by flares of fire or light; light up (the sky, etc.) as with flame; also, to cause (something) to spread gradually outward in form. — **flare**, *n.* The act or the effect of flaring; a flaring or swaying flame or light, as of torches in the wind; a sudden blaze or burst of flame; a sudden blaze of fire or light used as a signal or for illumination or guidance, or a combustible for burning to produce such a blaze; fig., a sudden burst, as of zeal or of temper; also, glaring brightness or show; glare; also, a gradual spread outward in form; in *photog.*, a spot of light (as the image of the diaphragm) cast by the lens of a camera on the plate, etc. — **flare'-back**, *n.* A blast of flame which sometimes issues from the breech of a large gun or cannon when it is opened after firing; fig., an outburst of something coming back (as, a *flare-back* of winter). — **flare'=up**, *n.* A sudden flaring up of flame or light; fig., a sudden outburst of anger (colloq.). — **flar-ing** (flār'ing), *p. a.* That flares; flaming; glaringly bright or showy; spreading gradually outward in form. — **flar-ing-ly**, *adv.*

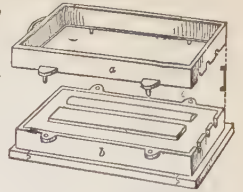
flash (flash), *v.* [ME. *flaschen*; prob. imit.] **I. intr.** To dash or splash, as the sea or waves (now rare: as, "The tortured wave . . . Now *flashes* o'er the scattered fragments,"

Thomson's "Seasons," Summer, 601); also, to break forth into sudden flame or light, esp. transiently or intermittently; hence, to burst suddenly into view or perception (as, a thing *flashes* upon one's sight, or into one's mind); move like a flash (as, "Bear me to thine abode When desolation *flashes* o'er a world destroyed": Shelley's "Hellas," 956); break into sudden action (as, "Every hour He *flashes* into one gross crime or other": Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 3. 4); make a flash or sudden display (now colloq. or slang). **II. tr.** To dash or splash (water: obs. or rare: as, "With his raging arms he rudely *flashed* The waves about," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 6. 42); also, to increase the flow of water in (a river, etc.); flood; flush; also, to emit or send forth (fire or light) in sudden flashes; send forth like a flash (as, "Stern is the tyrant's mandate, red the gaze That *flashes* desolation": Shelley's "Queen Mab," iii. 145); also, to cause to flash, as powder by ignition or a sword by waving; also, to express or communicate by or as by a flash or flashes; convey by instantaneous communication, as by telegraph; also, to make a sudden or ostentatious display of (slang: as, to *flash* one's roll, that is, of money); in *glass-making*, to cause (a blown globe or mass of glass) to expand into a flat disk; also, to coat (plain glass or a glass object) with a film of colored glass; apply (a film of colored glass) to glass or a glass object; in *arch.*, to protect by flashing (see *flashing*). — **flash, n.** A dash or splash of water; also, an extra volume or rush of water, as that produced by a dam and sluiceway, utilized to float a boat over shoals or for other purposes; the device, as a lock or sluice, used for this purpose; also, a sudden, transitory outburst of flame or light; a sudden blaze instantly disappearing; a gleam; hence, the brief period occupied by a flash of light; an instant; also, a telegraphic despatch (chiefly in journalistic use); also, a sudden, brief outburst or display of joy, wit, etc.; also, ostentatious display (as, "Pedants . . . are apt to decry the writings of a polite author, as *flash* and froth": Addison, in "Spectator," 59); an ostentatious or showy person; also, the cant or jargon of thieves, vagabonds, etc. (colloq.); also, a preparation for coloring, and giving a factitious strength to, brandy, rum, etc. — **a flash in the pan**, a flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock, without discharge of the weapon; fig., a sudden showy or pretentious outburst or effort, without any result. — **flash, a.** Showy or ostentatious; vulgarly ostentatious or gaudy; also, counterfeit or sham; also, belonging or pertaining to the class of sporting men; also, belonging to or connected with the class of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or pertaining to the cant or jargon spoken by thieves, etc. [Colloq.] — **flash'=back, n.** A representation, in the course of presenting a story by moving pictures, of some event or scene of a previous time; a cut-back. — **flash'=board, n.** A board, or one of a series of boards, as on a mill-dam, used to increase the depth or force of a stream of water. — **flash'er, n.** — **flash'i-ly, adv.** In a flashy manner. — **flash'i-ness, n.** — **flash'ing, n.** The act of one who or that which flashes; the producing of an artificial flash or flood of water; in *glass-making*, the process or method by which glass is flashed; in *arch.*, pieces of sheet-metal, etc., used to cover and protect certain joints and angles, as where a roof comes in contact with a wall or chimney. — **flash'ing=point, n.** The temperature at which a mineral oil or the like gives off inflammable vapor in sufficient quantity to flash, or ignite momentarily, on the application of a flame or spark. — **flash'=light, n.** A flash of light, or a light that flashes; a device for giving forth flashes of light, as in a lighthouse or for signaling; a preparation which on ignition emits a brilliant flash of light, as for use in taking photographs at night. — **flash'y, a.**; compar. *flashier*, superl. *flashiest*. Flashing with light; fig., sparkling or brilliant, esp. in a superficial way or for the moment; pretentiously smart; showy; often, vulgarly showy, as dress, ornaments, etc., or the wearer; gaudy.

flask (flask), *n.* [F. *flasque*, < It. *fasca*, < ML. *flasca*, also *flasco*(-n-), *flascus* (see *flagon* and *fiasco*), perhaps < L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel.] A bottle or bottle-shaped vessel, of glass, metal, leather, or other material, esp. one of some special form, as a long-necked, bulbous glass bottle (sometimes protected by wickerwork) for wine, etc., a flat glass or metal bottle for holding a supply of drink, suitable for carrying in the pocket, or a leather or other vessel carried

by sportsmen to contain gunpowder; in *founding*, the box or frame holding together the sand, etc., which forms the mold.

flas-ket (flás'ket), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flasquet*, *flachel*, a small flask, also E. *flask*.] A small flask (as, "a *flasket* richly chased": Scott's "Harold the Dauntless," v. 18); also, a long, shallow basket.



Two-part Molding-flask.—a, top part; b, bottom part.

flat¹ (flat), *n.* [Var. of obs. *flet*, < AS. *flet*, floor, house, hall; akin to E. *flat²*.] A floor or story of a building; esp., a floor, or a suite of rooms on one floor, forming a complete residence, as for a family.

flat² (flat), *a.*; compar. *flatter*, superl. *flattest*. [ME. *flat*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, OHG. *flaz*, *flat*, and E. *flat¹*.] Horizontally level, or not sloping or tilted, as the ground, a roof, etc.; lying at full length on the ground or the like, as a person; prostrate, rather than upright or erect; thrown down, laid low, or level with the ground, as fallen trees or buildings; lying wholly on or against something (as, a ladder *flat* against a wall); also, level, even, or without inequalities of surface, as land, areas, surfaces, etc.; comparatively lacking in projection or depression of surface (as, the Eskimo has a broad, *flat* face); lacking relief, contrast, or shading, as a painting; disposed so as to present a level or even surface, as an unrolled map, the open hand, etc.; having a generally level shape or appearance (as, a *flat* cap; a *flat* button; a *flat* dish; a *flat* foot, cf. *flatfoot*); fig., without qualification, unqualified, downright, or positive (as, a *flat* refusal or denial; "I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*," Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 2. 43); unrelieved or unbroken, as a calm; without modification (as, a *flat* rate, one not subject to discount); without interesting features, uninteresting, dull, or tedious (as, a *flat* existence; a *flat* discourse or book); pointless, as a remark, joke, etc.; dull-witted or stupid, as persons; spiritless, apathetic, or depressed, as persons; commercially dull, as trade or the market; having lost its flavor, sharpness, or life, as wine, beer, etc.; stale; tasteless or insipid, as food; not clear, sharp, or ringing, as sound, a voice, etc.; in *music* (opposed to *sharp*), below an intended pitch, as a note; too low; also, lowered a half-step in pitch (as, B *flat*); also, minor, as an interval; also, having flats in the signature, as keys or tonalities; in *phonetics*, of a consonant, voiced or sonant; in *gram.*, not distinguished by a characteristic ending or sign, as an adjective derived without change from a noun, an adverb derived without change from an adjective, or an infinitive used without *to*. — **flat wheel**, in *railroading*, a car-wheel or engine-wheel in which the tread has been worn flat in one or more places. Also called *square wheel*. — **flat³, n.** That which is flat; the flat surface, side, or part of anything (as, the *flat* of a sword-blade; the *flat* of the hand, the inside surface of the open hand; to lie on the *flat* of one's back); flat or level ground; a flat area, stretch of country, or plain; a level tract near water or covered by shallow water (often in *pl.*: as, "The naked shore, Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew," Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 791); a marsh; a shallow; an object or thing having a generally flat shape, as a flat-bottomed boat, a platform-car, a low-crowned and broad-brimmed hat, or a shallow basket or box; fig., a stupid person, or simpleton (colloq.: as, "You wouldn't be such a *flat* as to let three thousand a year go out of the family?"; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," x.); in *music*, a tone one half-step below a given tone; in musical notation, the character (♭) which indicates this. — **flat², v.**; *flatted*, *flattening*. **I. tr.** To make flat; in *music*, to lower in pitch, esp. one half-step. **II. intr.** To become flat; in *music*, to sound below the true pitch. — **flat², adv.** In a flat position; horizontally; levelly; also, in a flat manner; without qualification; positively; absolutely; entirely or quite; in *finance*, without interest; in *music*, below the true pitch; *naut.*, used in various phrases to indicate that a sail has been



Flat Caps of the 16th century.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

flattened against a mast or has been brought nearly in the direction of the keel, or that a sheet or other part has been brought as far as possible in a particular direction (as, to haul a sheet *flat* aft, to haul a sheet aft as far as possible, as when making a fore-and-aft sail lie like a board without protuberance; to brace a yard *flat* back, to put it in such a position that the wind is nearly at right angles to the forward surface of the sail).

flat-boat (flăt'bōt), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, as for use in shallow water, esp. one for floating merchandise, etc., down a river.

flat-fish (flăt'fîsh), *n.*; pl. *-fishes* or (esp. collectively) *-fish*. Any of a group of fishes (often considered as constituting the suborder *Heterosomata*), including the halibut, flounder, sole, etc., having a greatly compressed body, and swimming on one side, and (in the adult) having both eyes on the upper side.



Flatfish (*Lepidopsetta bilineata*).

flat-foot (flăt'füt), *n.* In *pathol.*, a condition in which the arch of the foot is flattened so that the entire sole rests upon the ground.

flat-foot-ed (flăt'füt'ed), *a.* Having flat feet; also (colloq.), taking or showing an uncompromising stand in a matter; firm and explicit. — **flat'=foot'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Flat-head (flăt'hed), *n.* One of a small tribe of American Indians of northwestern Montana, specifically so called, though not having flattened heads; also, a Chinook Indian.

flat-head-ed (flăt'hed'ed), *a.* Having a flat head or top.

flat-i-ron (flăt'î'ern), *n.* An iron with a flat face, for smoothing cloth.

flat-ling, flat-lings (flăt'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [From *flat*² + *-ling*².] In a flat position; with the flat side, as of a sword; also, flatly or positively. [Archaic or prov.] Also **flat'-long**.

flat-ly (flăt'li), *adv.* In a flat position or manner; horizontally; levelly; unqualifiedly; positively; dully; insipidly. — **flat'ness**, *n.*

flat-nosed (flăt'nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose.

flat-ten (flăt'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become flat. — **to flat-ten out**, in *aeronautics*, of an aviator, to bring an aeroplane into a horizontal position, as after a dive; of an aeroplane, to assume such a position. — **flat'ten-er**, *n.*

flat-ter¹ (flăt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which makes something flat; esp., a hammer with a broad face, used by smiths.

flat-ter² (flăt'ēr), *v.* [ME. *flateren*: cf. OF. *flater* (F. *flatter*), stroke, caress, flatter, *flater*, a flatterer, prob. from Teut. and akin to E. *flat*².] **I. tr.** To seek to please by complimentary speech or attentions; compliment or praise insincerely; also, to gratify by compliments or attentions, or as a compliment does (as, to feel *flattered* by an invitation); hence, to play upon the vanity or susceptibilities of, as by artful blandishments; cajole, wheedle, or beguile; often, to beguile with hopes; encourage (hopes); please (one's self) with the thought or belief (*that*: with a clause); also, to gratify (the eye, ear, etc.); also, to represent too favorably, as in portrayal. **II. intr.** To use flattery. — **flat'ter-er**, *n.* — **flat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **flat'ter-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [OF. *flaterie* (F. *flatterie*).] The act of flattering; adulation; obsequious or insincere compliment or praise; artful blandishment or cajolery; a flattering tribute or speech; also, a pleasing hope or belief† (as, "She is persuaded I will marry her, out of her own love and *flattery*, not out of my promise": Shakspeare's "Othello," iv. 1. 133).

flat-tish (flăt'ish), *a.* Somewhat flat.

flat-u-lent (flăt'ü-lent), *a.* [F. *flatulent*, < L. *flatus*: see *flatus*.] Full of, or of the nature of, wind or gas; also, generating gas in the alimentary canal, as food; attended with or caused by, or suffering from, such an accumulation of gas; fig., inflated; pretentious; empty. — **flat'u-lence**, **flat'u-len-cy**, *n.* — **flat'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fla-tus (flă'tus), *n.* [L., a blowing, < *flare*, blow: see *blow*³.] A puff of wind; a breath; in *pathol.*, an accumulation of gas in the stomach, intestines, or other body-cavity.

flat-ware (flăt'wâr), *n.* Vessels for the table, or for other use, that are more or less flat, as plates, saucers, etc.: distinguished from *hollow-ware*.

flat-ways, flat-wise (flăt'wâz, -wiz), *adv.* With the flat side (not the edge) foremost or in contact.

flat-worm (flăt'wêrm), *n.* Any platyhelminth: sometimes restricted to the turbellarians.

flaught (flăt, Sc. flächt), *n.* [ME. *flaght*; akin to *flake*².] A flake, as of snow; also, a flash, as of fire or lightning. [Archaic or Sc.]

flaunt (flânt or flänt), *v.* [Origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To wave conspicuously in the air, as a banner or a plume; hence, to make a gay or showy appearance, as a flower or plant; parade or display one's self in fine clothes or showy finery, or in any conspicuous and pretentious manner, as a person (as, "The Miss Lambs might now be seen *flaunting* along the streets in French bonnets, with unknown beaux": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Little Britain); parade one's self boldly or brazenly in public; be obtrusively conspicuous. **II. tr.** To parade or display ostentatiously (as, to *flaunt* one's self or one's finery; to *flaunt* one's vices or one's radical opinions); make a bold or brazen parade of. — **flaunt**, *n.* The act of flaunting; also, something flaunted, as finery† (see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 23). — **flaunt'er**, *n.* — **flaunt'-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **flaunt'y**, *a.* Flaunting; ostentatious; showy. **flau-tist** (flă'tist), *n.* [It. *flautista*.] A flutist.

fla-ves-cent (flă-ves'ent), *a.* [L. *flavescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *flavescere*, turn yellow, < *flavus*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla-vi-an (flă'vi-an), **I. a.** Pertaining to members of the Flavius gens, or group of families, of ancient Rome, esp. to the three Roman emperors, Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A.D. 70-96: as, the *Flavian* amphitheater (the Colosseum, which was built by Vespasian and Titus). **II. n.** Any of the Flavian emperors.

fla-vin (flă'vin), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow.] A yellow dyestuff obtained from quercitron bark. — **fla'vone** (-vön), *n.* In *chem.*, an organic compound, C₁₅H₁₀O₂, which is the parent substance of various (yellow) dyes. — **fla-vo-pur-pu-rin** (flă-vō-pêr'pū-rin), *n.* A yellowish crystalline compound (isomeric with purpurin): used in dyeing.

fla-vor (flă'vôr), *n.* [ME. *flavor*, appar. < OF. *flawr*, *fraor*, *flairor*, odor, < L. *fragrare* (OF. *flairier*), emit an odor: see *fragrant*, and cf. *flair*.] Smell, odor, or aroma; now, more commonly, taste, esp. a characteristic taste, or a noticeable element in the taste, of a thing (as, water without *flavor*; a sweet, bitter, or mild *flavor*; the *flavor* of the peach; ice-cream with a vanilla *flavor*); fig., the characteristic quality of a thing as affecting the mental taste or perception (as, the *flavor* of a book; the whole *flavor* of the transaction is objectionable); a particular quality noticeable in a thing (as, language with a strong nautical *flavor*); also, a flavoring substance or extract. — **fla'vor**, *v. t.* To give flavor to; season; render of a particular flavor by adding some ingredient (as, to *flavor* food with herbs, spices, fruit-juice, etc.). — **fla'vor-er**, *n.* — **fla'vor-ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which flavors; also, something that gives flavor; a substance or preparation used to give a particular flavor to food or drink. — **fla'vor-less**, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless. — **fla'vor-ous**, *a.* Full of flavor; pleasant to the smell or taste. **fla'vour, fla'vour-er, fla'vour-ing, fla'vour-less.** British preferred forms of *flavor*, etc.

flaw¹ (flă), *n.* [= D. *vlaag* = LG. and Dan. *flage*.] A sudden gust or brief, sharp storm of wind (as, "The hulk flew . . . before rapidly succeeding *flaws* of wind": Poe's "MS. Found in a Bottle"); a short spell of rough weather; fig., a gust or storm of feeling, passion, fury, etc.† (see Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 4. 63).

flaw² (flă), *n.* [ME. *flaw*, flake; prob. from Scand., and akin to E. *flay*²: cf. *flake*².] A flake, as of snow†; a fragment† (as, "This heart Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*, Or ere I'll weep": Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 4. 288); also, a crack, break, breach, or rent in a thing; any defect in an object, whether occurring as a natural imperfection in the substance or due to accident or fault in making (as, a *flaw* in

a diamond; a *flaw* in a casting); an imperfection; fig., a defect impairing beauty, excellence, logical soundness, etc.; a marring feature; a fault; often, a defect impairing legal soundness or validity (as, a *flaw* in a lease or a will; a *flaw* in a title); sometimes, a fault in conduct (as, "death for ev'ry *flaw*": Cowper's "Truth," 550).—*flaw*², *v.* **I. tr.** To produce a flaw, crack, or defect in; impair or mar by a flaw. **II. intr.** To contract a flaw; become cracked or defective.—*flaw*'less, *a.* Without flaw, defect, or imperfection.—*flaw*'less-ly, *adv.*—*flaw*'less-ness, *n.*

flawn (flān), *n.* [OF. *flaon* (F. *flan*); from Teut. (cf. G. *fladen*, flat cake).] A kind of custard-pie. [Archaic or prov.]

flaw-y (flā'i), *a.* Characterized by flaws or gusts, as wind.

flax (flaks), *n.* [AS. *flæx* = D. *vlas* = G. *flachs*, flax.] Any plant of the genus *Linum*, esp. *L. usitatissimum*, a slender, erect annual plant with narrow, lance-shaped leaves and blue flowers, much cultivated for its fiber and seeds; the fiber of this plant, used in the manufacture of linen thread and fabrics; also, any of various plants resembling flax.—*flax*'=bush, *n.* A liliaceous plant, *Phormium tenax*, of New Zealand, with erect, sword-shaped leaves which yield a strong fiber.—*flax*'en, *a.* Made of flax; also, resembling flax; of the pale yellowish color of dressed flax; also, pertaining to flax.—*flax*'=plant, *n.* The plant flax; also, the flax-bush.



Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.



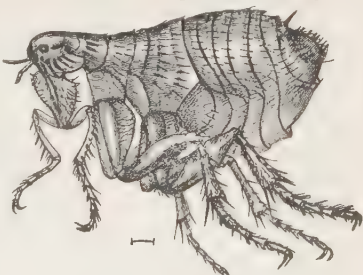
Flax-bush.

—*flax*'seed, *n.* The seed of flax, used in medicine as a demulcent and for poulitices, and yielding linseed-oil; linseed.—*flax*'wort, *n.* Any plant of the flax family (*Linaceæ*).—*flax*'y, *a.* Flaxen.

flay¹, **fley** (flā), *v. t.* [ME. *flayen*, *fleien*, from an AS. causative form connected with *fleogan*, E. *fly*².] To put to flight; frighten away; also, to frighten; scare. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

flay² (flā), *v. t.* [AS. *flēan* = MD. *vlaen* = Icel. *flā*, flay; cf. *flaw*².] To strip off the skin of (as, to *flay* an animal; to *flay* a person alive, as a mode of torture); skin; hence, to deprive of the rind, bark, or any outer coating or covering; also, to strip off (skin, rind, bark, etc.); fig., to strip of money or property, as by exaction or swindling; fleece; also, to criticize or reprove with scathing severity.—*flay*'er, *n.*—*flay*'flint, *n.* A skinflint. See Tennyson's "Walking to the Mail," 76. [Archaic.]

flea (flē), *n.* [AS. *flēah*, *flēa*, = D. *vloo* = G. *floh* = Icel. *flō*, flea; prob. from the root of E. *flee*.] Any of numerous small, wingless, blood-sucking insects, typically of the genus *Pulex*, parasitic upon mammals and birds, and noted for their powers of leaping; also, any of various small beetles and crustaceans which leap like a flea.—a *flea* in one's ear, a stinging utterance that disturbs the serenity or complacency of the hearer; a discomfiting rebuke or rebuff; a sharp hint.—*flea*'bane, *n.* Any of various asteraceous plants, as *Pulicaria dysenterica* of Europe or *Erigeron philadelphicus* of the U. S., reputed to destroy or drive away fleas.—*flea*'bite, *n.* The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by it; hence, a trifling wound, pain, annoyance, etc.; a mere trifle; also, a mark resembling that caused by the bite of a flea.—*flea*'bit-ton, *a.* Bitten by a flea or fleas; also, of a horse, etc., having small reddish spots or streaks upon a lighter ground.



Cat and Dog Flea (*Pulex serraticeps*). (Line shows natural size.)

fleam (flēm), *n.* [OF. *flieme* (F. *flamme*), < LL. *phleboto-mus*, lancet, < Gr. *φλεβοτόμος*, opening veins; cf. *phlebotomy*.] In *surg.*, a kind of lancet, as for opening veins.

flea-wort (flē'wört), *n.* Any of certain plants supposed to

destroy or drive away fleas, as *Inula conyza*, a rough-leaved asteraceous herb of Europe; also, a European plantain, *Plantago psyllium*, whose seeds resemble fleas.

fleche (flesh), *n.* [F.] An arrow; in *arch.*, a spire; esp., a slender spire rising from the junction of the nave and transepts of a church; in *fort.*, a field-work consisting of two faces forming a salient angle.—*flé-chette* (flā-shet), *n.* [F., dim. of *fleche*.] A little arrow; a steel dart thrown from an *aéroplane*.

fleck (flek), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flekkr*, Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck*, spot.] A spot or mark on the skin, as a freckle; hence, any spot or patch of color, light, etc.; also, a speck or small bit of something.—*fleck*, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *flekka*.] To mark with a fleck or spots; diversify with spots, as of color or light; spot; dapple.—*fleck*'ered (-ērd), *fleck*'led (-ld), *a.* Flecked; dappled.—*fleck*'less, *a.* Spotless.

flec-tion (flek'shən), *etc.* See *flexion*, *etc.*

fled (fled). Preterit and past participle of *flee*.

fledge[†] (flej), *a.* [ME. *flegge*; akin to E. *fly*².] Of young birds, able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.—*fledge*, *v.*; *fledged*, *fledging*. **I. intr.** Of a young bird, to acquire the feathers necessary for flight. **II. tr.** To bring up (a young bird) until it is able to fly; also, to furnish with or as with feathers or plumage; feather (an arrow).—*fledg*'ling, *fledge*'ling, *n.* A young bird just fledged; fig., an inexperienced person.—*fledg*'y, *a.* Covered with feathers; feathery.

flee (flē), *v.*; *fled*, *fleeing*. [AS. *flēon* = G. *fliehen* = Icel. *flíga* = Goth. *thliuhan*, flee; long confused with the unrelated word *fly*².] **I. intr.** To run away, as from danger, pursuers, or any cause or place of danger or embarrassment; seek escape or safety by flight; take flight; depart or withdraw hastily; often, to withdraw or go hastily (*to*, *into*, etc.), as for refuge, protection, etc. (as, "To whom will ye *flee* for help?" Isa. x. 3); also, to pass quickly away, or vanish, as shadows, clouds, bloom, beauty, etc. (often with *away*); also, to move swiftly along, fly, or speed, as a missile (as, "Arrows *fled* not swifter toward their aim Than did our soldiers . . . Fly from the field": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," i. 1. 123). **II. tr.** To run away from (a place, person, etc.); depart hastily from; also, to avoid by flight; shun; also, to escape (now rare).

fleece (flēs), *n.* [AS. *flēos* = D. *vlies* = G. *fliess*.] The coat of wool that covers a sheep or some similar animal; also, the wool shorn from a sheep at one time; also, something resembling a fleece of wool, as in quality or appearance (as, "the fleeces of descending snows": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," iii.); a head of hair (as, "the Aboriginal Savage, glaring fiercely from under his *fleece* of hair": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," i. 5); a soft nap or pile.—**golden fleece**. See under *golden*, *a.*—*fleece*, *v. t.*; *fleece*d, *fleece*ing. To deprive (a sheep) of the fleece; hence, to strip of money or belongings; plunder; victimize; swindle; also, to overspread as with a fleece; fleck with fleece-like masses.—*fleece*'a-ble, *a.* That may be fleeceed.—*fleece*d, *a.* Provided with a fleece; as, thick-fleece.—*flee*-cer (flē'sér), *n.*

flech (flēch), *v.* [Origin obscure.] **I. tr.** To cajole; wheedle; also, to beseech. [Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. intr.** To speak in a cajoling or beseeching manner. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

flee-cy (flē'si), *a.*; compar. *fleecier*, superl. *fleeci-est*. Covered with, consisting of, or resembling a fleece or wool.—*flee*'ci-ly, *adv.*

flee-er¹ (flē'ér), *n.* One who flees.

flee² (flēr), *v.* [ME. *fleryen*; prob. from Scand.] **I. intr.** To grimace; also, to grin or laugh coarsely or rudely; also, to smile or laugh mockingly; jeer. **II. tr.** To flee at; deride.—*flee*², *n.* A fleeing look; a jeer or gibe.—*flee*'er, *n.*—*flee*'ing-ly, *adv.*

fleet¹ (flēt), *v.* [AS. *flēotan*, float, = Icel. *fljóta*, float, flow, = D. *vlieten*, G. *fließen*, flow; akin to L. *pluere*, rain, Gr. *πλύνω*, sail, Skt. *plu-*, float.] **I. intr.** To float; drift; swim; sail; also, to fluctuate or waver; also, to flow, as water; hence, to glide away like a stream; slip away; fade; vanish; also, to move swiftly; fly; *naut.*, to change position; shift. **II. tr.** To cause (time) to pass lightly or swiftly (see Shakspeare's "As You Like It," i. 1. 124); *naut.*, to change the position of; shift.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

fleet² (flēt), *n.* [AS. *flēot*, ship, craft, < *flēotan*, float: see *fleet*¹.] A number of armed vessels, or vessels carrying armed men; a number of war-ships under the command of a single chief officer (as an admiral or rear-admiral), with other officers in command of single vessels or groups of vessels; a naval armament; hence, any group of ships or boats sailing in company, employed in the same service, or otherwise associated; also, a number of aeroplanes, automobiles, or the like, moving or operating in company.

fleet³ (flēt), *n.* [AS. *flēot*, flowing water, = Icel. *fljót*, river, = D. *vliet*, G. *fließ*, brook; akin to E. *fleet*¹.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a creek. [Now prov. Eng., or in place-names.]—**the Fleet**, a former London prison, long used for debtors: so called from its situation near a run of water (now a covered sewer) also known as 'the Fleet,' flowing into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge.

fleet⁴ (flēt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *fljót*, swift, akin to E. *fleet*¹.] Swift of motion; rapid; also, fleeting; evanescent. [Chiefly in literary use.]—**fleet**⁴=**foot**^{ed}, *a.*

fleet-ing (flē'ting), *p. a.* That fleets; gliding swiftly away; passing swiftly, as time; evanescent or transitory, as joys.—**fleet-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**fleet-ing-ness**, *n.*

fleet-ly (flēt'li), *adv.* In a fleet manner; swiftly; rapidly.—**fleet-ness**, *n.*

fleg (fleg), *v. t.*; *flegged*, *flegging*. [Cf. *flay*¹, *fley*.] To frighten; frighten away. [Sc.]—**fleg**, *n.* A fright; a scare: as, "One dark night we got a *fleg* in sober earnest" (Moir's "Mansie Wauch," xii.). [Sc.]

Flem-ing (flem'ing), *n.* [MD. *Vlaming*.] A native of Flanders; esp., a Flemish-speaking Belgian.

Flem-ish (flem'ish). [MD. *Vlaemisch*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Flanders, its people, or their language. **II. n.** The people of Flanders; the Flemings; also, the language of the Flemings, a form of Low German closely related to Dutch.

flense (flens), *v. t.*; *flensed*, *flensing*. [Dan. *flense*.] To strip the blubber or the skin from (a whale, seal, etc.); also, to strip off (blubber or skin).

flesh (flesh), *n.* [AS. *flæsc* = D. *vleesch* = G. *fleisch*, flesh, = Icel. *flesk*, pork.] The soft substance of an animal body, consisting of muscle and fat, or, in a more restricted sense, of muscular tissue alone; also, such substance of animals as an article of food, usually excluding fish and sometimes fowl; meat; also, the surface of the body, esp. with respect to color; also, the body, esp. as distinguished from the spirit or soul (as, to see a person in the *flesh*; "The spirit indeed is willing, but the *flesh* is weak," Mat. xxvi. 41); man's physical or animal nature, as distinguished from his moral or spiritual nature (as, to yield to the promptings of the *flesh*; "From all the deceits of the world, the *flesh*, and the devil, Good Lord, deliver us," Book of Common Prayer, Litany); also, mankind, or living creatures generally (as, to go the way of all *flesh*; "And all *flesh* died . . . both of fowl, and of cattle . . . and every man," Gen. vii. 21); also, one's kindred or family, or a member of it (as, "He is our brother and our *flesh*," Gen. xxxvii. 27: now commonly in the phrase 'one's own *flesh* and blood'); also, the pulpy portion of a fruit, vegetable, or the like.—**flesh**, *v. t.* To feed (a hound or hawk) with flesh in order to make it more eager for the chase; make (an animal) eager for prey, as the taste of flesh or blood does; hence, to incite and accustom (persons) to bloodshed or battle by an initial experience; fig., to inflame the ardor or passions of by a taste of indulgence; also, to plunge (a weapon) into the flesh; also, to clothe (a skeleton, etc.) with flesh; make fleshy; also, to remove adhering flesh, etc., from (hides, etc.).—**flesh**=**col**^{or}, *n.* A pinkish-white color with a tinge of yellow; a pinkish cream-color.—**flesh**=**col**^{ored}, *a.*—**fleshed**, *a.* Having flesh: as, white-fleshed.—**flesh'er**, *n.* A butcher (chiefly Sc.); also, one who fleshes hides; a tool for fleshing hides.—**flesh**=**fly**, *n.* Any of various true flies, as the blow-fly, whose eggs or larvæ are deposited on flesh.—**flesh**=**hook**, *n.* A hook for use in lifting meat, as from a pot; also, a hook to hang meat on.—**flesh**ⁱ-**ness**, *n.* The state of being fleshy.—**flesh**ⁱ-**ings**, *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights; also, bits of flesh, etc., scraped from hides.—**flesh**ⁱ-**less**, *a.* Destitute of flesh, as a skeleton; also, emaciated; lean.—**flesh**ⁱ-**ly**, *a.*; compar. *fleshier*, superl. *fleshiest*. [AS. *flæsclic*.] Of or pertaining to the flesh or body (as, the

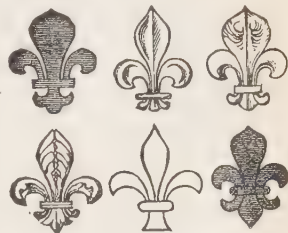
fleshy form or eye); bodily, corporeal, or physical; also, of or pertaining to man's physical or animal nature (as, *fleshy* appetites or indulgences); carnal or sensual; given to sensual indulgences; sometimes, worldly, rather than spiritual; also, consisting of flesh (now rare); having much flesh; or fleshy.—**flesh**ⁱ-**li-ness**, *n.*—**flesh**ⁱ-**ment**ⁱ, *n.* The state of being fleshed or stimulated, as by a taste of something. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 2. 130.—**flesh**ⁱ-**pot**, *n.* A pot or vessel containing flesh or meat; hence, good food or fare; good living; luxuries or substantial advantages that are the object of longing regret or covetous desire: from the Biblical use, "Would to God we had died . . . in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh* pots, and when we did eat bread to the full" (Ex. xvi. 3).—**flesh**ⁱ-**y**, *a.*; compar. *fleshier*, superl. *fleshiest*. Having much flesh; plump; fat; also, of, pertaining to, or consisting of flesh; also, of flesh-like substance; pulpy, as a fruit; thick and tender, as a leaf.

flech (flech), *v. t.* [Prob. < *fletcher*.] To provide (an arrow) with a feather.

flech-er (flech'er), *n.* [OF. *flechier*, < *fleche* (F. *flèche*), arrow.] One who makes or deals in arrows, or bows and arrows. [Archaic.]

Flech-er-ism (flech'er-izm), *n.* The practice of chewing food until it is reduced to a finely divided, liquefied mass, as advocated by Horace Fletcher (1849-1919) as a nutritional measure.—**Flech-er-ize**, *v. t. or i.*; -ized, -izing. To masticate (food) thoroughly.

fleur-de-lis (flêr-dê-lê'), *n.*; *pl. fleurs-de-lis* (flêr-). [F. *fleur de lis*, 'flower of lily'.] The iris (flower or plant); also, a heraldic device somewhat resembling three petals or floral segments assembled in a cluster by an encircling band, explained by some as having originally represented an iris, by others the head of an arrow, spear, scepter, or the like, esp. used as the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. Cf. *giglio*.



Various forms of the Fleur-de-lis.

fleur-ron (flê-rôn), *n.* [F., < *fleur*: see *flower*.] A flower-shaped ornament, used esp. in architectural decoration, on coins, etc.

fleur-ry, **flo-ry** (flô'ri, flô'-), *a.* [F. *fleuré*, OF. *floré*, < OF. *flor* (F. *fleur*), E. *flower*.] In *her.*, decorated with *fleurs-de-lis*; of a cross, having each arm ending in a *fleur-de-lis*, or the upper part of one.

flew (flô). Preterit of *fly*².

flews (flöz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large pendulous upper lip of certain dogs, as bloodhounds.—**flewed**, *a.*

flex (fleks), *v. t. or i.* [L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend.] To bend, as a part of the body.

flex-i-ble (flek'si-bl), *a.* [F. *flexible*, < L. *flexibilis*, < *flectere*, bend.] Capable of being bent; easily bent; pliable; pliant; also, willing or disposed to yield; compliant; tractable; also, susceptible of modification or adaptation; adaptable.—**flex-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **flex'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

flex-ile (flek'sil), *a.* [L. *flexilis*.] Flexible; pliant; tractable; adaptable.—**flex-il'i-ty** (flek-sil'i-ti), *n.*

flex-ion, **flec-tion** (flek'shon), *n.* [L. *flexio(n)*, < *flectere*, bend.] The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bend; a bent part; in *gram.*, inflection.—**flex'ion-al**, **flec'tion-al**, *a.*—**flex'ion-less**, **flec'tion-less**, *a.* Without (grammatical) flexion.

flex-or (flek'sor), *n.* [NL.] A muscle which serves to flex or bend a part of the body.

flex-u-ous (flek'sū-us), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, < *flexus*, a bending, < *flectere*, bend.] Full of bends or curves; winding; sinuous; also, waving or undulating.—**flex-u-os'i-ty** (-os'i-ti), *n.*—**flex'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

flex-ure (flek'sūr), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] The act of flexing or bending; the state of being flexed or bent; a bend; a fold; a bent part or thing.—**flex'ur-al**, *a.*

fley (flā), *v. t.* See *flay*¹.

fib-ber-tigib-bet (fib'êr-ti-jib'et), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A chattering or flighty person: commonly applied

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; *°*, primary accent; *˚*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

to a woman, and also formerly used [*cap.*] as the name of a fiend (see Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 4. 120).

flif-flac (flik'flak), *n.* [*F.*; imit. of the sound made.] A step in dancing in which the feet strike rapidly together.

flick (flik), *n.* [*Appar. imit.*] A sudden light blow or stroke, as with a whip or the finger; also, the sound thus made; also, something thrown off with or as with a jerk (as, a *flick* of spray).—**flick**, *v.* **I. tr.** To strike lightly with a whip, the finger, etc.; remove with such a stroke (as, "He would . . . flick away the remaining particles of dust with a graceful wave of his hand"; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xxxviii.); also, to move with a sudden stroke or jerk. **II. intr.** To move with a jerk or jerks; also, to flutter.

flick-er¹ (flik'er), *n.* [*Imit. of the bird's note.*] Any of several handsomely colored woodpeckers; esp., the golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, of eastern North America.

flick-er² (flik'er), *v. i.* [*AS. flicerian*; prob. imit.] To flutter, as a bird; hover; flap the wings rapidly; also, to wave to and fro; vibrate; quiver; also, to burn unsteadily (as, "A chain-droop'd lamp was flickering by each door"; Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," xl.); flash up and die down alternately, as a flame; shine with a wavering light.—**flick'er**², *n.* A flickering; a flickering movement; an unsteady flame or light.—**flick'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**flick'er-tail**, *n.* A destructive rodent or gopher, *Citellus* (or *Spermophilus*) *richardsoni*, from which North Dakota is called the 'Flickertail State.' See *gopher*.



Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

flick-er², *n.* A flickering; a flickering movement; an unsteady flame or light.—**flick'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**flick'er-tail**, *n.* A destructive rodent or gopher, *Citellus* (or *Spermophilus*) *richardsoni*, from which North Dakota is called the 'Flickertail State.' See *gopher*.

fi-er, fly-er (fi'er), *n.* [*See fly*², *v.*] Something that flies, as a bird or insect; an aviator; an aeroplane or flying-machine; also, one who or that which moves with great speed; some part of a machine having a rapid motion; also, a flying jump or leap; hence, a financial venture outside of one's ordinary business (U. S.); also, a single one of a straight flight of steps; also, a small handbill (U. S.); also, one who flees; a fugitive.

flight¹ (flit), *n.* [*ME. fliht*, < *AS. flēon*, *E. flee*.] The act of fleeing; hasty departure.

flight² (flit), *n.* [*AS. flyht*, < *flēogan*, *E. fly*².] The act, manner, or power of flying with or as with wings; also, swift movement in general, as of a missile; fig., a soaring above or transcending ordinary bounds (as, a *flight* of fancy; a *flight* of ambition); also, the distance covered or the course pursued by a flying object; also, a number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together (as, "a *flight* of doves or swallows," Irving's "Sketch-Book," Christmas Day; "flights of angels," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 2. 371; "a *flight* of fairy arrows," Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 94); also, a light arrow for long-distance shooting; a contest with such arrows; also, the series of steps or stairs between two adjacent landings; hence, a series of steps, etc., ascending without change of direction.—**flight**², *v. i.* Of wild-fowl, to fly in flights: as, "The wild geese are *flighting*" (Kipling's "Irish Guards").—**flight**²-feath'er, *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the large, stiff feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing, and which are essential to flight.—**flight**-less, *a.* Incapable of flying.—**flight**²-path, *n.* In *aëronautics*, the path (with reference to the earth) taken by the center of gravity of an aircraft.—**flight**²-y, *a.*; compar. *flightier*, superl. *flightiest*. Swift or fleet (obs. or rare); also, given to flights or sallies of fancy, caprice, etc.; volatile; frivolous; also, slightly delirious, or light-headed; mildly crazy.—**flight**²-i-ly, *adv.*—**flight**²-i-ness, *n.*

flim-flam (flim'flam), *n.* [*Origin uncertain: cf. flam.*] A trifling fancy or conceit; also, a piece of nonsense; mere nonsense; also, a trick or deception; mere trickery or humbug. [*Now colloq.*]—**flim'flam**, *v. t.*; -*flammed*, -*flamming*.

To trick; delude; humbug; cheat. [*Colloq.*]—**flim'-flam**, *mer, n.*

flim-sy (flim'zi), [*Perhaps connected with film.*] **I. a.; compar. *flimsier*, superl. *flimsiest*. Without material strength or solidity; frail; unsubstantial; also, without force or value; trivial; paltry; frivolous. **II. n.** A flimsy or thin kind of paper, esp. for use in making several copies of a writing, telegraphic despatch, etc., at once (as in newspaper work); a copy of a report or despatch on such paper; also, a bank-note (slang).—**flim'-si-ly**, *adv.*—**flim'-si-ness**, *n.***

finch (finch), *v.* [*Prob. < OF. flenchir*, var. of *flechir* (*F. fléchir*), bend, turn aside, appar. < *L. flectere*, bend.]

I. intr. To draw back from an undertaking, duty, etc., as from want of courage or endurance; shrink from what is dangerous, difficult, or unpleasant; also, to shrink under pain; wince; in *croquet*, to let the foot slip from the ball in the act of croqueting. **II. tr.** To draw back or withdraw from.—**finch**, *n.* The act or an act of finching.—**finch'er**, *n.*—**finch-ing-ly**, *adv.*

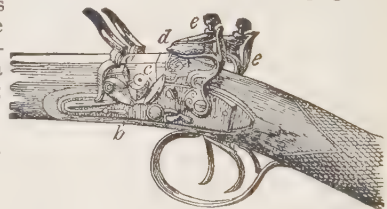
fin-der (fin'dér), *n.* [*Cf. Norw. flindra*, splinter.] A splinter; a small piece or fragment: usually in *pl.*: as, "The tough ash spear, so stout and true, Into a thousand *flinders* flew" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iii. 6).

fling (fling), *v.*; *flung*, *flinging*. [*Cf. Icel. flengja*, whip, mod. ride furiously, *Sw. flänga*, fly, race, tear, romp.] **I. tr.** To throw, cast, or hurl; throw with force or violence; throw with impatience, disdain, etc.; also, to put suddenly or violently (as, to *fling* one into prison); send forth suddenly and rapidly (as, to *fling* fresh troops into a battle); also, to throw to the ground, as in wrestling or from horseback. **II. intr.** To fling a missile; also, to move with haste or violence; rush; dash; sometimes, to be driven forcibly or swiftly; also, to fly into violent and irregular motions, as a horse; throw the body about, as a person; also, to caper or dance (Sc.).—**fling**, *n.* An act of flinging; a throw; a cast from the hand; fig., an attack upon or attempt at something, as in passing; a severe or contemptuous remark, or gibe, uttered in passing or incidentally; also, a rush or dash (obs. or rare); also, a violent, irregular movement, as of an animal; a throw or twist of the body; also, a lively Scotch dance characterized by flinging movements of the legs and arms (commonly called 'Highland fling'); also, a spell of unrestrained indulgence of one's impulses (as, to have one's *fling*).—**fling'er**, *n.*

flint (flint), *n.* [*AS. flint* = *MLG. vlins* = *OHG. flins* = *Dan. flint*.] A hard kind of stone, a form of silica resembling chalcedony but more opaque and less lustrous; a piece of this, esp. as used, as with a piece of steel, for striking fire; hence, something very hard or obdurate.—**flint**²-glass, *n.* A glass of great brilliancy containing silicon, potassium or sodium, and lead: used for making tableware, lenses, etc.—**flint**²-i-ly, *adv.* In a flinty manner.—**flint**²-i-ness, *n.*—**flint**²-lock, *n.* A gun-lock in which a piece of flint striking against steel produces sparks which ignite the priming; also, a fire-arm with such a lock.—**flint**²-y, *a.*; compar. *flintier*, superl. *flintiest*. Of, like, or containing flint; hard as flint.

flip¹ (flip), *v.*; *flipped*, *flipping*. [*Appar. a variant of flip*² (recorded earlier).] **I. tr.** To fillip; flick; put into motion by or as by a fillip with the fingers; toss (a coin) with a fillip or flip; also, to move with a jerk or jerks; flit. **II. intr.** To make a fillip; strike smartly at something; also, to move with a jerk or jerks.—**flip**¹, *n.* A fillip; a smart tap or stroke; also, a sudden jerk.—**flip**¹, *a.*; compar. *flipper*, superl. *flippest*. Smart; pert; flippant. [*Colloq.*]

flip² (flip), *n.* [*Origin uncertain; perhaps < flip*¹.] A beverage made of beer or ale, cider, or the like, sweetened, spiced, and heated with a hot iron: as, "The minister himself heated two little old andirons red-hot . . . and therewith . . . stirred up a mighty bowl of *flip*" (Mrs. Stowe's "Old-town Folks," xxxvii.).



Flintlock Fowling-piece. — *a*, steel struck by flint; *b*, pan; *c*, touch-hole; *d*, flint; *e*, *c*, cocks.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, mōve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, çlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

flip-pant (flīp'ant), *a.* [Perhaps < *flip*¹: cf. Icel. *fleipa*, babble, prattle.] Nimble, limber, or pliant (obs. or prov. Eng.); also, voluble† or talkative†; also, smart or pert in speech; characterized by a shallow or disrespectful levity. — **flip-pan-cy**, **flip/pant-ness**, *n.* — **flip/pant-ly**, *adv.*

flip-per (flīp'ēr), *n.* [From *flip*¹.] A broad, flat limb, as of a seal, whale, etc., especially adapted for swimming; also, the hand (slang).

flirt (flērt), *v.* [Prob. imit.] **I. tr.** To throw or propel with a toss or jerk; fling suddenly; also, to give a sudden or brisk motion to; wave smartly, as a fan. **II. intr.** To move with a jerk or jerks; dart about; also, to play at courtship; trifle in love; coquet; also, in general, to trifle. — **flirt**, *n.* A quick throw or toss; a sudden jerk; a darting motion; also, a giddy or wanton woman†; also, a person (woman or man) given to flirting; sometimes, a person to flirt with (as, "General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xxv.). — **flirt-ta-tion** (flēr-tā'shən), *n.* A flirting; playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure. — **flirt-tious** (-shus), *a.* Given to flirtation; also, of pertaining to, or of the nature of flirtation. — **flirt-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **flirt-tious-ness**, *n.* — **flirt'er**, *n.* — **flirt'=gill**† (-jil), *n.* A giddy or wanton woman. See Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 4. 162. — **flirt-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **flirt'y**, *a.* Flirtatious.

flit (flīt), *v.*; *flitted*, *flitting*. [Cf. Icel. *flytja*, carry, convey, akin to E. *fleet*¹.] **I. tr.** To remove; transfer; oust or dispossess. [Chiefly Sc.] **II. intr.** To shift position; move; depart or be gone, or die (chiefly north. Eng. and Sc.); change one's residence (chiefly north. Eng. and Sc.); also, to move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, or skim along; also, to pass away quickly, as time; also, to flutter, as a bird. — **flit**, *n.* A flitting; a removal (chiefly north. Eng. and Sc.); a light, swift movement; a flutter.

fitch (fīch), *n.* [AS. *flicce* = MLG. *vlicke* = Icel. *flikki*, fitch.] The side of a hog (or, formerly, some other animal) salted and cured ('fitch of bacon'); a side of bacon; also, a steak cut from a halibut; also, a slab cut lengthwise from the trunk of a tree; specif., one of several planks fastened together to form a compound beam.

fite, flyte (flīt), *v.*; *flited*, *flyted*, *fliting*, *flyting*. [AS. *flitan*, strive, contend.] **I. intr.** To dispute; wrangle; rail; scold; flout; jeer. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. tr.** To berate; scold; jeer at. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.] — **fite**, *n.* [AS. *flit*, strife.] A dispute; a wrangle; an abusive speech; a scolding; a flout. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

flit-ter¹ (flīt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which flits.

flit-ter² (flīt'ēr), *v. i. or t.* [Freq. of *flit*.] To flutter.

flit-ter-mouse (flīt'ēr-mous), *n.*; pl. *-mice* (-mis). [From *flitter* + *mouse*: cf. G. *fledermaus*.] A bat (animal). [Now chiefly prov.]

flit-ters (flīt'ēr-z), *n. pl.* [Var. of *flitters*: cf. *fritter*².] Fragments; bits; shreds. [Prov. or colloq.]

flit-ting (flīt'ing), *p. a.* That flits; moving; moving lightly and swiftly; passing quickly; fluttering. — **flit-ting-ly**, *adv.*

fliv-ver (flīv'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bungle or fizzle; a failure; also, something of unsatisfactory quality or inferior grade, as an automobile (sometimes applied humorously to any automobile); something small of its kind, as a small naval destroyer (vessel). [Slang.] — **fliv-ver**, *v. i.* To fail ignominiously; fizzle; also, to go or be conveyed in a flivver (automobile). [Slang.]

float (flōt), *v.* [AS. *flōtan*, < *flēotan*, float: see *fleet*¹.]

I. intr. To rest on the surface of a liquid; be buoyant; also, to move gently on the surface of a liquid; drift along; also, to rest or move in a liquid, the air, etc.; in fig. use, to move or hover before the eyes or in the mind (as, "Faded ideas float in the fancy like half-forgotten dreams": Sheridan's "Rivals," Preface); pass from one to another, as a rumor; move or drift about free from attachment; in *com.*, to be in circulation, as an acceptance; be awaiting maturity; also, to be launched or floated, as a company, scheme, etc. **II. tr.** To cause to float; also, to cover with water; flood; irrigate; also, to launch (a company, scheme, etc.); set going; also, to make smooth or level, as the surface of plaster; also, to subject (pigments, etc.) to a process in which the powdered material is put into slowly moving water in order to carry the suspended finer particles to some distance and thus separate them from the coarser. — **float**, *n.* [AS. *flot*, a floating, *flota*,

a ship, fleet.] The act or state of floating (now rare); also, a wave†, or the sea† (see Shakspeare's "Tempest," i. 2. 234); also, something that floats, as a raft; something for buoying up, as a piece of cork for supporting a baited line in the water and showing by its movement when a fish bites, or an inflated organ that supports an animal in the water; in certain apparatuses, cisterns, etc., a device, as a hollow metal ball, which through its buoyancy automatically regulates the level, supply, or outlet of a liquid; a float-board of a water-wheel or a paddle-wheel; also, *pl. or sing.*, the footlights of a theater†; also, *sing.*, a platform on wheels, bearing a tableau or other display, and drawn in a procession; a low-bodied dray for transporting heavy goods; also, any of various tools for smoothing, leveling, or the like, as a kind of file, a plasterer's trowel, etc. — **float-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of floating; that may be floated; also, that can be floated on, as a river. — **float-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **float-age** (-āj), *n.* The act or state of floating; also, floating power; buoyancy; also, anything that floats; flotsam; the vessels that float on a stream.

float-a-tion (flō-tā'shən), *n.* See *flotation*.

float-board (flōt'bōrd), *n.* One of the boards of an under-shot water-wheel; also, one of the boards (paddles) at the circumference of a paddle-wheel.

float-er (flō'tēr), *n.* One who or that which floats; one who is continually changing his place of abode, employment, etc.; a voter not attached to any party, esp. one whose vote may be purchased (U. S.); one who fraudulently votes in different places in the same election (U. S.).

float-ing (flō'ting), *p. a.* That floats; resting or moving on or in water, air, etc.; free from attachment, or having but little attachment; not fixed or settled in a definite place or state (as, the *floating* population; the *floating* vote, the voters not definitely attached to any political party); in circulation or use, or not permanently invested, as capital; not funded, as a debt. — **floating dock**. See *dock*³, *n.* — **floating heart**, any of certain perennial aquatic herbs of the genus *Limnæthemum*, with floating, more or less heart-shaped leaves. — **floating island**, a floating island-like mass of earth held together by driftwood, interlacing roots, etc.; also, a dish consisting of boiled custard with portions of meringue or whipped cream, and often bits of jelly, etc., floating upon it. — **floating kidney**, in *pathol.*, a kidney which has become loose and displaced in the abdomen. — **floating ribs**. See *rib*, *n.* — **float-ing-ly**, *adv.*

float-y (flō'ti), *a.* Able to float; buoyant; of a boat, drawing little water.

floc-cil-la-tion (flok-si-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *floccus*, flock of wool.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes, etc., by the patient, as in certain fevers.

floc-cose (flok'ōs), *a.* [LL. *floccosus*, < L. *floccus*, flock of wool.] In *bot.*, consisting of or bearing woolly tufts.

floc-cu-late (flok'ū-lāt), *v.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [NL. *flocculus*: see *flocculus*.] **I. tr.** To form into flocculent masses. **II. intr.** To form flocculent masses, as cloud, a chemical precipitate, etc.; form aggregated or compound masses of particles. — **floc-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*

floc-cule (flok'ūl), *n.* [NL. *flocculus*: see *flocculus*.] Something resembling a small flock or tuft of wool; a bit of flocculent matter, as in a liquid.

floc-cu-lent (flok'ū-lēnt), *a.* [L. *floccus*, flock of wool.] Like a flock or flocks of wool; consisting of or containing loose woolly masses; covered with a soft, woolly substance. — **floc-cu-lence**, *n.* — **floc-cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

floc-cu-lus (flok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus*, flock of wool.] A small flock of wool, or something resembling it; a floccule; a flake.

flock¹ (flok), *n.* [AS. *flocc* = Icel. *flokkr*.] A band or company of persons (now somewhat rare); also, a number of animals of one kind keeping, feeding, or herded together, now esp. of sheep or goats or of birds; fig., in Biblical and ecclesiastical use, the Christian church in relation to Christ, or a single congregation in relation to its pastor; sometimes, in general, an assemblage, collection, or multitude (as, "flocks of churches": Wordsworth's "Prelude," iii. 33). — **flock**¹, *v. i.* To gather or go in a flock, company, or crowd.

flock² (flok), *n.* [ME. *flokke*, appar. < OF. F. *floc*, < L. *floccus*, flock of wool: cf. MD. and MLG. *vlocke*, OHG. *floccho*, flock, flake, Icel. *flōki*, felt, hair, wool, and E. *flake*².]

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

A lock or tuft of wool, hair, etc.; *pl.* or *sing.*, wool refuse, shearings of cloth, old cloth torn to pieces, etc., used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.; also, finely powdered wool, cloth, etc., used in making flock-paper; *sing.*, a tuft-like mass, as in a chemical precipitate.—**flock**², *v. t.* To stuff with flock, as a mattress; also, to cover or coat with flock, as wall-paper.—**flock**'=**pa**'**per**, *n.* Wall-paper coated or figured with flock, or powdered wool.—**flock**'**y**, *a.* Like flocks or tufts; flocculent.

floe (flō), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *flo*, Icel. *flō*, layer.] A field of floating ice formed on the surface of the sea, etc.; a detached floating portion of such a field.

flog (flog), *v. t.*; *flogged*, *flogging*. [Origin obscure.] To beat or whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.—**flog**'**ger**, *n.*—**flog**'**ging**, *n.* The act of one that flogs; chastisement; a beating or whipping.

flood (flud), *n.* [AS. *flōd* = D. *vloed* = G. *flut* = Icel. *flōdh* = Goth. *flōdus*, flood; from the root of E. *flow*².] The flowing in of the tide (opposed to *ebb*); also, a great flowing or overflowing of water, esp. over land not usually submerged; an inundation; a deluge; [often *cap.*] with *the*, the universal deluge recorded as having occurred in the days of Noah (see Gen. vii.); also [*l. c.*], a body of flowing water, as a river (now poetic); the water or the sea as opposed to the land (now poetic); also, any great outpouring or stream, as of lava, light, etc.; an overflowing abundance (as, "You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors": Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," i. 1. 42).—**flood**, *v. i. tr.* To overflow in or cover with a flood; inundate; deluge; cover with water, as grassland; fill to overflowing, as a river; *fig.*, to cover as with a flood (as, "The moon is at her full and, riding high, Floods the calm fields with light": Bryant's "Tides"); overwhelm with an abundance of something (as, the new governor is *flooded* with applications for office); also, to pour in a flood. **II. intr.** To flow or pour in or as in a flood; rise in a flood, or overflow (as, "The Nilus would have risen before his time And flooded at our nod": Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," 144); in *pathol.*, to have an excessive menstrual flow; also, to suffer uterine hemorrhage, esp. in connection with parturition.—**flood**'**a**-**ble**, *a.* That may be flooded.—**flood**'**er**, *n.*—**flood**'**agate**, *n.* A gate designed to control the flow of water; hence, anything serving to control indiscriminate flow or passage.—**flood**'=**light**, *n.* Artificial light so directed or diffused as to give a comparatively uniform illumination throughout a room or the like.—**flood**'=**light**, *v. t.* To illuminate with flood-light.—**flood**'=**tide**, *n.* The inflow of the tide; the rising tide.

floor (flōr), *n.* [AS. *flōr* = D. *vloer* = G. *flur* = Icel. *flōr*, floor.] That part of a room or the like (consisting of boards, planks, tiles, stone, concrete, etc.) which forms its lower inclosing surface, and upon which one walks; the part of a legislative chamber, etc., where the members sit, and from which they speak; the right of one member to speak from such a place at a particular time in preference to other members (as, to get or have the *floor*); the main part of an exchange or the like, in distinction from galleries, etc.; also, a story of a building (as, to occupy the second *floor*); also, a level supporting surface in any structure (as, the *floor* of a bridge or of an elevator); a platform or prepared level area for a particular use (as, a threshing-*floor*); also, the flat bottom of any more or less hollow place (as, the *floor* of a cave or of the ocean); a flat extent of surface (as, "For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead, Sunk though he be beneath the watery *floor*": Milton's "Lycidas," 167); in *mining*, an underlying stratum; also, a stratum or layer, as of ore; *navit.*, that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal.—**floor**, *v. t.* To furnish with a floor; also, to bring down to the floor or ground; knock down; hence, to beat or defeat (colloq.); confound or nonplus (colloq.: as, to be *flooded* by a problem); also, to place upon a floor; base.—**floor**'**age** (-āj), *n.* Floor space.—**floor**'=**cloth**, *n.* A piece of cloth or some substitute material for covering a floor (with or without carpet); any material, as crash, drugget, oilcloth, linoleum, etc., used for this purpose; also, a cloth for washing or wiping floors.—**floor**'**er**, *n.* One who lays floors; also, a person or thing, as a blow, that knocks to the floor or ground; hence, something that beats, overwhelms, or confounds (colloq.).—**floor**'**ing**, *n.* A

floor; floors collectively; materials for making floors.—**floor**'**less**, *a.* Having no floor.—**floor**'=**walk**'**er**, *n.* A person employed in a large retail store to walk about as an overseer, to direct customers, etc.

flop (flop), *v.*; *flopped*, *flopping*. [Var. of *flap*.] **I. intr.** To fall or plump down suddenly, esp. with noise; drop or turn with a sudden bump or thud; hence, to change suddenly, as from one side or party to another (often with *over*); yield or break down suddenly; also, to flap, as in the wind. [Colloq.] **II. tr.** To drop, throw, etc., with a sudden bump or thud; also, to flap clumsily and heavily, as wings. [Colloq.]—**flop**, *n.* The act or sound of flopping; a thud. [Colloq.]—**flop**'**er**, *n.*—**flop**'**py**, *a.*; compar. *flopplier*, superl. *floppiest*. Tending to flop. [Colloq.]—**flop**'**pi**-**ly**, *adv.*—**flop**'**pi**-**ness**, *n.*

flo-ra (flō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -*ras* or -*ræ* (-rē). [L. *Flora*, < *flos*, (*flor*-), flower.] [*cap.*] The Roman goddess of flowers; [*l. c.*] the plants of a particular region or period, taken collectively; a work systematically describing such plants.—**flo**'**ral**, *a.* [L. *floralis*.] [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the goddess Flora; [*l. c.*] pertaining to a flora; also, of, pertaining to, or consisting of flowers.—**floral** **circle**, in *bot.*, a ring of like organs, as petals, round the axis of a flower; one of the whorls of a flower.—**floral** **envelop** or **envelops**, in *bot.*, the floral leaves (petals or sepals, or both) of a flower, collectively; a perianth.—**floral** **leaf**, in *bot.*, one of the divisions of a perianth; a petal or sepal; also, less properly, a bract.—**flo**'**ral**-**ly**, *adv.*

flor'**ré**-**al** (flō-rā'-l), *n.* [F. *floréal*, < L. *floreus*, of flowers, < *flos* (*flor*-), flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the eighth month of the year, extending from April 20 to May 19.

Flor'**en**-**time** (flor'en-tēn or -tīn). [L. *Florentinus*, < *Florentia*, Florence.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Florence, in Italy: as, the *Florentine* lily (see *giglio*). **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Florence; [*l. c.*] a twilled silk fabric, used for wearing apparel.

flor'**es**-**cence** (flō-res'ens), *n.* [NL. *florescentia*, < L. *florescens*, ppr. of *florescere*, begin to flower, < *florere*: see *flourish*.] The act, state, or period of flowering; bloom.—**flor**'**es**-**cent**, *a.* [L. *florescens* (-ent-), ppr.] Flowering.

flor'**et** (flō'ret), *n.* [Dim. < L. *flos* (*flor*-), flower.] A small flower, or floweret (as, "acres of houstonia, whose innumerable *flowerets* whiten and ripple before the eye": Emerson's "Essays," Nature); in *bot.*, one of the closely clustered small flowers that make up the flower-head in asteraceous plants, as the daisy.

flor'**i**-**at**-**ed** (flō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [L. *flos* (*flor*-), flower.] Decorated with floral ornamentation: as, *floriated* capitals of columns.—**flor**'**i**-**a**'**tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

flor'**i**-**cul**-**ture** (flō'ri-kul-tūr or flō'ri-), *n.* [L. *flos* (*flor*-), flower, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.—**flor**'**i**-**cul**'**tur**-**al**, *a.*—**flor**'**i**-**cul**'**tur**-**ist**, *n.*

flor'**id** (flō'id), *a.* [L. *floridus*, < *flos* (*flor*-), flower.]

Abounding in or consisting of flowerst; *fig.*, flowery or highly ornate, as language, composition, style, or a speaker or writer; abounding in decorative features or work, as architecture; of a highly embellished or showily elaborate kind, as music; in general, ornate; showy; pretentiously fine; also, bright in color, esp. bright-red, as arterial blood†; high-colored or ruddy, as complexion, cheeks, persons, etc.

Flor'**i**-**da** (flō'ri-dā)

moss. A bromeliaceous epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoi-*



Florida Moss.—a, branch, showing the leaves and stem.

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hér; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

des, of the southern U. S., forming pendulous tufts which drape the branches of trees.

flo-rid-i-ty (flō-rid'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being florid.—**flor-id-ly** (flor'id-li), *adv.* In a florid manner.—**flor'id-ness**, *n.* Floridity.

flo-rif-er-ous (flō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. florifer*, < *flos* (flor-), flower, + *ferre*, bear.] Flower-bearing.

flo-ri-le-gi-um (flō-ri-lē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *-gia* (-ji-ä). [*NL.*, < *L. florilegus*, flower-culling, < *flos* (flor-), flower, + *legere*, gather, choose.] A collection of flowers†; fig., an anthology.

flor-in (flor'in), *n.* [*OF. F. florin*, < *It. fiorino*, a Florentine coin stamped with a lily, < *fiore*, < *L. flos* (flor-), flower.] A former gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252; a former English gold coin of Edward III., worth 6 shillings; an Austrian silver coin, equal to 2 kronen, not coined since 1892; the gulden of the Netherlands; an English silver coin worth 2 shillings, first minted in 1849.



flor-ist (flō'rist or flō'rist), *n.* [*L. flos* (flor-), flower.] One who cultivates flowers, esp. for sale; a dealer in flowers.

-florous. Adjective termination from *L. flos* (flor-), flower, as in *biflorous*, *noctiflorous*, *tubuliflorous*.

flor-u-it (flor'ū-it), [*L.*] 'He (or she) flourished': used in giving the date of the most successful or effective period, or the accepted period, of a person's life and activity.

flor-ry (flō'ri), *a.* See *floury*.

flos-cule (flōs'kul), *n.* [*L. flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, flower.] In bot., a floret.—**flos-cu-lar**, **flos-cu-lous** (flōs'kū-lär, -lus), *a.*

floss (flōs), *n.* [*F. floche*, earlier *flosche*, soft, not twisted (as silk), < *It. floscio*, soft, flaccid, < *L. flurus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow.] Silk or other fiber in untwisted filaments; silk, linen, etc., in untwisted strands for use in embroidery; also, the outer rough or broken silk fibers of cocoons; also, the cottony fiber yielded by the silk-cotton trees; in general, any silky filamentous matter, as the silk of maize.—**floss'=silk**, *n.* Silk in untwisted filaments or strands; also, the floss of cocoons.—**floss'y**, *a.*; compar. *flossier*, superl. *flossiest*. Of or like floss.

flot-age (flōt'āj), *n.* See *floatage*.

flot-ta-tion (flō-tā'shən), *n.* [*For floatation*: cf. *F. flottaison* (see *flotsam*).] The act or state of floating (see *float*, *v.*); esp., the floating or launching of a commercial venture, a loan, etc.

flot-til-la (flō-til'ä), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *flota*, fleet; prob. akin to *E. float*.] A small fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

flot-sam (flōt'sam), *n.* [*AF. floteson*, *flotsam*, = *OF. flotaison*, flooding (*F. flottaison*, flotation), < *floter*, float, flood; prob. akin to *E. float*.] Such part of the wreckage of a ship and its cargo as is found floating on the water. Also fig. Cf. *jetsam*.

frounce¹ (flouns), *v. i.*; *flounced*, *flouncing*. [*Cf. Sw. dial. flunsa*, plunge.] To plunge, as into water, a hole, etc.†; also, to make plunging or heavy, violent movements of the body, as a horse or other animal or a person; throw the body about, as in floundering or struggling; sometimes, to fling one's self about in dancing; also, to go (*away*, *off*, *out*, etc.) with an indignant or angry fling of the body.—**frounce**¹, *n.* A flouncing movement; esp., a sudden fling of the body in indignation or anger.

frounce² (flouns), *n.* [*Var. of frounce*.] A strip of material, wider than a ruffle, gathered and attached at one edge and with the other edge left hanging: used for trimming, esp. on women's skirts.—**frounce**², *v. t.*; *flounced*, *flouncing*. To trim with a frounce or frounces.—**froun-cing** (floun'sing), *n.* Trimming consisting of a frounce; also, material for frounces.

floun-der¹ (floun'dër), *v. i.* [*Origin uncertain*: cf. *founder*³.] To stumble†; slip, plunge, or tumble about, as in mud or snow, with strong efforts to maintain or regain the footing or balance (as, "The foot-passengers had a hard time of it floundering in the arctic drifts": Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," xii.); struggle (*along*, *on*, *through*, etc.) with stumbling or plunging movements; fig., to struggle clumsily or helplessly in embarrassment or confusion; go (*along*, *on*, *through*,

etc.) in action, speech, writing, etc., with clumsy slips and painful efforts to retrieve one's self (as, to *flounder* through a dance or an apology).—**floun'dër**¹, *n.* A floundering movement or action.

floun-der² (floun'dër), *n.* [*ME.*; prob. from *Scand.*] Any flatfish; esp., one of various flatfishes of the genus *Pleuronectes* and allied genera, as *P. platessa* of England, and *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* and *Paralichthys oblongus* of the eastern U. S.



Four-spotted Flounder (*Paralichthys oblongus*).

flour (flour), *n.* [*An earlier spelling of flower*, as meaning the 'finest part' of meal.] The finely ground meal of grain, esp. the finer meal separated by bolting; commonly, the finely ground and bolted meal of wheat; hence, any fine, soft powder (as, *flour* of emery).—**flour**, *v. t.* To sprinkle or dredge with flour, as food or utensils in cookery; powder (a wig); also, to make (grain, etc.) into flour; grind and bolt.—**flour'=bee'tle**, *n.* Any of various beetles that live on flour or farinaceous substances, as *Tenebrio molitor*, whose larva is a common meal-worm.

flour-ish (flur'ish), *v.* [*OF. florir* (floriss-) (*F. fleurir*), < *L. florere*, flower, bloom, flourish, < *flos* (flor-), *E. flower*.] **I. intr.** To flower† or blossom†; also, to grow luxuriantly, or thrive in growth, as a plant; hence, in general, to thrive, do well, or prosper (as, an age when art and learning flourished; the enterprise flourishes; churches and kingdoms flourish; "The stars shall fade away, the sun . . . Grow dim . . . But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth," Addison's "Cato," v. 1); be in its or one's prime; often, of persons, to be in the most successful or effective period, or the best-known or the accepted period, of life and activity, at a date specified (as, Sappho, the Greek poetess, flourished about 600 B.C.: cf. *floruit*); also, to add embellishments or flourishes to writing, letters, etc.; make fanciful strokes with a pen or the like; speak or write in flowery or pretentious language; descant (*on* or *upon*); also, to make strokes or flourishes with a brandished weapon or the like; hence, to make a parade or ostentatious display; in *music*, to play a showy passage; play in a showy manner; also, to sound a trumpet-call or fanfare. **II. tr.** To cause to bloom, thrive, or prosper†; also, to adorn with decorative work or designs, color, etc. (now only as in next sense); embellish (writing, letters, etc.) with sweeping or fanciful curves or lines; embellish (discourse, etc.) with flowery or pretentious language†; also, to brandish or wave (a sword, a stick, the limbs, etc.) about in the air; hence, to parade, flaunt, or display ostentatiously (as, to flourish one's wealth or authority).—**flour'ish**, *n.* The state of flowering or blossoming†; a blossom, or blossoms collectively (*Sc. and north. Eng.*); also, the condition of flourishing or thriving; the bloom of youth or life (as, "A Prince In the mid might and flourish of his May, Gawain, surnamed The Courteous, fair and strong": Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 552); prosperity; also, a decoration or embellishment, now esp. one of sweeping or fanciful curves, etc., about writing, an initial letter, or the like; also, rhetorical embellishment, or an instance of it; a parade of fine language; an expression used merely for effect; also, a brandishing or waving, as of a sword, a stick, or the like; hence, a parade or ostentatious display; in *music*, an elaborate passage or addition merely for display; also, a trumpet-call or fanfare.—**flour'ish-er**, *n.*—**flour'ish-ing**, *p. a.* That flourishes; vigorous in growth; thriving; prosperous.—**flour'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*



Flour-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). (Line shows natural size.)

flour-y (flour'i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling flour; covered or white with flour.

flout (flout), *v.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *flite*, *flyte*.] **I. intr.** To mock, gibe, or scoff (often with *at*); behave with disdain or contumely. **II. tr.** To mock; scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.—**flout**, *n.* A flouting speech or action; a mocking insult; a gibe: as, "Bruise me with scorn, confound me with a *flout*" (Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 2. 397).—**flout'er**, *n.*—**flout'ing-ly**, *adv.*

flow¹ (fł or flou), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flōi*, marshy moor, bay, akin to E. *flow*.] A marshy tract; a bog; a quicksand; also, a basin or arm of the sea (as, *Scapa Flow*, in the Orkney Islands). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

flow² (fłō), *v.* [AS. *flōwan* = D. *vloeien* = Icel. *flōa*; akin to E. *flood*, and perhaps to *fleet*¹ and *float*.] **I. intr.** To move along in a stream, as a liquid; stream; run; circulate, as the blood; become liquid†; also, to come or go as in a stream, as persons or things; proceed continuously and smoothly, like a stream, as thought, speech, or verse; fall or hang loosely at full length, as hair; also, to stream or well forth; gush out; issue or proceed from a source; discharge a stream, as of blood; also, to rise and advance, as the tide (opposed to *ebb*); be in flood or overfull, as a river†; overflow or abound with something (as, "a land *flowing* with milk and honey"; Ex. iii. 8). **II. tr.** To cause or permit to flow; also, to cover with water or other liquid; flood.—**flow**², *n.* The act of flowing; movement in or as in a stream; any continuous movement, as of thought, speech, trade, etc., like that of a stream of water; an outpouring or discharge of something, as in a stream (as, to check a *flow* of blood); the rise of the tide (opposed to *ebb*); an overflowing (as, "regions fatten'd with the *flows* of Nile": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," iv.); also, that which flows; a stream, as of water or other fluid or of anything regarded as flowing (as, to cross a lava-*flow*; "A most silver *flow* Of subtle-paced counsel in distress," Tennyson's "Isabel"); also, the rate of flowing; the volume of fluid that flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—**flow'age** (-āj), *n.* The act of flowing; flow; the state of being flowed or flooded; also, the flowing or overflowing liquid.

flow-er (flou'ér), *n.* [OF. *flor*, *flour* (F. *fleur*), < L. *flos* (*flor*-), flower; akin to E. *blow*.] The blossom or bloom of a plant; in botanical use, that part of a seed-plant comprising the reproductive organs and their envelops (if any), esp. when such envelops are more or less conspicuous in form and color (in scientific use, usually applied to a single complex structure consisting typically of pistil, stamens, corolla, and calyx, but in popular use applied also to a complete inflorescence or cluster of such structures); an analogous reproductive structure in other plants, as the mosses; a plant considered with reference to its blossom or cultivated for its floral beauty; also, an ornament representing a flower; any ornament or adornment; an ornament or figure of speech; also, the best or finest member or part of a number, body, or whole (as, to be the *flower* of the family); the finest or choicest product of anything (as, this work was the *flower* of his genius); the best or finest example of some quality (as, "Lancelot, the *flower* of bravery": Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 113); also, the state of efflorescence or bloom (as, plants in *flower*); the finest or most flourishing state or period, as of life or beauty; the prime; *pl.*, in *chem.*, a substance in the form of a fine powder, esp. as obtained by sublimation (as, *flowers* of sulphur).—**flow'er**, *v.* **I. intr.** To produce flowers, or blossom, as a plant; abound in flowers, as ground; come into full bloom, as a flower; fig., to come out into full development or display (often with *out*); froth, as beer†; also, to flourish† or prosper; sometimes, to flourish, or be alive and active, at a specified time†. **II. tr.** To cause (a plant) to blossom or bloom; also, to cover or deck with flowers; embellish with a design of flowers, as by embroidery (as, "A queenlier thing Than to weave silk and *flower* it with fine gold": Swinburne's "Bothwell," i. 5); in general, to decorate† or adorn.—**flow'er-age** (-āj), *n.* The process or state of flowering; also, flowers collectively; an assemblage of flowers; floral ornament or decoration.

flow-er-de-luce (flou'ér-dē-lūs'), *n.* [Old var. of *fleur-de-lis*, conformed to *flower*.] The iris (flower or plant); also, the heraldic fleur-de-lis. [Archaic.]

flow-er-ed (flou'érd), *a.* Having or bearing flowers (as, pink-*flowered*); also, covered or decked with flowers; embellished with a design of flowers, as fabrics, wall-paper, etc.

flow-er-er (flou'ér-ér), *n.* A plant that flowers.

flow-er-et (flou'ér-et), *n.* A small flower; a floret.

flow-er-head (flou'ér-hed), *n.* In *bot.*, an inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of sessile florets; a capitulum.

flow-er-i-ly (flou'ér-i-li), *adv.* In a flowery manner.—**flow'-er-i-ness**, *n.*

flow-er-ing (flou'ér-ing), *p. a.* Bearing flowers; being in bloom.—**flowering almond**, a shrub, *Amygdalus japonica*, much cultivated for its pink flowers.—**flowering maple**, the abutilon.

flow-er-less (flou'ér-les), *a.* Without flowers; in *bot.*, cryptogamous.

flow-er-pot (flou'ér-pot), *n.* A pot to hold earth for a plant to grow in: commonly made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated for drainage.

flow-er-y (flou'ér-i), *a.* Abounding in, consisting of, or pertaining to flowers (as, *flowery* meadows; *flowery* garlands; *flowery* fragrance); also, embellished with a design of flowers, as a fabric; flowered; also, abounding in or given to flowers of speech, or fine or showy words and expressions, as language or a speaker; highly ornate; florid.

flow-ing (flō'ing), *p. a.* That flows; moving in or as in a stream; proceeding smoothly or with ease, as language, eloquence, the pen, etc.; smoothly and gracefully continuous throughout the length, as lines or curves; falling or hanging loosely at full length, as hair.—**flow'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**flow'ing-ness**, *n.*

flown¹ (flōn). Past participle of *fly*².

flown² (flōn), *p. a.* [Obs. pp. of *flow*².] Swollen, as a river in flood†; filled to excess (archaic: as, "The sons of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine," Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 502).

flu (flō), *n.* Shortened form of *influenza*. [Colloq.]

flub-dub (flub'dub), *n.* [Prob. a made word.] Pretentious nonsense or show; airs. [Colloq.]

fluc-tu-ant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* Fluctuating; varying.

fluc-tu-ate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuare*, < *fluctus*, a wave, < *fluere*, flow.] **I. intr.** To move in waves or like waves, as the sea, a flag, etc.; hence, to change continually, as by turns, from one course, position, condition, amount, etc., to another, as the mind, opinion, policy, prices, temperature, etc.; often, to vary with alternating tendencies, as between opposite courses, positions, etc. (as, to *fluctuate* between hope and fear; the election returns *fluctuated* between the two candidates); waver. **II. tr.** To put into wave-like motion (as, "A breeze began to tremble o'er The large leaves of the sycamore, And *fluctuate* all the still perfume": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," xcv.); also, to cause to waver. [Rare.]—**fluc-tu-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* [L. *fluctuatio* (n-).] The act of fluctuating; wave-like motion; continual change from one course, position, condition, etc., to another; alternating variation, as between opposite courses, etc.; wavering.

flue¹ (flō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Formerly, a chimney; now, the smoke-passage in a chimney; any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like; in certain steam-boilers, any of the pipes or tubes through which hot gases, etc., are conveyed in order to heat surrounding or adjacent water.

flue² (flō), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *fly*²: cf. *fluff*.] Downy matter; fluff.

flue³ (flō), *n.* [Cf. *fluke*¹.] The fluke of an anchor; a barb or fluke of a harpoon; a barb of a feather.—**fluod**, *a.* Having a flue or flues.

flu-ent (flō'ent), *a.* [L. *fluens* (*fluent*-), ppr. of *fluere*, flow.] Flowing, as a stream; capable of flowing, or fluid, as liquids or gases; fig., not fixed or stable in form; also, proceeding smoothly and easily, as speech, a speaker or writer, the pen, etc.; characterized by readiness of expression, as style; also, falling loosely, or flowing, as hair.—**flu'en-cy**, **flu'ent-ness**, *n.*—**flu'ent-ly**, *adv.*

flue-y (flō'i), *a.* Covered with flue; fluffy; downy.

fluff (fluf), *n.* [Appar. var. of *flue*².] Light, downy particles, as of cotton; also, a downy mass; something downy or fluffy.—**fluff**, *v.* **I. tr.** To make into fluff; shake or puff

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

out (feathers, hair, etc.) into a fluffy mass; also, to buff (leather). **II. intr.** To become fluffy; move, float, or settle down like fluff. —**fluff'y**, *a.*; compar. *fluffier*, superl. *fluffiest*. Of, like, or covered with fluff; soft and light as fluff. —**fluff'iness**, *n.*

flu-id (flō'id), *a.* [*L. fluidus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; fig., changing readily; shifting; not fixed, stable, or rigid. Also, of or pertaining to fluids: see phrases following. —**fluid dram**, the eighth part of a fluid ounce: often written *fluidrachm*. —**fluid measure**, apothecaries' measure. See under *apothecary*. —**fluid ounce**, a measure of capacity equal to one sixteenth of a pint in the U. S., and to one twentieth of an imperial pint (28.4 cubic centimeters) in Great Britain: often written *fluidounce*. —**flu'id**, *n.* One of a class of substances (including liquids and gases) whose particles move freely among themselves and thus yield readily to pressure; also, any of various hypothetical subtle substances, as that to which electrical phenomena were formerly attributed. —**flu-id-ic** (flō'id'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid; fluid. —**fluidic body**, in *spiritualism*, a supposed fluid double of the physical body. —**flu-id'i-ty**, *n.* Fluid state or quality. —**flu'id-ly**, *adv.* —**flu'id-ness**, *n.* —**flu'id-ounce** (-ouns), *n.* See *fluid ounce*, under *fluid*, *a.* —**flu'i-drachm** (-i-dram), *n.* See *fluid dram*, under *fluid*, *a.*

fluke¹ (flök), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The flat triangular piece at the end of each arm of an anchor, forming the part which catches in the ground; also, a barb, or the barbed head, of a harpoon, etc.; also, either half of the triangular tail of a whale.

fluke² (flök), *n.* [*AS. flōc*.] Any of various flatfishes, as the common British flounder; also, any of several trematode worms (which in certain stages resemble flounders in shape) parasitic in man and certain animals, esp. sheep; sometimes, any trematode.

fluke³ (flök), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An accidentally successful stroke in billiards; hence, any accidental advantage; a lucky chance; also, a failure; a fiasco. [Colloq.] —**fluke**³, *v.*; *fluked*, *fluking*. **I. tr.** To hit, make, or gain by a fluke. [Colloq.] **II. intr.** To make a fluke in billiards; gain an advantage as by chance; also, to make a failure. [Colloq.] —**fluk-y** (flō'ki), *a.* Of the nature of a fluke; obtained by chance rather than skill; also, uncertain, as a wind. [Colloq.] —**fluk'i-ness**, *n.*

flume (flōm), *n.* [*OF. flum*, < *L. flumen*, stream, river, < *fluere*, flow.] A stream†; also, a deep, narrow defile, esp. one containing a mountain torrent; also, an artificial channel or trough for conducting water, as one in which logs, etc., are transported. —**flume**, *v. t.*; *flumed*, *fluming*. To transport, as lumber, in a flume, also, to divert, as a river, etc., by a flume.

flum-mer-y (flum'er-i), *n.* [*W. llymrw*.] Oatmeal or flour boiled with water until thick (prov. Eng., Sc., and Ir.); any of various dishes made of flour, milk, eggs, sugar, etc.; fig., agreeable humbug; empty compliment; nonsense.

flum-mox, **flum-mux** (flum'oks, -uks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To bewilder; confound; bring to confusion. [Slang.]

flump (flump), *v. i. or t.* [Imit.] To plump down suddenly or heavily; flop. [Colloq.] —**flump**, *n.* The act or sound of flumping. [Colloq.]

flung (flung), *preterit and past participle of fling*.

flunk (flungk), *v.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *funk*².] **I. intr.** To fail, as a student in a recitation or examination; give up; back (out). [Colloq., U. S.] **II. tr.** To fail in (a recitation, etc.); also, to cause to fail. [Colloq., U. S.] —**flunk**, *n.* A flunking; a failure. [Colloq., U. S.]

flun-ky, **flun-key** (flung'ki), *n.*; pl. *-kies*, *-keys* (-kiz). [Orig. Sc.; perhaps akin to *flank*.] A male servant in livery (as, "His flunkies answer at the bell": Burns's "Twa Dogs," 54); a lackey; also, a servile follower; a toady. —**flun'ky-ism**, *n.* Servility; toadying.

flu-o- Form of *fluorine* used in combination.

flu-or (flō'qr), *n.* [So called from its use as a flux, < *L. fluor*, a flowing, < *fluere*, flow.] Fluor-spar; fluorite. See *fluor-spar*.

flu-or-esce (flō-qr-es'), *v. i.*; -*esced*, -*escing*. [From *fluorescence*.] To exhibit fluorescence.

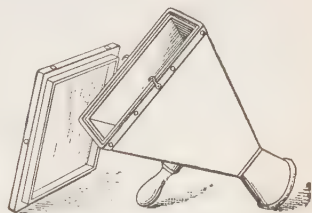
flu-or-es-cence (flō-qr-es'ens), *n.* [From *fluor* (-spar).] The property possessed by certain transparent substances, such as fluor-spar, of emitting light of a certain color, or becoming self-luminous, upon exposure to the ultra-violet and other rays; also, the light or luminosity so produced. —**flu-or-es-cent**, *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to fluorescence. **flu-or-ic** (flō-qr'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from fluor or fluorine.

flu-or-ide, **flu-or-id** (flō'qr-id or -id, -id), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of fluorine with another element or a radical.

flu-or-ine, **flu-or-in** (flō'qr-in), *n.* [From *fluor*.] Chem. sym., F; at. wt., 19.0. A non-metallic element, a pale greenish-yellow corrosive gas, occurring combined, esp. in fluor-spar and other minerals.

flu-or-ite (flō'qr-it), *n.* Fluor-spar.

flu-or-o-scope (flō'qr-ō-skōp or flō-qr'-), *n.* [From *fluor* (-escence) + *-scope*.] A tube or box fitted with a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, used for viewing objects exposed to the Röntgen rays. —**flu"or-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the fluoroscope or to fluoroscopy. —**flu"or-o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**flu-or-os'co-py** (-os'kō-pi), *n.* [See *-scopy*.] The art of using the fluoroscope, or of examining by means of a fluorescent screen the shadows of bodies exposed to the Röntgen rays.



Fluoroscope.

flu-or-spar (flō'qr-spār), *n.* [See *fluor*.] A native fluoride of calcium, CaF₂, sometimes colorless and transparent, but more often in tints of yellow, green, blue, and red, used as a flux and for ornamental purposes.

flu-o-sil-i-cate (flō-ō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [See *fluor*.] In *chem.*, a salt of fluosilicic acid. —**flu"o-si-li'cic** (-si-lis'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to an acid (H₂SiF₆) containing silicon and fluorine, and obtained only as an aqueous solution.

flur-ry (flur'i), *n.*; pl. *flurries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain; perhaps imit.] A sudden gusty blowing of wind; also, a light gusty shower or snowfall; also, a sudden commotion; agitation; perturbation; also, the spasmodic movements of a dying whale. —**flur'ry**, *v. t.*; -*ried*, -*rying*. To put (a person) into a flurry; agitate; perturb: as, "O lud! now, Mr. Fag— you *flurry* one so" (Sheridan's "Rivals," ii. 2).

flush¹ (flush), *v.* [*ME. flusshen*; appar. imit.: cf. *flash*.] **I. intr.** To fly out or start up suddenly, as a bird when disturbed. **II. tr.** To cause (birds, etc.) to start up. —**flush**¹, *n.* The act of flushing; also, a flushed bird, or flock of birds.

flush² (flush), *v.* [*Cf. flush*¹ and *flash*.] **I. intr.** To flow with a rush; flow and spread suddenly; also, to become suffused with color; blush; redden; also, to send out shoots, as a tea-plant. **II. tr.** To flood with water, as for cleansing purposes; wash out (a sewer, etc.); also, to suffuse with color; redden; also, to animate or elate (as, "armies *flushed* with conquest": Addison's "Cato," i. 2). —**flush**², *n.* A rushing or overspreading flow, as of water; also, a suffusion with color; a blush; a rosy glow; glowing freshness or vigor (as, the *flush* of youth); also, a rush of emotion (as, a *flush* of joy); elation (as, in the first *flush* of victory); also, a fresh growth, as of shoots and leaves.

flush³ (flush). [Perhaps < *flush*².] **I. a.** Quite full; full to overflowing; also, full of vigor; lusty; also, well supplied, as with money; affluent; prosperous; sometimes, abundant or plentiful, as money; also, flushed with color; blushing; also, even or level, as with a surface; in one plane (as, a *flush* deck, one which is unbroken by deck-houses, etc., and has an even surface fore and aft or from stem to stern). **II. adv.** So as to be flush or even. —**flush**³, *v. t.* To make flush or even.

flush⁴ (flush), *n.* [*F. (obs.) flus*, for *flux*, flow, flush (cf. 'run of cards'), < *L. fluxus*, *E. flux*.] In *card-playing*, a hand or set of cards all of the same suit.

flus-ter (flus'tēr), *v.* [*Cf. Icel. flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry.] **I. tr.** To excite and confuse with drink (as, "Three lads of Cyprus . . . Have I to-night *fluster'd*

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

with flowing cups": Shakspeare's "Othello," ii. 3. 60); also, to render agitated and confused; flurry. **II. intr.** To become confused; move with agitation or flurry (as, "At Miltoun's approach two blackbirds *flustered* out through the netting and flew away": Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 4).—**flus'ter**, *n.* Confusion; flurry.—**flus'trate** (-trät), *v. t.*; -trätet, -trät-ing. To fluster. [Colloq.]-**flus-tra'tion** (-trä'shön), *n.*

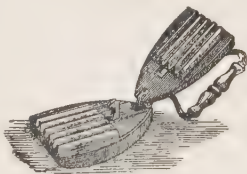
flute (flöt), *n.* [OF. *flaute*, *flehute*, *flaute*, *flahute*; origin unknown.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a tube with a series of finger-holes or keys for producing tone variations, in early forms blown through a mouthpiece at the upper end, but in the form now in common use having a hole in the side near the upper end across the edge of which a current of air is blown; also, a channel or furrow with rounded section, as



Modern Flute.

in a pillar.—**flute**, *v.*; *fluted*, *fluting*. **I. intr.** To play on a flute; also, to produce or utter flute-like sounds (as, "The thrushes are in song there, *fluting* from the nest": Masfield's "West Wind"). **II. tr.** To utter in flute-like tones; also, to form flutes, grooves, or furrows in.—**flut-ed** (flöt'ed), *p. a.* Uttered in flute-like tones; also, having flutes or grooves, as a pillar; furrowed.—**flut'er**, *n.*—**flut'ing**, *n.* The act of one who flutes; a flute-like sound; also, the act of making flutes, or ornamenting with flutes; fluted work; a flute, groove, or furrow.—**flut'ing=i'ron**, *n.* A specially shaped iron for pressing ruffles, etc., into a fluted form.—**flut'-ist**, *n.* A flute-player.

flut-ter (flut'ér), *v.* [AS. *floterian*, a freq. form connected with *fléotan*, float, E. *fleet*.] **I. intr.** To float or toss on waves; also, to toss or wave in air, as a flag; move in quick, irregular motions; beat fast and irregularly, as the heart; be tremulous or agitated (as, "With this my lady swept out of the room, *fluttering* with her own audacity": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," lv.); also, to go with irregular motions or aimless course (as, "One flaunts in rags, one *flutters* in brocade": Pope's "Essay on Man," iv. 196); also, of birds, etc., to flap the wings, or fly with flapping movements. **II. tr.** To cause to flutter; vibrate; agitate; throw into confusion or tremulous excitement (as, to *flutter* one's nerves).—**flut'-ter**, *n.* A fluttering movement or state; agitation; confused excitement.—**flut-ter-er**, *n.*—**flut-ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**flut-ter-y**, *a.* Fluttering; apt to flutter.



Fluting-iron.

flut-y (flöt'ti), *a.* Flute-like, as in tone.

flu-vi-al (flö'vi-al), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, river, < *fluere*, flow.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by a river.

flu-vi-a-tile (flö'vi-a-til), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, river; see *fluvial*.] Pertaining or peculiar to rivers; found in or near rivers.

fluvio-. Form of L. *fluvius*, river, used in combination.—**flu-vi-o-graph** (flö'vi-ö-gräf), *n.* [+ -graph.] An instrument which measures and records automatically the rise and fall of a river.—**flu-vi-ol'o-gy** (-öl'ö-jî), *n.* [+ -logy.] The science of rivers and streams.—**flu'vi-o-ma-rine'** (-ö-mä-rën'), *a.* Noting or pertaining to deposits formed by rivers in estuaries or on the bottom of the sea.—**flu-vi-om'e-ter** (-öm'e-tér), *n.* [+ -meter.] An apparatus for determining the height of water in a river.

flux (fluks), *n.* [OF. F. *flux*, < L. *fluxus*, a flowing, < *fluere*, flow.] A flowing or flow; the flowing in of the tide; a stream (often fig.); specif., an abnormal or morbid discharge of blood or other matter from the body; dysentery ('bloody flux'); also, the rate of flow of a fluid, heat, or the like; also, continuous passage; continuous change (as, "The matter is

in a perpetual *flux*, and never at a stay": Bacon's "Essays," Of Vicissitude of Things); also, fusion; also, a substance, as borax or fluor-spar, used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals.—**magnetic flux**. See under *magnetic*.—**flux**, *v.* **I. tr.** To purget; also, to fuse; treat with a flux. **II. intr.** To flow; also, to change.—**flux-ion** (fluk'shön), *n.* [F. *fluxion*, < L. *fluxio*(n-), < *fluere*.] The act of flowing; a flow or flux; in *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity.—**flux'ion-al**, **flux'ion-a-ry** (-ä-rî), *a.*—**flux'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**flux'me'ter** (-më'tër), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring magnetic flux.

fly¹ (fli), *n.*; pl. *flies* (fliz). [AS. *flēoge* = D. *vlieg* = G. *fliege*, a fly; from the root of E. *fly*.] Orig., any winged insect (as, a butterfly); now, any of the two-winged insects constituting the order *Diptera* ('true flies'), and esp. the family *Muscidae*, as *Musca domestica* (the common 'house-fly'); also, a fish-hook dressed with silk, tinsel, etc., so as to resemble an insect.

fly² (fi), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [AS. *flēogan* = D. *vliegen* = G. *fliegen* = Icel. *flýga*, fly; cf. *flee*.] **I. intr.** To move through the air on wings, as a bird; travel through the air in an aeroplane or the like, or as an aeroplane does; be borne through the air by the wind or any other force or agency; also, to float or flutter in the air, as a flag, the hair, etc.; also, to move or pass swiftly (as, the ship *flies* before the wind); move with a start or rush (as, to *fly* to arms); spring with violence (as, a dog *flies* at an intruder); be forced or driven suddenly (as, "From the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*": Shakspeare's "Lucrece," 177); be thrown (*open*, *up*, etc.; as, "Up *flew* the windows all," Cowper's "John Gilpin," 110); burst (*apart*, *in pieces*, etc.). also, to flee, run away, or take flight (as, "For those that *fly* may fight again, Which he can never do that's slain": Butler's "Hudibras," iii. 3); withdraw hastily; pass quickly away. **II. tr.** To cause to fly (as, "I'll *fly* my hawk with yours": Heywood's "Woman Killed with Kindness," i. 1); pilot (an aeroplane or the like) in flight; carry in an aeroplane or the like, as a passenger; perform by flying (as, "Ere the bat hath *flown* His cloister'd flight": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 2. 40); traverse or cross by flying (as, to *fly* the Atlantic in an aeroplane); also, to cause to float or flutter in the air, as a kite or a flag; also, to chase with a hawk; attack by flying, as a hawk does; also, to flee from; shun.—**fly**², *n.*; pl. *flies* (fliz). The act or an act of flying; a flight; the course of a flying object, as a ball; also, something that flies, as a ball batted high in the air; a light public carriage for passengers (Eng.: as, "She came . . . driving up from the station in a *fly*," Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 3); a regulating device for clockwork, etc., consisting of an arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis; a fly-wheel; the extent of a flag from the staff to the outer end, or the outer end itself; a piece of canvas extending over the ridge-pole of a tent and forming an outer roof; a flap forming the door of a tent; a strip sewed along one edge to a garment, to aid in concealing the buttons; *pl.*, the space and apparatus above the stage in a theater.—**fly**², *a.* [Appar. < *fly*², *v.*] Knowing; sharp; smart. [Slang.]

fly-ag-a-ric (fli'ag'ä-rik), *n.* A very poisonous mushroom, *Amanita muscaria*; sometimes used for making a poison for flies. Cf. *amanita*. Also **fly'am-a-ni'ta** (-am-ä-ni'tä).

fly-a-way (fli'ä-wä"), *a.* Fluttering; streaming; also, flighty; volatile; frivolous.

fly-blow (fli'blö), *n.* The egg or young larva of a flesh-fly, deposited on meat, etc.—**fly-blow**, *v. t.* To taint with or as with flyblows.—**fly'blown**, *a.* Tainted with flyblows; spoiled; corrupt.

fly-boat (fli'böt), *n.* [Cf. D. *vlieboot*.] A kind of fast sailing-vessel formerly in use; a flat-bottomed Dutch coaster; a swift boat for canal transportation.

fly-book (fli'bük), *n.* An angler's book-like case for holding artificial flies.



Fly-book.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, pull; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary, elect. agnōv, into, unite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

fly-catch-er (flī'kach'ēr), *n.* One who or that which catches flies; usually, a bird that captures insects on the wing; esp., a bird of the family *Muscicapidae*, as *Muscicapa grisola* (the 'spotted flycatcher' of Europe) and *Seisura inquieta* (the 'restless flycatcher' of Australia), or a bird of the American family *Tyrannidae*, as the kingbird.

fly'er, *n.* See *flier*.

fly=fish (flī'-fish), *v. i.* To fish with flies, natural or artificial, as bait. —**fly'=fish'ing**, *n.*

fly-ing (flī'ing), *p. a.* That flies; making flight through the air (as, "a fiery flying serpent," Isa. xiv. 29; a flying circus, see *circus*); passing through the air (as, flying sand); floating, fluttering or waving, or hanging or moving freely, in the air (as, flying kites; flying colors, or flags, esp. as ensigns of victory; a flying jib, a triangular sail set outside of the jib); extending through the air (as, a flying buttress: see under *buttress*, *n.*); moving swiftly (as, "Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed"; Pope's "Windsor Forest," 158); made while moving swiftly (as, a flying start, a start, as of a race, made at full speed, as after a preparatory run; a flying jump, one made after a run or while running); hasty (as, to make a flying trip; to pay one a flying visit); designed for swiftness (as, flying artillery); also, fleeing, running away, or taking flight. —**fly-ing=boat'**, *n.* A hydro-aëroplane whose main body consists of a single hull or boat. —**fly-ing=drag'on**, *n.* Any of the small arboreal lizards of the genus *Draco*. See *dragon*. —**Fly-ing Dutch'man**. A legendary spectral Dutch ship supposed to be seen at sea, esp. near the Cape of Good Hope; also, the captain of this ship, supposed to have been condemned to sail the sea, beating against the wind, till the day of judgment.

—**Fly-ing Fish**. In *astron.*, the southern constellation Piscis Volans. —**fly-ing=fish**, *n.* Any of certain fishes with wing-like pectoral fins which help them to glide for some distance through the air after leaping from the water; esp., a fish of the genus *Exocoetus*, as *E. volitans*, common in open seas. —**fly-ing=fox'**, *n.* Any large fruit-eating bat of the family *Pteropodidae*, esp. of the genus *Pteropus*, as *P. edulis*, of old-world tropical regions: so called from the fox-like head. —**fly-ing=frog'**, *n.* An East Indian frog of the genus *Rhacophorus*, with large webbed toes which enable it to glide through the air. —**fly-ing=gur'nard**, *n.* Any of several fishes of the acanthopterygian genus *Cephalacanthus*, esp. *C. volitans*, having wing-like pectoral



Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).



Flying-fox (*Pteropus edulis*).



Flying-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*).

fins which enable them to move for some distance through the air after leaping from the water. —**fly-ing=le'mur**, *n.* An East Indian lemur-like mammal of the family *Galeopithecidae*, having a fold of skin on each side of the body, which acts like a parachute as the animal leaps from tree to tree. —**fly-ing=ma-chine'**, *n.* A contrivance which sustains itself in and propels itself through the air; an aëroplane or the like. —**fly-ing=mouse'**, *n.* A very small Australian flying-phalanger of the genus *Acrobates*. —**fly-ing=pha-lan'ger**, *n.* A phalanger (marsupial quadruped) with a parachute-like fold of skin at each side, which assists it in leaping. —**fly-ing=squir'rel**, *n.* A squirrel-like animal, esp. of the genus *Sciuropterus*, as *S. volans* of the eastern U. S., with folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling it to take long flying leaps; also, a flying-phalanger.



Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volans*).

fly-leaf (flī'lēf), *n.*;

pl. -leaves (-lēvz).

A blank leaf at the beginning or

the end of a book or the like.

fly=pa-per (flī'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper prepared to destroy flies by poisoning them or by catching them on its sticky surface.

flysch (flīsh), *n.* [Swiss.] In *geol.*, a partly Tertiary, partly Cretaceous formation, consisting chiefly of sandstones, soft marls, and sandy shales, found in the Alps, etc.

fly=speck (flī'spek), *n.* A speck or tiny stain from the excrement of a fly; a minute spot. —**fly'=speck**, *v. t.* To mark with fly-specks.

flyte (flīt), *v. and n.* See *flite*.

fly-trap (flī'trap), *n.* A trap for flies; also, any of various plants which entrap insects, as *Apoynum androsæmifolium*, a species of dogbane, or *Dionæa muscipula* (see *Venus's fly-trap*).

fly=weight (flī'wāt), *n.* A boxer or other contestant of very light weight, lighter than a feather-weight and a bantam-weight.

fly=wheel (flī'hwēl), *n.* A heavy wheel which by its momentum tends to equalize the speed of machinery with which it is connected.

foal (fōl), *n.* [AS. *fol* = OHG. *folo* = Icel. *foli* = Goth. *fula*, foal; akin to L. *pullus*, Gr. *πῶλος*, young animal, foal.] The young of the horse, ass, or any allied animal; a colt or filly. —**foal**, *v. t. or i.* To bring forth (a foal).

foam (fōm), *n.* [AS. *fām* = G. *feim*: cf. Skt. *phena*, foam.] An aggregation of minute bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, fermentation, etc.; froth formed in the mouth, as in epilepsy and rabies; the froth of perspiration formed on the skin of a horse or other animal from great exertion; spume. —**foam**, *v. i. intr.* To form or gather foam; emit foam; froth. **II. tr.** To cause to foam; also, to cover with foam; also, to emit in or like foam. —**foam-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**foam'less**, *a.* Free from foam. —**foam'y**, *a.*; compar. *foamier*, superl. *foamiest*. Covered with or full of foam; consisting of foam; resembling foam; of or pertaining to foam.

fob¹ (fob), *v. t.*; *fobbed*, *fobbing*. [Appar. a var. of *fop*, *v.*] To fool; trick; cheat; also, to bring, put, or foist, as into a position, by trickery; pass or palm off, as on a person; put (off), as a person, by pretenses or deceit. —**fob**¹, *n.* A trick; an artifice.

fob² (fob), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small pocket just below the waist-line in trousers or breeches, to hold a watch, etc.; also, a short chain or ribbon with a seal or the like, attached to a watch and worn hanging from the pocket.

fo-cal (fō'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus: as, the focal distance or length of a lens (the distance from its center to its principal focus). —**fo'cal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To focus. —**fo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shən), *n.* —**fo'cal-ly**, *adv.*

fo-cus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. -cuses or -ci (-sī). [L., hearth, fireplace.] A point at which rays of light, heat, or the like,

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

meet after being reflected or refracted; a point from which diverging rays appear to proceed, or a point at which converging rays would meet if they could be prolonged in the same direction ('virtual focus'); the point to which parallel rays are brought upon striking a converging lens or mirror ('principal focus'), or the point from which they appear to diverge upon striking a diverging lens or mirror ('principal virtual focus'); either of two points ('conjugate foci') so situated in relation to a lens or mirror that the rays emitted from a luminous body at either point are refracted or reflected to the other; also, the position of an object, or the adjustment of an optical device, necessary to produce a clear image (as, in *focus*; out of *focus*); clear and sharply defined condition of an image, etc., resulting from such position or adjustment; also, the focal length of a lens; in fig. use, a central point, as of attraction, attention, or activity (as, "Every upstart of fortune . . . presents himself at Bath, as in the very *focus* of observation": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," April 23); in *geom.*, one of the points from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a linear relation.—**fo'cus**, *v.*; -*cused* or -*cussed*, -*cusing* or -*cussing*. **I. tr.** To bring (rays of light, etc.) to a focus; fig., to concentrate (as, to *focus* one's attention on a matter); also, to adjust (a lens, the eye, etc.) to a focus; also, to bring (an image, etc.) into focus. **II. intr.** To become focused.—**fo'cus-er**, *n.*

fod-der (fod'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fōdor* = D. *voeder* = G. *futter* = Icel. *fōdhr*, fodder; akin to E. *food*.] Food for cattle, horses, etc., esp. such food as hay, straw, vegetables, etc.; specif., in the U. S., the stalks and leaves of Indian corn or maize as fed to cattle, etc.—**fod'der**, *v. t.* To feed with or as with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* [AS. *gefā*, < *ge-*, together, mutually, + *fāh*, hostile: cf. *feud*¹.] One who entertains enmity, hatred, or malice against another; an enemy; also, an adversary in combat; sometimes, an adversary or opponent in a game or contest; also, an enemy in war; one belonging to a hostile army or nation; a hostile army or force (as, "Whispering with white lips—"The *foe*! they come! they come!" Byron's "Childe Harold," iii. 25); also, a person who is opposed in feeling, principle, etc., to something (as, to be a *foe* to all measures of reform); a thing that is opposed or inimical (as, intemperance is a *foe* to thrift).

foehn (fēn), *n.* See *föhn*.

foe-man (fō'man), *n.*; pl. -*men*. [AS. *fāhman*, < *fāh*, hostile, + *man*, man.] A foe, as in war.

foe'tal, etc., **foet'id**, etc. See *fetal*, etc., *fetid*, etc.

fog¹ (fog), *n.* [ME. *fogge*; origin unknown.] A second growth of grass, as after mowing; aftergrass; also, long grass left standing in fields during the winter; also, moss. [Prov.]

fog² (fog), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *fog*, spray, shower, drift, Icel. *fok*, spray, drift (of snow, sand, ashes, etc.), *fjūk*, snow-storm, *fjūka*, be driven by the wind, as spray, snow, etc.] A cloud-like mass or layer of minute globules of water in the air near the earth's surface; thick mist; hence, any darkened state of the atmosphere, or the diffused substance which causes it; a dark mass, as of smoke; fig., an influence or a condition that prevents clear mental perception (as, to dispel the *fog* of ignorance; to be in a *fog* of doubt); in *photog.*, a (usually uniform) darkening or opacity of the whole or of parts of a developed plate or a print.—**fog**², *v.*; *fogged*, *fogging*. **I. tr.** To envelop with or as with fog; befog; confuse; in *photog.*, to affect (a plate or print) by fog. **II. intr.** To become enveloped or obscured with or as with fog.—**fog'=bank**, *n.* A stratum of fog as seen from a distance.—**fog'=bell**, *n.* A bell, as on a rocky coast, for warning vessels in foggy weather.—**fog'=bow** (-bō), *n.* A whitish or slightly colored bow or appearance analogous to a rainbow, sometimes seen in fog.—**fog'=dog**, *n.* A bright spot sometimes seen in a fog-bank.—**fog'=fruit**, *n.* A procumbent verbenaceous plant, *Lippia lanceolata*, with small pale-blue flowers; any of certain other plants of this genus.

fog-gage (fog'āj), *n.* [See *fog*¹.] The pasturing of cattle on fog or aftergrass, or the right of such pasturing; also, fog or aftergrass. [Chiefly prov.]

fog-gy (fog'ī), *a.*; compar. *foggier*, superl. *foggiest*. Abounding in, thick with, or resembling fog; misty; dim; obscure;

in *photog.*, affected by fog.—**fog'gi-ly**, *adv.*—**fog'gi-ness**, *n. **fog-horn** (fog'hörn), *n.* A horn for sounding warning signals, as to vessels, in foggy weather.*

fog-less (fog'les), *a.* Free from fog.

fo-gy (fō'gi), *n.*; pl. -*gies* (-giz). [Orig. Sc.: origin uncertain.] A slow or dull fellow; an old-fashioned or excessively conservative person: usually preceded by *old*: as, "My part . . . is always that of the old *Fogy* who sees nothing to admire in the young folks" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," xxii.). [Colloq.]—**fo'gy-ish**, *a.* Inclined to be a foggy; foggy-like.—**fo'gy-ism**, *n.*

foh (fō), *interj.* [Cf. *faugh* and *fie*.] An exclamation of disgust.

föhn (fēn), *n.* [G.] A warm, dry south wind of the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

foi-ble (foi'bl), *n.* [F. *foible*, obs. form of *faible*, E. *feeble*.] A weak point; a weakness or failing of character; also, the weaker part of a sword-blade, being the portion between the middle and the point (opposed to *forte*).

foil¹ (foil), *n.* [OF. *foil* (also fem. *feuille*, F. *feuille*), < L. *folium*, leaf; akin to Gr. *φύλλον*.] A leaf of a plant; also, metal hammered or rolled into a very thin sheet (as, gold-foil; tin-foil); the metallic backing applied to glass to form a mirror; a thin layer of metal placed under a gem to improve its color or brilliancy; the setting of a jewel† (see Shakspeare's "Richard II.," i. 3. 266); fig., anything that serves to set off another thing distinctly or to advantage by contrast (as, "gray duennas, *foils* of younger maids": Holmes's "Old Player"); in *arch.*, an arc or a rounded space between cusps, as in the tracery of a window or in other ornamentation.—**foil**¹, *v. t.* To cover or back with foil; also, to set off by contrast; in *arch.*, to ornament with foils.

foil² (foil), *v. t.* [OF. F. *fouler*,

trample, full (cloth): see *full*².] To tread under foot; trample (the ground, track, etc.) or spoil (the scent) by trampling, as an animal does, so as to baffle the hounds in hunting; also, to give (a person) an incomplete fall in wrestling† (see Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 2. 14); fig., to defeat, discomfit, or balk (an adversary, enemy, etc.); frustrate or baffle (efforts, attempts, etc.); disappoint (hopes, etc.).—**foil**², *n.* The track or trail of hunted game; also, an incomplete or partial fall given in wrestling†; fig., a defeat, discomfiture, or baffling check (archaic).

foil³ (foil), *n.* [Appar. < *foil*².] A blunt sword with a button at the point, for use in fencing; *pl.*, the art or exercise of fencing with such swords.

foil-or (foi'lēr), *n.* One who or that which foils, defeats, balks, or baffles.

foils-man (foilz'man), *n.*; pl. -*men*. One who is expert at fencing with foils.

foin (foin), *v. i.* [ME. *foynen*, appar. < OF. *foine* (F. *fouine*), fish-spear, < L. *fuscina*, trident.] To thrust with a weapon; lunge. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 3. 24. [Obs. or archaic.]-**foin**, *n.* A thrust with a weapon. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," iv. 6. 251. [Obs. or archaic.]

foi-son (foi'zōn), *n.* [OF. F. *foison*, < L. *fusio*(-n), a pouring out, E. *fusion*.] Abundance or plenty of something, esp. abundant harvest (archaic or prov.: as, "Earth's increase, *foison* plenty, Barns and garners never empty," Shakspeare's "Tempest," iv. 1. 110); also, vigor, strength, or ability (chiefly Sc.); also, nourishing power, or nourishment, as in food (chiefly Sc.).

foist (foist), *v. t.* [Prob. < D. *vuisten*, take in the hand, < *vuist*, fist.] To palm, or bring (*in*) when palmed, as a false die in dicing†; hence, to bring or put (*in* or *into*) surreptitiously or fraudulently (as, to *foist* spurious passages into a



Foils, from Amiens Cathedral, France, 13th century. — A, trefoil; B, quatrefoil.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

text); palm off or impose fraudulently or unwarrantably (on or upon: as, to foist inferior goods on a customer; to foist an unworthy governor upon a province).

fold¹ (fôld), *v.* [AS. *fealdan* = OHG. *faldan* = Icel. *falda* = Goth. *falthan*, fold: cf. *-fold*.] **I. tr.** To double or bend (cloth, paper, etc.) over upon itself; bend (*back, down, over*, etc.), as one part upon another; bring into a compact form, or shut, by bending and laying parts together (often with *up*: as, to fold up a map); also, to bend or wind (*about, round*, etc.): as, to fold one's arms about a person's neck; bring together (the arms, hands, legs, etc.) with parts disposed one about or within another; bring (the wings) close to the body, as a bird; also, to inclose, wrap, or envelop in something (as, "Hast thou a knife? . . . Here, Marcus, fold it in the oration": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iv. 3. 116); clasp or embrace, as in the arms; also, to be disposed about, surround, or cover (poetic: as, "Light and shadow ever wander O'er the green that folds thy grave," Tennyson's "Dirge"); shut (*in*: as, "This blind haze, which . . . Hath folded in the passes of the world," Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur," 78); in *cooking*, to mix (*in*), as beaten egg-whites added to a batter or the like, by gently turning one part over another with strokes of a spoon. **II. intr.** To become folded or doubled, with one part upon another; also, to pass or wind about something.—**fold**², *n.* A folded disposition, form, or part of anything (as, a garment hanging in loose folds); a pleat; a flexure; a bend, winding, or sinuosity (as, the folds of the mountains); a coil, as of the body of a serpent; a leaf of a door or gate (as, "The doors, Opening their brazen folds": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 724); also, an act of folding or doubling over; also, a clasp or embrace (see Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," iii. 3. 223); also, an enveloping layer or thickness of something (as, to wrap a mummy in many folds of cloth); a band of material applied to a garment or the like by way of trimming or finish; in *geol.*, a portion of strata which is folded or bent (as an anticline or syncline), or which connects two horizontal or parallel portions of strata of different levels (as a monocline).

fold² (fôld), *n.* [AS. *fald*, *falod*, fold, = MLG. *vall*, inclosure, yard.] An inclosure for domestic animals, esp. sheep; the sheep contained in it, or a flock of sheep; fig., the church, or a particular church.—**fold**², *v. t.* To confine (sheep, etc.) in a fold.

-fold (-fôld). [AS. *-feald* = OHG. G. *-falt* = Icel. *-faldr* = Goth. *-falths*, -fold; akin to E. *fold*¹: see *double*.] A suffix appended to numerals, or other quantitative words or word-elements, to denote formation or division into so many parts or members, and also used with multiplicative force to form words meaning 'so many times as great or as much,' as in *twofold*, *bifold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, *manifold*.

fold-er (fôl'dér), *n.* One who or that which folds; also, a folded printed sheet, as a circular or a time-table.

fol-de-rol (fôl'dê-rol), *n.* [Orig. meaningless syllables used in songs.] Mere nonsense; foolish talk or ideas (as, "She had no fol-de-rol about woman's rights": Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxxiii.); also, a silly trifle; a piece of trumpery; a gimcrack; a gewgaw.

fo-li-a (fô'li-ä), *n.* Plural of *folium*.

fo-li-a-ceous (fô-li-ä'shi-us), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, < *folium*, leaf.] Of the nature of a leaf; leaf-like; bearing leaves or leaf-like parts; pertaining to or consisting of leaves; consisting of leaf-like plates or laminæ.

fo-li-age (fô'li-ä), *n.* [Altered (to conform to L. *folium*) from F. *feuillage*, < *feuille*, < L. *folium*, leaf.] The leaves of a plant, collectively; leaves in general; also, the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, as in architectural ornament.—**fo'li-aged**, *a.* Having foliage; also, decorated with foliage.—**fo'li-age=plant**, *n.* Any plant cul-

tivated for ornament for the sake of its foliage rather than its flowers.

fo-li-ar (fô'li-är), *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a leaf or leaves.

fo-li-ate (fô'li-ät), *v.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [ML. *foliatus*, pp. of *foliare*, put forth leaves, < L. *folium*, leaf.] **I. intr.** To put forth leaves; also, to split into thin leaf-like layers or laminæ. **II. tr.** To furnish with leaves; also, to shape like a leaf or leaves; also, to form into thin sheets; also, to spread over with a thin metallic backing; also, to number consecutively the folios or leaves of (a book, etc.); in *arch.*, to decorate with foils, or with foliage.—**fo'li-ate** (-ät), *a.* [L. *foliatus*, < *folium*.] Having leaves; leaf-like.—**fo'li-ated** (-ä-ted), *p. a.* Furnished with leaves; shaped like a leaf or leaves; consisting of thin leaf-like layers or laminæ; backed with foil, as glass; in *arch.*, ornamented with foils, or with foliage.—**fo-li-a'tion** (-ä'shön), *n.* The act of foliating, or bursting into leaf; the state of being in leaf; the arrangement of leaves within the bud; leaves or foliage; also, formation into thin sheets; also, the application of foil to glass; also, the consecutive numbering of the folios or leaves of a book, etc.; in *geol.*, the splitting up or the arrangement of certain rocks in leaf-like layers; in *arch.*, ornamentation with foils, or tracery so formed; ornamentation with foliage, or an arrangement of foliage.—**fo'li-a-ture** (-ä-tür), *n.* [L. *foliatura*.] A cluster of leaves; foliage; also, foliar ornamentation.

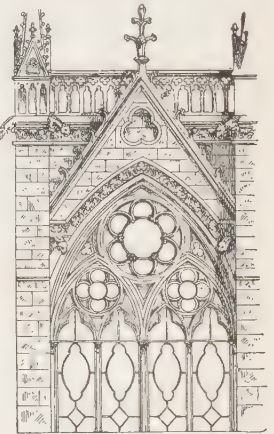
fo-li-o (fô'li-ö). [L., abl. of *folium*, leaf.] **I. n.**; pl. *-lios* (-li-öz). A leaf of paper, parchment, etc., as of a manuscript or book, esp. one of a collection of such leaves numbered consecutively on the front side only; also, the number of a page, as of a book, inserted at the top or the bottom; also, a sheet of paper folded once; a volume consisting of sheets folded once (that is, with 2 leaves or 4 pages to each sheet); a volume having pages of the largest size; the form of a folio sheet or volume, or the size of such a volume (as, "The more usual form of books printed in the fifteenth century is in folio," Hallam's "Literature of Europe," i. 3. § 148: abbreviated *fol.*); also, a wrapper or case for loose papers, etc.; in *bookkeeping*, a page of an account-book, or a left-hand page and a right-hand page facing each other and having the same serial number; in *law*, a certain number of words (in the U. S. generally 100) taken as a unit for computing the length of a document. **II. a.** Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; consisting of sheets folded once (that is, with 2 leaves or 4 pages to each sheet); having pages of the largest size.—**fo'lio**, *v. t.*; *-li-od*, *-li-ong*. To number the folios or leaves, or the pages, of (a book, etc.) consecutively; mark with the proper folio or page number; in *law*, to mark each folio in (a pleading, etc.) with the proper number.

fo-li-ole (fô'li-öl), *n.* [NL. *foliolum*, dim. of L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, a division of a compound leaf; a leaflet; in *zool.*, a small leaf-like part or organ.—**fo'li-o-late** (-ö-lät), *a.*

fo-li-ose (fô'li-ös), *a.* [L. *foliosus*, < *folium*, leaf.] Abounding in leaves; leafy.

fo-li-um (fô'li-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ä). [L., leaf: see *foil*.] A leaf or sheet, as of paper (as, "protocols and memoranda in ten thousand folia": Motley's "Dutch Republic," vi. 3); also, a thin leaf-like stratum or layer; a lamella.

folk (fôk), *n.*; pl. *folks*. [AS. *folc* = D. and G. *volk* = Icel. *fôlk* = Sw. and Dan. *folk*, folk, people.] A people or tribe (archaic); an aggregation of people in relation to a superior, as God or a king (archaic); the common people (archaic); people in general, or people of a specified class or group (archaic in *sing.*; now usually, and chiefly colloq., in *pl.*



Foliations in Tracery.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris; 13th century.



Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris; end of 13th century.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *ˈ*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

in same sense as *sing.*; *pl.* (colloq.), the persons of one's own family; one's relatives.—**folk'=dance**, *n.* A dance which originated among, and has been transmitted through, the common people; a piece of music for such a dance.—**folk'land** (-land), *n.* [AS. *folceland*.] In *old Eng. law*, land held by folkright or customary law, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed.—**folk'-lore** (-lör), *n.* The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs, legends, customs, etc., of a people, or the study of these.—**folk'lor-ist** (-lör-ist), *n.* One versed or engaged in the study of folklore.—**folk'-lor-is'tic**, *a.*—**folk'moot, folk'mote** (-möt, -möt), *n.* [AS. *folcmöt*, 'folk meeting'.] Formerly, in England, a general assembly of the people of a shire, town, etc.—**folk'=mu'sic**, *n.* Music, usually of simple character, originating and handed down among the common people.—**folk'right**, *n.* [AS. *folcryht*.] In *old Eng. hist.*, the right of the people under the customary law; customary or common law.—**folk'=song**, *n.* A song, usually of simple or artless character, originating and handed down among the common people; also, a song in imitation of this type.—**folk'=speech**, *n.* Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.—**folk'=sto'ry**, *n.* A folk-tale.—**folk'=tale**, *n.* A tale or legend originating and handed down among the common people.

fol-li-cle (fol'i-kl), *n.* [L. *folliculus*, dim. of *foliis*, bellows, bag.] In *anat.*, etc., a small cavity, sac, or gland; in *bot.*,

a dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as the fruit of larkspur.—**fol-lic-u-lar** (fo-lik'ü-lär), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a follicle or follicles; provided with follicles; in *pathol.*, affecting, or originating in, a follicle or follicles.—**fol-lic'u-late, fol-lic'u-lat-ed** (-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* Provided with or consisting of a follicle or follicles.—**fol-lic-u-lo'sis** (-lō'sis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal or diseased condition of follicles, as of the inner surface of an eyelid.



Follicle.—Fruit of larkspur.

fol-low (fol'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *folgian*, also *fylgan*, = D. *volgen* = G. *folgen* = Icel. *fylgja*, follow; perhaps akin to E. *full*.] To go or come after; move behind in the same direction; also, to move forward along (a path, etc.); also, to come after in natural sequence, order of time, etc.; succeed; come after as a result or consequence; result from; also, to go after or along with (a person, etc.) as a companion; attend upon; accompany; also, to go in pursuit of; pursue; hence, to endeavor to obtain or to attain to (as, "Follow peace with all men": Heb. xii. 14); also, to accept as a guide or leader, accept the authority or example of, or adhere to, as a person; conform to, comply with, or act in accordance with (as, to follow the fashion; to follow a person's advice); also, to engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit (as, to follow a profession; to follow the sea, or the stage); also, to watch the movements, progress, or course of; also, to keep up with and comprehend (an argument, etc.).—**to follow suit**, in *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played; fig., to follow the example of another.—**to follow up**, to pursue closely; pursue to a conclusion; prosecute with energy, as something already begun; increase the effect of by further action.—**fol'low**, *v. i.* To go or come after a person or thing in motion; hence, to attend; also, to come after something else in natural sequence, order of time, etc.; ensue; also, to result as an effect; occur as a consequence; also, to go in pursuit; hence, to strive for attainment.—**fol'low**, *n.* The act of following; in *billiards*, a stroke which causes the player's ball to roll on after the ball struck by it.—**fol'low-a-ble**, *a.* That may be followed.—**fol'-low-er**, *n.* One who or that which follows; an attendant, retainer, or servant; an adherent; an imitator; a male admirer and frequent visitor of a young woman, esp. a maid-servant (colloq.); in *mach.*, a part of a machine that receives motion from, or follows the motion of, another part.—**fol'low-ing**, *n.* A body of followers, attendants, adherents, etc.—**fol'low-ing**, *p. a.* That follows; esp., that comes after or next in order or time (as, "Living carcasses design'd For death,

the following day, in bloody fight": Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 278); succeeding; also, that is now to follow; now to be mentioned, described, related, or the like.—**fol'-low-up'**, *n.* The act of following up; also, a letter or circular sent to a person to enhance the effect of a previous one, as in advertising.

fol-ly (fol'i), *n.*; *pl.* *follies* (-iz). [OF. *F. folie*, < *fol*: see *fool*.] The state or quality of being foolish; want of understanding or sense (as, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise": Gray's "On a Distant Prospect of Eton College"); also, unwise or light-minded conduct; also, a foolish action, practice, idea, etc.; an absurdity; also, a costly but foolish undertaking; a more or less pretentious building left unfinished for want of means, or, when finished, too expensive to be properly maintained, or inconveniently situated or otherwise inadequate for practical use; also, wickedness† (see Josh. vii. 15); wantonness† (see Shakspeare's "Othello," v. 2. 132).

fo-ment (fō-ment'), *v. t.* [F. *foment*, < LL. *fomentare*, < L. *fomentum*, a warm application, < *fovere*, keep warm.] To apply warm water or medicated liquid, cloths dipped in such liquid, or the like to (the surface of the body); also, to cherish with heat† (as, "All things . . . these soft fires . . . with kindly heat . . . foment and warm": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 669); also, to promote the growth or development of; foster; esp., to foster or instigate (discord, rebellion, etc.).—**fo-men-ta-tion** (fō-men-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *fomentatio* (-n-).] The act of fomenting; the application of warm liquid, etc., to the surface of the body; the liquid, etc., so applied; also, encouragement; instigation.—**fo-ment'er**, *n.* One who or that which foment; a device for applying heat to some part of the body.

fond (fond), *a.* [ME. *founned*, pp. of *fonnen*, be foolish; origin uncertain: cf. *fun*.] Foolish or silly (archaic or prov.); esp., foolishly credulous or confident; also, foolishly tender or loving; doting; hence, loving or affectionate (without implication of foolishness); also, cherished or prized highly or too highly; doted on; also, having affection or liking for a person or thing (as, to be fond of children; to be fond of sports); also, desirous (of something, or of doing something); pleased or glad (to do something: now chiefly Sc.).—**fond†**, *v. i. intr.* To be fond; dote: as, "My master loves her dearly; And I . . . fond as much on him" (Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," ii. 2. 35). **II. tr.** To show fondness for; fondle: as, "The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast" (Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," i. 962).

fon-da (fon'dä), *n.* [Sp.; from Ar.] In Spain or Spanish-speaking countries, an inn or hotel.

fon-dant (fon'dant, F. fōn-dän), *n.* [F., prop. ppr. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*.] Thick, creamy sugar paste, the basis of many candies.

fon-dle (fon'dl), *v.*; -dled, -dling. [Freq. of *fond*, *v.* **I. tr.** To treat with fond indulgence; also, to handle or touch fondly; caress. **II. intr.** To show fondness, as by manner, words, or caresses: as, "Fondling together, as I'm alive! . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?" (Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," iv.).—**fon'dler**, *n.*

fond-ling (fond'ling), *n.* [From *fond*, *a.*] A fool or simpleton (now prov. Eng.); also, a person or thing fondly treated; a pet.

fond-ly (fond'li), *adv.* In a fond manner; foolishly (now prov.); with complacent credulity; lovingly or affectionately.—**fond'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being fond; foolishness (now prov.); complacent credulity; doting affection; affectionateness or tenderness; instinctive liking.

fon-du (fōn-dü), *a.* [F., pp. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*.] Blended; characterized by blending of colors, one into another, through delicate gradations.

fon-due (fōn-dü), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *fondue*, pp.: see *fondue*.] A dish composed of grated cheese melted with butter, eggs, etc.

font¹ (font), *n.* [F. *fonte*, < *fondre*, melt, cast: see *found*.] The act or process of founding or casting; in *printing*, a complete assortment of type of one style and size, as required for ordinary printed work.

font² (font), *n.* [AS. *font*, < ML. *fons* (font-), baptismal font, L. spring, fountain, E. *fount*.] A receptacle, usually of stone, as in a baptistery or a church, for the water used

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, äsk, färre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

in baptism; also, a receptacle for holy water; a stoup; a bénitier; also, the reservoir for oil in a lamp; also, a fount or fountain (archaic).—**fon-tal** (fon'-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a font, as of baptism; also, pertaining to or issuing as from a fount or spring; fig., pertaining to or being the source of something.

fon-ta-nelle, fon-ta-nel (fon-ta-nel'), *n.* [*F. fontanelle, < fontaine, E. fountain.*] In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus†; in *anat.*, one of the spaces, covered with a membranous structure, between certain bones of the fetal or young skull.

fon-ti-nal (fon'ti-nal), *a.* [*L. fontinalis, < fons (font-), E. font2.*] Growing in or about springs, as certain plants.

food (föd), *n.* [*AS. fōda, food; akin to OHG. fuotan, Icel. fæðna, Goth. fōðjan, feed, and to Gr. παρέσθαι, eat: cf. feed, fodder, and foster.*] What is eaten, or taken into the body, for nourishment (as, food for man and beast); more broadly, whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies (as, the food of plants); aliment; nutriment; often, more or less solid nutriment, as opposed to *drink*; also, a particular kind or article of nutriment (as, animal food, meat, etc.; breakfast foods, as various cereal preparations); fig., that on which anything subsists (as, intellectual food); something that sustains, or keeps in existence (as, food for hope); anything serving as material for consumption or use (as, "Prince. I did never see such pitiful rascals. *Fal.* Tut, tut . . . food for powder, food for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 2. 71); matter (for thought, etc.); also, the process of feeding or eating† (see Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 83).—**food'less, a.** Without food.—**food'stuff, n.** A substance or material suitable for food.

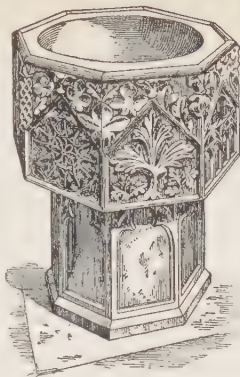
fool (föi), *n.* [*OF. fol (F. fol, fou), n. and a., < L. follis, bellows, bag or ball inflated with air: cf. windbag.*] One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; a simpleton; also, a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, wearing a cap often hung with bells, and carrying a bauble or mock scepter in his hand, formerly kept by a person of rank for the purpose of making sport; also, one who is made to appear deficient in sense or ridiculously simple-minded (as, to make a fool of a person); the victim of some trick, imposition, or the like (as, an April fool: see under *April*); a butt or dupe (as, to be fortune's fool); also, a weak-minded or idiotic person.—**fool's cap, a** kind of cap or hood, usually hung with bells, formerly worn by professional fools or jesters; also, a conical paper cap sometimes worn by dunces at school as a punishment. See also *foolscap*.—**fool's errand, an** absurd or useless errand or undertaking.—**fool's gold, iron** pyrites, which is sometimes mistaken for gold.—**fool's paradise, a** state of illusory happiness; enjoyment based on false beliefs or hopes.—**fool's parsley, a** fetid, poisonous apiaceous plant, *Aethusa cynapium*, resembling common parsley.—**fool', a.** Foolish; silly. [*Now colloq.*]—**fool', v.** **I. intr.** To play the fool; play, trifle, dally, or toy; jest, or make believe; potter; idle. **II. tr.** To make a fool of; impose on; dupe; deceive; also, to make foolish†, or infatuate†; also, with *away*, to spend foolishly, as time or money.

fool² (föi), *n.* [*Prob. another use of fool¹.*] A dish made of fruit scalded or stewed, crushed, and mixed with cream, etc.: as, gooseberry fool.

fool-er-y (fö'ler-i), *n.; pl. -ies (-iz).* Foolish action or conduct (as, "We've had about enough of this foolery": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xxvi.); fooling; a piece of fooling; a foolish action, performance, or thing.

fool-har-dy (föi'här'di), *a.* [*OF. fol hardi: see fool¹ and hardy¹.*] Bold without judgment; foolishly rash or venturesome.—**fool'har'di-ly, adv.**—**fool'har'di-ness, n.**

fool-ing (fö'ling), *n.* The act of one who fools; trifling; jesting; foolery.



Baptismal Font.—Cathedral of Langres, France.

fool-ish (fö'lish), *a.* Like or befitting a fool; unwise or silly; also, ridiculous (as, to cut a foolish figure); also, trifling, insignificant, or paltry (obs. or archaic: as, "a trifling foolish banquet," Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 5. 124).—**fool'ish-ly, adv.**—**fool'ish-ness, n.**

fool-proof (föi'prüf), *a.* Proof against fools; involving no risk, even from the handling or meddling of foolish or ignorant persons.

fools-cap (föi'z'kap), *n.* Paper for writing (usually folded) or for printing, in sheets varying in size from 12 by 15 to 13½ by 17 inches: named from an old watermark consisting of a fool's cap. See also *fool's cap*, under *fool¹, n.*

foot (füt), *n.; pl. feet* (fēt). [*AS. fōt = D. voet = G. fuss = Icel. fōtr = Goth. fōtus, foot; akin to L. pes (ped-), Gr. πούς (pod-), and Skt. pad, foot.*] In vertebrates, the terminal part of the leg, below the ankle-joint, on which the body stands and moves; in invertebrates, any part similar in position or function; often, such a part considered as the organ of locomotion; hence, walking or running motion; step; pace; also, foot-soldiers or infantry (as, "Single or in array of battle ranged Both horse and foot": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 645); also, the end of a bed, grave, etc., toward which the feet are placed; the part of a stocking, etc., covering the foot; also, some thing or part resembling an animal's foot, as in function; also, the lowest part, or bottom, as of a hill, ladder, column, page, etc.; the lower edge of a sail; the part of anything opposite to the top or head; the last, as of a series; that which is written at the bottom, as the total of an account; also (often in pl. *foots*), sediment or dregs; also, foothold†; status† or footing†; also, a unit of length derived from the length of the human foot, in English-speaking countries equivalent to 12 inches, or 30.48 centimeters; in *pros.*, a group of syllables constituting a metrical unit of a verse.—**on foot, on one's own feet** (as, to come on foot); also, in motion; astir; also, in active existence or operation.—**foot, v.** **I. intr.** To move the feet as in walking, or go on foot (often with indefinite *it*); also, to move the feet to measure or music, or dance (often with indefinite *it*); also, to total (*up*), as an account. **II. tr.** To set foot on; walk or dance on; traverse on foot; also, to settle or establish (as, "What confederacy have you with the traitors Late footed in this kingdom?" Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 7. 45); also, to kick†; seize with the talons, as a hawk does; also, to make or attach a foot to (as, to foot a stocking); also, to add (*up*), as a column of figures, and set the sum at the foot; hence, to pay or settle, as a bill (colloq.).

foot-age (füt'āj), *n.* Length or extent in feet (as, the footage of a moving-picture film); in *mining*, payment by the running foot of work done, or the amount so paid.

foot-and-mouth (füt'and-mouth') **dis-ease', A** contagious disease of cattle and other animals, communicable to man, characterized by a vesicular eruption about the hoofs and in the mouth.

foot-ball (füt'bäl), *n.* A large, oval or round, inflated ball designed for propulsion with the foot; also, an outdoor game played with such a ball by two sets of players, each of which endeavors to kick or convey it to or through a goal defended by the opposing side. See *Rugby football* and *soccer*.—**foot'ball'er, foot'ball'ist, n.**

foot-board (füt'börd), *n.* A board or small platform on which to support the foot or feet; also, a treadle; also, an upright piece across the foot of a bedstead.

foot-boy (füt'boi), *n.* A boy in livery employed as a servant; a page; a lackey.

foot-bridge (füt'brij), *n.* A bridge intended for pedestrians only.

foot-can-dle (füt'kan'dl), *n.* A unit of illumination equivalent to that produced by a standard candle at the distance of one foot.

foot-cloth (füt'klöth), *n.* A richly ornamented caparison for a horse, hanging down to the ground†; also, a carpet or rug.

foot-drop (füt'drop), *n.* In *pathol.*, dropping of the anterior portion of the foot when the limb is raised from the ground, due to paralysis of the flexor muscles.

foot-ed (füt'ed), *a.* Provided with a foot or feet: as, a four-footed animal.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *ˊ*, primary accent; *ˋ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

foot-er (füt'ēr), *n.* One who goes on foot; a walker; also, with a numeral prefixed, a person or thing of the height or length in feet indicated by that number (as, a six-footer).

foot-fall (füt'fāl), *n.* A footstep.

foot-gear (füt'gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet, as shoes, boots, etc.

foot-guard (füt'gärd), *n.* A boot or pad worn by a horse to prevent wounding the feet by interfering or overreaching; also, one of a body of infantry soldiers forming a guard; *pl.*, any of certain British infantry regiments.

foot-hill (füt'hil), *n.* A minor elevation at the base of a mountain or mountain-range.

foot-hold (füt'höld), *n.* A hold or support for the feet; a place where one may stand or tread securely; firm footing; secure position.

foot-ing (füt'ing), *n.* The act of one that foots, or moves on foot, as in walking or dancing; also, a firm placing or stable position of the feet; hence, place or support for the feet; surface to stand on; *fig.*, secure position; established place; foothold; also, the basis or foundation on which anything is established; position or status assigned to a person, etc., in estimation or treatment; relation with reference to intercourse (as, to be on a friendly footing with a person); also, entrance into a new position or relationship; a fee demanded from a person upon his entrance into a trade, society, etc. (as, "Fork out the tin and pay your footing": Kingsley's "Alton Locke," ii.); also, the act of putting a foot to anything, as a stocking; that which is added as a foot; also, the act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column as footed up; in *arch.*, a projecting course or courses at the base of a wall, etc.

foot-jaw (füt'já), *n.* One of those limbs of crustaceans and other arthropods which are modified into accessory mouth-parts.

foot-less (füt'les), *a.* Without a foot or feet; hence, unsupported or unsubstantial; also, awkward, helpless, or inefficient (*colloq.*).

foot-lights (füt'lits), *n. pl.* In *theaters*, etc., a row of lights at the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers.

foot-ling (füt'ling), *adv.* and *a.* [See *-ling*².] In *obstetrics*, with the feet foremost.

foot-loose (füt'lös), *a.* Free to go or travel about at will; not confined to any one place, etc., by ties, responsibilities, or other circumstances.

foot-man (füt'män), *n.*; *pl.* -men. A pedestrian (*archaic* or *prov.*); also, a foot-soldier; also, a runner in attendance upon a rider of rank; a servant who ran before his master's carriage; also, a male servant in livery who attends the carriage, waits at table, etc.; also, a metal stand to hold anything before a fire; also, any moth of the family *Lithosiidæ* (also called *footman-moth*).

foot-mark (füt'märk), *n.* A mark made by the foot; a footprint.

foot-note (füt'nöt), *n.* A note or comment at the foot of a page, referring to something in the text.

foot-pace (füt'päs), *n.* A walking pace (as, to go at a foot-pace); also, something on which to tread, or place the feet; a raised portion of a floor; a landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps.

foot-pad (füt'pad), *n.* A highwayman who robs on foot.

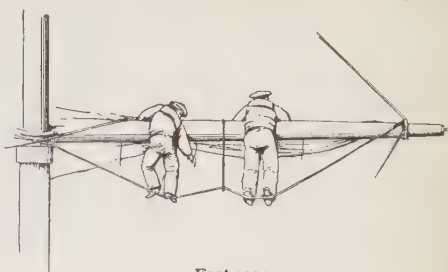
foot-path (füt'pāth), *n.* A path for pedestrians only.

foot-pound (füt'pound), *n.* In *mech.*, a unit of energy or work equivalent to the energy required to raise the weight of one pound avoirdupois to the height of one foot.—**foot-pound**^{al}, *n.* A unit of energy equivalent to that of an avoirdupois pound moving with the velocity of one foot per second.

foot-pow-er (füt'pou'ēr), *n.* Power applied by the motion and pressure of the foot, as for running a machine.

foot-print (füt'print), *n.* An impression left by the foot.

foot-rope (füt'röp), *n.* *Naut.*, the portion of the bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed; also, a rope ex-



Foot-rope.

foot-second (füt'sek'ond), *n.* In *mech.*, a unit of velocity equal to one linear foot per second, used in stating the velocity of a projectile; also, a unit for measuring the flow of liquids, equal to a flow of one cubic foot per second.

foot-sol-dier (füt'söl'jēr), *n.* A soldier who serves and fights on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (füt'sör), *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

foot-stalk (füt'stāk), *n.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, a petiole; a pedicel; a peduncle.

foot-step (füt'step), *n.* A step or tread of the foot, or the sound produced by it; a footfall; also, the distance traversed by the foot in stepping; a pace; also, the mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; also, a step by means of which to ascend or descend (as, "the footsteps of a throne": Wordsworth's "Miscellaneous Sonnets," i. 28).

foot-stone (füt'stön), *n.* A stone placed at the foot of a grave.

foot-stool (füt'stöl), *n.* A low stool upon which to rest the foot or feet.

foot-ton (füt'ton), *n.* In *mech.*, a unit of work equivalent to the energy expended in raising a ton of 2,240 pounds one foot.

foot-warm-er (füt'wär'mër), *n.* Any of various contrivances for keeping the feet warm.

foot-way (füt'wä), *n.* A way or path for pedestrians only: as, "Mr. Ferris took his way through the devious footways" (Howells's "Foregone Conclusion," ii.).

foot-wear (füt'wär), *n.* Articles for wearing on the feet, esp. shoes, slippers, gaiters, etc.

foot-worn (füt'wörn), *a.* Worn by the feet (as, a foot-worn pavement); also, foot-sore.

foot-y (füt'i). [Cf. *F. foutu.*] **I. a.** Poor; mean; worthless; paltry; insignificant; silly or ridiculous. [Prov. or colloq.] **II. n.**; *pl.* *foodies* (-iz). A worthless person or thing. [Prov., U. S.]

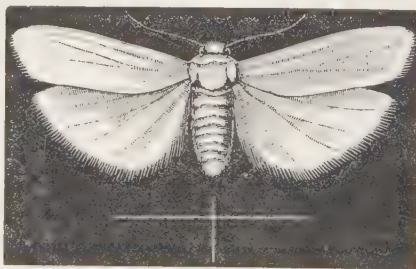
foo-zle (fö'zl), *v. t.* or *i.*; -zled, -zling. [Origin uncertain.] To bungle; play clumsily (as, to foozle a stroke in golf).

-foo'zle, n. An act of fooling; a badly played stroke in golf; also, an old-fashioned person; a fogey.

fop (fop), *n.* [ME. *foppe*, fool: see *fop*, *v.*] A fool; a foolish, pretentious person; now, an empty-headed dandy.

—**fop**[†], *v. t.*; *fopped*, *fopping*. [Appar. < *fop*, *n.* (recorded earlier): cf. *job*¹, *v.*, also *G. foppen*, befool, hoax, mock, deride.] To fool; cheat. See Shakspeare's "Othello," iv. 2. 197.—**fop'ling, n.** A petty fop.—**fop'per-y, n.**; *pl.* -ies (-iz). Foolishness; a foolish action or thing; now, the manners, practices, dress, etc., of a fop; something characteristic of a fop.—**fop'pish, a.** Foolish (as, "Wise men are grown foppish": Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 4. 182); now, resembling or befitting a fop.—**fop'pish-ly, adv.**—**fop'pish-ness, n.**

for (fôr). [AS. *for*, also *fore*, before, for: see *fore*, *prep.*] **I. prep.** Before; in the interest of (as, to act for a client); in place of, or instead of (as, a substitute for butter); in consideration of, or in requital of (as, three for a dollar; to be thanked for one's efforts); as an offset to (as, blow for blow); in favor of, or on the side of (as, to stand for honest government); in honor of (as, to give a dinner for a person); with the object or purpose of (as, to go for a



Footman-moth (*Lithosia cephalica*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, êlect, agöny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ardënt, actör, näture; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

walk, or, now archaic or vulgar, to go *for* to walk); in order to become (as, to go *for* a soldier); conducive to (as, *for* the advantage of everybody); in order to obtain (as, a suit *for* damages); in order to save (as, to flee *for* one's life); with inclination or tendency toward (as, to long *for* a thing; an eye *for* beauty); with the purpose of reaching (as, to start *for* London); intended to belong to, suit the purposes or needs of, or be used in connection with (as, this is *for* you; a book *for* children; a box *for* gloves); in assignment or attribution to (as, an engagement *for* this evening; it is *for* you to decide); appropriate or adapted to (as, a subject *for* speculation; he is no match *for* his opponent); to allow of, or to require (as, too many *for* separate mention; important enough *for* separate treatment); such as results in (as, his reason *for* going); with regard or respect to (as, so much *for* that; pressed *for* time; weather too warm *for* April); as affecting the interests or circumstances of (as, bad *for* one's health); in the character of, or as being (as, to know a thing *for* a fact); by reason of, or because of (as, to shout *for* joy; famed *for* its beauty); in spite of (as, *for* all that); during the continuance of (as, *for* a long time); to the extent or amount of (as, to walk *for* a mile). Sometimes used to govern a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive, in a construction equivalent to a clause with *that* and the auxiliary *should*, etc. (as, it is time *for* him to go, or that he should go). **II. conj.** Because (archaic); also, seeing that; since; also, in order that.

for-. [AS. *for-* = D. and G. *ver-* = Icel. *for-* = Goth. *fra-*; akin to E. *for*, *fore*, and *from*.] A prefix meaning 'away,' 'off,' 'to the uttermost,' 'extremely,' 'to detriment or destruction,' or imparting a negative or privative force, occurring in words of Anglo-Saxon or Middle English origin, many of which are now obsolete or archaic.

for-age (fôr'āj), *n.* [OF. *forrage* (F. *fouillage*), < *forre*, *fuere*, fodder; from Teut., and akin to E. *fodder*.] Food for horses and cattle; fodder; provender; also, the seeking or obtaining of such food; hence, the act of searching for provisions of any kind; sometimes, a raid. —**for'age**, *v.*; -aged, -aging. [OF. *forragier* (F. *fouirager*).] **I. intr.** To wander in search of supplies; hence, to make a raid; also, to hunt or search about. **II. tr.** To collect forage from; strip of supplies; plunder; also, to obtain by foraging (as, "*foraged* corn" = Whittier's "Yorktown"); also, to supply with forage. —**for'age-cap**, *n.* A small, low undress cap worn by soldiers. —**for'ag-er** (-ā-jēr), *n.*

for-a-men (fō-rā'men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fō-ram'i-nā). [L., hole, < *forare*, pierce; akin to E. *bore*.] An opening, orifice, or short passage, as in a bone or in the integument of the ovule of a plant. —**fo-ram-i-nate**, **fo-ram-i-nat-ed** (fō-ram'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [LL. *foraminatus*, < L. *foramen*.] Furnished with foramina; perforated.

fo-ram-min-i-fer (fō-rā-min'i-fēr), *n.* [NL. *Foraminifera*, pl., < L. *foramen*, hole, + *ferre*, bear.] Any of the *Foraminifera*, an extensive order of rhizopods commonly having a calcareous shell which in many species is perforated by small holes or pores (foramina). —**fo-ram-i-nif-er-al** (fō-ram-i-nif'ē-rāl), **fo-ram-i-nif-er-ous**, *a.*

fo-rane (fō-rān'), *a.* [ML. *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, outside: cf. *foreign*.] Pertaining to places or things remote: as, vicar *forane* (in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by a bishop to exercise limited jurisdiction in a particular district of his diocese).

for-as-much (fôr-az-much'), *adv.* Followed by *as*: In view of the fact that; seeing that; since.

for-ay (fôr'ā), *v.* [ME. *forray*: cf. OF. *forrer*, forage, ravage, *forreor*, *forrier*, forager, < *forre*, fodder (see *forage*).] **I. tr.** To ravage in search of forage or booty; pillage. **II. intr.** To make a raid; forage; pillage. —**for'ay**, *n.* A predatory incursion or inroad; a raid. —**for'ay-er**, *n.*

for-bade, **for-bad** (fôr-bad'). Preterit of *forbid*.

for'bear¹, *n.* See *forebear*.

for-bear² (fôr-bār'), *v.*; pret. *-borne*, pp. *-bearing*. [AS. *forberan*: see *for-* and *bear*¹.] **I. tr.** To endure; also, to endure the absence of; also, to keep away from; also, to refrain from; desist from; cease; also, to refrain from using, etc. (as, "Yet stay a while; *forbear* thy bloody hand": Marlowe's "Edward II." v. 5); keep back; withhold; also, to show mercy or indulgence to (now rare);

refrain from insisting on or exacting (now rare). **II. intr.** To refrain; hold back; also, to be patient; show forbearance.

—**for-bear'ance**, *n.* The act of forbearing; a refraining from something; also, forbearing conduct or quality; patient endurance; lenity; also, an abstaining from the enforcement of something due. —**for-bear'ing-ly**, *adv.*

for-bid (fôr-bid'), *v.*; pret. *-bade*, also *-bad*, pp. *-bidden*, also *-bid*, ppr. *-bidding*. [AS. *forbēdan*: see *for-* and *bid*.]

I. tr. To command (a person, etc.) not to do, have, use, etc., something, or not to enter some place; also, to put an interdiction against (something); prohibit; also, to hinder or prevent; render impossible; exclude; repel; also, to curse† (as, "He shall live a man *forbid*": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 3. 21). **II. intr.** To utter a prohibition: as, "*Forbid* who will, none shall from me withhold Longer thy offer'd good" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 62). —**for-bid'dance**, *n.* The act of forbidding, or the state of being forbidden; prohibition. —**for-bid'den**, *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted. —**forbidden degrees**, degrees of consanguinity or affinity within which marriage is not allowed. —**for-bidden fruit**, the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, of which Adam and Eve partook (see Gen. ii. 17 and Gen. iii.); hence, unlawful pleasure, esp. illicit love. —**for-bid'den-ly**, *adv.* —**for-bid'der**, *n.* —**for-bid'ding**, *p. a.* That forbids; keeping one back from a nearer approach; repellent; repulsive; causing aversion or dislike. —**for-bid'ding-ly**, *adv.* —**for-bid'ding-ness**, *n.*

for-bode† (fôr-bōd'), *n.* [AS. *forbod*, < *forbēdan*, E. *forbid*.] Forbidding; prohibition.

for-bore (fôr-bōr'). Preterit of *forbear*². —**for-borne**' (-bōrn'). Past participle of *forbear*².

for-by, **for-by** (fôr-bī'), *prep.* and *adv.* [See *for* and *by*.] Close by; near; also, besides. [Now chiefly Sc. and prov. Eng.]

force¹† (fōrs), *v. t.* [= *farce*.] To stuff. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," v. i. 64.

force² (fōrs), *n.* [Icel. *fors*.] A waterfall. [North. Eng.]

force³ (fōrs), *n.* [OF. F. *force*, < ML. *fortia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] Strength or power, esp. active power; impetus; intensity of effect; also, might, as of a ruler or realm; strength for war; also, a body of armed men (often in *pl.*); hence, any body of persons combined for joint action (as, a police *force*; an office *force*); also, strength or power exerted upon an object; physical coercion; violence; specif., in legal use, unlawful violence offered to persons or things; also, mental or moral strength; power of overcoming resistance; power to influence or control (as, "Let not her cries or tears have *force* to move you": Addison's "Cato," iv. 2); power to convince; also, binding power, as of an agreement; hence, operation (as, a law now in *force*); also, value, significance, meaning, or import; also, any influence or agency analogous to physical force (as, social *forces*); in *physics*, etc., an influence which produces or tends to produce motion or change of motion, or the intensity of such an influence (sometimes loosely used as equivalent to *energy* or *power*, or to indicate a natural phenomenon, as electricity). —**force**³, *v.*; *forced*, *forcing*. [OF. F. *forcer*, < *force*.] **I. tr.** To use force upon; overcome the resistance of; ravish or violate (a woman); also, to compel by force; constrain; also, to drive or propel against resistance; also, to press, urge, or exert to violent effort or to the utmost; also, to put or impose forcibly (*on* or *upon*); enforce (a law, etc.); also, to take or enter by force (as, to *force* a stronghold, a ship, etc.); effect a passage through or across (mountains, a river, etc.) by force; break open (a door, a lock, etc.); also, to bring about or effect by force; produce by unnatural effort; bring about of necessity; make (one's way, etc.) by force; also, to obtain or draw forth by or as by force; extort; also, to cause (plants, fruits, etc.) to grow or mature by artificial means; also, to give force to; strengthen; reinforce; also, to attach importance to; care for; in *card-playing*, to compel (a player) to trump, by leading a suit of which he has no cards; compel (a player) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand; also, to compel a player to play (a particular card). **II. intr.** To use force; also, to make one's way by force; also, to scruple† or hesitate†. —**forced**, *p. a.* Subjected to force; also, enforced or compulsory (as, *forced* labor); also, effected by unusual

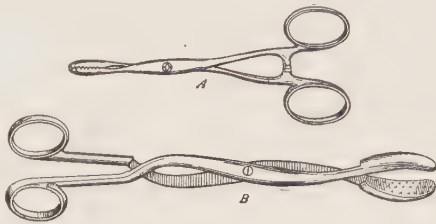
(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

force or effort (as, a forced march); strained, unnatural, or affected (as, a forced smile).—**for-ced-ly** (fôr'sed-lī), *adv.*—**force'ful**, *a.* Full of force; powerful; vigorous; effective; also, acting or driven with force.—**force'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**force'ful-ness**, *n.*—**force'less**, *a.* Without force; impotent; feeble: as, "feeble heart and forceless hand" (Scott's "Rokeby," i. 24).

force-meat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* [See *force*¹.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, used as stuffing, etc.

for-ceps (fôr'seps), *n.*; pl. *-ceps* or *-cepses* (-sep-sez). [*L.*] An instrument, as pincers or tongs, for seizing and holding

objects, as in surgical operations; in *anat.* and *zool.*, a part or process resembling a forceps: sometimes used as *pl.* in same sense as *sing.*, and also called a *pair of forceps*.



Surgical Forceps. — A, for compression of an artery to control hemorrhage; B, for removing stone from the bladder in lithotomy.

force=pump (fôrs'pump), *n.* Any pump which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly: distinguished from *lift-pump*.

for-cer (fôr'sér), *n.* One who or that which forces.

for-ci-ble (fôr'si-bl), *a.* [OF. *forcible*.] Characterized by the use of force or violence; effected by force; also, possessing force; producing a powerful effect; effective; convincing, as reasoning.—**for'ci-ble-ness**, *n.*—**for'ci-bly**, *adv.*

for-cite (fôr'sit), *n.* [See *force*³.] A powerful explosive containing nitroglycerin, soluble guncotton, and potassium nitrate.

ford (fôrd), *n.* [AS. *ford* = G. *furt*, ford; akin to E. *fare*.] A place where a river or other body of water may be crossed by wading; also, a stream to be crossed†.—**ford**, *v. t.* To cross (a river, etc.) by a ford: as, "The streams rose so rapidly that we could hardly ford them" (Parkman's "Oregon Trail," i.).—**ford'a-ble**, *a.* That may be forded.—**ford'less**, *a.* Without a ford; not fordable.

for-do (fôr-dô'), *v. t.*; pret. *-did*, pp. *-done*, ppr. *-doing*. [AS. *fordōn*: see *for-* and *do*¹.] To do away with; kill; destroy; ruin; undo; also, to wear out or exhaust (only in *pp.*: as, "The heavy ploughman snores, All with weary task *fordone*," Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," v. 1. 381). [Archaic.]

fore (fôr). [AS. *fore* = D. *voor* = G. *vor* = Goth. *faura*, before, for; akin to L. *præ*, before, *pro*, Gr. *πρό*, before, for, Skt. *pra*, before: cf. *for* and *from*.] *I. prep.* and *conj.* Before: now only prov., or regarded as a shortened form of *before* or *afore*, and written *fore*. *II. adv.* Before (now prov., except as in composition); forward (now prov.); *naut.*, at or toward the bow.—**fore and aft**, *naut.*, at or toward both bow and stern; alternately toward the bow and the stern (as, to walk *fore and aft*); also, from stem to stern, or in line with the keel (as, a vessel rigged *fore and aft*, that is, having fore-and-aft sails); lengthwise.—**fore**, *interj.* In *golf*, a cry of warning to persons ahead who are liable to be struck by the ball.—**fore**. [From *fore-*, prefixal use of *fore*, *adv.*, in noun compounds: cf. *forepart*, also written *fore-part* and *fore part*.] *I. a.* Situated at or toward the front, as compared with something else; first in place, time, order, rank, etc.; forward; earlier. *II. n.* The fore part of anything; the front.—**to the fore**, to or at the front; to or in a conspicuous place or position; also (orig. Sc., Ir., and north. Eng.), within call, or present; still surviving, or alive; ready at hand, or available.

fore-and-aft (fôr'and-âft'), *a.* and *adv.* *Naut.*, in a line with the keel: as, a *fore-and-aft* sail.—**fore'-and-aft'er**, *n.* *Naut.*, a vessel with fore-and-aft sails, as a schooner.

fore-arm¹ (fôr'ârm), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

fore-arm² (fôr'ârm'), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.

fore-bear (fôr'bâr or fôr-bâr'), *n.* [Orig. Sc., < *fore*, *adv.*, + *be*, *v.*, + *-ar* for *-er*¹.] An ancestor; a forefather.

fore-bode (fôr-bôd'), *v.*; *-boded*, *-boding*. *I. tr.* To bode beforehand; foretell or predict; portend or foreshadow; also, to have a presentiment of (esp. evil: as, "My heart forebodes Danger or death awaits thee on this field," M. Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum"). *II. intr.* To prophesy; presage; also, to have a presentiment.—**fore-bode'ment**, *n.* A foreboding.—**fore-bod'er** (-bô'dér), *n.*—**fore-bod'ing**, *n.* A prediction or presage; a portent; also, a presentiment.—**fore-bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fore-brain (fôr'brân), *n.* The prosencephalon.

fore-cast (fôr-kâst'), *v.*; *-cast* or *-casted*, *-casting*. *I. tr.*

To cast, contrive, or plan beforehand; prearrange; also, to conjecture beforehand; predict; also, to make a forecast of (the weather, etc.); also, to serve as a forecast of; foreshadow. *II. intr.* To plan or arrange beforehand; also, to conjecture beforehand; make a forecast.—**fore'cast**, *n.* The act, practice, or faculty of forecasting; foresight in planning; also, a conjecture as to something in the future; a prediction, esp. as to the weather; also, a foreshadowing, as by one thing, of something else to come.—**fore-cast'er**, *n.*

fore-cas-tle (fôr'kâs-l, *naut.* fôk'sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a short raised deck in the fore part of a ship; also, that part of the upper deck forward of the foremast; also, the seamen's quarters in the forward part of a merchant vessel.

fore-cit-ed (fôr'si'ted), *a.* Previously cited.

fore-close (fôr-kloz'), *v.*; *-closed*, *-closing*. [OF. *forclos*, pp. of *forclorre*, exclude, < *for-* (< L. *foris*, outside, + *clorre*, < L. *claudere*, shut: cf. *close*¹.] *I. tr.*

To shut out; exclude or bar; also, to hinder or prevent, as from doing something; also, to establish an exclusive claim to; also, to close, settle, or answer beforehand (as, to *fore-close* a case; to *foreclose* objections); in *law*, to deprive (a mortgager) of the right to redeem his mortgaged estate; also, to take away the right to redeem (a mortgage).

II. intr. To foreclose a mortgage.—**fore-clos'a-ble** (-klô'zə-bl), *a.*—**fore-clo'sure** (-klô'zhûr), *n.* The act of foreclosing; esp., the act of foreclosing a mortgage, as on an estate.

fore-court (fôr'kôrt), *n.* A front or outer court.

fore-date (fôr-dât'), *v. t.*; *-dated*, *-dating*. To antedate.

fore-do¹, *v. t.* See *fordo*.

fore-doom (fôr'dôm), *n.* A doom ordained beforehand.—**fore-doom'**, *v. t.* To doom beforehand.

fore-fa-ther (fôr'fä'thēr), *n.* An ancestor.—**Forefathers' Day**, the anniversary of the day (Dec. 21, 1620, in Old Style Dec. 11) on which the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.: owing to an error in changing the date from the Old Style to the New, generally observed on Dec. 22.

fore-feel (fôr-fēl'), *v. t.* To feel or perceive beforehand; have a presentiment of.—**fore'feel**, *n.* A feeling beforehand.

—**fore-feel'ing**, *n.* A feeling beforehand; a presentiment: as, "a strong *forefeeling* that much of my destined life . . . was yet to come" (Kinglake's "Eothen," xviii.).

fore-fend', *v. t.* See *forfend*.

fore-fin-ger (fôr'fing'gēr), *n.* The first finger, or that next to the thumb.

fore-foot (fôr'füt), *n.*; pl. *-feet* (-fēt). One of the front feet of a quadruped, or of an insect, etc. (also written *fore foot*); *naut.*, the forward end of the keel.

fore-front (fôr'frunt), *n.* The foremost part or place.

fore-gath'er, *v. i.* See *forgather*.

fore-glow (fôr'glô), *n.* A glow often seen in the sky before sunrise.

fore-go¹, *v. t.* See *forgo*.

fore-go² (fôr-gô'), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. *-went*, pp. *-gone*, ppr. *-going*. [AS. *foregān*.] To go before; precede.—**fore-go'er**, *n.*—**fore-go'ing**, *p. a.* Going before; preceding; antecedent.—**fore-gone'** (-gôn'), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous; past.—**foregone conclusion**, a conclusion, opinion, or decision formed in advance; also, an inevitable conclusion or result. See Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 428.—**fore-gone'ness**, *n.*

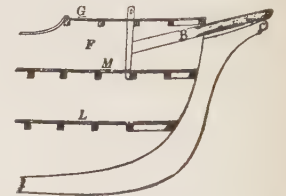


Diagram of Ship's Bow. — G, bowsprit; F, fore-castle; M, main deck or spar-deck; L, lower deck.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ělect, agōny, intō, ũnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

fore-ground (fôr'ground), *n.* The ground or parts situated, or represented as situated, in the front; the nearer portion of a scene: opposed to *background*.

fore-hand (fôr'hând), *I. n.* Position in front or above; superior position; advantage; also, the mainstay† (as, "The great Achilles . . . The sinew and the *forehand* of our host": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," i. 3. 143); also, the part of a horse which is in front of the rider. *II. a.* Being in front or ahead; foremost or leading; also, done beforehand; anticipative; given or made in advance, as a payment; also, made with the hand turned palm forward, as a stroke in tennis, etc.—**fore-hand'ed**, *a.* Providing for the future; prudent; thrifty; hence, in easy circumstances; well-to-do; also, of a horse, formed (in a specified manner) in the forehead; also, forehand, as a stroke in tennis, etc.—**fore-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

fore-head (fôr'ed), *n.* [AS. *forhēafod*.] The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face above the eyes; the brow; also, the fore or front part of anything; also, decency† or modesty†; also, assurance† or audacity†.

for-ain (fôr'en), *a.* [OF. *F. forain*, < L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, outside, connected with *foris*, door: see *door*.] Outside† or outer†; also, not of one's household or family†; also, belonging to or proceeding from other persons or things (as, a statement supported by *foreign* testimony); also, situated outside a district, province, etc.; belonging to or coming from another district, province, society, etc.; esp., external to one's own country or nation (as, a *foreign* country; *foreign* regions); pertaining to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; not native or domestic; hence, strange or unfamiliar; also, carried on abroad, or with other countries (as, *foreign* service; *foreign* trade); also, pertaining to relations or dealings with other countries (as, the *foreign* office of a government; a *foreign* money-order); also, not related to or connected with the thing under consideration (as, *foreign* to his nature; *foreign* from our discussion); alien in character; irrelevant or inappropriate; remote; also, not belonging to the place or body where found (as, a *foreign* substance in the flesh).—**foreign legion**, a military body in the service of a state, consisting of foreign volunteers; specif. [*caps.*], a military body in the French service, consisting of foreigners of all nationalities, with a small proportion of Frenchmen, which was formed about 1830 for service in the conquest of Algeria, and was employed, up to the time of the World War, in the French colonial service and in distant expeditions.—**for'ain-er**, *n.* An outsider, as one from another district, province, society, etc. (now only prov.); also, a person not native or naturalized in the country or jurisdiction under consideration; an alien; also, a thing produced in or brought from a foreign country; esp., a foreign vessel.—**for'ain-ism**, *n.* Foreign quality; imitation of anything foreign; a foreign custom, trait, idiom, term, or the like.—**for'ain-ly**, *adv.*—**for'ain-ness**, *n.*

fore-judge¹, *v. t.* See *forjudge*.

fore-judge² (fôr-juj'), *v. t.*; *-judged*, *-judging*. To judge beforehand; prejudge.—**fore-judg'ment**, *n.* A judgment formed or rendered beforehand.

fore-know (fôr-nô'), *v. t.*; pret. *-knew*, pp. *-known*, ppr. *-knowing*. To know beforehand.—**fore-know'a-ble**, *a.* That may be foreknown.—**fore-knowl'edge** (-nol'ej), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it exists or happens; prescience.

fore-land (fôr'land), *n.* A cape, headland, or promontory (as, "Now the *forelands* took the shapes they knew": H. Newbolt's "Admiral Blake"); also, land or territory lying in front (in some uses, opposed to *hinterland*).

fore-leg (fôr'leg), *n.* One of the front legs of a quadruped, or of an insect, etc.: also written *fore leg*.

fore-lock¹ (fôr'lok), *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a prominent or somewhat detached lock above the forehead: as, to take time by the *forelock* (fig., to anticipate an emergency or occasion by suitable action; act in anticipation or with promptness).

fore-lock² (fôr'lok), *n.* A wedge or pin passed through a hole in the end of a bolt or the like, to keep it in place.—**fore'lock**², *v. t.* To secure (a bolt, etc.) by a forelock.

fore-man (fôr'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. The chief or head man, as the spokesman of a jury or the overseer of a group of workmen.—**fore'man-ship**, *n.*

fore-mast (fôr'mást), *n.* *Naut.*, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.

fore-men-tioned (fôr'men'shond), *a.* Previously mentioned; aforesaid.

fore-most (fôr'möst), *a.* and *adv. superl.* [Altered (to conform to *most*) from AS. *formest*, *fyrmost*, superl. < *forma*, first, which is itself superl. < *fore*, before: see *fore* and *-most*.] First in place, order, rank, etc.

fore-moth-er (fôr'muθ'ër), *n.* A female ancestor.

fore-name (fôr'nâm), *n.* A name that precedes the family name, or surname; a first name; a prænomen.

fore-nent, **fore-nenst** (fôr-nent', -nenst'), *prep.* [See *fore* and *anent*.] Opposite to; directly in front of; over against; in the direction or neighborhood of; also, with respect to. [Now prov.]

fore-noon (fôr'nôn'), *n.* The period of daylight before noon; often, the latter part of the morning, esp. the part ordinarily employed in transacting business.

fo-ren-sic (fôr-ren'sik), *a.* [L. *forensis*, < *forum*, forum.] Pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law or public discussion and debate; adapted or suited to argumentation; argumentative.—**forensic medicine**. Same as *medical jurisprudence*.—**fo-ren'sic**, *n.* A spoken or written exercise in argumentation, as in a college.—**fo-ren'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fore-or-dain (fôr-ôr-dân'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; predestinate.—**fore-or-dain'ment**, *n.*

fore-or-di-na-tion (fôr'ôr-di-nâ'shon), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predestination.

fore-part (fôr'pärt), *n.* The fore, front, or early part.

fore-peak (fôr'pëk), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the hold in the angle formed by the bow.

fore-post (fôr'pöst), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.
fore-reach (fôr-rëch'), *v. I. intr.* To gain, as one ship on another; shoot or glide ahead, as a ship after coming into the wind. *II. tr.* To gain upon; pass; sail beyond.

fore-room (fôr'rôm), *n.* The front room or parlor of a house. [Local, U. S.]

fore-run (fôr-run'), *v. t.*; pret. *-ran*, pp. *-run*, ppr. *-running*. To run in front of; precede; hence, to be the precursor of (as, "These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings": Shakspeare's "Richard II." ii. 4. 15); anticipate or forestall; also, to outrun or outstrip.—**fore-run'ner**, *n.* One who or that which foreruns; a herald or harbinger; a predecessor; an ancestor; a prognostic or portent.

fore-said (fôr'sed), *a.* Forementioned; aforesaid.

fore-sail (fôr'säl, *naut.* -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, the sail bent to the foreyard of a square-rigged vessel; also, the principal fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast of a schooner; also, the forestaysail of a sloop, cutter, etc.

fore-say (fôr-sä'), *v. t.*; *-said*, *-saying*. [AS. *foresecgan*.] To say beforehand; predict; also, to foreordain (as, "Let ordinance Come as the gods *foresay* it": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline" iv. 2. 146).

fore-see (fôr-së'), *v.*; pret. *-saw*, pp. *-seen*, ppr. *-seeing*. [AS. *foresëon*.] *I. tr.* To see beforehand; have prescience of; foreknow; also, to provide for or against. *II. intr.* To exercise foresight.—**fore-see'a-ble**, *a.* That may be foreseen.—**fore-see'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**fore-se'er**, *n.*

fore-shad-ow (fôr-shad'ô), *v. t.* To shadow or indicate beforehand; prefigure.—**fore'shad'ow**, *n.* An indication or prefiguration of something to come: as, "to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this Doctrine" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," i. 8).—**fore-shad'ow-er**, *n.*

fore=sheet (fôr'shët), *n.* *Naut.*, a sheet of a foresail; *pl.*, the forward part of an open boat.

fore-ship (fôr'ship), *n.* *Naut.*, the fore part of a ship.

fore-shore (fôr'shôr), *n.* The fore part of the shore; the part of the shore between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; also, the ground between the water's edge and the land cultivated or built upon.

fore-short-en (fôr-shôr'tn'), *v. t.* To represent (a line, part, object, or the like, which lies in a plane not perpendicular to the line of sight) as of less than its true length in order to give the proper impression to the eye; shorten, or delineate as shortened, because of perspective.

fore-show (fôr-shô'), *v. t.* To show beforehand; foretell; foreshadow.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

fore-side (fôr'sid), *n.* The front side or part; also, the upper side; also, a stretch of land fronting the sea (New Eng.).

fore-sight (fôr'sit), *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prevision; prescience; also, the act or an act of looking forward; perception gained by or as by looking forward; prospect; a view into the future; also, care or provision for the future; provident care; also, the sight nearest the muzzle of a firearm; in *surv.*, a sight or reading taken in a forward direction.

fore-skin (fôr'skin), *n.* In *anat.*, the fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

fore-spend', *v. t.* See *for-spend*.

for-est (fôr'est), *n.* [OF. *forest* (F. *forêt*), < ML. *forestis*, an unclosed wood (as opposed to a park), < L. *foris*, outside: see *foreign*.] A large tract of land covered with trees; an extensive wood; sometimes, the trees alone (as, to cut down a forest); in *Eng. law*, a tract of woody grounds and pastures, generally belonging to the sovereign, set apart for game. — **for'est**, *v. t.* To cover with trees; convert into a forest. — **for'es-tal** (-es-tal), *a.*

fore-stall (fôr-stäl'), *v. t.* [ME. *forstallen*, < AS. *foresteall*, a standing before, intercepting, waylaying: see *fore* and *stall*.] To lie in wait for; intercept; also, to buy up (goods) in advance, in order to enhance the price; prevent sales at (a fair, market, etc.) by buying up or diverting goods; also, to prevent, hinder, or thwart by action in advance (as, "Her foresight could not forestall their will": Shakspeare's "Lucrece," 728); debar (*from*) or deprive (*of*) by previous action† (as, "May this night forestall him of the coming day!" Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," iii. 5. 69); in general, to be beforehand with or get ahead of (a person, etc.) in action (as, to forestall another in recording a claim; to forestall one by bestowing a favor before it is asked; take measures concerning or deal with (a thing) in advance (as, to forestall the action of others; to forestall objections by explaining a case); anticipate; sometimes, to deal with, meet, or realize in advance of the natural or proper time (as, "What need a man forestall his date of grief, And run to meet what he would most avoid?" Milton's "Comus," 362). — **fore-stall'er**, *n.* — **fore-stal'ment**, **fore-stall'ment**, *n.*

for-es-ta-tion (for-es-tä'shön), *n.* The planting or establishment of forests.

fore-stay (fôr'stä), *n.* *Naut.*, a stay running from the head of the most forward mast of a schooner, etc., or the single mast of a cutter, etc., to the bowsprit or stem, and serving to support the mast. — **fore-stay'sail** (-säl, *naut.* -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a triangular sail set on the forestay, being the first sail in front of the forward (or single) mast.

for-est-er (fôr'es-tër), *n.* [OF. F. *forestier*.] An officer having charge of a forest; also, one who practises, or is versed in, forestry; also, one who lives in a forest; an animal of the forest; also, any of various moths of the family *Agaristidae*, as *Alypia octomaculata* (the 'eight-spotted forester'), a black moth with large yellow spots, whose larva devours the foliage of grape-vines. — **for'est-ine** (-es-tin), *a.* Of or belonging to the forest. — **for'est-less**, *a.* Without forests. — **for'est-ry**, *n.* The art or science of forming or cultivating forests; the economic management of trees; also, forest land.

fore-taste (fôr-täst'), *v. t.*; *-tasted*, *-tasting*. To taste beforehand; to enjoy by anticipation. — **fore'taste**, *n.* A taste beforehand; an anticipation.

fore-tell (fôr-tel'), *v.*; *-told*, *-telling*. **I. tr.** To tell of beforehand; predict or prophesy; of things, to foreshow. **II. intr.** To utter prediction or prophecy. — **fore-tell'er**, *n.*

fore-think (fôr-think'), *v. t.*; *-thought*, *-thinking*. [AS. *forethencean*.] To think of or contemplate beforehand (now rare); also, to think out beforehand; plan†. — **fore-think'er**, *n.*



Eight-spotted Forester, natural size. — *a*, larva; *b*, side view of one joint, enlarged.

fore-thought (fôr'thôt), *n.* A thinking of something beforehand; previous consideration; anticipation; also, a thinking out beforehand (as, "His good was mainly an intent, His evil not of forethought done": Whittier's "My Namesake"); planning; premeditation; also, provident care; prudence. — **fore'thought'ful**, *a.* Full of or having forethought; provident. — **fore'thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fore'thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

fore-time (fôr'tim), *n.* Former or past time; the past.

fore-to-ken (fôr'tô'kn), *n.* [AS. *foretâcn*.] A premonitory token or sign; a prognostic. — **fore-to'ken**, *v. t.* To betoken beforehand; foreshadow.

fore-top (fôr'top), *n.* The fore part of the crown of the head; a lock of hair on this part of the head, or on the front of a wig† (as, "a periwig with an high foretop": Steele, in "Spectator," 17); the forelock of an animal, esp. a horse; also, the front seat on the top of a vehicle; *naut.*, a platform at the head of a foremast.

fore-top-gal-lant-mast (fôr-top-gal'ant-mäst, *naut.* -tô-gal'ant-mäst), *n.* *Naut.*, the mast next above the foretopmast. — **fore-top-gal'lant-sail** (-säl, *naut.* -sl), **fore-top-gal'lant-yard**, *n.* *Naut.*, the sail or the yard belonging to the foretopgallantmast.

fore-top-mast (fôr'top'mäst), *n.* *Naut.*, the mast erected at the head of the foremast, above the foretop.

fore-top-sail (fôr'top'säl, *naut.* -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, the sail set on the foretopmast.

for-ev-er (for-ev'ër), *adv.* For ever; eternally; continually. See *ever*. — **for-ev'er-more'**, *adv.* See *evermore*.

fore-warn (fôr-wärn'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish, or advise beforehand. — **fore-warn'er**, *n.* — **fore-warn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fore-went (fôr-went'), *Preterit of forego*.

fore-wom-an (fôr-wüm'an), *n.*; *pl.* -women (-wim'en). The chief or head woman; esp., the woman overseer of a number of women in a workshop or factory.

fore-word (fôr'wërd), *n.* A word said beforehand; hence, an introduction or preface.

fore-worn', *pp.* See *forworn*.

fore-yard (fôr'yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, the lower yard on the foremast.

for-feit (fôr'fît), *n.* [OF. F. *forfait*, < ML. *forisfactum*, transgression, prop. *pp. neut. of forisfacere*, transgress, < L. *foris*, outside, + *facere*, do, make.] A transgression† or crime†; also, something to which the right is lost by the commission of a crime or misdeed, the neglect of a duty, a breach of contract, etc.; hence, a fine; a penalty; also, an article deposited in a game because of a mistake and redeemable by a sportive fine or penalty; *pl.*, a game so played; also, *sing.*, the act of forfeiting; forfeiture. — **for'-feit**, *v. t.* To lose as a forfeit; lose, or become liable to lose, in consequence of crime, fault, breach of engagement, etc.; hence, to yield up (as, "So should we save a valiant gentleman By forfeiting a traitor and a coward": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," iv. 3. 27); also, to cause the forfeiture of; also, to subject to forfeiture or confiscation (now rare). — **for'-feit**, *a.* Forfeited: as, "Thy wealth being forfeit to the state, Thou hast not left the value of a cord" (Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 365). — **for'-feit-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be forfeited. — **for'-feit-er**, *n.* — **for'-feit-ure** (-fî-tür), *n.* [OF. F. *forfaiture*.] The act of forfeiting; also, that which is forfeited; a fine or mulct.

for-fend (for-fend'), *v. t.* [See *for* and *fend*.] To fend off, avert, or prevent (archaic); also, to forbid† or prohibit†; sometimes, to defend, secure, or protect.

for-fi-cate (fôr-fi-kät), *a.* [L. *forfic* (*forfic*), scissors.] Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds. — **for-fi-ca'tion** (-kä'shön), *n.* Forficatate state or form.

for-fought-en (fôr-fô'tn), *a.* [See *for* and *foughten*.] Exhausted with fighting, or by labor. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

for-gath-er (for-gath'ër), *v. i.* [See *for* and *gather*.] To gather together; convene; assemble; also, to encounter or meet, esp. by accident; also, to associate or fraternize (*with*). [Orig. and chiefly Sc.]

for-gave (fôr-gäv'). *Preterit of forgive*.

forge¹ (fôrj), *v. i.*; *for-ged*, *for-ging*. [Origin uncertain: cf. *forge*², also *force*³, *v.*] To move ahead, esp. slowly or with difficulty: usually with *ahead*.

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ãlect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ärdënt, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

forge² (fōrj), *n.* [OF. F. *forge*, < L. *fabrica*, workshop. see *fabric*.] A workshop or establishment where metal, as iron, is heated and hammered or worked into form; a smithy; also, the special fireplace, hearth, or furnace (fitted with a bellows or other device for producing a blast) in which metal is heated before hammering; also, a hearth, furnace, or establishment where metal is melted, refined, or the like, as one for producing wrought-iron directly from the ore; a bloomery; a puddling and shingling mill. — **forge**², *v.*; *forged*, *forging*. [OF. *forgier* (F. *forger*), < L. *fabricare*, < *fabrica*: cf. *fabricate*.] **I. tr.** To form by heating and hammering; beat into shape; hence, to form or make in any way; esp., to invent or devise (a fictitious story, a lie, etc.); sometimes, to pretend (something) to have happened; also, to make (a thing) in fraudulent imitation of something else; make (something spurious) in order to pass it off as genuine; also, to imitate (a signature, seal, etc.) fraudulently.

II. intr. To work at a forge; do a smith's work; also, to commit forgery. — **forge**'*a-ble*, *a.* That may be forged. — **for**'*ger*, *n.* One who forges metals; a smith; also, a maker or author, now only of false stories, etc. (as, "Ye are forgers of lies": Job, xiii. 4); also, one guilty of forgery. — **for**'*ger-y*, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The act of forging metal† (as, "The forgery Of brazen shield and spear": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 131); also, invention or devising, often fictitious invention, or deception or artifice (now only poetic); also, the act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a fraudulent imitation of a thing, or of something spurious which is put forth as genuine, as a coin, a work of art, a literary production, etc.; esp., the fraudulent making or altering of a writing to the prejudice of the right of another; also, something, as a coin, a work of art, a writing, etc., produced by forgery.

for'*get* (for-'get'), *v. t.*; pret. *-got* (archaic *-gat*), pp. *-gotten* (sometimes *-got*), ppr. *-getting*. [AS. *forgitan*, *forgietan*: see *for-* and *get*.] To lose remembrance of; cease to remember; fail to remember; be unable to recall; also, to omit or neglect unintentionally (to do something); omit to take, or leave behind inadvertently (as, "A plague upon it! I have forgot the map": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iii. 1. 6); omit to mention, or leave unnoticed; also, to omit to think of, or take no note of (as, "How happy is the blameless Vestal's lot! The world forgetting, by the world forgot": Pope's "Eloisa to Abelard," 208); hence, to neglect wilfully; overlook, disregard, or slight. — **to forget one's self**, to fail to remember one's station, position, or character; lose sight of what is due from one; say or do something improper; also, to become absent-minded; also, to lose consciousness, as in sleep; also, to neglect or slight one's self.

— **for**'*get*', *v. i.* To cease or omit to think of something. — **for**'*get*'*a-ble*, etc. See *forgettable*, etc. — **for**'*get*'*ful*, *a.* Apt to forget; that forgets; also, heedless or neglectful; also, causing to forget, or inducing oblivion (poetic). — **for**'*get*'*ful-ly*, *adv.* — **for**'*get*'*ful-ness*, *n.*

for'*ge-tive* (fōr-'je-tiv), *a.* [Appar. < *forge*², *v.*] Inventive; creative: as, "A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain . . . makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble fiery and delectable shapes" (Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iv. 3. 107). [Archaic.]

for'*get-me-not* (for-'get-'mē-not), *n.* A small boraginaceous plant, *Myosotis palustris*, which bears a light-blue flower commonly regarded as the emblem of constancy and friendship; any of several other plants of the same genus, or any of various similar plants.

for'*get-ta-ble* (for-'get-'a-bl), *a.* That may be forgotten. — **for**'*get*'*ta-ble-ness*, *n.*

for'*get-ter* (for-'get-'ēr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

for'*ging* (fōr-'jing), *n.* Something forged; a piece of forged work in metal.

for'*give* (for-'giv'), *v.*; pret. *-gave*, pp. *-given*, ppr. *-giving*. [AS. *forgifan*, *forgiefan*: see *for-* and *give*.] **I. tr.** To give† or grant†; also, to give up† or resign†; also, to grant free pardon for or remission of (an offense, debt, etc.); pardon; give up all claim on account of; also, to grant free pardon to (a person); cease to feel resentment against.

II. intr. To pardon an offense or an offender (as, "To err is human, to *forgive*, divine": Pope's "Essay on Criticism,"

525); remit a debt, etc. — **for**'*giv*'*a-ble*, *a.* — **for**'*give*'*-ness*, *n.* [AS. *forgifnes*.] The act of forgiving, or the state of being forgiven; also, disposition or willingness to forgive. — **for**'*giv*'*er*, *n.* — **for**'*giv*'*ing*, *p. a.* That forgives; disposed to forgive; indicating forgiveness. — **for**'*giv*'*ing-ly*, *adv.* — **for**'*giv*'*ing-ness*, *n.*

for'*go* (for-'gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *-went*, pp. *-gone*, ppr. *-going*. [AS. *forgān*: see *for-* and *go*.] To go or pass by†; hence, to neglect or overlook (archaic); also, to quit or leave (archaic); also, to abstain or refrain from; do without; give up, renounce, or resign. — **for**'*go*'*er*, *n.*

for'*got* (for-'got'). Preterit of *forget*. — **for**'*got*'*ten*, **for**'*got*'*l*. Past participles of *forget*.

for'*judge* (for-'juj'), *v. t.*; *-judged*, *-judging*. [OF. *forgugier*, < *for-* (< L. *foris*, outside) + *jugier*, E. *judge*, *v.*] To exclude, expel, dispossess, or deprive by a judgment. [Now only in law.]

fork (fōrk), *n.* [AS. *forca*, < L. *furca*, a fork.] An instrument having two or more prongs or tines, for holding, lifting, etc., as any of various agricultural tools or an implement for handling food at table or in cooking; also, something resembling or suggesting this in form; a tuning-fork; the forked tongue of a snake†; the barbed head of an arrow†; also, a forking, or dividing into branches; the point or part at which a thing, as a river or a road, divides into branches; each of the branches into which a thing forks. — **fork**, *v.* **I. tr.** To make fork-shaped; also, to pierce, raise, pitch, dig, etc., with a fork; hence, to hand (*over* or *out*: slang).

II. intr. To form a fork; divide into branches. — **forked** (fōrkt or fōr'ked), *a.* Having a fork or bifurcation, or forking branches; also, zigzag, as lightning. — **fork**'*ed-ly*, *adv.* — **fork**'*ed-ness*, *n.* — **fork**'*y*, *a.* Forked: as, "A Python . . . With forky tongue" (Browning's "Pippa Passes," iii.).

for'*la-na* (fōr-lä'nä), *n.* Same as *furlana*.

for'*lorn* (for-lōrn'), *a.* [ME. *forlorn* (= D. *verloren*), pp. of *forlesen*, < AS. *forlēosan* (pp. *forloren*), lose utterly, destroy: see *for-* and *lorn*.] Lost†; also, desperate or hopeless (as, a *forlorn* cause); also, abandoned, deserted, or forsaken (sometimes followed by *of*); bereft (*of*: as, "Dreamland lies forlorn of light," Rossetti's "Love's Nocturn"); desolate or dreary; unhappy, miserable, or wretched, as in feeling, condition, or appearance. — **forlorn hope**. [D. *verloren hoop*, 'lost troop.'] A body of men appointed to lead in an assault, storm a fortification, enter a breach, or perform some other unusually perilous service; a member of such a body; also, a perilous or desperate enterprise; also (with a play upon words, or through misunderstanding of 'hope'), a vain hope; an undertaking almost certain to fail. — **for**'*lorn-ly*, *adv.* — **for**'*lorn-ness*, *n.*

form (fōrm), *n.* [OF. F. *forme*, < L. *forma*, form, shape, figure, plan, model, mold, frame, sort, kind, ML. seat, bench.] Definite shape; external shape or appearance considered apart from color or material; configuration; also, a particular shape; the shape of a thing or person; hence, a particular structural condition, character, or mode of being exhibited by a thing (as, sulphur in the crystalline or the amorphous *form*; water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; a mild *form* of a disease; a novel in the *form* of letters); a particular character as to spelling, inflection, etc., exhibited by a word, or a word considered as exhibiting such a character (as, an archaic, Anglicized, or abbreviated *form* of a word; 'his' is the possessive *form* of 'he'); also, due or proper shape; orderly arrangement of parts; good order; also, the manner or style of arranging and coordinating parts for a pleasing or effective result, as in literary or musical composition; also, a set, prescribed, or customary order or method of doing something (as, "The citadel was defended in *form*, and at length, in proper *form*, surrendered at discretion": Fielding's "Tom Jones," i. 11); a set order of words, as for use in religious ritual or in a legal document; also, a formulary document with blank spaces to be filled in with particulars; a sample or specimen document to be used as a guide in framing others for like cases (as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract); also, a conventional method of procedure or behavior; a formality or ceremony, often with implication of absence of real meaning (as, "For who would keep an ancient *form* Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?" Tennyson's

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

"In Memoriam," cv.); also, procedure according to a set order or method; formality; ceremony; conformity to the usages of society; often, in depreciation, mere outward formality or ceremony; conventional observance of social usages; also, procedure or conduct as judged by social standards (as, it is bad *form* to do such a thing); also, manner or method of performing something (as, he is a fast runner, but his *form* is bad); also, condition, esp. good condition, with reference to fitness for performing (colloq.: as, an athlete in good *form*, or in *form*); also, something having a definite shape or arrangement; a figure; a body, esp. that of a human being; also, an image† or likeness†; also, a rank or class of pupils in a school; also, a bench or long seat; also, an assemblage of types, etc., secured in a chase to print from or make plates from (in Great Britain, often spelled *forme*); also, the bed or lair of a hare; also, something that gives or determines shape; a mold; in *crystal*, the combination of all the like faces possible on a crystal of given symmetry; in *philos.*, that element which determines the mode in which a thing is, or is perceived.—**form**, *v.* [OF. F. *former*, < L. *formare*, < *forma*.] **I. tr.** To give form or shape to; shape; fashion; give a particular form to, or fashion in a particular manner; also, to mold by discipline or instruction (as, "The most skillful masters . . . had labored to *form* the mind and body of the young prince": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xxvii.); train; also, to place in order; arrange; organize; also, to construct or frame; make or produce; frame in the mind (ideas, opinions, etc.); also, to contract (habits, friendships, etc.); also, to serve to make up, or compose; serve for, or constitute. **II. intr.** To take or assume form; be formed or produced; assume a particular form or arrangement.

-form. [L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] A termination of adjectives expressing form, shape, or likeness, as *aëriiform*, *cruciform*, *cuneiform*, *deiform*, *pisciform*, or denoting the number of forms, as *biform*, *triform*, *quadriform*, *multiform*, *omniform*.

form-a-ble (fôr'mā-bl), *a.* That may be formed.

form-al (fôr'māl), *a.* [L. *formalis*.] Of or pertaining to the form, shape, structural condition, or mode of being of a thing, esp. as distinguished from the matter; also, being such in form, esp. in mere outward form; also, being in accordance with prescribed or customary forms (as, a *formal* siege); made or done in accordance with forms ensuring validity (as, a *formal* authorization); being in accordance with conventional requirements; conventional; academic; rigorously methodical; excessively regular or symmetrical; also, marked by form or ceremony (as, a *formal* call; a *formal* occasion); observant of form, as persons; ceremonious; sometimes, excessively ceremonious; punctilious or precise to affectation; also, being a matter of form only; perfunctory; also, normal or sound in intellect† (as, "With wholesome syrups, drugs and holy prayers, To make of him a *formal* man again": Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 105); in *philos.*, pertaining to form.

form-al-de-hyde (fôr-māl'dē-hid), *n.* [From *formic* + *aldehyde*.] In *chem.*, a gas, CH₂O, used, often in the form of an aqueous solution, as a disinfectant and preservative.

form-a-lin (fôr'mā-lin), *n.* [From *formaldehyde* + *-in*.] An aqueous solution of formaldehyde.

form-al-ism (fôr'māl-izm), *n.* [See *formal*.] Strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or customary forms; esp., in religion, excessive attachment to external forms and observances.—**form'al-ist**, *n.*—**form'al-i-ty** (-māl'-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The condition or quality of being formal; accordance with prescribed, customary, or due forms; conventionality; rigorously methodical character; excessive regularity, or stiffness; observance of form or ceremony; sometimes, marked or excessive ceremoniousness; also, an established order or mode of proceeding (as, the *formalities* of judicial process); a formal act or observance; also, something done merely for form's sake; a requirement of custom or etiquette.—**form'al-ize** (-iz), *v.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. **I. tr.** To give a definite form or shape to; also, to render formal. **II. intr.** To be formal; act with formality.—**form'al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**form'al-ly**, *adv.*—**form'al-ness**, *n.*

for-mat (fôr'mat, F. fôr-mä), *n.* [F., < L. *formatus*, pp. of *formare*, E. *form*, *v.*] The shape and size of a book; the form or style generally, in which a book is made.

for-mate (fôr'mät), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of formic acid.

for-ma-tion (fôr-mā'shən), *n.* [L. *formatio*(*n*-).] The act or process of forming, or the state of being formed; also, the manner in which a thing is formed; disposition of parts; formal structure or arrangement; specif., a particular disposition of troops, as in columns, squares, etc.; also, something formed; in *geol.*, strata formed during some subdivision (usually minor) of geological time; a body of sedimentary rock of practically the same kind throughout; also, a mass or deposit of rock or mineral of a particular composition or origin (as, the siliceous *formation* around a geyser).

for-ma-tive (fôr'mā-tiv), [OF. F. *formatif*.] **I. a.** Giving form or shape; forming; shaping; fashioning; molding; also, pertaining to formation or development (as, the *formative* period of a nation); in *gram.*, serving to form words (as, a *formative* termination); in *biol.*, *anat.*, etc., concerned with the formation of an embryo, organ, or the like (as, *formative* yolk: see *yolk*); capable of developing new cells or tissue by cell-division (as, *formative* tissue). **II. n.** In *gram.*, a formative element of a word, as a prefix or a suffix; also, a word formed, as from a root.—**for'ma-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**for'ma-tive-ness**, *n.*

forme (fôr'm), *n.* See *form* (assemblage of types, etc.).

form-er¹ (fôr'mér), *n.* One who or that which forms or serves to form.

form-er² (fôr'mér), *a.* [ME. *former*, a compar. formed to correspond to ME. and AS. *foremost*, superl.: see *foremost*.] Being before in place†; forward†; foremost†; also, preceding in time; prior or earlier; past; long past, or ancient; also, preceding in order; being the first of two; esp., being the first mentioned of two.—**for'mer-ly**, *adv.* Before something else†; first†; also, in time past; heretofore; of old; also, in time just past†; just now†.

for-mic (fôr'mik), *a.* [L. *formica*, ant.] Pertaining to or derived from ants: as, *formic* acid (a colorless, irritant, vesicatory acid, HCO.OH, existing in ants, other insects, certain plants, etc.).

for-mi-ca-ry (fôr'mi-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *formicarium*, < L. *formica*, ant.] An ants' nest.

for-mi-cate (fôr'mi-kāt), *v. i.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *formicatus*, pp. of *formicare*, < *formica*, ant.] To crawl like ants; also, to swarm with moving beings.—**for-mi-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *formicatio*(*n*-).] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sensation as of ants creeping over the body.

for-mi-da-ble (fôr'mi-dā-bl), *a.* [F. *formidable*, < L. *formidabilis*, < *formidare*, fear, dread.] That is to be feared or dreaded, esp. in encounters or dealings; of alarming strength, power, size, difficulty, appearance, etc. (as, "a most *formidable* fellow to look at": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 12); such as to inspire apprehension of defeat or failure.—**for'mi-da-ble-ness**, *n.*—**for'mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

form-less (fôr'm'les), *a.* Wanting form or shape; shapeless; without a determinate or regular form.—**form'less-ly**, *adv.*—**form'less-ness**, *n.*

for-mu-la (fôr'mū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las* or *-læ* (-lê). [L., dim. of *forma*, E. *form*, *n.*] A set form of words, as for stating or declaring something definitely or authoritatively, for indicating procedure to be followed, or for prescribed use on some ceremonial occasion; a rule; a recipe or prescription; a formal statement of religious doctrine; in scientific use, a group of symbols, etc., by which something is expressed; specif., in *math.*, a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; in *chem.*, an expression of the constituents of a compound by symbols and figures.—**for'mu-lar** (-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary.—**for'mu-lar-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To formulate.—**for'mu-lar-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**for'mu-lar-y** (-lā-ri). [F. *formulaire*, *n.*, < L. *formula*.] **I. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A collection or system of formulas; also, a set form of words; a formula. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a formula or formulas; of the nature of a formula.

for-mu-late (fôr'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [Cf. F. *formuler*.] To reduce to a formula; express in or as in a formula; state definitely or systematically.—**for-mu-la'-tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, întô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

for-mu-lism (fôr'mū-lizm), *n.* Adherence to or systematic use of formulas; also, a system of formulas.—**for'mu-list**, *n.* One who adheres to or favors the use of formulas.—**for-mu-lis'tic**, *a.*

for-mu-lize (fôr'mū-liz), *v. t.*; -lized, -lizing. To formulate.—**for'mu-li-za'tion** (-li-zā'shən), *n.*

for-myI (fôr'mil), *n.* [See *formic* and -yl.] In chem., the hypothetical radical, CHO, of formic acid.

for-nent, **for-nenst**, *prep.* See *forenent*, *forenenst*.

for-ni-cate¹ (fôr'ni-kāt), *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, < *fornix*, arch, vault.] Arched; vaulted.

for-ni-cate² (fôr'ni-kāt), *v. i.*; -cated, -cating. [LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari*, < L. *fornix*, arch, vault, (underground) brothel.] To commit fornication.—**for-ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [LL. *fornicatio*(-n-).] Voluntary sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex; also, esp. in Scripture, adultery; fig., idolatry.—**for'ni-ca-tor**, *n.*—**for'ni-ca-tress**, *n.*

for-nix (fôr'niks), *n.*; pl. -nices (-ni-sēz). [L., arch, vault.] In anat., any of various arched or vaulted structures, as an arching fibrous formation in the brain.

for-sake (for-sāk'), *v. t.*; pret. -sook, pp. -saken, ppr. -saking. [AS. *forsacan*, < *for-* (see *for-*) + *sacan*, contend: see *sake*']. To deny†; repudiate†; also, to decline† or refuse†; avoid† or shunt; also, to give up or renounce; also, to quit or leave entirely; desert; abandon.—**for-sak'en** (-sāk'ən), *p. a.* Deserted; abandoned; forlorn; also, morally abandoned†.—**for-sak'en-ly**, *adv.*—**for-sak'er**, *n.*

for-slow (for-slō'), *v.* [AS. *forslāwian*, < *for-* (see *for-*) + *slāwian*, be slow, < *slāw*, E. *slow*']. *I. tr.* To be slow or dilatory about; put off; also, to make slow; delay; obstruct. [Obs. or archaic.] *II. † intr.* To be slow or dilatory: as, "Forslow no longer, make we hence amain" (Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI," ii. 3. 56).

for-sook (for-sūk'). Preterit of *forsake*.

for-sooth (for-sōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōth*, 'for sooth.'] In truth; in fact; indeed: now commonly used ironically or derisively.

for-speak (for-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. -spoke, pp. -spoken or -spoke, ppr. -speaking. [See *for-* and *speak*']. To speak against† (as, "Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars, And say'st it is not fit": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," iii. 7. 3); also, to bewitch (now only Sc. and north. Eng.).

for-spend (for-spend'), *v. t.*; -spent, -spending. [AS. *forspendan*: see *for-* and *spend*']. To spend or use up completely, as strength; wear out or exhaust, as with exertion: chiefly in *forspent*, *pp.*

for-swear (for-swār'), *v.*; pret. -swore, pp. -sworn, ppr. -swearing. [AS. *forswerian*: see *for-* and *swear*']. *I. tr.* To reject or renounce upon oath or with protestations; abjure; also, to deny upon oath or with strong asseveration; also, to perjure (one's self). *II. intr.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.—**for-swear'er**, *n.*—**for-sworn'** (-swōrn'), *p. a.* Perjured.

for-sy-thi-a (for-sī'thi-ä or -sith'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; from W. *Forsyth* (1737-1804), British horticulturist.]. Any shrub of the oleaceous genus *Forsythia*, native in China and south-eastern Europe, species of which are much cultivated for their showy yellow flowers, appearing in early spring before the leaves.

fort (fört), *n.* [F. *fort*, noun use of *fort*, adj., < L. *fortis*, strong.] A strong or fortified place; an armed place surrounded by defensive works and occupied by troops; a fortification; also, in North America, a trading-post (so called because such posts were originally fortified).—**fort**, *v. t.* To fortify; inclose in a fort.

fort-a-lice (fôr'tā-lis), *n.* [OF. *fortalice*, *fortelese*, < ML. *fortalitia*, *fortalitium*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortress†; also, a small fort; an outwork.

forte¹ (fört), *n.* [F. *fort*, noun use of *fort*, adj.: see *fort*']. A strong point, as of a person; that in which one excels; also, the stronger part of a sword-blade, being the portion between the middle and the hilt (opposed to *foible*).

for-te² (fôr'tā). [It., < L. *fortis*, strong.] In music: *I. a.* Loud. *II. adv.* Loudly.

forth (föth). [AS. *forth* = D. *voort* = G. *fort*; akin to E. *fore* and *further*']. *I. adv.* Forward; onward or outward

in place or space; also, onward in time, in order, or in a series (as, from that day *forth*; and so *forth*, that is, and so on, and others, or et cetera); also, out, as from concealment or inaction; into view or consideration; also, away, as from a place or country; abroad. *II. prep.* Out of; forth from: as, "Steal *forth* thy father's house to-morrow night" (Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," i. 1. 164). [Archaic.]

forth-come (föth-kum'), *v. i.* [AS. *forthcuman*]. To come forth; appear.—**forth-com'ing**, *p. a.* Coming forth, or about to come forth; about to appear; approaching in time; often, ready or available when required or expected (as, "Still no Christian was *forthcoming*": J. H. Newman's "Callista," xvii.).

forth-put-ting (föth-püt'ing), *a.* That puts forth; esp., putting one's self forward; obtrusive; presumptuous; meddlesome. [Now chiefly U. S.]

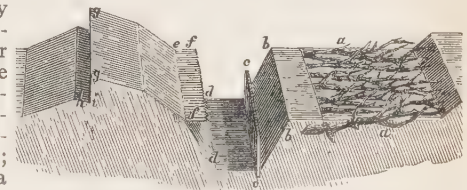
forth-right (föth'rit or föth-rit'), *adv.* [AS. *forthrihte*]. Straight or directly forward; in a direct manner; also, straightway; at once; immediately.—**forth-right**. *I. a.* Proceeding in a straight course; direct; straightforward; fig., going straight to the point; outspoken. *II. n.* A straight course or path.—**forth-right-ness**, *n.*

forth-with (föth-wiž' or -with'), *adv.* Immediately; at once; without delay; as soon as can reasonably be expected.

for-ti-eth (fôr'ti-eth). [AS. *fēwertigotha*]. *I. a.* Next after the thirty-ninth; also, being one of forty equal parts. *II. n.* The fortieth member of a series; also, a fortieth part.

for-ti-fi-a-ble (fôr'ti-fi-ä-bl), *a.* That may be fortified.

for-ti-fi-ca-tion (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [F. *fortification*, < LL. *fortificatio*(-n-).] The act of fortifying or strengthening; specif., the art or science of constructing defensive military works; also, that which fortifies or protects; specif., a military work constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort; a castle.



for-ti-fy (fôr'ti-fi). [F. *fortifier*, < LL. *fortificare*, < L. *fortis*, strong, + *facere*, make.]. *I. tr.* To make strong; impart strength or vigor to, as the body; strengthen mentally or morally (as, courage *fortified* by prayer); confirm or corroborate (as, a charge *fortified* by particulars); furnish with a means of resisting force or standing strain, wear, etc. (as, a barrel *fortified* with metal hoops); specif., to strengthen against attack; surround with defenses; provide with defensive military works; protect with fortifications. *II. intr.* To set up defensive works; erect fortifications.—**for'ti-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*—**for'ti-fy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

for-tis-si-mo (fôr-tis'i-mō). [It., superl. of *forte*: see *forte*']. In music: *I. a.* Very loud. *II. adv.* Very loudly.

for-ti-tude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, < *fortis*, strong.] Physical strength†; firmness†; also, moral strength or endurance (as, "adamantine *fortitude*, which sustained without flinching a mountain of responsibility": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 2); patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation.

fort-night (fört'nit or -nit), *n.* [ME. *fourtenight*, < AS. *fēwertighe niht*, fourteen nights.] The space of fourteen nights and days; two weeks.—**fort-night-ly**. *I. a.* Occurring or appearing once a fortnight. *II. n.*; pl. -lies (-liz). A fortnightly publication. *III. adv.* Once a fortnight.

fort-tress (fôr'tres), *n.* [OF. *forterice* (F. *forteresse*), appar. var. of *fortalice*: see *fortalice*']. A fortified place; a fort; esp., a large permanent fortification, often including a town; hence, any place of defense or security.—**for'tress**, *v. t.* To furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a fortress; fortify.

for-tu-i-tism (fôr-tū'i-tizm), *n.* [See *fortuitous*]. The doctrine or belief that adaptations in nature are produced

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- by the fortuitous operations of natural causes, and not by design.—**for-tu'i-tist**, *n.*
- for-tu-i-tous** (fôr-tū'i-tus), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, < *fors* (fort-), chance: see *fortune*.] Happening or produced by chance; accidental; casual.—**for-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*—**for-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*—**for-tu'i-ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Fortuitous character; the fact of being accidental or casual; accident or chance; an accidental occurrence.
- for-tu-nate** (fôr-tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortunare*, E. *fortune*, *v.*] Having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky; also, bringing or presaging good fortune; resulting favorably; auspicious.—**Fortunate Islands**, the Islands of the Blessed (see under *island*); also, the Canary Islands.—**for-tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**for-tu-nate-ness**, *n.*
- for-tune** (fôr-tūn), *n.* [OF. F. *fortune*, < L. *fortuna*, chance, luck, fortune, < *fors* (fort-), chance, akin to *ferre*, bear.] Chance, hap, or luck; [often *cap.*] chance personified, commonly regarded as a goddess distributing arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life; also [L. *c.*], that which falls or is to fall to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding (often in *pl.*); lot; destiny; esp., good luck; success; prosperity; also, position in life as determined by wealth; amount of wealth; a person's possessions collectively; a stock of wealth; often, great wealth; an ample stock of wealth; also, a person of wealth, esp. a woman; an heiress.—**for-tune**, *v.*; *-tuned*, *-tuning*. [L. *fortunare*, make fortunate, < *fortuna*.] **I. tr.** To make fortunatē; also, to determine or control the lot or destiny of; also, to endow with a fortune. **II. intr.** To chance or happen; come by chance: as, "It *fortuned*, out of the thickest wood A ramping Lyon rushed suddenly" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 3. 5). [Now rare.]—**for-tune-hunt'er**, *n.* One who seeks to win a fortune, esp. through marriage.—**for-tune-hunt'ing**, *n.* and *a.*—**for-tune-less**, *a.* Without fortune; luckless; also, without a pecuniary fortune.—**for-tune-tell'er**, *n.* One who professes to foretell to persons the fortune or lot destined for them.—**for-tune-tell'ing**, *n.* and *a.*
- for-ty** (fôr-ti). [AS. *fēwertig*.] **I. a.** Four times ten. **II. n.; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). A number composed of forty units, or a symbol, as 40 or xl, representing it.—**the Forty**, the forty members constituting the French Academy. Also called *the Forty Immortals*.—**for-ty-five**, *n.* A card-game in which the game is 45 points.—**the Forty-five**, the year 1745 as marked by a Jacobite rebellion in Scotland; the rebellion itself.—**for-ty-nin'er** (-ni'nēr), *n.* One of those who went to California in 1849, during the gold fever, in search of fortune. Cf. *Argonaut*.**
- fo-rum** (fô-rum), *n.*; pl. *-rums*, L. *-ra* (-rā). [L.] The market-place or public place of an ancient Roman city, the center of judicial and other public business and a place of assembly for the people; hence, a court or tribunal (often fig.: as, the *forum* of conscience; the *forum* of public opinion); also, an assembly for the discussion of questions of public interest.
- for-ward** (fôr-wārd), *adv.* [AS. *forweard*, < *for*, fore, before, + *-weard*: see *fore* and *-ward*.] Toward or at a place, point, or time in advance; onward; ahead; also, to the front, into view or consideration, or forth (as, to bring *forward* new evidence).—**for-ward**. **I. a.** Situated in the front or fore part; lying in advance; fore; also, directed toward a point in advance; moving ahead; onward; also, of or pertaining to the future (as, *forward* buying); prospective; also, being in a condition of advancement; well advanced; often, advanced beyond one's years; precocious; also, ready, prompt, or eager (as, "I killed a sea-fowl or two . . . but was not very *forward* to eat them": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 6); also, presumptuous, pert, or bold (as, "Your cousin Sophy is a *forward*, impertinent gipsy": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iii. 1); also, radical or extreme, as persons or opinions. **II. n.** A player stationed in advance of others on his team, as, in *football*, any player in the forward line.—**for-ward**, *v. t.* To send forward; transmit, esp. to an ulterior destination (as, to *forward* a letter); also, to advance or help onward (as, to *forward* the growth of a plant); promote; hasten; in *bookbinding*, to prepare (a book) for the finisher by fitting it with back and covers, etc.
- for-ward-er**, *n.*—**for-ward-ly**, *adv.*—**for-ward-ness**, *n.*—**for-wards**, *adv.* Forward.
- for-wear** (fôr-wār'), *v. t.* [See *for-* and *wear*².] To wear out; exhaust: now only in *forworn*, *pp.* [Archaic.]
- for-wear-y** (fôr-wēr'i), *v. t.*; *-wearied*, *-wearying*. [See *for-* and *weary*, *v.*] To weary utterly; tire out. [Obs. or archaic.]
- for-went** (fôr-went'). Preterit of *forgo*.
- for-worn** (fôr-wörn'). Past participle of *forwear*.
- foss** (fos), *n.* See *fosse*.
- fos-sa** (fos'sā), *n.*; pl. *fossæ* (-ē). [L., a ditch, trench, prop. fem. of *fodere*, dig.] In *anat.*, a pit, cavity, or depression in a bone, etc.
- fosse** (fos), *n.* [OF. F. *fosse*, < L. *fossa*: see *fossa*.] A ditch, trench, or canal; esp., a moat in a fortification.
- fos-sette** (fo-set'), *n.* [F. *fossette*, dim. of *fosse*: see *fosse*.] A little hollow; a depression; a dimple.
- fos-sick** (fos'ik), *v.* [Origin obscure.] **I. intr.** To search for gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search about or rummage. [Australia.] **II. tr.** To dig; hunt. [Australia.]—**fos-sick-er**, *n.*
- fos-sil** (fos'il). [L. *fossilis*, < *fodere*, dig.] **I. a.** Dug out of the earth, or obtained by digging (as, *fossil* fuel); also, of the nature of a fossil; hence, belonging to a past epoch or discarded system; antiquated. **II. n.** Any rock or mineral substance dug out of the earth; also, any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of a former geological age, found in the earth's crust or strata; hence, a fossilized or antiquated person or thing; a person of antiquated ideas or ways.—**fos-sil-if-er-ous** (fos-i-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing or containing fossils, as rocks or strata.—**fos-sil-ist**, *n.* A student of fossils; a paleontologist.—**fos-sil-ize** (-iz), *v.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. **I. tr.** To convert into a fossil (as, to *fossilize* animal remains); fig., to change as if into mere lifeless remains or traces of the past; render rigidly antiquated, as persons, ideas, etc. **II. intr.** To become fossilized (lit. or fig.); also, to search for fossils.—**fos-sil-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shon), *n.*
- foss-so-ri-al** (fo-sō'ri-al), *a.* [LL. *fossorius*, < L. *fossor*, digger, < *fodere*, dig.] Digging or burrowing, or adapted for digging or burrowing: as, a *fossorial* animal; a *fossorial* limb.
- fos-ter** (fos'tēr), *n.* [AS. *fōstor*, akin to *fōda*, E. *food*.] Nourishment: now chiefly as in *foster-father*, *foster-mother*, *foster-parent*, *foster-child*, *foster-brother*, etc., implying relationship through nursing or rearing, not by blood.—**fos-ter**, *v. t.* To feed† or nourish† (as, "*foster*'d with cold dishes": Shakspere's "Cymbeline," ii. 3. 119); also, to bring up or rear, as a foster-child; hence, to care for or cherish tenderly (as, "He gave them charge about the Queen, To guard and *foster* her for evermore": Tennyson's "Guinevere," 588); also, to promote the growth or development of (as, to *foster* a plant; to *foster* trade or friendly relations); further; encourage.—**fos-ter-age** (-āj), *n.* The act of fostering or rearing another's child as one's own; the condition of being a foster-child; also, the act of promoting or encouraging.—**fos-ter-er**, *n.*—**fos-ter-ling**, *n.* A foster-child.—**fos-tress**, *n.* A woman who fosters. Also fig.
- foth-er**¹ (fōth'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fōther*.] A cart-load, or any large quantity (now chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.); also, an old unit of weight for lead, lime, coal, etc., that for lead being now usually 19½ hundredweight.
- foth-er**² (fōth'ēr), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *voederen*, *voeren*, LG. *fodern*, Icel. *fōðra*, line.] To cover (a sail) with oakum, rope-yarn, etc., fastened upon it, for placing over and stopping a leak in a ship; also, to stop (a leak) with a sail prepared thus.
- Fou-cault** (fō-kō) **cur-rent**. [From J. B. L. *Foucault* (1819-68), French physicist.] In *elect.*, an eddy current.
- fou-droy-ant** (fō-droi'ant, F. fō-drwo-yān), *a.* [F., ppr. of *foudroyer*, strike with lightning, < *foudre*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning.] Striking as with lightning; sudden and overwhelming in effect; stunning; dazzling.
- fou-gasse** (fō-gas'), *n.* [F., earlier *fougade*; from It.] *Milit.*, a small, well-like mine sunk in the ground.
- fought** (fōt). Preterit and past participle of *fight*.—**fought'en**, *p. a.* [Old pp. of *fight*.] That has been the scene of fighting (archaic: as, a *foughten* field); also, *for-foughten* (Sc. and north. Eng.).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

foul (foul). [AS. *fūl* = D. *vuil* = G. *faul* = Icel. *fūll* = Goth. *fūls*, foul; akin to L. *pus*, Gr. *πῶν*, *pus*, Gr. *πίθων*, rot, L. *putere*, Skt. *pū-*, stink.] **I. a.** Grossly offensive to the senses, or disgusting (as, *foul* matter; a *foul* exudation; a *foul* smell); loathsome; noisome; also, charged with or characterized by offensive or noisome matter (as, a *foul* pond; *foul* air; a *foul* ulcer); filthy or dirty, as places, vessels, or clothes; muddy, as a road; abounding in errors or in marks of correction, as a printer's proof; clogged or obstructed with foreign matter (as, a *foul* chimney, one choked with soot; a ship with a *foul* bottom, one having the bottom clogged with seaweed, barnacles, etc.); in collision or obstructing contact (as, a ship *foul* of another or of a rock); entangled, caught, or jammed (as, a *foul* rope or anchor); also, not fair; ugly or unattractive (now chiefly prov.); disfigured† (as, "My face is *foul* with weeping": Job, xvi. 16); contrary to the rules or established usages, as of a sport or game; unfair (as, *foul* play, unfair conduct in a game, or any unfair or treacherous dealing, often such as involves murder); unfavorable or stormy, as weather; contrary, as the wind; also, grossly offensive in a moral sense; abominable, wicked, or vile, as deeds, crime, slander, etc.; scurrilous, profane, or obscene, as language; in *baseball*, noting a hit or batted ball which is not a fair ball (see *fair ball*, under *fair*¹, a.); noting the lines from home to first base and from home to third base, with their indefinite continuations. **II. n.** That which is foul; a collision or entanglement; a violation of the rules of a sport or game; in *baseball*, a foul ball.—**foul**, *adv.* In a foul manner; foully; unfairly.—**foul**, *v. I. tr.* To make foul; defile; soil; clog or obstruct, as a chimney or the bore of a gun; encumber (a ship's bottom) with seaweed, barnacles, etc.; collide with (as, one boat *fouled* another); cause to become entangled or caught, as a rope; also, to defile in a moral sense; dishonor; disgrace. **II. intr.** To become foul; collide, as ships; become entangled or caught, as a rope; also, to make a foul play, give a foul blow, knock a foul ball, etc.

foul-lard (fö-lärd'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A soft, light-weight silk or satin, plain or with a printed pattern, used for women's dresses, etc.

foul-ly (foul'li), *adv.* In a foul manner.

foul-mind-ed (foul'min'ded), *a.* Foul or unclean in mind or thoughts.

foul-mouthed (foul'mout'hd'), *a.* Using scurrilous, profane, or obscene language; given to filthy or abusive speech.

foul-ness (foul'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being foul; also, that which is foul; foul matter; filth; wickedness.

foul-spok-en (foul'spö'kn), **foul-tongued** (foul'tungd'), *a.* Foul-mouthed.

fou-mart (fö'märt), *n.* [ME. *fulmard*, < AS. *fūl*, foul, + *meart*, marten.] The European polecat.

found¹ (found), *Preterit and past participle of find.*

found² (found), *v. t.* [OF. F. *fondre*, melt, cast, < L. *fundere*, pour, melt, cast: cf. *fuse*¹.] To melt and pour (metal, etc.) into a mold; form or make (an article) of molten material in a mold; cast.

found³ (found), *v.* [OF. F. *fonder*, < L. *fundare*, lay the bottom of, found, < *fundus*, bottom: cf. *fund*.] **I. tr.** To lay the lowest part of, fix, or build (a structure) on a firm base or ground (as, a house *founded* upon a rock: see Mat. vii. 25); hence, to set up or establish on a firm basis or for enduring existence (as, to *found* a city, colony, or institution; to *found* a family or dynasty; to *found* a system of philosophy); also, to base or ground (*on* or *upon*: as, a story *founded* on fact; to *found* a claim on right or justice); sometimes, to afford a basis or ground for. **II. intr.** To be founded or based (*on* or *upon*); also, to base one's opinion (*on* or *upon*).

found-da-tion (foun-dä'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *fondation*, < L. *fundatio*(n-).] The act of founding, setting up, establishing, etc., or the state of being founded; also, that on which something is founded; the natural or prepared ground or base on which some structure rests; the lowest division of a building, wall, or the like, usually of masonry and partly or wholly below the surface of the ground; the basis or ground of anything (as, a report that has no *founda-tion* of fact); also, a donation or legacy for the support of

an institution; an endowment; an endowed institution. —**foun-da'tion-er**, *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or school. —**foun-da'tion-less**, *a.* Without foundation; baseless; unfounded.

found-er¹ (foun'dér), *n.* One who founds or casts metal, etc.

found-er² (foun'dér), *n.* One who founds or establishes.

found-er³ (foun'dér), *v.* [OF. *fondrer*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: cf. *found*³.] **I. intr.** To fall or sink down, as buildings, ground, etc.; sink in mire, a quicksand, etc.; esp., to fill with water and sink, as a ship; fig., to suffer wreck, or fail utterly (as, "In this point All his tricks *founder*": Shakspeare's "Henry VIII." iii. 2. 40); also, to stumble, break down, or go lame, as a horse. **II. tr.** To cause to fall or sink down; undermine, as a structure; cause to sink in mire, etc. (as, "A boggy Syrtis, neither sea, Nor good dry land: nigh *founder'd* on he fares": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 940); cause to fill with water and sink, as a ship; also, to cause (a horse, etc.) to break down, go lame, or suffer from foundering, in *golf*, to drive (the ball) into the ground. —**found-er**³, *n.* Lameness or inflammation in the foot of a horse, mule, etc., as from overwork; laminitis. —**foun'der-ous**, *a.* Apt to cause foundering, as roads, ground, etc.; miry; swampy. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

found-ling (foun'dling), *n.* An infant found abandoned; a child without a parent or claimant.

found-ress (foun'dres), *n.* A woman who founds or establishes.

foun-drous (foun'drus), *a.* See *founderous*.

foun-dry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *-dries* (-driz). [F. *fonderie*, < *fondre*, E. *found*².] The founding of metal, etc.; also, things made by founding; castings; also, an establishment for founding (as, an iron-foundry; a type-foundry; a glass-foundry).

font¹ (font), *n.* In *printing*, same as *font*¹. [Chiefly Eng.]

font² (font), *n.* [L. *fons* (*font-*), spring, fountain: cf. *font*².] A spring of water; a fountain; fig., a source or origin.

foun-tain (foun'tān), *n.* [OF. F. *fontaine*, < LL. *fontana*, prop. fem. of L. *fontanus*, of or from a spring, < *fons*, E. *font*².] A spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream; fig., the source or origin of anything (as, "Almighty God, the *fountain* of all wisdom": Book of Common Prayer, Communion); also, a jet or stream of water (or other liquid) issuing or spouted forth, esp. one made by mechanical means to spout or rise from an orifice or structure, as to afford water for use, or to cool the air, or to serve for ornament (as, "And drew, from butts of water . . . The *fountain* of the moment, playing, now A twisted snake, and now a rain of pearls, Or steep-up spout whereon the gilded ball Danced like a wisp": Tennyson's "Princess," Prologue, 61); hence, a structure for discharging such a jet or a number of jets, often an elaborate or artistic work with basins, sculptures, etc.; an erection, as in a public place, for furnishing a constant supply of fresh water for drinking; a soda-fountain; also, a reservoir for a liquid to be supplied gradually or continuously, as one for oil in certain kinds of lamp or one for ink in a printing-press (cf. *fountain-pen*). —**foun'tained**, *a.* Having a fountain or fountains. —**foun'tain-head**, *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream flows; the head or source of a stream; fig., a primary or original source (as, "Jerusalem is the *fountain-head* of religious knowledge": J. H. Newman's "Idea of a University," ii. 1). —**foun'tain-less**, *a.* Without fountains. —**foun'tain-pen**, *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for supplying ink continuously.

four (fö-r), *a.* [AS. *fēower* = D. and G. *vier* = Icel. *fjörir* = Goth. *fīdwoñ*, four; akin to L. *quattuor*, Gr. *τέτταρες*, Skt. *catur*, four.] One more than three.—**the four seas**. See under *sea*. —**four**, *n.* A number composed of four units, or a symbol, as 4 or iv, representing it; a set of four things or persons, as a team of four horses or the crew of a four-oared boat; also, the boat; also, a playing-card, die-face, etc., with four pips.—**on all fours**, on the hands and feet (or knees).

four-ché, **four-chée** (fö-r-shä'), *a.* [F. *fourché*, masc., *fourchée*, fem., < *fourche*, a fork: see *fourchette*.] In *her.*,

(variable) *ğ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

forked; having the extremity or extremities divided into two parts: said of a bearing, esp. a cross having each arm divided into two square ends at its extremity.

four-chette (fôr-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, < L. *furca*, E. *fork*.] A fork, or something resembling a fork; the strip of material forming the sides of two adjacent fingers of a glove; in *anat.*, the furcula of a bird; also, the frog of an animal's foot; also, a small fold of membrane just within the posterior commissure of the vulva; in *card-playing*, the combination in one hand of the card immediately above and that immediately below a given card.



Cross Fourché.

four-cy-cle (fôr'si'kl), *n.* In an internal-combustion engine, a cycle in which one piston stroke out of every four is a working stroke.

Four-dri-nier (fôr-dri-nēr') **ma-chine'**. [From H. and S. *Fourdrinier*, English inventors.] A machine for making paper in a continuous strip or web.

four-flush (fôr'flush'), *n.* In the game of poker, four cards of a possible flush, which, with one card of a different suit, make up a hand; an imperfect flush (which, as such, is of no value); hence (slang), a mere bluff or empty pretense. — **four'-flush'**, *v. i.* To act as a four-flusher. [Slang.] — **four'-flush'er**, *n.* One who bluffs on or as on the strength of a four-flush; one who makes pretensions that he cannot or does not bear out. [Slang.]

four-fold (fôr'fôld). **I. a.** Comprising four parts or members; four times as great or as much. **II. adv.** In fourfold measure.

four-foot-ed (fôr'fût'ed), *a.* Having four feet.

four-gon (fôr-gôn), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A long covered wagon for carrying baggage, goods, military supplies, etc.; a van; also, a baggage-car.

four-hand-ed (fôr'han'ded), *a.* Having four hands, or four feet adapted for use as hands; quadrumanous; also, intended for four hands, as a piece of music for the piano; also, involving four hands or players, as a game at cards.

Fou-ri-er-ism (fô'ri-ēr-izm), *n.* The communistic system propounded by the French socialist F. M. Charles Fourier (1772-1837), according to which society was to be organized into associations or communities called phalanxes, each with a membership of about 1,800. — **Fou'ri-er-ist**, **Fou'ri-er-ite** (-it), *n.*

four-in-hand (fôr'in-hand), *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses driven by one person; also, a team of four horses; also, a long scarf or necktie to be tied in a slip-knot with the ends left hanging.

four-leaved (fôr'lēvd), *a.* Having four leaves or leaflets.

four-o'clock (fôr'ô-klok'), *n.* A common nyctaginaceous garden-plant, *Mirabilis jalapa*, with red, white, yellow, or variegated flowers which open late in the afternoon; any plant of the same genus; also, the friar-bird.

four-pence (fôr'pens), *n.* A sum of money of the value of four English pennies, or about 8 U. S. cents; also, a British silver coin of this value. —

four'-pen-ny (-pe-ni), *a.* Of the amount or value of four-pence.

four-post-er (fôr'pôs'tēr), *n.* A bed with four posts, as for supporting curtains.

four-ra-gère (fô-râ-zhâr), *n.* [F., said to have originated in the *corde à fourrage*, 'cord for forage,' carried by mounted men for binding and transporting forage: see *forage*.] In French military use, an ornament of cord worn on the shoulder; specif., such a cord awarded as an honorary decoration, as to the members of a regiment or other unit that has received a requisite number of citations.

four-score (fôr'skôr), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.

four-some (fôr'sum). **I. a.** Consisting of four; performed by four persons together. [Chiefly Sc.] **II. n.** A company or set of four (chiefly Sc.); in *golf*, etc., a match played by four persons, two against two.

four-square (fôr'skwâr). **I. a.** Having its four sides and angles equal; square. **II. n.** A foursquare figure; a square.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Fourpence of Queen Victoria.

four-teen (fôr'tēn'). [AS. *fēwertȳne*.] **I. a.** Four more than ten. **II. n.** A number composed of fourteen units, or a symbol, as 14 or xiv, representing it. — **four'teenth'**. **I. a.** Next after the thirteenth; also, being one of fourteen equal parts. **II. n.** The fourteenth member of a series; also, a fourteenth part. — **Fourteenth of July**, the date of the fall of the Bastille, in Paris, in 1789, observed as the national holiday of France.

fourth (fôrth), *a.* [AS. *fēortha*.] Next after the third; also, being one of four equal parts. — **fourth arm**. See *arm*², *n.* — **fourth dimension**. See *dimension*, *n.* — **fourth estate**. See under *estate*, *n.* — **fourth**, *n.* The fourth member of a series; [cap.] the Fourth of July (see phrase below); also [*l. c.*], a fourth part; in *music*, a tone on the fourth degree from a given tone (counted as the first); the interval between such tones; the harmonic combination of such tones; in a scale, the subdominant. — **Fourth of July**, the date of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, observed as a public holiday of the U. S. Often called the *Fourth*. — **fourth'ly**, *adv.*

four-wheeled (fôr'hwēld), *a.* Having, or running on, four wheels. — **four'-wheel'er**, *n.* A vehicle with four wheels; esp., a four-wheeled cab.

fous-sa (fôs'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A cat-like carnivorous quadruped, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, of Madagascar; the galet.

fou-tre, fou-ter

(fô'tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *se foutre de*, care nothing for, *foutre* (< L. *futuere*), have sexual commerce with.] A word formerly used in expressions of contemptuous indifference (as, to care not a *foutre*; "A *foutre* for the world and worldlings base!" Shakespeare's "2 Henry IV.," v. 3. 103); also, a term of the deepest contempt for a person (chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.).

fo-ve-a (fô'vē-ä), *n.*; pl. *foveæ* (-ē). [L., a small pit.] In *anat.*, *bot.*, etc., a small pit or depression, as one in the center of the yellow spot on the retina of the eye. — **fo'-ve-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in a fovea. — **fo'-ve-ate**, **fo'-ve-at-ed** (-ät, -ä-ted), *a.* Having foveæ; pitted.

fo-ve-o-la (fô'vē-ô-lä), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea*: see *fovea*.] In *anat.*, *bot.*, etc., a small fovea; a very small pit or depression. — **fo-ve-o-late**, **fo-ve-o-lat-ed** (fô'vē-ô-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* Having foveolæ, or very small pits.

fowl (fowl), *n.*; pl. *fowls* or (esp. collectively) *fowl*. [AS. *fugol* = D. and G. *vogel* = Icel. *fugl* = Goth. *fugls*, fowl, bird; possibly akin to E. *fly*².] Any bird (now chiefly in combination, as in *sea-fowl*, *water-fowl*, *wild-fowl*); specif., the domestic or barnyard cock or hen ('domestic fowl'), a gallinaceous bird (often designated as *Gallus domesticus*) of the pheasant family, descended from wild species of *Gallus*, esp. *G. ferrugineus*; any of various other gallinaceous or similar birds, as the turkey or duck; *pl.*, poultry; *sing.*, in market and household use, a full-grown domestic fowl for food purposes (as distinguished from a chicken, or young fowl); the flesh or meat of a domestic fowl. — **fowl**, *v. i.* [AS. *fuglian*.] To hunt or take wild-fowl. — **fowl'er**, *n.* One who hunts or takes wild-fowl. — **fowl'ing-piece**, *n.* A light gun for shooting wild-fowl; also, a picture of wild-fowl.

fox (foks), *n.* [AS. *fox* = D. *vos* = G. *fuchs*, fox.] Any of certain carnivorous quadrupeds of the dog family (*Canidae*), esp. those constituting the genus *Vulpes*, smaller than the wolves, characterized by pointed muzzle, erect ears, and long, bushy tail (commonly called the *brush*), and proverbially noted for cunning (see cut on following page); also, the fur of the fox; also, some animal likened to the fox, as the flying-fox; in the English Bible, sometimes, the jackal;



Foussa.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ēlect, agôny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; 7H, then; y, you;

fig., a cunning or crafty person; also, a kind of sword†; *naul.*, a seizing or the like made by twisting rope-yarns together.—**fox and geese**, a game played on a cross-shaped board or a checker-board with pins, checkers, or the like, one representing a fox and the rest geese, the object of the geese being to surround the fox, and that of the fox to capture or to escape from the geese; also, a boys' game in which one player tries to catch others as they run from one goal to another.

Red Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* or *fulvus*).

—**fox**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To hunt the fox; also, to act cunningly or craftily; also, to become discolored through decay, etc., as timber or the leaves of a book; also, to turn sour, as beer. **II.** *tr.* To intoxicate or befuddle; also, to cause (timber, book-leaves, etc.) to fox; also, to make sour, as beer; also, to repair, finish, or make (a shoe) with a piece or pieces of leather or other material applied so as to cover or form part of the upper next above the sole.—**foxed**, *p. a.* Intoxicated or befuddled; also, discolored by decay, as timber or paper; also, turned sour, as beer.

fox-fire (foks'fir), *n.* The phosphorescent light emitted by foxed or decaying timber.

fox-glove (foks'gluv), *n.* Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Digitalis*, esp. *D. purpurea* (the common foxglove), a native of Europe, bearing tall racemes of drooping, tubular, purple or white flowers, and leaves that are used in medicine as the drug digitalis; also, any of various plants of other genera.

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

fox-grape (foks'grāp), *n.* Either of two species of grape, *Vitis labrusca* of the northern U. S. and *V. rotundifolia* of the southern U. S., from which various cultivated varieties have been derived.

fox-hound (foks'hound), *n.* One of a breed of fleet, keen-scented hounds trained to hunt foxes.

fox-i-ness (foks'si-nes), *n.* Foxy quality or character.

fox-ing (foks'ing), *n.* The piece or pieces of leather or other material with which a shoe is foxed.

fox-squir-rel (foks'skwur'el), *n.* Any of several North American arboreal squirrels varying in color and remarkable for large size.

fox-tail (foks'tāl), *n.* The tail of a fox; also, any of various grasses with soft, brush-like spikes of flowers.—**foxtail millet**, an annual grass, *Chetochloa italica*, of numerous varieties, introduced into the U. S. from Europe and Asia, and grown somewhat for its seed but chiefly for hay. Also called *Italian millet*.

Black Fox-squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

fox-ter-ri-er (foks'ter'i-ër), *n.* One of a breed of small, active terriers, sometimes used for driving foxes from their holes, but kept chiefly as pets.

fox-trot (foks'trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps, as in slackening from a trot to a walk; also, a kind of dance performed by couples, characterized by various combinations of short, quick steps.

fox-wood (foks'wüd), *n.* Foxed or decayed wood.

fox-y (foks'si), *a.*; compar. *foxier*, superl. *foxiest*. Fox-like; cunning or crafty; also, of the color of the common red fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown; marked by an excess of reddish tints, as a painting; also, discolored or foxed; also, impaired or defective in quality; having turned sour in fermentation, as beer; also, having the musky flavor of the fox-grape.

foy (foi), *n.* [MD. *foye*, prob. < OF. *voie*, < L. *via*, way.] A feast, gift, etc., given by or to a person about to start on a journey; also, a feast held on some special occasion, as at the end of the harvest. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]

foy-er (foi'ër, F. two-yä), *n.* [F., hearth, fireside, foyer (to which orig. the audience went for warmth from the unheated hall between the acts), < ML. *focarium*, < L. *focus*, hearth.] A corridor or outer public room in a theater, opera-house, or the like, used by the audience as a promenade, etc., during intermissions.

fra (frä), *n.* [It., for *frate*: see *frate*.] Brother: a title of a friar: as, *Fra Giovanni* ('Brother John').

fra-cas (frä'kas, F. frä-kä), *n.* [F., < It. *fracasso*, < *fraccare*, smash.] A disorderly noise or disturbance; an uproar; a noisy quarrel or fight.

fract-ed (frak'ted), *a.* [L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break: see *fraction*.] Broken† (as, "My reliances on his *fractured* dates Have smit my credit": Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," ii. 1. 22); in *her.*, having a part displaced, as if broken.



Chevron Fractured.

frac-tion (frak'shon), *n.* [OF. F. *fraction*, < LL. *fractio(n)*, < L. *frangere*, break; akin to E. *break*.] The act of breaking (as, *eccles.*, the *fraction* of the bread in the eucharist); a broken state or place†; a fracture, as of a bone†; fig., a rupture of harmony, friendly relations, etc.†; discord†; also, a piece broken off, fragment, or bit (see Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," v. 2. 158); a part, as distinct from the whole of anything (as, a mere *fraction* of the regiment came back); in *math.*, a part of unity; one or more of a number of equal parts into which a unit is divided, or an arithmetical representation of such a part or parts, as $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ (as, a common or vulgar *fraction*, one having the numerator above and the denominator below a horizontal or diagonal line; a proper *fraction*, one having the numerator less than the denominator; an improper *fraction*, one having the numerator greater than the denominator; a simple *fraction*, one expressing a ratio between two whole numbers; a complex *fraction*, one expressing a ratio between fractions or mixed numbers, or between a fraction or mixed number and a whole number; a compound *fraction*, a complex fraction, or a fraction of a fraction); also, an analogous ratio of algebraic quantities.—**frac'tion**, *v. t.* To divide into fractions; also, to fractionate.—**frac'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fraction or fractions; constituting a fraction; hence, partial, inconsiderable, or insignificant.—**fractional crystallization**, a process by which a substance, as a mixture of salts, is separated into its ingredients, or into portions having different properties, by means of repeated crystallizations.—**fractional currency**, current coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit.—**fractional distillation**. See *distillation*.—**frac'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**frac'tion-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *a.* Fractional.—**frac'tion-ate** (-ät), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. To separate (a mixture) into its ingredients, or into portions having different properties, as by distillation or crystallization; subject to fractional distillation, crystallization, or the like; also, to obtain by such a process.—**frac-tion-a'tion** (-ä'shon), *n.*

frac-tious (frak'shus), *a.* [Cf. *fraction* in the obs. sense 'discord.†'] Refractory or unruly; also, cross, fretful, or peevish.—**frac'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**frac'tious-ness**, *n.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [F. *fracture*, < L. *fractura*, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*.] The act of breaking, or the state of being broken; breakage; specif., the breaking of a bone, cartilage, etc., or the resulting condition (in the case of a bone, called *simple* when the bone only is divided, and *compound* when there is also a laceration of the integuments); in general, a break, breach, or split; also, the characteristic manner of breaking, or the characteristic appearance of a broken surface, as of a mineral.—**fracture**, *v.*; —*tured*, —*turing*. **I. tr.** To break or crack; specif., to cause or to suffer a fracture in (a bone, etc.). **II. intr.** To undergo fracture; break.

fræ (frā), *prep.* [= *fro*.] From. [Sc.]

fræ-num (frē'num), *n.* See *frenum*.

frag-ile (fraj'il), *a.* [F. *fragile*, < L. *fragilis*, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *frail*².] Easily broken or shattered; hence, in general, easily damaged or destroyed; delicate; frail (as, "This city is for the King, whose body is *fragile*, a very unhealthy city": Dunsany's "Laughter of the Gods," i.).—**frag'ile-ly**, *adv.*—**frag'ile-ness**, *n.*—**frag'il-ty** (fraj'il'i-ti), *n.* [OF. *fragilite* (F. *fragilité*), < L. *fragilitas*.] Fragile character; liability to be broken or damaged; delicacy.

frag-ment (frag'ment), *n.* [F. *fragment*, < L. *fragmentum*, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*.] A part broken off (as, scattered *fragments* of rock; to reduce glass to *fragments*); hence, a detached portion of anything, esp. a portion that is incomplete or imperfect in character, as if separated by accident or chance (as, *fragments* of a letter or a picture; to overhear *fragments* of conversation); an odd piece, bit, or scrap; often, an extant or surviving portion of something otherwise lost or no longer in existence (as, *fragments* of Greek verse attributed to Sappho; "A land of old . . . Where *fragments* of forgotten peoples dwelt," Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur," 84); often, a part of an unfinished whole (as, the collected poems of Shelley include many *fragments*).—**frag-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.* Fragmentary; in *geol.*, noting or pertaining to rock or rocks (as the conglomerates, sandstones, shales, etc.) made up of fragments or particles of older rocks.—**frag-men'ta-ry** (-men-tā-ri), *a.* Of the nature of a fragment; incomplete; also, composed of fragments; broken; disconnected; in *geol.*, fragmental.—**frag'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**frag'men-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*—**frag-men-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* A breaking up into fragments or parts; in *biol.*, amitosis.—**frag'ment-ed**, *a.* Reduced to fragments.

fra-grance (frā'grans), *n.* Fragrant quality or odor; sweet scent. Also **fra'gran-cy**.

fra-grant (frā'grant), *a.* [L. *fragrans* (*fragrant*-), ppr. of *fragrare*, emit an odor, smell sweet.] Emitting a pleasing odor; sweet-smelling; sweet-scented.—**fra'grant-ly**, *adv.*

frail¹ (frāl), *n.* [OF. *frail*, *freel*; origin unknown.] A flexible basket made of rushes, used esp. for dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins; also, the quantity, as of figs or raisins, contained in such a basket.

frail² (frāl), *a.* [OF. *fraille* (F. *frêle*), < L. *fragilis*, E. *fragile*.] Easily broken, damaged, or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; having little capacity for enduring or lasting (as, "*Frail* is our happiness, if this be so": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 340); esp., physically delicate, or weakly, as a person, the constitution, etc.; often, morally weak, or not strong against temptation; specif., of a woman, infirm in virtue, or unchaste.—**frail'y**, *adv.*—**frail'ness**, *n.*—**frail'ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *frailite*, < L. *fragilitas*: cf. *fragility*.] The quality or state of being frail; esp., moral weakness; liability to yield to temptation; also, a fault proceeding from moral weakness; a weakness or failing.

fraise (frāz), *n.* [F.] A ruff worn around the neck; in *fort.*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes projecting from the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position.

fram-a-ble (frā'mā-bl), *a.* That may be framed.

fram-bœ-sia (fram-bē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < F. *framboise*, raspberry; origin uncertain.] In *pathol.*, a contagious disease prevalent in certain tropical regions, characterized by an eruption of raspberry-like excrescences; yaws.

frame (frām), *v.*; *framed*, *framing*. [AS. *framian*, avail, profit, < *fram*, adv., forward, forth, also prep.: see *from*.]

I. intr. To avail† or profit†; also, to succeed, get on, or fare (now prov.); also, to betake one's self, or resort (now prov.); also, to prepare, attempt, give promise, or manage to do something (now chiefly prov.). **II. tr.** To fashion or shape; esp., to shape or adapt to a particular purpose (as, "to *frame* and fashion your own lives . . . according to the Doctrine of Christ": Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Deacons); dispose; also, to direct, as one's steps (obs. or rare: as, "A stately Castle far away she spyde, To which her steps directly she did *frame*," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iii. 1. 20); also, to form or make, as by fitting and uniting parts together; construct; hence, to contrive, devise, or compose, as a plan, law, poem, etc.; conceive or imagine, as ideas, etc.; also, in recent slang use (often with *up*), to contrive or devise fraudulently or falsely, as a plot, a charge, etc.; prearrange the result of fraudulently, as a race or a boxing-match; incriminate unjustly by a plot, as a person. Also, to provide with or put into a frame, as a picture.—**frame**, *n.* The act of framing, fashioning, or constructing†; also, manner or method of framing; form, constitution, or structure; also, an established system or order, as of government; also, natural or habitual temper or disposition (as, "I am a fellow of a very odd *frame* of mind": Steele, in "Spectator," 167); more commonly, temporary state of mind (as, "In this *frame* of thankfulness I went home to my castle," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 12: now usually in the phrase 'frame of mind'); also, anything composed of parts fitted and joined together; a structure; often, the body, esp. the human body, with reference to its make or build; also, the sustaining parts of a structure fitted and joined together; a framework or skeleton; also, a frame-house; also, a structure for admitting or inclosing something; an inclosing border or case, as for a picture; in *pool*, the triangular form used to set up the balls for a game; the balls as so set up; the period of play required to pocket them; in *American bowling*, a turn to bowl, each player usually having ten turns, of three shots each, in a game.—**frame'-house**, *n.* A house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber, as the ordinary wooden house.—**frame'less**, *a.* Having no frame.—**fram-er** (frā'mēr), *n.*—**frame'=up**, *n.* The act of framing up; that which is framed up, as a plot, or a contest the result of which has been fraudulently prearranged. [Slang.]—**frame'work**, *n.* A structure composed of parts fitted and united together; esp., one designed to support or inclose something; a frame or skeleton; also, frames collectively; also, work done in, on, or with a frame.—**fram'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which frames; the act, process, or manner of constructing or contriving anything; the act of providing with a frame; also, framed work; a frame or a system of frames.

fram-pold† (fram'pōld), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Ill-tempered, fretful, or quarrelsome (see Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 2. 94); also, high-spirited or fiery, as a horse.

franc (frangk), *n.* [OF. F. *franc*, said to be so called from the legend, ML. *Francorum rex*, king of the Franks (or French), on the first coin.] Either of two old coins of



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Franc of Henry III. of France.—British Museum.

France, one of gold and the other of silver; now, a French silver coin and money of account, the monetary unit of France, equal to 19.3 U. S. cents.

fran-chise (fran'chiz or -chiz), *n.* [OF. F. *franchise*, < *franc*, free, E. *frank*².] Freedom†; also, a legal immunity

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æt, then; y, you;

or exemption from a particular burden, exaction, or the like; also, a privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual or a body of individuals by a governmental grant (as, a *franchise* for a street railway); specif., the right of suffrage (as, the U. S. granted the *franchise* to women in 1920); also, the district or jurisdiction to which the privilege of an individual or corporation extends†; also, the privilege or right of affording asylum or sanctuary to fugitives†, or a place of asylum or sanctuary†.—*fran'chise*†, *v. t.*; *-chised*, *-chising*. To set free; invest with a franchise; enfranchise.

fran-cisc (fran-sisk'), *n.* Same as *francisca*.

fran-cis-ca (fran-sis'kă), *n.* [ML., prop. fem. of *Franciscus*, Frankish.] A battle-ax used by the (ancient) Franks, commonly having a head long in proportion to the width and expanding toward a convex curved edge.

Fran-cis-can (fran-sis'kan). [ML. *Franciscus*, Francis.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi (1181 or 1182–1226), or the mendicant religious order founded by him. **II. n.** A member of the order of St. Francis.

fran-cisque (fran-sisk'), *n.* [F.] Same as *francisca*.

fran-co (frang'kō). Form of LL. *Francus*, Frank, used in combination, often in the sense of 'French,' as in *Franco-American*, *Franco-German*.

fran-co-lin (frang'kō-lin), *n.* [F. *francolin*, < It. *francolino*.] Any of the old-world gallinaceous birds of the partridge kind constituting the genus *Francolinus* and allied genera, esp. *F. vulgaris*, a species formerly common in southern Europe but now chiefly confined to Asia.

Fran-co-phil,

Fran-co-phile

(frang'kō-fil). [See

Franco- and *-phil*.]

I. a. Friendly to

France or the

French. **II. n.**

One who is friendly

to France or the

French.

Fran-co-Prus-sian

(frang'kō-prush'-

an), *a.* [See *Fran-*

co-.] Pertaining to

France and Prussia:

as, the *Franco-*

Prussian War of 1870–71.

fran-co-ti-reur (frän-tē-rēr), *n.*; pl. *francs-tireurs* (F. frän-tē-rēr). [F., 'free shooter.'] A sharpshooter in the French service, sometimes forming part of a corps of light troops and sometimes of a separate body of guerrillas, during the Franco-Prussian War largely the latter; in general, a guerrilla combatant.

fran-gi-ble (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [OF. F. *frangible*, < L. *frangere*, break: see *fraction*.] Capable of being broken; break-

able.—**fran-gi-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

fran-gi-pa-ni (fran-ji-pä'ni), *n.* [Said to be named from the inventor.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine, *Plumeria rubra*, an apocynaceous tree or shrub of tropical America; also, the tree or shrub itself.

Frank¹ (frangk), *n.* [LL. *Francus*, usually explained as from the name of the national weapon (cf. AS. *franca*, spear, javelin): see *frank*².] A member of a group of ancient Germanic peoples dwelling in the regions of the Rhine, one division of whom, the Salians, conquered Gaul about A.D. 500, founded an extensive kingdom ruled successively by the Merovingian and Carolingian dynasties, and gave origin to the name France; also, a designation in the Levant for any native or inhabitant of western Europe.

frank² (frangk), *a.* [OF. F. *franc* (fem. *franche*), < ML. *francus*, free, < LL. *Francus*, Frank: see *Frank*¹.] Free

with respect to condition or rights, or the absence of restraints, restrictions, obligations, etc.†; also, liberal or generous (now rare: see Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 4. 20); also, free from concealment or dissimulation, as persons, the nature or disposition, manner, etc.; open, ingenuous, or sincere; often, open or unreserved in utterance; candid or outspoken; also, undisguised, manifest, or plain (as, *frank* mutiny; a *frank* imitation); also, good or fine in quality† (cf. *frankincense*).—**frank**³, *v. t.* To mark (a letter, package, etc.) for transmission by public conveyance free of the usual charge, by virtue of official or special privilege; send free of charge, as mail; also, to send or convey (a person) gratuitously, as on a journey; fig., to enable to pass or go freely (as, "English . . . will now *frank* the traveller through the most of North America": Stevenson's "Memories and Portraits," i.); also, to secure exemption for.—**frank**², *n.* A signature or mark affixed by special privilege to a letter, package, or the like, to ensure its transmission free of charge, as by mail; also, a franked letter, package, etc.; also, the privilege of franking letters, etc.
frank^{3†} (frangk), *n.* [OF. *franc*.] A pen, as for hogs; a sty. See Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," ii. 2. 160.—**frank**^{3†}, *v. t.* To shut up in a pen or sty, as for fattening (see Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iv. 5. 3); hence, to cram with food; fatten by feeding.

frank-a-ble (frang'ka-bl), *a.* That may be franked, as a letter.—**frank-a-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

frank-al-moin, **frank-al-moigne** (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [AF. *franke almoigne*, < OF. *franc*, free (see *frank*²), + *almosne*, < LL. *elemosyna*, E. *alms*.] In *Eng. law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs or performing other religious service.

Frank-en-stein (frangk'en-stin), *n.* [From the hero of Mrs. Shelley's story "Frankenstein," a young student who creates a destructive being, in human form, that he cannot control.] One who creates a 'monster' or a destructive agency that he cannot control or that brings about his own ruin; often, incorrectly, the 'monster' or destructive agency itself.

frank-er (frang'kér), *n.* One who franks letters, etc.

frank-furt-er (frangk'fër-tër), *n.* [G., 'Frankfort (sausage).'] A reddish variety of sausage, of German origin: commonly cooked by steaming or boiling.

frank-in-cense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [OF. *franc encens*: see *frank*² and *incense*¹.] An aromatic gum-resin from various Asiatic and African trees of the genus *Boswellia*, used chiefly for burning as incense or ceremonially (see Lev. ii. 1, 2); also, any of various similar resinous exudations.

Frank-ish (frang'kish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franks.

frank-lin (frangk'lin), *n.* [ME. *frankeleyn*, < ML. *francus*, free, E. *frank*².] A freeman†; formerly, in England, a freeholder; in the 14th and 15th centuries, one of a class of landowners, of free but not noble birth, ranking next below the gentry.

frank-lin-ite (frangk'lin-it), *n.* [From *Franklin*, N. J., where it is found.] A black native oxide of iron, zinc, and manganese: used as a zinc ore and in the manufacture of spiegeleisen.

frank-ly (frangk'li), *adv.* In a frank manner; freely; openly; unreservedly; candidly; plainly.—**frank'ness**, *n.*

frank-pledge (frangk'plej), *n.* [AF. *franc plege*: cf. *frank*² and *pledge*.] In old *Eng. law*, a system by which the members of a tithing were made responsible for one another's conduct; also, each of these mutually responsible members; also, the tithing itself.

fran-tic (iran'tik), *a.* [OF. *frenetique* (F. *frénétique*), < L. *phreneticus*, < Gr. φρενιτικός, < φρενίτις, inflammation of the brain: see *phrenitis*.] Insane or mad (obs. or archaic); also, wild with excitement, passion, fear, pain, etc.; frenzied; characterized by or pertaining to frenzy.—**fran'ti-cal-ly**, **fran'tic-ly**, *adv.*—**fran'tic-ness**, *n.*

frap (frap), *v. t.*; *frapped*, *frapping*. [OF. *fraper*, strike, F. *frapper*, strike, fasten, chill: cf. *frappé*.] To strike (obs. or prov. Eng.); *naul.*, to bind securely.

frap-pé (fra-pä'), [F., pp. of *frapper*: see *frap*.] **I. a.** Artificially chilled, as with ice; iced; frozen. **II. n.** An iced or frozen refreshment.



Francisca.

Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*).

frat (frat), *n.* [Short for *fraternity*.] A college or school fraternity. See *fraternity*. [Slang.]—**frat house**, a fraternity house. [Slang.]

fratch (frach), *v. i.* [ME. *fracchyn*, creak, as a cart; appar. imit.] To quarrel; wrangle. [Prov. Eng.]—**fratch**, *n.* A quarrel; a wrangle. [Prov. Eng.]

fra-te (frā'tā), *n.*; pl. *frati* (-tē). [It., < L. *frater*, brother: cf. *fra*.] In Italian use, a friar.

fra-ter (frā'tēr), *n.* [L., brother; akin to E. *brother*.] A brother; a comrade.

fra-ter-nal (frā-tēr'nāl), *a.* [L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a brother or brothers; brotherly; also, being, or pertaining to, a society of men associated in brotherly union, as for mutual aid or benefit (as, a *fraternal* organization; *fraternal* insurance).—**fra-ter-nal-ism**, *n.* The state or character of being fraternal; also, the principle or practice of association in fraternal organizations.—**fra-ter-nal-ly**, *adv.*

fra-ter-ni-ty (frā-tēr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *fraternité* (F. *fraternité*), < L. *fraternitas*, < *fraternus*: see *fraternal*.] The relation of a brother or between brothers; brotherhood; also, the relation of persons associated on the footing of brothers (as, 'liberty, equality, *fraternity*,' F. *liberté, égalité, fraternité*, the motto of the French Republic); also, a body of persons associated as by ties of brotherhood; any body or class of persons having common purposes, interests, etc. (as, the medical *fraternity*; the sporting *fraternity*); in American colleges and schools, a student society organized for social and other purposes, commonly composed of affiliated branches or chapters in various institutions and designated by two or more letters of the Greek alphabet ('Greek-letter fraternity').—**fraternity house**, a house occupied by a college or school fraternity.

frat-er-nize (frat'ēr-niz), *v.*; *-nized*, *-nizing*. [F. *fraterniser*, < ML. *fraternizare*, < L. *fraternus*: see *fraternal*.] **I. intr.** To associate, or hold intercourse, in a fraternal or brotherly way. **II. tr.** To bring into fraternal association or sympathy.—**frat'ēr-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shən), *n.*—**frat'ēr-niz-er** (-nī-zēr), *n.*

frat-ri-cide (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricida*, *fratricidium*, < *frater*, brother: see *-cide*.] One who kills his or her brother; also, the act of killing one's own brother.—**frat'ri-ci-dal** (-sī-dəl), *a.*

frau (frou), *n.*; pl. *fraus* (frouz), G. *frauen* (frou'en). [G.] In German use, a woman; a married woman; a wife; a lady; as a title, equivalent to Mrs.

fraud (frād), *n.* [OF. F. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud*-), cheating, deceit.] Deceit or trickery deliberately practised in order to gain some advantage or end unfairly, dishonestly, or to the prejudice of another's right or interest (as, to obtain a prize or carry an election by *fraud*; to allege *fraud* in a bankruptcy case or in the administration of an estate); a particular instance of such deceit or trickery (as, election *frauds*; to uncover *frauds* in business operations); in general, deceit or trickery of any kind (as, "Artificer of *fraud* . . . the first That practised falsehood under saintly show, Deep malice to conceal, couch'd with revenge": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 121); a deception, artifice, or trick (as, a pious *fraud*: see *pious*); anything contrived or intended to deceive (as, the letter is a *fraud*); sometimes, a person who makes deceitful pretenses, or a humbug or impostor (colloq.).—**fraud'ful**, *a.* Full of fraud; deceitful; treacherous; fraudulent.—**fraud'ful-ly**, *adv.*

frau-du-lent (frā'dū-lənt), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus*, < *fraus*, E. *fraud*.] Given to or using fraud, as a person; cheating; dishonest; also, characterized by, involving, or proceeding from fraud, as actions, enterprises, methods, gains, etc.—**frau'du-lence**, **frau'du-len-cy**, *n.*—**frau'du-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fraught (frāt), *n.* [MD. or MLG. *vracht*, also *vrecht* (see *freight*), freight, freight money: cf. OHG. *frēht*, earnings, gain.] The freight or cargo of a vessel (see Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," i. 1. 71); in general, a load carried (obs. or Sc.).—**fraught**, *v. t.*; *fraught* or *fraughted*, *fraught-ing*. To freight (a vessel); in general, to load, charge, store, or fill with something: now only in *fraught*, *pp.*, as in the following phrase.—**fraught with**, freighted with (a cargo, etc.), as a vessel (archaic); hence, loaded, stored, or filled

with (something material: archaic: as, "waggons, *fraught* with utensils of war," Milton's "Paradise Regained," iii. 336); fig., filled with (something immaterial: as, words *fraught* with wisdom or deep meaning); attended with, involving, or producing (as, memories *fraught* with pain; scenes *fraught* with horror); sometimes, pregnant with, or destined or likely to produce (as, an act *fraught* with momentous consequences).

fräu-lein (fro'i'līn), *n.*; pl. *fräuleins*, G. *fräulein*. [G., dim. of *frau*.] In German use, an unmarried woman; a young lady; as a title, equivalent to Miss.

Fraun-ho-fer's (froun'hō'fēr) *lines*. The dark lines of the solar spectrum, first accurately studied by Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787-1826), a German optician.

frax-i-nel-la (frak-si-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fraxinus*, ash-tree.] The dittany, *Dictamnus albus*.

fray¹ (frā), *v.* [For *affray*.] **I. tr.** To frighten. [Archaic or prov.] **II. intr.** To fight; brawl. [Archaic or prov.]—**fray**¹, *n.* Fright (obs. or Sc.); also, a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a fight, skirmish, or battle.

fray² (frā), *v.* [F. *frayer*, < L. *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] **I. tr.** To rub (as, a stag *frays* its horns against a tree to rub off the velvet); also, to wear by rubbing (sometimes with *through*); esp., to wear (cloth, rope, etc.) to loose, raveled threads or fibers at the edge or end; cause to ravel out. **II. intr.** To rub against something; also, to become frayed, as cloth, etc.; ravel out.—**fray**², *n.* A frayed part, as in cloth.

fraz-zle (fraz'z), *v. i. or t.*; *-zled*, *-zling*. [Var. of *fazel*, perhaps by association with *fray*.] To ravel; fray; wear to threads or shreds. Also fig. [Prov. or colloq.]—**fraz'zle**, *n.* A frazzled state or remnant; a shred. [Prov. or colloq.]

freak¹ (frēk), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. AS. *frician*, dance.] A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious notion or humor; a whim; a vagary; also, capriciousness; also, a capricious prank; also, a product of capricious fancy; any abnormal product or curiously unusual object; an abnormal organism; a monstrosity; a person or animal on exhibition in a show as an example of some strange deviation from nature.—**freak**¹, *v. i.* To indulge in freaks; frolic: as, "Then glad they left their covert lair, And *freaked* about in the midnight air" (J. R. Drake's "Culprit Fay," xxvi.).

freak² (frēk), *v. t.* [Appar. < *freak*¹, but cf. *freck*, *freckle*.] To fleck, streak, or variegate: as, "the pansy *freak'd* with jet" (Milton's "Lycidas," 144).—**freak**², *n.* A fleck or streak of color.

freak-ish (frē'kish), *a.* Addicted to or characterized by freaks; whimsical; capricious; also, of the nature of a freak; queer; grotesque.—**freak'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**freak'ish-ness**, *n.*

freak-y (frē'ki), *a.*; compar. *freakier*, superl. *freakiest*. Freakish.

freck (frēk), *v. t.* [Appar. < *freckle*: cf. *freak*².] To mark with spots or freckles; dapple.

freck-le (frēk'l), *n.* [Var. of earlier *frecken*: cf. Icel. *freknur*, pl., freckles.] A small brownish-yellow spot in the skin, esp. on the face, neck, or arms; also, any small spot or discoloration.—**freck'le**, *v. t. or i.*; *-led*, *-ling*. To mark or become marked with or as with freckles.—**freck'ly**, *a.* Marked or covered with freckles.

free (frē), *a.*; compar. *freer* (frē'ēr), superl. *freest* (frē'est). [AS. *frēo* = D. *vrīj* = G. *frei* = Goth. *freis*, free; orig. meaning 'dear, favored,' and akin to Skt. *priya*, dear: cf. *friend*.] Enjoying personal rights or liberty, as one not in bondage or slavery; pertaining to or reserved for those who enjoy personal liberty (as, *free* labor; *free* soil, see *free-soil*); also, possessed of, characterized by, or existing under civil liberty as opposed to arbitrary or despotic government, as a country or state, or its citizens, institutions, etc.; also, enjoying political liberty or independence, as a people or country not under foreign rule; also, at liberty, or not in confinement or under physical restraint (as, to set a prisoner *free*); released from confinement or restraint; disengaged (as, he will be *free* presently, if you care to wait); in general, exempt from external authority, control, interference, restriction, hampering conditions, etc., as a person, the will, thought, choice, action, etc.; independent; unfettered; not bound by legal or moral ties or obligations; not

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

subject to special regulation or restrictions, as trade (see *free trade*, below); not subject to rules, set forms, etc. (as, the *free* song of a bird; *free* verse, see *vers libre*); not literal, as a translation; clear of obstructions or obstacles, as a place, passage, etc.; vacant or unoccupied; often, exempt or released from something specified that controls, restrains, burdens, etc. (with *from* or *of*: as, *free* from foreign domination; *free* from interference, obligation, responsibility, or matrimonial ties; *free* of taxes or customs-duties); having immunity or being safe (usually with *from*: as, *free* from criticism, reproach, or suspicion); in general, exempt from the presence of something specified, usually something objectionable or unnecessary (with *from*, sometimes *of*: as, roads *free* from snow; to be *free* from jealousy; *free* from any trace of human occupation; "Infirmities that honesty is never *free* of," Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 264); clear or void (*of*); guiltless† or innocent† (sometimes with *of*: see Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 2. 343); also, at liberty, permitted, or able at will (to do something: as, to be *free* to come and go; *free* to choose, object, or decline; to be left *free* to stir up trouble); permissible or allowable (to do something: as, it is *free* to, or for, him to go); open (*to* or *for*: as, privileges *free* to all; a race *free* for all competitors); open to all comers, users, etc. (as, a *free* port, see phrase below); general or promiscuous (as, a *free* fight); also, unimpeded, as motion or movements; easy, firm, or swift in movement (as, a *free* step; a *free* sweep); able to move without restraint (as, a *free* polyp; a *free* balloon, as distinguished from a captive balloon); also, loose, or not held fast or attached (as, a rope *free* at one end; to get one's arm *free*; a nut may work *free* in time); not joined to or in contact with something else (as, a *free* surface; a column standing *free*); uncombined chemically (as, *free* oxygen); also, acting spontaneously or readily (as, a *free* horse); ready or willing (to do something: as, to be *free* to confess a thing); acting without self-restraint or reserve (as, too *free* in the use of liquor; too *free* with one's tongue); frank and open in intercourse; unconstrained, unceremonious, or familiar; sometimes, unduly familiar (hence, 'to make *free* with,' to treat or use too familiarly, or take liberties with); plain-spoken or candid; unrestrained by decency, loose, or licentious; also, ready in giving, liberal, or lavish (as, to be *free* with one's money or advice); given readily or in profusion, or unstinted; more frequently, given without consideration of a return, as a gift; hence, provided without, or not subject to, a charge or payment (as, *free* schools; admission *free*; a *free* pass or passenger); gratuitous; also, easily worked, as stone or land; also, invested with all the rights, privileges, or immunities (*of*: as, to be made *free* of a city); fig., admitted to entry and enjoyment at will (*of*: as, to be *free* of a friend's house); also, of gentle birth or breeding†, noble†, or honorable† (formerly much used as a term of compliment); noble in spirit or character, or magnanimous (archaic: as, "Ring in the valiant man and *free*, The larger heart, the kindlier hand," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," cvi.); *naut.*, of a wind, blowing so that a boat can sail *free*.—**free and easy**, unconstrained; unconventional; showing little regard for conventional formalities; sometimes, careless.—**free church**, a church in which the pews or sittings are not rented, but are open to all; also, a church *free* from state control; esp. [*caps.*], a Presbyterian church in Scotland, organized in 1843 by secession from the established Presbyterian church, the majority of the members uniting in 1900 with the United Presbyterian Church to form the 'United Free Church of Scotland,' and the name 'Free Church of Scotland' still being borne by the congregations who opposed this union.—**free city**, a city having an independent government and forming a sovereign state by itself, as Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, in Germany.—**free coinage**, the unrestricted coinage of bullion, or of a specified metal, as silver, into money acceptable as legal tender, for any person bringing it to the mint.—**free companion**, a member of a band of mercenary soldiers of the middle ages; a *free-lance*.—**free company**, a band of free companions.—**free kick**, in football, an unhampered kick at the ball, during which the opponents are prohibited from advancing upon the kicker.—**free love**, the doctrine or practice of free choice in sexual relations, without restraint

of legal marriage or of any continuing obligations independent of individual will.—**free port**, a port open under equal conditions to all traders, or one where no customs-duties are collected.—**free thought**, thought unrestrained by deference to authority, esp. in matters of religion.—**free trade**, unrestricted trade or commerce; specif., trade or commerce between different countries, *free* from governmental restrictions, duties, or differences of treatment; esp., international trade *free* from protective duties, etc., and subject only to such tariffs as are necessary for revenue (cf. *protection*); also, the system, principles, or maintenance of such trade; also, smuggling.—**free verse**. Same as *vers libre*.—**free**, *adv.* In a *free* manner; freely; without cost or charge; *naut.*, further from the wind than when close-hauled (as, to sail *free*).—**free**, *v. t.*; *freed*, *freeing*. [*AS. frēon.*] To make *free*; set at liberty; release from bondage, imprisonment, or restraint; exempt or deliver (*from*); relieve or rid (*of*); disengage (*from*); clear (*with from* or *of*).

free-board (frē'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of a ship's side between the water-line and the deck or gunwale.

free-boot (frē'bōt), *v. i.* [*Back-formation from freebooter.*] To act as a freebooter.

free-boot-er (frē'bō'tēr), *n.* [*D. vrijbouter*, < *vrij*, *free*, + *buil*, booty.] One who goes about in search of plunder; esp., a pirate or buccaneer.

free-born (frē'bōrn), *a.* Born *free*, rather than in slavery, bondage, or vassalage; also, pertaining to or befitting persons born *free*.

freed-man (frēd'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man who has been freed from slavery.

free-dom (frē'dōm), *n.* [*AS. frēdōm.*] The state of being *free*; personal liberty, as opposed to bondage or slavery; civil liberty, as opposed to subjection to an arbitrary or despotic government; political or national independence; the state of being at liberty rather than in confinement or under physical restraint; in general, exemption from external control, interference, regulation, etc. (as, to claim *freedom* of choice); power of determining one's or its own action (as, to exercise complete *freedom* in the management of an affair; to maintain the doctrine of the *freedom* of the will); absence of or release from ties, obligations, etc. (as, to win one's *freedom* by divorce); often, exemption or immunity (*from*: as, *freedom* from control or obligation; *freedom* from taxation or arrest); in general, exemption from the presence of anything specified (with *from*: as, *freedom* from vanity or prejudice); also, ease or facility of movement or action; frankness of manner or speech; absence of ceremony or reserve; familiarity, often undue familiarity; sometimes, a liberty taken; also, a particular immunity or other privilege enjoyed, as by a city or corporation; the right of enjoying all the privileges or peculiar rights of citizenship, membership, or the like (as, to present a foreign visitor with the *freedom* of the city); fig., the right of frequenting, enjoying, or using at will (as, to have the *freedom* of a friend's library).

freed-wom-an (frēd'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A woman who has been freed from slavery.

free-hand (frē'hand), *a.* Done by the hand without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid: as, *free-hand* drawing.

free-hand-ed (frē'han'ded), *a.* Having the hands *free*; also, open-handed; generous; liberal.

free-heart-ed (frē'hār'ted), *a.* Having a *free* heart; light-hearted; spontaneous; frank; generous.

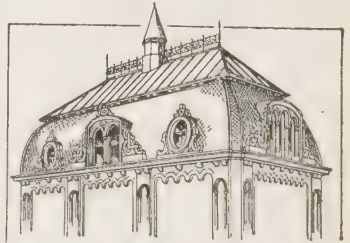
free-hold (frē'hōld), *n.* In *law*, a tenure by which an estate is held in fee simple or fee tail, or for life; a similar tenure of an office; an estate or office held by this tenure.—**free-hold'er**, *n.* One who possesses a freehold estate.—**chosen freeholder**. See under *chosen*.

free-lance (frē'lāns), *n.* A mercenary soldier or military adventurer, often of knightly rank, of the middle ages, who offered his services to any state, party, or cause; hence, one who contends in any cause, or in a succession of various causes, as he chooses, without personal attachment or allegiance; often, an unattached journalist or writer who sells his work wherever opportunity offers.—**free=lance**, *v. i.*; *-lanced*, *-lancing*. To act as a *free-lance*.

free-liv-er (frē'liv'ēr), *n.* One who in his mode of life freely indulges his appetites.—**free=liv'ing**, *a.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- free-lov-er** (frē'luv'ér), *n.* One who advocates or practices free love. See *free'love*, under *free*, *a.*
- free-ly** (frē'li), *adv.* [AS. *frēolice*.] In a free manner.
- free-man** (frē'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [AS. *frēoman*.] A man who is free; a man who enjoys personal, civil, or political liberty; one who possesses the freedom of a city, corporation, etc.
- free-ma-son** (frē'mā'sn), *n.* One of a class of skilled stoneworkers of the middle ages and later; later, a member of a society composed of such workers, with honorary members (known as 'accepted masons') who were not connected with the building trades; now [often *cap.*], a member of a widely distributed secret order ('Free and Accepted Masons') developed from societies of this kind, having for its object mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love among its members.—**free'ma-son'ic** (-mā-son'ik), *a.*
- free'ma'son-ry**, *n.* [Often *cap.*] The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons; hence [*l. c.*], secret or tacit brotherhood; instinctive sympathy.
- free-ness** (frē'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free; freedom.
- fre-er**¹ (frē'ér), *n.* One who frees.
- fre-er**² (frē'ér), Comparative of *free*, *a.*
- free-sia** (frē'ziā), *n.* [NL.; from E. M. Fries (1794-1878), Swedish botanist.] Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Freesia* (or *Nympanina*), native in South Africa, esteemed in cultivation for its fragrant white, yellow, or sometimes rose-colored, tubular flowers.
- free-soil** (frē'soil'), *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to or in favor of 'free soil,' or the non-extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country not yet erected into States: used [*cap.*] as the epithet of a political party active 1848-56.—**free'-soil'er**, *n.*—**free'=soil'ism**, *n.*
- free-spok-en** (frē'spō'kn), *a.* Given to speaking freely or without reserve.—**free'=spok'en-ness**, *n.*
- fre-est** (frē'est), Superlative of *free*, *a.*
- free-stone** (frē'stōn), *I. n.* Any stone, as a sandstone, which can be freely worked or quarried, esp. one which cuts well in all directions without splitting; also, a freestone peach. *II. a.* Having a stone from which the pulp is easily separated, as certain peaches.
- free-swim-mer** (frē'swim'ér), *n.* An animal, as a fish, that swims about freely.—**free'-swim'ming**, *a.* Capable of swimming about freely: said specif. of aquatic animals that are not fixed or attached.
- free-think-er** (frē'thing'kér), *n.* One who forms his opinions independently of authority or tradition, esp. in matters of religion: as, "A *free-thinker* I will be, and believe nothing but what I know and understand" (Kingsley's "Alton Locke," v.).—**free'think'ing**, *n.* and *a.*
- free-trad-er** (frē'trā'dér), *n.* One who trades without restriction; sometimes, a smuggler; specif., an advocate of the principle or system of free trade.
- free-wheel** (frē'hwél), *n.* That form of rear wheel (driving-wheel) on a bicycle, which has a clutch-like device ('free-wheel clutch') for freeing or releasing it from the driving mechanism, as when the pedals are stopped in coasting.
- free-will** (frē'wil'), *a.* Made or done freely or of one's own accord; voluntary: as, "a *freewill* offering" (Deut. xvi. 10).
- freez-a-ble** (frē'zā-bl), *a.* That may be frozen.
- freeze** (frēz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen*, ppr. *freezing*. [AS. *frēosan* = D. *vriezen* = G. *frieren* = Icel. *frjósa*, freeze.] *I. intr.* To be congealed by cold, as a liquid; be hardened into ice by the abstraction of heat; become covered with ice, as a river or pond; become obstructed by the formation of ice, as pipes; become hard or rigid under the influence of cold, as objects containing moisture; become fixed to something by or as by the action of frost (as, "My very lips might *freeze* to my teeth": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 1. 7); also, to be of the degree of cold at which water freezes (often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night); also, to suffer the effects of intense cold; have the sensation of extreme cold; die of frost or cold; fig., to lose warmth of feeling; be chilled with fear, etc. *II. tr.* To congeal by cold, as a liquid; harden into ice; form ice on the surface of, as a river or pond; obstruct or close by the formation of ice, as pipes (often with *up*); fix fast in ice (with *in* or *up*); shut (*in*) or keep (*out*) by a barrier of ice; fig., to exclude, or compel to withdraw, from society, business, etc., as by chilling behavior, severe competition, etc. (with *out*: colloq., U. S.); also, to harden or stiffen by cold, as objects containing moisture; also, to cause to suffer the effects of intense cold; produce the sensation of extreme cold in; kill by frost or cold; fig., to congeal as if by cold; chill with fear, etc.; quench warmth of feeling in; paralyze with dismay, etc.; sometimes, to render (credit given or loans made) impossible of liquidation, as business conditions do (colloq.).—**freeze**, *n.* The act of freezing, or the state of being frozen; a frost.
- freez'er**, *n.*—**freez'ing**, *p. a.* That freezes; tending to freeze; very cold; chilling.—**freez'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**freez'-ing-mix'ture**, *n.* A mixture, as of salt and snow, whose temperature becomes low enough to cool or freeze substances in contact with it.—**freez'ing=point**, *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes: as, the *freezing-point* of water (32° F., 0° C., or 0° R.).
- freight** (frāt), *n.* [= *fracht*: cf. MD. and MLG. *vrecht*, for *vracht*, also the related OF. *fret*.] Transportation of goods by water or (esp. in the U. S. and Canada) by land; esp., the ordinary conveyance or means of transport of goods afforded by common carriers, as opposed to *express*; also, the price paid for such transportation; also, the cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a vessel; in the U. S. and Canada, cargo or lading carried for pay either by water or by land; also, in the U. S. and Canada, a train of cars for transporting goods or merchandise.—**freight**, *v. t.* To load with goods for transportation; let out for the transportation of freight; in general, to load; burden; also, to transport as freight; send by freight.—**freight'age** (-āj), *n.* The transportation of goods, or the price paid for this; also, freight, cargo, or lading.—**freight'er**, *n.* One who loads a ship, or who charters it for the transportation of goods; also, one whose occupation it is to receive and forward freight; also, a vessel engaged chiefly in the transportation of goods; also, one for whom freight is transported.
- frei-herr** (frī'her), *n.*; pl. *-herren* (-her'en). [G., 'free lord.'] In German use, a nobleman ranking below a graf (or count), and corresponding to an English baron.
- fremd** (fremd), *a.* [AS. *fremde* = D. *vreemd* = G. *fremd* = Goth. *framaths*, foreign, strange; akin to E. *from*.] Foreign; strange; unrelated; unfamiliar; unusual or unnatural; unfriendly or estranged. [Now only Sc. and north. Eng.]
- fre-mes-cent** (frē-mes'ent), *a.* [L. *fremere*, murmur, growl, roar: see *-escent*.] Beginning to murmur; growing noisy.
- fre-mes'cence**, *n.*
- frem-i-tus** (frem'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus*. [L., < *fremere*: see *fremescent*.] In *med.*, palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.
- French** (french), *a.* [AS. *Frēncisc*, < *Franca*, a Frank.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of France, its inhabitants, or their language.—**French Academy**. See *academy*.—**French and Indian War**, the war between France and England in America, 1754-60, in which the French were aided by Indian allies.—**French bean**, the common kidney-bean or haricot, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.—**French chalk**, a variety of talc used for marking lines on cloth, etc.—**French horn**. See *horn*, *n.*—**French leave**, departure without ceremony, permission, or notice.—**French Revolution**. See *revolution*.—**French roof**, a form of roof resembling the mansard roof.
- French window**, a long window having two sashes hinged at the sides and opening in the middle.—**French**, *n.* The people of France and their immediate descendants elsewhere, collectively; also, the chief language spoken by the French people (divided for convenience into Old French, extending to about 1500, and modern French, from about 1500 on, to which is sometimes added Middle French, extending from 1500, or 1400, to 1600).—



French Roof.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

French, *v. t.* To give a French form to; render into French; also, to prepare according to the French mode.—**French'i-fy** (-i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See -fy.] To make French; imbue with French qualities.—**French'man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. -men. A man belonging to the French race; also, a French ship.—**French'wom'an**, *n.*; pl. -women (-wim'en).—**French'y**, *a.* Characteristic or suggestive of the French.

fre-net-ic, **phre-net-ic** (frē-net'ik), *a.* [OF. *frenétique* (F. *frénétique*), < L. *phreneticus*: see *frantic*.] Insane† or mad†; also, frantic; frenzied.—**fre-net'i-cal-ly**, **phre-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fre-num (frē'num), *n.*; pl. -na (-nä). [L. *frenum*, also *frænum*, bridle, curb, bit.] In *anat.*, a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part, as the one which binds down the under side of the tongue.

fren-zied (fren'zid), *p. a.* Affected with frenzy; characterized by, due to, or suggestive of frenzy; frantic.

fren-zy (fren'zi), *n.*; pl. -zies (-ziz). [OF. *frenesie* (F. *frénésie*), < L. *phrenesis*, for Gr. *φρενις*: see *phrenitis*.] Mental derangement; delirium; the violent excitement of a paroxysm of mania; fig., violent mental agitation resembling temporary madness; wild excitement or enthusiasm.—**fren'zy**, *v. t.*; -zied, -zying. To affect with or drive to frenzy; render frantic.

fre-quence (frē'kwens), *n.* [L. *frequentia*.] Assemblage, or an assembly (archaic: as, "In full frequency bright Of angels," Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 128); also, frequent occurrence; frequency.—**fre'quen-cy**, *n.* The state or fact of being frequent; frequent occurrence, or rate of recurrence (as, "The frequency of his colds had somewhat diminished": Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger," iv. 1); in *physics*, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time; of an alternating electric current, the number of cycles, that is, complete or double alternations or reversals, per second (as, an alternating current of high frequency, or of low frequency, one having a comparatively large, or comparatively small, number of cycles per second; hence, a high-frequency, or low-frequency, current); of electric or other waves, the number occurring or passing per second.—**audio frequency**. [That is, 'hearing frequency': *audio*, < L. *audire*, hear.] In *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a frequency or variation corresponding to that of audible or sound vibrations, commonly any below 10,000 cycles per second: opposed to *radio frequency*.—**radio frequency**, in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a frequency or variation greater than that of sound vibrations or audio frequency, commonly any with 10,000 or more cycles per second, as that of the continuous oscillations or waves produced by radio apparatus: opposed to *audio frequency*.

fre-quent (frē'kwent), *a.* [L. *frequens* (*frequent*-), akin to *farvere*, stuff: cf. *farce*.] Assembled in great numbers, as persons†; filled or crowded, as with persons, as a place†; also, found at short distances apart (as, a coast with frequent lighthouses); numerous; abundant; usually, happening or occurring at short intervals (as, to make frequent trips to a place); often recurring; coming in close succession; sometimes, in common use, of common occurrence, or usual (now rare); also, accustomed to do or indulge in something often (now rare: as, to be frequent in one's remonstrances); given to repetition in something (now rare); also, constant, habitual, or regular (as, "The tim'rous hare, Grown so familiar with her frequent guest, Scarce shuns me": Cowper's "Task," vi. 306).—**fre-quent** (frē-kwent'), *v.* [L. *frequentare*, < *frequens*.] **I. tr.** To crowd† or fill†; also, to visit often, as a place; resort to habitually; also, to associate with, as a person (now rare); also, to use habitually†. **II. intr.** To resort, as to a place (obs. or rare: as, "Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 25); also, to associate, as with a person†.—**fre-quent-a-tion** (frē-kwen-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *frequentatio(n)*-]. The practice of frequenting.—**fre-quent-a-tive** (frē-kwen-tā-tiv), [L. *frequentativus*.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Of a verb, serving to express the frequent repetition of an action. **II. n.** A frequentative verb.—**fre-quent'er**, *n.*—**fre'quen-ty**, *adv.*—**fre'quent-ness**, *n.* **fres-co** (fres'kō), *n.*; pl. -coes or -cos (-kōz). [It. *fresco*: see *fresh*.] Coolness; fresh air†; also, a method of painting on a wall, ceiling, or the like, before the plaster is dry

('true fresco'), or, less properly, after the plaster has dried ('dry fresco'), in which the colors sink in and become incorporated; loosely, painting on plaster in any manner; also, a picture or design so painted.—**fres'co**, *v. t.*; -coed, -coing. To paint in fresco.—**fres'co-er**, *n.*—**fres'co-ing**, *n.* The process of painting in fresco; frescoed decoration.

fresh (fresh), *a.* [OF. *fres*, fem. *fresche* (F. *fraîs*, fem. *fraîche*), = It. *fresco*, fresh, cool; from Teut. (cf. G. *frisch*).] New; not previously known, met with, etc.; novel; also, additional or further (as, *fresh* supplies); also, newly made, arrived, obtained, etc. (as, *fresh* footprints; a book *fresh* from the press); also, inexperienced or unsophisticated (as, "How green you are and *fresh* in this old world!" Shakespeare's "King John," iii. 4. 145); forward or presumptuous (slang); also, not preserved by pickling, salting, drying, etc.; also, not salt, as water; fit for drinking; also, pure, cool, or refreshing, as air or water; also, retaining the original properties unimpaired; not deteriorated in any way; not stale, musty, etc.; also, not faded, worn, obliterated, etc.; not sullied or tarnished; looking youthful and healthy (as, "a *fresh* and fair old man": Campbell's "Ritter Bann"); also, not exhausted or fatigued (as, to feel *fresh* after long exertion); brisk; vigorous; also, in a refreshed condition; freshened; renewed; also, moderately strong or brisk, as the wind; also, sober (Sc.); also, tipsy (colloq.).—**fresh blood**, blood of another strain, as for imparting new strength or vigor in breeding; fig., any accession of new elements or members bringing fresh force, ideas, etc.—**fresh**, *n.* The fresh or early part of the day, season, etc.; also, a spring, pool, or stream of fresh water; also, a stream of fresh water running into tide-water; the part of a tidal river above the salt water; also, a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea; also, a freshet or flood; also, a freshman (college slang).

fresh-en (fresh'n), *v. I. intr.* To become or grow fresh, bright, strong, brisk, etc.: as, "The gentle morning breeze had a little *freshened*" (De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars"). **II. tr.** To make fresh; refresh, revive, or renew; remove saltiness from; *naul.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.—**fresh-en-er**, *n.*

fresh-et (fresh'et), *n.* [Dim. of *fresh*.] A small stream of fresh water; also, a stream or rush of fresh water flowing into the sea; also, a flood or overflowing of a stream, due to heavy rains or melted snow.

fresh-ly (fresh'li), *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly; afresh.

fresh-man (fresh'mān), *n.*; pl. -men. A novice; esp., a student in the first year of the course at a university, college, or school.

fresh-ness (fresh'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being fresh.

fresh-wa-ter (fresh'wā'tēr), *a.* Of or pertaining to water that is fresh, or not salt; living in fresh water, or pertaining to animals doing this; also, accustomed to fresh water only, and not to the sea (as, "You're but a *fresh-water* sailor": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 1); hence, of little experience, green, or raw, as soldiers; crude; of slight attainments; of minor standing.

fret¹ (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of the ridges of wood, metal, etc., set across the finger-board of a guitar or similar instrument, to serve as fixed points against which the strings may be pressed by the fingers in regulating the tone.—**fret**¹, *v. t.*; fretted, fretting. To provide with frets.

fret² (fret), *n.* [OF. *frete* (F. *frette*), interlaced work: origin uncertain.] Ornamental interlaced work; fretwork; also, a band-like ornament of which the pattern is composed of straight (not curved) lines bending or combined at right or other angles (cf. *a guilloche*).—**fret**², *v. t.*; fretted, fretting. [OF. *fretter*.] To ornament with or as with fretwork.

fret³ (fret), *v.*; fretted, fretting. [AS. *fretan* = D. *wreten* = G. *fressen* = Goth. *frastan*, eat up, devour; from elements represented by E. *for*- and *eat*.] **I. tr.** To eat† or devour†; also, to gnaw; wear



Greek Frets. — *a*, from the Parthenon, above cella frieze; *b*, from vases.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

away or consume by gnawing (as, "Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth": Wordsworth's "Egyptian Maid"); hence, to wear away or consume by friction, rust, chemical corrosives, etc.; fig., to torment; irritate, annoy, or vex; also, to form or make (a passage, etc.) by wearing away a substance; also, to throw (water) into agitation. **II. intr.** To gnaw; cause corrosion; make a way by gnawing or corrosion; also, to become eaten, worn, or corroded; fig., to give one's self up to feelings of irritation, resentful discontent, regret, worry, or the like; often, to express such feelings in a peevish, complaining way; also, to move in agitation or commotion, as water (as, "I love the Brooks which down their channels *fret*": Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," xi.).—**fret**³, *n.* A gnawing or wearing away; erosion; corrosion; also, a worn or eroded place; fig., an irritated state of mind; annoyance; vexation; peevish complaining.—**fret**⁴*ful*, *a.* Gnawing†; corroding†; also, disposed to fret; irritable or peevish; impatient; also, in agitation or commotion, as water; gusty, as wind; also, characterized by or producing fretting (as, "The *fretful* days Of prejudice and error": Thomson's "To the Memory of Lord Talbot," 340).—**fret**⁵*ful-ly*, *adv.*—**fret**⁶*ful-ness*, *n.*—**fret**⁷*less*, *a.* Free from fret; untroubled; unruffled: as, "*fretless* and free" (Browning's "La Saisiaz").—**fret**⁸*ter*, *n.*—**fret**⁹*ty*, *a.* Fretful.

fret-work (fret'wérk), *n.* Ornamental work in an interlaced or openwork design.

Freud-i-an (froid'i-án), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Austrian physician, psychoanalyst, and psychopathologist Sigmund Freud (born 1856), or his doctrines, esp. respecting the causes and treatment of neurotic and psychopathic states, the interpretation of dreams, etc. **II. n.** An adherent of the doctrines of Freud.—**Freud**¹*i-an-ism*, *n.* The Freudian doctrines. Also **Freud**²*ism*.—**Freud**³*ist*, *n.*

fri-a-ble (fri'a-bl), *a.* [F. friable, < L. friabilis, < friare, crumble.] That may be easily crumbled or reduced to powder; crumbly: as, friable soil.—**fri-a-bil**¹*i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), **fri**²*a-ble-ness*, *n.*

fri-ar (fri'är), *n.* [OF. frere (F. frère), < L. frater, brother; akin to E. brother.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a brother or member of one of certain religious orders, esp. the mendicant orders of Franciscans ('Gray Friars'), Dominicans ('Black Friars'), Carmelites ('White Friars'), and Augustinians ('Austin Friars').—**Friars Minor**, the Franciscan friars, esp. the Observants.—**fri**¹*ar-bird*, *n.* Any of various Australasian honey-eaters, esp. *Philemon corniculatus*: so called from the bare head and neck.—**fri**²*ar's=lan*³*tern*, *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp. See Milton's "L'Allegro," 104.—**fri**⁴*ar-y*, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A convent of friars; also, a brotherhood of friars.

frib-ble (frib'l), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Origin uncertain: cf. F. frivole, frivolous.] **I. intr.** To totter†; falter†; also, to act in a trifling or frivolous manner. **II. tr.** To waste foolishly.—**frib**¹*ble*. **I. n.** A trifter; also, anything trifling or frivolous; also, frivolousness. **II. a.** Trifling; frivolous.—**frib**²*bler*, *n.*

frik-an-deau (frik-än-dö'), *n.*; pl. *-deaux* (-döz'). [F.] Veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a sauce.—**frik-as-see** (frik-a-sē'), *n.* [F. fricassée, < fricasser, cook as a fricassee.] Meat, as chicken or veal, cut up, stewed, and served in a sauce made of its own gravy.—**frik-as-see**¹, *v. t.*; *-seed*, *-seeing*. To prepare as a fricassee.—**frik-a-tive** (frik'a-tiv). [= F. fricatif, < L. fricare, rub.] In phonetics: **I. a.** Characterized by a frictional rustling

of the breath in utterance, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *sh*, and certain other consonants. **II. n.** A fricative consonant.

fric-tion (frik'shŋn), *n.* [F. friction, < L. frictio(n)-, < fricare, rub: cf. Gr. χρίω, rub, anoint.] The act of rubbing or chafing, as the body or limbs; also, the rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; fig., clashing or conflict, as of temperaments, opinions, etc. (as, "Fresh friction was created by Alexander's objection to Napoleon's matrimonial ambitions": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 4); in *mech.* and *physics*, the resistance to the relative motion (sliding or rolling) of surfaces of bodies in contact; sometimes, such resistance of the particles of a body among themselves ('internal friction').—**fric**¹*tion-al*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of friction; moved, worked, or produced by friction.—**fric**²*tion-al-ly*, *adv.*—**fric**³*tion-less*, *a.* Free from or unattended with friction.—**fric**⁴*tion-match*, *n.* A kind of match tipped with a compound that ignites by friction.—**fric**⁵*tion-tight*, *a.* In *mech.*, fitting so tightly or closely, as a joint, that a desired effect of friction, as the prevention of slipping, is produced.

Fri-day (fri'dä), *n.* [AS. Frīgedæg, < Frīg, name of a Teutonic goddess in part identified with the Roman Venus (akin to E. free and friend), + dæg, E. day.] The sixth day of the week, following Thursday.—**Black Friday**. See under *black*, *a.*—**Good Friday**. See under *good*, *a.*—**man Friday**. See under *man*, *n.*

fried (frid). Preterit and past participle of *fry*².

friend (frend), *n.* [AS. frēond = D. vriend = G. freund = Icel. frændi = Goth. frijōnds, all orig. ppr. of a verb (AS. frēon, love, free) from the source of E. free.] One attached to another by feelings of personal regard; an intimate; also, a kinsman (now only in *pl.* except in prov. use: as, "She . . . is promised by her *friends* Unto a youthful gentleman of worth," Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," iii. 1. 106); also, a favorer or well-wisher; a patron or supporter; also, one who is on good terms with another; one not hostile; a member of the same nation, party, etc.; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the 'Society of Friends,' the proper designation of the Christian sect commonly called *Quakers*, founded by George Fox about 1650, and opposed to oath-taking and all war.—**friend at** (or **in**) **court**, a friend who is in a position to further one's interests with others: as, "A *friend* i' the court is better than a penny in purse" (Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," v. 1. 34).—**friend**, *v. t.* To make friendly†; also, to befriend (*archaic*).—**friend**¹*less*, *a.* Without friends; forlorn.—**friend**²*less-ness*, *n.*—**friend**³*ly*, *a.*; compar. *friendlier*, superl. *friendliest*. [AS. frēondlic.] Like a friend; disposed to act as a friend; kind; also, characteristic of or befitting a friend; manifesting friendship; hence, favorably disposed; inclined to approve, help, or support; favorable or propitious, as things or influences; suitable to one's comfort or convenience (as, "Neigh-b'ring trees with *friendly* shade invite The troops": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iv. 33); also, not hostile or at variance; without hostility; amicable.—**friend**⁴*li-ly*, *adv.*—**friend**⁵*li-ness*, *n.*—**friend**⁶*ly*, *adv.* [AS. frēondlice.] In a friendly manner; like a friend.—**friend**⁷*ship*, *n.* [AS. frēondscipe.] The state of being a friend; association as friends; also, a friendly relation or intimacy (as, "And softly, thro' a vinous mist, My college *friendships* glimmer": Tennyson's "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue," 40); also, friendly feeling or disposition; also, a friendly act†; friendly aid† (as, "Hard by here is a hovel; Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest": Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 2. 62).

fri-er, **fry-er** (fri'ér), *n.* One who or that which fries; also, something, as a chicken, for frying.

Frie-sian, **Fris-ian** (frē'zian, friz'ian). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Friesland, a province of the Netherlands, or its inhabitants or their language. **II. n.** One of the people of Friesland, or one of their ancient Low German ancestors; also, Friesic.

Frie-sic (frē'zik). **I. a.** Friesian. **II. n.** The language of the Friesians, belonging to the Low German group.

frieze¹ (frēz), *n.* [F. frise, appar. < It. fregio, decoration, border, frieze, < L. Phrygius, Phrygian.] That part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the



Friar-bird (*Philemon corniculatus*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, élect, agony, inq̄, unite, (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, nat̄re; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tu, then; y, you;

cornice, and which is commonly ornamented with sculpture; hence, any similar longitudinal or horizontal decorative band or feature, as on a wall.

frieze² (frēz), *n.*

[OF. *frize* (F. *frise*), perhaps < *Frise*, Friesland: cf. F. *friser*, curl (hair, etc.), not recorded in OF.] A thick woolen cloth finished with a shaggy nap on one side.

—**frieze**², *v. t.*;

friezed, **friezing**.

To raise a nap on (cloth).

frig-ate (frig'āt), *n.* [F. *frégate*, < It. *fregata*.] Orig., a small, swift vessel; later, an old type of sailing war-vessel, larger than a corvette; hence, any of various more modern war-vessels.—**frig'ate-bird**, *n.* Either of two species of rapacious marine birds, *Fregata aquila* and *F. minor*, noted for their powers of flight.

fright (frit), *n.* [AS. *fryhto*, for *fyrhto*, akin to G. *furcht* and Goth. *faurhte*, fear.] Sudden and extreme fear; a sudden terror; also, something that frightens; hence, a person or thing of shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance.—**fright**, *v. t.* [AS. *fyrhtan*.] To affect with fright; terrify; also, to scare (*away*, etc.). [Now chiefly poetic or prov.].—**fright'en**, *v. t.* To throw into a fright; terrify; scare; also, to drive (*away*, *off*, etc.) by scaring.

—**fright'en-er**, *n.*—**fright'ful**, *a.* Full of fright or fear; also, such as to cause fright; dreadful, terrible, or alarming; horrible, shocking, or revolting; also, hyperbolically, 'awful' (colloq.).—**fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a frightful manner, or to a frightful degree; dreadfully; 'awfully' (colloq.).

—**fright'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being frightful; sometimes, terrifying methods or measures intended as a means of coercion, as in war; terrorism.

frig-id (fri'id), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, < *frigere*, be cold, < *frigus*, cold, coldness.] Very cold in temperature (as, the frigid zones, the regions between the poles and the polar circles); devoid of heat or warmth; fig., destitute of warmth of feeling, or without ardor or enthusiasm; cold or indifferent, as persons or their manners, etc.; stiff or formal, as a bow; chilling or depressing, as circumstances or surroundings; failing to excite feeling or interest, dull, or flat, as literary efforts.—**frig-i-da'ri-um** (-i-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *-ria* (-ri-ā). [L., prop. neut. of *frigidarius*, of or for cooling, < *frigidus*.] The cooling-apartment of the ancient Roman thermæ, usually furnished with a cold bath; the cold bath itself; hence, any room kept at a low temperature.

—**frig-id-i-ty** (fri-jid'i-ti), **frig'id-ness**, *n.*—**frig'id-ly**, *adv.*

frig-o-rif-ic (frig-ō-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *frigorificus*, < *frigus* (*rigor*-), cold, + *facere*, make.] Causing or producing cold.

frij-jol (frē'höl), *n.*; pl. *frijoles* (-hō'lās). [Sp. *frijol*.] A cultivated bean of the genus *Phaseolus*, much used for food in Mexico, etc.

frill (fril), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A trimming consisting

of a strip of cloth, lace, or the like, gathered at one edge and left loose at the other; a ruffle; also, something resembling such a trimming, as the projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs; fig., an affectation of manner, style, etc. (colloq.).—**frill**, *v. I. tr.* To trim or ornament with a frill or frills; form into a frill; in *photog.*, to cause to frill. **II. intr.** In *photog.*, to become wrinkled at the edge, as the gelatin coating of a dry plate.—**frill'ing**, *n.* Frilled trimming; frills collectively.—**frill'-liz'ard**, *n.* An Australian lizard, *Chlamydosaurus kingi*, which grows to a length of 3 feet, remarkable for a broad, frill-like, erectile fold of skin about the neck, and for a habit of running, when startled, upon its hind legs. Also called *frilled lizard*.

Fri-maire (frē-mār), *n.* [F. *frimaire*, < *frimas*, hoar-frost.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the third month of the year, extending from Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.

fringe (frinj), *n.*

[OF. *fringe*, *frenge* (F. *frange*), < LL.

frimbria, border, fringe, for L. *frimbriæ*, pl., threads, fringe: cf. L. *fibra*, E. *fiber*.] An ornamental bordering having projecting lengths of thread, cord, etc., either loose or variously arranged or combined; also, anything resembling or suggesting this (as, a fringe of hair over the forehead; a fringe of trees about a field); a border or margin.—**fringe**, *v. t.*;

fringed, **fringing**. To furnish with or as with a fringe; also, to serve as a fringe for.—**fringe'less**, *a.* Without fringe.

—**fringe'=tree**, *n.* An oleaceous shrub or small tree, *Chionanthus virginica*, of the southern U. S., bearing panicles of white flowers with long, narrow petals.

frin-gil-line (frin-jil'in), *a.* [L. *fringilla*, kind of bird.] Of or pertaining to the finch family of birds; finch-like.

frin-gy (frin'ji), *a.* Like a fringe; adorned with fringe.

frip-per-y (frip'er-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [F. *friperie*, OF. *friperie*, < *frepe*, rag.] Old or cast-off clothes, or a place where they are sold; also, finery in dress, esp. when tawdry; an article of this kind; in general, tawdry ornamentation; also, trifling articles, or something trifling; fig., empty display; ostentation.

fri-sette (fri-zet'), *n.* [F., little curl, frizz, < *friser*, to curl, E. *frizz*.] A fringe of curled or frizzed hair, esp. artificial, worn on the forehead by women.

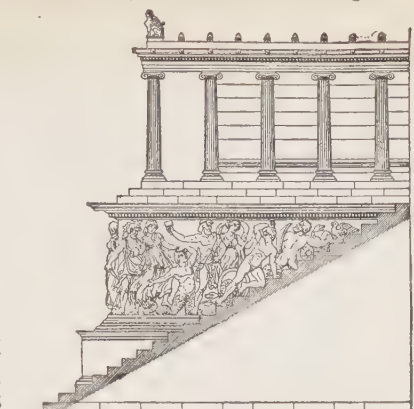
fri-seur (frē-zēr), *n.* [F., < *friser*: see *frisette*.] A hair-dresser.

Fris-ian (friz'ian), *a.* and *n.* See *Friesian*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* [OF. *frisque*; origin uncertain.] Lively; brisk; frisky. [Obs. or archaic].—**frisk**, *n. I. intr.* To dance, leap, skip, or gambol, as in frolic: as, "We were as twinn'd lambs that did frisk i' the sun" (Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 67). **II. tr. To search (a person), as for stolen property, concealed weapons, or other articles carried. [Slang].—**frisk**, *n.* A leap, skip, or caper; a sportive movement; a frolic.—**frisk'er**, *n.***

fris-ket (fris'ket), *n.* [F. *frisquette*.] In *printing*, a thin framework of iron hinged to the tympan of a hand-press, for holding in place the sheet to be printed; later, a sheet with parts cut out, or a frame for holding such a sheet, for placing over a form so that only certain parts may print.

frisk-y (fris'ki), *a.*; compar. *friskier*, superl. *friskiest*. Given to frisking; lively; frolicsome; playful.—**frisk'i-ly**, *adv.*—**frisk'i-ness**, *n.*



Frieze ornamented with Sculpture, on wall at side of stairway of the great altar of Pergamum, Asia Minor.



Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

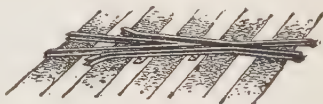


Frill-lizard.



(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; [^], primary accent; ^ˆ, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- frit** (frit), *n.* [*F. fritte*, < *It. frittata*, prop. pp. fem. of *frigere*, < *L. frigere*, roast, *E. fry*.²] In *glass-making*, a calcined, partly fused material ready for complete fusion to form glass; in *ceramics*, a partially fused material used as a basis for glazes; also, the composition from which artificial soft-paste porcelain is made.—**frit**, *v. t.*; *fritted*, *fritting*. To make into frit; fuse partially.
- frit-fly** (frit'fli), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fīz). [*Cf. fret*.³] A dipterous insect, *Oscinis frit*, of Europe, whose larva damages growing wheat, etc.
- frith** (frith), *n.* [*Var. of firth*.] A narrow arm of the sea; a firth.
- frit-il-la-ri-a** (frit-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. fritillus*, dice-box.] Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Fritillaria*, comprising bulbous herbs with drooping, bell-shaped flowers, as *F. imperialis*, the crown-imperial.—**frit'il-la-ry** (-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A fritillaria; also, any of several butterflies of the genus *Argynnis* and allied genera.
- frit-ter**¹ (frit'er), *n.* [*OF. F. friture*, < *frīre*, fry, < *L. frigere*, *E. fry*.²] A small cake of batter, sometimes containing fruit, clams, or some other ingredient, fried in deep boiling lard or the like or in a frying-pan.
- frit-ter**² (frit'er), *n.* [*Appar. < flitters*.] A small piece, fragment, or shred; also, a trifle.—**frit-ter**², *v. t.* To break or tear into small pieces or shreds (now rare); hence, to disperse or squander piecemeal, or waste little by little (now usually with *away*: as, to fritter away one's money or energies on trifles; "The allies . . . frittered away precious time in . . . rapacious disputes," H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 5).—**frit-ter-er**, *n.*
- Fritz** (frits), *n.* [*G.*, for *Friedrich*, man's name.] A popular name for a German.
- friv-ol** (friv'ol), *v.*; *-oled* or *-olled*, *-oling* or *-olling*. [*From frivolous*.] *I. intr.* To behave frivolously; trifle. [*Colloq.*] *II. tr.* With *away*, to spend frivolously. [*Colloq.*]—**friv-ol-er**, *friv-ol-ler*, *n.*
- friv-ol-i-ty** (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality or state of being frivolous; disposition to trifle; frivolous behavior; also, a frivolous act or thing.
- friv-o-lous** (friv'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. frivolus*, silly, trifling, paltry.] Of little or no weight, worth, or importance (as, a *frivolous* matter; a *frivolous* objection or pretext); paltry or trivial; not worthy of serious notice; also, characterized by lack of seriousness or sense, as conduct; given to trifling or levity, as persons.—**friv'o-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**friv'o-lous-ness**, *n.*
- frizz**¹ (friz), *v.* [*Imit.*] *I. intr.* To make a sizzling or sputtering noise, as in frying. *II. tr.* To frizzle (meat, etc.).
- frizz**², **friz** (friz), *v.*; *frizzed*, *frizzing*. [*F. friser*, curl (hair, etc.); origin uncertain.] *I. tr.* To curl or crisp (the hair); form into small, crisp curls; also, to form into little tufts, as the nap of cloth. *II. intr.* To form short, crisp curls.—**frizz**², **friz**, *n.* The state of being frizzed; also, something frizzed; a curl, fringe, or wig of frizzed hair.
- friz-zle**¹ (friz'li), *v.*; *-zled*, *-zling*. [*Freq. of frizz*.¹] *I. intr.* To make a sizzling or sputtering noise in frying or the like; frizz. *II. tr.* To fry or cook with a sizzling noise; crisp (meat, etc.) by frying; also, to prepare (dried beef sliced thin) in a white sauce.—**friz'zle**¹, *n.* The act or sound of frizzling; a dish of something frizzled.
- friz-zle**² (friz'li), *v. t.* or *i.*; *-zled*, *-zling*. [*Appar. freq. of frizz*.²] To curl in small, crisp curls; frizz.—**friz'zle**², *n.* The state of being frizzled; frizz; also, frizzled hair; a short, crisp curl.—**friz'zly**, *a.* Frizzled.
- friz-zy** (friz'i), *a.* Frizzed, as hair; frizz-like.
- fro** (frō). [*ME. fro, fra*, from *Scand.*: cf. *Icel. frā*, also *E. from*.] *I. prep.* From. [*Archaic or prov.*] *II. adv.* Away; back: now only in the phrase 'to and fro' (forward and backward; hither and thither).
- Frö-bel-i-an**, **Froe-bel-i-an** (frē-bel'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852), the German educational reformer, or the kindergarten system of instruction, originated by him.—**Frö-bel-ism**, **Froe-bel-ism**, *n.* The Fröbelian or kindergarten system of instruction.
- frock** (frok), *n.* [*OF. F. froc*; origin uncertain.] A coarse outer garment with large sleeves, worn by monks; hence, the priestly or clerical office; also, a long coat or mantle; also, a loose outer garment worn by peasants and workmen; a smock-frock; also, a sailor's woolen jersey (chiefly Sc.); also, the principal outer garment of women; a gown or dress; also, a frock-coat; a military coat resembling a frock-coat.—**frock**, *v. t.* To provide with or clothe in a frock; hence, to invest with priestly or clerical office.—**frock**'=**coat**', *n.* A man's close-fitting coat, usually double-breasted, with a skirt extending to about the knees and of the same length before and behind.—**frock**'ing, *n.* Material for making frocks.—**frock**'less, *a.* Without a frock.
- Froe-bel'i-an**, etc. See *Fröbelian*, etc.
- frog**¹ (frog), *n.* [*Origin uncertain*.] A loop or attachment, as on a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, etc. (as, "I made him a belt, with a frog hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 15); also, an ornamental fastening for the front of a coat, consisting of an elongated (or other) button and a loop through which it passes.
- frog**² (frog), *n.* [*AS. frogga*, akin to *D. vorsch*, *G. frosch*, *Icel. froskr*, frog.] Any of various anurous or tailless amphibians (order *Anura*), esp. of the web-footed aquatic species constituting the genus *Rana* and allied genera, but sometimes including certain terrestrial species which are more commonly called *toads*; also, any of various animals somewhat resembling frogs; also, a slight hoarseness due to mucus on the vocal cords ('frog in the throat'); also, a triangular mass of elastic, horny substance in the middle of the sole of the foot of a horse or related animal; also, an arrangement or device in the rail of a railroad for connecting one track with another branching from it or crossing it.—**frog**², *v. i.*; *frogged*, *frogging*. To catch, or search for, frogs.
- frog-bit** (frog'bit), *n.* A floating aquatic plant, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*, of Europe, with white flowers; also, a similar plant, *Limnobium spongia*, of the United States.
- frog-eye** (frog'i), *n.* A disease which affects tobacco-leaves, producing small white spots: attributed to a fungus.—**frog**'=**eyed**, *a.* Affected with frog-eye.
- frog-fish** (frog'fish), *n.* Any of the fishes constituting the family *Antennariidæ*, characterized by a wide frog-like mouth and broad limb-like fins; also, the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.
- frogged** (frogd), *a.* [*See frog*.¹] Fastened or ornamented with frogs.—**frog**'ging, *n.* Fastenings or ornamentation consisting of frogs.
- frog-gy** (frog'i), *a.* [*See frog*.²] Abounding in frogs; frog-like.
- frog-hop-per** (frog'hop'er), *n.* Any of various small, leaping, frog-like homopterous insects (family *Cercopidæ*) whose young are inclosed in a frothy secretion called cuckoo-spit.
- frog-lil-y** (frog'lil'i), *n.* The yellow pond-lily.
- frog-mouth** (frog'mouth), *n.* Any of the Australian and East Indian goatsuckers (birds) constituting the family *Podargidæ*, or, according to some classifications, the subfamily *Podarginæ*: so called from their wide, flat, frog-like mouth. See *goatsucker*.
- frog-spawn** (frog'spân), *n.* Frog-spit (alga); also, a micro-organism, *Streptococcus mesenterii*.



Railroad Frog.

Frogfish (*Antennarius pictus*).Froghopper (*Aphrophora quadrangularis*). (Line shows natural size.)

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, mōve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, élect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actōr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ⁂h, then; y, you;

oides, causing fermentation and the formation of slimy masses in saccharine solutions.

frog=spit, **frog=spit-tle** (frog'spit, -spit'/l), *n.* Any of several filamentous fresh-water algæ, esp. of the genus *Spirogyra*, forming floating masses; also, cuckoo-spit.

frol-ic (frol'ik), *a.* [*D. vrolijk* (= *G. fröhlich*), < *MD. vro* = *G. froh*, glad, joyous.] Joyous or merry; sportive; full of pranks. [Archaic.]—**frol'ic**, *v. i.*; -icked, -icking. To play merrily; sport; gambol; play pranks.—**frol'ic**, *n.* A frolicking; a fit of merry play; a frolicsome performance; a merrymaking; also, sportive gaiety; merry play.—**frol'ick-er**, *n.*—**frol'ick-y**, *a.* Frolicsome.—**frol'ic-some** (-sum), *a.* Disposed to frolic; sportive; merrily playful.—**frol'ic-some-ly**, *adv.*—**frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

from (from or frəm), *prep.* [*AS. fram*, *prep.*, from, as *adv.* forward, forth (see *frame*), = *OHG.* and *Goth. fram*, *prep.* and *adv.*, = *Icel. frá*, *prep.* (cf. *fro*), *fram*, *adv.*; ult. akin to *E. fore*.] A particle specifying a starting-point, and hence used to express removal or separation in space, time, order, etc., discrimination or distinction, source or origin, instrumentality, and cause or reason: as, a train running west from New York; to leap from a seat; from that time onward; to count from 0 to 10; to wander from one's purpose; he is often from home; a long way from being rich; to tell one tree from another; from one point of view; a gift from his wife; sketches drawn from nature; a blow from one's fist; to suffer from measles; to act from a sense of duty.

from-age (frō-māzh), *n.* [*F. fromage*, *OF. formage*, < *L. forma*, *E. form*.] Cheese.

from-en-ty (frō'men-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

frond (frond), *n.* [*L. frons* (*frond-*), leafy branch.] In *bot.*, a large compound leaf, as of a palm; in *specif. use*, a leaf-like expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage, as in lichens; also, the leaf of a fern; in *zool.*, a leaf-like expansion in certain animal organisms.—**frond-age** (fron'-dāj), *n.* Fronds collectively; loosely, foliage.—**frond'ed**, *a.* Having fronds: as, "fronded palms" (Whittier's "Eternal Goodness").

fron-dent (fron'dent), *a.* [*L. frondens* (*frondent-*), *ppr.* of *frondere*, have leaves, < *frons*, *E. frond*.] Abounding in leaves; leafy.

fron-desce (fron-des'), *v. i.*; -desced, -descing. [*L. frondes-cere*, < *frondere*: see *frondent*.] To put forth leaves.—**fron-des'cence** (-des'ens), *n.* The process or period of coming into leaf; also, foliage.—**fron-des'cent**, *a.* Putting forth leaves or fronds.

fron-dif-er-ous (fron-dif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. frondifer*: see *frond* and -ferous.] Bearing leaves or fronds.

fron-dose (fron'dōs or fron-dōs'), *a.* [*L. frondosus*, < *frons*: see *frond*.] Leafy; frondiferous; frond-like.

front (frunt). [*OF. F. front*, < *L. frons* (*front-*), forehead, front.] **I. n.** The forehead, or the entire face; hence, bearing or demeanor in confronting anything (as, a calm front); sometimes, cool assurance, or impudence (as, "Men of front carry things before them with little opposition": Steele, in "Tatler," 168); also, the part or side of anything, as a house, which seems to look out or be directed forward; the foremost part or surface of anything; any side or face, as of a building; the beginning (as, the front of a book); land facing a road, river, sea, etc.; also, something attached or worn at the fore part, as a woman's half-wig, a shirt-front, a dicky, etc.; also, a place or position directly before anything, or that place to which one's view is directed (as, in front of it or him); *milit.*, the foremost line or part of an army, etc., or the direction in which it faces; a line of battle; the place where active operations are carried on. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the front; situated in or at the front.—**front**, *v. I. tr.* To have the front toward; face; also, to meet face to face; confront; esp., to face in opposition, hostility, or defiance (as, "With Stupidity and sound Digestion man may front much": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 7); oppose; also, to set face to face, as with some one or something; also, to furnish or adorn in front; supply with a front; also, to serve as a front to. **II. intr.** To have or turn the front in some specified direction.

fron-tage (frun'tāj), *n.* Land abutting on a river, street, etc.; also, the space lying between a building and the street,

etc.; also, the front of a building or lot; the lineal extent of this front; also, the act or fact of fronting in a certain direction; outlook; exposure.—**fron'tag-er** (-tāj-ēr), *n.* One who owns land fronting on a stream, road, etc.; also, one who lives on a frontier.

fron-tal¹ (frun'tal), *a.* [*NL. frontalis*, < *L. frons*, *E. front*.] Of or pertaining to the forehead; noting or pertaining to the bone (or pair of bones) forming the forehead; also, pertaining to, or being in or at, the front.

fron-tal² (frun'tal), *n.* [*OF. frontel*, < *ML. frontale*, < *L. frons*, *E. front*.] Something worn on or applied to the forehead, as an ornamental band for the hair; also, the façade of a building; *eccles.*, a movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar; in *anat.*, the frontal bone.

front-ed (frun'ted), *a.* Having a front; formed with a front.

fron-tier (fron'tēr, frōn-tēr', or frun-tēr'). [*OF. frontiere* (*F. frontière*), < *ML. frontaria*, < *L. frons*, *E. front*.]

I. n. That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the border; also, that part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions; also, a border town or fortress. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a frontier; situated on the frontier.—**fron-tiers-man** (fron'tērz-man or frun-tēr'z-), *n.*; pl. -men. A man who lives on the frontier.

fron-tis-piece (frun'tis-pēs or fron'-), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *piece*, of *frontispice*, < *F. frontispice*, < *ML. frontispicium*, < *L. frons*, front, + *specere*, look at.] The part which is seen in front, or which first strikes the eye; specif., the principal face of a building; the decorated entrance of a building; also, the pediment over a door, gate, etc.; also, a sculptured or engraved panel; also, the first page of a book, or what is printed on it; now, usually, an illustration facing the title-page of a book or of a division of a book; in humorous use, the face or the forehead.—**fron'-tis-piece**, *v. t.*; -pieced, -piecing. To furnish (a book) with a frontispiece; also, to represent on a frontispiece; also, to provide as a frontispiece.

fron-less (frunt'les), *a.* Without a front; also, without shame or modesty, shameless, or audacious (now rare: as, "For vice, though frontless and of hardened face, Is daunted at the sight of awful grace," Dryden's "Hind and the Panther," iii. 1040).

fron-let (frunt'let), *n.* [*OF. frontelet*, dim. of *frontel*, *E. frontal*².] Something worn on the forehead, as an ornament, band, or the like; also, the forehead, esp. of an animal (as, "The antler'd monarch of the waste . . . Toss'd his beam'd frontlet to the sky": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 2); in *ornith.*, the forehead when marked by a different color or texture of the plumage.

fron-to- (fron'tō-). Form of *L. frons* (*front-*), forehead, in combination: used esp. in anatomical terms, often with reference to the frontal bone, as in *frontomalar* (pertaining to the frontal and the malar bone), *frontoparietal*, *fronto-temporal*.

fron-ton (frun'ton, *F. frôn-tôn*), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. frontone*, < *fronte*, < *L. frons*, *E. front*.] In *arch.*, a pediment.

front-ward, **front-wards** (frun'twārd, -wārdz), *adv.* Toward the front.

frore (frōr), *a.* [Old pp. of *freeze*.] Frozen; also, frosty; intensely cold. [Archaic.]

frost (frōst), *n.* [*AS. frost*, *forst*, = *D. vorst* = *G.* and *Icel. frost*, frost; from the verb represented by *E. freeze*.] The act or process of freezing, or the state of being frozen; a state of the temperature which occasions the freezing of water (as, degrees of frost, degrees below the freezing-point, forty degrees of frost, Fahrenheit, for example, corresponding to -8° F.); also, a covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and exposed objects when these have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and when the dew-point is below the freezing-point ('white frost' or 'hoar-frost'); frozen vapor; fig., coldness of manner or temperament; a coolness between persons (slang); also, a failure (slang).—**frost**, *v. I. tr.* To freeze; frost-bite; also, to cover with hoar-frost; also, to give a frost-like surface to (glass, etc.); ice (a cake, etc.). **II. intr.** To freeze; hence, to become like frost.—**frost'=bite**, *v. t.*; pret. -bit, pp. -bitten, ppr. -biting. To injure by frost; blight with frost; affect by severe cold so as to cause

inflammation or gangrene.—**frost**=**bite**, *n.* The condition or effect of being frost-bitten.—**frost**/**ed**, *p. a.* Frozen; frost-bitten; also, covered with hoar-frost; also, having a frost-like surface; iced, as cake.—**frost**=**fish**, *n.* The tomcod, *Micregadus tomcod* (so called because it appears on the coast of North America as frost sets in); also, the American smelt, *Osmerus mordax*.—**frost**/**i-ly**, *adv.* In a frosty manner.—**frost**/**i-ness**, *n.*—**frost**/**ing**, *n.* A preparation of powdered sugar beaten together with whites of eggs, etc., or a preparation of sugar and water boiled together, for covering cakes or the like; also, a lusterless finish, as of metal or glass.—**frost**/**less**, *a.* Without frost.—**frost**=**plant**, *n.* Any of various plants on whose stems crystals of ice form in autumn, as the frostweed, *Helianthemum canadense*, or the American dittany, *Cunila origanoides*.—**frost**/**weed**, *n.* Any of the woody herbs or low shrubs constituting the cistaceae genus *Helianthemum*, as *H. canadense*, a yellow-flowered species notable for the crystals of ice which shoot from the bursting bark near the base of the stem in autumn.—**frost**/**work**, *n.* The delicate tracery formed by hoar-frost, esp. on glass; ornamentation in imitation of this as on metal.—**frost**/**y**, *a.*; compar. *frostier*, superl. *frostiest*. Attended with or producing frost; freezing; very cold; fig., lacking warmth of feeling; chilling; also, consisting of or covered with hoar-frost; also, resembling hoar-frost; white or gray, as the hair; hence, pertaining to or characteristic of old age.

froth (frôth), *n.* [ME. *frothe*: cf. Icel. *frodha*, froth, also AS. *āfrēoþam*, form froth.] An aggregation of bubbles, as on a fermented liquid or at the mouth of a hard-driven horse; foam; fig., something unsubstantial or evanescent (as, "a froth of fleeting joy": Shakspeare's "Lucrece," 212).—**froth**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To give out froth; foam. **II.** *tr.* To cause to foam; also, to emit like froth; also, to cover with froth.—**froth**/**y**, *a.*; compar. *frothier*, superl. *frothiest*. Of, like, or having froth; foamy; fig., unsubstantial; trifling; vain.—**froth**/**i-ly**, *adv.*—**froth**/**i-ness**, *n.*

frot-té (fro-tā), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *frotter*, rub.] In art, a picture, or a part of a picture, executed by means of very slight and more or less transparent washes of color, as in producing hazy effects of atmosphere in landscape.

frou-frou (frô'frô), *n.* [F.] A rustling, as of silk.

frounce (frouns), *n.* [OF. F. *frounce*, a wrinkle, fold; origin uncertain.] A wrinkle†; a fold†; a flounce†; a furbelow or showy ornament (archaic).—**frounce**, *v. t.*; *frounced*, *frouncing*. [OF. *frouncer* (F. *froncer*).] To wrinkle†; gather into folds†; curl (the hair)†; adorn with furbelows (archaic).

frou'zy, etc. See *frowzy*, etc.

frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw* = G. *frau*.] A woman; a wife: used esp. with reference to the Dutch or Germans.

frow-ward (frô'wârd), *a.* [See *fro* and *-ward*.] Perverse; wilfully contrary; refractory; untoward.—**frow**/**ward-ly**, *adv.*—**frow**/**ward-ness**, *n.*

frown (froun), *v.* [OF. *froignier*, *frongnier* (cf. F. *renfrogner*, contract in a frown); origin uncertain.] **I.** *intr.* To contract the brow as in displeasure or deep thought; scowl; also, to look disapprovingly (as, "to frown on a scheme"); also, to have a threatening aspect; lower. **II.** *tr.* To force (away, off, into, etc.) by a frown; also, to express by a frown.—**frown**, *n.* A frowning look; a scowl; also, any expression or show of disapproval.—**frown**/**er**, *n.*—**frown**/**ing-ly**, *adv.*—**frown**/**less**, *a.* Without a frown.

frow-y (frou'i), *a.* [Cf. *frowzy*.] Musty; stale; not fresh and sweet: said of articles of food. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

frow-zy (frou'zi), *a.*; compar. *frowzier*, superl. *frowziest*. [Origin obscure.] Ill-smelling (as, "a thousand frowzy steams which I could not analyze": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," May 8); musty; also, dirty and untidy; slovenly; dingy; unkempt.—**frow**/**zi-ly**, *adv.*—**frow**/**zi-ness**, *n.*

froze (frôz). Preterit of *freeze*.—**froz-en** (frô'zn), *p. a.* Subjected to freezing; congealed by cold; covered with ice, as a stream; obstructed by the formation of ice, as pipes; injured or killed by frost or cold; frigid, or very cold; chilly or cold in manner (as, a frozen stare); rendered impossible of liquidation, as by business conditions (colloq.: as, frozen credits; frozen loans).—**froz-en-ly**, *adv.*—**froz-en-ness**, *n.*

fruc-tes-cence (fruk-tes'çns), *n.* [NL. *fructescencia*, < L.

fructus, E. *fruit*.] The fruiting of a plant; the fruiting season.

Fruc-ti-dor (frük-tê-dôr), *n.* [F. *fructidor*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + Gr. *δῶρον*, gift.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the twelfth month of the year, extending from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.

fruc-tif-er-ous (fruk-tif'ê-rus), *a.* [L. *fructifer*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *ferre*, bear.] Fruit-bearing; producing fruit.

fruc-ti-fi-ca-tion (fruk'ti-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [LL. *fructificatio*(-n).] The act of fructifying; the fruiting of a plant; also, the fruit of a plant; the organs of fruiting.

fruc-ti-fy (fruk'ti-fi), *v.*; -*fied*, -*fying*. [OF. F. *fructifier*, < L. *fructificare*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *intr.* To bear fruit. **II.** *tr.* To make fruitful or productive; fertilize.—**fruc**/**ti-fi-er** (-fi-êr), *n.*

fruc-tiv-o-rous (fruk-tiv'ô-rus), *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on fruits; frugivorous.

fruc-tose (fruk'tôs), *n.* [L. *fructus*, fruit: see *-ose*².] In chem., a sugar occurring in three optically different isomeric forms, the best known being levulose.

fruc-tu-ous (fruk'tū-us), *a.* [OF. *fructuosus* (F. *fructueux*), < L. *fructuosus*, < *fructus*, E. *fruit*.] Fruitful; productive; profitable.

fru-gal (frô'gal), *a.* [L. *frugal*, < *frugi*, useful, worthy, frugal, prop. dative of *frux* (frug-), fruit, profit, akin to *fructus*, E. *fruit*.] Economical in use or expenditure (as, "Though on pleasure she was bent, She had a frugal mind": Cowper's "John Gilpin," 32); prudently saving or sparing; also, entailing little expense (as, a frugal meal).—**fru-gal-i-ty** (frô-gal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). [L. *frugalitas*.] The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; pl., frugal practices or resources.—**fru**/**gal-ly**, *adv.*—**fru**/**gal-ness**, *n.*

fru-giv-o-rous (frô-jiv'ô-rus), *a.* [L. *frux* (frug-), fruit, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on fruits, as certain animals.

fruit (frôt), *n.* [OF. F. *fruit*, < L. *fructus*, enjoyment, proceeds, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy, akin to E. *brook*¹.] Any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals (commonly in pl.: as, the fruits of the earth); usually, an edible seed-containing plant-product, esp. one in which the seed is contained in a succulent pulp, as the apple, orange, or plum, a melon, or a berry; such products collectively; in botanical use, the matured ovary of a plant with its contents and appendages (as, an aggregate fruit, see *aggregate*, *a.*; a collective or multiple fruit, see *collective*, *a.*); also, the spores of a cryptogam; in fig. use, offspring; also, anything produced or accruing; a product, result, or effect; return or profit.—**fruit**, *v. i. or t.* To bear or bring to bear fruit.

—**fruit**/**age** (-âj), *n.* The bearing of fruit; also, fruit borne (as, "Greedy they pluck'd The fruitage fair to sight": Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 561); fig., product or result.

—**fruit**=**cake**, *n.* A rich cake containing raisins, currants, citron, etc.—**fruit**=**crow**, *n.* Any of various South American birds of the family Cotingidæ that feed largely on fruits.—**fruit**/**-ed**, *a.* Having fruit; laden with fruit.—**fruit**/**er**, *n.* A fruit-bearing tree; also, a fruit-grower; also, a ship employed in transporting fruit.—**fruit**/**er-er**, *n.* A dealer in fruit; a fruit-seller.—**fruit**/**er-y**, *n.*; pl. -*ies* (-iz). [F. *fruiterie*.] A place for raising or storing fruit; also, fruit collectively.—**fruit**/**ful**, *a.* Abounding in fruit, as trees or other plants; bearing fruit abundantly; conducing to abundance of fruit, as soil or showers; also, producing offspring, esp. abundantly; prolific; fecund; also, abundantly productive (of or in: as, "golden days, fruitful of golden deeds," Milton's "Paradise Lost," iii. 337; fruitful in expedients); often, productive of results (as, a fruitful journey; fruitful investigations); profitable; also, abundant† or



Fruit-crow (*Querula purpurata*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardênt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

plenteoust (as, "One *fruitful* meal would set me to 't": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," iv. 3. 161).—**fruit-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**fruit/ful-ness**, *n.*

fru-i-tion (frō-ish'qn), *n.* [OF. *fruition*, < LL. *fruitio* (*n.*), < L. *frui*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] Enjoyment, as of something attained or realized: as, "an object of desire placed out of the possibility of *fruition*" (Addison, in "Spectator," 256).

fruit-less (frōt'les), *a.* Without fruit; barren; hence, unproductive; *vain.*—**fruit/less-ly**, *adv.*—**fruit/less-ness**, *n.*

fruit-let (frōt'let), *n.* A small fruit.

fruit-sug-ar (frōt'shūg'ār), *n.* In *chem.*, levulose.

fruit-y (frō'ti), *a.* Fruit-like, as in flavor: as, "The Madeira . . . is a trifle too *fruity* for my taste" (F. H. Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," iii.).

fru-men-ta-ceous (frō-men-tā'shius), *a.* [LL. *frumentaceus*, < L. *frumentum*, grain.] Of the nature of or resembling wheat or other grain.

fru-men-ty (frō-men-ti), *n.* [OF. *frumentee*, < *frument*, < L. *frumentum*, grain.] Hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned with sugar, etc.

frump (frump), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To mock; flout; also, to vex. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]—**frump**, *n.* A flout (now prov.); ill humor (often in *pl.*: now prov.); also, an ill-natured, old-fashioned woman; a dowdy.—**frump-ish**, **frump'y**, *a.* Ill-natured; cross; also, dowdy.

frush† (frush), *v. t.* [OF. *fruissier* (F. *froisser*), < L. *frustum*, piece, bit.] To break to pieces; crush; batter. See Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," v. 6. 29.—**frush**, *a.* Brittle; also, not firm; soft. [North. Eng. and Sc.]

frus-trate (frus'trāt), *v. t.*; *-trated*, *-trating*. [L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrari*, *frustrare*, < *frustra*, in vain.] To disappoint or thwart (a person); also, to make (plans, efforts, etc.) of no avail; defeat; baffle; nullify.—**frus'trate**, *a.* Frustrated; hence, futile; *vain*. [Archaic.]—**frus-tra'tion** (-trā'shən), *n.*

frus-tule (frus'tūl), *n.* [L. *frustulum*, dim. of *frustum*, piece, bit.] In *bot.*, the siliceous shell of a diatom.

frus-tum (frus'tum), *n.*; *pl.* *-tums* or *-ta* (-tā). [L., piece, bit.] A piece or portion; in *geom.*, the part of a solid left after cutting off a top portion by a plane parallel to the base; the part of a solid between two cutting planes.

fru-tes-cent (frō-tes'ent), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *frutex*, shrub, bush: see *-escent*.] In *bot.*, shrub-like; shrubby.—**fru-tes'cence**, *n.*

fru-ti-cose (frō'ti-kōs), *a.* [L. *fruticulosus*, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), shrub, bush.] In *bot.*, having the form of a shrub; shrub-like.

fry¹ (fri), *n.* [ME. *fry*: cf. Icel. *frjó*, *fræ*, Goth. *fraiw*, seed.] Offspring, as of human beings†; also, the young of fishes, or of some other animals, as frogs; young or small fishes or other young creatures, as children, collectively, or, fig., lesser persons or minor things (chiefly in 'young fry,' 'small fry'); a swarm, crowd, or multitude of such.

fry² (fri), *v.*; *fried*, *frying*. [OF. F. *frire*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry.] *I. tr.* To cook in fat over a fire. *II. intr.* To undergo cooking in fat. Also fig.—**fry**², *n.*; *pl.* *fries* (friz). A dish of something fried; also, any of various internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried.—**fry'er**, *n.* See *frier*.—**fry'ing-pan**, *n.* A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for frying food.

fu (fō), *n.* [Chinese.] In China, a prefecture or department; also, the chief city of a department.

fu' (fō), *a.* Scotch form of *full*¹.

fub¹ (fub), *v. t.*; *fubbed*, *fubbing*. [Var. of *fob*¹.] To trick; (also) to put (off) by a trick or pretense (see Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," ii. 1. 37).

fub²†, **subst** (fub, fubz), *n.* [Prob. imit.] A small, chubby person.—**fub'sy**, *a.* Chubby; short and fat or thick. [Prov. or colloq., Eng.]

fuch-sia (fū'shiā or fōk'si-ā), *n.* [NL.; from Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501-66), German botanist.] Any plant of the onagraceous genus *Fuchsia*, which includes many varieties cultivated for their handsome drooping flowers.

fuch-sin, **fuch-sine** (fōk'sin), *n.* [From G. *Fuchs* (lit. 'fox'), tr. F. *Renard*, name of the introducers of the dye.]

A coal-tar dyestuff occurring as a greenish solid which forms deep-red solutions; magenta.

fu-coid (fū'koid), *I. a.* Resembling, or allied to, seaweeds of the genus *Fucus* (see *fucus*); of sandstone, etc., containing seaweed-like forms or markings. *II. n.* A fucoid seaweed.

fu-cus (fū'kus), *n.*; *pl.* *fuci* (-sī). [L., rock lichen.] Any seaweed of the genus *Fucus*, which comprises leathery olive-brown algæ with branching fronds and often air-bladders; rockweed.

fud-dle (fud'l), *v.*; *-dled*, *-dling*. [Origin obscure.] *I. tr.* To make stupid with drink; intoxicate; also, to muddle or confuse. *II. intr.* To tipple.—**fud'dler**, *n.* A tippler.—**fud'dling-cup**, *n.* *b. b.* conceptacles.

An old English drinking-vessel, as of earthenware, formed of a group of cups with communicating interiors, so that to empty one it was necessary to empty all.

fudge (fuj), *v. t.*; *fudged*, *fudging*. [Origin obscure: cf. *fadge*.] To adjust or perform clumsily, perfunctorily, or dishonestly; make or get (up).—**fudge**, *n.* A made-up story; also, nonsense or bosh (sometimes used as a contemptuous interjection: as, "Mr. Burchell . . . at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out *fudge*, an expression which displeased us all." Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xi.); also, a mass of printed matter (often in color), as a piece of late news, inserted in a page of a newspaper; a machine or attachment for printing masses of this kind; also, a kind of candy (often home-made) composed of sugar, butter, milk, and chocolate, or maple sugar, sometimes nuts, etc., boiled together, poured into a shallow pan, and when cool cut into small blocks.

fu-el (fū'el), *n.* [OF. *fouraille*, < ML. *focalia*, pl. of *focale*, fuel, < L. *focus*, hearth, fireplace.] Combustible matter used to maintain fire, as coal, wood, oil, etc.; fig., means of sustaining or increasing passion, ardor, etc. (as, "Each party is always laying up *fuel* for dissension": Steele, in "Tatler," 150).—**fu'el**, *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To supply with fuel.—**fu'el-oil**, *n.* An oil used for fuel, esp. one used as a substitute for coal, as crude petroleum.

fuert (fürst), *n.* See *fürst*.

fuff (fuf), *v. i.* or *t.* [Imit.] To puff; whiff. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**fuff**, *n.* A puff; a whiff; a sputter; an angry fume or huff. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

fu-ga-cious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* [L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] Tending to flee; fleeting; transitory; in *bot.*, falling or fading early.—**fu-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**fu-ga'cious-ness**, **fu-ga'ci-ty** (-gas'i-ti), *n.*

fu-gal (fū'gal), *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of a fugue.—**fu-gal-ly**, *adv.*

-fuge. [F. *fuge*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight.] A termination of adjectives meaning 'driving away (something),' and of nouns denoting some agent that drives away, dispels, or expels something (esp. disease or disease-producing organisms), as in *febrifuge*, *tanifuge*, *vermifuge*.

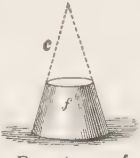
fu-gi-tive (fū'ji-tiv). [OF. F. *fugitif*, < L. *fugitivus*, < *fugere* = Gr. *φύγεω*, flee: see *bow*¹.] *I. a.* Fleeing, or tending to flee (as, "A *fugitive* and gracious light he seeks, Shy to illumine": M. Arnold's "Thyrsis"); having taken flight, or runaway (as, a *fugitive* slave); also, wandering, roving, or vagabond; fig., fleeting or transitory (as, "In



Fructifying Tip of a Frond of *Fucus* (*F. vesiculosus*).—*a*, *a*, air-bladders; *b*, *b*, conceptacles.



Fuddling-cup.



Frustum of a Cone.—*f*, frustum; *c*, part cut off.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

youth alone, unhappy mortals live; But, ah! the mighty bliss is *fugitive*": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iii. 109); quickly fading, as colors; readily escaping, as odors; soon falling, as flowers or petals; also, dealing with subjects of passing interest, as writings; ephemeral; occasional. **II. n.** A fugitive person or thing; a runaway; a refugee.—**fu-gi-tive-ly, adv.**—**fu-gi-tive-ness, n.**

fu-gle (fū'gl), *v. i.*; *-gled, -gling*. [From *fugleman*.] To act as a fugleman; serve as guide or director; make signals. **fu-gle-man** (fū'gl-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [G. *flügelmann*, < *flügel*, wing, + *mann*, man.] A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a military company as a model for the others in their exercises. Also fig.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F. *fugue*, < It. *fuga*, < L. *fuga*, flight, swift course, akin to *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In music, a polyphonic composition based on one, two, or more themes, which are enunciated by the several parts in turn, developed contrapuntally, and presented finally in a conclusion or climax.—**fugued, a.** Composed in the style of a fugue.—**fu-guist** (fū'gist), *n.* A composer or performer of fugues.

-ful. [AS. *-full*, *-ful*, repr. *full*, *ful*, E. *full*¹, *a.*] A suffix used with the sense of 'full of,' 'fraught with,' 'characterized by,' or with less definite signification, to form adjectives, as *artful*, *careful*, *grateful*, *masterful*, *mournful*, *thankful*, or with the sense of 'enough to fill,' to form nouns, as *handful*, *roomful*, *spoonful*.

ful-crum (fū'krum), *n.*; pl. *-crums* or *-era* (-krä). [L., bedpost, < *fulcire*, prop up.] A prop; in mech., the support, or point of rest, on which a lever turns in moving a body.—**ful'crum, v. t.**; *-crumed, -cruming*. To furnish with a fulcrum; place on something as a fulcrum; also, to establish as a fulcrum.



F, Fulcrum; L, Lever.

ful-fil, ful-fill (fūl-fil'), *v. t.*; *-filled, -filling*. [AS. *fullfyllan*, < *full*, E. *full*¹, *a.*, + *fillan*, E. *fill*², *v.*] To fill full or make full (archaic: as, "I hear it now, that tender strain *Fulfilled* with all of sorrow save its pain," R. W. Gilder's "Music and Words"); make complete, or supply what is lacking in (archaic); hence, to carry out, or bring to consummation, as a prophecy, promise, etc.; also, to perform, execute, or do, as duty; obey or follow, as commands; also, to satisfy (requirements, etc.); answer (a purpose); also, to bring to an end, finish, or complete, as a period of time or a course of procedure (archaic).—**ful-fil'ler, n.**—**ful-fil'ment, n.**

ful-gent (fūl'jent), *a.* [L. *fulgens* (*fulgent-*), ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, shine.] Shining brightly; resplendent: as, "Then issued Vesper from the *fulgent* west" (Wordsworth's "Gipsies").—**ful'gent-ly, adv.**

ful-gid (fūl'jid), *a.* [L. *fulgidus*, < *fulgere*, flash, shine.] Glittering; gleaming: as, "Through the brown shade the *fulgid* weapons shined" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," x.).

ful-gor (fūl'gor), *n.* [L. *fulgor*, < *fulgere*, flash, shine.] Dazzling brightness; splendor.—**ful'gor-ous, a.**

ful-gu-ral (fūl'gū-rāl), *a.* [L. *fulguralis*, < *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, shine.] Of or pertaining to lightning.

ful-gu-rant (fūl'gū-rānt), *a.* Fulgurating; flashing like lightning: as, "that erect form, flashing brow, *fulgurant* eye" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," vi.).

ful-gu-rate (fūl'gū-rāt), *v. i.*; *-rated, -rating*. [L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, < *fulgur*, lightning: see *fulgural*.] To flash or dart like lightning.—**ful-gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shon), *n.*

ful-gu-rite (fūl'gū-rit), *n.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning.] A tube formed in sand or rock by lightning; also, rocky matter fused by lightning; also, an explosive of the nitroglycerin class, used for blasting.

ful-gu-rous (fūl'gū-rus), *a.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning: see *fulgural*.] Flashing with or like lightning; lightning-like.

ful-ham (fūl'ām), *n.* See *fullam*.

fu-lig-i-nous (fū-līj'i-nus), *a.* [LL. *fuliginosus*, < L. *fuligo*, soot.] Sooty; soot-like; smoky; dusky.—**fu-lig-i-nos'i-ty** (-nos'i-ti), *n.*—**fu-lig'i-nous-ly, adv.**

full¹ (fūl), *a.* [AS. *full*, *ful*, = D. *vol* = G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Goth. *fulls*, full; akin to L. *plenus*, Gr. πλήρης, full, L. *plere*, Gr. συμπλάναι, Skt. *pur-*, fill: see *plus* and *poly-*.] Containing

all that can be held (*of*); containing a plentiful amount or number (*of*); filled (with contents understood: as, a *full* cup; *full* sails; a *full* stomach; a *full* heart); having had one's fill, as of food; drunk (slang); sated (now with *up*, as slang); filled with the thought or subject (*of*); also, filled or rounded out, as in form; of garments, draperies, etc., wide, ample, or having ample folds; also, of the maximum size, amount, extent, volume, etc. (as, a *full* mile; *full* pay; *full* growth; the *full* moon); complete; entire; perfect; unqualified; also, ample in detail; copious; also, of dress, suited for occasions of the utmost state; esp., of the style customary for formal evening wear; also, of wines, having considerable body; not thin.—**full blood**, pure extraction (as, an Indian of *full blood*); also, whole blood, or relationship through both parents (as, brothers of *full blood*, male children of the same father and the same mother).—**full hand** or **full house**, in *poker*, a hand consisting of three of a kind and a pair, as three queens and two tens.—**full stop**, in *punctuation*, a period.—**full tilt**. See under *tilt*², *n.*—**in full blast**, in full operation; at full force.—**in full cry**, in full pursuit, as dogs in the chase.—**full**¹, *n.* Full measure, or utmost extent; the height, as of a season; of the moon, the stage of complete illumination.—**full**¹, *adv.* [AS. *full*.] Fully, completely, or entirely; also, exactly or directly (as, "*Full* in the middle way there stood a lake": Pope's "Dunciad," ii. 69); also, very (now chiefly poetic: as, "*Full* many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear," Gray's "Elegy," xiv.).—**full**¹, *v. t. or i.* To make or become full.

full² (fūl), *v.* [OF. F. *fouler*, < ML. *fullare*, full (cloth), < L. *fullo*(*n-*), a fuller: cf. *fuller*².] **I. tr.** To cleanse and thicken (cloth, etc.) by special processes in manufacture. **II. intr.** Of cloth, etc., to become compacted or felted.

ful-lam, ful-ham (fūl'ām), *n.* [Earlier *fullam*; origin uncertain.] A loaded die. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 3. 94. [Slang.]

ful-back (fūl'bak), *n.* In football, etc., the back furthest behind the forward line. See *back*², *n.*

ful=blod-ed (fūl'blud'ed), *a.* Having a full supply of blood; also, of pure extraction; thoroughbred.

ful-blown (fūl'blōn), *a.* In full bloom: as, "the *full-blown* rose" (Cowper's "Task," i. 36). Also fig.

ful-er¹ (fūl'ēr), *n.* [Appar. < *full*¹, *v.*] In blacksmithing, a tool for grooving and spreading iron; also, a groove made by it.

ful-er² (fūl'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fullere*, < L. *fullo*(*n-*): see *full*².] One who fuls cloth.—**fullers' earth**, a mixture of clay and fine siliceous material, used for removing grease from cloth, etc., in fulling.

ful-face (fūl'fas), *n.* In printing, bold-face.—**ful'=faced, a.** Having a plump or round face; also, facing squarely toward the spectator or in a given direction; in printing, of type, bold-faced.

ful=fledged (fūl'fledj'), *a.* Fully developed; fully organized; of full rank or standing (as, a *ful-fledged* professor).

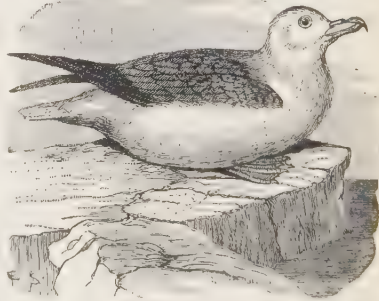
ful-grown (fūl'grōn'), *a.* Fully grown; mature.

ful-heart-ed (fūl'hārt'ed), *a.* Full of courage and confidence, as a person; carried on zealously, as a work; also, full of emotion.

ful-ness, ful-ness (fūl'nes), *n.* The state of being full.—**the fullness of time**, the proper or destined time: as, "When the *fullness* of the time was come, God sent forth his Son" (Gal. iv. 4).

—**ful'ly, adv.** In a full manner; completely; entirely; wholly; exactly; quite.

ful-mar (fūl'mār), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *full*, foul (with allusion to odor), + *mār*, gull.] Any of certain oceanic birds of the petrel family, esp. *Fulmarus glacialis*, a gull-like arctic species.



Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

ful-mi-nant (fŭl'mi-nānt), *a.* Fulminating.

ful-mi-nate (fŭl'mi-nāt), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [*L. fulminatus*, pp. of *fulminare*, < *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning, thunderbolt, < *fulgere*, flash, shine.] **I. intr.** To lighten and thunder; also, to explode with a loud noise; detonate; also, to issue denunciations or the like. **II. tr.** To cause to explode; also, to send forth (denunciations, etc.); also, to denounce vehemently.—**ful-mi-nate**, *n.* A salt of fulminic acid (as, mercuric *fulminate*, an explosive used in percussion-caps); also, an explosive powder.—**ful-mi-na-tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. fulminatio(n-)*] The act of fulminating; also, that which is fulminated, or thundered forth; a violent denunciation or censure.—**ful-mi-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), *a.* Fulminating; denunciatory.

ful-mine (fŭl'min), *v. i. or t.*; -mined, -mining. [*L. fulminare*: see *fulminate*.] To fulminate; thunder: as, "Orators . . . whose resistless eloquence . . . Shook the arsenal, and fulminated over Greece" (Milton's "Paradise Regained," iv. 270). [Archaic.]

ful-min-ic (fŭl'min'ik), *a.* [*L. fulmen* (*fulmin-*): see *fulminate*.] Pertaining to detonation.—**fulminic acid**, in chem., an acid, CNOH, whose salts are extremely explosive.

ful-mi-nous (fŭl'mi-nus), *a.* [*L. fulmen* (*fulmin-*): see *fulminate*.] Of or like lightning or a thunderbolt.

ful-ness (fŭl'nes), *n.* See *fulness*.

ful-some (fŭl'sum or fŭl'-), *a.* [ME. *fulsum*; < *full* + *-some*¹.] Full†; also, plump†; also, surfeiting† or cloying†; also, disgusting†; esp., offensive to good taste, esp. as being excessive; gross, as flattery; also, lustful†; obscene†.—**ful-some-ly**, *adv.*—**ful-some-ness**, *n.*

ful-vous (fŭl'vus), *a.* [*L. fulvus*.] Reddish-yellow; tawny.

fu-ma-role (fŭ-mā-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumaruolo*, < *L. fumus*, smoke, *E. fume*, *n.*] A hole, as in a volcano, from which vapor issues.

fu-ma-to-ri-um (fŭ-mā-tō'rī-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-rī-ā). [*NL.*, < *L. fumare* (pp. *fumatus*), *E. fume*, *v.*] A structure in which plants are fumigated, to destroy insects.—**fu-ma-to-ry** (-tō-rī). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to smoking. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). A place set apart for smoking or fumigating.**

fum-ble (fŭm'bl), *v.*; -bled, -bling. [= *D. fommelen* = *LG. fummeln* = *Sw. fumla*.] **I. intr.** To feel or grope about clumsily; search awkwardly; also, to stammer; mumble. **II. tr.** To handle clumsily; catch or stop (a ball) in a clumsy or ineffectual way; also, to utter in a hesitating or indistinct manner.—**fum'ble**, *n.* A fumbling.—**fum'bler**, *n.*—**fum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

fume (fŭm), *n.* [OF. *fum*, < *L. fumus*, smoke, steam, fume.] Smoke (archaic in the general sense); now, esp., a portion or cloud of smoke, esp. odorous smoke (as of incense or tobacco), or smoke of stifling or otherwise powerful (and often useful) properties (now commonly in *pl.*: cf. *fumigate*); also, any smoke-like or vaporous exhalation from matter or substances (often in *pl.*); sometimes, an odorous exhalation, as from flowers; fig., something comparable to an exhalation, as in being unsubstantial or evanescent (as, "Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs" = Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 1. 196); also, an irritable or angry mood (as, to be in a *fume*).—**fume**, *v.*; *fumed*, *fuming*. [OF. *F. fumer*, < *L. fumare*, < *fumus*.] **I. intr.** To emit fumes; also, to rise, or pass off, as fumes; fig., to show irritation or anger. **II. tr.** To treat with fumes; fumigate; also, to burn incense before; also, to send forth as fumes.—**fumed**, *p. a.* Darkened or colored by exposure to ammonia fumes, as oak and other wood.

fu-mi-gate (fŭ'mi-gāt), *v. t.*; -gated, -gating. [*L. fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare*, < *fumus*, smoke, + *agere*, drive.] To expose to smoke or fumes, as in coloring wood or in disinfecting; also, to perfume.—**fu-mi-ga-tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* The act of fumigating, as in disinfecting; the generation of odorous smoke or fumes, as in magic rites; also, the smoke or fumes generated in fumigating; also, a preparation used for fumigating.—**fu-mi-ga-tor**, *n.* One who or that which fumigates; a brazier or pan in which something is burned for the purpose of fumigating or perfuming rooms, etc.—**fu-mi-ga-to-ry** (-gā-tō-rī). **I. a.** Serving to fumigate. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). A room or apparatus for fumigating.**

fum-ing (fŭ'ming), *p. a.* That fumes.—**fum'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fu-mi-to-ry (fŭ'mi-tō-rī), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [OF. *F. fumeterre*, < *ML. fumus terræ*, 'smoke of the earth.'] Any plant of the genus *Fumaria*, of the poppy family, esp. *F. officinalis*, a delicate herb with finely dissected leaves and racemes of small purplish flowers.

fu-mous (fŭ'mus), *a.* [*L. fumosus*.] Fumy; smoky; in bot., smoke-colored.

fum-y (fŭ'mi), *a.* Full of fumes; fuming; fume-like.

fun (fun), *n.* [Prob. < ME. *fonnen*, be foolish: see *fond*.] Mirthful sport or diversion; merry amusement; drollery.—**figure of fun**. See *figure*, *n.*—**to make fun of**, to ridicule.—**fun**, *v. i.*; *funned*, *funning*. To make fun; joke. [Colloq.]

fu-nam-bu-list (fŭ-nam'bŭ-list), *n.* [*L. funambulus*, < *funis*, rope, + *ambulare*, walk.] One who performs feats of walking, dancing, etc., on a stretched rope.—**fu-nam-bu-lism**, *n.*

func-tion (fungk'shən), *n.* [*F. function* (now *fonction*), < *L. functio(n-)*, < *fungi*, perform.] The act of performing†; also, action† or behavior†; also, the kind of action or activity proper to a person or thing; office; duty; also, a religious ceremony; any ceremonious public or social gathering or occasion (as, "He . . . set out to attend the last gathering of the season at Valleys House, a *function* . . . almost perfectly political": Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 6); in *math.*, a quantity having a definite value when any special value is given to another quantity to which it is related.—**func'tion**, *v. i.* To perform a function, or one's or its functions; act; serve; operate.—**func'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a function or functions; in *biol.*, having the function or functions usual to the part or organ (as, the *functional* wings of an insect, those used for flying).—**functional disease**, a disease in which there is a morbid change in the function of an organ, but no structural alteration in the tissues involved; opposed to *organic disease*.—**func'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**func'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). One invested with a function or office; an official.—**func'tion-ate** (-āt), *v. i.*; -ated, -ating. To fulfil a function; act; operate; function.—**func'tion-less**, *a.* Having no function.

fund (fund), *n.* [= *F. fond*, bottom, foundation, *fonds*, land, capital, stock, fund, < *L. fundus*, bottom, piece of land, estate.] Bottom†; also, foundation†; basis†; also, a store or stock of something, now often of something immaterial (as, a *fund* of knowledge or experience); esp., a stock of money or pecuniary resources, as for some purpose; *pl.*, money in hand; pecuniary resources; also, *pl.*, with *the*, the stock of a national debt, considered as a form of investment (as in Great Britain: as, to have money in *the funds*).—**fund**, *v. t.* To put into a fund or store; store up; also, to invest, as in the funds; also, to provide a fund to pay the interest or principal of (debt); hence, to convert (general outstanding debts) into a more or less permanent debt or loan, represented by interest-bearing bonds; also, to provide funds for (a work, etc.); finance.—**fund'a-ble**, *a.* That may be funded.

fun-da-ment (fun'da-mənt), *n.* [OF. *F. fondement*, < *L. fundamentum*, < *fundare*, *E. found*³.] The foundation, as of a building†; also, the buttocks; specif., the anus.—**fun-da-men'tal** (-men'təl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving as, or being a component part of, a foundation or basis; basic; underlying; elementary; original; essential.—**fundamental unit**, in *physics*, one of the units (esp. those of mass, length, and time) taken as a basis for a system of units.—**fun-da-men'tal**, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or the like, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part.—**fun-da-men'tal-ism**, *n.* The principle of accepting the fundamental teachings of Christianity as beyond question or not subject to criticism. See *modernism*.—**fun-da-men'tal-ist**, *n.* and *a.*—**fun'da-men-tal'i-ty** (-tal'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fundamental.—**fun-da-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fun-dus (fun'dus), *n.* [*L.*: see *fund*.] The bottom or foundation; in *anat.*, the base of an organ, or the part opposite to or remote from an aperture.

fu-ner-al (fŭ'ne-rəl), *a.* [*ML. funeralis* (as *n.*, neut. *pl.*, *funeralia*), < *L. funus* (*funer-*), funeral.] Of or pertaining

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *û*, *F. bonbon*; *ʹ*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

to the ceremonial burial (or, sometimes, cremation) of the dead; used, spoken, etc., on such an occasion (as, *funeral* rites; a *funeral* sermon).—**funeral pile**, a pile of wood or other combustible material upon which a dead body is burned.—**fun-ner-al**, *n.* The ceremonies connected with the disposition of the body of a dead person; obsequies; also, a funeral procession (as, "A *funeral*, with plumes and lights And music, went to Camelot": Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," ii.).

fu-ner-a-ry (fū-nē-rā-ri), *a.* [LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer*-), funeral.] Of or pertaining to a funeral or burial: as, a *funerary* urn.

fu-ne-re-al (fū-nē-rē-āl), *a.* [L. *funereus*, < *funus* (*funer*-), funeral.] Of or pertaining to a funeral (as, "the sad *funereal* feast": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," iv.); appropriate to or suggestive of a funeral (as, *funereal* garb; *funereal* gloom); hence, mournful; gloomy; dismal.—**fu-ne-re-al-ly**, *adv.*

fu-nest (fū-nest'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, < *funus*, funeral, also death, murder, destruction.] Causing or portending death; deadly; fatal; dire. [Now rare.]

fun-gal (fung'gāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fungus; consisting of fungi.

fun-gi (fun'ji), *n.* Plural of *fungus*.

fungi-. Form of L. *fungus*, mushroom, fungus, used in combination.

fun-gi-ble (fun'ji-bl), [ML. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge.] *In law*: I. *a.* Of such a nature that one instance or portion may be replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use. II. *n.* A fungible thing, as money or grain.

fun-gi-cide (fun'ji-sid), *n.* [See *fungi-* and *-cide*.] An agent for destroying fungi.—**fun-gi-ci-dal** (-si-dāl), *a.*

fun-gi-form (fun'ji-fōrm), *a.* [See *fungi-* and *-form*.] Having the form of a fungus or mushroom.

fun-giv-o-rous (fun-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [See *fungi-* and *-vorous*.] Feeding on fungi, as certain insects.

fun-goid (fung'goid), *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling a fungus; of the nature of a fungus; in *pathol.*, characterized by spongy morbid growths, as certain diseases.

fun-gous (fung'gus), *a.* [L. *fungosus*, < *fungus*, fungus.] Of or pertaining to fungi; of the nature of or resembling a fungus; fig., springing up suddenly like a mushroom, but not enduring; in *pathol.*, fungoid.—**fun-gos-i-ty** (-gos'i-ti), *n.*

fun-gus (fung'gus), *n.*; pl. *fungi* (-ji) or *funguses*. [L., mushroom, fungus.]

Any of the *Fungi*, a group of thallophytes including the mushrooms, molds, mildews, smuts, etc., characterized chiefly by absence of chlorophyll and by subsisting upon dead or living organic matter; in *pathol.*, a spongy morbid growth, as proud flesh formed in a wound.—**fun-gus-bee"tle**, *n.* Any of various beetles that feed on fungi, esp. beetles of the family *Endomychidae*, as *Endomychus biguttatus* of North America.

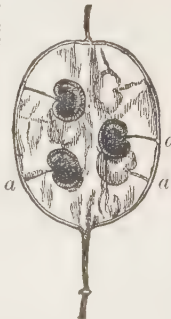


Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

fu-ni-cle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope.]

A small cord, or cord-like part or process; in *bot.*, the stalk of an ovule or seed.—**fu-nic-u-lar** (fū-nik'ū-lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a funicle or funiculus; also, of or pertaining to a rope or cord, or its tension; worked by a rope or the like (as, a *funicular* railway, one operated by a moving cable; a cable-railroad).—**fu-nic-u-lus** (-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-li). [L.] *In bot.*, a funicle; in *anat.*, the umbilical cord; also, one of the small bundles of fibers that make up the larger nerves.

funk¹ (funk), *v.* [Cf. OF. *funkier*, *fun-gier*, emit smoke, < L. *fumigare*: see *fumigate*.] I. *tr.* To blow smoke upon; annoy with smoke; also, to smoke (a pipe, etc.). II. *intr.* To smoke: as, "But there my triumph's straw-fire flared and *funked*" (Browning's "Fra Lippo Lippi").—**funk**¹, *n.* A strong and offensive smell, esp. of smoke.



Funicle.—Pod showing funicles, a, a, a.

funk² (funk), *v.* [Origin uncertain.] I. *intr.* To shrink or quail in fear. [Colloq.] II. *tr.* To shrink from; try to shirk; also, to be afraid of; also, to frighten. [Colloq.]—**funk**², *n.* Cowering fear; a state of fright or terror (as, to be in a *funk*, or, more emphatically, a blue *funk*); also, a coward. [Colloq.]—**funk'-hole**, *n.* In soldiers' use, a rough shelter dug in the ground for protection against the enemy's fire; a dugout; hence, a safe situation for one shirking military duty. [Colloq.]—**funk'y**, *a.* Shrinking in fear; timid. [Colloq.]

fun-nel (fun'el), *n.* [ME. *funell*, prob., through OF., < LL. *fundibulum*, funnel, < L. *fundere*, pour.] A cone-shaped utensil with a tube at the apex, for conducting liquids, etc., through a small opening, as into a bottle; also, a flue, tube, or shaft, as for ventilation; a smoke-stack, esp. of a steamship or a locomotive.—**fun'neled**, **fun'nelled**, *a.* Having a funnel or funnels (as, "The red-funnelled tug has gone": Masefield's "Valediction"); also, funnel-shaped.—**fun'nel-form**, *a.* Having the form or shape of a funnel.—**fun'nel-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a funnel; of a corolla or a flower, having the form of a tube enlarging gradually upward and expanding widely at the summit.



Funnel-shaped Corolla.

fun-ny (fun'ni), *a.*; compar. *funnier*, superl. *funniest*. Affording fun; amusing; comical; also, curious, strange, or queer (colloq.).—**fun'ni-ly**, *adv.*—**fun'ni-ness**, *n.*—**fun'ny-bone**, *n.* The part of the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus, which when struck causes a peculiar, tingling sensation in the arm and hand; the crazy-bone.

fur (fēr), *v. t.*; *furred*, *furring*. [OF. *forrer*, *furrer* (F. *fouurer*), line, face, orig. encase, < *forre*, *fuerre*, case, sheath; from Teut.] To line, face, or trim (a garment, etc.) with fur; clothe (a person) with fur; also, to coat with foul or deposited matter, as the tongue or the inside of a boiler; in *building*, to apply furring to.—**fur**, *n.* [Appar. < *fur*, *v.*: 'cf. OF. *forreure*, fur lining or trimming, F. *fouurrure*, fur.] The skin of certain animals (as the sable, ermine, beaver, etc.), covered with a fine, soft, thick hairy coating, used for lining or trimming garments or for entire garments; such skins as a material; an article of apparel made of or with this material (usually in *pl.*); the hairy coating on such a skin; also, fur-bearing animals collectively; also, any of a class of heraldic tinctures representing tufts upon a plain ground, or patches of different colors supposed to be sewed together; also, any coating resembling or suggesting fur, as one of morbid matter on the tongue.

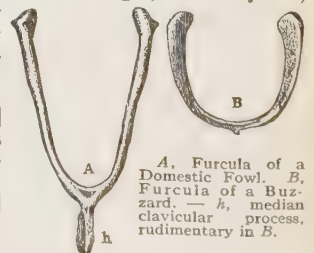
fur-be-low (fēr'be-lō), *n.* [Var. of *falbala*.] Orig., a pleated or gathered trimming on a woman's gown or the like; a flounce; hence, any bit of elaborate trimming or showy finery, esp. in women's dress.—**fur'be-low**, *v. t.* To ornament with or as with furbelows.

fur-bish (fēr'bish), *v. t.* [OF. *forbir* (*forbiss-*) (F. *fourbir*), polish, clean; from Teut.] To rub or scour (armor, weapons, etc.) to brightness; polish; burnish; hence, in general, to restore to freshness of appearance or condition (often with *up*); renovate; revive; brush (*up*).—**fur'bish-er**, *n.*—**fur'bish-ment**, *n.*

fur-cate (fēr'kāt), *v. i.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *furca*, fork.] To form a fork; divide into branches.—**fur'cate**, *a.* Forked.—**fur-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* A forking or branching; also, a branch.

fur-cu-la (fēr'kū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *furca*, fork.] The forked clavicular bone of a bird; the wish-bone. Also **fur'cu-lum** (-lum); pl. *-la* (-lā).

fur-fur (fēr'fēr), *n.*; pl. *fur-fures* (-ēz). [L., bran, scurf.] Dandruff; scurf; pl., scales or particles of scurf.—**fur-fu-ra-ceous** (-fū-rā'shius), *a.* [LL. *furfuraceus*.] Bran-like; scaly; scurfy.—**fur'fu-ral** (-ral), *n.* [L. *furfur*, bran, + E. *al(dehyde)*.] In *chem.*, an oily liquid



A, Furcula of a Domestic Fowl. B, Furcula of a Buzzard. — h, median clavicular rudimentary in B.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

aldehyde, $C_6H_4O_2$, with an aromatic odor, obtained by distilling bran, sugar, wood, corncocks, etc., with dilute sulphuric acid, and used in the manufacture of dyes. Also **fur'fu-rol** (-rol or -röl).

fu-ri-bund (fû'ri-bund), *a.* [L. *furibundus*, < *furere*, rage, rave.] Raging; furious.

fu-ri-ous (fû'ri-us), *a.* [OF. F. *furieux*, < L. *furiosus*, < *furia*, E. *fury*.] Full of fury, violent passion, or rage, as a person or animal, temper, action, speech, etc.; also, fiercely vehement or violent, as battle, onslaughts, blows, etc.; in general, intensely violent, as wind, storms, etc.; of unrestrained energy, speed, etc. (as, *furious* activity; a *furious* pace or gallop); sometimes, unrestrainedly boisterous (as, the fun grew fast and *furious*).—**fu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

furl (fêrl), *v. t.* [Prob. a contr. of obs. *furdel*, var. of obs. *fardel*, furl, < *fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*.] To draw into a compact roll, as a sail against a spar or a flag against its staff; in general, to draw or fold into small compass (as, to *furl* an umbrella or a tent; the eagle *furls* its wings).

fur-la-na (fôr-lä'nä), *n.* [It.; from the *Furlanei* or Friuli district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea.] A lively Italian dance in sextuple rhythm, common esp. among Venetian gondoliers; also, a piece of music written for, or in the rhythm of, this dance.

fur-long (fêrl'long), *n.* [AS. *furlang*, < *furh*, furrow, + *lang*, long.] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile (equivalent to 40 rods, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters).

fur-lough (fêrl'lo), *n.* [D. *verlof*, leave, furlough: cf. G. *verlaub*, leave, permission.] Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier.—**fur'lough**, *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.

fur-men-ty, **fur-me-ty** (fêr'men-ti, -mę-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

fur-nace (fêr'näs), *n.* [OF. *fornais*, *fornaise* (F. *fournaise*), < L. *fornax* (*fornac*-), < *fornus*, *furnus*, oven.] A structure or apparatus in which to generate and maintain heat, as for melting ores, baking pottery, heating houses, etc.; fig., a place of severe trial (as, "the furnace of affliction": Isa. xlviii. 10); also, a place of burning heat.—**fur'nace**, *v. t.*; -*naced*, -*nacing*. To subject to the heat of a furnace; also, to emit like a furnace (as, "He *furnaces* The thick sighs from him": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," i. 6. 66).

fur-nish (fêr'nish), *v. t.* [OF. *furnir* (*furniss*-) (F. *fournir*), accomplish, complete, supply, furnish; from Teut., and akin to E. *frame* and *from*.] To accomplish or perform, as an undertaking; also, to provide or supply with something specified, usually something necessary, useful, appropriate, or desired (as, to *furnish* one with money, food, information, or an excuse; to *furnish* a boat with oars; to *furnish* a cane with a ferrule); also, to provide or supply with what is necessary or proper; now, esp., to fit up (a house, room, etc.) with necessary appliances, esp. furniture; formerly, to equip with dress, harness, trappings, etc., as a person or a horse; fit out, as a ship; also, to serve for supplying, fitting up, etc. (sometimes formerly with *forth*: as, "The funeral baked meats Did coldly *furnish* forth the marriage tables," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 181); also, to provide or supply (something), as for use or consideration (as, to *furnish* money to one for a special purpose; to *furnish* heat for tenants; to *furnish* proof or an instance of something); give, afford, or yield.—**fur'nish-er**, *n.*—**fur'nish-ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which furnishes; also, that with which anything is furnished; esp., *pl.*, fittings, appliances, articles of furniture, etc., for a house or room; accessories of dress (as, to deal in gentlemen's *furnishings*).—**fur'nish-ment**, *n.* The act of furnishing, or the state of being furnished; also, that which is furnished; *pl.*, supplies.

fur-ni-ture (fêr-ni-tür), *n.* [F. *fourniture*, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*.] The act of furnishing, or the state of being furnished; also, that with which anything is furnished; equipment; outfit; harness, trappings, etc., of a horse or other animal; fittings, apparatus, or necessary accessories for something; specif., the movable articles, as tables, chairs, bedsteads, desks, cabinets, etc., required for use or ornament in a house, office, or the like; in *printing*, pieces of wood or metal, less than type-high, set in and about pages of type to fill them out and hold the type in place.

fu-ror (fû'rör), *n.* [L., < *furere*, rage, rave.] Fury; rage;

madness; also, inspired frenzy (as, the poetic *furor*); also, a prevailing mania or craze for something; a general outburst of enthusiasm or excitement.

fu-ro-re (fö-rö'rä), *n.* [It., < L. *furor*: see *furor*.] A *furor*, as of enthusiasm or excitement.

furred (fêrd), *p. a.* Made with or of fur, as garments; clad in fur or furs, as persons; covered with or having fur, as animals; also, coated with morbid matter, as the tongue; in *building*, furnished with furring.

fur-ri-er (fur'i-ër), *n.* A dealer in or dresser of furs.—**fur'-ri-er-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). The business or trade of a furrier; also, furs in general.

fur-ring (fêr'ing), *n.* The act of lining, trimming, or clothing with fur, or the fur used; also, the formation of a coating of matter on something, as on the tongue or the inside of a boiler; in *building*, the nailing on of thin strips of board, as to furnish a level surface for lathing or plastering, to provide air-space between a wall and plastering, etc.; the strips thus nailed on.

fur-row (fûr'ö), *n.* [AS. *furh* = D. *voor* = G. *furche*, furrow, = Icel. *for*, drain.] A narrow trench made in the ground, esp. by a plow; hence, a narrow, trench-like depression in any surface (as, the *furrows* between waves of the sea; the *furrows* of a wrinkled face); a long, narrow hollow; a groove or channel.—**fur'row**, *v. i. tr.* To make a furrow or furrows in; plow (land, etc.); cleave (the sea, etc.); make wrinkles in (the face, etc.); groove; also, to hollow out (a way) as by a furrow. **II. intr.** To make a furrow or furrows.—**fur'row-er**, *n.*—**fur'row-less**, *a.* Without furrows.—**fur'row-y**, *a.* Full of furrows; furrowed.

fur-ry (fêr'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling fur; made of or with fur; wearing fur; covered with fur.

fur-seal (fêr'sêl), *n.* Any of various species of eared seal, as *Callorhinus ursinus* ('northern fur-seal'), which have under the outer hair a thick coat of fur, of great commercial value; distinguished from *hair-seal*.

fürst (fürst), *n.*; *pl. fürsten* (fürst'-en). [G.: see *first*.] In German use, a nobleman ranking below a herzog and above a graf: the word is commonly represented in English by *prince*.



Northern Fur-seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

fur-ther (fêr'thēr), *adv. compar.* [AS. *furthor*, compar. of *fore*, before, E. *fore*.] At or to a more advanced point; to a greater extent; also, at or to a greater distance; farther; also, in addition; moreover.—**fur'ther**, *a. compar.* [AS. *furthra*.] More extended; additional; more; also, more distant or remote; farther.—**fur'ther**, *v. t.* [AS. *fyrrthrian*.] To help forward (a work, undertaking, cause, etc.); promote; advance; forward; also, to help or assist (a person).—**fur'ther-ance**, *n.* The act of furthering; promotion; advancement.—**fur'ther-er**, *n.*—**fur'ther-more**, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition.—**fur'ther-most**, *a. superl.* Most distant or remote.

fur-thest (fêr'thēst), *adv. and a.* [ME.; formed to correspond to *further*.] Superl. of *further*.

fur-tive (fêr'tiv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, < *furtum*, theft, < *fur*, thief.] Obtained by theft, or stolen; also, thieving or thievish; more commonly, fig., taken, done, used, etc., by stealth, or in the manner of one wishing to escape observation (as, a *furtive* glance, movement, or effort); surreptitious; clandestine; secret; also, showing or suggesting a wish to escape observation (as, a *furtive* manner; "That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye . . . The traitor Judas," M. Arnold's "St. Brandan").—**fur'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**fur'tive-ness**, *n.*

fu-run-cle (fû'rung-kl), *n.* [L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur*, thief.] A boil, or inflammatory sore.—**fu-run-cu-lar** (fû-rung-kû-lär), *a.*—**fu-run-cu-lo'sis** (-lō'sis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, the morbid state characterized by the presence of furuncles.

fu-ry (fū'ri), *n.*; pl. **-ries** (-riz). [OF. *F. furie*, < *L. furia*, < *furere*, rage, rave.] Frenzied or unrestrainedly violent passion, esp. anger; rage; a fit of rage; also, frenzied or fierce vehemence or violence in action (as, the *fury* of battle); a course or period of fierce violence (as, the Spanish *Fury* at Antwerp in 1576, characterized by wholesale plundering, burning, and massacre by Spanish soldiery); in general, intense violence, as of wind, storms, waves, fire, disease, etc.; unrestrained energy, speed, etc. (as, to work with *fury*); also, the frenzy of one supernaturally possessed or inspired (as, "A sibyl . . . In her prophetic *fury* sew'd the work": Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 4. 72); [*cap.*] one of the avenging deities of classical mythology (in female form, with serpents twined in their hair), in later accounts three in number and called Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone; [*l. c.*] any avenging spirit, or minister of vengeance; also, a fierce and violent person, esp. a woman; a termagant; a virago.

furze (férz), *n.* [AS. *fyrz*.] Any plant of the fabaceous genus *Ulex*, esp. *U. europæus*, a low, much-branched, spiny shrub with yellow flowers, common on waste lands in Europe; gorse; whin.—**furz'y**, *a.* Of or pertaining to furze; overgrown with furze (as, "the *furzy* hills of Braid": Scott's "Marmion," iv. 23).

fu-sain (fū-zān), *n.* [F., spindle-tree, charcoal made from its wood, < *L. fusus*, spindle.] A fine charcoal used in drawing, made from the wood of the spindle-tree; also, a drawing made with it.

fus-ces-cent (fu-ses'ent), *a.* Somewhat fuscous.

fus-cous (fus'kus), *a.* [*L. fuscus*.] Of a dark color; dusky; brown tinged with gray.

fuse¹ (fūz), *v.*; **fused**, **fusing**. [*L. fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour, melt, cast.] **I. tr.** To reduce (metals, minerals, or other solids) to a liquid state by heat; liquefy; melt; also, to combine or blend by melting together (as, to *fuse* rocks together; to *fuse* the various ingredients into glass); fig., to unite or blend into a whole as if by melting together.

II. intr. To become liquid under the action of heat; melt; fig., to become united or blended as if by melting together.

fuse² (fūz), *n.* [Also *fuze*; It. *fuso*, < *L. fusus*, spindle.] A tube, ribbon, or the like, filled or saturated with combustible matter, for igniting an explosive; a mechanical device for the same purpose, as for exploding projectiles, etc. (in military use spelled *fuze*); also, a piece of fusible metal in an electric circuit, which melts, and thus interrupts the circuit, when the current exceeds safety.

fu-see (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée*, < ML. *fusata*, spindleful, orig. pp. fem. of *fusare*, work with a spindle, < *L. fusus*, spindle.] A conical pulley or wheel; esp., a device in a clock or watch for counteracting the diminishing power of the uncoiling mainspring, consisting essentially of a spirally grooved conical pulley wound with a chain or cord whose other end winds round the barrel containing the mainspring; also, a fuse; a kind of match with a large head, for igniting by friction; a kind of firework, usually a tube filled with combustible matter, lighted on a railroad as a signal.

fu-se-lage (fū-zē-lāj), *n.* [F., < *fuselé*, spindle-shaped, < *fuseau*, < *L. fusus*, spindle.] The framework of the body of a flying-machine or aeroplane.

fu-sel-oil (fū-zēl-oil'), *n.* [G. *fusel*, inferior liquor or spirits.] An acrid, oily, poisonous liquid consisting chiefly of amyl alcohol, often obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of spirits.

fu-si-ble (fū'zi-bl), *a.* [OF. *F. fusible*, < *L. fundere*: see *fuse*¹.] Capable of being fused or melted.—**fusible metal** or **alloy**, any of various alloys, as one of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melt at comparatively low temperatures, and hence can be used for making various safety devices, such as a plug which melts when a certain temperature is reached.—**fu-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

fu-si-form (fū'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. fusus*, spindle: see *-form*.] Spindle-shaped; rounded, and tapering from the middle toward each end, as some roots.

fu-sil', *a.* See *fusile*.

fu-sil² (fū'zil), *n.* [F. *fusil*, OF. *foisil*, steel for striking fire with flint, < ML. *focus*, fire, *L. hearth*.] A light flint-lock musket.

fu-sile (fū'zil), *a.* [*L. fusilis*, < *fundere*: see *fuse*¹.] Capable of being fused; fusible; also, fused or molten (as, "fusile gold": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," vi.); also, made by fusing; founded or cast, as type. [Archaic.]

fu-si-lier (fū'zi-lēr'), *n.* [F.] Orig., a soldier armed with a fusil: a term still used (without reference to weapons) in the names of certain British regiments.

fu-sil-lade (fū'zi-lād'), *n.* [F., < *fusiller*, shoot, < *fusil*: see *fusil*².] A simultaneous or continuous discharge of firearms; a wholesale execution by this means; fig., a general discharge or outpouring of anything.—**fu-sil-lade'**, *v. t.*; **-laded**, **-lading**. To attack or shoot by a fusillade.

fu-sion (fū'zhon), *n.* [*L. fusio*(-n-), < *fundere*: see *fuse*¹.] The act of fusing, or the state of being fused; a melting, or a melting together; the uniting or blending of various elements into a whole as if by melting together; also, something formed by or resulting from fusing; in *politics*, the coalition of parties or factions; the body or group resulting from such coalition.—**fu'sion-ism**, *n.* In *politics*, the principle, policy, or practice of fusion.—**fu'sion-ist**, *n.* In *politics*, one who advocates or supports a coalition of parties or factions.

fuss (fus), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *fuzz*.] An excessive display of anxious activity (as, "The king and queen meant to treat this *fuss* about the national finance as a terrible bore": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 8); needless or useless bustle; to-do; also, a disturbance or commotion; a 'rumpus'; also, a person given to fussing.—**fuss**, *v. I. intr.* To make a fuss; make much ado about trifles; busy one's self in an anxious way, with little effect; move restlessly (*about, in and out*, etc.); fidget; worry; also, to pay complimentary attentions to a girl (college slang, U. S.). **II. tr.** To put into a fuss; disturb with trifles; bother; worry; also, to pay complimentary attentions to (college slang, U. S.).—**fuss'=budge'**^{et}, *n.* A fussy or fidgety person. [Colloq.]-**fuss'er**, *n.*—**fuss'y**, *a.*; compar. *fussier*, superl. *fussiest*. Given to fuss; excessively busy about trifles; anxious or particular about petty details; also, full of petty details; of clothes, etc., elaborately made or trimmed.—**fuss'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fuss'i-ness**, *n.*

fust (fust), *n.* [OF. *fust* (F. *fût*), cask, wood, < *L. fustis*, cudgel.] A wine-cask; also, mold, or a moldy or strong smell (obs. or prov.).—**fust**, *v. i.* To become or smell moldy or musty. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iv. 4. 39. [Obs. or prov.]

fus-ta-nel-la (fus-tā-nel'ä), *n.* [A dim. form prob. < It. *fustagno*, fustian.] A kind of skirt or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and stiffened, worn by men in modern Greece.

fus-tian (fus'chan). [OF. *fustagne* (F. *futaine*); said to be named from *Fostat* (old Cairo), Egypt.] **I. n.** Formerly, a stout fabric of cotton and flax; now, a stout twilled cotton fabric with a short nap or pile; fig., inflated or turgid language in writing or speaking; bombast; rant; claptrap. **II. a.** Made of fustian; fig., pompous or bombastic, as language; also, worthless.

fus-tic (fus'tik), *n.* [F. and Sp. *fustoc*, < Ar. *fustuq*, akin to Gr. *πιστάκη*, pistachio-tree; from Pers.] The wood of a large moraceous tree, *Chlorophora tinctoria*, of tropical America, yielding a light-yellow dye; the tree itself, or the dye; also, any of several other dyewoods.

fus-ti-gate (fus'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; **-gated**, **-gating**. [LL. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare*, < *L. fustis*, cudgel.] To cudgel; beat.—**fus-ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shon), *n.*—**fus-ti-ga-tor**, *n.*

fust-y (fus'ti), *a.*; compar. *fustier*, superl. *fustiest*. [See *fust*.] Moldy; musty; having a stale smell; stuffy; also, old-fashioned; foggyish.—**fust'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fust'i-ness**, *n.*

fu-thorc (fū'thōrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, equivalent to *f, u, th, o, r, c*.] The runic alphabet.

fu-til (fū'til, Brit. often *-tē*), *a.* [*L. inutilis*, untrustworthy, vain, lit. 'that easily pours out,' related to *fundere*, pour.] Addicted to talking; also, incapable of producing any result; ineffective; useless; vain; trifling or frivolous.—**fu-til-ly**, *adv.*—**fu-til-ness**, *n.*—**fu-til-i-ty** (fū'til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. **-ties** (-tiz). Disposition to talk or tattle; also,

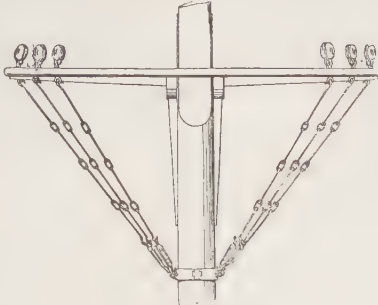


Furze (*Ulex europæus*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

the quality of being futile (as, "The chief characteristic of her existence seemed to be a tragic *futility*": Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger," iv. 9); ineffectiveness; uselessness; frivolousness; also, something futile.

fut-tock (fut'ok), *n.* [Said to be for *foot-hook*.] *Naut.*, one of the curved timbers which form the middle sections of a compound rib in a ship.—**fu'tock=plates**, *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron plates at the top of a lower mast, to which are secured the deadeyes of the topmast rigging and into which are fastened the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds; also, similar plates at the top of a topmast.—**fu'tock=shrouds**, *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the short iron rods extending downward from the futtock-plates to an iron band on the mast.



Futtock-shrouds.

fu-ture (fū'tūr). [OF. F. *futur*, < L. *futurus*, future participle of *esse*, be.] **I. a.** That is to be or come hereafter (as, *future events*; a *future king*; at some *future day*); also, pertaining to or connected with time to come (as, one's *future prospects*; "*future hopes*," Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," i. 1. 50); in *gram.*, relating to or expressing action or being in time to come (as, the *future tense*). **II. n.** Future time; also, what will exist or happen in future time; future condition, as of a person, institution, etc.; often, a future condition of success or prosperity; a prospect of future betterment or prosperity; also, goods or stocks purchased or sold for future receipt or delivery, or a purchase or sale on such terms (usually in *pl.*); in *gram.*, the future tense,

or a verb-form in it.—**fu'ture-less**, *a.* Without a future; having no prospect of future betterment or prosperity.—**fu'ture-per'fect**. In *gram.*: **I. a.** Denoting an action or state viewed as completed before a given future time: as, the *future-perfect tense*. **II. n.** The future-perfect tense; a verb-form in this tense, as Latin *amavero*, 'I shall have loved.'—**fu'tur-ism**, *n.* A recent doctrine or movement (orig. Italian) requiring complete abandonment of traditional usage and reconstruction of art and life on the basis of the present and the future: having reference esp. to painting, literature, and music. Cf. *post-impressionism*.—**fu'tur-ist**, *n.* An advocate of futurism.—**fu-tur-is'tic**, *a.*—**fu-tu-ri-ty** (fū-tū'ri-ti), *n.*; *pl. ties* (-tiz). The state of being future; also, future time; also, what will exist or happen in the future; future state or condition; a future event.—**futurity race**, a race, as for horses, to be run long after the entries are made.—**futurity stakes**, the stakes in a futurity race.

fuze, **fu-zee** (fūz, fū-zē'). See *fuse*², *fusee*.

fuzz (fuz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Loose, light fibrous or fluffy matter; a mass or coating of such matter.—**fuzz**, *v.* **I. intr.** To form, or take on, fuzz; become fuzzy. **II. tr.** To form into or cover with fuzz; make fuzzy.—**fuzz-ball**, *n.* A puffball.—**fuzz'y**, *a.*; compar. *fuzzier*, superl. *fuzziest*. Of the nature of or resembling fuzz; covered with fuzz.—**fuzz'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fuzz'i-ness**, *n.*

-fy. [F. *-fier*, prop. < L. *-ficare*, verb suffix (orig. through *-ficus*, adj. suffix: see *-fic*), < *facere*, do, make; but used also, like E. *-fy*, to form verbs directly from L. *facere*.] A verb suffix meaning 'to make,' 'render,' or 'convert into,' or 'to be made,' or 'become,' as in *acetyfy*, *beatify*, *deify*, *indemnify*, *liquefy*, *rarefy*, *speechify*, *terrify*.

fyke¹ (fik), *v.* and *n.* See *fike*.

fyke² (fik), *n.* [D. *fuik*.] A bag-shaped net for catching fish.
fyl-fot (fil'fot), *n.* [A word of doubtful meaning found once in a late ME. manuscript.] Same as *swastika*.

fytte (fit), *n.* See *fit*³.

G

G, g (jē); *pl. G's, g's* (jēz). A consonant, the 7th letter of the English alphabet.

gab¹ (gab), *v. i.*; *gabb*, *gabbing*. [Appar. imit.: cf. OF. *gaber* and Icel. *gabba*, mock.] To talk idly or much; chatter. [Colloq.]—**gab**², *n.* Idle talk; chatter; also, fluent or glib speech (as, "We knew well enough that he had the gift of the *gab*": Godwin's "Caleb Williams," iv.). [Colloq.]

gab² (gab), *n.* [Var. of *gab*².] The mouth. See Burns's "Jolly Beggars," 23. [Sc.]

gab³ (gab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a hook, esp. on the rod transmitting the motion of an eccentric.

gab-ar-dine, **gab-er-dine** (gab-är-dēn', -ēr-dēn'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina* or OF. *gavardine*, *galvardine*; origin uncertain.] A man's long, loose cloak or frock, formerly worn distinctively by Jews (as, "You . . . spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," i. 3. 113); also, a closely woven woolen fabric with fine diagonal ribs on the face; a fabric of like weave made of some other fiber, as cotton.

gab-bart (gab'ärt), *n.* [F. *gabare*, < Pr. *gabarra*.] A barge or lighter, esp. for inland navigation. [Sc.]

gab-ble (gab'bl), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Imit.: cf. *gab*¹.] **I. intr.** To talk rapidly and unintelligently or foolishly; jabber; of geese, etc., to cackle (as, "the noisy geese that *gabbled* o'er the pool": Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 119). **II. tr.** To utter rapidly and unintelligently.—**gab'ble**, *n.* Rapid, unintelligent talk; senseless chatter; also, inarticulate chatter, as of birds.—**gab'bler**, *n.*

gab-bro (gab'rō), *n.*; *pl. gabbros* (-rōz). [It.] Any one of a particular class of granular igneous rocks.

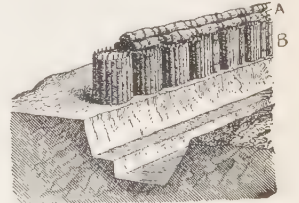
gab-by (gab'by), *a.* Full of gab; loquacious. [Colloq.]

ga-belle (gä-bel'), *n.* [F.; prob. akin to E. *gavel*².] A tax; an excise; esp., in France before the Revolution, a tax on salt.

gab-or-dine (gab-är-dēn'), *n.* See *gabardine*.

gab-er-lun-zie (gab-är-lun'zi or -lün'yi), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A beggar; a mendicant. [Sc.]

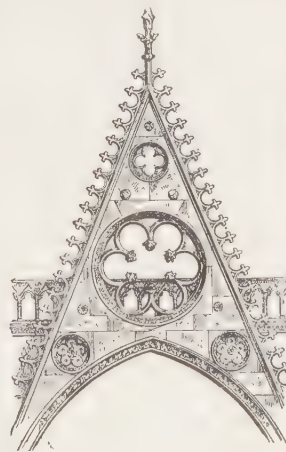
ga-bi-on (gä'bi-on), *n.* [F. *gabion*, < It. *gabbione*, aug. of *gabbia*, < L. *cavea*, E. *cage*.] A cylinder of wickerwork



Part of Trench, with A. Fascines, and B. Gabions.

filled with earth, used as a military defense; also, a similar cylinder filled with stones and sunk in water, as in laying the foundations of a dam or jetty.—**ga'bi-on-ade'** (-g-nād'), *n.* [F. *gabionnade*.] A work formed of or with gabions.—**ga'bi-oned**, *a.* Furnished with gabions.

ga-ble (gä'bl), *n.* [OF. *gable*; cf. Icel. *gafl*, gable, OHG.



Ornamental Gable of the South Transept Door of Notre Dame, Paris; 13th century.

gabala, G. *gabel*, fork.] The end of a ridged roof which at its extremity is not hipped or returned on itself but cut off in a vertical plane, together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex; a similar end, as of a gambrel-roof, not of triangular shape; an architectural member resembling the triangular end of a roof, as an orna-

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

mental structure over a doorway (see cut on preceding page); also, an end-wall with a gable; a gable-end.—**ga'ble**, *v. t.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. To build with a gable or gables; form as a gable: chiefly in *gabled*, *pp.*—**ga'ble=end'**, *n.* An end-wall with a gable.—**ga'ble=roof'**, *n.* A ridged roof terminating at one or both ends in a gable.—**ga'-blet**, *n.* A small gable or gable-like architectural ornament.—**ga'ble=win'dow**, *n.* A window in or under a gable; a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.



Gablet. — From a buttress of York Minster, England.

ga-by (gā'bi), *n.*; pl. *-bies* (-biz). [Origin uncertain.] A simpleton; a fool: as, "She is still whimpering after that *gaby* of a husband" (Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," lxvii.). [Colloq.]

gad¹ (gad), *n.* A minced form of *God*: often used interjectionally, as a mild oath.

gad² (gad), *n.* [= Icel. *gaddr*, spike, = Goth. *gazds*, sting; akin to *E. yard²*.] A pointed bar or rod; a spike; a goad for driving cattle; a thick, pointed nail; a pointed mining tool for breaking up rock, coal, etc.—**gad²**, *v. t.*; *gadd-ed*, *gadding*. To break up with a mining gad.

gad³ (gad), *v. i.*; *gadd-ed*, *gadding*. [Origin uncertain.] To move restlessly or idly about; go about in pursuit of amusement or excitement; ramble or wander (sometimes fig.); sometimes, to straggle in growth (as, "Now *gads* the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent": Wordsworth's "Fort Fuentes").—**gad³**, *n.* The act of gadding (as, always on the *gad*); also, a gadabout.—**gad'a-bout'**, *n.* One given to gadding about.

gad-bee (gad'bē), *n.* A gadfly.

gad-der (gad'ēr), *n.* One who gads; a gadabout.

gad-fly (gad'fli), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fiz). [See *gad²*.] A fly that goads or stings domestic animals; esp., some member of the family *Tabanidæ*, the females of which have a piercing proboscis and suck the blood of horses, cattle, etc.

gadg-et (gaj'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A contrivance, device, or 'contraption'; any ingenious article or interesting object or trifle; a gimcrack. [Colloq.]

Ga-dhel-ic (ga-del'ik). [Ir. *Gaidheal*, Gael. *Gaidheal*, *E. Gael*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the branch of the Celtic race comprising the Irish, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man: distinguished from *Cymric*.

II. n. The group of dialects or languages spoken by the Gadhelic Celts.

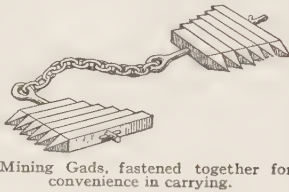
ga-doid (gā'doid). [NL. *gadus*, cod, < Gr. γάδος, kind of fish: see *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a cod; belonging to the *Gadidæ*, a family of soft-finned fishes including the cod, haddock, pollack, etc. *II. n.* A gadoid fish.

gad-o-lin-i-a (gad-ō-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *gadolinium*.] Oxide of gadolinium.

gad-o-lin-ite (gad'ō-lin-it), *n.* [From J. Gadolin (1760-1852), Finnish chemist.] A silicate mineral containing iron, yttrium, cerium, beryllium, etc.

gad-o-lin-i-um (gad-ō-lin'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *gadolinite*.] Chem. sym., Gd; at. wt., 157.3. A rare metallic element found associated with yttrium.

ga-droon (gā-drōn'), etc. Same as *godroon*, etc.



Mining Gads, fastened together for convenience in carrying.



Gadfly (*Tabanus ruficornis*), natural size.

gad-wall (gad'wāl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A fresh-water wild duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, much esteemed for the table; also, some allied species.

gad-zooks (gad'zōks'), *interj.* [See *gad¹*; second element uncertain.] An emphatic expletive of indefinite meaning. [Archaic.]

gae (gā), *v. i.*; pret. *gaed*, *pp. gaen*, *ppr. gaeing*. Scotch form of *go*.

Gaek-war (gik'wār), *n.* [Marathi *gāek-wār*, lit. 'cowherd.'] The title of the ruler of Baroda, a native state of western India.

Gael (gāl), *n.* [Gael. *Gaidheal* = Ir. *Gaedheal*.] A Scottish Celt or Highlander; also, an Irish Celt; also, any Gadhelic Celt.—**Gael-ic** (gā'lik). *I. a.* Pertaining to the Gaels of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language; also, Irish; also, Gadhelic. *II. n.* The Celtic language of the Highlanders of Scotland; Erse; also, Irish; also, Gadhelic.

gaff¹ (gaf), *n.* [OF. F. *gaffe*, boat-hook.] A strong hook with a handle, used for landing large fish; also, a barbed fish-spear; also, a metal spur for a game-cock; *naut.*, the spar extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.—**gaff¹**, *v. t.* To hook or land with a gaff.

gaff² (gaf), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A cheap place of amusement; a theater or music-hall of the lowest class. [Slang, Eng.]

gaff³ (gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *gaff¹*.] The hardship, suffering, or strain occasioned by something: chiefly in the phrase 'to stand the gaff.' [Slang.]

gaff⁴ (gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. first in rogues' slang.] A word occurring in the phrase 'to blow the gaff,' to disclose or betray the secret, reveal the plot, or inform on others. [Slang.]

gaff-er (gaf'ēr), *n.* [Also formerly *gaffar*; appar. a contr. of *grandfather*.] A rustic title or term for an old man (as, "the only son of *Gaffar* and Gammer Andrews," Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," i. 2: cf. *gammer*); also, a master, or employer of labor (now prov. Eng.); an overseer or foreman (Eng.).

gaff-ile (gaf'l), *n.* [Prob. < D. *gaffel* = G. *gabel*, fork: cf. *gale*.] A lever for bending a crossbow; also, an artificial spur for a game-cock.

gaff-top-sail (gaf'top'sāl, *naut. -sl*), *n.* *Naut.*, a light triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a gaff, by which its foot is extended; also, in *ichth.*, a sea catfish, *Felichthys felis*, of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U. S. (so called from the elevated dorsal fin).

gag (gag), *v.*; *gagged*, *gagging*. [Prob. imit. of the sound made in choking.] *I. tr.* To stop up the mouth of (a person) with something, so as to prevent speech; hence, to silence, as by force or authority (as, "The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*": Macaulay's "Essays," Machiavelli); also, to choke up (a valve, etc.); also, to fasten open the jaws of, as in surgical operations; also, to cause to heave with nausea; also, to introduce interpola-



Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).



G. Gaff.



Gaff-top-sail.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

tions into (a stage part, etc.: slang); also, to ply with talk, false stories, etc., or take in by such means (slang). **II. intr.** To heave with nausea; also, to introduce interpolations or gags in acting (slang); also, to play on one's credulity by false stories, etc. (slang).—**gag**, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to prevent speech (also fig.); a surgical device for distending the jaws; also, an interpolation introduced by an actor into his part (slang); also, a joke (slang); a hoax (slang).

gag¹ (gāj), *n.* [OF. *gage, gaue, wage* (F. *gage*), pledge, security; from Teut.: see *wage*.] A pledge or pawn; security; also, something, as a glove, thrown down in token of challenge to combat; hence, a challenge.—**gag¹**, *v. t.*; *gaged, gaging*. [OF. *gagier* (F. *gager*).] To pledge, stake, or wager (archaic: as, "And 'gainst an oaken bough I'll *gage* my silver wand of state," Scott's "Lord of the Isles," ii. 7); also, to engage†.

gag² (gāj), *n.* [Named about 1725 from Sir W. Gage.] A name given to several varieties of plum: as, the green *gage*; the golden *gage*.

gag³, gauge (gāj), *n.* [OF. *gaue, jaue* (F. *jaue*); origin uncertain.] A standard of measure; a standard dimension, quantity, or amount; in general, measure; extent or capacity; specif., the distance between the rails of a railroad (as, standard *gauge*, 4 feet 8½ inches; broad *gauge*, or narrow *gauge*, a *gauge* greater, or less, than standard *gauge*); the distance between the opposite wheels of a vehicle; also, the exposed part or length of a shingle or tile; also, the depth to which a loaded vessel sinks in the water; also, the position of one ship with reference to another and to the wind (as, to have the weather-*gauge* of a ship, to be to the windward of it; to have the lee-*gauge*); also, any of various instruments for determining, testing, or adjusting dimensions, capacity, force, or the like; in *joinery*, a tool for marking lines parallel to an edge.—**gag³, gauge**, *v. t.*; *gaged, gauged, gaging, gauging*. [OF. *gaugier, jaugier* (F. *jauger*).] To measure, as with a *gauge*; to determine the dimensions, capacity, quantity, or force of; hence, to appraise, estimate, or judge (as, "But I bar to-night: you shall not *gauge* me By what we do to-night": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," ii. 2. 208); also, to make conformable to a standard; in *sewing*, to gather in parallel rows.—**gag³a-ble, gauge'a-ble**, *a.* That may be *gaged*.—**ga-gor, gau-ger** (gā'jēr), *n.* One who or that which *gages*; esp., an officer who ascertains the contents of casks, etc.; an exciseman.

gag-ger (gag'ēr), *n.* One who *gags*.

gag-gle (gag'li), *v. i.*; *-gled, -gling*. [Imit.] To utter the cry of a goose; cackle.—**gag-gle**, *n.* A flock of geese; also, gagging; cackle.

gag-law, gag-rule (gag'lā, -röl), *n.* A law or rule made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion or expression of opinion, as in a deliberative body.

gahn-ite (gān'it), *n.* [From J. G. Gahn (1745–1818), Swedish chemist.] A dark-colored mineral containing aluminium and zinc.

gai-e-ty, gay-e-ty (gā'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *gaieté, gaiété*.] The state of being gay or cheerful; gay spirits; cheerful liveliness; also, merrymaking or festivity (often in *pl.*); also, showiness; finery.

Gaik-war (gik'wār), *n.* See *Gaekwar*.

gail-lar-di-a (gā-lār-di-ä), *n.* [NL.; named from M. Gaillard de Marentonneau.] Any plant of the American asteraceous genus *Gaillardia*, several species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers with yellow, purple, or variegated rays.

gai-ly, gay-ly (gā'li), *adv.* In a gay manner; cheerfully or merrily; brightly or showily.

gain¹ (gān), *a.* [Icel. *gegn*.] Straight or direct; convenient or advantageous; handy or skilful; active; graceful. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]

gain² (gān), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A mortise; a groove or notch, as in a timber.—**gain²**, *v. t.* To make a gain or

gains in; also, to unite or fasten by a gain or gains, as timbers; mortise.

gain³ (gān), *v.* [OF. *gaignier, waignier* (F. *gagner*), gain, from an OHG. verb meaning 'to pasture, hunt for food,' < OHG. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture, hunting, = AS. *wāth*, Icel. *veidhr*, hunting.] **I. tr.** To obtain as a profit or advantage; succeed in getting; win; also, to attain or reach by effort (as, "Now spurs the lated traveller apace To *gain* the timely inn": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 3. 7); also, to win over to one's friendship or purposes (as, "To come, with presents laden, from the port, To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," i. 953); also, to make an increase of (as, the clock *gains* a minute a day). **II. intr.** To profit; benefit; also, to improve; make progress.—**to gain on or upon**, to encroach gradually on (as, "oceans daily *gaining* on the land": Tennyson's "Golden Year," 29); also, to win favor or influence with (as, "Such a one . . . *gains upon* you, not by a fulsome way of commending you . . . but liking whatever you propose or utter": Steele in "Tatler," 208); also, to advance nearer to (a person or thing pursued).—**gain³**, *n.* [OF. F. *gain*.] Profit or advantage; esp., pecuniary profit, or, *pl.*, sums constituting profit; also, an increase or advance; also, a gaining or winning.—**gain'a-ble**, *a.* That may be gained.
gaine (gān), *n.* [F., < L. *vagina*, sheath.] The lower part of a sculptured figure, below the bust or the head, having the appearance of a quadrangular sheath inclosing the body and contracting toward the feet; also, a kind of pedestal of the same general shape, for holding a statuette or other ornamental object.

gain-er (gā'nēr), *n.* One who or that which *gains*.

gain-ful (gān'fūl), *a.* Profitable; lucrative.—**gain'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**gain'ful-ness**, *n.*

gain-giv-ing (gān'giv'ing), *n.* [Cf. *gain* in *gainsay*.] A misgiving. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 2. 226. [Obs. or archaic.]

gain-less (gān'les), *a.* Without gain; unprofitable; useless.

gain-ly (gān'li), *a.* [See *gain¹*.] Proper, becoming, or suitable (now Sc. and prov. Eng.); also, graceful, shapely, or comely. Cf. *ungainly*.—**gain'li-ness**, *n.*

gain-say (gān'sā'), *v. t.*; *-said* (-sād' or -sed'), also *-sayed* (-sād'), *-saying*. [ME., for *againsay*, lit. 'say against': see *again* and *say³*.] To deny; contradict; dispute; also, to oppose; act against.—**gain'say**, *n.* A

gainsaying; contradiction: as, "He . . . was the umpire in all disputes . . . giving his decisions with an air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow).—**gain'say'er**, *n.*

gainst, 'gainst (genst), *prep.* Against. [Poetic.]

gair-ish (gār'ish), etc. See *garish*, etc.

gait (gāt), *n.* [Scotch and north. Eng. spelling of *gate²* in various senses, but current in general literary use only in the following.] Manner of going, walking, or stepping: as, a slow *gait*; a limping *gait*; the various *gaits* of a horse.

—**gait'ed**, *a.* Having a gait: as, slow-*gaited*; "heavy-*gaited* oxen" (Parkman's "Oregon Trail," vi.).

gai-ter (gā'tēr), *n.* [F. *guêtre*; origin unknown.] A covering of cloth, leather, etc., for the ankle and instep, and sometimes also the lower leg, worn over the shoe, etc.; also, a cloth or leather shoe with elastic insertions at the sides.—**gai'tered**, *a.* Wearing gaiters.

ga-la (gā'lā). [F., < It. *gala*, festal pomp, finery; akin to E. *gallant*.] **I. n.** Festal pomp or dress; festivity; also, a festive occasion. **II. a.** Festive; festal.

ga-lac-ta-gogue (ga-lak'tā-gog). [Gr. γάλα (γαλακ-), milk, + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγω, lead.] **I. a.** Promoting the flow or secretion of milk; galactopoietic. **II. n.** A galactagogue agent or medicine.

ga-lac-tic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτικός, < γάλα (γαλακ-), milk, akin to L. *lac* (lact-), milk: cf. *lacteal*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from milk; also, in *astron.*, pertaining to the Galaxy.



Gaine.— Renaissance sculpture: Maison de Pierre, Toulouse, France.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

galacto-. Form of Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, used in combination.—**gal-ac-tom-e-ter** (gal-ak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [See -meter.] An instrument for determining the richness of milk by its specific gravity.—**gal-ac-toph'o-rous** (-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [See -phorous.] Conveying or producing milk.—**ga-lac-to-poi-et-ic** (gā-lak'tō-poi-et'ik). [$\div$ Gr. ποιεῖν, make.] **I. a.** Producing milk; increasing the secretion of milk; galactagogue. **II. n.** A galactopoietic agent or medicine.—**ga-lac-tor-rhe'a**, **ga-lac-tor-rhœ'a** (-tō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Gr. ροία, a flow, < ρεῖν, flow).] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of milk.

ga-la-go (gā-lā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos (-gōz). [NL.; from native African name.] Any lemur of the African genus *Galago* and allied genera.



Thick-tailed Galago (*G. crassicaudatus*).

of the ginger family, esp. of China and the East Indies; also, any sedge of the genus *Cyperus*, esp. *C. longus*, an English plant with aromatic roots.

gal-an-tine (gal'an-tin or -tēn), *n.* [OF. F. *galantine*, earlier *galatine*; origin uncertain.] A kind of sauce for fish, etc.; also, veal, chicken, or other white meat boned, tied up, boiled, and served cold with its own jelly.

gal-an-ty-show (gā-lan'ti-shō), *n.* [Cf. It. *galante*, *galant*.] A miniature pantomime produced by throwing shadows of puppets on a wall or screen.

gal-a-te-a (gal-ā-tē'ā), *n.* [From the *Galatea*, a vessel in the British navy.] A stout striped cotton fabric used for clothing.

Ga-la-tian (gā-lā'shan). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Galatia, an ancient inland division of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Galatia; *pl.*, the book of the New Testament called in full "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Galatians."

gal-a-vant (gal-ā-vant'), *v. i.* See *gallivant*.

ga-lax (gā'laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk; so called from the white flowers.] An evergreen herb, *Galax aphylla*, of southeastern U. S., with a raceme of small white flowers.

Gal-ax-y (gā'lak-si), *n.* [F. *galaxie*, < LL. *galaxias*, < Gr. γαλαξίας, < γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk.] The Milky Way (as, "The *galaxy*, that milky way, Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest Powder'd with stars"; Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 579); hence [*l. c.*; *pl.* *galaxies* (-siz)], any brilliant or splendid assemblage, as of persons.

gal-ba-num (gal'bā-num), *n.* [L.; prob. from Heb.] A gum-resin with a peculiar disagreeable odor, obtained esp. from certain Asiatic plants of the apiaceous genus *Ferula*: used in medicine and the arts. See Ex. xxx. 34.

gale¹ (gāl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A strong wind, esp. one between a stiff breeze and a tempest; also, a breeze (poetic: as, "Wanton *gales* along the valleys play," Wm. Collins's "Oriental Eclogues," i. 15); fig., a noisy fit or outburst of laughter or the like (colloq.).

gale² (gāl), *n.* [AS. *gagel* = D. and G. *gagel*.] A shrub, *Myrica gale*, with a pleasant aromatic odor, growing in marshy places; often called *sweet-gale*.

gale³ (gāl), *n.* [Prob. a contr. of *gavel*².] A periodical payment of rent, interest, or the like; the amount paid.

ga-le-a (gā'lē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *galeæ* (-ē). [L., helmet.] In *zool.*, *bot.*, etc., a helmet-like part.—**ga'le-ate**, **ga'le-at-ed** (-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [L. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, cover with a helmet, < *galea*.] Having a galea (as, the *galeated* curassow, of



the South American genus *Pauxi*, having a horny protuberance on the head); also, helmet-shaped.—**ga'le-i-form** (-i-fōrm), *a.* Helmet-shaped.

Ga-len (gā'lēn), *n.* [From *Galen*, the Greek physician (born about A.D. 130).] A physician. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 3. 29.

ga-le-na (gā-lē'nā), *n.* [L., lead ore.] Native lead sulphide: a valuable ore of lead.—**ga-len'ic**¹ (-lē'n'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing *galena*.

Ga-len-ic² (gā-lē'n'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galen, the celebrated Greek physician, or his principles or methods. Also **Ga-len'i-cal**.

ga-le-nite (gā-lē'nit), *n.* Same as *galena*.

ga-let (gā'let), *n.* [Gr. γαλέν, weasel.] Same as *foussa*.

Ga-li-cian¹ (gā-lī'shan). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Galicia, a district of northwestern Spain, or its inhabitants or their language. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Galicia; also, the language of the Galicians, a dialect of Portuguese.

Ga-li-cian² (gā-lī'shan). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Galicia, a region of central Europe north of the Carpathian Mountains, or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Galicia, esp. a member of one of the indigenous Slavic (Polish and Ruthenian) peoples of this region, speaking their native Slavic tongues.

gal-i-dic-tis (gal-i-dik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαλιδεις, young weasel, + ικτις, kind of marten.] Any of the carnivorous viverrine quadrupeds of the genus *Galidictis*, of Madagascar.

Gal-i-læ-an (gal-i-lē'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Galilean*¹.

Gal-i-læ-an¹ (gal-i-lē'an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Galilee, as Jesus Christ ('the Galilean'); hence, a Christian.

Gal-i-læ-an² (gal-i-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), the celebrated Italian physicist and astronomer.

gal-i-lee (gal'i-lē), *n.* [OF. *galilee*, < ML. *Galilæa*, a galilee, orig. (L.) the province of Galilee: said to refer to the "Galilee of the Gentiles" in Mat. iv. 15.] A chapel or porch at the entrance of some medieval churches.

gal-i-ma-tias (gal-i-mā'shi-as or -mat'i-as), *n.* [F.; origin unknown: cf. *gallimaufry*.] Confused or unintelligible talk; gibberish.

gal-in-gale (gal'in-gāl), *n.* See *galangal*.

gal-i-ot, **gal-li-ot** (gal'i-ōt), *n.* [OF. F. *galiote*, < OF. *galie*, E. *galley*.] A small galley propelled by both sails and oars; also, a kind of Dutch cargo vessel.

gal-i-pot (gal'i-pot), *n.* [F. *galipot*; origin unknown.] A kind of turpentine which concretes on the stem of certain species of pine.

gall¹ (gāl), *n.* [AS. *gealla* = D. *gal* = G. *galle* = Icel. *gall*; akin to L. *fel*, Gr. γολή, gall, bile.] Bile, esp. that



Galeated Curassow.



Galidictis (*G. striata*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

of the ox; also, the gall-bladder; fig., something very bitter or severe; also, bitterness of spirit; rancor; also, impudence or effrontery (slang).

gall² (gál), *n.* [AS. *gealla*, perhaps = *gealla*, E. *gall*¹.] A sore on the skin, esp. of a horse, due to rubbing; an excoriation; fig., something irritating or exasperating; a state of irritation; also, a bare spot; a spot of ground from which the soil has been washed away or which is unfit for cultivation (southern U. S.); an imperfection, blemish, or flaw. — **gall**², *v. I. tr.* To make sore by rubbing; also, to impair the surface of by rubbing; fig., to vex or irritate (as, "The sarcasms of the King soon *galled* the sensitive temper of the poet [Voltaire]"; Macaulay's "Essays," Frederic the Great); harass or annoy (as, "Where bowmen might in ambush wait . . . To *gall* an entering foe": Scott's "Lord of the Isles," i. 29). **II. intr.** To become chafed; also, to make galling or irritating remarks† (see Shakspeare's "Henry V.," v. 1. 78).

gall³ (gál), *n.* [OF. *F. galle*, < L. *galla*.] Any abnormal vegetable growth or excrescence developed on plants by the action of certain parasites, esp. insects; esp., a nut-like excrescence on the oak due to certain insects of the hymenopterous genus *Cynips*, yielding tannin, and used in dyeing and medicine.

gal-lant (gal'-ánt). [OF. *F. galant*, ppr. of OF. *galer*, be gay, make merry, connected with *gale*, gaiety, festivity, = It. *gala*, E. *gala*.]

I. a. Gay or showy, as in dress; also, splendid or fine; stately (as, "a *gallant* bark from Albion's coast": Cowper's "My Mother's Picture," 88); also, brave, high-spirited, or chivalrous (as, a *gallant* soldier; *gallant* conduct); also (pron. gal'-ánt or ga-lant'), polite and attentive to women; courtly; sometimes, amorous; erotic. **II. n.** A gay, dashing person, now always of the male sex; a man of fashion; sometimes, a man of spirit or mettle; also (pron. gal'-ánt or ga-lant'), a man particularly attentive to women; also, a suitor or lover; sometimes, a paramour. — **gal'-lant**, *v. I. tr.* To make gallant or fine; also (pron. ga-lant'), to play the gallant to; escort with courtly attentions. **II. intr.** (Pron. ga-lant'). To play the gallant. — **gal'-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **gal'-lant-ness**, *n.* — **gal'-lant-ry**, *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [F. *galanterie*.] Gay or fine appearance; finery; also, dashing courage; heroic bravery; sometimes, a gallant deed; also, the conduct of a gallant; gallant or courtly attention to women; a polite or courtly action or speech; sometimes, amorous intrigue; also, gallants collectively†; fashionable people†.

gal-lan-ty-show (ga-lan'ti-shō), *n.* See *galanty-show*.

gal-late (gal'át), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of gallic acid.

gall-blad-der (gál'blad'ér), *n.* The sac which receives the gall or bile from the liver.

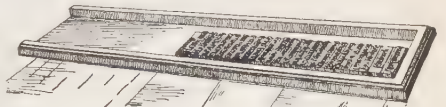
gal-le-ass, **gal-li-ass** (gal'ē-as, -i-as), *n.* [OF. *galeace*, *galice*, < It. *galeazza*, aug. of *galea*, < ML. *galea*, E. *galley*.] A kind of large galley or ship formerly used in war.

gal-le-on (gal'ē-on), *n.* [Sp. *galeón*, < ML. *galeo(n)*, < *galea*, E. *galley*.] A kind of large ship, usually with several decks, formerly used by the Spaniards and others: as, "three very great *galleons*, or Spanish ships, from the south seas" (Defoe's "Captain Singleton," xiv.).

gal-le-ry (gal'ē-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [OF. *F. galerie*, < ML. *galeria*; origin unknown.] A covered walk or promenade; a piazza or portico; a veranda; also, a raised platform or passageway along the outside or inside of the wall of a building; a balcony; specif., a balcony-like structure or platform at the stern or quarters of ships of the older type; also, a

platform projecting from the interior walls of a church, theater, or the like, to provide seats or room for a part of the audience; specif., the highest of such platforms in a theater; also, the occupants of a gallery, esp. in a theater; hence, the less refined or cultured part of the public; also, any body of spectators or auditors, as the spectators of a golf-match; also, a long narrow apartment; a corridor; often, a room or building devoted to the exhibition of works of art; a collection of such works for exhibition; also, a room or building in which to take photographs, practise shooting, etc.; also, a passageway made or dug by an animal; in *fort.*, an underground or covered passage; in *mining*, a level or drift; also, in *jewelry*, a setting having the sides perforated. — **gallery gods**, those who occupy seats in the gallery of a theater. [Colloq.] — **to play to the gallery**, to address one's self to those in the gallery, as an actor; hence, to seek popular applause or favor. — **gal'-le-ry**, *v. t.*; -ried, -rying. To provide with a gallery; dispose like a gallery. — **gal'-le-ry-ite**, *n.* One who occupies a seat in a gallery, as of a theater. [Colloq.]

gal-ley (gal'i), *n.*; pl. *galleys* (-iz). [OF. *galie* (F. *galée*), < ML. *galea*, < MGr. γαλέα; origin unknown.] An early form of sea-going vessel propelled by oars or by oars and sails; also, a state or pleasure barge; also, a large rowboat; also, the kitchen of a ship, or its stove or range; in *printing*, a long, narrow tray, usually of metal, for holding type which has been set;



Printers' Galley.

also, a galley-proof. — **gal'-ley-proof**, *n.* In *printing*, a proof taken from type on a galley. — **gal'-ley=slave**, *n.* A person condemned to work at the oar on a galley. Also fig. — **gal'-ley-worm**, *n.* A myriapod: so called from its resemblance to a many-oared vessel.

gall-fly (gál'fli), *n.*; pl. -flies (-fiz). An insect, esp. of the hymenopterous genus *Cynips*, that causes galls on oaks, etc.

gal-liard (gal'yárd). [OF. *F. gaillard*; origin uncertain.] **I. a.** Sturdy, hardy, or valiant; also, lively or gay. [Archaic.] **II. n.** A galliard fellow (archaic); also, a spirited dance in triple rhythm, common in the 16th and 17th centuries; a piece of music written for, or in the rhythm of, this dance. — **gal-liar-dise** (gal'yár-dis), *n.* [F. *gaillardise*.] Gaiety, merriment, or revelry; also, a merry trick, or joke (as, "My budget bursteth sure with this! This were a crowning *galliardise* For king himself to tell in hall": Leigh Hunt's "Palfrey," v.). [Archaic.]

gal-li-ass, *n.* See *galleass*.

gal-lic¹ (gal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from galls (vegetable growths): as, *gallic acid* (used esp. in making ink).

gal-lic² (gal'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to gallium.

Gal-lic³ (gal'ik), *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, < *Gallus*, a Gaul.] Of or pertaining to the Gauls or Gaul (see *Gaul*); hence, of or pertaining to the French or France; French. — **Gal-li-can** (gal'i-kān), *a.* Gallic; hence, French; specif., eccles., noting or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France; esp., noting or pertaining to a school or party of French Roman Catholics advocating a restriction of the papal authority in favor of the authority of general councils and of the bishops and temporal rulers (cf. *ultramontane*). — **Gal'-li-cè** (-sè), *adv.* [L., in the Gallic language.] In French. — **Gal'-li-cism** (-sizm), *n.* A French usage or idiom; also, the use of French idioms or expressions. — **Gal'-li-cize** (-siz), *v. t. or i.*; -cized, -cizing. To make or become Gallic; conform to French usage.

gal-li-gas-kins (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Corruption of obs. F. *garguesques*, for *garguesques*, < It. *Grechesco*, Greek.] A kind of loose hose or breeches worn in the 16th and 17th centuries; hence, loose breeches in general; also, leggings or gaiters.

gal-li-mau-fry (gal-i-mâ'fri), *n.*; pl. -fries (-friz). [F., a ragout made of remnants; origin unknown.] A ragout or hash of various ingredients (obs. or prov. Eng.); hence, any heterogeneous mixture; a hodgepodge; a jumble; a confused medley.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n̄*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gal-li-na-cean (gal-i-nā'shian). **I. a.** Gallinaceous. **II. n.** A gallinaceous bird.

gal-li-na-ceous (gal-i-nā'shius), **a.** [*L. gallinaceus*, < *L. gallina*, hen.] Belonging to or resembling the domestic fowls; belonging to the group or order *Gallinaceæ*, which includes the common poultry, also pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

gall-ing (gā'ling), **p. a.** That galls; chafing; irritating; distressing. — **gall'ing-ly**, **adv.** — **gall'ing-ness**, **n.**

gal-li-nip-per (gal'i-nip-ēr), **n.** [Origin obscure.] A large mosquito. [U. S.]

gall-in-sect (gāl'in'sekt), **n.** Any insect which causes galls, as a gall-fly.

gal-li-nule (gal'i-nūl), **n.** [NL. *Gallinula*, the typical genus, *L. gallinula*, chicken, dim. of *gallina*, hen.] Any of certain long-toed aquatic birds of the rail family, as *Gallinula galeata* ('Florida gallinule'), or *G. chloropus*, the moor-hen of Europe.

gal'li-ot, **n.** See *galiot*.

gal-li-pot¹ (gal'-i-pot), **n.** [Perhaps < *galley* + *pot* (as if brought or imported in galleys).] A small glazed pot used by apothecaries for holding medicines, etc.

gal'li-pot², **n.** See *galipot*.

gal-li-um (gal'i-um), **n.** [NL., < *L. gallus*, cock, tr. F. *coq.* from the name of the discoverer, *Lecoq de Boisbaudran*.] Chem. sym., Ga; at. wt., 69.9; sp. gr., 5.935. A rare, bluish-white, highly fusible metallic element.

gal-li-vant (gal-i-vant'), **v. i.** [Perhaps a humorous variation of *gallant*.] To gad about in a gay or frivolous manner.

gal-li-wasp (gal'i-wosp), **n.** [Origin uncertain.] A lizard, *Celestus occiduus*, about a foot long, found in the West Indies and Central America; also, a fish, *Synodus fætens*, of the Atlantic coast of North America, having a scaly lizard-like head.

gal-lize (gal'iz), **v. t.; -lized, -lizing.** [From *L. Gall*, who developed the process.] In *wine-making*, to add water and sugar to (the unfermented grape-juice) in order to increase the quantity of the wine produced. — **gal-li-za-tion** (gal-i-zā'shion), **n.**

gall-nut (gāl'nūt), **n.** Same as *gall*³.

Gal-lo- (gal'ō-). Form of *L. Gallus*, a Gaul, used in combination, often in the sense of 'French,' as in *Gallo-American*, *Gallo-Celtic*.

gal-lo-glass (gal'ō-glās), **n.** See *gallowglass*.

Gal-lo-ma-ni-a (gal-ō-mā'ni-ā), **n.** [See *Gallo-*.] A mania or passion for what is French. — **Gal-lo-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), **n.**

gal-lon (gal'ōn), **n.** [OF. *galon*, *jalon*, = ML. *galo(n)-*: cf. OF. *jalle* (F. *jale*), large bowl, *jalaie*, measure for wine, etc.] A dry or, esp., liquid measure of capacity containing 4 quarts, the liquid measure being equivalent in the U. S. to 231 cubic inches (old English 'wine-gallon'), and in Great Britain to 277.274 cubic inches ('imperial gallon'). See *liquid measure*, under *liquid*, **a.**; *apothecaries' measure*, under *apothecary*; and *dry measure*, under *dry*, **a.**

gal-loon (ga-lōn'), **n.** [F. *galon*, < *galonner*, trim with galloon, orig. adorn (the head or hair) with bands or ribbons; origin uncertain.] A braid or band-like trimming of worsted, silk, tinsel, gold or silver, etc. — **gal-looned'**, **a.** Trimmed with galloon.

gal-loot (ga-lōt'), **n.** See *galoot*.

gal-lop (gal'ōp), **v.** [OF. *galoper*, *waloper* (F. *galoper*); from Teut.: cf. *wallop*¹.] **I. intr.** To move or run by leaps, as a horse; go at a gallop; hence, to ride at a gallop, or at full speed; in general, to go fast, as a person on foot, the pulse, the tongue, or time (see Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iii. 2. 329, 344); race; hurry (*through, over*, etc.)

in reading, reciting, etc. **II. tr.** To cause (a horse, etc.) to gallop; also, to drive or convey at a gallop; also, to traverse at a gallop† (as, "The golden sun . . . Gallops the zodiac in his glistening coach": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," ii. 1. 7). — **gal'lop**, **n.** [OF. F. *galop*: cf. *galop*.] A fast gait of the horse (or other quadruped) in which in the course of each stride all four feet are off the ground at once; a run or ride at this gait; in general, a rapid rate of going, or a course of going at a rapid rate.

gal-lop-ade (gal-ō-pād'), **n.** [F. *galopade*, < *galoper*: see *gallop*.] A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop; also, a sprightly kind of dance, or the music for it; a galop. — **gal-lop-ade'**, **v. i.; -aded, -ading.** To dance a gallopade.

gal-lop-er (gal'ōp-ēr), **n.** An animal or a person that gallops.

Gal-lo-phil, **Gal-lo-phile** (gal'ō-fil), **n.** [See *Gallo-* and *-phil*.] A friend or admirer of the French; a Francophil.

Gal-lo-phobe (gal'ō-fōb), **n.** [See *Gallo-* and *-phobe*.] One who fears or hates the French, or French influences, tendencies, etc. — **Gal-lo-pho'bi-a** (-fō'bi-ā), **n.** [See *-phobia*.] Fear or hatred of the French.

gal-lop-ing (gal'ōp-ing), **p. a.** That gallops; going at a gallop; making rapid progress (as, *galloping* consumption).

gal-low (gal'ō), **v. t.** [Var. of *gally*.] To frighten. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 2. 44. [Now prov. Eng.]

Gal-lo-way (gal'ō-wā), **n.** One of a breed of small, strong horses first raised in Galloway, Scotland; hence, a small horse; also, one of a breed of hornless cattle peculiar to Galloway.

gal-low-glass, **gal-lo-glass** (gal'ō-glās), **n.** [Ir. *galloglach*, < *gall*, foreigner, + *oglach*, youth, servant, soldier.] A soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland or Scotland. See Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI," iv. 9. 26.

gal-lows (gal'ōz), **n.**; pl. *gallowses* or *gallows*. [AS. *galga*, *gealga*, = D. *galg* = G. *galgen* = Icel. *gālgi*, gallows, = Goth. *galga*, cross.] A wooden frame, consisting commonly of a cross-beam on two uprights, on which condemned persons are executed by hanging; hence, any similar structure, as for suspending or supporting something or for use in gymnastic exercise; pl., suspenders (now prov. or colloq.); also, *sing.*, a gallows-bird or rascal (now prov. Eng.: see Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 2. 12). — **gal'lows**, **I. a.** Fit for the gallows; villainous or rascally; hence, mischievous or wild, as children; spirited or smart; fine; great (as, a *gallows* lot of anything). [Prov. or slang.] **II. adv.** Extremely; exceedingly; very. [Prov. or slang.]

— **gal'lows=bird**, **n.** A person who deserves to be hanged. [Colloq.] — **gal'lows=bitts**, **n. pl.** *Navut.*, a frame on the deck of a ship for supporting spare topmasts, etc. — **gal'lows=tree**, **n.** A gallows (for hanging). [Archaic.]

gal-lstone (gāl'stōn), **n.** A calculus or concretion formed in the gall-bladder; a biliary calculus.

gal-lus (gal'us), **n., a., and adv.** Prov. form of *gallows*.

gal-ly (gal'i), **v. t.; -lied, -lying.** [Cf. AS. *āgælwān*, alarm.] To frighten or scare (as, "He [a whale] was frightened, or 'gallied,' as they call it": H. Melville's "Omoo," xix.); also, to frighten away. [Now chiefly prov. or in whaling.]

gal-ly-gas'kins, **n. pl.** See *galligaskins*.

ga-loche (ga-losh'), **n.** See *galosh*.

ga-loot (ga-lōt'), **n.** [Origin obscure.] A fellow: often used in good-natured depreciation. [Slang.]

gal-op (gal'ōp), **n.** [F., = E. *gallop*, *n.*] A kind of lively round dance in duple time; also, a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, this dance.

ga-lore (ga-lōr'). [Ir. *go leor*, Gael. *gu leor*, to sufficiency.] **I. adv.** In abundance. **II. n.** Abundance or plenty.

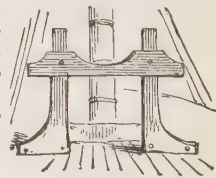
ga-losh (ga-losh'), **n.** [OF. F. *galoche*, prob., through L., < Gr. *καλόπους*, shoemaker's last, < *κάλον*, wood, + *πούς*, foot.] Formerly, a kind of patten or clog; now, an overshoe or rubber (usually in *pl.*).

galt (gālt), **n.** See *gault*.

ga-lumph (ga-lumf'), **v. i.** [Coined by C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), possibly < *gallop* + *triumph*, in "Through the Looking-Glass" (1871).] To gallop, prance, or go as in triumph. [Humorous.]



Florida Gallinule.



Gallows-bitts.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

gal-van-ic (gal-van'ik), *a.* [See *galvanism*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by galvanism; voltaic; also, affecting or affected as if by galvanism.—**galvanic battery**, a voltaic battery (see *battery*).—**galvanic pile**. See *pile*², *n.*—**gal-van'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gal-va-nism (gal'vā-nizm), *n.* [From L. *Galvani* (1737–98), Italian physician, discoverer of galvanism.] Current electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action; the science treating of this; in *med.*, the application of the ordinary voltaic or battery current (in distinction from that produced by an induction-coil, static apparatus, etc.) to the body, for therapeutic purposes.—**gal'va-nist**, *n.* One versed in galvanism.—**gal'va-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shən), *n.* The act of galvanizing, or the state of being galvanized.—**gal'-va-nize** (-niz), *v. t.*; -nized, -nizing. To subject to galvanism; stimulate by or as by a galvanic current; also, to plate, as with gold, by means of galvanic electricity; by extension, to coat (iron) with zinc.—**gal'va-niz-er** (-ni-zēr), *n.*

galvano-. Form of *galvanic* or *galvanism* used in combination.—**gal-va-no-cau-ter-y** (gal'vā-nō-kā'tēr-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). A cautery heated by a galvanic current; also, cauterization by such means.—**gal'va-no-cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**gal-va-nog'ra-phy** (-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [+*-graphy*.] A process for producing by electrical deposition plates which can be printed from in the same way as etched copper plates.—**gal-va-nom'e-ter** (-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [+*-meter*.] An instrument for determining the strength, presence, or direction of an electric current.—**gal'va-no-met'ric** (-met'rik), *a.*—**gal-va-nom'e-try**, *n.*—**gal'va-no-plas'ty** (-plas'ti), *n.* [+*-plasty*.] The process of coating things with metal by means of electrolysis; esp., electrolytypy.—**gal'va-no-plas'tic**, *a.*—**gal'va-no-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [+*-scope*.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current.—**gal'va-no-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*—**gal-va-nos'-co-py** (-nos'kō-pi), *n.*

gam (gam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In whalers' speech, a herd or school of whales; also, a social meeting, visit, or the like, as between vessels at sea.—**gam**, *v.*; *gammed*, *gammings*. **I. intr.** In whalers' speech, to herd together or form a school, as whales; also, to have a social gam. **II. tr.** In whalers' speech, to have a social gam with.

ga-ma-grass (gä'mä-gräs), *n.* [Cf. *grama*.] A tall, stout grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, one of the largest grasses in the United States, used for fodder.

ga-mash-es (ga-mash'ez), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches*; from Sp. and prob. Ar.] A kind of leggings or gaiters worn for protection against mud and wet. [Archaic or prov.]

gam-bade (gam-bād'), *n.* [F.: see *gambol*.] A leap, as of a horse; hence, a caper, prank, or frolic; a freakish action. Also **gam-ba'do**¹ (-bā'dō); pl. -dos or -does (-dōz).

gam-ba-do² (gam-bā'dō), *n.*; pl. -dos or -does (-dōz). [It. *gamba*, leg; see *gambol*.] One of a pair of large boots or gaiters fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups; hence, any long gaiter or legging.

gam-be-son (gam'bē-son), *n.* [OF. *gambeson*, *wambizon*; from Teut., and akin to E.



Gama-grass. — 1, the plant; 2, the spikes; 3, lower part of the spikes, showing male and female spikelets; a, a male spikelet; b, a female spikelet.



Gambeson (about 1375).

womb.] A medieval military garment of leather or cloth, sometimes padded, worn orig. under the haubergeon but later as the principal garment of defense.

gam-bier, gam-bir (gam'bēr), *n.* [Malay *gambir*.] An astringent extract obtained from the leaves and young shoots of *Ouroouparia gambir*, a tropical Asiatic rubiaceous shrub: used in medicine, dyeing, tanning, etc.

gam-bist (gam'bist), *n.* A player on the viola da gamba.

gam-bit (gam'bit), *n.* [It. *gambetto*, lit. 'a tripping up the legs,' < *gamba*, leg; see *gambol*.] In chess, a method of opening in which the player seeks by the sacrifice of a pawn or piece to obtain some advantage.

gam-ble (gam'bl), *v.*; -bled, -bling. [Prob. from a var. of ME. *gamenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, play, < *gamen*, E. *game*².]

I. intr. To play at any game of chance for stakes; hence, in general, to stake or risk money, or anything of value, on the issue of something involving chance or unknown contingencies (as, to gamble on the result of a race; to gamble in stocks). **II. tr.** To stake, as on the issue of a game; also, to squander (*away*) on games or matters of chance.

—**gam'ble**, *n.* An act or process of gambling; a venture in or as in gambling; hence, any matter or thing involving risk or uncertainty. [Chiefly colloq.]—**gam'bler**, *n.* One who gambles, esp. habitually or professionally.—**gam'-bling**, *n.* The act or practice of one who gambles; the playing of games of chance for stakes; the staking or risking of money or anything of value on a matter of chance or uncertainty.—**gam'bling-house**, *n.* A house in which gambling is carried on as a business.

gam-boge (gam-bōj' or -bōj'), *n.* [From *Camboja*, *Cambodia*, in Indo-China.] A gum-resin from various trees of the clusiaceous genus *Garcinia*, esp. *G. hanburii*, native in Cambodia, Siam, etc.: used as a yellow pigment and also medicinally as a cathartic.

gam-bol (gam'bol), *n.* [Earlier *gambold*, *gambald*, < F. *gambade*, a leap, < It. *gambata*, a kick, < *gamba*, leg, < LL. *gamba*, hoof.] A leap, spring, or skip, as in dancing or sport; a frolicsome movement; also, a skipping or frisking about; a frolic.

—**gam'bol**, *v. i.*; -boled or -balled, -boling or -bolling. To leap or skip about, as in dancing or sport; frisk; frolic.

gam-brel (gam'brel), *n.* [OF. *gamberel*, butcher's gambrel; origin uncertain.] A bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to extend and hang a carcass on; also, the hock of an animal, esp. of a horse; also, a gambrel-roof.—**gam'brel-roof**, *n.* A roof whose ends are cut off in a vertical plane, and whose sides have two slopes (likened to a horse's gambrel), the lower one being the steeper.—**gam'brel-roofed**, *a.*

game¹ (gām), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Lame, as a leg or arm: as, "Once I had a game leg, and then I went limping" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," iv.). [Colloq.]

game² (gām). [AS. *gamen* = OHG. and Icel. *gaman*, amusement, sport.] **I. n.** Fun, sport, or jest (now chiefly in 'to make game of,' to make fun of, or ridicule); also, an



Orououparia gambir, the source of Gambier. — a, corolla laid open; b, calyx-tube laid open, showing the style and stigma; c, fruit with persistent calyx.



Garcinia hanburii, a source of Gamboge.

amusement or pastime (as, children's *games*; the *game* of blindman's-buff); often, a diversion in the form of a trial of chance, skill, or endurance, conducted according to set rules (as, card-*games*; the *game* of roulette; the *game* of chess, of billiards, or of golf; the *game* of baseball, of handball, or of football); also, the apparatus employed in playing any of certain games (as, a store selling toys and *games*); also, a single contest at play, or a definite portion of play in a particular game (as, to go to see a baseball-*game*; to play a rubber of three *games* at whist); the state of such a contest at a particular time, as indicated by the score (as, the *game* was two to one in the ninth inning); also, a particular manner of playing a game (as, he plays a good *game*; to be off one's *game*); also, the number of points required to win a game (as, in handball the *game* is 21 points); also, the highest count for cards taken in certain card-games, giving the player having it one or more points in the score; the ten of trumps in certain card-games; in fig. use, a proceeding carried on like a game (as, to play a waiting *game*; the *game* of diplomacy); a person's plan of action; a trick or dodge; also, amorous sport† (see Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida," iv. 5. 63); also, the sport of hunting†; the chase†; also, the animal or animals pursued in the chase; fig., any object of pursuit, attack, etc. (as, "Widows are . . . the great *game* of your fortune-hunters": Addison, in "Spectator," 311); also, wild animals, including birds and fishes (cf. *game-bird* and *game-fish*), such as are hunted or taken for sport or profit; the flesh of wild animals, including game-birds, used for food; sometimes, a game-fowl or game-cock; also, fighting spirit, or pluck; also, a flock or herd of animals, now esp. swans, kept for pleasure. **II. a.**; compar. *gamer*, superl. *gamest*. Of or pertaining to animals hunted or taken as game; also, having the fighting spirit of a game-cock; plucky; courageous; also, having the spirit or will (for or to do something: colloq.).—**game², v.**; *gamed, gaming*. **I. intr.** To play, sport, or jest (now prov. Eng.); also, to play games, esp. games of chance for stakes; gamble. **II. tr.** To squander (*away*) in gaming: as, to *game* away one's patrimony.

game-bird (gām'bērd), *n.* A bird hunted for sport or profit, or protected by law.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred and trained for fighting, or one of a fighting breed.

game-fish (gām'fish), *n.* A fish, esp. a food-fish, capable of affording sport to the angler in its capture.

game-fowl (gām'fowl), *n.* A fowl of any species regarded as game, or the object of hunting; also, a domestic fowl of a breed much used for fighting.

game-keep-er (gām'kē'pēr), *n.* A person employed as on an estate, to take care of game, prevent poaching, etc.

game-law (gām'lā), *n.* A law enacted for the preservation of game (wild animals, birds, and fishes), as by restricting the seasons and the manner of taking.

game-less (gām'les), *a.* Destitute of game, as a region.

game-ly (gām'li), *adv.* In a game or plucky manner.—**game'-ness, n.**

game-some (gām'sum), *a.* Full of play; sportive; frolicsome: as, "a hearty, jocund, rubicund, gamesome wag" (Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," vii. 4).—**game'-some-ly, adv.**—**game'some-ness, n.**

game-ster (gām'stēr), *n.* One who plays at games, esp. at games of chance for stakes; a gambler; also, a frolicsome person† (see Shakspere's "Henry VIII.," i. 4. 45); also, a lewd person†.

gam-e-tal (gam'ē-tāl), *a.* In *biol.*, pertaining to, or having the character of, a gamete; reproductive; generative.

gam-e-tan-gi-um (gam-ē-tan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. -*gia* (-ji-ā). [NL., < Gr. *γαμετή*, wife, *γαμέτης*, husband, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, an organ or body producing gametes.

gam-ete (gam'ēt or ga-mēt'), *n.* [Gr. *γαμετή*, wife, *γαμέτης*, husband, < *γαμεῖν*, marry, < *γάμος*, marriage.] In *biol.*, either of the two germ-cells which unite to form a new organism.—**ga-met-ic** (ga-met'ik), *a.*—**gam-e-to-phore** (gam'ē-tō-fōr or ga-mē'-), *n.* [See -*phore*.] In *bot.*, a part or structure producing gametes.—**gam-e-to-phyte** (gam'ē-tō-fit or ga-mē'-), *n.* [See -*phyte*.] In *bot.*, the sexual form of a plant in the alternation of generations: opposed to *sporophyte*.

gam-ic (gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *γαμικός*, of or for marriage, < *γάμος*, marriage.] In *biol.*, sexual: opposed to *agam-ic*.

gam-in (gam'in, F. gā-mān), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A neglected boy left to run about the streets; a street Arab.—**ga-mine** (gā-mēn), *n.* [F.] Fem. of *gamin*.—**ga-mine-rie** (gā-mēn-rē), *n.* [F.] The spirit, action, or language of a gamin.

gam-ing (gā'ming), *n.* The act or practice of one who games; the playing of games of chance for stakes; gambling.—**gam'ing-house, n.** A gambling-house.

gam-ma (gam'ā), *n.* [Gr. *γάμμα*.] The third letter (Γ, γ, = English G, g) of the Greek alphabet; the third of any series (esp. in scientific classification).—**gamma rays.** See under *ray*³, *n.*

gam-ma-di-on (ga-mā'di-on), *n.*; pl. -*dia* (-di-ā). [MGr. *γαμμαδιον*, *γαμματίον*, dim. of Gr. *γάμμα*, gamma.] An ornamental figure consisting of combinations of the Greek capital gamma, esp. in the form of a swastika or fylfot, or of a voided Greek cross.

gam-mer (gam'ēr), *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *grandmother*.] A rustic title or term for an old woman: as, "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (the title of a celebrated English comedy, published in 1575, the authorship of which has been attributed to several different persons, latterly to a certain William Stevenson). Cf. *gaffer*.

gam-mon¹ (gam'on), *n.* [Appar. < ME. and AS. *gamen*, E. *game*.] The game of backgammon; also, in this game, a victory in which the winner throws off all his men before his opponent throws off any.—**gam'mon¹, v. t.** In backgammon, to win a gammon over.

gam-mon² (gam'on), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *gammon¹*.] Deceitful nonsense; humbug; bosh. [Colloq.]—**gam'mon², v. I. intr.** To talk gammon; also, to make pretense. [Colloq.] **II. tr.** To ply with or deceive by gammon; humbug. [Colloq.]

gam-mon³ (gam'on), *n.* [OF. *gambon*, *jambon* (F. *jambon*), < *gambe*, *jambe*, leg, < LL. *gamba*, hoof.] The haunch or ham of a swine†; also, a smoked or cured ham; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.—**gam'mon³, v. t.** To cure by salting and smoking; make into bacon.

gam-mon⁴ (gam'on), *v. t.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, to fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship.

gam-mon-er (gam'on-ēr), *n.* One who gammons.

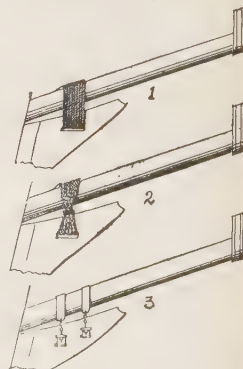
gam-mon-ing (gam'on-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the arrangement of ropes, chains, or iron bands serving to gammon a bowsprit.

gamo- Form of Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, in combination: used chiefly in biological and botanical terms, to denote sexual union, union of parts, etc.—**gam-o-gen-e-sis** (gam-ō-jen'-e-sis), *n.* In *biol.*, sexual reproduction.—**gam'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*—**gam'o-ge-net'ical-ly, adv.**—**gam-o-pet'a-lous** (-pet'ā-lus), *a.* In *bot.*, having the petals united.—**gam-o-phy'l-lous** (-fil'us), *a.* [+ *-phyllous*.] In *bot.*, having the leaves of the perianth united.—**gam-o-sep'a-lous** (-sep'ā-lus), *a.* In *bot.*, having the sepals united.

-gamous. [Gr. *-γάμος*, < *γάμος*, marriage.] An adjective termination meaning 'marrying,' 'married,' as in *monogamous*, *polygamous*, and used also with figurative applications in botanical and biological terms, as *dichogamous*, *heterogamous*, *isogamous*. Cf. *-gamy*.

gamp (gamp), *n.* [Said to be from the umbrella of Mrs. Sarah Gamp, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."] An umbrella. [Humorous.]

gam-ut (gam'ut), *n.* [ML. *gamma ut*, < *gamma*, used to represent the first or lowest tone (G) in the medieval scale, and *ut*, later *do*.] The lowest note in the medieval scale of music; also, the whole series of recognized musical notes; sometimes, the major scale; fig., the whole range of anything.—**gam-y** (gā'mi), *a.*; compar. *gamier*, superl. *gamiest*. Abounding in game; also, having the flavor of game, esp. game that



Gammoning. — 1, rope gammoning; 2, chain gammoning; 3, iron-strap gammoning.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔu, then; y, you;

has been kept uncooked until slightly tainted (when it is considered by connoisseurs to be in proper condition for the table); also, game or plucky.

-gamy. [Gr. *-γάμος*, < *-γάμος*, marrying, married, < *γάμος*, marriage.] A noun termination meaning 'marriage,' as in *monogamy*, *polygamy*, and used figuratively in botanical and biological terms, as *allogamy*, *apogamy*, *cleistogamy*. Cf. *-gamous*.

gan (gan). Preterit of *gin*¹.

gan-der (gan'dér), *n.* [AS. *gandra*: see *gannet*.] The male of the goose.

gang (gang), *v.* [AS. *gangan* = OHG. *gangan* = Goth. *gaggan*, go: cf. *go*.] **I. intr.** To walk; go. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.] **II. tr.** To arrange in gangs.—**gang**, *n.* [AS. *gang*.] A walking† or going†; ability to walk†; also, a way or passage (now Sc. and north Eng.); also, a pasture for cattle, or the right of pasturing (Sc.); also, a set of things such as are ordinarily taken together; a number of similar tools, machines, or the like, arranged to work together (as, a *gang* of saws or of plows); also, a set or company of persons employed or working together (as, a *gang* of laborers; a *press-gang*); a company of convicts, slaves, or the like (as, a *chain-gang*); any set of persons associated or going about together (usually with a disparaging force: as, a *gang* of roughs or of thieves; a political *gang*; "a *gang* of crazy heretics," Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," iv.); also, a herd, as of elk or buffalo (U. S.).—**gang=drill**, *n.* A machine having several drills so arranged that they may be operated together or independently.—**gang'er**¹, *n.* One who walks or goes. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]—**gang'er**², *n.* The foreman of a gang of workmen.

Gan-get-ic (gan-jet'ik), *a.* Of or along the river Ganges in India: as, *Gangetic* cities; the *Gangetic* crocodile (the gaval).

gan-gli-a (gang'gli-ä), *n.* Plural of *ganglion*.

gan-gli-ate, **gan-gli-at-ed** (gang'gli-ät, -ä-ted), *a.* Having ganglia.

gan-gling (gang'gling), *a.* [From *gang*, *v.*] Straggling, as a plant; also, awkwardly tall and slender, as a person; lank and loosely built.

gan-gli-on (gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *ganglia* (-ä) or *-ons*. [LL., kind of swelling, < Gr. *γάγγλιον*, tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon.] In *pathol.*, an encysted tumor or enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon; also, an enlarged bursa; in *anat.*, any aggregation of nerve-cells or mass of gray matter forming a nerve-center; in fig. use, a center of force, activity, or the like.—**gan-gli-on'ic** (-on'ik), *a.*

gang=plank (gang'plangk), *n.* A plank, often with cleats, or a long, narrow, flat structure, used as a temporary bridge in passing into and out of a ship, etc.

gang=plov (gang'plou), *n.* A plow with several shares, or a combination of plows in one frame.

gang-grel (gang'grēl), *n.* [From *gang*, *v.*: cf. *gangling*.] A vagabond or vagrant; also, a lank, loosely built person. [Archaic or prov.]

gang-grene (gang'grēn), *n.* [L. *gangræna*, < Gr. *γάγγραινα*, < *γᾱίνω*, gnaw.] In *pathol.*, the dying of tissue, as from interruption of circulation; mortification.—**gan'grene**, *v. t.* or *i.*; *-greded*, *-grending*. To affect or become affected with gangrene.—**gan-gre-nous** (gang'grē-nus), *a.* Of the nature of, or affected with, gangrene.

gang-ster (gang'ster), *n.* A member of a gang of roughs, criminals, or the like, or of a political gang. [Colloq., U. S.]

gangue (gang), *n.* [F., < G. *gang*, mineral vein, lode.] The stony or earthy minerals occurring with the metallic ore in a vein or deposit.

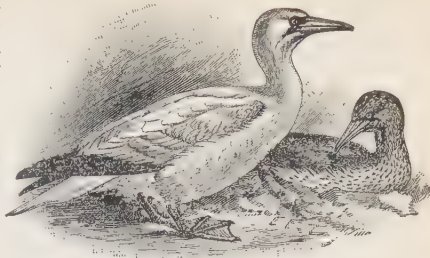
gang-way (gang'wä), *n.* A passageway; *naut.*, any of various passageways on a ship, as that between the rail and the cabins or houses on the deck; an opening in the rail or bulwarks for passing into or out of a ship; a *gang-plank*; in *mining*, a main passage or level.

gan-is-ter (gan'is-tēr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A hard siliceous rock occurring in some English coal-seams, or an artificial mixture resembling it, used esp. as a refractory material in the lining of furnaces, etc.

gan-net (gan'et), *n.* [AS. *ganot*, akin to D. *gent*, gander, and AS. *gandra*, E. *gander*.] Any of the large totipalmate

swimming birds of the genus *Sula*, as the solan, *S. bassana*, of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, or the booby, *S. leucogastra*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the U. S.

gan-oid (gan'-oid). [Gr.



Gannet (*Sula bassana*), adult and young.

γάνος, brightness, + *είδος*, form, appearance.] **I. a.** Of fish-scales, having a smooth, shining enameled surface; also, belonging or pertaining to the *Ganoidæ*, a group of fishes many of which have such scales, including the sturgeons, etc. **II. n.** A ganoid fish.

gant-let¹, **gaunt-let**¹ (gánt'let, gánt'let or gánt'-), *n.* [Earlier *gantlope*, < Sw. *gallopp*, < *gata*, way, lane, + *lopp*, a running, course.] A former punishment, chiefly military, in which the offender, stripped to the waist, was compelled to run between two rows of men who struck at him with switches or other weapons as he passed: used chiefly in the phrase 'to run the gantlet' (often fig., to proceed under attacks from both sides, or under any like trying conditions: as, to *run the gantlet* of hostile or curious glances, or of criticism or ridicule).

gant-let² (gánt'let), *n.* Same as *gauntlet*².

gan-try, **gaun-try** (gan'tri, gán'-), *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-triz). [Cf. OF. *gantier*, var. of *chantier*, < L. *cantherius*, a supporting framework.] A frame for supporting a barrel or cask; also, a spanning framework or platform, as a bridge-like portion of certain cranes.

Gan-y-mede (gan'í-méd), *n.* [L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. *Γανυμήδης*.] A Trojan youth of classical mythology who was carried off (according to one legend, by an eagle) to become cup-bearer to Zeus; hence, any youth who serves liquor; a cup-bearer; a pot-boy; in *astron.*, the largest satellite of the planet Jupiter.

gaol (jäl), **gaol-er** (jäl'ér), etc. Archaic spellings of *jail*, *jailer*, etc., still current in Great Britain, esp. in official use.

gap (gap), *n.* [ME. *gap*, *gappe*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *gap*, empty space, connected with *gapa*, gape: see *gape*.] A break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like; a breach; also, an opening between high rocks or in a mountain-range; a deep, sloping ravine or cleft cutting a mountain-ridge; in general, a vacant space or interval; a hiatus; a blank or deficiency in something; sometimes, a wide divergence; in *aeronautics*, the distance between one supporting plane of an aeroplane and another directly above or below it.—**gap**, *v. t.*; *gapped*, *gapping*. To make a gap, opening, or breach in: as, "Ready! take aim at their leaders—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape" (Tennyson's "Defence of Lucknow," iii.).



Ganyমেদে and the Eagle.— Museo Nazionale, Naples.

gape (gäp, U. S. also gäp, popularly gap: cf. *gaup*, *gawp*), *v. i.*; *gaped*, *gaping*. [ME. *gapen*, prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *gapa*, Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gäbe*, also D. *gapen*, G. *gaffen*, *gape*.] To open the mouth wide, as if to swallow something, or as the result of weariness, sleepiness, absorbed attention, astonishment, etc.; yawn; hence, to stare with open mouth, as in wonder; stare in wonder; also, to open like a mouth (as, "May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive, Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father!" Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," i. 1. 161); of a gap, etc., to be or become open wide.—**gape**, *n.* The act of gaping; a yawn; a stare, as with open mouth; also, the width of the open mouth;

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

also, a breach or rent; *pl.*, a fit of yawning; also, a disease of poultry and other birds, attended with frequent gaping, due to infestation of the trachea and bronchi with a nematoid worm, *Syngamus trachealis*.—**gap-er** (gā'pēr, also gā'-), *n.* One who or that which gapes; *specif.*, any of various broad-billed or fissirostral birds, as *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*, an East Indian broadbill ('blue-billed gaper').—**gape'**=**seed**, *n.* An imaginary seed supposed to yield something to gape or stare at in wonder; hence, something to gape or stare at; an opportunity for gaping or staring; also, gaping or staring; also, one who gapes or stares.—**gape'**=**worm**, *n.* A nematoid worm, *Syngamus trachealis*, which causes the gapes in birds.—**gap'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**gap'ing=stock**, *n.* An object of gaping or open-mouthed wonder.



Blue-billed Gaper.

gap-py (gap'i), *a.* Having gaps, breaks, or hiatuses.

gap-toothed (gap'tōtht), *a.* Having gaps in the rows of teeth; having the teeth set wide apart.

gap-y (gā'pi, also gā'-), *a.* Affected with the gapes.

gar¹ (gār), *n.*; *pl.* *gars* or (*esp. collectively*) *gar*. [Short for *garfish*.] A garfish.

gar² (gār), *v. t.*; *garred* or *gart*, *garring*. [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *gera*, *göra*, make, do, akin to E. *gear* and *yare*.] To make, cause, or compel. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]

gar-rage (gā-rāzh', also gar'āj), *n.* [F., < *garer*, put in shelter.] A building for sheltering, cleaning, or repairing motor-cars; also, a shelter for flying-machines.—**gar-rage'**, *v. t.*; *-raged*, *-raging*. To put or keep in a garage.

garb (gārb), *n.* [F. *garbe* (now *galbe*), < It. *garbo*, grace; from Teut., and akin to E. *gear*.] Grace or elegance, as of manners or appearance; also, bearing† or demeanor†; also, manner†, fashion†, or style† (as, "The appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me comply with you in this *garb*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 390); now, fashion or mode of dress, *esp.* of a distinctive or characteristic kind, or the dress or costume itself (as, official, military, or priestly *garb*; peasant *garb*; in the *garb* of a beggar); *fig.*, outward covering, semblance, or form (as, "false rules pranked in reason's *garb*": Milton's "Comus," 759).—**garb**, *v. t.* To dress in a particular garb or manner.

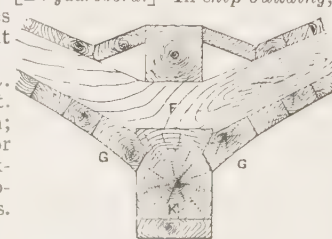
gar-bage (gār'bāj), *n.* [ME.; possibly < OF. *garbe*, *gerbe*, sheaf.] Orig., the entrails or offal from an animal; hence, refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen; in general, any foul refuse, or vile or worthless matter (sometimes *fig.*, as of reading-matter).

gar-ble (gār'bl), *v. t.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [It. *garbellare*, < Ar. *gharbala*, sift.] To free (spices, etc.) from refuse or dirt; sift or cleanse†; also, to take out the best of (now rare: as, to *garble* coins); also, to make unfair or misleading selections from (facts, statements, writings, etc.); mutilate so as to misrepresent.—**gar'ble**, *n.* Refuse, as of spices†; also, merchandise containing an admixture of waste†; also, a mixture of base and precious metal; also, the process of garbling.—**gar'bler**, *n.*

gar-board (gār'bōrd), *n.* [D. *gaarboord*.] In ship-building, one of the planks or plates on a ship's bottom, next to the keel.

gar-boil (gār'boil), *n.* [Obs. F. *garbouil*, < It. *garbuglio*.] Commotion; disorder; a tumult or disturbance (see Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," ii. 2. 67). [Obs. or archaic.]

gar-con (gār-sōn), *n.* [F. *garçon*, OF. *garçun*, = ML. *garcio(n)*; origin unknown.] A boy or young man;



G, G, Garboards; F, Frame; K, Keel.

a fellow; often, a male employee or servant; *esp.*, a waiter.

gar-den (gār'dn), *n.* [OF. *gardin*, *jardin* (F. *jardin*); from Teut. (cf. G. *garten*), and akin to E. *yard*¹ and *garth*.] A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of useful or ornamental plants, or the raising of herbs, vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc.; often, an inclosed plot of this kind adjoining a dwelling; also, a piece of ground, or other space, commonly with ornamental plants, trees, etc., used as a place of public resort (as, a botanical or zoölogical *garden*; a beer-garden; a roof-garden); also, a region of luxuriant vegetation or high cultivation (as, "Fruitful Lombardy, The pleasant garden of great Italy": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," i. 1. 4); a fertile and delightful spot.—**garden of Eden**. See *Eden*.—**gar'den**, *v. I. intr.* To cultivate or tend a garden. **II. tr. To cultivate as a garden.—**gar'den-er**, *n.* One who lays out, cultivates, or tends gardens, *esp.* as a regular occupation; often, a person employed to take care of a garden.—**gar'den-er=bird**, *n.* A bird, *Amblyornis inornata*, of New Guinea, which builds a bower-like structure for pleasure or play, scattering flowers, fruits, and other bright objects on the ground before it. Cf. *bower-bird*.—**gar-den-esque'** (-esk'), *a.* [See -esque.] In the style or manner of a garden; garden-like.**

gar-de-ni-a (gār-dē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; from Dr. Alexander Garden (1730-91).] Any of the evergreen trees and shrubs of the rubiaceous genus *Gardenia*, native in the warmer parts of the Old World, including species, as *G. florida*, the Cape jasmine, cultivated for their fragrant, wax-like white flowers.

gar-den-ing (gār'dn-ing), *n.* The cultivating of a garden; the work or art of a gardener.

gar-den-par-ty (gār'dn-pār'ti), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tiz). A party or social gathering held in a garden or on the lawn or grounds of a house.

garde-robe (gärd'rōb), *n.* [OF. *garderobe*, *warderobe* (F. *garde-robe*), < *garder*, guard, keep, + *robe*, robe.] A room or place for keeping articles of dress, etc.; a wardrobe; also, its contents. [Archaic.]

gare-fowl (gār'foul), *n.* [Icel. *geirfugl*.] The great auk.

gar-fish (gār'fish), *n.* [AS. *gār*, spear.] Any of various fishes with a long, sharp (spear-like) snout or beak, *esp.* those of the family *Belontiæ* (as *Tylosurus marinus*, a species of the eastern U. S., frequently ascending rivers), and of the ganoid family *Lepisosteidae* (as *Lepisosteus osseus*, the 'long-nosed garfish,' and *L. platystomus*, the 'broad-nosed garfish' or 'short-nosed garfish,' both common in the central U. S.).

gar-ga-ney

(gār'ga-ni), *n.* [From It.] An old-world species of teal (duck), *Querquedula circea*.

Gar-gan-tu-an (gār-gan'tū-an), *a.* Of, like, or befitting Gargantua, the amiable giant and king, of enormous capacity for eating and drinking, in Rabelais's satire; hence, gigantic; enormous; prodigious.

gar-get (gār'get), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gargate*, throat.] An inflamed condition of the head or throat of cattle and swine; also, inflammation of the udder in cows, ewes, etc.; also, the pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*.

gar-gle (gār'gl), *v.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [OF. F. *gargouiller*, < *gargouille*, throat: cf. L. *gurgulio*, gullet.] **I. tr.** To wash or rinse (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held in the throat



Gardener-bird.



Broad-nosed Garfish.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

and agitated by a gentle expiration of air. **II. intr.** To gargle the throat or mouth.—**gar'gle**, *n.* Any liquid used for gargling.

gar-goyle (gär'goil), *n.* [OF. *gargouille*, *gargoule* (F. *gargouille*), appar. the same word as *gargouille*, throat: see *gargle*.] A spout, often terminating in a grotesque head (animal or human) with open mouth, projecting from the gutter of a building for discharging rain-water clear of the wall.—**gar'goyled**, *a.* Provided with gar-goyles.

gar-i-bal-di (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* [From *Garibaldi* Gargoyles, 13th century.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris.] A loose waist worn by women and children, made in imitation of the red shirts worn by the soldiers of Garibaldi; also, a fish, *Hypsypops rubicundus*, of a bright scarlet color, found along the coast of California.

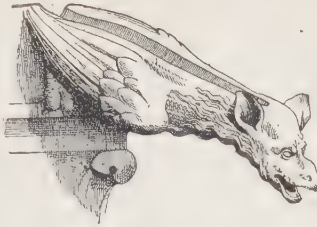
gar-ish (gär'ish), *a.* [Origin uncertain; cf. ME. *gauren*, stare.] Glaring, or excessively bright (as, "the *garish* sun," Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 2. 25; "the *garish* day," J. H. Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light"); esp., glaringly or unpleasantly bright, as colors or anything colored; crudely or vulgarly gay or showy, as dress, ornaments, etc.; gaudy; fig., pretentious, or excessively ornate, as structures, writings, etc.—**gar'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**gar'ish-ness**, *n.*

gar-land (gär'land), *n.* [OF. *garlande* = It. *ghirlanda* (whence F. *guirlande*); origin unknown.] A wreath or chaplet of flowers, leaves, or other material, for the head, worn for ornament or serving as a mark of distinction or honor (as, a *garland* of roses; the poet's *garland* of laurel); any wreath, festoon, or string of flowers, leaves, or the like, hung on something as a decoration, as on occasions of rejoicing (as, Christmas *garlands*); a decorative representation of such a wreath, festoon, or the like; sometimes, formerly, a crown, as of sovereignty† (see Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iii. 2. 40); fig., the crowning or chief ornament† (as, "Bellay, first *garland* of free Poësie That France brought forth"; Spenser's "Ruines of Rome," L'Envoy); also, a collection of choice short literary pieces, esp. in verse; an anthology; *naut.*, a band, collar, or grommet, as of rope, for various purposes.—**gar'land**, *v. t.* To crown with a garland; deck with garlands; also, to form into a garland.—**gar'land-age** (-äj), **gar'land-ry** (-ri), *n.* A decoration of garlands; as, "gayest *garlandage* of flowers" (Tennyson's "Balin and Balan," 80).

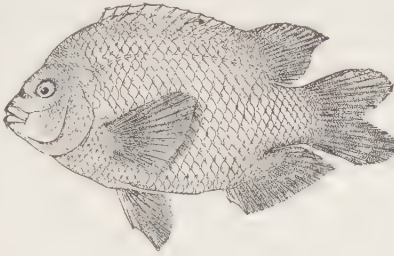
gar-lic (gär'lik), *n.* [AS. *gārleac*, < *gār*, spear, + *lēac*, leek.] A hardy liliaceous plant, *Allium sativum*, whose strong-scented, pungent bulb is used in cookery and medicine; any of various other species of the same genus; also, the bulb of any such plant.—**gar'lick-y**, *a.* Of, like, or containing garlic.

gar-ment (gär'ment), *n.* [OF. *garniment*, *garnement*, < *garnir*, equip: see *garnish*.] Any article of clothing; a vestment.—**gar'ment**, *v. t.* To clothe: chiefly in *garmented*, pp.: as, "Earth was gaily *garmented*" (Joaquin Miller's "Walker in Nicaragua," ii. 1).—**gar'ment-less**, *a.* Without garments.—**gar'ment-ure** (-mən-tūr), *n.* Clothing; dress.

gar-ner (gär'nër), *n.* [OF. *gernier*, *garnier*, *granier* (F. *grenier*), < L. *granarium*: see *granary*.] A storehouse for grain; a granary; fig., a store of anything.—**gar'ner**, *v. t.* To store in a garner; fig., to collect or deposit as in a garner. **II. intr.** To be stored up; accumulate: as,



Sainte Chapelle, Paris.



Garibaldi.

"the wrath that *garners* in my heart" (Tennyson's "In Memoriam," lxxxii.).

gar-net¹ (gär'net), *n.* [ME. *garnett*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a form of hoisting-tackle.

gar-net² (gär'net), *n.* [OF. F. *grenat*, appar. (by reason of the red color) < L. *granatum*, pomegranate, prop. neut. of *granatus*, having grains or seeds, < *granum*, E. *grain*².] A hard, vitreous silicate mineral occurring in a number of varieties all of which have the same general formula but differ more or less in composition, the common deep-red transparent variety used as a gem being a silicate of iron and aluminium; also, the deep-red color of this gem.—**gar-net-if'er-ous** (-ne-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Yielding or containing garnets.

gar-nier-ite (gär'niër-ît), *n.* [From Jules *Garnier*, French geologist.] A native hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium: an important ore of nickel.

gar-nish (gär'nish), *v. t.* [OF. *garnir* (*garniss-*), *warnir*, fortify, equip, prepare, warn, F. *garnir*, furnish, garnish; from Teut.: cf. *warn*.] To equip or furnish with something; now, esp., to fit out with something that adorns or decorates; ornament; embellish; often, to decorate (a dish) for the table, as with parsley; in *law*, to serve with a garnishment; garnishee.—**gar'nish**, *n.* Adornment or decoration; an ornament or embellishment; esp., something placed around or added to a dish for decorative effect; also, a fee, esp. one formerly paid in English jails by a new prisoner.—**gar-nish-ee** (-ē), *n.* In *law*, a person served with a garnishment.—**gar-nish-ee**, *v. t.*; -*eed*, -*eeing*. In *law*, to make (a person) a garnishee; also, to attach (money or property) by garnishment.—**gar'nish-er**, *n.* One who garnishes or decorates; in *law*, one who serves with a garnishment.—**gar'nish-ment**, *n.* Adornment; decoration; an ornament or embellishment; in *law*, a warning or notice, esp. a summons to appear in litigation already pending between others, or a warning served on a person, at the suit of a creditor plaintiff, to hold, subject to the court's direction, money or property in his possession belonging to the defendant.

gar-ni-ture (gär'ni-tūr), *n.* [F. *garniture*, < *garnir*: see *garnish*.] Anything that garnishes, furnishes, or decorates; appurtenances or outfit; adornment or embellishment.

gar-rote¹, etc., **gar-rote²**, etc. See *garrote*, etc.

gar-pike (gär'pik), *n.* A garfish, esp. one of the family *Lepisosteidae*.

gar-ran (gar'an), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *gearran*.] A kind of small, hardy horse bred in Ireland and Scotland: hence applied to similar horses elsewhere.

gar-ret (gar'et), *n.* [OF. *garite* (F. *guérite*), watch-tower, < *garir*, defend: see *garrison*.] A watch-tower†; also, that part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, esp. under a sloping roof; an attic.—**gar-ret-ee** (gar-e-tēr'), *n.* One who lives in a garret; esp., an impecunious author (as, "He . . . ate and drank with the keen appetite of a *garreteer*": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," ii. 2).

gar-ri-son (gar'i-son), *n.* [OF. *garison*, *warison*, defense, deliverance (F. *guérison*, cure), < *garir*, *warrir*, defend, save (F. *guérir*, cure); from Teut. (cf. G. *wehren*, defend): cf. F. *garnison*, *garrison*, < *garnir*, E. *garnish*.] Defense†; means of defense†; also, a body of troops stationed in a fortified place; hence, the place where they are stationed.—**gar'ri-son**, *v. t.* To provide (a fort, town, etc.) with a garrison, for defense; defend by fortresses manned with troops, as a region; also, to occupy (a fort, etc.) as a garrison, as troops do; also, to put (troops, etc.) on duty in a garrison.

gar-ron (gar'ron), *n.* Same as *garran*.

gar-rot (gar'ot), *n.* [F. *garrot*.] The goldeneye (duck).

gar-rote (gar-rōt'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote*, orig. a stick (formerly used in drawing the cord tight in strangling), = F. *garrot*, cudgel, stick for tightening the cord about a pack.] A Spanish mode of capital punishment orig. by means of an instrument causing death by strangulation, later by one injuring the spinal column at the base of the brain; the instrument used; also, strangulation or throttling, esp. as a means of robbery.—**gar-rote**, *v. t.*; -*roled*, -*roting*. [Sp. *garrotear*.] To execute by the garrote; also, to throttle, esp. for the purpose of robbery.—**gar-rot'er** (-rō-tēr), *n.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n̄*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gar-rotte (gə-rot'), etc. [After *F. garrotte*, *n.*, *garrotter*, *v.*, < *Sp. garrote*.] Same as *garrote*, etc.

gar-ru-lous (gər-ō-lus), *a.* [*L. garrulus*, < *garrire*, chatter.] Given to much talking, esp. about trifles; talkative; chattering; also, wordy or diffuse, as speech.—**gar-ru-li-ty** (gə-rō'li-ti), **gar'ru-lous-ness**, *n.*—**gar'ru-lous-ly**, *adv.*

gar-ter (gər'tēr), *n.* [*OF. gartier*, *gartier*, < *garet* (*F. jarret*), the bend of the knee; prob. from Celtic.] A fastening, often in the form of a band passing round the leg, to keep the stocking up; also, the badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; membership in the order; [*cap.*] the order itself; also [*cap.*], the principal king-of-arms in England (more fully, 'Garter king-of-arms').—**gar'ter**, *v. t.* To fasten with a garter; also, to invest with the garter of the Order of the Garter (as, "garter'd earls": Byron's "Don Juan," xiii. 68).—**gar'ter-snake**, *n.* Any of various harmless snakes of the genus *Eutænia*, having a brownish or greenish body with long yellow stripes.—**gar'ter-stitch**, *n.* The simplest knitting stitch, done without purling.

garth (gärth), *n.* [*Icel. gardhr* = *AS. gearð*, *E. yard*¹.] A yard or garden (archaic or prov. Eng.); esp., the open court inclosed by a cloister (in full, 'cloister-garth'); also, a dam or weir for catching fish.

gas (gas), *n.*; pl. *gases* (gas'ez). [Coined by J. B. van Helmont (1577-1644), Flemish chemist; suggested by Gr. *χάος*, chaos.] An æriiform elastic fluid possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion; in popular usage, any such fluid or mixture of fluids except air, as laughing-gas, or some combustible gaseous fluid burned for illuminating and heating purposes; sometimes, a material suspended in the air, etc., in the form of fine, mist-like particles; specif., an æriiform fluid, or a mist-like assemblage of fine particles suspended in the air, used in warfare as a means of asphyxiating, poisoning, or stupefying the enemy; also, empty talk (slang); also, gasoline (colloq.).—**gas**, *v.*; *gassed*, *gassing*. **I. tr.** To supply with gas; also, to treat or impregnate with gas (as, to *gas* lime with chlorine in the manufacture of bleaching-powder); also, to singe (fabrics, etc.) with a gas-flame to remove superfluous fibers; also, to affect, overcome, or asphyxiate with gas or fumes, as in an attack in battle (sometimes fig.). **II. intr.** To give off gas, as a storage-battery while being charged; also, to indulge in empty talk, or talk idly (slang).—**gas'=at-tack'**, *n.* *Milit.*, an attack in which asphyxiating or poisonous gases are employed, as by liberating the gases from cylinders and allowing the wind to carry the fumes to the enemy, or by the use of gas-shells.—**gas'=bag**, *n.* A bag for holding gas, as for the use of dentists; a bag to be inserted empty into a gas-main during repairs or alterations, and there inflated to serve as a plug; fig., an empty, voluble talker, or windbag (slang).—**gas'=burn'er**, *n.* The tip, jet, or end-piece of a gas-fixture, where the gas is caused to issue to be ignited.

Gas-con (gas'kən), *n.* [*F.*] A native of Gascony, a former province of southwestern France, the inhabitants of which were noted for their boastfulness; hence [*l. c.*], a boaster or braggart.—**gas-con-ade'** (-kə-nād'), *n.* [*F. gasconnade*.] Extravagant boasting; a boast or vaunt.—**gas-con-ade'**, *v. i.*; -aded, -ading. To boast extravagantly; bluster.—**gas-con-ad'er** (-kə-nā'dēr), *n.*

ga-se-i-ty (ga-sē'i-ti), *n.* Gaseous state.

gas-e-lier (gas-ē-lēr'), *n.* [From *gas* + -*elier* in *chandelier*.] A chandelier adapted for burning gas.

gas-en-gine (gas'en-jin), *n.* An internal-combustion engine operated by illuminating gas, natural gas, or other gas supplied from without; often, any internal-combustion engine.

gas-e-ous (gas'ē-us), *a.* Of the nature of, in the form of, or pertaining to gas; specif., in *engin.*, noting steam in the superheated condition.—**gas'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

gas-fit-ter (gas'fīt'ēr), *n.* One whose business is the fitting up of buildings with apparatus for the use of gas.—**gas'=fit'ting**, *n.* The work or business of a gas-fitter; *pl.*, fittings for the employment of gas for illuminating and heating purposes.

gas-fix-ture (gas'fiks'tūr), *n.* A permanent fixture attached to a gas-pipe in the ceiling or wall of a room, as a more or

less ornamental pipe (without or with branches) bearing a burner or burners and regulating devices.

gas=gan-grene (gas'gang'grēn), *n.* In *pathol.*, a gangrenous infection developing in wounds, esp. deep wounds with closed spaces, due to bacteria which form gases in the subcutaneous tissues.

gash¹ (gash), *v. t.* [Earlier *garse*, < *OF. garser*, *jarser*, scarify (*F. gercer*, crack, chap); origin uncertain.] To make a long, deep wound or cut in (the flesh, etc.); slash: as, "Then sudden waved his flaming falchion round, And *gash'd* his belly with a ghastly wound" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," iv.).—**gash**¹, *n.* A long, deep wound or cut, esp. in the flesh; a slash; also, the mouth (slang, U. S.); also, the act or an act of gashing.

gash² (gash), *a.* [*Cf. sagacious*.] Sagacious; wise; also, dignified or respectable in appearance; trim. [*Sc.*]

gas-i-fi-ca-tion (gas'i-fī-kā'shən), *n.* The process of gasifying; conversion into a gas.

gas-i-form (gas'i-fōrm), *a.* Having the form of a gas.

gas-i-fy (gas'i-fī), *v. t. or i.*; -fied, -fying. [*See -fy.*] To convert into or become a gas.

gas-ket (gas'ket), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*, one of several bands or lines used to bind a furled sail to a yard, etc.; in *mech.*, a strip of plaited hemp, tow, or the like, used to make a joint tight; hence, anything used as a packing, as a rubber or metal ring or disk. Also **gas'kin** (-kin).

gas-less (gas'les), *a.* Without gas, as for illumination.

gas-light (gas'lit), *n.* Light produced by the combustion of illuminating gas; also, a gas-burner, or the light from it.

gas-log (gas'log), *n.* A device resembling a piece (or several pieces) of firewood, used in a fireplace in which gas is burned.

gas-mask (gas'māsk), *n.* A mask-like or helmet-like device worn to protect against noxious gases, fumes, etc., as those employed in warfare or those incidental to certain industries, the air inhaled by the wearer being filtered through charcoal and chemicals.

gas-me-ter (gas'mē'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring and recording the amount of gas produced or consumed.

gas-o-gene (gas'ō-jēn), *n.* Same as *gazogene*.

gas-o-lier (gas'ō-lēr'), *n.* Same as *gaselier*.

gas-o-line, **gas-o-lene** (gas'ō-lēn), *n.* [From *gas* + *L. oleum*, oil.] A volatile, inflammable liquid, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained in the distillation of petroleum, and used as a solvent, as fuel for internal-combustion engines, etc.: a term usually restricted to distillates having comparatively low boiling-points, those of higher boiling-points being usually known as *naphtha* or *benzine*.—**gasoline engine or motor**, an internal-combustion engine using gasoline for fuel.

gas-om-e-ter (gas-om'ē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. gazomètre*: see *gas* and -*meter*.] An apparatus for measuring, holding and measuring, or holding gas; commonly, a reservoir or storehouse for gas.—**gas-om'e-try** (-tri), *n.* [*See -metry.*] The art of measuring gases, or the science dealing with such measurements.—**gas-o-met'ric** (-ō-met'rik), *a.*

gasp (gāsp), *v.* [*ME. gaspen*, from *Scand.*: cf. *Icel. geispa*, *Sw. gäspa*, yawn.] **I. intr.** To catch the breath, or labor for breath, with open mouth; respire convulsively; pant, as for air; fig., to long with breathless eagerness (*for* or *after*). **II. tr.** To breathe or emit with gasps (often with *away*); also, to utter with gasps (often with *out*).—**gasp**, *n.* A gasping, as for breath; a short, convulsive effort to breathe (as, to be at the last *gasp*, to be at the point of expiring, ceasing, etc.); also, a short, convulsive utterance (as, "Then Balin told him brokenly, and in *gasps*, All that had chanced": Tennyson's "Balin and Balan," 592).—**gasp'er**, *n.*—**gasp'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

gas-range (gas'rānj), *n.* A cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel.

gas-ser (gas'ēr), *n.* One who or that which gasses; a workman engaged in gassing fabrics, etc.; a well or boring yielding natural gas.

gas-shell (gas'shel), *n.* *Milit.*, an explosive shell containing a liquid or other material which, when the shell bursts, is converted into an asphyxiating or poisonous gas or vapor.

gas-sing (gas'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which gasses; the process by which a material is gassed; an affecting or overcoming with gas or fumes, as in battle.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

gas-sy (gás'i), *a.*; compar. *gassier*, superl. *gassiest*. Full of or containing gas (as, "Big gassy . . . bubbles burst on the ooze": Masefield's "Daffodil Fields," iii.); of the nature of gas; also, given to or characterized by empty talk (slang). —**gas-si-ness**, *n.*

gast† (gást), *v. t.* [AS. *gæstan*, terrify: see *aghost*, *ghastly*, and *ghost*.] To strike aghast; terrify. See Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 1. 57. —**gast**, *n.* A fright. [Sc.]

gas-ter-o-pod (gas'ter-ō-pod), etc. Same as *gastropod*, etc.

gast-ness† (gást'nes), *n.* [See *gast*.] Terror; fright. See Shakspeare's "Othello," v. 1. 106.

gas-tral-gia (gas-tral'jiá), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ*-), belly, stomach, + *άλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the stomach; esp., neuralgia of the stomach.

gas-trec-to-my (gas-trek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ*-), belly, stomach, + *ἐκ*, out of, + *-τομία*, E. *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of a portion of the stomach.

gas-tric (gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ*-), belly, stomach.] Of or pertaining to the stomach; also, of the nature of a stomach. —**gastric juice**, in *physiol.*, the digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach, and containing pepsin and other enzymes.

gas-tril-o-quism (gas-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ*-), belly, + L. *loqui*, speak.] Ventriloquism. —**gas-tril'o-quist** (-kwist), *n.* A ventriloquist. —**gas-tril'o-quy** (-kwi), *n.* Ventriloquy.

gas-tri-tis (gas-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ*-), belly, stomach.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane. —**gas-trit'ic** (-trit'ik), *a.*

gastro-. Form of Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, stomach, used in combination.

gas-tro-lith (gas'trō-lith), *n.* [See *gastro-* and *-lith*.] A calculus or stony concretion in the stomach.

gas-trol-o-gy (gas-trol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *γαστρολογία*: see *gastro-* and *-logy*.] The science of catering to the stomach; gastronomy; also, the science of the structure, functions, and diseases of the stomach. —**gas-trol'o-ger**, **gas-trol'o-gist**, *n.* —**gas-tro-log'i-cal** (-trō-loj'i-kal), *a.*

gas-tro-nome (gas'trō-nōm), *n.* [F.] One versed in gastronomy; an epicure. Also **gas-tron'o-mer** (-tron'ō-mēr). **gas-tro-nom-ic**, **gas-tro-nom-i-cal** (gas-trō-nom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [F. *gastronomique*.] Of or pertaining to gastronomy. —**gas-tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gas-tron-o-mist (gas-tron'ō-mist), *n.* A gastronome.

gas-tron-o-my (gas-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [F. *gastronomie*, < Gr. *γαστρονομία*: see *gastro-* and *-nomy*.] The art or science of good eating.

gas-tro-pod (gas'trō-pod). [NL. *Gastropoda*, pl., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, + *πούς* (*ποδ*-), foot.] **I. n.** Any of the *Gastropoda*, a class of mollusks including the snails, whelks, slugs, etc., the members of which usually have a muscular, disk-like foot on the ventral surface of the body by means of which they move about. **II. a.** Pertaining to the gastropods; belonging to the *Gastropoda*. —**gas-trop'o-dous** (-trop'ō-dus), *a.*

gas-tro-scope (gas'trō-skōp), *n.* [See *gastro-* and *-scope*.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the stomach. —**gas-tro-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.* —**gas-tros'co-py** (-tros'-kō-pi), *n.*

gas-trot-o-my (gas-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [See *gastro-* and *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the abdomen or the stomach.

gas-tro-vas-cu-lar (gas-trō-vas'kū-lār), *a.* [See *gastro-* and *vascular*.] In *zool.*, serving alike for the functions of digestion and of circulation, as a cavity.

gas-tru-la (gas'trū-lā), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (-læ). [NL., dim. < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ*-), belly, stomach.] In *embryol.*, an embryo of a metazoan, consisting in typical cases of a cup-like body (developed from the blastula) with a wall formed by two layers of cells. —**gas'tru-lar** (-lār), *a.* —**gas-tru-la'tion** (-lā'shqn), *n.* In *embryol.*, the formation of a gastrula; any process (as that of invagination) by which a blastula or other form of embryo is converted into a gastrula.

gas-works (gas'wérks), *n. pl. or sing.* An establishment where illuminating gas is manufactured.

gat¹ (gat). Old preterit of *get*.

gat² (gat), *n.* [= *gate*¹.] An opening between banks or cliffs, as along a coast. [Chiefly Eng.]

gat³ (gat), *n.* [Humorous abbr. of *Gatling gun*.] A gun, pistol, or revolver. [Slang.]

gate¹ (gāt), *n.* [AS. *geat*, gate, = D. and LG. *gat* = Icel. *gat*, hole, opening.] An opening for passage into and out of an inclosure such as a fenced yard, walled city, or fortification, esp. an opening closed by a movable barrier; also, a structure built about such an opening and containing the barrier; also, the barrier itself, as a swinging frame, often of openwork, in a fence or wall; a movable structure used to close any passageway, as a road, bridge, etc.; a contrivance for regulating the passage of water, steam, or the like, as in a dam, pipe, etc.; also, any means of access or entrance, as a pass or defile in a mountain-range; also, a sash or frame for a saw or a gang of saws; also, the number of persons who pay at the gate or entrance for admission to an athletic contest or other exhibition; hence, the total amount of money received from them; gate-money; in *foundry*, a channel or opening in a mold, as the opening through which metal is poured; the waste piece of metal cast in it. —**gate**¹, *v. t.*; *gated*, *gating*. To punish (an undergraduate) by confinement to the precincts of the college, etc.: as, "The Dean . . . gated him for a fortnight" (Hughes's "Tom Brown at Oxford," xii.). [Eng.]

gate² (gāt), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *gata*, way, path, road, Sw. *gata*, Dan. *gade*, also G. *gasse*, Goth. *gatwō*, street.] A way, path, road, or street (now Sc. and prov. Eng., or as retained locally in street-names: as, *Canongate* and *Cowgate*, in Edinburgh, Scotland; *Micklegate* and *Walmgate*, in York, England); fig., way of proceeding, acting, or doing (now Sc. and prov. Eng.); also, manner of going, walking, or stepping (now usually spelled *gait*: see *gait*); also, the act of going or proceeding†; a journey, trip, or course (now north. Eng.).

gate-age (gāt'āj), *n.* The use of gates, as in controlling the flow of water; the gates used; area of gate-opening, as of a turbine-gate.

gā-teau (gā-tō), *n.*; pl. *gâteaux* (-tō). [F. *gâteau*, OF. *gastel*, wastel; prob. from Teut.] A cake.

gat-ed (gāt'ed), *a.* [See *gate*¹.] Provided with a gate or gates: as, "thy hundred-gated capitals" (Young's "Night Thoughts," ix. 922).

gate-house (gāt'hous), *n.* A house at or over a gate, used as the keeper's quarters, a fortification, a prison, etc.; specif., a house or structure at the gate of a dam, reservoir, etc., with apparatus for regulating the flow of the water.

gate-keep-er (gāt'kē'pēr), *n.*

One who has charge of a gate.

gate-legged, **gate-leg** (gāt'legd, -leg), *a.* Having the legs connected by crosspieces so as to look somewhat like a number of gates: applied esp. to a kind of table with folding flaps, each flap being supported when in use by a hinged gate-like arrangement of legs that may be pushed back to lower the flap.

gate-less (gāt'les), *a.* Having no gate, as a wall.

gate-man (gāt'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A gate-keeper.

gate-mon-ey (gāt'mun'ī), *n.* The receipts taken in at the gate or entrance, for admission to an athletic contest or other exhibition.

gate-post (gāt'pōst), *n.* The post on which a gate is hung, or the one against which it is closed.



Gate-house. — Vitry, France.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gate-tow-er (gāt'tou'ēr), *n.* A tower built beside or over a gate, as of a city, as for the purpose of defending the passage.

gate-ward (gāt'wārd), *n.* [AS. *geatweard*.] A gate-keeper: as, "the heedful gate-ward" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iv. 4). [Archaic.]

gate-way (gāt'wā), *n.* A passage or entrance which is or may be closed by a gate; also, a frame or arch in which a gate is hung; a structure built at or over a gate; also, any means of ingress or egress.



Gate-tower or Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York, England.

gate-wom-an (gāt'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A woman who has charge of a gate.

gath-er (gārn'ēr), *v.* [AS. *gaderian*, < *gador*, *geador*, together, akin to *gæd*, fellowship: cf. *together* and *good*.] **I. tr.** To bring (persons, animals, or things) together into one place, company, body, mass, or aggregate (as, "Gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land into the house of the Lord": Joel, i. 14); assemble; add or join, as to an assemblage, company, or body (as, to be *gathered* to one's fathers, to die: see Judges, ii. 10); take (*in*) for addition to a company or body (as, to *gather* in a recruit); also, to get together from various places or sources, or gradually (as, to *gather* an army; to *gather* sticks for a fire; to *gather* materials for a book; to *gather* a store of knowledge); collect; accumulate; amass; also, to take (any crop or natural yield) from its place of growth or formation (as, to *gather* grain, fruit, or mushrooms; to *gather* honey, gums, or resins); pick or pluck (flowers, or a single flower, spray, fruit, etc.); in general, to take (as, to *gather* a person into one's arms; "Cast up the highway; *gather* out the stones," Isa. lxii. 10); take or pick (*up*), as from the ground or other place; also, to take on or acquire gradually, as by natural process (as, to *gather* dust or stains; a rolling stone *gathers* no moss; standing water *gathers* filth); acquire or gain in increasing measure (as, to *gather* speed or momentum; to *gather* strength or courage); also, to learn, or (more commonly) to conclude or infer, from observation, indications, evidence, etc. (as, "Gather the sequel by that went before," Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," i. 1. 96; we *gathered* from his letter that he was not satisfied); also, to assemble or collect (one's energies, faculties, thoughts, etc., or one's self), as for an effort or to meet some emergency (often with *up*); also, to draw into smaller compass (as, to *gather* the hair into a coil, or a garment into folds; to *gather* up the legs under one when sitting); contract (the brow) into wrinkles; draw (cloth, etc.) into fine folds or puckers on a thread run through; make narrower, as a drain. **II. intr.** To come together or assemble (as, to *gather* about the fire; to *gather* in crowds in the streets); also, to collect, accumulate, or form as by the collecting or accumulating of parts (as, tears *gather* in the eyes; clouds, storms, and darkness *gather*); grow as by accretion; come to a head, as a sore in suppurating; also, to become contracted into wrinkles, as the brow; contract or grow narrower, as a drain; *naul.*, to make way; gain.—**gath'er**, *n.* A drawing together; a contraction; also, a fold or pucker in gathered cloth, etc. (usually in *pl.*).—**gath'er-a-ble**, *a.* That may be gathered.—**gath'er-er**, *n.*—**gath'er-ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which gathers, or that which is gathered; esp., an assembly or meeting of persons, as for social or other purposes, or the persons present; a collecting or accumulating, or that which is collected (as, the book represents the *gatherings* of years); an inflamed and suppurating swelling; a contracted or narrower part, as of a drain.

gat-ing (gā'ting), *n.* The compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the precincts of the college, etc., as a punishment. [Eng.]

Gat-ling (gat'ling) **gun**. [From R. J. Gatling (1818–1903), American inventor.] A machine-gun consisting of a revolving cluster of barrels around a central axis, each barrel being automatically loaded and fired during every revolution of the cluster.

gauche (gōsh), *a.* [F.; from Teut.] Left (as opposed to right); hence, awkward; clumsy; tactless; in *math.*, skew; not plane; not perfectly symmetrical.—**gauche-rie** (gōsh-rē), *n.* [F.] Awkwardness, or an awkward movement, act, etc.: as, "if ever she committed an extreme *gaucherie*, calculated to set her aunt's teeth on edge" (H. Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," vii.).

Gau-cho (gou'chō), *n.*; pl. *-chos* (-chōz). [Sp.] A native of the South American pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent.

gaud (gād), *n.* [ME. *gaude*, prob. < L. *gaudium*, joy, gladness: see *joy*.] A prank; a trick; also, a plaything or toy (as, "An idle *gaud* which in my childhood I did dote upon": Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," iv. 1. 172); now, esp., a showy ornament; a piece of finery; sometimes, a showy ceremony; vain display or ceremony (as, "with pomp and *gaud*": Campbell's "Lines on Poland").—**gaud**, *v. I. intr.* To make merry; sport; jest. **II. tr.** To adorn with showy ornament; paint; as the cheeks (see Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 1. 233).—**gaud'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). Finery; fine or showy things; also, ostentatious show; also, something showy.—**gaud'y**, *a.*; compar. *gaudier*, superl. *gaudiest*. Joyful or festive (as, "Let's have one other *gaudy* night . . . fill our bowls once more": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," iii. 13. 183); also, brilliant, bright, or showy (as, "*gaudy* plumage": Cowper's "On a Goldfinch"); usually, excessively showy (as, "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 3. 71); showy without taste; vulgarly showy; flashy.—**gaud'i-ly**, *adv.*—**gaud'i-ness**, *n.*—**gaud'y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [L. *gaudium*, joy.] A festival or merrymaking; now, chiefly, an annual college feast or banquet. [Eng.]

gauf-fer (gā'fēr), *v. t.* Same as *goffer*.

gauge (gā), etc. See *gagē*³, etc.

Gaul (gāl), *n.* [L. *Gallus*.] An inhabitant of ancient Gaul (equivalent to modern France and Belgium, with adjoining regions), esp. a member of the Celtic race as distinguished from other races settled there; hence, a Frenchman (humorous).—**Gaul'ish**, *a.*

gault (gālt), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *gald*, hard ground, Icel. *gald*, hard snow.] A thick, heavy clay (prov. Eng.); in *geol.*, a series of beds of clay and marl of the Cretaceous system, occurring in southern England.

gaul-the-ri-a (gāl-thē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL.; named from Dr. *Gaultier*, Canadian physician.] Any of the aromatic evergreen shrubs constituting the ericaceous genus *Gaultheria*, as *G. procumbens*, the American wintergreen; in *phar.*, oil of wintergreen.

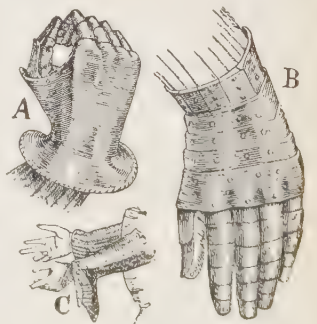
gaum (gām), *v. t.* [Cf. *gum*².] To smear, as with something sticky; daub (something sticky) on a surface.

gaun (gān), *ppr.* Going. [Sc.]

gaunt (gānt or gānt), *a.* [ME. *gawnt*; origin uncertain.] Slim or slender, as persons; also, abnormally thin, as from hunger; lean; emaciated; haggard; often, tall, thin, and angular; lank; also, such as to cause leanness or emaciation (as, *gaunt* poverty); also, bleak, desolate, or grim, as places or things.

gaunt'let¹, *n.* See *gantlet*¹.

gaunt'let² (gānt'let or gānt'-), *n.* [OF. F. *gantlet*, dim. of *gant*, glove; from Teut.] A mediæval glove, as of mail or plate, to protect the hand from wounds; also, a glove with a cuff-like extension covering the wrist; also, the extension itself.—**to take up the gauntlet**, to take up from the ground a gaunt-



A, Gauntlet of plate, early 14th century. B, Gauntlet of plate, later 14th century. C, Gauntlet of mail forming part of the hauberk, 13th century.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

let thrown down by another in token of challenge (see phrase following); hence, in general, to accept a challenge; esp., to undertake to meet attacks on some opinion, cause, person, etc.—**to throw down the gauntlet**, to cast one's gauntlet to the ground in token of challenge, to be taken up by a person accepting the challenge (a custom of medieval times: see phrase preceding); hence, in general, to issue a challenge.—**gaunt'let-ed**, *a.* Wearing or having a gauntlet.
gaunt-ly (gānt'/li or gānt'-), *adv.* In a gaunt manner.
—**gaunt'ness**, *n.*

gaun-try (gān'/tri), *n.* See *gantry*.

gaup (gāp), *v. i.* See *gawp*.

gaur (gour), *n.* [Hind.] A large wild ox, *Bos gaurus*, of India, having a broad, protuberant forehead.

gauss (gous), *n.* [From K. F. Gauss: see *Gaussian*.] In *elect.*, a unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field, equal to the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength at a distance of one centimeter.

Gauss-i-an (gous'i-ān), *a.* In *math.*, pertaining to or named after Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855), the German mathematician.

gauze (gāz), *n.* [F. *gaze*; origin uncertain.] A very thin, slight, transparent textile fabric of silk, cotton, or other fiber; also, some similar open fabric, as of wire; hence, a thin haze as, “And in circles, Purple gauzes, golden hazes, liquid mazes, Flung the torrent rainbow round”: Tennyson's “Vision of Sin,” ii.).—**gauz'y**, *a.*; compar. *gauzier*, superl. *gauziest*. Like gauze; thin as gauze.—**gauz'i-ness**, *n.*

ga-vage (gā-vāzh), *n.* [F., < *gaver*, gorge with food.] Forced feeding, as of poultry or human beings, as by means of a flexible tube and a force-pump.

gave (gāv), *Preterit of give.*

gav-el¹ (gav'el), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small mallet used by a presiding officer to signal for attention or order.

gav-el² (gav'el), *n.* [AS. *gafol*, tribute, tax: cf. *gabell*.] Rent: as, “a socager, paying rent or *gavel*” (Stubbs's “Constitutional Hist. of Eng.,” vii. § 75). [Obs. or hist.]

gav-el-kind (gav'el-kind), *n.* [ME. *gavelkynde*, *gavelikind*, < AS. *gafol*, E. *gavel²*, + *gecynd*, E. *kind¹*.] The tenure in old English law of land let out for rent payable in forms other than military service; also, a land-tenure, chiefly in Kent, England, by which estates are divided equally among all the heritable heirs; the custom of such division.

ga-vi-al (gā'vi-āl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*.] A large crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, with elongated jaws, found in the Ganges and certain other rivers of India.

ga-votte (gā-vot'), *n.* [F., < Pr. *gavoto*, dance of the *gavots* (Alpine mountaineers).] A minuet-like dance in moderately quick duple rhythm; also, a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, this dance, often forming one of the movements in the suite, usually following the saraband.

gawd, *n.* and *v.* See *gawd*.

gawk (gāk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An awkward person; a fool or simpleton.—**gawk**, *v. i.* To act like a gawk; stare idly or stupidly. [Colloq.]—**gawk'y**, *a.*; compar. *gawkier*, superl. *gawkiest*. Awkward, clumsy, or clownish: as, “A lanky, gawky fellow . . . tumbles over everybody. I know him” (Thackeray's “Vanity Fair,” xiv.). **II.** *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A gawk: as, “She is . . . an awkward gawky” (Sheridan's “School for Scandal,” ii. 2).—**gawk'i-ness**, *n.*

gawp (gāp), *v. i.* [Var. of *gape*.] To gape or yawn; stare with the mouth open.

gay (gā), *a.*; compar. *gayer*, superl. *gayest*. [OF. F. *gai*; from Teut.] Having or showing lightness of heart or a joyous liveliness of mood, as persons or the spirits, bearing, actions, etc.; in general, cheerfully lively, as scenes, occasions, pleasures, music, etc.; also, given to or abounding in social or other pleasures, festivities, etc., as a person or a set of persons, a city, a social season, etc.; sometimes, given over to pleasure; dissipated; licentious; also, bright or showy, as colors, flowers, ornaments, dress, etc.; bright-

ened or showily adorned (*with*: as, *gay* with color, flowers, or ribbons; “when all is *gay* with lamps,” Tennyson's “In Memoriam,” xcvi.); finely or showily dressed; fig., brilliant† (as, “Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetoric, That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence”: Milton's “Comus,” 790); also, in good health or condition (prov. or colloq.); also, fairly large or great, or considerable (Sc. and prov. Eng.).—**the gay science** [tr. Pr. *gai saber*], the art of poetry: so named with reference to the poetry of the troubadours: as, “He presented . . . Blondel, as king of minstrelsy, and his master in the *gay science*” (Scott's “Talisman,” xxvi.).—**gay**, *adv.* In a gay, lively, or showy manner (obs. or rare); also, fairly, considerably, or very (Sc. and prov. Eng.).

gay-al (gā'al or gā-yāl'), *n.* [Hindi *gayāl*.] A domesticated ox, *Bos frontalis*, with slender horns and white legs, common in parts of India: supposed to be a domesticated descendant of the gaur.

gay-e-ty (gā'ē-ti), **gay-ly** (gā'li), *See gaiety, gaily.*

gay-ness (gā'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gay.

ga-za-bo (gā-zā'bō), *n.*; pl. *-bos* (-bōz).

[Var. of *gazebo*.] A gazebo (as, “that old *gazabo* on the top of the market-place”: Thackeray's “Vanity Fair,” xxviii.); also, a person gazed or stared at, as because of odd appearance (prov. or slang); a fellow (slang: as, the main *gazabo*, the chief person).

gaze (gāz), *v.*; *gazed*, *gazing*. [ME.; perhaps from Scand.: cf. Sw. dial. *gasa*, gaze, stare.] **I.** *intr.* To look steadily or intently; look with curiosity, wonder, etc. **II.** *tr.* To look steadily at: as, “Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd, And gazed awhile the ample sky” (Milton's “Paradise Lost,” viii. 258). [Poetic.]—**gaze**, *n.* The act of gazing; a steady or intent look; also, the object gazed at†, or a gazing-stock† (as, “Then yield thee, coward, And live to be the show and *gaze* o' the time”: Shakspeare's “Macbeth,” v. 8. 24).

ga-ze-bo (gā-zē'bō), *n.*; pl. *-bos* (-bōz). [Origin uncertain; now associated with *gaze*.] A structure commanding an extensive prospect, as a turret, belvedere, balcony, projecting window, or the like; also, a *gazabo* (prov. or slang).

gaze-hound (gāz'hound), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.

ga-zelle, **ga-zel** (gā-zel'), *n.* [F. *gazelle*, < Ar. *ghazāl*.] Any of various small antelopes of the genus *Gazella* and allied genera, noted for their graceful movements and lustrous eyes.

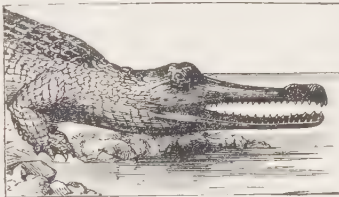
gaz-er (gā'zēr), *n.* One who gazes.

ga-zette (gā-zet'), *n.*

[F., < It. *gazetta*, gazette, orig. a Venetian coin (as the price of the gazette), dim. < L. *gaza*, treasure.] A newspaper (now chiefly or only in names of newspapers); also, an official government journal, esp. in Great Britain, containing lists of government appointments and promotions, of persons declared bankrupt, etc.; also, an official announcement (rare).—**ga-zette'**, *v. t.*; -*zetting*. To publish, announce, or list in a gazette.—**gaz-et-ter** (gāz-e-tēr'), *n.* [F. *gazetier*, now *gazetier*.] A



Gayal.



Head of Gavial.

Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

writer in a gazette or newspaper (obs. or hist.); a journalist appointed and paid by the government to publish news (as, "Steele had been appointed *Gazetteer* . . . and thus had access to foreign intelligence earlier and more authentic than was . . . within the reach of an ordinary newswriter": Macaulay's "Essays," Addison); also, a geographical dictionary; an account of the divisions, places, seas, mountains, etc., of the world or any part of it, under their names, in alphabetic order.

gaz-ing-stock (gā'zing-stok), *n.* A person or thing gazed at, as with curiosity, wonder, or contempt.

gaz-o-gene (gaz'ō-jēn), *n.* [F. *gazogène*, < *gaz*, gas, + *-gène*: see *-gen*.] An apparatus for manufacturing aerated water.

gean (gēn), *n.* [F. *guigne*; origin uncertain.] The wild cherry, *Prunus avium*, of Europe.

ge-an-ti-cli-nal (jē'an-ti-klī'nāl), [Gr. γῆ, earth, + E. *anticlinal*.] In *geol.*: *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to an anticlinal fold which embraces a notable part of the earth's surface. *II. n.* A geanticlinal fold. — **ge-an'ti-cline** (-klīn), *n.* In *geol.*, a geanticlinal fold.

gear (gēr), *n.* [ME. *gere*, prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *gervi*, *görvi*, gear, apparel, akin to AS. *gearwe*, pl., clothes, ornaments, armor, *gearu*, ready: see *yare*, also *gar*² and *garb*.] Apparel or attire (as, "From every side came noisy swarms Of Peasants in their homely gear": Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," iii.); armor or arms (archaic); harness or furniture for horses, etc.; also, apparatus or appliances generally; implements or tools; specif., the ropes, blocks, etc., belonging to a particular sail or spar; also, the appliances connected with the acting parts of a piece of machinery; a mechanism for transmitting or changing motion, as by toothed wheels; toothed wheels collectively; a toothed wheel which engages with another wheel or part; the connection or engagement of toothed wheels with each other, or of a machine or a machine part with a motor, shaft, or the like (as, in *gear*, or out of *gear*, fig., in, or out of, working order); also, movable property, or goods; possessions in general (Sc. and north. Eng.); matter, business, or an affair (archaic or prov.). — **gear**, *v. I. tr.* To provide with gear; harness (a draft-animal); esp., in *mach.*, to provide with gearing; connect by gearing; put (machinery) into gear. *II. intr.* In *mach.*, to fit exactly, as one part of gearing into another; come into or be in gear. — **gear-ing**, *n.* The parts collectively by which motion is transmitted in machinery, esp. a train of toothed wheels. — **gear'=wheel**, *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs which engage with the teeth of another wheel or part to transmit or receive motion.

geck (gek), *n.* [MLG. *geck* = D. *gek*.] A fool; a dupe: as, "The most notorious *geck* and gull That e'er invention play'd on" (Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," v. 1. 351). [Obs. or prov. Eng.] — **geck**, *v. i.* To mock or scoff; look derisively; toss the head, as in scorn: as, "Ye *geck* at me because I'm poor" (Burns's "Tibbie"). [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

geck-o (gek'ō), *n.*; pl. -os or -oes (-ōz). [Malay *gēkoq*.] A small, harmless lizard of the family *Geckonidae*, having toes with adhesive disks: common in warm countries.

gee¹ (jē), *interj.* A word of command to horses, etc., usually directing them to turn to the right. Cf. *haw*³. — **gee**¹, *v. i.* or *t.*; *geed*, *geeing*. To turn to the right. — **gee**¹, *n.* A horse. [Colloq., Eng.]

gee² (jē), *v. i.*; *geed*, *geeing*. [Origin obscure.] To work well, or answer the purpose; also, to agree, as persons or things or as one with another; get on or go well together: commonly in negative statements. [Colloq.]

geese (gēs), *n.* Plural of *goose*.

geest (gēst), *n.* [LG., dry or sandy soil.] In *geol.*, old deposits produced by flowing water; coarse drift; gravel.

gee-zer (gē'zēr), *n.* [Dial. pron. of *guiser*.] A queer

character; hence, in general, in vague, often good-natured depreciation, a fellow (as, a queer old *geezer*; who was that *geezer* with you last night?). [Slang, orig. prov. Eng.]

ge-gen-schein (gā'gen-shīn), *n.* [G., counter-glow.] In *astron.*, same as *counter-glow*.

Ge-hen-na (gē-hen'ā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Γέεννα, < Heb. *Gē-Hinnōm*.] The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, regarded as a place of abomination (see 2 Kings, xxiii. 10), and used as a dumping-place for refuse, with fires kept burning to prevent pestilence; hence, the place of the future torment of the wicked; hell; also [*l. c.*], a place where prisoners are tortured (as, "the '*gehenna*' or torture-room [at Tournay]": Motley's "Dutch Republic," ii. 8); in general, a place of extreme discomfort or suffering.

gei-sha (gā'shā), *n.*; pl. -sha or -shas (-shāz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

Geissler's (gis'lēr) **tube**. [From H. *Geissler* (1814-79), the (German) inventor.] A sealed glass tube with platinum connections at the ends, containing rarefied gas, which is made luminous by an electrical discharge.

gei-to-nog-a-my (gī-tō-nog'ā-mī), *n.* [Gr. γείτων, neighbor, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilization in which the pollination of a flower is effected by pollen from another flower on the same plant.

gel-a-da (jel'ā-dā), *n.* [Native name.] An Abyssinian baboon, *Theropithecus gelada*, notable for the long, heavy mane of the full-grown male.

gel-a-tin, **gel-a-tine** (jel'ā-tin), *n.* [F. *gelatine*, < L. *gelare* (pp. *gelatus*), freeze, congeal.] A brittle, nearly transparent, faintly yellow, inodorous and almost tasteless organic substance obtained by boiling in water the ligaments, bones, skin, etc., of animals, and forming the basis of jellies, glues, and the like; a preparation or product in which this substance is the essential constituent. — **gel-a-ti-nate** (jel'ā-ti-nāt or jē-lat'i-), *v. i.* or *t.*; -nated, -nating. To become or make gelatinous. — **gel'a-ti-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* — **gel'a-ti-nif'er-ous** (-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Yielding gelatin. — **gel-a-tin'i-form** (-i-fōrm), *a.* [See *-form*.] Having the form or appearance of gelatin. — **gel-a-ti-nize** (jel'ā-ti-nīz or jē-lat'i-), *v.*; -nized, -nizing. *I. intr.* To become gelatinous. *II. tr.* To make gelatinous; also, to coat with gelatin, as paper. — **gel'a-ti-ni-zā'tion** (-ni-zā'shən), *n.* — **gel-a-ti-noid** (jel'ā-ti-noid or jē-lat'i-), [See *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling gelatin; gelatinous. *II. n.* A gelatinoid substance. — **gel-at-i-nous** (jē-lat'i-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of gelatin; also, of the nature or consistence of jelly; jelly-like. — **gel-at'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **gel-at'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

ge-la-tion (jē-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *gelatio* (*n.*), < *gelare*, freeze, congeal.] Solidification by cold; freezing.

geld¹ (geld), *n.* [AS. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, payment, tribute, also *gild* (see *gild*¹), = D. and G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, = Goth. *gild*, tribute; from the Teut. verb represented by E. *yield*.] In *Eng. hist.*, a payment; a tax; esp., the tax paid to the crown by landholders under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings.

geld² (geld), *v. t.*; *gelded* or *gelt*, *gelding*. [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *gelda*.] To castrate (used esp. of animals); sometimes, to spay; hence, to deprive of something essential; weaken; expurgate, as a book. — **geld'ing**, *n.* A castrated animal, esp. a horse; also, a eunuch.

gel-id (jel'id), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, < *gelus*, frost, icy cold.] Cold as ice; frosty; very cold; in general, cold; refreshingly cool, as water. — **ge-lid-i-ty** (jē-lid'i-ti), *gel'id-ness*, *n.* — **gel'id-ly**, *adv.*

gel-ig-nite (jel'ig-nit), *n.* [From *gelatin* + L. *lignum*, wood.] A powerful explosive containing nitroglycerin, soluble guncotton, powdered wood, and potassium or sodium nitrate.



Gelada.



Gecko.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fare; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

gel-se-mi-um (jel-sē'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < It. *gelsomino*, jasmine.] A twining shrub of the genus *Gelsemium*, esp.



Flowering Branch of Gelsemium (*G. sempervirens*).

gem (jem), *n.* [OF. *F. gemme*, < L. *gemma*, bud, gem.] A bud or gemma; also, a precious stone, esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel; also, a precious or semiprecious stone carved or engraved; fig., something likened to a gem because of its beauty, brilliance, perfection, worth, etc., often something small; something greatly prized; in *cooking*, a kind of muffin; in *printing*, a printing-type (4 point) of a size between brilliant and diamond (Eng.).—**gem**, *v. t.*; **gemmed**, **gemming**. To put forth in bud† (as, “The stately trees . . . gemm’d Their blossoms”: Milton’s “Paradise Lost,” vii. 325); also, to adorn with or as with gems; also, to extract gems from; search for gems in.

Ge-ma-ra (ge-mā'rā), *n.* [Aram. *gemārā*, completion.] In *Jewish lit.*, a rabbinical commentary on the Mishnah, and with it forming the Talmud, or, as viewed by some, itself constituting the Talmud.—**Ge-mar'ic** (-mar'ik), *a.*

gem-el (jem'el), *n.* [OF. *gemel* (F. *jumeau*), < L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin.] A twin†; also, a hinge; also, a gemel-ring.—**gem-el-ring**, *n.* A finger-ring formed of two or more separable or interlocked circlets.

gem-i-nate (jem'i-nāt), *v. t. or i.*; **-nated**, **-nating**. [*L. geminatus*, pp. of *geminare*, to double, < *geminus*, twin.] To make or become double.—**gem-i-nate**, *a.* Combined in a pair or pairs; coupled; binate.—**gem-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. geminatio(n)*.] A doubling; duplication; repetition; in *rhet.*, the immediate repetition of a word, phrase, etc., for rhetorical effect; in *philol.*, the doubling of an originally single consonant sound; also, an orthographic doubling.

Gem-i-ni (jem'i-ni), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of geminus*, twin.] The Twins, a zodiacal constellation containing the bright stars Castor and Pollux; also, as *sing.*, the third sign of the zodiac (see *zodiac*); also [*l. c.*], as *sing.*, a pair† (as, “Else you had looked through the grate, like a *gemony* of baboons”: Shakspeare’s “Merry Wives of Windsor,” ii. 2. 8).

gem-ma (jem'ā), *n.*; *pl. gemmæ* (-ē). [*L.*, bud, gem: cf. *gem*.] In *bot.*, a bud, esp. a leaf-bud; also, a bud-like body which separates from the mother plant and forms a new plant, as in mosses, liverworts, etc.; in *zool.*, a bud or protuberance which develops into a new organism.

gem-mate (jem'āt), *v. i.*; **-mated**, **-mating**. [*L. gemmatus*, pp. of *gemma*, to bud, < *gemma*, bud: see *gemma*.] To put forth buds; increase by budding.—**gem-mate**, *a.* Having buds; increasing by budding.—**gem-ma-tion** (je-mā'shən), *n.* The act of putting forth buds; the arrangement of the leaf in the bud, or of the buds on the stalk; also, the process of reproduction by gemmæ.

gem-mif-er-ous (je-mif'ē-rus), **gem-mip-a-rous** (je-mip'ā-rus), *a.* [*L. gemma*, bud: see *-ferous*, *-parous*.] Producing buds; increasing by gemmation.

gem-mu-la-tion (jem-ū-lā'shən), *n.* [See *gemma*.] The formation of gemmules.

gem-mule (jem'ūl), *n.* [*L. gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, bud: see *gemma*.] In *bot.*, a small bud or gemma; in *zool.*, a small gemma; a germinal mass of spores, as of sponges; the ciliated embryo of some coelenterates; in *biol.*, one of the hypothetical living units conceived by Darwin as the bearers of the hereditary attributes of animals and plants.

gem-my (jem'i), *a.* Set with or as with gems (as, “The *gemmy* bridle glitter’d free”: Tennyson’s “Lady of Shalott,” iii.); jeweled; also, gem-like; brilliant.

ge-mot (ge-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *gemōt*, < *ge*, together, + *mōt*, meeting: see *moot*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a meeting; an assembly, as for judicial or legislative purposes.

gems-bok (gemz'bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D., ‘chamois buck.’] A large antelope, *Oryx capensis* (or *gazella*), of South Africa, having long, straight horns and a long, tufted tail.



Gemsbok.

-gen. [*F. -gène*, < Gr. *-γενής*, born, produced, < *γεν-*, bear, produce: see *genius*.] Anoun termination meaning ‘something produced, or growing,’ as in *acrogen*, *endogen*, *exogen*, and used also to mean ‘something that produces,’ as in *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, *plasmogen*.

gen-darme (zhoñ-därm), *n.*; *pl. -darmes* (-därmz, F. -därm). [*F.*, formed as *sing.* < *gens d'armes*, men of arms (*gens*, *pl. of gent*, < *L. gens*: see *gens*).] Orig., in France, a mounted soldier in full armor, commanding a troop; later, a cavalryman; now, one of a corps of military police, esp. in France.—**gen-dar-me-rie** (zhoñ-där-mè-rè), *n.* [*F.*] Gendarmes collectively; the body of gendarmes. Also **gen-dar-me-ry** (jen-där'mē-ri).

gen-der (jen'dēr), *n.* [OF. *gendre* (F. *genre*), < *L. genus* (*gener-*), race, kind, sort, gender: cf. *genus* and *genre*.] Kind†, sort†, or class†; also, sex, male or female (now only humorous); in *gram.*, each of the classes into which the words of a language are distinguished with reference to sex, actual or ascribed, or lack of sex (as, the masculine, feminine, or neuter *gender*); the property of belonging to, or having the form required by, one of these classes; the formal distinction of words into such classes, as a grammatical principle.

-gen'der, *v.* [OF. *gendrer*, < *L. generare*, < *genus*: cf. *generate*.] *I. tr.* To beget or procreate (offspring); in general, to give rise to (as, “Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strifes”: 2 Tim. ii. 23). [Archaic.] *II. † intr.* To copulate; breed.—**gen'der-less**, *a.* In *gram.*, without distinction of gender.

gene (jēn), *n.* [Gr. *γεν-*, bear, produce: see *genius*, and cf. *-gen*.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical agent or element considered as being transmitted from parent to offspring, and regarded as determining, or entering into, the development of some particular character in the offspring.

gen-e-a-log-ic, **gen-e-a-log-i-cal** (jen'ē-a-loj'ik or jē'nē,-i-kəl), *a.* [See *genealogy*.] Pertaining to genealogy.—**gen'e-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**gen-e-al'o-gist** (-al'ō-jist), *n.* One who traces genealogies; one versed in genealogy.—**gen-e-al'o-gize** (-jiz), *v.*; **-gized**, **-gizing**. *I. tr.* To draw up a genealogy of. *II. intr.* To trace genealogies.

gen-e-al-o-gy (jen'ē-al'ō-jī or jē'nē-), *n.*; *pl. -gies* (-jiz). [OF. *genealogie* (F. *généalogie*), < LL. *genealogia*, < Gr. *γενεαλογία*, < *γενεά*, race, family, + *λέγειν*, speak.] An account of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor or ancestors; a pedigree; hence, a similar account of the descent of animals or plants from ancestral forms; also, lineage†; also, progeny†; also, the investigation of pedigrees as a department of study or knowledge.

gen-er-a (jen'ē-rā), *n.* Plural of *genus*.
gen-er-a-ble (jen'ē-rā-bl), *a.* [*L. generabilis*.] Capable of being generated or produced.

gen-er-al (jen'ē-rəl), *a.* [OF. *general* (F. *général*), < *L. generalis*, < *genus*, race, kind: see *genus*.] Pertaining to, affecting, including, or participated in by, all members of a class or group (as, the *general* welfare); not partial or particular; also, of or pertaining to a whole region or body (as, a *general* election); not local or sectional; also, common to many or most of a community, though not universal (as, a subject of *general* remark; the *general* practice); prevalent; usual; also, not limited to a precise application (as, *general* instructions or directions); not specific or special; applicable to a variety of cases, or to most cases (as, *general* principles; a *general* rule); applicable to all of the individuals forming a class (as, a *general* term); also,

not restricted to one class, field, department, etc. (as, the *general* public; a *general* practitioner; a *general* dealer, store, or cargo); miscellaneous; also, considered with reference to, or comprising, the main elements, features, etc., irrespective of details and unimportant exceptions (as, the *general* tendency; a *general* knowledge of a subject); indefinite or vague (as, to refer to a matter in a *general* way); also, having extended command, or superior or chief rank (as, a *general* officer, see below; adjutant-general; attorney-general).—**general officer**, *milit.*, an officer, as a brigadier-general, major-general, etc., ranking above a colonel, and entitled to command a force larger than a regiment.—**general staff**, *milit.*, a body of officers whose duties include the consideration or preparation of plans for war, national defense, etc.: in the U. S. army called the *General Staff Corps*.—**gen'er-al**, *n.* The total† or whole†; the most part†; the general public (archaic: as, "The play . . . pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the general," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 457); also, a general fact, statement, principle, notion, etc. (now chiefly in *pl.*, and as opposed to *particulars*, etc.: as, "It is by means of our knowledge of particulars that we ascend to *generals*," Hallam's "Literature of Europe," iii. 3. § 104); *milit.*, a drum-beat or other signal calling troops to prepare to march; also, a general officer; in address and common speech, any officer whose title contains the term *general*, as a major-general, brigadier-general, adjutant-general, surgeon-general, etc.; in a restricted sense, in the U. S. army, an officer of the highest rank except the President, the title being conferred only by a special act of Congress; in European armies, an officer of a definite high rank, in Great Britain being just below a field-marshal; *eccles.*, the chief of a religious order.—**in general**, with respect to the whole class referred to; also, as a general rule; commonly; usually; also, without exception†; also, in all things†.—**gen'er-al**, *v. t.*; *-aled* or *-alled*, *-aling* or *-alling*. To serve as general to.—**gen'er-al-cy**, *n.*; *pl. -cies* (-siz). The office or rank of a general.
gen'er-al-is-si-mo (jen'ē-rā-lis'i-mō), *n.*; *pl. -mos* (-mōz). [It., superl. of *generale*, general, < L. *generalis*: see *general*.] The supreme commander of all the forces of a country, or of several armies acting together.

gen'er-al-i-ty (jen'ē-rāl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). [LL. *generalitas*.] The state or quality of being general; also, something that is general; a general principle or proposition; a general or vague statement; also, the main body, greater part, or majority (as, "the *generality* of travellers": Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," xxvii.); formerly, in France, a fiscal and administrative district.

gen'er-al-i-za-tion (jen'ē-rāl-i-zā'shən), *n.* The act or process of generalizing; an instance of this; also, a result of this process; a general inference.

gen'er-al-ize (jen'ē-rāl-iz), *v.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. **I. tr.** To make general; bring into general use or knowledge; also, to give a general (rather than specific or special) character to; sometimes, to make indefinite or without distinctive features; also, to infer inductively, as a general rule from particular facts; also, to infer a general principle, etc., from (facts, etc.). **II. intr.** To form general notions; also, to make general inferences; also, to deal or indulge in generalities.—**gen'er-al-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

gen'er-al-ly (jen'ē-rāl-i), *adv.* All together†, in a body†, or collectively†; also, universally†; with respect to the larger part, or for the most part (as, a claim *generally* recognized); in most cases, usually, or commonly (as, he *generally* comes at noon); also, in a general (rather than specific) way, or without reference to particular persons or things (as, *generally* speaking; a charge made against a class of persons *generally*; interested in all sports *generally*).—**gen'er-al-ness**, *n.*

gen'er-al-ship (jen'ē-rāl-ship), *n.* The office or rank of a general; also, the exercise of a general's functions; also, skill as a general; hence, management or tactics generally.

gen'er-ant (jen'ē-rānt). **I. a.** Generating; producing. **II. n.** A generator.

gen'er-ate (jen'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, < *genus*, race, kind: see *genus*, and cf. *gender*, v.] To produce (offspring); procreate; hence, to bring into existence; produce; evolve; also, to bring

about; give rise to; in *math.*, to form (a line, surface, figure, or solid) by the motion of a point, line, or figure.—**gen'er-a-tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [L. *generatio*(n-).] The act or process of generating; procreation; reproduction; the fact of being generated; descent or genealogy (now rare: as, "the book of the *generation* of Jesus Christ," Mat. i. 1); also, production by natural or artificial processes; evolution, as of heat or sounds; also, offspring† or progeny†; descendants†; also, the offspring of a given parent or of given parents, considered as a single degree or step in descent; a single degree or step in natural descent, as of human beings, animals, or plants; specif., a form or phase of a plant or animal, with reference to the manner of its reproduction (as, the asexual *generation* and the sexual *generation*: see *alternation of generations*, under *alternation*); also, the whole body of individuals born about the same general period (as, the last, present, or next *generation*; the rising *generation*); the time covered by their lives; a term of years (commonly 30) accepted as the average difference of age between one generation of a family and the next; also, a family†; a race†; a class of persons†.—**gen'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Having the power of generating; pertaining to generation.—**gen'er-a-tor** (-ē-rā-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who generates; also, something that generates or produces; specif., an apparatus for producing a gas or vapor; also, a machine by which mechanical energy is converted into electrical energy; a dynamo.—**gen'er-a'trix** (-ē-rā'triks), *n.* [L.] A female generator†; in *math.*, a point, line, or figure whose motion gives rise to a line, surface, figure, or solid.

gen'er-ic (jē-ner'ik), *a.* [= F. *générique*, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind, E. *genus*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a genus, kind, or class, esp. a zoological or botanical genus (as, *generic* characters or differences); applicable or referring to all of the individuals forming a genus or class (as, a *generic* name or term). Also **gen'er-i-cal**.—**gen'er-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* With reference to genus, kind, or class, esp. to zoological or botanical genus (as, *generically* identical or distinct; *generically* related or different); with reference to all of the members of a genus or class, rather than to a particular member of it (as, to use a term *generically*).

gen'er-os-i-ty (jen'ē-ros'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). [L. *generositas*.] The quality of being generous; excellence of race or stock (archaic); freedom from meanness or smallness of mind or character; magnanimity; readiness or liberality in giving; munificence; also, a generous act.

gen'er-ous (jen'ē-rus), *a.* [F. *généreux*, < L. *generosus*, < *genus*, race, kind: see *genus*.] Of good birth or stock (archaic); also, gallant, spirited, or courageous (archaic); also, noble-minded or magnanimous, as persons; indicative of freedom from meanness or smallness of mind or character, as actions, etc.; also, munificent, liberal, or bountiful, as a giver or a gift; sometimes, fertile, as soil; hence, in general, furnished liberally (as, a *generous* table; a *generous* portion); abundant; full; ample; also, rich or strong, as wine.—**gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

gen'er-sis (jen'ē-sis), *n.*; *pl. geneses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *γένεσις*, origin, origination, production, creation, < *γεν-*, bear, produce: see *genius*.] Origin; production; creation; mode of generation or formation; [cap.] the first book of the Old Testament, so named as containing an account of the creation of the world.

gen-et¹ (jen'et), *n.* See *jennet*.

gen-et² (jen'et or jē-net'), *n.* [OF. *genete* (F. *genette*), < Sp. *ginita*; from Ar.] Any of the small old-world carnivorous quadrupeds constituting the genus *Genetta*, esp. *G. vulgaris*, allied to the civet-cats but without a scent-pouch, and yielding a soft fur; also, the fur of such an animal, or an imitation of it, as from cat's fur.

g-e-n-e-th-li-ac (jē-neth'li-ak). [L.



Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thūn; ʒ, then; y, you;

genethliacus, < Gr. γενεθλιακός, pertaining to birth or nativity, < γενέθλη, birth, < γεν-, bear, produce: see *genius*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the casting of nativities; also, pertaining to a birthday. **II. n.** One who is versed in genethliology (as, "Strange turns, in the world's affairs, Foreseen b' astrologers, soothsayers, Chaldeans, learned *Genethliacs*": Butler's "Hudibras," ii. 3); also, a birthday ode.—**ge-eth-li-a-con** (jen-eth-li'ā-kon), *n.*; pl. -ea (-kā). [L., < Gr. γενεθλιακόν, neut. of γενεθλιακός.] A birthday ode.—**ge-neth-li-al'o-gy** (-li-al'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. γενεθλιαλογία, < γενέθλη, birth, + λέγειν, speak.] The art of casting nativities; astrology.

ge-net-ic (jē-net'ik), *a.* [From *genesis*.] Of or pertaining to genesis or origin. Also **ge-net/i-cal**, **ge-net/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ge-net/ics**, *n.* The science of genesis, esp. the genesis of living organisms; in *biol.*, that portion of evolutionary science which deals with natural development uncomplicated by artificial process.

gen-e-trix, **gen-i-trix** (jen'ē-triks, jen'i-), *n.* [L., fem. of *genitor*: see *genitor*.] A female parent; a mother.

ge-ne-va (jē-nē'vā), *n.* [D. *genever*, *jenever*, < F. *genièvre*, < L. *juniperus*, E. *juniper*.] An alcoholic liquor flavored with juniper-berries; Holland gin. See *gin*³.

Ge-ne-va (jē-nē'vā) **bands**. [From *Geneva*, city in Switzerland.] Two bands, or pendent strips, worn at the throat as part of a clerical garb: worn orig. by the Swiss Calvinist clergy.—**Ge-ne-va Bi'ble**. See under *Bible*.—**Ge-ne-va Con-ven'tion**. An international convention, orig. adopted at a conference at Geneva in 1864 but subsequently altered, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, the protection of sanitary officers, military and naval chaplains, and civilians rendering help to the sick and wounded, etc., during war.—**Ge-ne-va cross**. A red Greek cross on a white ground, displayed in war, etc., to distinguish ambulances and hospitals, and persons serving them. Also called *red cross*.—**Ge-ne-va gown**. A loose, large-sleeved black preaching-gown worn by Protestant clergymen: so named from its use by the Swiss Calvinist clergy.

Ge-ne-van (jē-nē'vān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland or, esp., its ecclesiastical organization; Calvinistic. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva; also, an adherent of Geneva or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist.

Gen-e-ve-se (jen-ē-vēs' or -vēs'), **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland. **II. n.; pl. -*ve-se*. A native or inhabitant of Geneva.**

ge-ni-al¹ (jē-nī'al), *a.* [Gr. γένειον, chin, < γένυ, jaw; akin to E. *chin*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the chin.

ge-ni-al² (jē-nī'al), *a.* [L. *genialis*, pertaining to generation or to marriage, festive, jovial, pleasant, < *genius*: see *genius*.] Pertaining to generation, or generative (now rare); pertaining to marriage, or nuptial (now rare); also, conducive to growth, as climate, sunshine, etc.; hence, pleasantly warm, or mild (as, "a soft sunny morning in the *genial* month of May": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Royal Poet); also, cheering or enlivening (as, "I hail Thy *genial* loved return": Wm. Collins's "Ode to Evening," 20); also, sympathetically cheerful; kindly; jovial; also, natural† or innate† (as, "a theologian more by need than *genial* bent": Dryden's "Hind and the Panther," iii. 1147); also, of, pertaining to, or characterized by genius, or exalted natural capacity and aptitude.—**ge-ni-al/i-ty** (-nī-al'i-ti), *n.* Genial quality; mildness, as of weather; sympathetic cheerfulness, or kindness.—**ge'nial-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render genial.—**ge'nial-ly**, *adv.*—**ge'nial-ness**, *n.*

-genic. [Gr. γεν-, bear, produce; or from E. -*gen* (or -*geny*) + -ic.] An adjective termination meaning 'producing,' 'produced,' or 'pertaining to production,' as in *carpogenic*, *eugenic*, *hepatogenic*, *pathogenic*, *psycho-genic*, *pyrogenic*, *saprogenic*, *toxigenic*.

ge-nic-u-late, **ge-nic-u-lat-ed** (jē-nik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, < *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, knee: see *genu*.] Having knee-like joints or bends; bent at a joint like the knee.—**ge-nic-u-la'tion** (-lā'shqn), *n.* Geniculate state; a geniculate formation.

ge-nie (jē'ni), *n.* [F. *génie*, < L. *genius*: see *genius*.] A tutelary genius†; also, a jinni or spirit of Mohammedan mythology.

ge-niū (jē'nī), *n.* Latin plural of *genius*.

gen-i-pap (jen'i-pap), *n.* [From native name.] The edible fruit of a tropical American rubiaceous tree, *Genipa americana*, about the size of an orange and having an agreeable vinous flavor; also, the tree.

gen-i-tal (jen'i-tal), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, < *gignere* (pp. *genitus*), beget, bear: see *genius*.] Pertaining to generation, or to the organs of generation.

—**gen-i-ta'li-a** (-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L.] The genitals.—

gen'i-tals, *n. pl.*

The genital organs, esp. the external

genital organs, usually of the male.

gen-i-tive (jen'i-tiv). [L. *genitivus*, *genetivus*, lit. 'pertaining to generation' (< *gen-*, beget, produce: see *genius*), used to render Gr. γενικός, generic (ἡ γενική πρῶσις, the generic or genitive case), < γένος, race, kind: see *genus*.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, or the like: applied to a case in declension in Latin and other languages (corresponding in part to the possessive in English), or to its forms, constructions, etc.

II. n. The genitive case, or a word in that case.—**gen-i-ti'val** (-tī'vāl), *a.*

gen-i-tor (jen'i-tor), *n.* [L., < *gignere* (pp. *genitus*), beget, bear: see *genius*.] A male parent; a father; a progenitor. [Now rare.]

gen-i-to-u-ri-na-ry (jen'ī-tō-ū'ri-nā-rī), *a.* Noting or pertaining to the genital and urinary organs.

gen-i-trix (jen'i-triks), *n.* See *genetrix*.

ge-nius (jē'nīus), *n.*; pl. *geniuses* or (in senses meaning 'attendant spirit' and 'genie') *genii* (jē'nīi). [L., tutelary spirit, taste, inclination, talent, genius, orig. a male generative or creative principle, < *gen-* (as in *gignere*, pp. *genitus*, beget, bear) = Gr. γεν- (as in γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι, be born) = Skt. jan-, beget, bear, produce: see *genial*², *genial*, *genus*, *genesis*, and *kin*.] A tutelary or attendant spirit which, according to ancient belief, was allotted to each person at his birth; the attending or controlling spirit of a place, institution, etc.; also, either of two mutually opposed spirits, one good and the other evil, supposed to attend a person throughout his life; hence, a person who strongly influences for good or evil the character, conduct, or destiny of another; also, a personification of something immaterial, esp. as represented in art; a person or thing regarded as an embodied type of something (as, "I do remember him . . . like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring . . . a' was the very *genius* of famine": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iii. 2. 337); also, any demon or spirit, esp. a genie or jinni (now chiefly or only in pl. *genii*); also, a person's characteristic disposition or bent; distinctive character or spirit, as of a nation, period, language, or institution; the peculiar character or associations belonging to a place; also, natural ability or capacity (as, a task suited to one's *genius*); natural aptitude for something (as, to have a *genius* for finance, for politics, or for making friends); also, exalted or phenomenal natural capacity and aptitude, as for creative and original conceptions, esp. in literature, art, or science; also, a person having such capacity and aptitude (as, "Homer was the greater *genius*, Virgil the better artist": Pope's Preface, in tr. Homer's "Iliad").

Gen-o-ese (jen-ō-ēs' or -ēz'). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Genoa, in northwestern Italy. **II. n.; pl. -*ese*. A native or inhabitant of Genoa. Also **Gen-o-ve-se** (-vēs' or -vēs'), *a.* and *n.***

-genous. [Gr. -γενής, born, produced, or γεν-, bear, produce (see -*gen*); or from E. -*gen* + -ous.] An adjective termination meaning 'produced' or 'producing,' as in *alkaligenous*, *autogenous*, *isogenous*.



Genipap. — Flowering branch and fruit.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

genro (zhoŋr), *n.* [F.: see *gender*.] Genus; kind; sort; style; esp., style of art or literature with reference to subject, treatment, etc.; also, the style or kind of painting (or other art) that represents scenes from ordinary life (as distinguished from landscapes, historical subjects, etc.).

gens (jenz), *n.*; pl. *gentes* (jen'téz). [L. *clan*, *race*, *people*, < *gen-*, beget, produce: see *genius*.] A group of families in ancient Rome claiming descent from a common ancestor and united by a common name and common religious rites; in general, a tribe or clan.

gent¹ (jent), *a.* [OF. *gent*, < L. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, bear: see *genius*.] Well-born or noble; hence, well-bred; also, elegant, graceful, or pretty (as, "He lov'd . . . a Lady *gent*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 9. 27).

gent² (jent), *n.* Shortened form of *gentleman*. [Now chiefly humorous or vulgar.]

gen-teel (jen-tél'), *a.* [F. *gentil*: see *gentile*.] Of gentle birth (archaic); hence, belonging or suited to polite society, as persons, manners, pursuits, dress, dwellings, etc. (as, "Do now send a *genteel* conveyance for them, for . . . they were most of them used to ride in their own carriages": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iv. 1); well-bred or refined; gentlemanly or ladylike; elegant or stylish; nice or fine. [Now often used playfully or ironically, with implication of excessive reverence for or careful affectation of characteristics indicated by the word, which by many is now regarded with disfavor].—**gen-teel'ly**, *adv.*—**gen-teel'ness**, *n.*

gen-tes (jen'téz), *n.* Plural of *gens*.

gen-tian (jen'shan), *n.* [L. *gentiana*; said to be named from *Gentius*, an Illyrian king.] Any plant of the large genus *Gentiana*, comprising herbs having commonly blue flowers, less frequently yellow, white, or red, as *G. crinila* (one of the 'fringed gentians'), of eastern North America, with blue, delicately fringed corolla, and *G. lutea*, a yellow-flowered European species whose root is used in medicine; also, the root of *G. lutea*, or a preparation of it, used as a stomachic and tonic; also, any of various plants resembling the gentian.—**gen'ti-a-na'ceous** (-shi-ā-nā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Gentianaceæ*, or gentian family of plants.

gen-ti-a-nel-la (jen'shi-ā-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gentiana*, E. *gentian*.] Any of several species of gentian (sometimes regarded as being the typical members of a subgenus, *Gentianella*, or as comprising a single species, *Gentiana acaulis*), esp. a dwarf species native in the Alps and bearing large, intensely blue flowers.

gen-tile (jen'til or -til). [L. *gentilis*, belonging to a clan, race, or people, national, LL. foreign, pagan, heathen, < L. *gens*, clan, race, people: see *gens*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a gens, tribe, or nation (as, *gentile* divisions; a *gentile* group); of a word, expressing race, nationality, or local extraction (as, a *gentile* noun or adjective, such as 'Arab,' 'Greek,' 'Peruvian'); also [often *cap.*, and pron. only jen'til], of or pertaining to any people not Jewish; also, heathen or pagan; also, among Mormons, of or pertaining to those outside the Mormon community. **II. n.** A member of a gens; also, a noun or adjective indicating race, nationality, or local extraction; also [often *cap.*, and pron. only jen'til], a person belonging to a non-Jewish nation; also, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen or pagan; also, among Mormons, one not a Mormon.—**gen-til'ic** (-til'ik), *a.* Tribal or national, as a name.—**gen-til-ism** (-til-izm), *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

gen-ti-li-tial (jen-ti-lish'al), *a.* [L. *gentililis*, *gentiliculus*, < *gentilis*: see *gentile*.] Pertaining to a particular gens,

clan, or family; also, pertaining to a particular people or nation; national. Also **gen-ti-li'tious** (-lish'us).

gen-til-i-ty (jen-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *gentilite*, gentilism, heathenism, also (with sense from *gentil*: see *gentile*) gentle birth (F. *gentilité*, gentilism, the gentiles), < L. *gentilitas*, clan relationship, LL. paganism, heathenism, < L. *gentilis*: see *gentile* and *gentile*.] The relation of those belonging to the same Roman gens or clan; also, gentilism† or heathenism†; also, gentle birth; people of gentle birth†, or the gentry†; gentle manners† or courtesy†; also, the state or quality of being genteel (see note added to *genteel*); superior refinement, elegance, etc., as possessed or affected; *pl.*, genteel ways, niceties, appearances, etc. (as, "Let him forsake a decent craft that he may pursue the *gentilities* of a profession to which nature never called him": George Eliot's "Silas Marner," ix.).

gen-tle (jen'tl), *a.*; compar. *gentler*, superl. *gentilest*. [OF. *gentil*, of good family, noble, excellent (F. *gentil*, nice, graceful, pretty), < L. *gentilis*: see *gentile*, and cf. *genteel* and *jaunty*.] Of good birth or family, or well-born, as persons (often opposed to *simple*); of excellent breed, as an animal (now only of a falcon: cf. *falcon-gentle*); good, superior, or honorable, as birth, blood, or family; also (from the association of certain characteristics with gentle birth), noble, gallant, or chivalrous (archaic: as, a *gentle* knight); courteous (archaic: as, "There fayrely then receives a *gentle* Squyre, Of myld demeanure and rare courtesee," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 10. 7); refined, as manners or breeding; polite or fine, as a pursuit (as, the *gentle* art of angling; the *gentle* craft, see phrase below); mild, kindly, or amiable (as, a *gentle* lady; a *gentle* disposition; *gentle* words); considerate or forbearing (as, "For I have let men be, and have their way; Am much too *gentle*, have not used my power": Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 467); of things, mild, or not severe, rough, or violent (as, a *gentle* wind, current, or stream; a *gentle* tap; *gentle* measures); soft or low, as sound; moderate, as heat; gradual, as a slope; of animals, tame, or easily handled or managed; of plants, cultivated (archaic: opposed to *wild*).—**gentle reader**, courteous or kind reader: an old expression still sometimes used by the author in addressing or mentioning the reader in the course of a book or the like.—**the gentle craft**, the trade of shoemaking (as in the title of Dekker's play, "The Shoemakers' Holiday; or, The Gentle Craft"); also, the sport of angling.—**the gentle** (or *gentler*) **sex**, the female sex.—**gen'tle**, *n.* A person of gentle birth or good family (archaic); also, a falcon-gentle; also, a maggot or larva of a flesh-fly, used as bait by anglers.—**gen'tle**, *v. t.*; -*led*, -*ling*. To make gentle or honorable† (as, "Be he ne'er so vile, This day shall *gentle* his condition": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iv. 3. 63); also, to make mild; soften; also, to tame (a horse, etc.).—**gen'tle-folk**, *n.* Persons of good family and breeding: often (as orig.) in *pl.*, *gentlefolks*.—**gen'tle-heart'ed**, *a.* Gentle in heart or disposition; mild; kindly.—**gen'tle-hood** (-húd), *n.* The character or breeding proper to gentle birth.

gen-tle-man (jen'tl-mən), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [ME. *gentil man*: cf. F. *gentilhomme*.] A man of gentle birth, or above the social rank of yeoman, esp. one who bears a coat of arms though not ranking among the nobility (Eng.); also, a man of gentle birth who recognizes and fulfils the obligations of honor attaching to his station (as, "And thus he bore without abuse The grand old name of *gentleman*": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," cxi.); also, a man of good breeding or polite manners (as, "With such true breeding of a *gentleman*, You never could divine his real thought": Byron's "Don Juan," iii. 41); often, a man of fine feelings or instincts (irrespective of social position or training), as shown by behavior and esp. by nice or generous consideration for others (as, "It is almost a definition of a *gentleman* to say he is one who never inflicts pain": J. H. Newman's "Idea of a University," i. 8); also, a man of superior social position or advantages; a man who lives on independent means without engaging in business, professional work, etc.; a polite term for any man (as a term of address, now only in the *pl.*, as in addressing an audience, the term in the *sing.* being *sir*); also, a male personal servant, or valet, of a man of social position (sometimes called 'gentleman's gentleman').



Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardënt, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

—**gentlemen's agreement**, an agreement binding as a matter of honor alone, as one not reduced to legal form or one whose terms could not be enforced at law.—**gen'tle-man-at-arms'**, *n.* In England, one of a guard of forty gentlemen with their officers who attend the sovereign on state occasions.—**gen'tle-man-hood** (-hüd), *n.* The condition or character of a gentleman.—**gen'tle-man-like**, *a.* Gentlemanly.—**gen'tle-man-ly**, *a.* Like or befitting a gentleman; well-bred; polite.—**gen'tle-man-li-ness**, *n.*

gen-tle-ness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentle.

gen-tle-wom-an (jen'tl-wüm'an), *n.*; pl. -women (-wim'en). [ME. *gentil womman*.] A woman of good family or breeding; also, a woman who attends upon a lady of rank.—**gen'tle-wom'an-hood** (-hüd), *n.* The condition or character of a gentlewoman.—**gen'tle-wom'an-like**, **gen'tle-wom'an-ly**, *a.* Like or befitting a gentlewoman.—**gen'tle-wom'an-li-ness**, *n.*

gen-tly (jen'tli), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

Gen-too' (jen-tō'). [Anglo-Ind., < Pg. *gentio*, gentile, pagan (applied to the Hindus as contrasted with the Mohammedans), < L. *gentilis*: see *gentile*.] **I. n.** An adherent of the Hindu religion; esp., a Telugu; also, the language of the Telugus. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Gentoos.

gen-too' (jen-tō'), *n.* [Cf. *Gentoo*¹.] A penguin, *Pygoscelis taniata*, of the Falkland Islands.

gen-trice (jen'tris), *n.* [OF. *gentrise*, var. of *gentilise*, < *gentil*, E. *gentle*.] Gentle birth, or persons of gentle birth; also, good breeding; honorable or noble feeling; generosity. [Archaic or Sc.]

gen-try (jen'tri), *n.* [ME.; appar. a var. of *gentrice*.] Gentle birth (archaic); the quality or rank of gentleman (archaic); also, the class of well-born and well-bred people, esp., as in England, the class next below the nobility; also, 'gentlemen' or persons of any particular class (used in playful or ironical civility: as, "Reader, if thou meetest one of these small *gentry* . . . it is good to give him a penny," Lamb's "Praise of Chimney-Sweepers"); also, courtesy† (see Shakespeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 22).

ge-nu (jē'nū), *n.*; pl. *genua* (jen'ū-ā). [L., the knee; akin to E. *knee*.] In *anat.*, the knee; a knee-like part or bend.—**genu valgum** (val'gum). [L., properly, 'knee bent outward,' bow-leg (not knock-knee).] Knock-knee. Cf. *genu varum*.—**genu varum** (vā'rum). [L., properly, 'knee bent inward,' knock-knee.] Bow-leg. Cf. *genu valgum*.—**gen-u-al** (jen'ū-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the knee; knee-like.

gen-u-flect (jen'ū-flekt' or jen'ū-flekt), *v. i.* [ML. *genuflectere*, < L. *genu*, knee, + *flectere*, bend.] To bend the knee, as in worship; perform a genuflection.—**gen-u-flec'tor** (-flek'tōr), *n.*—**gen-u-flex'ion**, **gen-u-flec'tion** (-flek'shən), *n.* [ML. *genuflexio(n)*.] The act of genuflecting; esp., a momentary sinking downward by bending one knee or both as a gesture of reverence or worship.

gen-u-ine (jen'ū-in), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, native, natural, authentic, genuine, < *gen-*, beget, produce: see *genius*.] Native or natural, rather than foreign or acquired; also, belonging to or proceeding from the original stock (as, a *genuine* Celtic people; a dog of the *genuine* Newfoundland breed); pure in race or breed; also, actually proceeding from the reputed source or author, as a relic, painting, signature, writing, etc. (as, "The political correspondence of Machiavelli, first published in 1767, is unquestionably *genuine*": Macaulay's "Essays," Machiavelli); authentic, or not spurious; also, being truly such, rather than counterfeit, pretended, or merely seeming (as, *genuine* regret; *genuine* worth or benefit; *genuine* cause for satisfaction); real or true; properly so called (as, a case of *genuine* lep-

rosy); also, sincere, or free from pretense or affectation, as a person.—**gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.*—**gen'u-ine-ness**, *n.*

ge-nus (jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *genera* (jen'ē-rā) or *genuses*. [L. *genus* (= Gr. γένος), race, stock, kind, sort, gender, < *gen-* (= Gr. γεν-), beget, bear, produce: see *genius*, and cf. *gender*.] A kind, sort, or class; in *logic*, a class or group of individuals including subordinate groups called *species*; in *zool.* and *bot.*, a group or category ranking below a family and above a species; a group of animal or plant species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any other.

-geny. [Gr. γένεα, < γενής, born, produced; or Gr. γεν-, bear, produce: see *-gen*.] A noun termination meaning 'production,' 'genesis,' 'origination,' or 'evolution,' as in *autogeny*, *cosmogeny*, *epirogeny*, *phylogeny*.

geo-. Form of Gr. γῆ, earth, used in combination.—**ge-o-centric** (jē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* In *astron.*, as viewed or measured from the center of the earth (as, the *geocentric* latitude of a planet); also, having or representing the earth as a center (as, a *geocentric* theory of the universe).—**ge-o-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ge-o-chem'is-try**, *n.* The science dealing with the chemical changes in, and the composition of, the earth's crust.—**ge-o-chem'i-cal**, *a.*—**ge-o-cyc'lic** (-sik'lik), *a.* [See *cyclic*.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth (as, a *geocyclic* machine, a machine for illustrating processes by which day and night and the seasons are produced); also, circling the earth periodically.

ge-ode (jē'ōd), *n.* [L. *geodes*, < Gr. γεώδης, earth-like, < γῆ, earth, + εἶδος, form.] A hollow concretionary or nodular stone frequently lined with crystals.—**ge-o-dal** (jē-ō-dāl), *a.*

ge-o-des-ic (jē-ō-des'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to geodesy; pertaining to the extension of theorems of plane geometry to figures drawn on curved surfaces (as, a *geodesic* line, a line so drawn upon a curved surface, or any surface, as to coincide with the position of a string stretched across the surface between any two points in the line). Also **ge-o-des'i-cal**.

ge-od-e-sist (jē-ōd'e-sist), *n.* One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor.

ge-od-e-sy (jē-ōd'e-si), *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία, < γῆ, earth, + δαίω, divide.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the shape and area of large tracts of country, the exact position of geographical points, and the curvature, shape, and dimensions of the earth; also, that branch of surveying which involves such applied mathematics.—**ge-o-det'ic** (jē-ō-det'ik), *a.* Pertaining to geodesy; geodesic. Also **ge-o-det'i-cal**.—**ge-o-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ge-o-det'ics**, *n.* Geodesy.

ge-od'ic (jē-ōd'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a geode.

ge-o-duck (jē'ō-duk), *n.* Erroneous form of *goeduck* for *queduck*.

ge-o-dy-nam-ic (jē'ō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [See *geo-* and *dy-namic*.] Noting or pertaining to the natural forces and processes (volcanic, seismic, etc.) of the earth's interior and crust.—**ge'o-dy-nam'ics**, *n.* The science dealing with geodynamic phenomena.

ge-og-e-ny (jē-ōj'e-ni), *n.* [See *geo-* and *-geny*.] Geogony; also, that branch of geology which treats of the formation of the earth's crust.—**ge-o-gen'ic** (jē-ō-jen'ik), *a.*

ge-og-nost (jē'ō-gnost), *n.* [G. *geognost*, < Gr. γῆ, earth, + γνῶστος, one who knows.] One versed in geognosy.—**ge-og-nos'tic** (-nos'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to geognosy.—**ge-og-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-og-no-sy (jē-ōg'nō-si), *n.* [G. *geognosie*, < Gr. γῆ, earth, + γνῶσις, knowledge.] That branch of geology which treats of the constituent parts of the earth, its envelop of air and water, its crust, and the probable condition of its interior.

ge-og-o-ny (jē-ōg'ō-ni), *n.* [See *geo-* and *-gony*.] The genesis or origination of the earth; a theory or account of the origin of the earth.

ge-og-ra-pher (jē-ōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One versed in geography.



Gentoo.



Geode (Quartz).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ge-o-graph-ic, **ge-o-graph-i-cal** (jē-ō-graf'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [Gr. γεωγραφικός.] Of or pertaining to geography; having reference to position, extent, area, etc., on the earth.—**ge-o-graphical mile**. See under *mile*.—**ge-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-og-ra-phize (jē-og'ra-fiz), *v.*; *-phized*, *-phizing*. **I. intr.** To pursue geographical researches. **II. tr.** To determine or describe the geographical character of.

ge-og-ra-phy (jē-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *-phies* (-fiz). [L. *geographia*, < Gr. γεωγραφία, < γῆ, earth, + γράφειν, draw, write.] The science of the description of the earth in its external aspects, dealing with its form and movements, physical features, climate and products, inhabitants, and natural and political divisions, and the population, industries, etc., of the various countries; also, a treatise on this science; also, the topographical features of a region: properly referring to the earth, but sometimes used with reference to Mars, the moon, etc.

ge-oid (jē'oid), *n.* [Gr. γεοειδής, earth-like, var. of γεωδής: see *geode*.] An imaginary surface which coincides with the mean sea-level over the ocean and its extension under the continents; the geometrical figure formed by this surface.—**ge-oi-dal** (jē-oi'dəl), *a.*

ge-o-log-ic, **ge-o-log-i-cal** (jē-ō-loj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geology.—**ge-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-ol-o-gist (jē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in geology; specif., one employed in the investigation or exposition of the structure of the earth, or of any part of it (as, the *geologist* of an exploring expedition; a state *geologist*).

ge-ol-o-gize (jē-ol'ō-jiz), *v.*; *-gized*, *-gizing*. **I. intr.** To make geological investigations. **II. tr.** To study or describe the geological character of.

ge-ol-o-gy (jē-ol'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [NL. *geologia*, < Gr. γῆ, earth, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak.] The science which treats of the earth's crust, the strata of which it is composed, and the physical changes which it has undergone or is still undergoing; also, a treatise on this science.

ge-o-man-cy (jē'ō-man-sī), *n.* [OF. *geomancie* (F. *géomancie*), < ML. *geomantia*, < Gr. γῆ, earth, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of signs connected with the earth, as by the figure made by a handful of earth thrown down at random; hence, divination by means of figures or lines formed by a number of dots jotted down at random.—**ge'ō-man-cer** (-sēr), *n.*—**ge-o-man'tic**, *a.*

ge-om-e-ter (jē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *geometra*, *geometres*, < Gr. γεωμέτρης, land-measurer, *geometer*, < γῆ, earth, + μέτρον, measure.] One versed in geometry; a geometrician; also, a geometrid moth or its larva.

ge-o-met-ric, **ge-o-met-ri-cal** (jē-ō-met'rik, -ri-kəl), *a.* [L. *geometricus*, < Gr. γεωμετρικός, < γεωμετρία: see *geometry*.] Of or pertaining to geometry; according to the principles of geometry; also, resembling or employing the lines or figures in geometry.—**ge-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**ge-om-e-tri-cian** (jē-om-e-trish'an), *n.* One versed in geometry.

ge-om-e-trid (jē-om'e-trid). [NL. *Geometridæ*, < L. *geometra*: see *geometer*.] **I. n.** Any of the *Geometridæ*, a family of moths whose larvæ (called *measuring-worms*) progress by bringing the rear end of the body forward, thus forming a loop, and then advancing the front end. **II. a.** Belonging to the *Geometridæ* (family of geometrids).

ge-om-e-trism (jē-om'e-trizm), *n.* A movement in pictorial art, subsequent to cubism and first attracting attention in 1922, which characteristically involves representation by geometrical lines and figures.

ge-om-e-trize (jē-om'e-triz), *v.*; *-trized*, *-trizing*. **I. intr.** To work by geometrical methods; practise geometry. **II. tr.** To form geometrically.

ge-om-e-try (jē-om'e-trī), *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-triz). [OF. *geometrie* (F. *géométrie*), < L. *geometria*, < Gr. γεωμετρία, < γεω- μέτρον: see *geometer*.] That branch of mathematics which

treats of the properties and relations of lines, surfaces, and solids; the science of magnitudes in space; also, a treatise on this subject.—**analytical** (or **analytic**) **geometry**, geometry treated by means of algebra, with reference, direct or indirect, to a system of coordinates.—**descriptive geometry**, the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from them can be deduced not only its projective, but also its metrical, properties; also, geometry in general treated by means of projections.—**plane geometry**, the geometry of figures whose parts all lie in one plane.—**solid geometry**, the geometry of solid figures; geometry of three dimensions.

ge-o-mor-phic (jē-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [See *geo-* and *-morphic*.] Of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the contours and forms of its surface; resembling the earth in form.

ge-oph-a-gy (jē-ōf'a-jī), *n.* [See *geo-* and *-phagy*.] The practice of eating earthy matter, as clay or chalk. Also **ge-oph'a-gism** (-jizm).—**ge-oph'a-gist** (-jist), *n.*

ge-oph-i-lous (jē-ōf'i-lus), *a.* [See *geo-* and *-philous*.] In *zool.*, terrestrial, as certain snails; in *bot.*, growing or rooting in the ground; fruiting underground.

ge-o-phone (jē'ō-fōn), *n.* [See *geo-* and *-phone*.] A device with which to detect sounds transmitted through the ground, and to determine their kind and the direction or location of their source: invented and used by the French, during the World War, for locating mining operations of the Germans, and afterward (with various modifications) employed in locating fires in coal-mines, rescuing imprisoned miners, etc.

ge-o-phys-ics (jē-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [See *geo-*.] The physics of the earth; the science dealing with the relations between the features of the earth and the agencies that produce them.—**ge-o-phys'i-cal**, *a.*—**ge-o-phys'i-cist** (-sist), *n.*

ge-o-pon-ic (jē-ō-pon'ik), *a.* [Gr. γεωπονικός, < γεωπονία, tillage, < γεωπόνος, husbandman, < γῆ, earth, + πένησθαι, work.] Of or pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; hence, rustic; countrified.—**ge-o-pon'ics**, *n.* The art or science of agriculture.

ge-o-ra-ma (jē-ō-rā'mā), *n.* [F. *géorama*, < Gr. γῆ, earth, + ὄραμα, view.] A large hollow globe on the inside of which is depicted a map of the earth's surface, to be viewed by a spectator within the globe.

George (jōrj), *n.* A jewel showing a figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback encountering the dragon, worn as part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter (as, "Look on my *George*; I am a gentleman": Shakespeare's "2 Henry VI." iv. 1. 29); also, an English coin bearing the image of St. George†.

geor-gette (jōr-jet'), *n.* [For *Georgette crêpe*, so called from Mme. *Georgette*, French modiste.] A fine, thin, transparent variety of silk crape, with minute irregularities of surface.

Geor-gian¹ (jōr'jān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the four Georges, kings of Great Britain and Ireland (1714–1830), or the period of their reigns; also, of or pertaining to George V. (acceded to the throne in 1910), or the period of his reign; also, of or pertaining to the State of Georgia in the U. S. (named after George II.). **II. n.** A person, esp. a writer, of either of the Georgian periods in England; also, a native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia.

Geor-gian² (jōr'jān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Georgia in Transcaucasia, east of the Black Sea; also, of or pertaining to the Georgians or their language. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Georgia in Transcaucasia; one of a handsome race, of purest Caucasian type, inhabiting a large part of Transcaucasia, and speaking an agglutinative language which has no known connection with any other tongue; also, the language itself.

geor-gic (jōr'jik). [L. *georgicus*, < Gr. γεωργικός, < γεωργία, tillage, < γεωργός, husbandman, < γῆ, earth, + εργός, working, worker.] **I. a.** Pertaining to husbandry; agricultural. **II. n.** A poem on husbandry or agricultural matters: as, Virgil's "Georgics" (L. *Georgica*).

ge-o-stat-ic (jē-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [See *geo-* and *-static*.] Capable of sustaining the pressure of superincumbent earth or the like, as a type of arch.—**ge-o-stat'ics**, *n.* The statics of rigid bodies.

ge-o-syn-cli-nal (jē'ō-sin-klī'nəl). [See *geo-* and *synclinal*.] In *geol.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to a synclinal fold which embraces a notable part of the earth's surface. **II. n.**



Geometrid, natural size. —
a, larva; b, moth.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

A geosynclinal fold.—**ge-o-syn'cline** (-klin), *n.* In *geol.*, a geosynclinal fold.

ge-o-tec-ton-ic (jē'ō-tek-ton'ik), *a.* [See *geo-* and *tectonic*.] Pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust or to the arrangement and form of the materials composing it.

ge-o-ther-mal, **ge-o-ther-mic** (jē-ō-thēr'mal, -mik), *a.* [See *geo-* and *thermal*.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

ge-o-trop-ic (jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [See *geo-* and *-tropic*.] In *bot.*, tending toward the earth, or the center of the earth, as the roots of plants in growing; in general, taking a particular direction with reference to the earth (as, positively *geotropic*, see *def.* preceding; negatively *geotropic*, directed upward, away from the center of the earth; transversely *geotropic*, directed horizontally).—**ge-o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ge-ot-ro-pism** (jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* In *bot.*, geotropic tendency or growth.

ge-rah (gē'rā), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Jewish weight and coin, equivalent to the twentieth part of a shekel.

ge-ra-ni-a-ceous (jē-rā-ni-ā'shius), *a.* [See *geranium*.] Belonging to the *Geraniaceæ*, or geranium family of plants.

ge-ra-ni-um (jē-rā-ni-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. γέρανιον, crane's-bill, < γέρανος, crane.] Any of the plants of the genus *Geranium*, most of which have pink or purple flowers, and some of which, as *G. maculatum*, have an astringent root used in medicine; crane's-bill; also, a plant of the allied genus *Pelargonium*, of which many species are well known in cultivation for their showy flowers (as the 'scarlet geranium' and the 'Lady Washington geranium') or their fragrant leaves (as the 'rose-geranium').

ger-a-to-lo-gy (jēr-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. γήρας (γήρατ-), old age; see *-logy*.] The science that treats of the decline of life, as in animals approaching extinction.

ger-bil, **ger-bille** (jēr'bil), *n.* [F. *gerbille*, < NL. *gerbillus*, dim. < jerboa, E. *jerboa*.] Any of numerous jerboa-like rodents (genus *Gerbillus*, etc.) of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia, belonging to the mouse family, and forming the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*.



Gerbil (*Gerbillus longifrons*).

ge-rent (jēr'rent), *n.* [L. *gerens* (*gerent-*), ppr. of *gerere*, bear, conduct, manage.] A manager; a ruler.

ger-fal-con (jēr'fā'kn or -fāl'kōn), *n.* [OF. *gerfalcon*: cf. OHG. *gīr* (G. *geier*), vulture, and E. *falcon*.] Any of various large falcons of the cold regions of the north.

germ (jērm), *n.* [F. *germe*, < L. *germen*, sprout.] The earliest rudiment of a living organism; an embryo in its early stages; a seed; a bud; also, a micro-organism, esp. when disease-producing; a microbe; in fig. use, that from which anything springs as if from a seed (as, "By thy first step awry thou didst plant the germ of evil": Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," xiv.); a formative principle.—**germ theory**, in *biol.*, the theory of biogenesis; in *pathol.*, the theory that infectious diseases, etc., are due to the agency of germs or micro-organisms.



Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

ger-man¹ (jēr'man). [OF. F. *germain*, < L. *germanus*, german.] *I. a.* Sprung from the same father and mother (as, a brother *german*; sisters *german*); sprung from the brother or sister of one's father or mother, or from brothers or sisters (as, a cousin *german*; cousins *german*, see under *cousin*); hence, akin or related, as persons; fig., related, relevant, or germane; also, genuine or true (obs. or archaic). *II. n.* One sprung from the same stock; a brother or sister; a near relative.

Ger-man² (jēr'man), *a.* [L. *Germanus*; prob. from Celtic.] Of or pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or their language; sometimes, pertaining to Germany, the Netherlands, etc., or to the group of related peoples or languages of these regions (as, High *German*; Low *German*: cf. the phrases under *German*², *n.*).—**German Baptist Brethren**. See *Dunker*.—**German measles**, in *pathol.*, rubella.—**German silver**, a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used for making utensils, drawing-instruments, wire of high electrical resistance, etc.—**German text**, in *printing*, the modern German type, or an ornamental type resembling it. See *type*.—**Ger-man**², *n.*; pl. *-mans*. A native or inhabitant of Germany; also, the language, esp. the literary language, of Germany; sometimes, a member of any of the group of related peoples of Germany, the Netherlands, etc., or the group of languages, or a particular member of the group, spoken by them (see the phrases below); also [*l. c.*], an elaborate kind of dance; a cotillion; a party at which it is danced.—**High German**, an inhabitant of the more elevated parts of Germany, in the center and south; also, the language spoken there, including many dialects, one of which, the court and official dialect of Saxony, became and is now the literary language throughout the whole of Germany (divided into Old High German, extending from about 800 to about 1100; Middle High German, from about 1100 to about 1500; and modern German, from about 1500 on).—**Low German**, an inhabitant of the more low-lying parts of Germany in the north, or of the Netherlands, etc.; also, the group of dialects spoken by the Low Germans (divided into Old Low German, Middle Low German, and modern Low German, corresponding substantially to the periods of High German).—**Ger'man-A-mer'i-can**. *I. a.* Pertaining to Germany and America; also, noting or pertaining to Americans of German birth or descent. *II. n.* An American of German birth or descent.

ger-man-der (jēr-man'dēr), *n.* [ML. *germandra*, by corruption < Gr. χαμαίδρος, < χαμαί, on the ground, + δρῦς, tree, oak.] Any of the herbs or shrubs constituting the menthaceous genus *Teucrium*, as *T. chamædrys*, a purple-flowered European species, and *T. canadense*, an American species; also, a species of speedwell ('germander speedwell': see *speedwell*).

ger-mane (jēr-mān'), *a.* [Var. of *german*¹: cf. *humane* and *human*.] German, or akin; fig., closely related; relevant; pertinent.

Ger-man-ic (jēr-man'ik). [L. *Germanicus*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Germans; German; also, pertaining to the Teutonic race or any of the peoples belonging to it, or to the group of languages spoken by these peoples; Teutonic. *II. n.* The language or languages of the Germanic or Teutonic peoples.



Ger-man-ism (jēr'man-izm), *n.* *Germander* (*Teucrium canadense*) — *a*, a flower. *n.* Characteristic German quality; German modes of thought, action, etc.; attachment to or affectation of what is German; also, a German characteristic, usage, or idiom.

ger-ma-ni-um (jēr-mā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Germania*, country of the Germans.] Chem. sym. Ge; at. wt., 72.5; sp. gr., 5.469. A rare metallic element with a grayish-white color.

Ger-man-izo (jēr'man-iz), *v.*; -ized, -izing. *I. tr.* To render German in character, sentiment, etc.; also, to translate into German. *II. intr.* To become German in habits, sympathies, etc.—**Ger'man-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shōn), *n.*

Ger-ma-no- (jēr'mā-nō-). Form of L. *Germanus*, German, used in combination.—**Ger'ma-no-mā'ni-a** (-mā'ni-ā), *n.* A mania or passion for what is German.—**Ger'ma-no-phil**, **Ger'ma-no-phil** (-fil). [+ *-phil*, *-phile*.]

I. a. Friendly to Germany or the Germans. *II. n.* One who is friendly to Germany or the Germans.—**Ger'ma-**

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

no-phobe (-fōb), *n.* [+ -phobe.] One who fears or hates the Germans. — **Ger'ma-no-pho'bi-a** (-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [+ -phobia.] Fear or hatred of the Germans or of anything German.

germ-cell (jĕrm'sel), *n.* In *biol.*, a germ or early rudiment of a living organism when it is a cell or has the morphological value of a cell; a fertilized ovum; also, a cell which is capable of producing a new organism, usually after union with another cell of the opposite sex; an ovum or a spermatozoon; also, one of the primitive cells which give rise to the ova and spermatozoa.

ger-men (jĕr'men), *n.* [L.: see *germ.*] A germ.

ger-mi-cide (jĕr'mi-sīd), *n.* [See *germ* and *-cide*.] An agent that kills germs or micro-organisms. — **ger'mi-ci-dal** (-sī-dəl), *a.*

ger-mi-cul-ture (jĕr'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* The culture of germs; the artificial cultivation of germs or micro-organisms in studying diseases.

ger-mi-na-ble (jĕr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* Capable of germinating.

ger-mi-nal¹ (jĕr'mi-nāl), *a.* [NL. *germinalis*, < L. *germen*: see *germ.*] Pertaining to a germ or germs; of the nature of a germ or germ-cell; fig., that is in the earliest stage of development (as, "Those germinal ideas . . . had been sprouting under cover": George Eliot's "Middlemarch," xxxvii.). — **germinal vesicle**, in *biol.*, the nucleus of an ovum before the polar bodies are formed.

Ger-mi-nal² (zher-mē-nāl), *n.* [F. *germinal*, < L. *germen*: see *germ.*] In the calendar of the first French republic, the seventh month of the year, extending from March 21 to April 19.

ger-mi-nant (jĕr'mi-nānt), *a.* Germinating.

ger-mi-nate (jĕr'mi-nāt), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germinare*, < *germen*: see *germ.*] **I.** *intr.* To begin to grow or develop; develop into a plant or individual, as a seed or the embryo of a seed, or, hence, as a spore, bulb, or the like; sprout; start to vegetate; put forth shoots. Also fig. **II.** *tr.* To cause to sprout; fig., to cause to develop; produce. — **ger-mi-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [L. *germinatio*(n)-.] The act or process of germinating. — **ger'mi-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Capable of germinating or developing; pertaining to germination. — **ger'mi-na-tor** (-nā-tŏr), *n.*

germ-less (jĕrm'les), *a.* Without germs.

germ-plasm, **germ-plas-ma** (jĕrm'plazm, -plaz'mā), *n.* In *biol.*, that part of the protoplasm of a cell by which hereditary characteristics are supposed to be transmitted: now usually identified with chromatin.

ger-mule (jĕr'mūl), *n.* A small or incipient germ.

ge-on-tic (jĕ-rŏn'tik), *a.* [Gr. *γεροντικός*, < *γέρων* (*γερωντ*), old man.] Of or pertaining to old age; senile.

ger-on-toc-ra-cy (jĕ-rŏn-tŏk'rā-si), *n.* [Gr. *γέρων* (*γερωντ*), old man: see *-cracy*.] Government by old men; also, a governing body consisting of old men.

-gerous. [L. -*ger*, < *gerere*, bear.] An adjective termination meaning 'bearing,' 'producing,' as in *dentigerous*, *lanigerous*, *proligerous*.

ger-ry-man-der (ger'i-man-dēr), *n.* [From Elbridge Gerry, the governor of Massachusetts in 1812 when a district in the State was so formed, + (*sala*) *mander*, with allusion to the shape of the district.] In U. S. politics, an arbitrary arrangement of the political divisions of a State, county, etc., made so as to give one party an unfair advantage in elections. — **ger-ry-man'der**, *v. t.* To subject (a State, county, etc.) to a gerrymander; hence, in general, to manipulate unfairly. — **ger-ry-man'der-er**, *n.*

ger-und (jĕr'und), *n.* [LL. *gerundium*, < L. *gerere*, bear, conduct, carry on.] In *gram.*, a form of the Latin verb used as a substantive in the oblique cases of the singular, but retaining certain functions of the verb, as that of governing an object or taking adverbial qualifiers, as *audiendi* ('of hearing') in *cupidus te audiendi* ('desirous of hearing you'); hence, any of various analogous forms in other languages, as the English verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses, as in 'a man noted for readily overcoming difficulties.'

— **ger'und=grind'er**, *n.* A teacher of Latin grammar; a pedagogue. [Humorous or contemptuous.] — **ge-run-di-al** (jĕ-run'di-əl), *a.* — **ge-run'dive** (-div). [LL. *gerundivus*.] In *gram.*: **I.** *a.* Resembling a gerund. **II.** *n.* A Latin verbal adjective, of the nature of a future passive parti-

ciple, having the same suffix as the gerund, and expressing necessity, fitness, etc., as *legendus* ('to be read') in *liber legendus* ('a book to be read,' or 'a book that should be read'); also, an analogous verbal adjective in other languages.

— **ger-un-di'val** (-un-dī'val), *a.* — **ge-run'dive-ly**, *adv.*

ges-so (jes'sō), *n.* [It., < L. *gypsum*: see *gypsum*.] Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, now esp. as prepared for use in painting, sculpture, etc.; any plaster-like preparation applied to a surface to fit it for painting, gilding, or the like; a prepared surface of plaster or plaster-like material as a ground for painting, etc.

gest¹ (jest), *n.* [OF. F. *geste*, < ML. *gesta*, pl., deeds, p. op. pp. neut. pl. of L. *gerere*, bear, conduct, carry on.] A deed or exploit (as, the *gests* of Alexander the Great, a favorite theme of poets in the middle ages); hence, a narrative, esp. in verse, of deeds or events; a metrical romance or history; in general, a story or tale. [Archaic.]

gest² (jest), *n.* [OF. F. *geste*, < L. *gestus*, < *gerere*: see *gest*¹.] Bearing or deportment; also, a gesture (as, "The Porter eke to her did lout with humble *gestes*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 9. 26). [Archaic.]

gest³ (jest), *n.* [Earlier *gist*, < OF. *giste* (F. *gîte*), < *gesir*, lie: see *gist*.] A stopping-place in or a stage or distinct portion of a journey, esp. a royal progress (usually in pl.); also, the time of stopping, as in the course of a journey (see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 41).

ges-tate (jes'tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *gestatus*, pp. of *gestare*, carry, freq. of *gerere*, bear.] To carry in the womb during the period from conception to delivery; fig., to form and gradually mature (a project, etc.) in the mind. — **ges-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *gestatio*(n)-.] A carrying or being carried (now rare); also, the act or period of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. — **ges'ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to gestation.

ges-ta-to-ri-al (jes-tā-tō-ri-əl), *a.* [L. *gestatorius*, < *gestare*, carry: see *gestate*.] Of or for carrying: applied to a chair in which the Pope is carried on certain occasions.

geste (jest), *n.* See *gest*¹.

ges-tic (jes'tik), *a.* [See *gest*².] Of or pertaining to bodily action or motion, esp. dancing: as, "And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore, Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore" (Goldsmith's "Traveller," 253).

ges-tic-u-lant (jes-tik'ū-lant), *a.* Gesticulating.

ges-tic-u-late (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulari*, < *gesticulus*, a gesticulation. dim. of *gestus*, bearing, gesture, E. *gest*².] **I.** *intr.* To make or use gestures, esp. in an animated or excited manner. **II.** *tr.* To express by gesticulation. — **ges-tic-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*(n)-.] The act of gesticulating; an animated or excited gesture. — **ges-tic'ū-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), **ges-tic'ū-la-to-ry** (-tŏ-ri), *a.* Characterized by or making gesticulations. — **ges-tic'ū-la-tor** (-lā-tŏr), *n.*

ges-tion (jes'chŏn), *n.* [L. *gestio*(n)-, < *gerere*, bear, conduct, manage.] Conduct or management. [Archaic.]

ges-ture (jes'tūr), *n.* [ML. *gestura*, < L. *gerere*, bear, conduct.] Carriage or posture of the body; also, a movement of the body or of any part of it, as the hand, to express thought, feeling, or meaning or to emphasize or illustrate speech (as, a *gesture* of impatience; a *gesture* of command or warning; the *gestures* of an orator); the use of such movements, as in speaking; also, in recent use, any action or proceeding intended for effect or to impress others; a demonstration, as of power, purpose, principles, spirit, etc., often a mere demonstration or empty show; sometimes, a more or less spectacular action affording a display of fine spirit or feeling, high-mindedness, generosity, pride, etc. (as, this refusal of special honors was viewed as a *gesture*, or as a fine or superb *gesture*). — **ges'ture**, *v.*; -tured, -turing. **I.** *intr.* To make or use gestures; gesticulate. **II.** *tr.* To express by gestures. — **ges'tur-er**, *n.*

get (get), *v. t.*; pret. *got* (archaic *gat*), pp. *got* or (now less frequently, and chiefly in U. S.) *gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [ME. *geten*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *geta* = AS. *-gitan*, *-gietan* (in compounds: see *beget*, *forget*) = OHG. *-gezzan* (G. *-gessen* in *vergessen*, forget) = Goth. *-gitan*, akin to L. *-hendere* in *prehendere*, seize, take, and to Gr. *χαρδάνειν*, hold, contain.] To become possessed of or obtain by effort or contrivance; earn, as one's living; gain or win (as, to *get* little for one's

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, into, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

trouble; to *get* the start of a competitor); attain or achieve, as reputation, etc.; learn, or commit to memory, as lessons or a part in a play; ascertain by calculation, experiment, etc.; obtain by entreaty, insistence, etc., as permission or a confession; also, to receive, as a gift, salary, payment, etc.; acquire, or come to have (as, one gradually *gets* skill through practice); catch or contract (a disease or illness); receive, meet with, or suffer (a blow, defeat, etc.); receive as punishment or penalty (as, to *get* a thrashing; to *get* ten days in jail); also, to seek out and obtain, or procure, or secure (something required); succeed in finding, as a thing or a person; lay hold on, or capture; corner, as in an argument (colloq.); get into one's power, or do for (slang, U. S.); also, to reach, or arrive at (a place)†; also, to succeed in bringing, taking, putting, sending, etc. (*away, in, into, out, over, through, etc.*); betake (one's self: archaic: as, "Go *get* thee hence," Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," iv. 4. 64); bring into a particular position, situation, or condition (as, to *get* one's self into trouble; to *get* a fire under control; to *get* dinner ready); cause (a person or thing) to be (as specified: as, to *get* a friend appointed to an office; to *get* one's hair cut); induce or cause to do something (as, we *got* him to speak; we could not *get* the fire to burn; you must *get* the janitor to fix that lock); also, to beget (now usually of animals). The past participle *got* is often used colloquially after *have* ('have got,' 'has got') in the sense of *have* alone: as, I *have got* (have) a cold; I *have got* (have, or am obliged) to go.—to *get up*, to prepare, arrange, or organize; contrive, devise, or concoct; work up, as an emotion or feeling; acquire a knowledge of, as a subject; do up, as linen; dress or array, as the person; produce in a specified manner or style with respect to appearance or externals, as a book.—*get*, *v. i.* To succeed in coming or going (*away, in, into, out, over, through, etc.*); make one's way (as specified); come to or arrive in a place specified or implied (as, he will *get* to Bombay in May; his boat *got* in yesterday; he *got* here last night); bring one's self into a particular place, situation, or condition (as, to *get* into position; to *get* into a rage); come or attain (followed by an infinitive: as, I did not *get* to see him; they never *got* to be friends); come to be, or become (as, to *get* sick; to *get* well; conditions are *getting* better); also, to be off (slang: often in the form *git*).—to *get along*. Same as to *get on*, below.—to *get away*, to escape; also, to start, as in a race.—to *get even with*, to square accounts with; retaliate upon.—to *get off*, to escape; evade consequences; also, to start, as on a journey.—to *get on*, to make progress; proceed; advance; also, to fare in a specified manner; often, to succeed or prosper; manage, as without something specified; also, to maintain harmonious relations, or agree, as with a person.—to *get over*, to surmount or overcome (a difficulty, etc.); cease to be troubled by (something); recover from (a shock, illness, etc.).—to *get round*, to circumvent or outwit; also, to cajole.—to *get up*, to arise; raise one's self to a sitting or standing posture; rise from bed; also, to ascend or mount; also, as a command to a horse ('get up!'), go! go ahead!—*get*, *n.* A getting, or what is got, obtained, or gained (now chiefly prov. or colloq.); also, a begetting, or an offspring, or progeny (now usually of animals); contemptuously, a child or brat (Sc. and north. Eng.).—*get'a-way*, *n.* A getting away; an escape; the start, as of a race. [Colloq.]—*get'ta-ble*, *get'a-ble*, *a.* That can be got or procured; obtainable.—*get'ter*, *n.*—*get'=up*, *n.* Style of dress, equipment, etc.; style of production with respect to appearance or externals, as of a book. [Colloq.]

gew-gaw (gŭ'gà). [Origin uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A showy trifle; a trumpery ornament; a bit of gaudy or useless finery; a bauble; a gimcrack. **II.** *a.* Showy but trifling; trumpery.—**gew'gawed**, *a.* Decked with gewgaws.

gey (gā), *a.* and *adv.* Scotch form of *gay*. **gey-ser** (gi'sér or -zér), *n.* [Icel. *Geysir*, name of a hot spring in Iceland, < *geysa*, rush furiously, gush.] A hot spring which intermittently sends up



Giant Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

fountain-like jets of water and steam into the air.—**gey'-ser-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser.—**gey'ser-ite** (-it), *n.* A variety of opaline silica deposited about the orifices of geysers and hot springs.



Geyserite.

ghaist (gāst), *n.* Scotch form of *ghost*.

ghar-ry (gar'i), *n.*; pl. *gharries* (-iz). [Hind. *gāri*.] A cart, carriage, or other wheeled vehicle. [Anglo-Ind.]

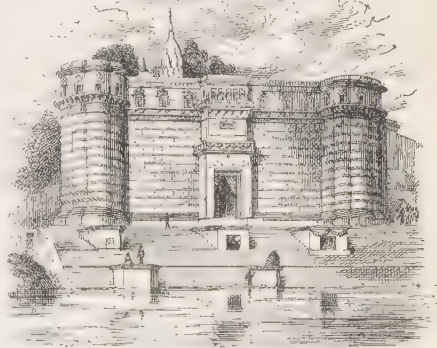
ghast¹† (gāst), *v. t.* See *gast*.

ghast² (gāst), *a.* [From *ghastly*.] Ghastly. [Archaic or poetic.]

ghast-ful (gāst'fŭl), *a.* [ME. *gastful*, < AS. *gāstan*: see *ghastly*.] Fearful, frightened, or timid; also, frightful or dreadful. [Obs. or archaic.]

ghast-ly (gāst'li), *a.*; compar. *ghastlier*, superl. *ghastliest*. [ME. *gastly*, < AS. *gāstan*, terrify, E. *gast*: cf. *ghost*.] Orig., terrifying or terrible, as fiends, furies, etc.; later, exciting horror, as from association with or suggestion of death (as, *ghastly* wounds or carnage; *ghastly* traces of a struggle; *ghastly* shrieks); horrible, frightful, or dreadful, esp. in a sickening way (as, a *ghastly* threat; a *ghastly* tale); shocking (sometimes used in exaggeration: as, a *ghastly* failure); also, like or suggestive of a dead person or a ghost, as the face, appearance, color, etc. (as, "faces . . . *ghastly* with guilt and fear": Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales," David Swan); pallid; also, terrified.—**ghast'li-ly**, *adv.*—**ghast'li-ness**, *n.*—**ghast'ly**, *adv.* In a ghastly manner; horribly; with a death-like aspect; deathly (pale, sick, etc.).

ghat, **ghaut** (gāt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāt*.] In India, a mountain-pass, or a path of descent from a mountain; hence (incorrectly, as used by Europeans), a mountain-range (as, the Eastern and Western *Ghats*, parallel respectively with the eastern and western coasts of southern India); also, a passage or stairway descending to a river (as, the *ghats* along the Ganges at Benares, down which the Hindus come to bathe in the sacred river); a landing-place.



Ghat, Benares.

gha-wa-zi (gā-wā'zē), *n. pl.* [Ar. *ghawāzī*.] In Egypt, a class of public dancing-girls. Cf. *almah*.

ghaz-al (gaz'al), *n.* [Pers. and Ar. *ghazal*.] A kind of short Oriental poem, usually of erotic character, in which the first two lines rhyme, with a corresponding rhyme in the second line of each succeeding couplet.

gha-zi (gā'zē), *n.*; pl. *-zis* (-zēz). [Ar. *ghāzī*.] Among Mohammedans, a warrior or champion fighting against infidels; a fanatic who has devoted himself to the destruction of infidels; also, a title of honor conferred for distinguished military service against infidel enemies.

Ghe-ber (gē'bér or gā'-), *n.* See *Gueber*.

ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghī*.] In the East Indies, a kind of liquid butter, clarified by boiling, made from the milk of cows and buffaloes.

gher-kin (gēr'kin), *n.* [D. *agurkje*; from Slavic.] The small, immature fruit of some common variety of cucumber, or the fruit of some small-fruited variety, used for pickling; also, the small, spiny fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine, *Cucumis anguria*, of the West Indies, the southern U. S., etc., used in pickling as a substitute for the ordinary cucumber; the plant yielding this fruit.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ghet-to (get'tō), *n.*; *pl.* *ghettos* (-ōz), *It.* *ghetti* (-tē). [*It.*] A quarter in a city, as formerly in Italy, in which Jews were required to live; hence, any quarter inhabited chiefly by Jews.

Ghib-el-line (gib'el-lin). [*It.* *Ghibellino*, < *G. Waiblingen*, name of an estate belonging to the imperial family.] **I.** *n.* A member of the imperial and aristocratic party of medieval Italy, opposed to the Guelphs. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ghibellines.

Ghoor-ka (gōr'kā), *n.* See *Gurkha*.

ghost (gōst), *n.* [*AS.* *gāst* = *D.* *geest* = *G.* *geist*, spirit; prob. akin to *E.* *ghost* and *ghastly*.] The spirit, as the vital or the psychical principle (now chiefly in 'to give up the ghost,' to die); also, a spirit, or spiritual being (as, the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Trinity); sometimes, an evil spirit†, or demon†; also, a spirit conceived as surviving bodily death and manifesting itself to the living; a specter or apparition; fig., a mere shadow or semblance (as, the ghost of a smile; not the ghost of an idea, or of a chance); also, one who does literary or other work for a person who takes the credit; in *optics*, a bright spot or secondary image, as from a defect of the instrument.—**the ghost walks**, the salaries are paid or forthcoming: as, this is the day the ghost walks. [*Orig.* theatrical slang.]—**ghost**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To give up the ghost†, or die†; also, to go (*about*, etc.) like a ghost or disembodied spirit. **II.** *tr.* To appear to or haunt, as a ghost does: as, "Julius Caesar, Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted" (Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," ii. 6. 13).—**ghost'-dance**, *n.* A religious dance of western North American Indian tribes, originating in connection with a Messianic doctrine which was put forth about 1888 and led to serious disturbances in 1890, and which prophesied the return of the dead and the extinction of the whites.—**ghost'-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The state of a ghost.—**ghost'-land** (-land), *n.* The land or region of ghosts.—**ghost'-like**, *a.* and *adv.*—**ghost'-ly**, *a.*; compar. *ghostlier*, superl. *ghostliest*. [*AS.* *gāstlic*.] Spiritual (archaic or literary: as, *ghostly* counsel; *ghostly* father, a father confessor); also, of the nature of, resembling, or pertaining to a ghost or disembodied spirit; suggestive of ghosts; spectral; shadowy.—**ghost'-li-ness**, *n.*—**ghost'-sto-ry**, *n.* A story about or involving ghosts; hence, any story or statement to which no credence should be given.

ghoul (göl), *n.* [*Ar.* *ghūl*.] An evil demon of Oriental story, supposed to feed on human beings, and esp. to rob graves and prey on corpses; hence, any one who preys upon the dead, as a body-snatcher or grave-robber or one who robs the unburied dead after some great catastrophe; fig., one who revels in what is revolting to ordinary human instincts.—**ghoul'-ish**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a ghoul.—**ghoul'-ish-ly**, *adv.*

ghyll (gil), *n.* See *gill*².

gi-ant (jī'ant). [*OF.* *geant*, *jaiant* (*F.* *géant*), < *L.* *gigas* (*gigant-*), < *Gr.* *γίγας* (*γίγαντ-*).] **I.** *n.* One of a race of beings in Greek mythology, of more than human size and strength, who were subdued by the Olympian gods; hence, in general, an imaginary being of human form but superhuman size, strength, etc.; also, a person or thing of unusually great size; fig., one who towers or is eminent above others in endowments, achievements, importance, etc. (as, an intellectual *giant*; *giants* in the field of science or industry). **II.** *a.* Giant-like; gigantic; of extraordinary size (as, the *giant* cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, see *cereus*; the *giant* fennel, see *fennel*); fig., great or eminent above others.—**gi'-ant-ess**, *n.* A female giant.—**gi'-ant-ism**, *n.* The state of being a giant, or of gigantic size; in *physiol.*, etc., abnormally great development in size or stature; gigantism.—**gi'-ant-pow'-der**, *n.* A form of dynamite composed of nitroglycerin and kieselguhr.

giaour (jour), *n.* [*Turk.* *giaur*, < *Pers.* *gaur*, var. of *gabr*: see *Gueber*.] In Mohammedan use, an infidel, esp. a Christian: as, "Who falls in battle 'gainst a *Giaour* Is worthiest an immortal bower" (Byron's "Giaour").

gib¹ (gib), *n.* [*Origin* obscure.] A hook (prov.); in a machine, etc., a piece of metal fitted in to hold parts together or in place.—**gib**¹, *v. t.*; *gibbed*, *gibbing*. To secure with a gib or gibs.

gib² (gib), *n.* [From *Gib*, for *Gilbert*, man's name.] A

cat, esp. a male cat, often one that has been castrated. [*Now* prov. Eng. and Sc.]

gib-ber¹ (jib'ēr or gib'ēr), *v. i.* [*Imit.*: cf. *gibberish* (recorded earlier), also *jabber*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; chatter senselessly: as, "The graves stood tenantless and the sheeted dead Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 1. 116).—**gib'-ber**¹, *n.* Gibbering utterance.

gib-ber² (gib'ēr), *n.* [*Native Australian*.] A large stone; a boulder. [*Australia*.]

gib-ber-ish (gib'ēr-ish), *n.* [*Cf.* *gibber*¹.] Rapid, unintelligible talk; meaningless chatter; jargon.

gib-bet (jib'et), *n.* [*OF.* *F.* *gibet*, appar. dim. of *OF.* *gibe*, staff, bill-hook.] A gallows; esp., an upright post with a projecting arm at the top, from which formerly the bodies of criminals were suspended after execution; also, the projecting beam of a crane.—**gib'-bet**, *v. t.* To put (a person) to death by hanging on a gallows; also, to hang or expose (a body after execution) on a gibbet; hence, fig., to hold up to public scorn (as, "Was he to be *gibbeted* in the press?" Trollope's "Warden," v.); also, to hang or suspend (something) on a support (as, "swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iii. 2. 282).

gib-bon (gib'on), *n.* [*F.* *gibbon*; origin unknown.] Any of the small, slender, long-armed anthropoid apes of the genus *Hylobates*, of arboreal habits, found in the East Indies: in some respects closely approaching man.

gib-bose (gib'ōs or gib-bōs), *a.* [*L.* *gibbosus*, < *gibbus*, hump.] In bot., zool., etc., protuberant; having a protuberance; gibbous.

gib-bos-i-ty (gi-bos'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tiz). The state of being gibbous or gibbose; also, a protuberance or swelling.

gib-bous (gib'us), *a.*

[See *gibbose*.] Protuberant; convex; of a heavenly body, so illuminated as to be convex on both margins, as the moon when more than half full but less than full; also, humpbacked.—**gib'-bous-ly**, *adv.*—**gib'-bous-ness**, *n.*

gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* Same as *gib*², *n.* [*Archaic* or prov.]

gibe (jib), *v.*; *gibed*, *gibing*. [*Origin* uncertain.] **I.** *intr.* To jest in a bantering or derisive way (as, "He would familiarly *gybe* and jest with him": E. K., in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar," Feb., Embleme); utter a mocking fling; scoff; jeer. **II.** *tr.* To gibe at; banter; deride; also, to dismiss with gibes (as, "You . . . with taunts Did *gibe* my missive out of audience": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," ii. 2. 74).—**gibe**, *n.* A gibing remark; a derisive or mocking fling.

Gib-e-on-ite (gib'ē-on-it), *n.* [From the inhabitants of Gibeon, whom Joshua, to punish them for deception, made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the Israelites: see Josh. ix.] One compelled to toil for others; a drudge.

gib-er (jī'bēr), *n.* One who gibes.

gib-ing (jī'bing), *p. a.* That gibes; deriding; mocking; jeering.—**gib'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

gib-let (jib'let), *n.* [*OF.* *gibelet*, dish of game.] The heart, liver, gizzard, or some other edible part, as the end of the wing, removed from a fowl before cooking: usually in *pl.*

Gi-bral-tar (ji-brāl'tār), *n.* [From *Gibraltar*, the British fortress on the Mediterranean coast of Spain.] An impregnable stronghold; also, a kind of candy.

gi-bus (jī'bus, *F.* zhē-būs), *n.* [From *Gibus*, the first (French) maker.] An opera-hat or crush-hat.

gid (gid), *n.* [From *giddy*.] A kind of staggers in sheep, etc., due to infestation of the brain with a larval form of the tapeworm *Tænia cænurus*.

gid-dy (gid'i), *a.*; compar. *giddier*, superl. *giddiest*. [*AS.* *gidig*, mad; perhaps orig. 'possessed by a god,' and akin to



Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

fat, fāte, fār, fall, ask, fāre; net, mē, hūr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

E. god.] Mad† or insane†; hence, furious or wild (prov. Eng.); also, having a confused, whirling sensation; affected with vertigo; dizzy; attended with or causing dizziness (as, a *giddy* climb; "*giddy* precipices," Irving's "Conquest of Granada," lxxxviii.); also, whirling, as motion or something moving; fig., unstable† (as, "An habitation *giddy* and unsure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," i. 3. 89); also, frivolously light, unsteady, or changeable, as the mind, fancy, persons, etc.; esp., readily swayed by wild impulses, exuberant spirits, etc.; flighty; volatile.—**gid/di-ly**, *adv.*—**gid/di-ness**, *n.*—**gid/dy**, *v. t. or i.*; -*died*, -*dying*. To make or become giddy.

gier=ea-gle† (jēr'ē'gli), *n.* [D. *gier*=G. *geier*, vulture: cf. *gerfalcon*.] A bird mentioned in the Authorized Version of the Bible (Lev. xi. 18, and Deut. xiv. 17): called *vulture* in the Revised Version.

gift (gift), *n.* [ME. *gift*, prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *gift*, *gipt*, gift, = AS. *gift*, payment for a wife, pl. marriage, related to Icel. *gefa*, AS. *gifan*, E. *give*.] The act of giving (as, to get a thing by *gift*; "I will not take her on *gift* of any man," Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iii. 3. 69); also, the power or right of giving (as, certain offices are in his *gift*); also, something given; a present; sometimes, formerly, a bribe† (see 2 Chron. xix. 7); often, a quality, faculty, or special ability regarded as bestowed by God or nature; a natural endowment; a talent.—**gift**, *v. t.* To present with a gift or gifts; endow with natural gifts (chiefly as in *gifted*, *p. a.*); sometimes, to present or endow (*with*: as, to be *gifted* by nature with a sense of humor); also, to give (something) as a gift (chiefly Sc.).—**gift'ed**, *p. a.* Endowed with natural gifts; talented.—**gift'ed-ness**, *n.*—**gift=horse**, *n.* A horse given as a present.—**To look a gift-horse in the mouth**, to criticize, or find fault with, a present or favor received: with allusion to the custom of ascertaining the age of horses by examining their teeth.—**gift'ie**, *n.* A Scotch diminutive form of *gift* (special faculty): as, "O wad some Pow'r the *giftie* gie us To see oursels as others see us!" (Burns's "To a Louse").—**gift'-less**, *a.* Having no gift to offer; also, having received no gift; also, destitute of natural gifts or endowments.

gig¹ (gig), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps imit.] Something that whirls, as a top†; a machine for teasing cloth; also, a giddy or flighty girl†; an odd character or figure (slang, Eng.); also, a joke or trick, or sport or fun (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, a light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage; also, a ship's boat for either rowing or sailing; a long rowboat used chiefly for racing; also, a special combination of three numbers in the game of policy.—**gig¹**, *v.*; *gigged*, *gigging*. **I. intr.** To ride in a gig. **II. tr.** To tease (cloth) with a gig.

gig² (gig), *n.* [From *fizgig*.] A fish-spear; also, a device, commonly four barbless hooks secured back to back, for dragging through a school of fish in order to hook them through the body.—**gig²**, *v. t. or i.*; *gigged*, *gigging*. To spear or take (fish) with a gig.

gi-gan-te-an (ji-gan-tē'an), *a.* [L. *giganteus*.] Gigantic.
gi-gan-tesque (ji-gan-tesk'), *a.* [F. *gigantesque*, < It. *gigantesco*, < *gigante*, < L. *gigas*: see *giant*.] Of a gigantic kind; befitting a giant.

gi-gan-tic (ji-gan'tik), *a.* [L. *gigas* (*gigant*): see *giant*.] Of, like, or befitting a giant; hence, huge; enormous; immense.—**gi-gan'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**gi-gan'ti-cide** (-sīd), *n.* [See *-cide*.] The killer, or the killing, of a giant.—**gi-gan'tic-ness**, *n.*—**gi-gan'tism** (-tizm), *n.* In *physiol.*, etc., gigantic development; giantism.—**gi-gan'tize** (-tiz), *v. t.*; -*tized*, -*tizing*. To cause to appear gigantic.

gi-gan-tom-a-chy (ji-gan-tom'ā-ki), *n.*; pl. -*chies* (-kiz). [LL. *gigantomachia*, < Gr. *γίγαντομαχία*, < *γίγας* (*γυγαντ*), giant, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A war of giants, esp. the war of the giants of Greek mythology against the Olympian gods; also, a representation of this, as in sculpture.

gi-gan-to-sau-rus (ji-gan-tō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γίγας* (*γυγαντ*), giant, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An extremely large dinosaurian reptile of the extinct genus *Gigantosaurus*.

gig-gle (gig'li), *v. i.*; -*gled*, -*gling*. [Imit.] To laugh in a light, silly or undignified way, as from levity, youthful spirits, or ill-controlled amusement; titter.—**gig'gle**, *n.*

A giggling laugh; a titter.—**gig'gler**, *n.*—**gig'gle-some** (-sum), **gig-gly** (gig'li), *a.* Inclined to giggle.

gig-lamp (gig'lamp), *n.* A lamp attached to a gig; hence, a firefly (local); also, *pl.*, spectacles (slang).

gig-let, **gig-lot** (gig'let, -lot), *n.* [Appar. < *gig¹*.] A wanton woman†; also, a giddy girl.

gi-glio (jē'lyō), *n.* [It., < L. *lilium*, E. *lily*.] The heraldic lily of the arms of Florence, Italy, a form of the fleur-de-lis with two slender added members issuing one at each side of the central petal, between it and the side petals.

gig-o-lo (jig'ō-lō), *n.*; pl. -*los* (-lōz). [F.] A male professional dancing-partner employed to dance with women.

gig-ot (jig'ot), *n.* [F. *gigot*; origin unknown.] A leg of mutton, veal, or the like. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]

gigue (zhēg), *n.* [F., < E. *jig*.] In *music*, a jig, often forming the concluding movement in the suite.

Gi-la (hē'lā) **mon'ster**. [From the *Gila* River, in Arizona.] A large, venomous lizard, *Heloderma suspectum*, of New Mexico, Arizona, etc., having the skin studded with tubercles like nail-heads in a yellow or orange and black coloration;



Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*).

sometimes, a closely allied lizard, the caltetepon, *H. horridum*, of Mexico.

gil-bert (gil'bért), *n.* [From W. Gilbert (1540–1603), English scientist.] In *elect.*, a unit of magnetomotive force equal to .7958 ampere-turn.

gild¹, **gild** (gild), *n.* [AS. *gild*, *gield*, or the related Icel. *gildi*, gild, also payment, tribute: see *geld¹*.] A society of persons organized to further common interests and purposes; esp., one of the associations, numerous in the middle ages, each composed of persons belonging to and regulating a particular trade or industry (as, a *gild* of merchants or of craftsmen; "In the 11th century *gilds* of wool weavers existed at Cologne and Mainz," Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., XXVI. 404); in modern use, often, a charitable or benevolent society, as in a church.—**gild socialism**. See under *socialism*.—**national gild**. See *gild socialism*, under *socialism*.

gild² (gild), *v. t.*; *gilded* or *gilt*, *gilding*. [AS. *gyldan*, < *gold*, E. *gold*.] To coat with gold, gold-leaf, or some gold-colored finishing substance; also, to color like gold (as, the sun *gilds* the clouds); fig., to give a bright, pleasing, or specious aspect to (as, "Love *gilds* the scene," Sheridan's "Rivals," Epilogue; to *gild* folly or vice); sometimes, to render attractive as wealth does (as, "Cursed be the gold that *gilds* the straiten'd forehead of the fool!" Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," 62); also, to make red, as with blood (obs. or archaic: see Shakspeare's "Macbeth," ii. 2. 56).—**gild'ed**, *p. a.* Coated with or as with gold; also, colored like gold; fig., presented under a fair or specious aspect (as, *gilded* vice); also, wealthy (as, the *gilded* youth of the period).—**gild'er**, *n.*

gild-hall, **gild-hall** (gild'hál), *n.* The hall where a gild assembles; often, a town hall.

gild-ing (gil'ding), *n.* The act of one who or that which gilds; also, the gold-leaf or other material with which anything is gilded, or the golden surface produced.

gilds-man, **gilds-man** (gildz'man), *n.*; pl. -*men*. A member of a gild; also, an advocate of gild socialism.

gi-let (zhē-lā), *n.* [F.] A waistcoat; a vest.

gil-guy (gil'gi), *n.* [From *gil*- (origin and meaning uncertain) + *guy¹*.] *Naut.*, a temporary or makeshift contrivance of rope, as about the rigging of a ship; in general (indefinitely and more or less contemptuously), a contrivance or 'contraption'; a gimcrack.

gill¹ (gil), *n.* [ME.: cf. Sw. *gäl*, Dan. *gjælle*.] A respiratory organ of a fish or other animal that breathes in or under water (usually in *pl.*); also, *pl.*, the wattles of a fowl; the flesh under the jaws in man; the radiating plates on the under side of the cap of a mushroom.—**gill¹**, *v. t.* To gut or clean (fish); also, to catch (fish) by the gills in a gill-net; also, to cut away the gills of (a mushroom).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ş* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *ʹ*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gill² (gil), *n.* [Icel. *gil*.] A narrow valley, esp. one with a stream running through it; a ravine; a glen; also, a stream in a ravine; a mountain stream; a brook. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

gill³ (jil), *n.* [OF. *gille*, *gelle*, vessel or measure for wine; cf. *gallon*.] A liquid measure equal to one fourth of a pint.

Gill⁴, **Jill** (jil), *n.* [From *Gill*, for *Gillian* (= *Juliana*), woman's name.] A popular name for a girl or woman, often used, in connection with *Jack*, to denote a girl friend, a sweetheart, or a wife; [*l. c.*] a girl or woman; also, the ground-ivy.

gilled (gild), *a.* Having gills, as fishes.

gill-flirt (jil'flért), *n.* [See *Gill*⁴.] A giddy girl or young woman. [Archaic.]

gill-lie (gil'li), *n.* [Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, lad, servant.] Orig., a male attendant on a Highland chieftain; now, commonly, a sportsman's attendant. [Sc.]

gill-net (gil'net), *n.* A curtain-like net, suspended vertically in the water, with meshes of such a size as to catch by the gills a fish that has thrust its head through.

gill'y, *n.* See *gillie*.

gill-ly-flow-er (jil'i-flou'ér), *n.* [Corruption of ME. *gülofre*, < OF. *gülofre*, *girofre* (F. *girofle*), clove, < L. *caryophyllon*, < Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, clove-tree, < *κάρυον*, nut, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The clove-pink (archaic or prov.); also, one of various other flowers, as the wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*, or the common stock-gillyflower, *Matthiola incana*.

gill-py (gil'pi), *n.*; pl. *-pies* (-piz). [Origin obscure.] A frolicsome young fellow; also, a lively young girl (see Burns's "Halloween," 129). [Sc.]

gill-rav-age (gil-rav'áj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Boisterous merrymaking; riotous sport. [Sc.]—**gill-rav'age**, *v. i.*; *-aged*, *-aging*. To make merry in a riotous or disorderly way. [Sc.]—**gill-rav'ag-er**, *n.*

gill-son-ite (gil'son-it), *n.* [From S. H. Gilson, of Salt Lake City, Utah.] Same as *uintahite*.

gilt (gilt). Preterit and past participle of *gild*².—**gilt**, *p. a.* Gilded; golden in color.—**gilt**, *n.* The gold or other material applied in gilding; gilding.—**gilt'edged'**, *a.* Having the edges gilded, as paper; fig., of the highest order or quality, as securities.—**gilt'head**, *n.* Any of various fishes with golden spots or streaks on the head, as several species of bonito.

gim-bal (jim'bal), *n.* [Var. of *gimmel*, for *gemel*.] A gimmel† or gemel-ring†; *pl.*, a contrivance for keeping a suspended object, as a ship's compass, horizontal, being usually a pair of rings pivoted to swing, one within the other, on axes at right angles to each other.

gim-crack (jim'krak). [Origin uncertain.] **I. n.** A showy, useless trifle; a trivial knickknack; any trumpery article or object; a toy; a contrivance or 'contraption' (as, "He has great doubts of those new *gimcracks*, the steamboats": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Little Britain). **II. a.** Showy but unsubstantial or useless; trumpery.—**gim'crack'er-y** (-ér-i), *n.* Gimcracks collectively; gimcrack articles or ornaments.

gim-let (jim'let), *n.* [OF. *guimbelet* (F. *gibelet*); from Teut., and akin to E. *wimble*.] A small tool for boring holes, consisting of a steel shaft with a pointed screw at one end and a transverse handle at the other.—**gim'let**, *v. t.*; *-leted* or *-letted*, *-leting* or *-letting*. To pierce with or as with a gimlet; also, to turn round like a gimlet.

gim-mal (jim'al), *n.* [= *gemel*.] A gemel-ring.

gimp¹ (gimp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A flat trimming made of silk, worsted, or other cord, sometimes stiffened with wire, used on garments, curtains, furniture, etc.

gimp² (gimp), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Energy; vim. [Colloq.]

gin', **gin** (gin), *v.*; pret. *gan*, pp. *gun*, ppr. *ginning*. Shortened form of *begin*. [Archaic or poetic.]

gin² (jin), *n.* [= *engine*.] Ingenuity†; artifice†; also, a scheme† or device†; also, a mechanical contrivance (archaic); an engine of war†; an engine of torture†; an apparatus for hoisting; a machine for separating cotton from its seeds ('cotton-gin'); also, a trap or snare for game, etc. (often fig.).—**gin**², *v. t.*; *ginned*, *ginning*. To clear (cotton) of seeds with a gin; also, to catch (game, etc.) in a gin (also fig.: as, "Destiny has her nets round him . . . soon he will be *ginned!*" Carlyle's "Essays," Count Cagliostro, ii.).

gin³ (jin), *n.* [Abbr. of *geneva*.] A distilled alcoholic liquor made in Holland from rye or other grain, and flavored with juniper-berries; a similar liquor made in imitation of it.

ging[†] (ging), *n.* [AS. *genge*; akin to *gang*.] A company; a gang. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iv. 2. 123.

gin-ger¹ (jin'jér), *n.* [OF. *gingibre* (F. *gingembre*), < L. *zingiber*, < Gr. *ζιγγίβερος*, ginger; of Eastern origin.] The pungent, spicy rhizome of any of the reed-like plants of the genus *Zinziber*, esp. of *Z. zingiber* (or *officinale*), variously used in cookery and medicine; any of these plants, native in the East Indies, but now cultivated in most tropical countries; hence, spiciness or piquancy (colloq.); spirit or animation (colloq.); also, a light sandy or tawny color.—**gin'ger**¹, *v. t.* To treat or flavor with ginger; hence (colloq.), to impart spiciness or piquancy to; make spirited or lively.

gin-ger² (jin'jér), *a.* [Back-formation from *gingerly*.] Gingerly. [Now chiefly prov.]

gin-ger-ale (jin'jér-ál'), *n.* A non-alcoholic effervescent drink similar to ginger-beer.

gin-ger-beer (jin'jér-bér'), *n.* A non-alcoholic effervescent drink containing water, sugar or molasses, yeast, etc., flavored with ginger.

gin-ger-bread (jin'jér-bred).

I. n. A kind of cake flavored with ginger: often made in fanciful shapes, and sometimes gilded (as, "As if the poet, purposing to wed, Should carve himself a wife in *gingerbread*": Cowper's "Table Talk," 555). **II. a.** Showy; gaudy; tawdry.—**gin'ger-bread-tree**, *n.* The doom-palm; also, a tree, *Parinarium macrophyllum*, of western Africa, with a large, edible farinaceous fruit ('gingerbread-plum').

gin-ger-ly (jin'jér-li), *a.* [Cf. OF. *gensor*, *gentior*, pretty, orig. compar. of *gent*, E. *gent*¹.] **I. adv.** Daintily† or mincingly† (as, to dance *gingerly*); hence, with extreme care or caution in stepping, handling, proceeding, etc.; cautiously; warily. **II. a.** Dainty† or mincing†; also, cautious or wary.—**gin'ger-li-ness**, *n.*

gin-ger-snap (jin'jér-snap); *n.* A small, thin, brittle cake spiced with ginger.

gin-ger-y (jin'jér-i), *a.* Ginger-like; hot; pungent; spicy; also, of the color ginger.

ging-ham (ging'am), *n.* [Malay *ginggang*, lit. 'striped.'] A cotton fabric woven of dyed yarns, esp. in striped, checked, or plaid patterns.

gin-gi-li (jin'ji-li), *n.* [Hind. *jinjali*, < Ar. *juljulan*.] The sesame (plant), or its oil.

gin-gi-val (jin'ji-val), *a.* [L. *gingiva*, gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums.—**gin-gi-vi'tis** (-ji-vi'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the gums.

ging-ko (ging'kō or jing'-), *n.* See *ginkgo*.

gin-gly-mus (jing'gli-mus or jing'-), *n.*; pl. *-mi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*.] In *anat.*, a hinge-like joint, as that of the elbow.—**gin'gly-moid**, *a.*

gink (gingk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A person; a fellow. [Slang.]

gink-go (gingk'gō or jingk'-), *n.* [Jap. *ginkgo*.] A large, ornamental gymnospermous tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, native in Japan and China, yielding an edible fruit or nut.

gin-mill (jin'mil), *n.* A liquor-saloon. [Slang, U. S.]

gin-ner (jin'ér), *n.* One who gins cotton.—**gin'ner-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A mill for ginning cotton.—**gin'ning**, *n.* The act of separating the fiber of cotton from the seeds; *pl.*, the fiber, or the amount of fiber, so separated.

gin-ny (gin'i), *n.*; pl. *ginnies* (-iz). [See *guinea*.] An Italian, or any foreigner of similar appearance; a guinea. [Slang, U. S.]



Ginger-plant (*Zinziber zingiber*).—
a, flower on larger scale.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardgu, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

gin-seng (jin'seng), *n.* [From Chinese.] Either of two araliaceous plants, *Panax ginseng* of China, Korea, etc., and *P. quinquefolium* of North America, yielding an aromatic root which is extensively used in medicine by the Chinese; also, the root itself, or a preparation made from it.

gip (jip), *n.* and *v.* See *gyp*.

gip-on (jip'on), *n.* A jupon or tunic: as, "With nought to fence his dauntless breast But the close *gip-on's* under-vest" (Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," iii. 18). [Archaic.]

Gip-sy, Gyp-sy (jip'si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [Corruption of *Egyptian*.] [Also *l. c.*] One of a nomadic, tawny-skinned, black-haired race of Hindu origin, now found in many parts of the world; [*cap.*] the language of these people; Romany; hence [*l. c.*], any person of similar vagrant life; a dark-complexioned person; an artful girl.—**gipsy ring**, a finger-ring having a stone or stones set low within a comparatively broad, flat band.—**gip'sy, gyp'sy, v. i.**; *-sied, -syng.* To live or rove like a Gipsy; often, to picnic (as, "There is to be a village picnic—a *gypsying* they call it—at East Egdon": Hardy's "Return of the Native," iv. 3).—**gip'sy-dom** (-dom), *n.* The life or habits of Gipsies; also, Gipsies collectively.—**gip'sy-fy** (-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied, -fying.* To make like a Gipsy in appearance or character.—**gip'sy-hood** (-hüd), *n.* The state of a Gipsy; also, Gipsies collectively.—**gip'sy-ish, a.** Gipsy-like.—**gip'sy-ism, n.** The life or habits of Gipsies.—**gip'sy-moth, n.** A moth *Portheia* (or *Ocneria*) *dispar*, whose larva is very destructive to trees.—**gip'sy-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A colony of Gipsies; a place of encampment of Gipsies.

gi-raffe (ji-raf'), *n.* [F. *giraffe* (now *girafe*), < Ar. *zarāfah*.] A tall, long-necked, spotted ruminant quadruped, *Giraffa camelopardalis*, of Africa, the tallest of existing quadrupeds; the camelopard; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the northern constellation Camelopardalis.—**gi-raf'fine** (-raf'in), *a.*

gir-an-dole (jir'an-döl), *n.* [F. *girandole*, < It. *girandola*, < *girare*, turn, < L. *gyrare*: see *gyrate*.] A kind of rotating and radiating firework; also, a jet of water, or series of jets, of similar character; also, a branched support for candles or other lights.

gir-a-sol, gir-a-sole (jir'a-sol, -söl), *n.* [F. *girasol*, < It. *girasole*, < *girare*, turn, + *sole*, sun.] A variety of opal which reflects a reddish glow in a bright light.

gird¹ (gêrd), *v. t.*; *girt* or *girded, girding*. [AS. *gyrdan* = D. *gorden* = G. *gürten* = Icel. *gyrdha*, *gird*; prob. akin to E. *yard*¹.] To bind or encircle (a person, the waist, etc.) with a belt or girdle; also, to equip with a sword or weapon at the belt; also, to attach (a weapon) at one's belt; put on (clothing, armor, etc.): as, "Warn Lanark's knights to *gird* their

mail," Scott's "Lord of the Isles," v. 34); in fig. use, to equip (one's self) for action (as, to *gird* one's self for a task); also, to invest or induce (as, "The Son On his great expedition now appear'd, *Girt* with omnipotence": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 194); also, in general, to surround; confine; hem in.

gird² (gêrd), *v.* [ME. *girden*; origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To strike or smite; also, to gibe or jeer at; taunt. **II. intr.** To rush or spring (now prov.); also, to gibe; jeer.—**gird**², *n.* A stroke; also, a gibe.

gird-er¹ (gêr'dêr), *n.* One who or that which girds, binds, etc.; specif., one of the principal horizontal timbers which support the joists in certain floors; in structural work, any main horizontal supporting member or beam, as of wood or iron.

gird-er² (gêr'dêr), *n.* One who girds or gibes.

gird-le¹ (gêr'dl), *n.* A girdle. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

gird-le² (gêr'dl), *n.* [AS. *gyrdel*, < *gyrdan*, E. *gird*¹.] A belt, cord, sash, or the like, worn about the waist; hence, any encircling band; a zone or ring of something; compass or circuit (as, "Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls Are now confined two mighty monarchies": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," Prologue, 19); specif., the line about a brilliant or other cut stone at the junction of the upper and lower faces; also, a ring made about a tree-trunk, etc., by cutting the bark.—**gird'le**³, *v. t.*; *-dled, -dling.* To encircle with or as with a girdle; encompass; specif., to cut away the bark in a ring about (a tree, branch, etc.), thus causing decay.—**gird'ler, n.** A maker of girdles or belts; also, one who girdles; specif., a beetle, as *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles twigs on which it has deposited eggs.

girl (gêrl), *n.* [ME. *gurle, girle*, child; origin obscure.] A child or young person of either sex; now, a child or young person of the female sex; often, a young unmarried woman; sometimes, a familiar term for any woman; also, a female servant (colloq.); also, a sweetheart (colloq.).—**Girl Guide**, a member of an organization of girls (Girl Guides), in England and elsewhere, a sister organization of the Boy Scouts. See *Boy Scout*, under *boy*.—**Girl Scout**, a member of an organization of girls (Girl Scouts), founded in the U. S. in 1912, and patterned after the Girl Guides (see above), and aiming to develop in its members good health, good citizenship, knowledge of home-making, and high womanly character.—**girl'hood** (-hüd), *n.* The state or time of being a girl; also, girls collectively.—**girl'ish, a.** Of, like, or befitting a girl.—**girl'ish-ly, adv.**—**girl'ish-ness, n.**
girn (gêrn), *v. i.* [Var. of *grin*¹.] To show the teeth, as in pain or rage; snarl; whine. [Now only Sc. and north. Eng.]

Gi-ron-dist (ji-ron'dist), *n.* [F. *Girondiste*.] A member of a French political party of moderate republicans (1791–1793), whose leaders were deputies from the department of the Gironde.

girt¹ (gêrt). Preterit and past participle of *gird*¹.

girt² (gêrt), *v. t.* Same as *gird*¹.

girt³ (gêrt), *n.* and *v.* Same as *girth*¹.

girth¹ (gêrth), *n.* [ME. *girth, gerth*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *gjörðh*, girdle, girth; akin to E. *gird*¹.] A band or girdle; specif., a band passed under the belly of a horse, etc., to secure a saddle or pack on its back; also, the measure around anything; circumference; compass.—**girth**¹, *v. I. tr.* To girdle; encircle; also, to equip, bind, or fasten with a girth. **II. intr.** To measure a specified amount in girth.

girth² (gêrth), *n.* Same as *girth*. [Obs. or archaic.]

gi-sarme, gui-sarme (gi-zärm'), *n.* [OF.; origin uncertain.] A long-handled mediæval military weapon in various forms, esp. one having a long blade prolonged into a straight, sharp point, with a hook on one side of the blade and a projecting point on the other.

gist (jist), *n.* [OF. *gist* (F. *gît*), 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *gesir* (F. *gésir*), lie, rest, < L. *jacere*, lie.] The ground on which a legal action rests; hence, the substance or pith of a matter (as, to give one the *gist* of an argument in a few words); the essential part.

git (git), *v.* Prov. or vulgar form of *get*.

gi-ta-na (ji-tä'nä, Sp. hē-tä'nä), *n.*; pl. *-nas* (-näs, Sp. -näs). [Sp., orig. 'Egyptian': cf. *Gipsy*.] In Spanish use, a



Branch and Root of Ginseng (*Panax ginseng*).



Female Gipsy-moth, with Larva. (Reduced.)



Giraffe.

Gipsy woman.—**gi-ta-no** (ji-tä'nō, Sp. nē-tä'nō), *n.*; pl. -nos (-nōz, Sp. -nōs). [Sp.] In Spanish use, a Gipsy man: as, "The *Gitano*, or gipsy of Spain, is not the mere vagrant we see on our commons and road-sides" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," xvi. 3).

git-ter (git'ēr), *n.* [G., grating.] A diffraction grating. See *grating*¹.

git-tern (git'ēr), *n.* [OF. *guiterne*: cf. *guitar*.] An old musical instrument of the guitar kind.

gius-to (jös'tō), *a.* [It., < L. *justus*, just.] In music, just; regular; suitable; strict.

give (giv), *v. t.*; pret. *gave*, pp. *given*, ppr. *giving*. [AS. *gīfan*, *giefan*, = D. *geven* = G. *geben* = Icel. *gefa* = Goth. *giban*, give: cf. *gift*.] To deliver or hand over to another gratuitously (as, to *give* one a present); deliver to another in exchange for something (as, I *gave* it to him for \$5; I *gave* a good price for it); deliver to another without reference to ownership (as, please *give* me a drink); grant, bestow, or confer, as power, permission, etc.; commit (as, to *give* a person into custody); deliver as a pledge (as, to *give* one's word of honor); present or offer (as, to *give* a toast); furnish or provide (as, to *give* aid to the enemy); set forth or show (as, the newspaper *gave* a long account; the house *gave* no sign of life); deal or administer (as, to *give* one a blow); impart or communicate (as, to *give* advice; to *give* a twist to a rope); assign, allot, or award (as, to *give* a contract to a person); designate or appoint (a day or time); assign as a basis of calculation, reasoning, etc. (as, *given* these premises, only one conclusion is possible); attribute or ascribe (as, to *give* credit to another); account† or consider† (as, "Men's reports *Give* him much wrong'd": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," i. 4. 40); deliver or produce (a lecture, play, etc.); afford or yield (as, to *give* satisfaction); make (a movement: as, to *give* a start); put forth, emit, or utter (as, to *give* a cry); issue or deliver (a command, decision, etc.); execute (only in *pp.*, in and of documents: as, *given* under my hand Feb. 1, 1787); cause or occasion (as, to *give* trouble); do or perform (as, to *give* battle or chase); relinquish or surrender (as, to *give* ground, to *give* place, or to *give* way: see below); sacrifice (as, to *give* one's life for one's country); dedicate or devote (as, to *give* one's mind to a subject).—**to give a good account of one's self**, to bear one's self creditably.—**to give away**, to give as a present, etc.; make over to another; hand over (the bride) to the bridegroom at a wedding; also (slang), to cause or permit (a secret, etc.) to be known; let out; betray (a person).—**to give ground**, to retire before a superior force; hence, to yield place; relax efforts.—**to give place**, to give ground; hence, to yield precedence; resign or relinquish one's or its place (to another).—**to give rise to**, to give origin to; occasion; result in.—**to give up**, to surrender; hand over or part with; forsake or abandon, as a person; desist from or relinquish, as labors or a task; abandon as hopeless or useless, as a contest, etc.; abandon hope of seeing (a person), solving (a problem), performing (a feat), curing (a sick person), etc.; also, to devote entirely (*to*); addict (*to*).—**to give way**, to retreat before an advancing force; make way or give place, as to another; yield, as under pressure; break down, or fail; yield to emotional strain, as a person; abandon one's self, as to despair, etc.—**give**, *v. i.* To make a gift or gifts; also, to yield, as to pressure, strain, etc.; draw back; relax; break down, or fail; also, to afford a passage or view (a French use: as, a window that *gives* upon a court).—**to give in**, to yield; submit.—**to give out**, to break down, or fail; become exhausted, as a supply.—**to give up**, to leave off, or stop; abandon effort, hope, etc.; succumb.—**give**, *n.* The act of giving; esp., the act or fact of yielding to pressure, strain, etc.; elasticity.—**giv'en**, *p. a.* Bestowed as a gift; conferred (as, a *given* name, a Christian name: see under *Christian*, *a.*); also, stated, fixed, or specified (as, at a *given* time); assigned as a basis of calculation, reasoning, etc.; also, addicted or disposed (often with *to*).—**giv'er**, *n.*

giz-zard (giz'ärd), *n.* [OF. *giser* (F. *gésier*), < L. *gigeria*, pl., entrails of poultry.] The grinding or muscular stomach of birds, the organ in which the food is triturated after leaving the preceding glandular stomach. Cf. *stomach*.

gla-bel-la (glä-bel'ä), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ë). [NL., prop.

fem. of L. *glabellus*, smooth, hairless, dim. of *glaber*: see *glabrous*.] In *human anat.*, a small space on the forehead immediately above and between the eyebrows.—**gla-bel'lar** (-bel'är), *a.*—**gla-bel'um** (-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *glabella* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *glabella*.

gla-brate (glä'brät), *a.* [L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glabrare*, make hairless, < *glaber*: see *glabrous*.] In *zool.*, smooth; glabrous; in *bot.*, becoming glabrous; somewhat glabrous.

gla-brous (glä'brus), *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth, hairless; akin to E. *glad*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

gla-cé (glä-sä), *a.* [F., pp. of *glacer*, < L. *glaciare*, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] Frozen; frosted or iced, as cake; candied, as fruit or nuts; finished with a gloss, as kid or silk.

gla-cial (glä'shial), *a.* [L. *glacialis*, < *glacies*, ice.] Abounding in, consisting of, or cold as ice; icy; specif., characterized by the presence of ice in extensive masses or glaciers (as, the *glacial* epoch or period, a geological epoch, the Pleistocene, during which much of the northern hemisphere was covered by great ice-sheets); due to or associated with the action of ice or glaciers; of or pertaining to glaciers or the glacial epoch; in *chem.*, having or tending to assume an ice-like form, as certain acids.—**glä'cial-ist**, *n.* A specialist in glacial geology; also, one who explains geological phenomena by the action of ice.—**glä'cial-ly**, *adv.*

gla-ci-a-ri-um (glä-shi-ä'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-ri-ä). [NL., < L. *glacies*, ice.] A skating-rink having a floor of artificial ice.

gla-ci-ate (glä'shi-ät), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glaciare*, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] To freeze†; also, to cover with ice or glaciers; affect by glacial action.—**glä-ci-a'tion** (-ä'shön), *n.* Freezing†; also, a covering or being covered with ice; glacial action or effect.

gla-cier (glä'shi-er or glä'si-er), *n.* [F., < *glace*, < L. *glacies*, ice.] An extended mass of ice formed from snow falling and accumulating on high mountains or elsewhere above the snow-line, and moving (in most cases, very slowly) downward to lower levels (as, the river-like alpine or valley *glaciers* of mountainous regions; the broad continental or polar *glaciers*, as those of Greenland and the antarctic region); also, a vessel for holding ice to cool wine.—**glä'ciered**, *a.* Having glaciers.

glacio- Form of L. *glacies*, ice, in combination: sometimes used with special reference to glaciers.—**glä-ci-ol-o-gy** (glä-shi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ -logy.] The science that treats of the formation and action of glaciers.—**glä'ci-o-na'tant** (-ō-nä'tant), *a.* [See *natant*.] Pertaining to or produced by floating ice.

glä-cis (glä'sis, F. glä-sē), *n.* [F., orig. 'icy or slippery place,' < *glacer*, freeze, make icy: see *glacé*.] A gentle slope; in *fort.*, a bank of earth in front of a counterscarp or covered way, having an easy slope toward the field or open country.

gläd (gläd), *a.*; compar. *gladder*, superl. *gladdest*. [AS. *glæd* = Icel. *gladhr*, bright, glad, = D. *glad* and G. *glatt*, smooth; akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, hairless (see *glabrous*).] Bright, as in luster or color†; also, cheerful, jocular, or merry (as, "a troop of damsels *glad*": Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," ii.); joyful or happy, as for a special reason (as, "A wise son maketh a *glad* father": Prov. x. 1); delighted or pleased (with *of*, *at*, etc., or an infinitive or clause: as, *glad* of one's success; *glad* at the news; *glad* to go; *glad* that one has come); characterized by or showing cheerfulness, joy, or pleasure, as feelings, looks, smiles, utterances, etc.; attended with or causing joy or pleasure (as, a *glad* occasion; *glad* tidings); also, of natural scenes, seasons, circumstances, etc., delightful, pleasant, or genial (as, *glad* climes; the *glad* month of May; the *glad* sunshine).—**gläd**, *v.*; *gladdened*, *gladding*. **I. tr.** To make glad: as, "The hour's gone by, When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or *glad* mine eye" (Byron's "Childe Harold," iii. 1). [Archaic.] **II. † intr.** To be glad.

gläd-den (gläd'n), *v. I. tr.* To make glad; cheer; delight; brighten. **II. intr.** To be glad; rejoice.—**gläd'den-er**, *n.*

gläde (gläd), *n.* [Perhaps related to *glad*, as meaning a bright (open) space.] An open space or passage, natural or artificial, in a wood or forest (as, "She guided them through . . . the wood to a little open *gläde* . . . surrounded by

fat, fäte, fär, fall, ask, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ãlect, agony, into, quite, (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actor, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

trees and bushes": Scott's "Guy Mannering," liii.); also, an opening, or a place left unfrozen, in the ice of a river or lake (local, U. S.); also, a stretch of smooth ice (local, U. S.); also, an everglade (local, U. S.).

glad-ful (glad'fŭl), *a.* Full of gladness; joyful; gladsome. [Archaic.]

glad-i-ate (glad'i-āt or glā'di-), *a.* [NL. *gladiator*, < L. *gladius*, sword.] In *bot.*, sword-shaped.

glad-i-a-tor (glad'i-ā-tŏr), *n.* [L., < *gladius*, sword.] Among the ancient Romans, a person (often a slave or a captive) who fought in public, with a sword or other weapon, against other gladiators or against wild beasts, for the entertainment of the people; also, in general, a professional swordsman or fencer†; fig., a skilled contender in any field or cause.—**glad'i-a-tŏ-ri-al** (-ā-tŏ-ri-āl), *a.*—**glad'i-a-tor-ship**, *n.*

glad-i-o-lus (glā'di-ŏ-lus, commonly glad-i-ŏ'lus), *n.*; pl. *-luses* or *-li* (-li). [L., dim. of *gladius*, sword.] Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Gladiolus*, native esp. in South Africa, with erect, gladiate leaves and spikes of handsome, variously colored flowers: familiar in gardens.

glad-ly (glad'li), *adv.* In a glad manner.—**glad'ness**, *n.*

glad-some (glad'sum), *a.* Glad; cheerful or joyous; joyful or happy; delightful or pleasant. [Now poetic or literary.]—**glad/some-ly**, *adv.*—**glad/some-ness**, *n.*

Glad-stone (glad'stŏn), *n.* [From W. E. Gladstone (1809–98), English statesman.] A kind of four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with a calash-top, two inside seats, and seats for driver and footman; also, a kind of light traveling-bag opening into compartments (short for *Gladstone bag*).

Glag-o-lit-ic (glag-ŏ-lit'ik), *a.* [Slav. *glagol*, word.] Denoting an ancient Slavic alphabet still used in service-books in some Roman Catholic dioceses in Dalmatia, etc.

glair (glār), *n.* [OF. F. *glaire*, < L. *clarus*, clear.] The (uncooked) white of an egg; a size or glaze made from it; also, any similar viscous substance.—**glair**, *v. t.* To smear with glair.—**glair'e-ous** (-ē-us), *a.* Glairy.—**glair'y**, *a.* Of the nature of glair; viscous; also, covered with glair.—**glair'i-ness**, *n.*

glave (glāv), *n.* [OF. *glave*, lance, sword (F. sword): cf. L. *gladius*, sword.] A lance†; also, a kind of halberd†; also, a sword, esp. a broadsword (archaic).—**glaved**, *a.* Armed with a glave.

glam-or-ous (glam'ŏr-us), *a.* Full of glamour, magic influence, or alluring charm: as, "That thought shone out . . . like a *glamorous flower*" (Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 11).—**glam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

glam-our (glam'ŏr), *n.* [Orig. Sc., corruption of *grammar*: cf. *gramary*.] Magic or enchantment (as, "Like that maiden in the tale, Whom Gwydion made by *glamour* out of flowers": Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 743); magic influence; spell; witchery; hence, alluring and often illusory charm.—**glam'our**, *v. t.* To affect with glamour; bewitch; charm.—**glam'our-ous**, etc. See *glamorous*, etc.

glance¹ (glāns), *v.*; *glanced*, *glancing*. [ME. *glunche*, *glenche*: cf. the earlier *glent*.] **I. intr.** To glide off in an oblique direction from an object struck, as a weapon, missile, etc.; dart off or aside; also, to allude obliquely or in passing, often by way of censure or satire; also, to look quickly or briefly (as, to *glance* at or over something); also, to gleam or flash. **II. tr.** To direct obliquely, as something aimed or cast; also, to direct (the eye, etc.) in a glance or brief look; convey by a glance of the eye; also, to cast or reflect, as a gleam; also, to glance at or allude to in speaking† (see Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. i. 66); also, to cast a glance or brief look at; catch a glimpse of.—**glance**¹, *n.* A glancing off, as of a missile after striking; a stroke in cricket in which the ball is allowed to glance off from the bat; also, an allusion or reference, as in passing; also, a quick or brief look; also, a gleam or flash, as of light (as, "swift as the lightning *glance*": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1284).

glance² (glāns), *n.* [G. *glanz*, lit. 'brightness,' 'luster.'] In *mining* and *mineral.*, any of various ores having a luster which indicates their metallic nature.—**glance'-coal**, *n.* [G. *glanzkohle*.] Any hard, lustrous coal, esp. anthracite.

gland¹ (gland), *n.* [F. *glande*, OF. *glandre*, < L. *glandula*, gland, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), acorn.] In *anat.*, an organ by which certain constituents are separated from the blood

for use in the body or for ejection from it, or by which certain changes are produced in the blood or lymph; also, any of various organs or structures likened to true glands; in *bot.*, a secreting organ or structure, esp. one on or near a surface; also, any similar prominence or appendage which does not secrete.

gland² (gland), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *mach.*, the cover or adjustable member of a stuffing-box, by which the packing is compressed; also, any of various devices for clamping parts together.

gland-der (glan'dēr), *n.* [OF. *glandre*, glandular swelling, gland: see *gland*¹.] A glandular swelling†; *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), in *pathol.*, a contagious disease of horses, mules, etc., communicable to man, due to a micro-organism (*Bacillus mallei*), and characterized by swellings beneath the jaw and a profuse mucous discharge from the nostrils.—**glan'-dered**, *a.* Affected with glanders.—**glan'-der-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with glanders.

gland-if-er-ous (glan-dil'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *glandifer*, < *glans* (*gland-*), acorn, + *ferre*, bear.] Acorn-bearing; producing mast or nuts.

gland-i-form (glan'di-fŏrm), *a.* [L. *glans* (*gland-*), acorn: see *form*.] Acorn-shaped; also, gland-like.

gland-ular (glan'dŭ-lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a glandule or gland; consisting of, containing, or bearing glands.—**glan'du-lar-ly**, *adv.*

gland-ule (glan'dŭl), *n.* [L. *glandula*: see *gland*¹.] A gland; a small gland.—**glan-du-lif'er-ous** (-dŭ-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [See *-ferous*.] Bearing glandules.—**glan'du-lous**, **glan'-du-lose** (-lŏs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus*.] Containing glands; gland-like; glandular.

glans (glanz), *n.*; pl. *glandes* (glan'dēz). [L., lit. 'acorn.'] In *anat.*, the head of the penis (more fully *glans penis*) or of the clitoris (more fully *glans clitoridis*).

glare¹ (glār), *v.*; *glared*, *glaring*. [ME. *glaren* = MLG. *glaren*; prob. akin to E. *glass*.] **I. intr.** To shine with a strong, dazzling light; hence, to be intensely bright in color; be too brilliantly ornamented; fig., to be obtrusively conspicuous (as, "a writer . . . whose ungenerous prejudice against the house of Stuart *glares* in misrepresentation": Boswell's "Johnson," 1778); also, to look with a fierce or piercing stare (as, "Each upon his rival *glared*": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," ii. 34). **II. tr.** To send forth or express with a glare.—**glare**¹, *n.* A strong, dazzling light; dazzling brilliance of light; shine; hence, dazzling or showy appearance; showiness; also, a fierce or piercing look.

glare² (glār). [Origin uncertain: cf. mod. Icel. *glærungr*, glassy sheet of ice, *glær*, glass.] **I. n.** A bright, smooth surface, as of ice. [U. S.] **II. a.** Bright and smooth, as ice; glassy. [U. S.]

glar-ing (glār'ing), *p. a.* That glares; dazzling; excessively bright, as color; obtrusively conspicuous, as defects or errors; staring fiercely or piercingly, as the eyes.—**glar'-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**glar'-ing-ness**, *n.*

glar-y¹ (glār'i), *a.* Of a dazzling brilliance or luster; glaring.

glar-y² (glār'i), *a.* Smooth and slippery, as ice. [U. S.]

glass (glās), *n.* [AS. *glæs* = D. and G. *glas*, glass: cf. *glare*¹.] A hard, brittle, more or less transparent, artificially prepared substance, usually consisting of a silicate or a mixture of silicates (the ordinary variety used for windows, etc., being a silicate of calcium and sodium: cf. *crown-glass* and *flint-glass*); also, any artificial or natural substance having similar properties or composition, as fused borax, obsidian ('volcanic glass'), etc.; also, things made of glass, collectively; glassware; also, something made of glass; a glass vessel, esp. one to drink from, or the contents of such a vessel, an hour-glass, or the like, or the length of time measured by it (as, "Our ship—Which, but three *glasses* since, we gave out split—Is tight": Shakspeare's "Tempest," v. I. 223); a pane or plate of glass; a looking-glass; a crystal for a watch; a lens; an optical instrument, as a telescope, field-glass, microscope, etc.; *pl.*, spectacles or eye-glasses; *sing.*, a barometer; a thermometer.—**liquid glass**, **soluble glass**. See *water-glass*.—**stained glass**. See under *stained*.—**glass**, *a.* Made of glass; also, furnished or fitted with panes of glass; glazed.—**glass**, *v. t.* To fit with panes of glass; also, to cover or protect with glass; also, to make glassy; also, to reflect in or as in a glass mirror.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

glass-blow-er (glás'blō'ēr), *n.* One who fashions glass by glass-blowing.—**glass=blow'ing**, *n.* The art or process of inflating, and thus shaping, a mass of glass by taking it up while hot and soft on the end of a hollow tube and then blowing through the tube; loosely, the making of ornaments, etc., by the twisting, drawing out, uniting, etc., of pieces of hot, soft glass.

glass-eye (glás'i), *n.* A thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis*, of Jamaica; also, the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*.

glass-ful (glás'fúl), *n.*; *pl.* -fuls. As much as a glass holds.

glass-house (glás'hous), *n.* An establishment where glass is made; also, a building made chiefly of glass, esp. a greenhouse; a glass-roofed room, as for use in photography.

glass-i-ly (glás'i-li), *adv.* In a glassy manner.—**glass'i-ness**, *n.*

glass-ine (glás-ēn'), *n.* A thin, transparent paper used for book-wrappers, transparent panels in envelopes, etc.

glass=pa-per (glás'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper covered with finely powdered glass, used for polishing, etc.

glass=snake (glás'snāk), *n.* A limbless, snake-like lizard,

Ophiosaurus ventralis, of the southern U. S., having an extremely fragile tail; also, any of certain similar lizards of Europe and Asia.

glass-ware (glás'wār), *n.*

Articles made of glass.

glass-work (glás'wérk), *n.*

The manufacture of glass and glassware; also, the fitting of glass; glazing; also, articles of glass collectively; glassware; ornamentation made of glass.—**glass'=works**, *n.* *pl.* or *sing.* An establishment where glass is made.

glass-wort (glás'wért), *n.* Any of the herbs with succulent leafless stems constituting the chenopodiaceous genus *Salicornia*, growing in salt-water marshes, alkaline regions, etc., and formerly much used (when burned to ashes) as a source of soda for glass-making; also, the saltwort, *Salsola kali* ('prickly glasswort').

glass-y (glás'i), *a.*; *compar.* glassier, *superl.* glassiest. Of the nature of glass; vitreous; also, resembling glass, as in transparency, smoothness, etc.; often, having a fixed, unintelligent stare, as the eye or glance.

Glauber's (glou'bérs) **salt**. [From J. R. Glauber (1604-68), German chemist.] Sodium sulphate, used as a cathartic, etc.

glau-ces-cent (glā-sēs'ēnt), *a.* [See *glaucous* and *-escent*.] Somewhat glaucous.

glau-co-ma (glā-kō'mā), *n.* [L., < Gr. γλαύκωμα, < γλαυκός, gray: see *glaucous*.] In *pathol.*, a disease of the eye, characterized by increased tension within the eyeball with progressive diminution or loss of vision.—**glau-com'a-tous** (-kom'ā-tus), *a.*

glau-co-nite (glā'kō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green: see *glaucous*.] A greenish mineral consisting essentially of a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium, and occurring in greensand, clays, etc.—**glau-co-nit'ic** (-nit'ik), *a.*

glau-co-sis (glā-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαύκωσις, < γλαυκός, gray: see *glaucous*.] Same as *glaucoma*.

glau-cous (glā'kus), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, < Gr. γλαυκός, gleaming, silvery, gray, bluish-green.] Of a light bluish-green or greenish-blue color (as, "the *glaucous* caverns of old Ocean": Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," ii. l. 44); in *bot.*, covered with a whitish bloom, as a plum.

glave, glaved. See *glave, glaved*.

glaze (glāz), *v.*; *glazed, glazing.* [ME. *glasen*; < *glass*.]

I. tr. To furnish or fit with glass, as a window; cover with glass, as a picture; also, to produce a vitreous or glossy surface on (pottery, biscuit, etc.), as by coating the ware with the proper materials and then firing in a kiln, or by throwing salt into the kiln at a certain stage of the firing, or by other methods; in general, to cover with a smooth and lustrous coating; give a glassy surface to, as by polishing; in

oil-painting, to cover (a painted surface) with a thin layer of transparent color; lay (a transparent color) over a painted surface. **II. intr.** To become glazed or glassy.—**glaze**, *n.*

The vitreous or glossy surface or coating on glazed pottery, etc., or the substance or material used to produce such a surface; also, any smooth, glossy surface or coating or a substance for producing it; a glassy coating of ice, esp. as formed by rain which freezes upon striking the ground, etc.; in *oil-painting*, a thin layer of transparent color spread over a painted surface; in *cooking*, stock cooked down to a thin paste, for applying to the surface of meats.—**glaz-er** (glā'zēr), *n.* One who or that which glazes.

glaz-ier (glā'zhēr), *n.* [ME. *glasier*, < *glas*, E. *glass*.] One who fits windows, picture-frames, etc., with glass.—**glaz-ier-y**, *n.* Glaziers' work.

glaz-ing (glā'zing), *n.* The act of furnishing or fitting with glass; the business of a glazier; glass set, or to be set, in frames, etc.; also, the act of applying a glaze; the glaze applied; the glassy surface or appearance of anything glazed.

glaz-y (glā'zi), *a.* Glaze-like; glazed; glossy; shiny.

gleam (glēm), *n.* [AS. *glæm*, akin to OS. *glīmo*, brightness, OHG. *glīmo*, glow-worm, and E. *glimmer*.] Brightness; shine; esp., a transient or partial shining; a flash or beam of light; an interval of sunshine, as between showers (now prov. Eng.); fig., a brief or slight manifestation or appearance, as of feeling, intelligence, hope, etc.—**gleam**, *v.* **I. intr.** To send forth a gleam or gleams; shine, esp. with a flash or beam of light; fig., to appear suddenly and clearly, like a flash of light. **II. tr.** To send forth in gleams.—**gleam'-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**gleam'y**, *a.* Gleaming; shining; intermittently bright; of weather, etc., having intervals of sunshine (now chiefly prov. Eng.: as, "antique castles seen through *gleamy* showers," Wordsworth's "Descriptive Sketches," 225).

glean (glēn), *v.* [OF. *glener* (F. *glaner*), < LL. *glenare*; origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To gather (grain, etc.) after the reapers or regular gatherers; strip (a field, vineyard, etc.) of what is left by the reapers or regular gatherers; hence, to collect in scattered or fragmentary quantities; gather slowly and assiduously. **II. intr.** To gather what is left by reapers (as, "The poor are allowed to enter and *glean* upon another's ground after the harvest without being guilty of trespass": Blackstone's "Commentaries," III. 212); hence, to collect or gather anything little by little or slowly.—**glean'a-ble**, *a.* That may be gleaned.—**glean'er**, *n.*—**glean'ing**, *n.* The act of one who glean; also, that which is gleaned (usually in *pl.*).

glebe (glēb), *n.* [L. *gleba*, *glæba*, clod, soil, land.] The soil (now only poetic: as, "The *glebe* of fifty kingdoms shall be till'd To feed his dazzling, desolating train," Campbell's "Power of Russia"); a cultivated field (now only poetic); a portion of land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice.

gled (gləd), *n.* Scotch form of *glede*.

glede (gləd), *n.* [AS. *glida* = Icel. *glædha*; akin to E. *glide*.] The common European kite, *Milvus iclinus*; also, any related bird, as the osprey.

gledge (glēj), *v. i.*; *gledged, gledging.* [Var. of *glegl*.] To look obliquely, furtively, or slyly. [Sc.]-**gledge**, *n.* A side glance; a sly look. [Sc.]

glee¹ (glē), *n.* [AS. *glēo* = Icel. *glý*.] Entertainment†, sport†, or pleasure†; also, merriment or mirth (as, "Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited *glee* At all his jokes": Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 201); joy or delight; also, musical entertainment† or music†; specif., a kind of unaccompanied part-song, grave or gay, for three or more voices.

glee² (glē), *v. and n.* See *gley*.

glee=club (glē'klub), *n.* A club or company organized to sing glees and other songs.

gleed¹ (glēd), *p. a.* See *gleyed*.

gleed² (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd* = D. *gloed* = G. *glut* = Icel. *glōdh*; akin to E. *glow*.] A live or burning coal (archaic or prov.); a fire or flame (obs. or prov.); *pl.*, cinders or coke (prov. Eng.).

glee-ful (glē'fúl), *a.* Full of glee; merry; joyous.—**glee'-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**glee'-ful-ness**, *n.*

gleek¹ (glēk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A gibe, gird, or jest (obs. or Sc.); also, a coquettish glance†.—**gleek**¹, *v.*



Glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, elect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tñ, then; y, you;

I. tr. To ridicule; also, to trick. [Obs. or prov.] **II. intr.** To gibe; jest: as, "I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman" (Shakspere's "Henry V.," v. 1. 78). [Obs. or Sc.]

gleek² (glēk), *n.* [OF. *glic*.] An old game at cards, played by three persons.

glee-man (glē'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [AS. *glēomann*.] A professional entertainer, esp. a singer or minstrel. [Now only hist.]

glee-some (glē'sum), *a.* Gleeful.—**glee'some-ly**, *adv.*—**glee'some-ness**, *n.*

gleet (glēt), *n.* [OF. *glette*, slime, mucus, pus, foul matter (F. litharge).] Slimy matter (now only Sc.); also, a thin, morbid discharge, as from a wound; specif., a morbid discharge from the urethra.

gleg¹ (gleg), *v. i.*; *glegged*, *glegging*. [= *gley*.] To squint; look obliquely or furtively; peep. [Prov. Eng.]—**gleg**¹, *n.* A squint; a side glance; a peep. [Prov. Eng.]

gleg² (gleg), *a.* [Icel. *glegg*, *glögg*, clear-sighted, = AS. *glēaw*, wise.] Quick of perception or apprehension; sharp-sighted; quick-witted; also, quick in action; also, lively or cheerful (as, "Dr. Dinwiddie was a *gleg* man, of a jocose nature": Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xxxvii.); also, sharp, as a knife. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**gleg**²*ly*, *adv.*—**gleg**²*ness*, *n.*

glen (glen), *n.* [Gael. *gleann* = W. *glyn*.] A narrow valley; a depression or hollow between hills.

glen-gar-ry (glen-gar'i), *n.* [From *Glengarry*, valley in Inverness-shire, Scotland.] A Scotch cap with straight sides diminishing in height toward the back, a hollow or crease along the top, and sometimes short ribbon streamers at the back: sometimes worn as part of military dress.

gle-noid (glē'noid), [Gr. *γληνοειδής*, < *γλήνη*, socket of a joint, + *είδος*, form.] In anat.: **I. a.** Shallow or slightly cupped, as the articular cavities of the scapula and the temporal bone; pertaining to such a cavity. **II. n.** A glenoid cavity.

glent (glent), *v. i.* [ME. *glenten*; prob. from Scand.] To glance, glide, or dart off or aside; also, to glance or look quickly or briefly; also, to gleam or flash, as something bright; glint. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]—**glent**, *n.* A darting movement; also, a glance or look; a glimpse; also, a gleam or flash; a glint. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]

gley, **glee**² (gli or glē, glē), *v. i.* [ME. *gleyen*, *gleien*, *glien*; origin uncertain.] To squint; look obliquely or sideways. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**gley**, **glee**², *n.* A squint; a side glance. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**gleyed**, **gleed**¹ (glid or glēd, glēd), *p. a.* Squint-eyed; also, crooked; wrong. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

glib (glib), *a.*; compar. *glibber*, superl. *glibbest*. [Cf. D. *glibberen*, slide, slip.] Smooth and slippery, as ice (now chiefly prov.); fig., easy, as action or manner; also, ready and fluent, as speakers, utterance, etc.; plausibly voluble.—**glib***ly*, *adv.*—**glib***ness*, *n.*

glide (glid), *v.*; *glided*, *gliding*. [AS. *glidan* = D. *gliden* = G. *gleiten*, glide: cf. *glede*.] **I. intr.** To move smoothly along, as if without effort or difficulty, as a flying bird, a flowing stream, a boat, a carriage, a skater, etc.; also, to go quietly, stealthily, or unperceived (*in*, *out*, etc.); slip; steal; also, to pass quietly or imperceptibly (*along*, *away*, *by*, etc.), as time, life, etc.; pass by gradual or insensible change, as into a state, or as one thing into another; in *aëronautics*, to move in the air, esp. at an easy angle downward, by the action of gravity or of air-currents, or by virtue of momentum already acquired, as a gliding-machine, or an *aëroplane* with the engine shut off (as, the *gliding* angle, the angle the path of an *aëroplane* makes with the horizontal when it is gliding to earth in still air without any action of the propeller). **II. tr.** To cause to glide.—**glide**, *n.* The act of gliding; a gliding movement, as in dancing, or a dance in which such movements are employed; in *music*, a slur; in *phonetics*, a fleeting sound produced in passing from one definite speech-sound to another, or in entering upon or passing from a definite speech-sound.—**glid-er** (gli'dēr), *n.* One who or that which glides; in *aëronautics*, a gliding-machine.—**glid***ing-ly*, *adv.*—**glid***ing-machine*, *n.* In *aëronautics*, an apparatus (commonly a structure built more or less like an *aëroplane* but having no motor) for

gliding through the air from a higher to a lower level by the action of gravity, or from a lower to a higher level by the action of air-currents.

gliff (glif), *v.* [Origin obscure.] **I. intr.** To glance. [Obs. or Sc.] **II. tr.** To glance at; also, to frighten. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**gliff**, *n.* A glimpse or slight view; also, a touch, trace, or suggestion of something; also, a moment or brief time; also, a fright or scare. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

glim (glim), *n.* [Cf. *glimmer*.] A light, as a lamp or candle; also, an eye. [Slang or prov.]

glim-mer (glim'ēr), *v. i.* [ME. *glimeren*, *flegmeren*, = G. *glimmern* = Sw. *glimra* = Dan. *glimre*; a freq. form akin to D. and G. *glimmen*, Sw. *glimma*, glimmer, glow, and E. *gleam*.] To shine faintly or unsteadily; twinkle; flicker, as a candle about to go out; fig., to fail gradually and perceptibly; also, to appear faintly or dimly.—**to go glimmer-ing**, to be gradually extinguished, like a candle flickering out: said of hopes, prospects, etc.—**glim***mer*, *n.* A faint or unsteady shining; a tremulous play of light; a faint gleam; also, a faint glimpse; a dim perception or notion; an inkling.—**glim***mer-ing*, *n.* The act or the light of something that glimmers; a glimmer; also, a faint glimpse; an inkling.—**glim***mer-ing-ly*, *adv.*

glimpse (glimps), *v.*; *glimpsted*, *glimping*. [ME. *glimsen* = MHG. *glimsen*; akin to E. *glimmer*.] **I. intr.** To shine briefly, gleam, or flash (archaic); also, to appear momentarily or slightly (archaic: as, "And *glimping* over these, just seen, High up, the topmost palace spire," Tennyson's "Day-Dream," 67); also, to look briefly, or glance. **II. tr.** To show in a glimpse; also, to catch a glimpse of.—**glimpse**, *n.* A gleam, as of light (archaic: as, "the *glimpses* of the moon," Shakspere's "Hamlet," i. 4. 53); also, a momentary or slight appearance or show of something (as, "With looks . . . wherein appear'd Obscure some *glimpse* of joy": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 524); a slight touch or trace shown; also, a momentary or slight view or sight of something (as, to catch a *glimpse* of a house through the trees).—**glimps***er*, *n.*

glint (glint), *v.* [Var. of *glent*.] **I. intr.** To glance or glide off (archaic or prov.); also, to glance or look (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, to gleam or flash, as light or something bright (as, "Ruddy arrows of the sun *glinted* among the boughs": Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana," xix); show a sudden brief or varying brightness, as something that catches the light on one part or another. **II. tr.** To cause to glint; cast or reflect (light) in glints (as, "The sun's last glance was *glinted* back, From spear and glaive, from targe and jack": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," v. 10).—**glint**, *n.* A glance, look, or glimpse (prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, a gleam or flash; a glinting brightness.

gli-o-ma (gli-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *γλία*, glue; see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor arising from and consisting largely of neuroglia.—**gli-om***'a-tous* (-om'ā-tus), *a.*

glis-sade (gli-sād' or -sād'), *n.* [F., < *glisser*, slip, slide; from Teut.] The act of sliding, as down a slope of ice or snow or on any surface (as, "The figure . . . descended . . . with the *glissade* of a water-drop down a bud": Hardy's "Return of the Native," i. 2); a slide; in *dancing*, a sliding or gliding step to the right or left.—**glis-sade***'*, *v. i.*; *-saded*, *-sading*. To perform a *glissade*.

glis-san-do (glē-sān'dō). [It., < F. *glissant*, ppr. of *glisser*, slide: see *glissade*.] In *music*: **I. a.** Performed with a gliding effect, as, on a pianoforte, by sliding the back of the finger rapidly over the white keys. **II. n.** A gliding effect; a *glissando* passage.

glis-ten (glis'n), *v. i.* [AS. *glisnian*: cf. *glister* and *glitter*.] To shine with a sparkling light or luster, as snow, dew, armor, satin, the eyes, etc.; sparkle.—**glis***ten*, *n.* A glistening; a sparkling luster; sparkle.—**glis***ten-ing-ly*, *adv.* **glis-ter** (glis'tēr), *v. i.* [ME. *glistren*; akin to *glisten* and *prob. glitter*.] To glisten; sparkle; glitter: as, "All that *glisters* is not gold" (Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," ii. 7. 65). [Archaic or prov.]—**glis***ter*, *n.* A glistening or glistening; glitter. [Archaic or prov.]

glit-ter (glit'ēr), *v. i.* [ME. *gliteren* = Icel. *glitra* = G. *glitzern*; a freq. form akin to Icel. *glita*, OS. *glitan*, OHG. *glizan*, G. *gleissen*, shine, glitter, and prob. to E.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

glister and *glisten*.] To shine with a brilliant, sparkling light or luster (as, "The gemmy bridle *glitter'd* free, Like to some branch of stars we see Hung in the golden Galaxy": Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," iii.); sparkle vividly or with intense brightness; fig., to make a brilliant or splendid appearance or show.—**glit'ter**, *n.* A glittering; glittering light or luster; brilliance; splendor.—**glit'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**glit'ter-y**, *a.* Glittering; sparkling.

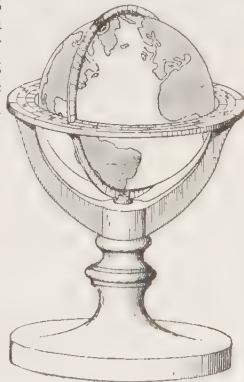
gloom (glōm), *v. i.* [Back-formation from *gloaming*.] To become dusk; grow dark. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]—**gloom**, *n.* The gloaming. See Keats's "La Belle Dame sans Merci," xi. [Prov. or poetic.]

gloom-ing (glō'ming), *n.* [AS. *glōmunga*, < *glōm*, twilight.] Evening twilight; dusk: as, "The bats their wavering wings extend Soon as the *gloaming* spreads her waning shade" (Byron's "Elegy on Newstead Abbey"). [Sc. and north. Eng., and hence adopted into general poetic and literary use.]

gloat (glōt), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *glotta*, grin, smile scornfully, G. *glozen*, stare.] To cast sidelong or furtive glances; also, to cast amorous glances; also, to gaze intently or dwell mentally upon something with satisfaction, esp. upon something that gratifies an evil passion or a corrupt propensity.—**gloat'er**, *n.*—**gloat-ing-ly**, *adv.*

glo-bate (glō'bāt), *a.* [L. *globatus*, pp. of *globare*, form into a ball, < *globus*, E. *globe*.] Having the form of a globe. Also **glo'bat-ed** (-bā-ted).

globe (glōb), *n.* [F. *globe*, < L. *globus*, round body or mass, ball, globe.] A spherical body; a sphere; a ball; often, the earth (usually with *the*); hence, any planet or other celestial body; also, a sphere on whose surface is depicted a map of the earth ('terrestrial globe') or of the heavens ('celestial globe'); also, a golden ball borne as an emblem of sovereignty (as, "With crown, with sceptre, and with *globe*, Emblems of empery": Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," iii. 35); also, anything more or less spherical in shape, as the eyeball, a kind of glass lamp-shade, or a glass vessel for holding water in which to exhibit living fish.—**globe**, *v.*; *globed*, *globing*. **I. tr.** To form into a globe; also, to provide with a globe or globes. **II. intr.** To take the form of a globe.—**globe'=fish**, *n.* Any of various fishes (genera *Tetraodon*, *Diodon*, etc.) which can assume a more or less globular form by inflating the body.—**globe'=flow'er**, *n.* A



Terrestrial Globe.

Globe-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*).Globe-flower (*Trollius europæus*).

ranunculaceae plant, *Trollius europæus*, of Europe, having pale-yellow globe-like flowers; also, an American species, *T. latus*, with spreading sepals.—**globe'let**, *n.* A little globe; a drop.—**globe'=trot'ter**, *n.* One who travels rapidly and widely over the world, esp. for sight-seeing. [Colloq.]—**globe'=trot'ting**, *n.* and *a.*

glo-bi-ge-ri-na (glō'bi-je-rī'nā), *n.*; pl. -næ (-nē). [NL., < L. *globus*, globe, + *gerere*, bear.] Any member of the genus *Globigerina*, which comprises small foraminifers of pelagic habits, having a shell with globular chambers which forms the chief constituent of large deposits ('globigerina

ooze' or 'globigerina mud') on the bottom of the ocean.—**glo-big-er-ine** (glō-bij'e-rin), *a.* and *n.*

glo-bin (glō'bin), *n.* [L. *globus*, E. *globe*.] In *physiol. chem.*, a proteid substance formed in the decomposition of hemoglobin.

glo-boid (glō'boid), [L. *globus*, E. *globe*: see -oid.] **I. a.** Approximately globular. **II. n.** A globoid figure or body.

glo-bose (glō-bōs' or glō'bōs), *a.* [L. *globosus*, < *globus*, E. *globe*.] Globe-like in form; globular, or approximately so.—**glo-bose'ly**, *adv.*—**glo-bos'i-ty** (-bos'i-ti), *n.*—**glo-bous** (glō'bus), *a.*—*Globose*.

glob-u-lar (glōb'ū-lār), *a.* Having the form of a globule or globe; spherical; round; also, composed of globules.—**glob-u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-ti), *n.*—**glob'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

glob-ule (glōb'ūl), *n.* [F. *globule*, < L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, E. *globe*.] A globe or sphere of small size; a small spherical body or structure, as a pill, a blood-corpuscle, etc.—**glob'u-lin** (-ū-lin), *n.* In *physiol. chem.*, any of a group of proteids which are insoluble in pure water.—**glob'u-lite** (-lit), *n.* One of the minute rounded bodies seen in vitreous igneous rocks, etc., when examined under the microscope: supposed by some authorities to represent a rudimentary stage in crystallization.—**glob-u-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*

glo-child-i-ate (glō-kid'i-āt), *a.* [Gr. γλῶχίς, point of an arrow.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle; bearing barbs.—**glock-en-spiel** (glok'en-spēl), *n.* [G., < *glocke*, bell, + *spiel*, play.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of small bells, or of metal bars or tubes, mounted on a support or in a frame and struck with hammers.

glom-er-ate (glom'e-rāt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind or form into a ball, < *glomus*, ball: see *glomerule*.] Gathered into a rounded mass; compactly clustered.—**glom-er-a'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* Glomerate condition; also, a glomerate mass.

glom-er-ule (glom'e-röl), *n.* [NL. *glomerulus*, dim. of L. *glomus*, ball (of yarn, thread, etc.).] A compact cluster, as of capillary blood-vessels; in *bot.*, a cyme condensed into a head-like cluster.—**glo-mer-u-lar** (glō-mer'ū-lār), *a.*

glon-o-in (glon'ō-in), *n.* [Said to be < *gl(ycerin)* + *o(xygen)* + *n(itrogen)*.] Nitroglycerin: esp. so called in medicine.—**gloom** (glōm), *v.* [ME. *gloumen*, *gloumben*, frown, lower: cf. MLG. *gloemen*, make turbid.] **I. intr.** To frown or scowl; also, to look dismal or dejected; also, to become dark or cloudy, as the sky; lower; also, to appear as a dark object; have a dark or somber appearance. **II. tr.** To make gloomy; also, to make dark or somber.—**gloom**, *n.* A frown or scowl (Sc.); also, a despondent look, as on a person's countenance; a state of melancholy or depression; *pl.*, low spirits; also, *sing.*, darkness; deep shade; a dark or deeply shaded place.—**gloom'i-ness**, *n.*—**gloom'i-ly**, *adv.* In a gloomy manner.—**gloom'i-ness**, *n.*—**gloom'ing**, *n.* [Prob. in part associated with *gloaming*.] The action of one that glooms; a frown; a fit of sullenness; sometimes, gloaming or twilight (poetic).—**gloom'less**, *a.* Free from gloom.—**gloom'y**, *a.*; compar. *gloomier*, superl. *gloomiest*. Affected with, characterized by, or expressive of gloom, or depression of spirits; melancholy; causing gloom, or depressing (as, a gloomy prospect); also, full of gloom or darkness; dark; deeply shaded.

Glo-ri-a (glō'ri-ā), *n.* [L., glory.] In Christian liturgical worship, the great, or greater, doxology beginning "Gloria in excelsis Deo" (Glory be to God on high), the lesser doxology beginning "Gloria Patri" (Glory be to the Father), or the response "Gloria tibi, Domine" (Glory be to thee, O Lord); [also *l. c.*] a repetition of any one of these; a musical setting for any one of these, esp. the first; also [*l. c.*], a halo, nimbus, or aureola, or an ornament in imitation of one; also, a fabric made of silk and wool (or cotton), used for umbrellas, dresses, etc.

glo-ri-ette (glō-ri-et'), *n.* [F., < L. *gloria*, E. *glory*, *n.*] A pavilion or kiosk, as in a park; a summer-house.

glo-ri-fi-a-ble (glō'ri-fi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be glorified.

glo-ri-fi-ca-tion (glō'ri-fi-kā'shən), *n.* The act of glorifying, or the state of being glorified; exaltation to the glory of heaven; ascription of glory or praise; sometimes, a doxology; also, a celebration or jubilation (colloq.); also, a glorified or more splendid form of something (colloq.).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

glo-ri-fied (glō'ri-fid), *p. a.* Made glorious; often, invested with a glory, magnificence, or dignity not naturally belonging.

glo-ri-fy (glō'ri-fi), *v. t.; -fied, -fying.* [OF. F. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorificare*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *facere*, make.] To render glorious; invest with glory; sometimes, to exalt to the glory of heaven; often, to promote the glory of (God); ascribe glory and praise in adoration to (God); in general, to magnify with praise; extol; also, to invest with radiance or beauty (as, "The bright sun *glorifies* the sky": Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 485); also, to transform into something more splendid; present in a highly favorable aspect.—**glo'ri-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

glo-ri-ole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [F. *glorirole*, < L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, E. *glory*, *n.*] A petty glory or distinction†; also, a halo, nimbus, or aureola.

glo-ri-ous (glō'ri-us), *a.* [OF. *glorios* (F. *glorieux*), < L. *gloriosus*, < *gloria*, E. *glory*, *n.*] Full of glory; entitled to renown; illustrious; also, conferring glory (as, a *glorious* victory); entitling to renown; also, splendid or magnificent (as, "the *glorious* planet Sol": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," i. 3. 89); admirable, delightful, or fine (as, to have a *glorious* time; "The weather was *glorious*," Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xlv.); also, elated or hilarious from drink (colloq.); also, vainglorious†.—**glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

glo-ry (glō'ri), *n.; pl. -ries* (-riz). [OF. *glorie* (F. *gloire*), < L. *gloria*, glory, fame, vainglory, boasting.] Exalted praise, honor, or distinction, accorded by common consent (as, "The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave": Gray's "Elegy," ix.); renown; also, something that renders honored or illustrious; a distinguished ornament; an object of pride; also, adoring praise or thanksgiving (as, "Fear God, and give *glory* to him": Rev. xiv. 7); also, majesty and splendor, as of God (as, "He . . . looked up stedfastly into heaven, and saw the *glory* of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God": Acts, vii. 55); the splendor and bliss of heaven (as, "Thou, bright saint, high sit'st in *glory*": Milton's "Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester"); heaven (as, to go to *glory*); also, brightness, brilliance, or radiant beauty (as, "One star differeth from another star in *glory*," 1 Cor. xv. 41; "What will be the morning *glory*, when at dusk thus gleams the lake?" Browning's "La Saisiaz"); some feature or thing characterized by such beauty; also, a state of splendor, magnificence, or greatest prosperity (as, the Spanish monarchy in the days of its *glory*); a state of fullest gratification or enjoyment (as, to be in one's *glory*); also, a ring, circle, or surrounding radiance of light represented about the head or the whole figure of a sacred person, as Christ, a saint, etc.; a halo, nimbus, or aureola; hence, any ring or circle of light; also, vainglory† (as, "In military commanders and soldiers, vain glory is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another": Bacon's "Essays," Of Vain Glory).—**glo'ry**, *v. i.; -ried, -rying.* [L. *gloriari*, pride one's self, boast, < *gloria*.] To exult with triumph; rejoice proudly; also, to boast†.—**glo'ry=hole**, *n.* A receptacle or place, as a drawer or a room, into which things are put without attempt at order; *naut.*, a lazaretto.—**glo'ry-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**glo'ry=pea**, *n.* Same as *chianthus*.



Glory. — Figure of Christ, façade of Cathedral of Angoulême, France; 12th century.

glose (glōz), *n.* and *v.* See *gloze*².

gloss¹ (glos), *n.* [Cf. D. (obs.) *gloos* and MHG. *glose*, a gleam, glow, Icel. *glossi*, a blaze.] A superficial luster, as of satin; also, an external show; a specious appearance; also, the glow of a fire (Sc. and north. Eng.).—**gloss**¹, *v. t.*

To put a gloss or luster upon; also, to give a fair or specious appearance to (often with *over*).

gloss² (glos), *n.* [Later form (conformed to L. *glossa*) of *glose*, *gloze*, < OF. *glose*, < L. *glossa*, a word needing explanation, the explanation, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, language, foreign or other word needing explanation: cf. *gloze*².] An interlinear or marginal interpretation of a foreign or otherwise difficult word, phrase, etc., in a text; also, an interpretation or definition of a word, phrase, etc., given in a glossary or dictionary; in general, an explanation or comment; also, a series of verbal interpretations of a text; an interlinear translation of a text; a collection or list of verbal explanations of a text; a glossary; sometimes, an artfully misleading or false interpretation.—**gloss**², *v. I. tr.* To insert glosses on; annotate; also, to give a specious interpretation of; explain away. **II. intr.** To make glosses; comment.

glos-sal (glos'al), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] Of or pertaining to the tongue.

glos-sa-ri-al (glo-sā'ri-al), *a.* [See *glossary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a glossary.—**glos-sa'ri-an**, *n.* A glossarist.—**glos-sa-rist** (glos'a-rist), *n.* A writer of glosses; a commentator; the compiler of a glossary.—**glos-sa-rize** (-riz), *v. t.; -rized, -rizing.* To enter and explain in a glossary.

glos-sa-ry (glos'a-ri), *n.; pl. -ries* (-riz). [L. *glossarium*, < *glossa*, E. *gloss*².] A collection of glosses; a list with explanations, as of difficult, dialectal, or technical terms; a vocabulary or dictionary of limited scope: as, a *glossary* to Shakspeare's works; a *glossary* of Scottish words and phrases; a *glossary* of the mining and mineral industry.

glos-sa-tor (glo-sā'tor), *n.* [ML., < *glossare*, to gloss, < L. *glossa*, E. *gloss*².] A writer of glosses; a commentator; esp., one of the medieval commentators on the texts of the civil and canon law.

gloss-er¹ (glos'ēr), *n.* One who puts a gloss or luster on something.

gloss-er² (glos'ēr), *n.* A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

gloss-i-ly (glos-i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.—**gloss'i-ness**, *n.*

glos-si-tis (glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the tongue.

gloss-less (glos'les), *a.* Without gloss or luster.

gloss-o-graph (glos'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. γλωσσογράφος, < γλῶσσα (see *gloss*²) + γράφειν, write.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. Also **glos-sog-ra-pher** (glo-sog'rā-fēr).—**glos-sog'ra-phy**, *n.* The writing of glosses.

glos-sol-o-gy (glo-sol'ō-jī), *etc.* Same as *glottology*, *etc.*

gloss-y (glos'i), *a.; compar. glossier*, superl. *glossiest*. Having a gloss; lustrous; smooth and shining; also, having a specious appearance (as, "glossy duplicity": Boswell's "Johnson," 1754); plausible.

glost (glost), *n.* [Var. of *gloss*¹.] In *ceram.*, glaze.—**glost'=kiln**, **glost'=ov'en**, *n.* A kiln or oven in which pottery or biscuit is fired in the glazing process.

glot-tal (glot'al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in the glottis. Also **glot'tic**¹.

glot-tic² (glot'ik), *a.* [Gr. γλωττικός, < γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] Pertaining to language; linguistic.

glot-tis (glot'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλωττις, < γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] In *anat.*, the opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

glot-tol-o-gy (glo-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language: see *-logy*.] The science of language; comparative philology.—**glot-to-log-ic**, **glot-to-log-i-cal** (glot-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.*—**glot-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

glove (gluv), *n.* [AS. *glōf* = Icel. *glöfi*.] A covering for the hand, esp. one having a separate sheath for each finger (cf. *mitten*); sometimes, specif., a boxing-glove.—**glove**, *v. t.; gloved, gloving.* To cover with or as with a glove; provide with gloves; also, to serve as a glove for.—**glove-less**, *a.* Without a glove; not gloved.—**glov-er** (gluv'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glow (glō), *v.* [AS. *glōwan* = D. *gloeien* = G. *glühen* = Icel. *glōa*, glow: cf. *gleed*².] **I. intr.** To emit bright light and heat without flame; be incandescent; also, to shine like something intensely heated; also, to exhibit a strong, bright color; be lustrously red or brilliant; also, to be

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

excessively hot (as, "The torrid zone *Glow*s with the passing and repassing sun": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," i. 323); feel an intense sensation of heat; burn or be animated as with emotion or passion (as, to *glow* with resentment). **II. tr.** To cause to glowf.—**glow**, *n.* The state of glowing; light such as is emitted by a body heated to luminosity; incandescence; also, brightness of color; vivid redness; also, a state of bodily heat; warmth of emotion or passion.—**glow'er**¹, *n.* One who or that which glows; specif., the light-giving rod in a Nernst lamp.

glow'er² (glou'ér), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain: cf. ME. *glören*, stare, glare.] To stare or gaze intently (Sc.); also, to look angrily or with sullen dislike or discontent (as, "He . . . stood *glowering* in sullen suspense": Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 5); scowl.—**glow'er**², *n.* A glowering look.—**glow'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

glow-ing (glô'ing), *p. a.* That glows; incandescent; brilliantly luminous; rich and warm in coloring; exhibiting the glow of health, excitement, etc.; ardent or impassioned.—**glow-ing-ly**, *adv.*

glow-lamp (glô'lamp), *n.* An incandescent electric lamp.

glow-worm (glô'wërm), *n.* Any of various luminous insects or insect larvae; esp., a European beetle, *Lampyrus noctiluca*, the wingless female of which emits a greenish light from the end of the abdomen.

glow-in-ia (glok-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; from B. P. *Gloxin*, German botanist.] Any of the tropical American plants constituting the genus *Gloxinia* (family Gesneriaceæ), little known in cultivation; also, a widely cultivated plant, *Sinningia speciosa*, of the same family, having large white, red, or purple bell-shaped flowers (so called because orig. referred to the genus *Gloxinia*).

gloze¹ (glöz), *v. i.*; *glozed*, *glozing*. [Cf. *gloss*¹.] To blaze, as a fire. [Sc.]—**gloze**¹, *n.* The blaze or clear flame of a fire. [Sc.]

gloze² (glöz), *n.* [ME. *glose*, < OF. *glose*: see *gloss*².] A gloss, or explanatory note; also, flattery or deceit; a flattering speech, etc.; also, a specious show; a pretense; a disguise. [Now rare.]—**gloze**², *v.*; *glozed*, *glozing*. [ME. *glosen*, < OF. *gloser*, < *glose*.] **I. tr.** To make glozes or glosses upon; interpret; also, to palliate with specious representations (as, "Fawning fools . . . With the tongue of flattery *gloze* deeds which God and Truth condemn": Whittier's "Lines Suggested by a Visit to Washington"); explain away; extenuate; also, to flatter or wheedle (archaic). **II. intr.** To make glosses; comment; also, to talk speciously, or use flattering language (now rare).

glu-case (glô'käs), *n.* [See *glucose* and -ase.] In chem., an enzyme present in certain species of yeast, etc., and capable of converting maltose into glucose.

glu-ci-num (glô-si'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet (some of the salts having a sweet taste).] Chem. sym., Gl (or Be); at. wt., 9.1; sp. gr., 1.85. A white metallic element occurring combined in certain minerals. Also called *beryllium*.—**glu-cin'ic** (-sin'ik), *a.*

glu-co-pro-te-id (glô-kô-pro'te-id), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + E. *protein*.] In *physiol. chem.*, any of a class of proteid compounds which contain a carbohydrate group.

glu-cose (glô'kôs), *n.* [F. *glucose*, perhaps < Gr. γλεῦκος, must, sweet new wine (cf. *grape-sugar* as a name for the common form of glucose), but usually referred to γλυκύς, sweet: cf. -ose².] In chem., a sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, having

three optically different forms, the common or dextrorotatory form occurring in many fruits, animal tissues and fluids, etc., and having a sweetness about one half that of ordinary sugar; in com., a syrup obtained by the incomplete conversion of starch into common glucose.—**glu-co-side** (glô'-kô-sid or -sid), *n.* In chem., any of an extensive group of compounds which yield a sugar (usually glucose) and some other substance or substances when treated with a dilute acid or alkali, or when decomposed by a ferment or enzyme.—**glu-co-su'ri-a** (-sü'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *glycosuria*.

glue (glô), *n.* [OF. F. *glu*, < LL. *glus* (*glut*-), glue: cf. *gluten*.] An impure gelatin obtained by boiling skins, hoofs, and other animal substances, in water, and used for various purposes in the arts, esp. as an adhesive medium in uniting substances; any of various preparations of this substance; also, any similar adhesive material.—**glue**, *v. t.*; *glued*, *gluing*. To join or fasten with glue or other viscous substance; hence, to fix or attach firmly as if with glue; cause to adhere closely.—**glu'er**, *n.*—**glue'y**, *a.* Like glue; viscid; sticky; also, full of or smeared with glue.

glum (glum), *a.*; compar. *glummer*, superl. *glummiest*. [Akin to *gloom*.] Sullen or frowning, as persons; gloomy as from dissatisfaction; dismal or dejected (as, "Why should folk be *glum* . . . When Nature herself is glad?" Whittier's "Cobbler Keesar's Vision").

glu-ma-ceous (glô-mä'shius), *a.* [See -aceous.] In bot., glume-like; consisting of or having glumes.

glume (glôm), *n.* [L. *gluma*, hull or husk (of grain), < *glubere*, peel.] In bot., one of the characteristic bracts of the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, etc.

glum-ly (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum manner.—**glum'ness**, *n.* **glump** (glump), *v. i.* [Cf. *glum*.] To be sullen; sulk. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]—**glump'ish**, *glump'y*, *a.* Glum.

glut¹ (glut), *v. t.*; *glutted*, *glutting*. [OF. *gloutir*, *glotir*, < L. *glutire*, *glutture*, swallow, gulp down: cf. *glutton*.] To swallow; gulp. [Now chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]—**glut**¹, *n.* A swallow; a gulp; a draft. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

glut² (glut), *v.*; *glutted*, *glutting*. [ME. *glouten*, *glotten*: cf. OF. *glout*, *glot*, gluttonous, greedy, *glouton*, glutton, also *gloutir*, swallow, E. *glut*¹.] **I. tr.** To feed or fill to satiety; sate; hence, to indulge to the utmost; also, to feed or fill to excess; hence, to surfeit or cloy; also, to choke up, as a channel; also, to overstock, as a market. **II. intr.** To eat to satiety.—**glut**², *n.* The act of glutting, or the state of being glutted; also, a full supply; a surfeit, or excessive supply (as, "They had had a *glut* of Christian blood": J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxvii.); in com., a supply of mercantile goods greatly in excess of the demand.

glu-tæ-us, **glu-te-us** (glô-tê'us), *n.*; pl. *glutæi*, *glutei* (-i). [NL., < Gr. γλουτός, rump, pl. buttocks.] In anat., any of several muscles of the buttocks.—**glu-tê'al** (-äl), *a.* In anat., pertaining to the buttock muscles, or to the buttocks.

glu-ten (glô'ten), *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue, akin to LL. *glus*, E. *glue*.] Glue, or some gluey substance; esp., the tough, viscid nitrogenous substance which remains behind when the flour of wheat or other grain is washed with water to remove the starch.—**gluten bread**, bread made from gluten flour.—**gluten flour**, wheat flour from which a part of the starch has been removed, thus increasing the proportion of gluten.

glu-te-us (glô-tê'us), *n.* See *glutæus*.

glu-ti-nous (glô'ti-nus), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, < *gluten*, glue.] Of the nature of glue; gluey; viscid; sticky.—**glu-ti-nos'i-ty** (-nos'i-ti), **glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*—**glu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

glut-ton (glut'n), *n.* [OF. F. *glouton*, < L. *gluto(n)*, *gluto(n)*, < *glutire*, swallow, E. *glut*¹.] One who eats to excess; a gormandizer; hence, one who indulges in something excessively or inordinately; one who is excessively fond of a specified object, etc.; in zool., a thick-set, voracious mammal, *Gulo luscus*, of the weasel family, measuring from 2 to 3 feet in length, and inhabit-



Glutton (*Gulo luscus*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviary. glect, agôny, intô, unite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you

ing northern regions (the kind found in America, usually called the *wolverene*, being practically identical with that of Europe and Asia).—**glut/ton-ize**, *v. i.* or *t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To feast or devour like a glutton.—**glut/ton-ous**, *a.* Given to or characterized by excessive eating; voracious; hence, greedy; insatiable.—**glut/ton-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**glut/ton-ous-ness**, *n.*—**glut/ton-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies (-iz)*. Excess in eating; voracity.

gly-cer-ic (gli-ser'ik or glis'e-rik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from glycerin: as, *glyceric acid* (an acid obtained by the oxidation of glycerin).

gly-cer-ide (glis'e-rid or -rid), *n.* In *chem.*, an ester of glycerin.

gly-cer-in, **gly-cer-ino** (glis'e-rin), *n.* [F. *glycérine*, < Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet.] A clear, colorless, odorless liquid ($C_3H_5.O_3H_3$, a compound of the alcohol class), of thick, syrupy consistence and sweet taste, obtained by the saponification of natural fats and oils, and used in the arts, in medicine, etc.—**gly-cer-in-ate** (-ät), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. To mix or treat with glycerin.—**gly-cer-ite** (glis'e-rit), *n.* In *phar.*, any of a class of preparations consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerin.—**gly-cer-ol** (glis'e-rol or -röl), *n.* Same as *glycerin*.—**gly-cer-olate** (glis'e-rö-lät), *n.* Same as *glyceride*.—**gly-cer-yl** (glis'e-ryl), *n.* [See *-yl*.] In *chem.*, the hypothetical trivalent radical (C_3H_5) in glycerin and the glycerides.

gly-co-gen (gli'kō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet: see *-gen*.] In *chem.*, a white, amorphous, tasteless carbohydrate found in the liver and other animal tissues.—**gly-co-gen'ic**, *a.*

gly-col (gli'kol), *n.* [From *glyc(erin)* + (*alcohol*).] In *chem.*, a colorless, sweet-tasting liquid, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, of the alcohol class, regarded as intermediate between glycerin and ethyl alcohol; also, any of a group of alcohols of a similar type.—**gly/co-late** (-kō-lät), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt or ester of glycolic acid.—**gly-col'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from glycol: as, *glycolic acid* (a crystalline compound produced from glycol).

Gly-con-ic (gli-kon'ik). [From *Glycon*, Greek lyric poet.] [Also *l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to a form of verse, usually catalectic, consisting of four feet (three trochees and one dactyl, the dactyl commonly being the second foot) or of three feet (a spondee and two dactyls). **II. n.** The Glyconic meter; a Glyconic verse.

gly-cose (gli'hōs), *n.* Same as *glucose*.

gly-co-su-ri a (gli-kō-sū-ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < E. *glycose* (*glucose*) + Gr. *οὔρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which glucose is present in the urine, as in diabetes.—**gly-co-su-ric**, *a.*

glyph (glif), *n.* [Gr. *γλυφή*, carving, < *γλύφειν*, carve: cf. *cleave*².] In *arch.*, an ornamental channel or groove, usually vertical, as in a Doric frieze; in *archæol.*, a pictograph or hieroglyph.—**glyph'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *γλυφικός*.] Of or pertaining to carving; sculptured.

gly-phog-ra-phy (gli-fog'ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *γλυφή*, carving: see *-graphy*.] An electrotype process by which a plate with a raised surface suitable for printing is made from an engraved plate.

glyp-tic (glip'tik), *a.* [Gr. *γλυπτικός*, < *γλύφειν*, carve.] Of or pertaining to carving or engraving, esp. on precious stones.—**glyp-ti'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* A cutter of precious stones; a lapidary.—**glyp'tics**, *n.* The art of carving or engraving, esp. on precious stones.

glyp-to-don (glip'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *δόντος* (*δόντ-*), tooth.] Any animal of the extinct genus *Glyptodon*, comprising large, armadillo-like edentate mammals with solid carapace and fluted teeth, found in the Pleistocene deposits of South America, Mexico, etc.—**glyp'to-dont** (-dont), *a.* and *n.*

glyp-tog-ra-phy (glip-tog'-ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved: see *-graphy*.] The art or process of engraving on gems or the like; also, the description or study of engraved gems, etc.

glyp-to-thek (glip-tō-tāk'), *n.* [G., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A gallery or museum of sculpture.



Glyptodon (*G. clavipes*).

gnar, **gnarr** (när), *v. i.*; *gnarred*, *gnarring*. [Imit.] To snarl; growl.

gnarl¹ (närl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *gnar*.] To snarl. See Shakespeare's "2 Henry VI.," iii. 1. 192. [Obs. or prov.]

gnarl² (närl), *n.* [Cf. *knarl* and *knurl*.] A knotty protuberance on a tree; a knot in wood.—**gnarled**, *a.* [Cf. *knurled*.] Full of or covered with gnarls, as a tree; knotted; twisted; rugged. Also *fig.* Also **gnarl'y**.

gnash (nash), *v.* [Var. of earlier *gnast*: cf. Icel. *gnastan*, a gnashing.] **I. tr.** To strike or grind (the teeth) together, esp. in rage or pain; also, to strike or grind the teeth together upon; bite with grinding teeth (as, "I strove . . . To rend and gnash my bonds in twain": Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," vii.). **II. intr.** To gnash the teeth; of the teeth, to strike or grind together.

gnat (nat), *n.* [AS. *gnæt*.] In English use, any of certain small dipterous insects (mosquitoes) of the family *Culicidæ*, esp. *Culex pipiens*; in American use, any of various small dipterous insects of the families *Simuliidæ*, *Chironomidæ*, etc., as the black-fly, *Simulium venustum*, a small black-bodied blood-sucking fly of the wooded regions of the northern U. S. and Canada; a midge.—**to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel**, *fig.*, to make difficulties over something small or easy and have no trouble with something large or difficult. See Mat. xxiii. 24.—**gnat'-catch'er**, *n.* Any of various small American insectivorous birds of the genus *Poliophtila*.



Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). (Small figure natural size.)

gnath-ic (nath'ik), *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the jaw.

gnath-i-on (nath'i-on), *n.* [NL., dim. < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *craniol.*, the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw.

-gnathous. Adjective termination from Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, as in *orthognathous*, *prognathous*.

gnaw (nä), *v.*; pret. *gnawed*, pp. *gnawed* or *gnawn*, ppr. *gnawing*. [AS. *gnagan* = G. *nagen* = Icel. *gnaga*, gnaw.] **I. tr.** To bite persistently, esp. so as to remove portions; wear away or remove by persistent biting; also, to corrode; consume. Often *fig.* **II. intr.** To bite persistently; also, to produce an effect as of persistent biting; cause corrosion. Often *fig.*—**gnaw'er**, *n.*—**gnaw'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which gnaws; also, a persistent pain suggesting gnawing, as in the bowels (as, the *gnawings* of hunger).—**gnaw'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gneiss (näs), *n.* [G.] A metamorphic rock consisting essentially of the same mineral elements as granite, but having a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the constituent elements, esp. of the mica.—**gneiss'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling gneiss.—**gneiss'-oid**, *a.* Resembling gneiss, as in structure.—**gneiss'ose** (-ös), *a.* Gneissic.

gnome¹ (nōm), *n.* [F., < NL. *gnomus* (used by Paracelsus); origin uncertain: cf. *syolph*.] One of a race of diminutive beings fabled to inhabit the interior of the earth and to act as the guardians of its treasures; a kobold; hence, an odd-looking, dwarfish person.



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila cerulea*).

gnome² (nōm), *n.* [L., < Gr. γνώμη, judgment, opinion, maxim, < γινώσκειν, know.] A short, pithy expression of a general truth; an aphorism; a maxim.

gnome-owl (nōm'oul), *n.* [See *gnome*¹.] Any owl of the genus *Glaucidium*, of both hemispheres, comprising small species with imperfect facial disk, as *G. gnoma* of western North America.

gno-mic (nō'mik), *a.* [Gr. γνωμικός.] Dealing in, containing, or pertaining to gnomes; aphoristic; sententious. Also **gno'mi-cal**. — **gno'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gnom-ist (nō'mist), *n.* A writer of gnomes.

gnom-mon (nō'mon), *n.*

[L., < Gr. γνώμων, one who knows, a judge, an indicator, < γινώσκειν, know.] Any object which serves to indicate the hour of the day by casting its shadow upon a marked surface; esp., the vertical triangular plate of a sun-dial; also, a vertical shaft, column, obelisk, or the like, used (esp. by the ancients) as an astronomical instrument for determining the altitude of the sun, the position of a place, etc., by noting the length of the shadow cast at noon; in *geom.*, the part of a parallelogram which remains after a similar parallelogram has been taken away from one of its corners. — **gno-mon-ic** (nō-mon'ik), *a.* [L. *gnomonicus*, < Gr. γνωμονικός.] Pertaining to the gnomon or the sun-dial, or to the art of dialing. — **gno-mon'ics**, *n.* The art or science of dialing.

gno-sis (nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνώσις, < γινώσκειν, know.] Knowledge; esp., a special knowledge of spiritual things; mystical knowledge.

-gnost. Noun termination from Gr. γνώστης, one who knows, as in *bibliognost*, *geognost*.

gnos-tic (nos'tik). [Gr. γνωστικός, < γινώσκειν, know.]

I. a. Pertaining to knowledge; also, possessing knowledge, esp. esoteric knowledge of spiritual things; also [*cap.*] pertaining to or characteristic of the Gnostics. **II. n.** [*cap.*] A member of any of certain sects among the early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of spiritual things, and who explained the world as created by powers or agencies arising as emanations from the Godhead. — **Gnos'ti-cism** (-ti-sizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Gnostics. — **Gnos'ti-cize** (-siz), *v.*; -cized, -cizing. **I. intr.** To adopt or maintain Gnostic views. **II. tr.** To explain on Gnostic principles; give a Gnostic coloring to.

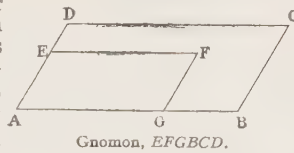
-gnosy. Noun termination from Gr. γνώσις, knowledge, as in *astrognosy*, *geognosy*.

gnu (nō or nū), *n.* [Kafir *ngu*.] Any of several African antelopes constituting the genus *Catoblepas* (or *Connochates*), characterized by an ox-like head, curved horns, and a long, flowing tail; a wildebeest.

go (gō), *v. i.*; pret. *went*, pp. *gone*, ppr. *going*. [AS. *gān* = D. *gaan* = MLG. *gān* = OHG. *gān*, *gēn*, G. *gehen*, go: cf. *gang*, *v.*]



Gnome-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*).



Gnomon, EFGBCD.



Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*).

To move or pass along; walk, run, ride, travel, etc.; proceed; take a specified direction (as, to *go straight*); continue, or be habitually, in particular circumstances (as, to *go in rags*); keep or be in motion, act, or work, as a clock or other mechanism; act or operate with sound, as a bell or a gun; pass or elapse, as time; circulate, pass current, or be accepted, as coin or notes; be known (as, to *go by* a name, or under an alias); have a general course, tendency, character, etc. (as, good as things *go*; as prices *go*); harmonize, or be compatible (as, colors that *go well* together); turn out or result (as, how did the match *go*?); prove successful, as a play; also, to move or pass away or out, or depart (opposed to *come* or *arrive*); begin, or come into, action (as, here *goes*!); be loosed or freed (as, let *go* his hand); pass, or pass away, by sale, expenditure, etc.; be given up or relinquished (as, Greek is *going*, Latin will *go next*); be lost, or come to an end (as, his eyesight is *going*); die (as, his wife *went* first); fail, or give way (as, when he stooped over, the stitches *went*); wear through, as a garment; also, to move or proceed toward or to a particular place, destination, etc. (as, to *go to* Jericho: see *Jericho*); resort, or have recourse (as, to *go to* court over a dispute); carry an action to a given point or stage (as, to *go as high as* \$10 for a thing); be capable of passing, entering, or being contained (as, a book that will *go into* one's pocket; four *goes in* twelve three times); belong as to place (as, this book *goes on* the top shelf); pass, be awarded, or be transferred to a particular recipient (as, the first prize *went to* a dark horse; the property *went to* his son); be applied or appropriated (as, all the income *went to* making repairs); contribute to a result (as, the items which *go to* make up a total); conduce or tend (as, this *goes to* show that you cannot depend on appearances); reach or extend (as, his memory does not *go back* very far); pass into a particular condition (as, to *go to* ruin); become (as, to *go mad*). Also used in the present participle *going*, followed by an infinitive, to express futurity ('about, intending, or destined' to do something): as, it is *going to* rain; he is *going to* write; who is *going to* win? — **go to!** formerly, set to work! begin! (as, "*Go to*, let us make brick": Gen. xi. 3); now, an expression of disapprobation, protest, or derision (archaic: as, "*Go to*, *go to*, thou art a foolish fellow," Shakspeare's "*Twelfth Night*," iv. 1. 3). — **to go about**, to change the course of a vessel by tacking or wearing. — **to go for**, to be taken or valued as; also, to attack or assail (colloq.). — **to go in for**, to make (a thing) one's particular object, principle, interest, amusement, etc. — **to go off**, to be discharged, as firearms; explode, as powder, etc. — **to go through**, to proceed to the end of; also, to undergo or experience; also, to exhaust, as a fortune; also, to subject to a search, as for valuables. — **to go under**, to be submerged or overwhelmed; succumb; be ruined. — **to go up**, to rise or ascend; advance or increase; also (colloq.), to go to ruin; become bankrupt. — **to go west**, to die. [Colloq., first in British soldiers' use.] — **to go with**, to accompany; associate with; also, to frequent the society of, as an admirer or lover (vulgar); also, to harmonize with. — **to go without**, to get along without; do without. — **go**, *v. t.* To go or proceed on, through, etc.; also, to go to the extent of, or venture as far as (colloq.); endure or tolerate (colloq.); risk or wager (colloq.): as, to *go* \$5 on a thing; to *go* a person one better, fig., to go beyond or surpass him in some respect). — **go**, *n.*; pl. *goes* (gōz). The act of going (as, the come and go of the seasons); energy, spirit, or animation (colloq.); a proceeding, turn of affairs, or state of things (colloq.): as, this is a pretty *go*!; a turn, chance, or attempt at something (colloq.); a portion, as of liquor (colloq.); something that goes, or proves successful (colloq.); a compact, or something fully agreed upon (colloq.): as, it's a *go*!; the fashion, style, or rage (colloq.): as, a thing which is all the *go*); in English universities, the first or preliminary examination for the degree of B. A. ('little go'), or the final examination for this degree ('great go'). — **on the go**, constantly going. [Colloq.] **go-a** (gō'ā), *n.* [Tibetan *dgoba*.] An antelope, *Procapra picticauda*, of the Tibetan plateau.

goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād*.] A stick with a pointed end, for driving cattle, etc.; hence, anything that pricks or wounds like such a stick; a stimulus. — **goad**, *v. t.* To prick or drive with a goad; hence, to irritate; incite; urge by harassing.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, quīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

goaf (gōf), *n.*; pl. *goaves* (gōvz) or *goafs*. [Origin obscure.]

In *coal-mining*, a space from which coal has been worked away; also, the refuse left in old workings.

go-a-head (gō'a-hed'), *a.* Energetic; enterprising; progressive: as, "You would fancy that the *go-ahead* party try to restore order, and help business on" (Kingsley's "Two Years Ago," xiv.). [Colloq.]

goal (gōl), *n.* [ME. *gol*, boundary, limit: cf. AS. *gēlan*, hinder, impede.] A boundary or limit; also, the terminal point in a race; a pole or other object by which this is marked; hence, that toward which effort is directed; the aim or end; also, in various games, a bound or structure toward which the players strive to advance the ball, etc.; the advancement of the ball, etc., to, through, or into the goal; the score made by accomplishing this.

Go-a (gō'a) **pow'der**. [From *Goa*, Portuguese territory in southwestern India.] A bitter powder obtained from the interspaces of the wood of a large leguminous tree, *Vouacarpoua* (or *Andira*) *araroba*, of Brazil, and used in the preparation of remedies for skin-diseases: so called from its being exported from Brazil to Goa in India.

goat (gōt), *n.* [AS. *gāt* = D. *geit* = G. *geiss* = Icel. *geit* = Goth. *gaits*, goat; akin to L. *hædus*, kid.] Any animal of the genus *Capra* (family *Bovidae*), comprising various agile hollow-horned ruminants closely related to the sheep, found native in rocky and mountainous regions of the Old World, and including domesticated forms common throughout the world; also, any of various allied animals, as *Oreamnos montanus* ('Rocky Mountain goat'), a ruminant of western North America; also, a lustful man; also, one who serves as a scape-goat, or suffers in the place of others (slang); also [*cap.*], in *astron.*, the zodiacal constellation or sign Capricorn.

goat-ee (gō-tē'), *n.* [From *goat*.] A man's beard trimmed to a tuft hanging from the chin, like that of the he-goat.

goat-fish (gōt'fish), *n.* Any of certain mullets (family *Mullidae*) with barbels at the chin, as *Pseudupeneus maculatus*, a food-fish of tropical American seas.

goat-herd (gōt'hêrd), *n.* One who tends goats.

goat-ish (gō'tish), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a goat; lustful.—**goat-ish-ness**, *n.*

goat-ling (gōt'ling), *n.* A young goat.

goat's-beard (gōts'bêrd), *n.* A cichoriaceous plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, with a long and coarse pappus; also, a



Wild Goat (*Capra aegagrus*).



Rocky Mountain Goat (*Oreamnos montanus*).

rosaceous herb, *Aruncus aruncus*, with long, slender spikes of small flowers in large panicles.

goat-skin (gōt'skin), *n.* The skin or hide of a goat, or leather made from it.

goat's-rue (gōts'rō), *n.* A European leguminous herb, *Galega officinalis*, formerly used in medicine; also, an American leguminous herb, *Cracca virginiana*.

goat-suck-er (gōt'suk'êr), *n.* A non-passerine nocturnal bird, *Caprimulgus europæus*, of Europe, with flat head and wide mouth, formerly supposed to suck the milk of goats; also, any of the group of chiefly nocturnal or crepuscular birds to which this species belongs, sometimes regarded as including two families, the *Caprimulgidae* ('true goatsuckers') and the *Podargidae* (frogmouths), and sometimes only one family, the *Caprimulgidae*, which is then divided into the subfamilies *Caprimulginae* and *Podarginae*. See *whippoorwill* and *frogmouth*.



Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

goat-y (gō'ti), *a.* Goat-like; goatish.

gob¹ (gob), *n.* [ME. *gobbe*, lump, mass: cf. *gobbet*.] A mass or lump; also, a large mouthful. [Now prov. or colloq.]

gob² (gob), *n.* [Cf. Gael. and Ir. *gob*, beak, mouth.] The mouth. [Prov. or slang.]

gob³ (gob), *n.* Same as *goaf*.

gob⁴ (gob), *n.* [Cf. *gob¹*.] A sailor in the naval service. [Slang.]

go-bang (gō-bang'), *n.* [Jap. *goban*, checker-board.] A game of Japanese origin, played on a checker-board by two players, each endeavoring to get five pieces in a row before his opponent does.

gobbe (gob), *n.* [Surinam name.] A creeping leguminous plant, *Voandzeia subterranea*, which ripens its edible pods and seeds underground, and is extensively cultivated in Africa and South America.

gob-bet (gob'et), *n.* [OF. F. *gobet*, mouthful, morsel, piece, akin to *gober*, swallow, gulp down; said to be from Celtic.] A portion or piece, as of raw flesh; a lump or mass. [Now chiefly prov. or archaic.]

gob-ble¹ (gob'l), *v. t.*; -bled, -bling. [Appar. < *gob¹*.] To swallow hastily in large pieces; gulp; also, to seize upon greedily or eagerly (colloq.).

gob-ble² (gob'l), *v. i.*; -bled, -bling. [Imit.] To utter the characteristic throaty cry of a turkey-cock, or some sound resembling it: as, "Regiments of turkeys were *gobbling* through the farm-yard" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow).—**gob-ble²**, *n.*

gob-bler¹ (gob'lêr), *n.* One who or that which gobbles food, etc.

gob-bler² (gob'lêr), *n.* A turkey-cock.

Gob-e-lin (gob'ê-lin or gō'bē, F. *gob-laîn*), *a.* Made at the French national tapestry factory, in Paris, of the Gobelins (orig. a dye-house of a family named Gobelin); resembling, or suggestive of, the tapestry made at the Gobelins.

gobe-mouche (gob-mōsh), *n.* [F. *gobe-mouches*, 'swallow-flies.'] A credulous person.

go-be-tween (gō'bē-twēn'), *n.* One who goes to and fro as agent between persons or parties: as, "A prophet . . . is the *go-between* of gods and men" (Dunsany's "Laughter of the Gods," iii.).

go-bi-oid (gō'bi-oid). **I. a.** Resembling the goby (fish). **II. n.** A gobioid fish.

gob-let (gob'let), *n.* [OF. F. *gobelet*, dim. of OF. *gobel*, cup; origin uncertain.] A bowl-shaped drinking-vessel without a handle (archaic); now, specif., a drinking-glass with a foot and stem.

gob-lin (gob'lin), *n.* [OF. F. *gobelin*: cf. ML. *cobalus*, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, rogue, mischievous goblin.] A grotesque,

mischievous sprite or elf.—**gob/lin-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To transform into a goblin.—**gob/lin-ry**, *n.* The acts or practices of goblins.

gob-stick (gob'stik), *n.* [See *gob*.²] A stick for removing a hook from a fish's mouth or gullet.

go-by (gō'bi), *n.*; pl. -bies (-biz). [L. *gobius*, *cobius*, < Gr. *κωβίος*, kind of fish.] Any member of the *Gobiidae*, a family of acanthopterygian marine and fresh-water fishes, mostly small and usually having the ventral fins united to form a suction disk that enables them to cling to rocks.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* A going by; a passing, esp. without noticing or being noticed: as, to give one the *go-by*.

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* A small framework with casters, in which children learn to walk; also, a kind of small wheeled chair or vehicle for small children to ride in; also, a child's cart or wagon; also, a hand-cart; also, a kind of light carriage.

god (god or gōd), *n.* [AS. *god* = D. *god* = G. *gott* = Icel. *goð* = Goth. *guth*, god: cf. Skt. *hū-*, call upon, invoke.] A personal being conceived as superior to nature and mankind and entitled to worship; a deity, esp. a male deity, presiding over some portion of worldly affairs; also, an image of a deity, to which worship is addressed; an idol; hence, any person or thing made the object of adoration or supreme respect (as, "Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man, The county *God*": Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 14); also, one of the occupants of the gallery in a theater (colloq.); also [*cap.*], the one Supreme Being, the creator and ruler of the universe; sometimes, the Supreme Being considered with reference to a particular attribute (as, the *God* of justice; the *God* of mercy); also [*cap.* or *l. c.*], a supreme being according to some particular conception (as, the *God* of pantheism).

—**god**, *v. t.*; *godded*, *godding*. To make into a god; deify; idolize.—**god/child**, *n.*; pl. -children. One for whom a person (godparent) stands sponsor at baptism.—**god/daugh/ter**, *n.* A female godchild.

god-den (god-den'), *n.* and *interj.* See *good-den*.

god-dess (god'es), *n.* A female god or deity; hence, a woman of extraordinary or stately beauty; also, a woman whom one adores.—**god/dess-hood** (-hūd), **god/dess=ship**, *n.*

go-dev-il (gō'dev'li), *n.* A rough sled for holding one end of a log or the like while it is being dragged.

god-fa-ther (god'fā'thēr), *n.* A man who stands sponsor for a child at baptism; hence, a male sponsor, as at confirmation; *pl.*, jocularly, jurymen who convict a person of a capital offense (cf. Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 398).—**god'fa'ther**, *v. t.* To act as godfather to; be sponsor for.

God-fear-ing (god'fēr'ing), *a.* Having a reverential fear of God.

God-for-sak-en (god'fqr-sā'kn), *a.* Forsaken, or seemingly forsaken, by God; abandoned to evil and its penalties (as, a band of *God-forsaken* robbers); forlorn, desolate, or miserable (as, a *God-forsaken* spot or place).

god-head (god'hed), *n.* Godhood or godship; also, a god; [*cap.*] the essential being of God; the Supreme Being.

god-hood (god'hūd), *n.* Divine character; godship.

god-less (god'les), *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; having or showing no reverence for God; irreligious; ungodly.—**god/less-ly**, *adv.*—**god/less-ness**, *n.*

god-like (god'lik), *a.* Like or befitting a god, or God.—**god/like-ness**, *n.*

god-ling (god'ling), *n.* A little god; a minor or petty deity.

god-ly (god'li), *a.*; compar. *godlier*, superl. *godliest*. Divine (archaic); also, conforming to God's laws; pious; religious; righteous.—**god/li-ly**, *adv.*—**god/li-ness**, *n.*—**god/ly**, *adv.* In a godly manner.

god-moth-er (god'muθ'ēr), *n.* A woman who stands sponsor for a child at baptism; hence, in general, a female sponsor.

go-down (gō-doun'), *n.* [Malay *gadong*.] In India and eastern Asia, a warehouse.

god-par-ent (god'pār'ent), *n.* A godfather or godmother.

god-droon (go-drōn'), *n.* [F. *godron*, OF. *goderon*; origin unknown.] A convex rounded ornament of great variety in form, repeated in a band or the like, as in a molding, on silverware, etc.; also, a convex rounded fold or plait in cloth, etc.—**go-drooned'**, *a.* Ornamented with godroons.

God's-a-cre (godz'ā'kēr), *n.* [= G. *Gottesacker*, 'God's field.'] A churchyard; a burial-ground: as, "the churchyard, or, as the Germans more devoutly say, *God's-acre*" (Longfellow's "Hyperion," ii. 9).

god-send (god'send), *n.* [For the earlier *God's send*.] A thing regarded as sent by God; an unexpected but particularly welcome acquisition or advantage; a timely piece of good fortune.

god-ship (god'ship), *n.* The rank or character of a god; with *his*, *your*, etc., a title for a god.

god-son (god'sun), *n.* A male godchild.

God-speed (god'spēd'), *n.* [From the expression 'God speed (you).'] A wish of success to one setting out on a journey or undertaking.

God-ward, God-wards (god'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* Toward God.

god-wit (god'wit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any bird of the genus *Limosa*, which comprises wading birds of the snipe family, characterized by a long bill curved slightly upward.

goe-duck (gwē'duk), *n.* See *gweduc*.

go-er (gō'ēr), *n.* One who or that which goes.

goe-thite (gē'tit), *n.* See *göthite*.

gof-fer (gof'ēr), *v. t.*

[F. *garifrer*, < *garfre*, honeycomb, waffle: see *wafer*.] To flute (a frill, etc.), as with a heated iron; impress (book-edges, etc.) with an ornamental pattern.

gog-gle (gog'li), *v.*; -gled, -gling. [ME. *gogelen*; perhaps from Celtic.] **I. intr.** To turn or roll the eyes to one side or another; roll the eyes staringly; stare; of eyes, to roll or bulge and stare. **II. tr.** To roll (the eyes).—**gog'gle**, *n.* A goggling look; also, *pl.*, a kind of protective spectacles with the glasses set in short tubes that spread at the base (toward the face); hence, any large or conspicuous spectacles.—**gog'gle=eye**, *n.* A rolling or bulging staring eye.

—**gog'gle-eyed**, *a.*

gog-let (gog'let), *v.*; [*Pg. gorgoleta*.] In India, etc., a long-necked vessel, usually of porous earthenware, used as a water-cooler.

go-ing (gō'ing), *n.* The act of a person or thing that goes; proceeding or course (usually in *pl.*: as, "His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*," Job, xxxiv. 21); gait; departure (as, "The day is placid in its *going*": Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," i.); also, the manner or kind (good, bad, rough, etc.) of walking, driving, sledding, etc., esp. from the condition of the ground.—**go'ing**, *p. a.* That goes; moving or working, as machinery; in operation; in existence; departing.—**go'ings-on'**, *n. pl.* Actions; conduct; behavior: used chiefly with depreciative force. [Colloq.]

goi-ter, goi-tre (goi'tēr), *n.* [F. *goitre*, < *goitreux*, goitrous, < L. *guttur*, throat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the front and side of the neck.

—**goi'tered, goi'tred**, *a.* Affected with or as with goiter.

—**goi'trous**, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or affected with goiter.

Gol-con-da (gol-kon'dä), *n.* [From *Golconda*, an ancient city of India, famed for diamond-cutting.] A mine or source of wealth.

gold (göld). [AS. *gold* = D. *goud* = G. *gold* = Icel. *gull* = Goth. *guth*, gold; prob. akin to E. *yellow*.] **I. n.** Chem. sym., Au (see *aurum*); at. wt., 197.2; sp. gr., 19.3. A precious yellow metal, highly malleable and ductile, and free from liability to rust; also, coin made of it; hence, money; wealth; also, something likened to this metal in brightness, preciousness, etc. (as, "The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iv. 1. 44); also, a bright or lustrous yellow. **II. a.** Consisting or made of gold; also, like gold; of the color of gold; gilded; also, pertaining to gold.—**gold brick**. See entry below.—**gold certificate**. See under *certificate*, *n.*—**gold standard**. See *standard*, *n.*



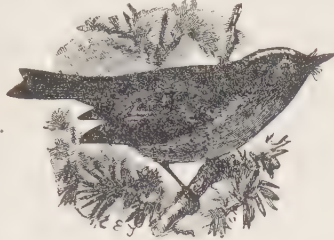
Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

—**gold'=bear'/ing**, *a.* Containing or yielding gold; auriferous.—**gold'=beat'/er**, *n.* One who beats gold into thin sheets.—**gold=beaters' skin**, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.—**gold'=beat'/ing**, *n.*—**gold'=bee'/tle**, *n.* Any of certain beetles characterized by a golden luster, as *Coptocycla aurichalcea*, a small beetle which feeds on the sweet potato and allied plants.—**gold brick**. A brick-shaped mass of gold for which a swindler receives a price but delivers a spurious substitute; also, a brick of base metal or the like sold as gold; hence, anything of supposed value which turns out to be spurious or worthless. [Colloq.]—**gold'=brick**, *v. t.* To swindle, as by means of a gold brick. [Colloq.]—**gold'=bug**, *n.* A gold-beetle; also, an advocate of the single gold standard in finance (slang).—**gold'crest**, *n.* A kinglet with a yellow crest, esp. *Regulus cristatus*, a small European bird.—**gold'=cure**, *n.* A treatment for the drink habit in which the chief remedy employed is said to be chloride of gold.—**gold'=dig'/ger**, *n.* One who digs or seeks for gold in a gold-field; hence (colloq.), one who seeks to get money or profit by calculated, often unscrupulous, ways; esp., a woman who uses her feminine arts or seductions to extract profit from men.—**gold'=dig'/ging**, *n.* The action or work of digging for gold; also, *pl.*, a region where digging or seeking for gold, esp. by placer mining, is carried on.—**gold'=dust**, *n.* Gold in fine particles.

gold-en (gôl'dn), *a.* Made or consisting of gold (as, "Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys": Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," 100); also, containing or yielding gold; also, of the color of gold; yellow; bright or shining, like gold; also, resembling gold in value; most excellent; exceedingly favorable, as an opportunity; of great utility or importance, as a rule or precept; flourishing or joyous, as a time or period.

—**golden age**, the finest or most flourishing period. See *ages in mythology*, under *age*, *n.*—**golden calf**, the golden idol set up by Aaron (see Ex. xxxii.), or either of the two similar idols set up by Jeroboam (see 1 Kings, xii. 28, 29); hence, wealth as an object of undue regard.—**golden eagle**, a large eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus*, of both eastern and western hemispheres: so called because of the ruddy-brown feathers on the back of the neck.—**golden fleece**, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus was carried to Colchis, recovered from King Æetes expedition under Jason. Also used in the title of the *Order of the Golden Fleece*, an order of knighthood for royalty and the highest nobility, founded by Philip the Good of Burgundy in 1429, and subsequently maintained separately in Austria and Spain.—**golden mean**, the happy medium between extremes.—**golden number**, the number of any year in the Metonic cycle of 19 years (see *Metonic*), so called because important in calculating the date of Easter: found for any year of the Christian

Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*).

Golden Eagle.

by the Argonautic



Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

era by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19, when the remainder, or 19 if there is no remainder, will be the golden number.—**golden robin**, the Baltimore oriole (see *oriole*).—**golden rose**, a rose made of pure gold, blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday of Lent, and occasionally sent as a mark of special honor to some Catholic sovereign or other notable person, or to some church, city, etc.—**golden rule**, the rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (Mat. vii. 12).

—**gold'en**, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become golden.—**gold'en-eye**, *n.* Any duck of the genus *Clangula*; a garrot; esp., *C. clangula*, found throughout the northern hemisphere.—**gold'en-ly**, *adv.*—**gold'en-ness**, *n.*—**gold'en-rod**, *n.* Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Solidago*, most species of which bear numerous small yellow flowers, often arranged in panicles; also, any of various related asteraceous plants, as *Brachy-chæta sphacelata* ('false goldenrod').

—**gold'en-seal**, *n.* A ranunculaceous herb, *Hydrastis canadensis*, with a thick yellow rootstock.

gold=field (gôld'fêld'), *n.* A district in which gold is mined.

gold=filled (gôld'fild'), *a.* Containing a filling of cheaper metal within a layer of gold.

gold=finch (gôld'fîch'), *n.* A European fringilline song-bird, *Carduelis elegans*, having wings marked with yellow; also, any of certain small American finches, esp. *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *tristis*, the male of which has yellow body-plumage in summer.

gold=fin=ny (gôld'fîn'î), *n.*; *pl.* -finnies (-fîn'iz). The cunner, *Crenilabrus melops*, which is beautifully colored; also, any of various related fishes.

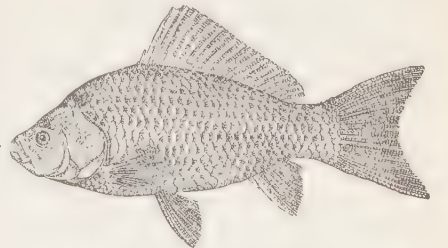
gold=fish (gôld'fîsh'), *n.* A small fish, *Carassius auratus*, of the carp family, and orig. native in China, prized for aquariums, etc., because of its golden coloring (produced by artificial selection); also, a red marine fish, *Hypsopops rubicundus*, of California; the garibaldi. See cut below.

gold=foil (gôld'fôil'), *n.* Gold beaten into a thin sheet.

gold=i=locks (gôl'di-loks), *n.* A American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris tristis*). person with golden hair; also, a species of buttercup, *Ranunculus auricomus*; also, any of several cultivated plants of the genus *Chrysocoma*, with heads of yellow flowers.

gold=leaf (gôld'lêf'), *n.* Gold beaten into a very thin sheet: used for gilding, etc.

gold=less (gôld'les'), *a.* Without gold: as, "the goldless age, where gold disturbs no dreams" (Byron's "Island," i. 10).

Goldeneye.—Rocky Mountain Garrot (*Clangula islandica*).Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *ch*, *Sc.* loch; *n*, *F.* bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gold-mine (göld'min), *n.* A mine yielding gold; fig., a source of great wealth.

gold-of-pleas-ure (göld'ov-plezh'ür), *n.* A brassaceous herb, *Camelina sativa*, with small yellowish flowers.

gold-smith (göld'smith), *n.* [AS. *goldsmith*.] One who makes articles of gold (formerly often acting also as a banker: as, "He gave me a bill upon his *goldsmith*, in London, of two thousand pounds," Steele, in "Guardian," 2). — **gold'smith-bee-tle**, *n.* A large yellowish scarabæid beetle, *Cotalpa lanigera*.

gold-stick (göld'stik), *n.* In England, a gilded rod carried on state occasions by certain members of the royal household; also, the bearer of it.

gold-stone (göld'stön), *n.* Aventurine (glass).

gold-thread (göld'thred), *n.* A white-flowered ranunculaceous herb, *Coptis trifolia*, with a slender yellow root; also, the root itself, used in medicine.

gold-y-locks (göld'di-loks), *n.* See *goldilocks*.

go-lem (gö'lem), *n.* [Heb., embryo, something unformed or incomplete.] In Jewish legend, a figure constructed to represent a human being, and endowed with life, by human agency; hence, fig., an automaton; a blockhead.

golf (golf, also gof), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An outdoor game, which was popular in Scotland as early as the middle of the 15th century, in which a small resilient ball is driven with special clubs into a series of holes distributed over a course, or links, having natural or artificial obstacles, or hazards, the object being to get the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. Cf. *match-play* and *medal-play*. — **golf**, *v. i.* To play golf. — **golf's-club**, *n.* Any of the various implements for striking the ball in golf; also, a club of golf-players. — **golf'er**, *n.* — **golf's-links**, *n. pl.* The ground or course over which golf is played: sometimes construed as *sing.*

Gol-go-tha (gol'gö-thä), *n.* [From *Golgotha*, repr. the Aramaic name for Calvary (Aram. *gogolthä*, Heb. *gulgöleth*, skull): see John, xix. 17.] A place of interment; a graveyard; a charnel.

go-li-ard (gö'li-ärd), *n.* [OF. *goliard*, appar. lit. 'glutton,' < L. *gula*, throat, palate, gluttony.] One of a class of wandering students in Germany, France, and England, chiefly in the 12th and 13th centuries, noted for their rioting and intemperance, and as the authors of satirical Latin verse. — **go-li-ar'dic** (-är'dik), *a.*

Go-li-ath (gö-li'äth), *n.* [From the Philistine champion: see 1 Sam. xvii. 4.] A giant; also [l. c.], any of the large lamellicorn African beetles constituting the genus *Goliathus*, esp. *G. giganteus* which sometimes grows to the length of four inches; any of various large beetles of related genera.

gol-ly (gol'i), *n.* A minced form of *God*: often used interjectionally, as a mild oath: as, "My folks to hum air full ez good ez his'n be, by *golly*!" (Lowell's "Biglow Papers," i. 2. 25).

go-losh (gö-losh'), *n.* Same as *galosh*.

go-lup-tious (gö-lup'shus), *a.* [Made word.] Delicious; delightful. [Slang.]

gom-been (gom-bén'), *n.* [Ir. *gaimbín*.] Usury. [Ir.]

gom-er-el (gom'ë-rel), *n.* [Also *gomeril*; origin obscure.] A fool, simpleton, or blockhead: as, "our auld daft laird here and his *gomerils* o' sons" (Scott's "Rob Roy," xiv.). [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

Go-mor-rah, Go-mor-rha (gö-mor'ä), *n.* An ancient city which was destroyed (together with Sodom) for the wickedness of its inhabitants (see Gen. xviii.-xix.); hence, any extremely wicked place. See *Sodom*.

gom-pho-sis (gom-fö'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφωσις*, < *γομφών*, fasten with bolts, < *γόμφος*, a bolt.] In anat., an immovable articulation in which one bone or part is received in a cavity in another, as a tooth in its socket.

go-mu-ti (gö-mö'ti), *n.* [Malay.] A sago-palm, *Saguerus pinnatus*, of the East Indies; also, a black, horsehair-like fiber obtained from it, used for making cordage, etc.

-gon. [Gr. *-γωνος* (neut. *-γωνον*), or *-γωνιος*, -angled, -angular, < *γωνία*, angle.] A termination of nouns denoting geometrical figures having a certain number or kind of angles, as in *hexagon*, *orthogon*, *pentagon*, *polygon*.

gon-do-la (gon'dö-lä), *n.* [It. *gondola*, dim. of *gonda*, boat; origin uncertain.] A long, narrow boat with a high peak

at each end and often a small cabin near the middle, used on the Venetian canals and usually propelled at the stern by a single oar or pole; also, a kind of lighter (U. S.); also, a railway freight-car with low sides and no top (U. S.); also, a car of a dirigible balloon. — **gon-do-lier'** (-lër'), *n.* [It. *gondoliere*.] A man who rows or poles a gondola.

gone (gòn). Past participle of *go*. — **gone**, *p. a.* That has departed or passed away (as, *gone* ages); lost, undone, or hopeless (as, a *gone* case); much advanced or deeply involved (chiefly in 'far gone'); weak and faint (as, a *gone* feeling); infatuated or enamoured (usually followed by *on* or *upon*: colloq.). — **gone'ss**, *n.* Gone state; a sinking sensation; faintness. — **gon-er** (gón'ër), *n.* A person or thing that is dead, lost, or past recovery: as, "Tom, we're *goners*! Can you pray?" (Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," ix.). [Colloq.]

gon-fa-lon (gon'fä-lon), *n.* [It. *gonfalone* = F. *gonfalon*, *gonfanon*, OF. *gonfanon*, *gunfanun*, < OHG. *gundfano*, 'war banner': cf. *fanon*.] A banner suspended from a cross-bar, and often having several streamers or tails: the form of standard used esp. by the medieval Italian republics.

— **gon'fa-lo-nier'** (-lō-nër'), *n.* [It. *gonfaloniere*.] The bearer of a gonfalon; a standard-bearer; esp., the chief magistrate or some other official in several medieval Italian republics.

gon-fa-non (gon'fä-non), *n.* [OF.: see *gonfalon*.] Same as *gonfalon*. [Obs. or archaic.]

gong (gong), *n.* [Malay.] A shallow, bowl-shaped metallic instrument which produces a sonorous sound when struck with a stick having a padded or covered head; also, a saucer-shaped bell sounded by a hammer.

go-nid-i-um (gö-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ä). [NL., dim. < Gr. *γόνος*, offspring, seed, < *γεν-*, bear, produce: see *genius*.] In bot., among thallophytes, a reproductive body produced asexually; also, one of the algal cells inclosed in the thallus of a lichen. — **go-nid'i-al**, *a.*

go-ni-om-e-ter (gö-ni-om'e-tër), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, angle: see *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, as of

crystals; also, a radiogoniometer. — **go-ni-om'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The measurement of angles. — **go'ni-om-et'ric**, **go'ni-o-met'ri-cal** (-ö-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.*

go-ni-on (gö'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *gonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, angle.] In *craniol.*, that point on either side of the lower jaw at the vertex of the angle made by the inferior and posterior borders.

go-ni-o-sta-tion (gö'ni-ö-stä'shön), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + E. *station*.] A place where observations are made with a radiogoniometer.

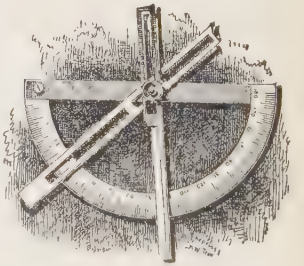
gon-o-coc-cus (gon-ö-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *-cocci* (-kok'si). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, offspring, seed, + NL. *coccus*: see *coccus*.] The micro-organism *Micrococcus gonorrhææ*, which causes gonorrhæa.

gon-oph, **gon-oph** (gon'gf), *n.* [Heb. *gannābh*, thief.] A thief; a pickpocket: as, "He's as obstinate a young *gonoph* as I know" (Dickens's "Bleak House," xix.). [Slang.]

gon-o-phore (gon'ö-för), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, offspring, seed: see *-phore*.] In bot., a prolongation of the axis of a flower above the perianth, bearing the stamens and pistil; in *zool.*, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in hydrozoans.



Venetian Gondola.



One form of Goniometer.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, èlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

gon-or-rhe-a, gon-or-rhœ-a (gon-q-rê'ä), *n.* [LL. *gonorrhea*, < Gr. γονόρροια, < γόνος, offspring, seed, + ροία, a flow, < ρεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a contagious, purulent inflammation of the urethra or the vagina, due to the gonococcus.—**gon-or-rhe'al, gon-or-rhœ'al**, *a.*

-gony. [Gr. -γονία, < γένε-, bear, produce: cf. -geny.] A noun termination meaning 'production,' 'genesis,' 'origin,' as in *cosmogony*, *theogony*.

goo (gō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Sticky matter. [Slang.]

goo-ber (gō'bër), *n.* [Angola *nguba*.] The peanut. [Southern U. S.]

good (gùd), *a.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [AS. *gōd* = D. *goed* = G. *gut* = Icel. *gōðr* = Goth. *gōths*, good; perhaps orig. meaning 'fitting, suitable,' and akin to E. *gather*.] In general, of commendable quality or character; satisfactory, fair, excellent, or fine (with varying force, increased by emphatic utterance or by context: as, a *good* horse, pen, or farm; *good* wine, music, or drawing; a really *good* book, game, or performance); genuine, as money, jewels, etc.; sound or valid, as judgment, reasons, excuses, claims, etc.; reliable, safe, or sure, as a trader or debtor, securities, promises, etc.; often, morally excellent, righteous, or virtuous, as persons, conduct, motives, intentions, etc.; well-behaved, as a child; right or proper (as, do whatever seems *good* to you in the matter); kind, beneficent, or friendly (as, to be *good* to the poor; to say a *good* word for one; a *good* turn; mutual *good* feeling); honorable or worthy (much used, esp. formerly, as an epithet of respect: as, *good* sir; my *good* friend; Mr. Hood and his *good* lady: cf. *goodman*); of fair repute, social standing, etc. (as, a *good* name; *good* birth or family); holy (as, *Good* Friday: see phrase below); also, satisfactory for the wishes or purposes (cf. *good day*, below); favorable, as news, weather, conditions, etc.; advantageous, beneficial, or useful (as, a *good* idea or plan; drugs *good* for fever: cf. *good-for-nothing*); wholesome, as food; sound or unimpaired, as the health, condition, etc.; cheerful or courageous, as the spirits, heart, etc.; agreeable or pleasant (as, to have a *good* time); genial or jovial (as, a *good* fellow); competent or skilful (as, a *good* manager; a *good* doctor, draftsman, or driver); skilful or clever (*at*: as, to be *good* at arithmetic); to be relied on (*for*: as, his credit is *good* for the sum specified); also, satisfactory in quantity or degree; adequate, sufficient, or ample (as, to give *good* measure or weight; a *good* supply of provisions); full (as, a *good* day's journey); fairly great (as, a *good* deal; a *good* while).—**Good Book**, the Bible.—**good cheer**, cheerful spirits, or courage (as, to be of *good* cheer); also, feasting and merrymaking (as, to make *good* cheer); good fare or food, as for feasting (as, to be fond of *good* cheer).—**good day, evening, morning**, etc., short for *I wish you* (or *I bid you*, or *God give you*) a *good day, evening*, etc.: used in salutation at the time of day appropriate, upon meeting or parting.—**Good Friday**, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, observed as the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion.—**good graces**. See under *grace*, *n.*—**good morrow**, good morning: a salutation used at meeting in the morning. [Archaic].—**good night**, a salutation used at night upon parting or going to sleep.—**good Samaritan**. See *Samaritan*, *n.*—**Good Shepherd**, a title given to Jesus Christ (see John, x. 11).—**good speed**, good fortune, or success (as, to wish a person *good speed*); also, a good rate of progress or motion.—**to make good**. See under *make*, *v. t.* and *i.*—**good**, *n.* That which is good; excellence or merit (as, to discern the *good* in a book); righteousness (as, to be a power for *good* in the world); kindness or good deeds (as, to do *good*); well-being, advantage, or benefit (as, to work for the common *good*); profit, worth, use, or service (as, that knife is of no *good*, or, elliptically, that knife is no *good*; what is the *good* of that? what *good* will that do?); also, a good, commendable, excellent, or desirable thing (as, "And cherished peaceful days For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief *good*": Wordsworth's "Excursion," iii. 365); *pl.*, possessions, esp. movable effects or personal chattels (as, household *goods*); also, articles of trade, wares, or merchandise (as, to sell *goods*: cf. *dry-goods*); also, cloth or textile material (U. S., and often construed as *sing.*: as, will these *goods*, or this *goods*, wash well?).—**for good (and all)**, finally and permanently;

forever: as, to leave a place *for good*, or *for good and all*.

—**to the good**, to or on the side of profit or advantage, as an excess in one's favor: as, to come out \$5 *to the good* in a transaction; to have two points *to the good* in a game.

—**good, interj.** That is good: an elliptical expression of commendation or satisfaction.—**good, adv.** Well. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

good-bye, good-bye (gùd-bí'). [Contr. of *God be with you*.]

I. interj. Farewell: a conventional expression used at parting. **II. n.**; *pl.* -bys, -byes (-bíz'). A farewell.

good-den (gùd-den'), *n.* and *interj.* Contraction of *good even*, 'good evening,' as used in salutation. [Obs. or prov.]

good=fel-low-ship (gùd/fel'ō-ship), *n.* Agreeable or jovial companionship; conviviality; also, friendly fellowship.

good=for=noth-ing (gùd'fgr-nuth'ing). **I. a.** Worthless.

II. n. A worthless person.—**good'=for=noth'ing-ness**, *n.*

good=hu-mored (gùd'hū'mòrd), *a.* Having or showing good humor, or a pleasant or amiable temper or mood.

—**good'=hu'mored-ly, adv.**—**good'=hu'mored-ness**, *n.*

good-ish (gùd'ish), *a.* Rather good; fairly good: as, a *good-ish* horse; a *goodish* distance.

good=look-ing (gùd'lùk'ing), *a.* Of good appearance; comely; handsome.

good-ly (gùd'li), *a.*; compar. *goodlier*, superl. *goodliest*. [AS. *gōdlic*.] Of good or fine appearance (as, "A *goodly* apple rotten at the heart: O, what a *goodly* outside falsehood bath!" Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," i. 3. 102); also, of a good quality or kind (as, a *goodly* gift; a *goodly* place or time); excellent or fine; also, of good size or ample amount (as, a *goodly* stature; a *goodly* sum); rather large; considerable. [Now chiefly literary].—**good'li-ness**, *n.*

good-man (gùd'man or gùd'man'), *n.*; *pl.* -men. The master of a household; also, a husband; also, a title of respect applied esp. to a farmer or yeoman. [Archaic or prov.]

good=na-tured (gùd'nā'tùrd), *a.* Having or showing good nature, or a pleasant or complaisant disposition or mood; good-humored.—**good'=na'tured-ly, adv.**—**good'=na'tured-ness**, *n.*

good-ness (gùd'nes), *n.* [AS. *gōdnes*.] The quality or state of being good; excellence; virtue; kindness; beneficence.

Also used, now more or less vaguely but orig. with reference to the goodness of God, or to God, in various exclamatory or emphatic expressions: as, for *goodness*' sake! *goodness* gracious! my *goodness*! *goodness* knows!

—**thank goodness!**

goods (gùdz), *n. pl.* See *good*, *n.*

good=tem-pered (gùd'tem'pèrd), *a.* Having or showing a good temper; amiable.—**good'=tem'pered-ly, adv.**

good-wife (gùd'wif'), *n.*; *pl.* -wives (-wivz'). The mistress of a household; also, a title of respect for a woman. [Archaic or prov.]

good-will (gùd'wil'), *n.* Friendly disposition; benevolence; favor; cheerful acquiescence; readiness or zeal; in business, the advantage due to custom or patronage, as distinct from the value of stock, property, etc.

good-y¹ (gùd'i). [From *good*, *a.*] **I. a.** Weakly or sentimentally good or pious; ostentatiously affecting goodness; goody-goody. **II. n.**; *pl.* -ies (-iz). A goody person; also, something considered especially good to eat, as a sweetmeat or bonbon (usually in *pl.*).

good-y² (gùd'i), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). [From *goodwife*.] A term of civility formerly applied to a woman in humble life (as, "Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor": Wordsworth's "Goody Blake and Harry Gill," 21); hence, any such woman; at Harvard University, a woman who takes care of students' rooms.

good-y=good-y (gùd'i-gùd'i). **I. a.** Same as *goody¹*, *a.*: as, "goody-goody expressions" (G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," i.). **II. n.** A goody person.—**good'y=good'i-ness**, *n.*

goo-ey (gō'i), *a.* Like goo; sticky; viscid. [Slang.]

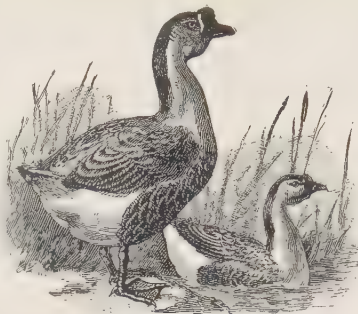
goo-ral (gō'ral), *n.* Same as *goral*.

Goor-kha (gōr'kâ), *n.* See *Gurkha*.

goo-roo (gō'rō), *n.* See *guru*.

goo-san-der (gō-san'dér), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Either of the two common mergansers, *Mergus americanus* and *M. merganser*.

goose (gös), *n.*; pl. *geese* (gēs). [AS. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = D. and G. *gans* = Icel. *gās*, goose; akin to L. *anser*, Gr. *χην*, Skt. *hansa*, goose.] Any of numerous wild or domesticated web-footed birds of the family *Anatidae*, esp. of the genus *Anser* and allied genera, mostly larger and with a longer neck than the ducks; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the male (or *gander*); the flesh of the goose; also, a silly or foolish person; a simpleton; also, a tailors' smoothing-iron with a curved handle (pl. *gooses*); also, a game played with counters†.

Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

goose-ber-ry (gös'ber'i or göz'-), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [Appar. < *goose* + *berry*.] The small, edible, acid, globular fruit or berry of certain wild or cultivated shrubs of the grossulariaceae genus *Ribes* (which includes also the currant), esp. *R. grossularia*; the shrub itself; also, any of various similar fruits or shrubs; also, a chaperon or third person accompanying an unmarried pair.

goose=egg (gös'eg), *n.* The egg of a goose; also, in athletic and other contests, a zero, indicating a miss or a failure to score.

goose=fish (gös'fish), *n.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [U. S.]

goose=flesh (gös'flesh), *n.* A rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, induced by cold or fear.

goose-foot (gös'füt), *n.*; pl. *-foots*. Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium*, containing many widely distributed herbs with toothed or entire, often mealy leaves and clusters of minute green flowers; hence, any chenopodiaceous plant.

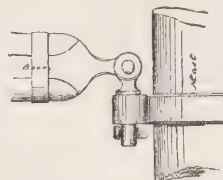
goose-girl (gös'gêrl), *n.* A girl in charge of geese.

goose=grease (gös'grēs), *n.* The melted fat of the goose: used in domestic medicine as an ointment.

goose-herd (gös'hêrd), *n.* One who takes care of geese.

goose-neck (gös'nek), *n.* Something curved like the neck of a goose, as an iron hook for attaching a boom to a mast, or a kind of movable stand for an incandescent electric lamp.

goose-quill (gös'kwil), *n.* One of the large feathers or quills of a goose; hence, a pen made from such a feather (as, "Many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 359).



Gooseneck of a Spanker-boom.

goose=skin (gös'skin), *n.* Same as *goose=flesh*.

goose-step (gös'step), *n.* A military exercise in which the body is balanced on one foot (without advancing) while the other foot is swung forward and back; also, a marching step of the German infantry, in which the legs are swung high with straight, stiff knees.

go-pher (gö'fêr), *n.* [F. *gaufre*, honeycomb (with allusion to the burrow).] Any of various burrowing rodents of the genera *Geomys*, *Thomomys*, etc. (family *Geomyidae*), of western and southern North America, with large cheek-pouches (also called *pocket-gopher* and *pouched rat*); also, any of various ground-squirrels of western North America, as *Citellus* (or

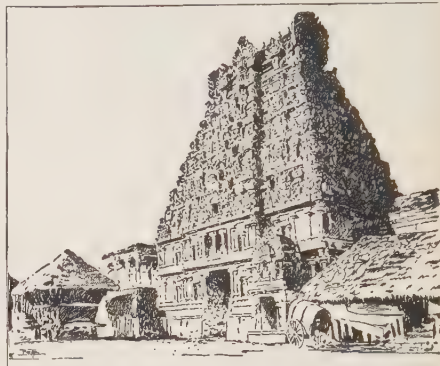
Pocket-gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*).

Spermophilus tridecemlineatus (the destructive rodent from which Minnesota is named the 'Gopher State'), and

Citellus (or *Spermophilus*) *richardsoni* (a destructive rodent, the so-called flickertail, from which North Dakota is called the 'Flickertail State'); also, an edible, burrowing land-tortoise, *Xerobates* (or *Testudo*) *polyphemus*, of the southern U. S.; also, a burrowing snake, *Composoma corais*, of the southern U. S.

go-pher=wood (gö'fêr-wüd), *n.* [Heb. *gopher*.] An unidentified wood used in the construction of Noah's ark (see Gen. vi. 14); also, the yellow-wood, *Cladrastis lutea*, of the U. S.

go-pu-ra (gö'-pö-rä), *n.* [Skt. *gōpura*, city gate.] In southern India, a temple gateway surmounted by a massive pyramidal tower arranged in stories.



Gopura of the Great Temple, Srirangam, India.

go-ral (gö'ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] A goat-like antelope, *Cemas goral*, of central Asia.

gor-bel-ly (gôr'bel'i), *n.*; pl. *-bellies* (-iz). [Cf. *gore*¹.] A prominent belly, or a person having one. [Obs. or prov.]—**gor'bel'lied**, *a.*

gor-cock (gôr'kok), *n.* [Origin of *gor*- obscure.] The moor-cock, or male red grouse.

gor-crow (gôr'krô), *n.* [See *gore*¹.] The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*.

Gor-di-an (gôr'di-än), *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, an ancient king of Phrygia, who tied a knot (the 'Gordian knot') which was to be undone only by one who should rule Asia, and which was summarily cut by Alexander the Great; hence, resembling this knot; intricate.

gore¹ (gôr), *n.* [AS. *gor*, dung, dirt.] Dirt, slime, or mire (now prov. Eng.); also, blood, esp. when clotted.

gore² (gôr), *n.* [AS. *gāra*, point of land, = D. *geer* = G. *gehre* = Icel. *geiri*, gore; akin to AS. *gār*, spear.] A triangular piece or tapering strip of land, as between fields; also, a triangular piece of cloth, etc., inserted in a garment, a sail, etc., to give greater width or secure the desired shape or adjustment; one of the breadths (mostly more or less tapering, or shaped) of a woman's skirt; hence, a triangular or tapering piece of anything.—**gore**³, *v. t.*; *gored*, *goring*. To shape like a gore; also, to make or furnish with a gore or gores.

gore³ (gôr), *v. t.*; *gored*, *goring*. [ME. *goren*, *gorren*, pierce, stab: cf. AS. *gār*, spear.] To stab or pierce deeply†; specif., of an animal, to pierce with the horns or tusks.

gored (görd), *a.* Having a gore or gores: as, a five-gored skirt.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [OF. F. *gorge*, throat; origin uncertain.] The throat (archaic); the crop of a hawk (archaic); the maw (archaic); also, that which is swallowed; the contents of the stomach (also fig.: as, one's *gorge* rises in disgust or resentment); hence, a choking mass, as of ice in a river; also, a gorging or gluttonous meal; also, a narrow passage between steep, rocky walls, esp. one through which a stream runs; in *fort.*, the rear entrance or part of a bastion or outwork; in *mech.*, the groove in the circumference of a pulley.—**gorge**, *v.*; *gorged*, *gorging*. [OF. F. *gorger*.] **I. tr.** To fill the gorge of; stuff with food; satiate; glut; hence, to choke up; also, to swallow, esp. greedily (as, "Though they see the hook and the string . . . they gorge the bait never-

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, färe; net, mē, hêr; pin, pine; not, nôte. möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

theless": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xiv.). **II. intr.** To fill the gorge; eat greedily: as, "They . . . like hounds of a base breed, *Gorge* from a stranger's hand, and rend their master" (Shelley's "Hellas," 469).—**gorged**, *a.* Having a gorge or throat; in *her*., having the neck encircled with a collar, coronet, or the like.

gor-geous (gôr'jus), *a.* [OF. *gorgias*; origin uncertain.] Splendid in dress, appearance, or coloring; showily rich or ornate; sumptuous; magnificent.—**gor'geously**, *adv.* —**gor'geous-ness**, *n.*

gor-ger (gôr'jër), *n.* One who or that which gorges, or eats to repletion; a glutton.

gor-ger-in (gôr'jê-rin), *n.* [F., < *gorge*, throat.] In *arch.*, the neck-like portion of a capital of a column, or a feature forming the junction between a shaft and its capital.

gor-get (gôr'jet), *n.* [OF. *gorgete*, dim. of *gorge*, throat.] A piece of armor for the throat (as, "Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp, And give him room for life to gasp!" Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," v. 22); hence, a collar; also, a kind of covering for the neck and breast, formerly worn by women; also, a necklace; also, a crescent-shaped badge



1, Gorget (a) attached to the brigandine; 15th century. 2, Gorget (a) worn over mail; early 15th century.

suspended from the neck, formerly worn by military officers; also, a patch on the throat of a bird or other animal, distinguished by its color or otherwise (as, "the golden-winged woodpecker, with . . . his broad black *gorget*": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow); also, a grooved surgical instrument used in operations for stone, etc. **gor-gi-o** (gôr'ji-ô). **I. n.**; pl. *os* (-ôz). The Romany name for any one not of the Gipsy race. See Borrow's "Romany Rye," x. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the gorgios: as, "Out of the dark of the *gorgio* camp . . . Gipsy, come away!" (Kipling's "Gipsy Trail").

Gor-gon (gôr'gôn), *n.* [L. *Gorgo(n)-*, < Gr. *Γοργώ*, < *γοργός*, grim, terrible.] Any of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, of Greek legend, whose heads were covered with snakes instead of hair, and whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone; esp., Medusa, the only mortal one of the three, who was slain by Perseus, and whose head was fixed on the shield of Athens; [L. c.] a gorgoneion; also, a terrible or repulsive woman.—**gor-gone-ion** (-gô-ni'ôn), *n.*; pl. *-neia* (-ni'ä). [NL., < Gr. *Γοργόνειον*.] A representation of the head of a Gorgon, esp. that of Medusa.—**gor-go-ni-an** (-gô-ni-än), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Gorgon, esp. Medusa; Gorgon-like; terrible; petrifying; also, of a shield, bearing a gorgoneion.—**gor'gon-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To petrify as by the look of a Gorgon; also, to stare at with a Gorgon's look (as, "He . . . *Gorgon-ized* me from head to foot with a stony British stare": Tennyson's "Maud," i. 13. 2).

Gor-gon-zo-la (gôr-gôn-zô'lä) **cheese.** [From *Gorgonzola*, town in northern Italy.] A strongly flavored, hard-pressed variety of milk cheese veined with mold.

gor-hen (gôr'hen), *n.* [See *gorcock*.] The female red grouse.

go-ril-la (gô-ril'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γορίλλα*; of African origin.] A large, fierce, powerful anthropoid ape,



Gorilla.

Gorilla gorilla (or *savagei*), of western equatorial Africa; also, as applied contemptuously to persons, an ugly brute; a brutal fellow.

gor-i-ly (gôr'i-li), *adv.* In a gory manner.—**gor'i-ness**, *n.*

gor-ing (gôr'ing), *n.* A making or furnishing with a gore or gores; also, the gore or gores. See *gore*².

gor-mand (gôr'mänd), *n.* [= *gourmand*.] A glutton; also, a gourmand.—**gor'man-dize** (-mänd-iz), *n.* [= *gourmandise*.] Gluttony; also, luxury in eating (obs. or rare).

—**gor'man-dize**, *v. t. or t.*; -dized, -dizing. To eat like a glutton; feed or devour voraciously.—**gor'man-diz-er** (-di-zër), *n.*

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [AS. *gorst*.] Furze.—**gors'y**, *a.* Abounding in or overgrown with gorse.

gor-y (gôr'i), *a.*; compar. *gorier*, superl. *goriest*. Covered or stained with gore; bloody; also, resembling gore.

gosh (gosh), *n.* A minced form of *God*: often used interjectionally, as a mild oath.

gos-hawk (gos'hâk), *n.* [AS. *gōshafoc*, 'goose hawk.'] Any of various powerful, short-winged hawks, esp. *Astur palumbarius*, of Europe, formerly much used in falconry, and *A. atricapillus*, of America.



American Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*).

Go-shen (gô'shën), *n.* [From *Goshen*.

in Egypt, where the Israelites were permitted to dwell, exempt from the plagues.] A land or place of plenty and comfort, free from ills.

gos-let (goz'let), *n.* [Dim. of *goose*: cf. *gosling*.] A very small goose of the genus *Nettapus*, of several species, found in India, Africa, Australia, etc.

gos-ling (goz'ling), *n.* [ME.; dim. of *goose*.] A young goose; also, a foolish, inexperienced person; also, a catkin.

gos-pel (goz'pel). [AS. *godspel*, appar. orig. *gōd spel*, 'good tidings': see *good* and *spell*², and cf. *evangel*.] **I. n.** Glad tidings, esp. concerning salvation and the kingdom of God as announced to the world by Christ; hence, the body of doctrine taught by Christ and the apostles; Christian revelation; also, the story of Christ's life and teachings, esp. as contained in the first four books of the New Testament; [usually *cap.*] one of these books; hence [L. c.], something taken as a guide to action (as, "The law of the land is his *gospel*": Steele, in "Spectator," 456); a doctrine regarded as of prime importance (as, "the propagators of this political *gospel*": Burke's "Revolution in France," 18); also, something infallibly true or implicitly believed (colloq.: as, "Those holier mysteries which the wise and just Receive as *gospel*," Byron's "Don Juan," xvi. 6); specif. [often *cap.*], *eccles.*, an extract from one of the four Gospels, forming part of the eucharistic service in certain churches.

II. a. Pertaining to the gospel; accordant with the gospel; evangelical.—**gos'pel-†**, *v. t.*; -peled or -pelled, -pel-ing or -pelling. To evangelize. See Shakespeare's "Macbeth," iii. 1. 88.—**gos'pel-er**, **gos'pel-ler**, *n.* One of the four evangelists; also, one who professes the faith of the gospel, or claims for his party the exclusive possession of the true gospel; specif., *eccles.*, one who reads or sings the gospel in the eucharistic service.—**gos'pel-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make accordant with the gospel; also, to instruct in the gospel; evangelize.

gos-sa-mer (gos'a-mër). [ME. *gossomer*, *gosesomer*, appar. orig. 'goose summer,' for a mild late autumn period when geese were in season, and hence for the filmy matter seen in the air at that period.] **I. n.** A fine filmy substance, consisting of cobweb formed by various small spiders, seen on grass and bushes, or floating in the air in calm weather esp. in autumn; a thread or a web of this substance; hence, an extremely delicate variety of gauze; any thin, light fabric; in England, a very light silk hat, or, facetiously, any hat; in the U. S., a thin waterproof outer garment, esp.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

for women. **II. a.** Of or like gossamer; thin and light. —**gos'sa-mer-y, a.** Of or like gossamer; filmy; flimsy.

gos-san (gos'an or goz'-), *n.* [Cornish.] In *mining*, decomposed rock of a reddish or ferruginous color, which often forms a large part of the outcrop of a metallic vein.

gos-sip (gos'ip), *n.* [AS. *godsibb*, < *god*, God, + *sibb*, related, E. *sib*.] A godparent, in relation either to the child baptized (archaic or prov.) or to the child's parents (obs.); a friend or familiar acquaintance, esp. a woman (archaic); a person, esp. a woman, given to tattle or idle talk or the spreading of reports about others (as, "a set of malicious, prating, prudent gossips, both male and female, who murder characters to kill time": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," ii. 3); also, current talk, rumor, or scandal; also, light, familiar talk or writing. —**gos'sip, v.; -siped, -siping. I. tr.** To stand godparent to† (see Shakspeare's "All's Well," i. 1. 189); also, to repeat like a gossip (as, to gossip scandal).

II. intr. To act as a familiar acquaintance or boon companion† (as, "With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast": Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 407); also, to talk idly, esp. about other people; go about tattling. —**gos'sip-er, n.** —**gos'sip-ing, n.** A christening or christening-feast (prov. Eng.); a meeting of friends, as at a woman's lying-in (prov. Eng.); a merrymaking (prov. Eng.); also, indulgence in gossip or idle talk; idle talk; a meeting of which gossip is the chief feature. —**gos'sip-ing-ly, adv.** —**gos'sip-mong'er** (-mung'gèr), *n.* One who retails gossip or current talk. —**gos'sip-red** (-red), *n.* The relation of a gossip; also, gossip; idle talk. —**gos'sip-ry, n.** Gossiped; also, gossip or small talk; also, a body of gossips. —**gos'sip-y, a.** Given to or characterized by gossip.

gos-soon (go-sôn'), *n.* [F. *garçon*.] A boy; a male servant. [Ireland.]

got (got). Preterit and past participle of *get*.

Goth (goth), *n.* [LL. *Gothi*, pl.: cf. Goth. *Gut-thiuda*, 'Goth people.†] One of a Teutonic race which in the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries overran the greater part of the Roman Empire; hence, a barbarian, or rude, ignorant person (as, "He must be a Goth and a barbarian if he did not enter into the spirit of such a happy . . . contrivance": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," Oct. 3). See *Ostrogoth* and *Visigoth*.

Go-tham (gô'tham or goth'am), *n.* [So called by Washington Irving, in "Salmagundi," after an English village of *Gotham* (pron. gô'tam), proverbial for the foolishness of its inhabitants.] The city of New York. —**Go'tham-ite** (-it), *n.* An inhabitant of Gotham.

Goth-ic (goth'ik). [LL. *Gothicus*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Goths or their language; also, Teutonic† or Germanic†; also [also *l. c.*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the middle ages; medieval; romantic, as opposed to classical; disparagingly, of or pertaining to the dark ages, barbarous, or rude (as, "O! more than Gothic ignorance": Fielding's "Tom Jones," vii. 3); [cap.] in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to a style, prevalent in western Europe from the 12th to the 16th century, characterized chiefly by the pointed arch and the comparatively great height of many of the buildings.

II. n. [cap.] The language of the Goths, perhaps the earliest recorded of the Teutonic tongues, preserved chiefly in the remains of the translation of the Bible made by Ulfilas in the 4th century; also, Gothic architecture or decoration; [*l. c.*] a square-cut printing-type, without serifs or hair-lines (see *type*). —**Goth'i-cal-ly, adv.** —**Goth'i-cism** (-i-sizm), *n.* Adherence to Gothic ideas, etc.; a Gothic idiom; also, conformity or devotion to the Gothic style of architecture; also [also *l. c.*], barbarism; rudeness. —**Goth'i-cize** (-siz), *v. t.; -cized, -cizing. [Also *l. c.*] To make Gothic, as in character or style; render medieval.*

gô-thite, goe-thite (gê'tit), *n.* [From *Goethe*, the German poet.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous oxide of iron.

got-ten (got'n). Past participle of *get*. See *get*.

gouache (gwâsh), *n.* [F., < It. *guazzo*.] A method of painting with opaque colors prepared by mixing pigments with water, gum, and honey; also, an opaque color used in, or a painting executed by, this method.

gouge (gouj or göj), *n.* [OF. F. *gouge*, < ML. *gubia*, *gubia*; prob. from Celtic.] A chisel whose blade has a concavo-convex cross-section; also, the act or an act of gouging, or a groove or hole made by gouging; fig., an imposition or

swindle (colloq., U. S.). —**gouge, v. t.; gouged, gouging.** To work upon with or as with a gouge, as in making grooves or holes; make with or as with a gouge, as a channel; also, to dig or force out with or as with a gouge; force out (a person's eye), as with the thumb; force out the eye of (a person), as with the thumb; also, fig., to impose upon or swindle (colloq., U. S.). —**gou-ger** (gou'jèr or gö'-), *n.*

gou-lash (gö'lâsh), *n.* [Hung. *gulyas-hus*, 'herdsman's meat.†] A stew of beef, veal, vegetables, etc., with paprika or other seasoning.

goum (göm), *n.* [F.; from Ar.] An Arab tribal contingent in the French military service.

gou-pen (gou'pèn), *n.* See *gowpen*.

gou-ra (gô'râ), *n.* [NL.; from native name.] Any bird of the genus *Goura*, comprising large pigeons (the crowned pigeons) of New Guinea, etc., with immense erect crests.

gourd (görd or görd), *n.* [OF. F. *gourde*, < L. *cucurbita*, gourd.]

The fruit of any of various cucurbitaceous plants, esp. the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris* (or *lagenaria*) ('bottle-gourd'), whose dried shell is used for bottles,



Goura (*G. coronata*).

bowls, etc., or that of certain forms of *Cucurbita pepo* sometimes cultivated for ornament; also, a plant bearing such a fruit; also, the dried shell of, or a vessel made from, such a fruit; hence, a gourd-shaped vessel. —**gourd'-shaped, a.** Having the shape of a gourd; typically, having a globular body and a long, slender neck, as a flask or bottle.

gour-mand (gôr'mand, F. gôr-mân), *n.* [OF. F. *gourmand*, gluttonous; origin unknown.] A glutton†; also, one fond of good eating; an epicure. —**gour-man-dise** (gôr-mân-déz), *n.* [F., < *gourmand*.] The tastes or practices of a gourmand. —**gour-man-dize** (gôr'mân-diz), *v.*, etc. Same as *gormandize*, *v.*, etc.

gour-met (gôr-mä), *n.* [F. *gourmet*, OF. *gourmet*, *groumet*, wine-taster, wine-merchant's man: cf. *groom*¹.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; an epicure.

gous-ty (gous'ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Large and empty; dreary; desolate. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

goût¹ (gö), *n.* [F., < L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste (in various senses).

gout² (gout), *n.* [OF. *goute* (F. *goutte*), < L. *gutta*, a drop, ML. *gout*.] A drop of liquid; a splash; a clot of blood; also, a constitutional disease characterized by painful inflammation of the joints (chiefly those in the feet and hands, and esp. in the great toe), and by excess of uric acid in the blood. —**gout'y, a.** Diseased with or subject to gout; also, pertaining to or of the nature of gout; causing gout; also, swollen as if from gout. —**gout'i-ly, adv.** —**gout'i-ness, n.**

gov-ern (guv'èrn), *v.* [OF. *gouverner* (F. *gouverner*), < L. *gubernare*, < Gr. κυβερνᾶν, steer, guide, govern.] **I. tr.** To rule by right of authority, as a sovereign does; direct and control the actions and affairs of (a people, state, etc.); also, to exercise a directing or restraining influence over (as, the motives governing a person's decision); guide in conduct or action; regulate; also, to hold in check (as, to govern the temper); also, to serve as or constitute a law or rule for (as, the principles governing a case); in *gram.*, to require (a word) to be in a particular case or mode; necessitate (a particular case or mode). **II. intr.** To exercise the function of government; also, to have predominating influence. —**gov'ern-a-ble, a.** That may be governed. —**gov'ern-ance, n.** [OF. F. *gouvernance*.] Government; exercise of authority; control; method or system of government or management; also, conduct† or behavior†.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, glect, agôny, intî, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tñ, then; y, you;

gov-er-ness (guv'ér-nes), *n.* [For earlier *governeress*, < OF. *gouverneresse*, fem. of *gouverneur*, *gouverneur*, E. *governor*.] A female governor or ruler (obs. or rare); an instructress or female teacher, esp. in a private household; also, the wife of a governor (now only humorous).

gov-ern-ment (guv'érn-mént), *n.* [F. *gouvernement*.] The act of governing; rule; control; regulation; specif., the direction of the affairs of a state, etc.; political rule and administration; also, the function or office of governing (as, "The government I cast upon my brother": Shakspeare's "Tempest," i. 2. 75); also, the form or system of rule by which a state, community, or the like is governed (as, monarchical or republican *government*; episcopal *government*); form of polity; also, the governing body of persons in a state, etc.; the administration; also, a body politic, or state; also, a country governed; more frequently, a portion of a country, ruled by a governor; a province; also, conduct or behavior; in *gram.*, the influence of one word in determining the case or mode of another word, according to established usage.

—**gov-ern-men'tal** (-mén'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to government or a government. —**gov-ern-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

gov-er-nor (guv'ér-nór), *n.* [OF. *gouverneur* (F. *gouverneur*), < L. *gubernator*, steersman, director, < *gubernare*, E. *govern*.] A steersman† (as, "Behold also the ships, which though they be so great . . . yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth": Jas. iii. 4); also, one who governs; a ruler or chief magistrate; one appointed to govern a province, town, fort, or the like; the executive head of a State in the U. S.; the representative of the crown in a British colony or dependency; one charged with the direction or control of an institution, society, etc.; a tutor†; a person regarded as governing, as an employer, one's father, etc. (colloq.); in *mach.*, a device for regulating a supply of steam, gas, etc., esp. for insuring uniform speed, as in a steam-engine. —**gov'er-nor-gen'er-al**, *n.*; pl. *governors-general*. A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors. —**gov'er-nor-gen'er-al-ship**, *n.* —**gov'er-nor-ship**, *n.*

gow-an (gou'an), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of various yellow or white field-flowers, esp. the English daisy, *Bellis perennis*. [Sc. and north. Eng.] —**gow'aned**, **gow'an-y**, *a.*

gouk (gouk), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *gaukr* and AS. *gēac*, cuckoo, G. *gauch*, cuckoo, fool.] The cuckoo; also, a fool or simpleton. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]

gown (goun), *n.* [OF. *goune*, *gone*, < ML. *gunna*; origin uncertain.] A loose, flowing outer garment in various forms, worn by men or women as an article of ordinary attire or as distinctive of office, profession, or status (as, a *dressing-gown*; a *nightgown*; a judge's *gown*; an academic *gown*); also, a flowing outer garment worn by the ancients, esp. the Roman toga; hence, the dress of peace (as, "He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield": Dryden's "Stanzas on Oliver Cromwell," xx.); also, a woman's dress, robe, or frock, comprising waist and skirt (either joined or separate). —**gown**, *v. t. or i.* To dress in, or put on, a gown. —**gown's-man** (-mán), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man who wears a gown as an indication of his office, profession, or status, as a judge, lawyer, clergyman, or member of a university; also, a beadsman (Sc.); also, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier.

gow-pen (gou'pén), *n.* [= Icel. *gaupn*.] The two hands held together in the form of a bowl; also, as much as can be contained in the hands held thus; a double handful; hence, a great quantity. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

goz-zan (goz'zán), *n.* See *gossan*.

Graaf-i-an (grá'f-i-án), *a.* Pertaining to or named after Regnier de Graaf (1641-73), a Dutch physician and anatomist. —**Graafian follicle** or **vesicle**, in *anat.*, one of the small ovum-containing sacs or bodies present in an ovary.

grab¹ (grab), *n.* [Ar. *gharāb*.] A vessel used on the Malabar coast, etc., having a long, sharp prow and usually two masts.

grab² (grab), *v.*; *grabbed*, *grabbing*. [= MLG. *graben* = Sw. *grabba*; perhaps akin to E. *grasp*.] *I. tr.* To seize suddenly and eagerly; snatch; hence, to take possession of in an unscrupulous manner (as, to *grab* land); also, to capture or arrest (a person). *II. intr.* To make a grab or snatch, as at something. —**grab**², *n.* The act of grabbing; a sudden, eager grasp or snatch; seizure or acquisition by vio-

lent or unscrupulous means; also, that which is grabbed; also, one who or that which grabs; a mechanical device for gripping objects. —**grab/ba-ble**, *a.* That may be grabbed.

—**grab'=bag**, *n.* A bag or receptacle containing various articles from which a person is permitted to 'grab' or draw one (without seeing or examining it), usually on payment of a small sum, as at a fair. Also fig. —**grab'ber**, *n.*

grab-ble (grab'l), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Freq. of *grab*²: cf. D. *grabbelen*.] *I. intr.* To feel or search with the hands; grope; also, to sprawl or scramble. *II. tr.* To catch hold of; clutch; as, "The speaker slowly rose, *grabbling* the face of the rock" (G. W. Cable's "John March, Southerner," xxii.).

grab=line (grab'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, any of certain lines or ropes on a ship for taking hold of if necessary, as one for boatmen to hold on to when coming alongside. Also **grab=rope**.

grace (grās), *n.* [OF. *grace* (F. *grâce*), < L. *gratia*, < *gratus*, dear, pleasing, agreeable, thankful, grateful.] That quality of form, manner, movement, deportment, language, or anything else, which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, manner, motion, or act (as, "Grace was in all her steps": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 488); a pleasing or attractive quality or endowment (as, "Chastity, good-nature, and affability are the *graces* that play in her countenance": Steele, in "Spectator," 4); also, aspect or demeanor with reference to pleasingness, creditableness, graciousness, willingness, etc. (as, to do a thing with a good *grace*; to yield with a bad or ill *grace*); also, favor or goodwill, or the manifestation of it, esp. as by a superior (as, to enjoy the *grace* of the sovereign; king by the *grace* of God); honor† (as, to do a person *grace*); a particular favor accorded, offered, or sought (archaic); a privilege or dispensation bestowed by authority (obs. or hist.); a fate or destiny allotted†; also, the free, unmerited favor and love of God; the influence of God operating in man to regenerate or strengthen (as, "But where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound": Rom. v. 20); the condition of one under this influence; a virtue or excellence of divine origin (as, the Christian *graces*); moral strength (to do something: as, *grace* to perform a duty or to endure affliction); sense of right or propriety (as, to have the *grace* to blush for a fault); virtue, potency, or efficacy, as in herbs†; also, favor shown in granting a delay or temporary immunity, or the time allowed (as, "Stay a little! One golden minute's *grace*!" Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 680; days of *grace*, see under *day*); mercy, clemency, or pardon (as, a parliamentary act of *grace*); also, *pl.*, thanks†; *sing.* (formerly *pl.*), a short prayer before or after a meal, in which thanks are given and a blessing is asked; also [usually *cap.*], with *your*, *his*, etc., a formal title used in addressing or mentioning a duke, duchess, or archbishop, and formerly also a sovereign; [*l. c.*] in *music*, an embellishment consisting of a note or notes not essential to the harmony or melody, as an *appoggiatura*, a trill, etc.; [*cap.*] in *class. myth.*, one of three sister goddesses, commonly given as Aglaia ('brilliance'), Euphrosyne ('joy'), and Thalia ('bloom'), presiding over all beauty and charm in nature and humanity. —**good graces**, favor or liking: as, to be in the *good graces* of a person. —**grace**, *v. t.*; *graced*, *gracing*. To lend or add grace to; adorn, as with something added, or as the thing added does; embellish; also, to show favor or be gracious to†; favor or honor with something specified (as, "Please 't your highness To *grace* us with your royal company": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 4. 45); gratify† or delight†; in *music*, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to. —**grace'=cup**, *n.* A cup of wine or the like passed round, after the saying of grace at table, for a last draft or health; also, the draft itself; a parting draft. —**grace'ful**, *a.* Characterized by grace, as of form, manner, movement, verbal expression, etc.; pleasingly elegant; admirably easy or effective; felicitous; also, full of spiritual grace†. —**grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**grace'ful-ness**, *n.* —**grace'less**, *a.* Wanting grace, pleasing elegance, or charm; also, destitute of spiritual grace; unregenerate or ungodly; without any sense of or regard for right or propriety (as, a *graceless* young scamp; "She knows very well what *graceless* dogs sailors are," H. Melville's "Omoo," lxxvii.: cf. *scapegrace*). —**grace'less-ly**, *adv.* —**grace'less-ness**, *n.* —**grace'=note**, *n.* In *music*, a note not

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

essential to the harmony or melody, added as an embellishment; esp., an appoggiatura.

gracile (gras'il), *a.* [*L. gracilis*, slender, thin.] Slender; thin; lean; sometimes, in recent use (by erroneous association with *grace*), gracefully slender.—**gracil-i-ty** (gras'il-i-ti), *n.*

gracious (grā'shus), *a.* [*OF. gracios* (*F. gracieux*), < *L. graciosus*, < *gratia*, *E. grace*.] Pleasing, agreeable, or graceful (archaic: as, a *gracious* scene; "Then playing with the blade he prick'd his hand, 'A *gracious* gift to give a lady, this!'" Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 240); also, enjoying grace or favor†; fortunate† or happy†; also, characterized by or disposed to show grace or favor; kind, benevolent, or courteous; now, usually, kind, indulgent, or beneficent in a condescending or patronizing way (as, to be *gracious* to inferiors; to vouchsafe a *gracious* reply; a *gracious* smile); also, merciful or compassionate (as, "Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful": Neh. ix. 17); also, full of spiritual grace†, righteoust†, or virtuoust†.—**grac-i-os-i-ty** (-shi-os'i-ti), **gracious-ness**, *n.*—**gracious-ly**, *adv.*

grack-le (grak'l), *n.* [*L. graculus*, jackdaw.] Any of various birds of the old-world family *Sturnidæ* (starlings), or of the American family *Icteridæ* (American starlings, blackbirds, etc.), as the crow-blackbird, *Quiscalus purpureus* ('purple grackle').

grate (grā'dāt), *v.*; -dated, -dating. [Back-formation from *gradation*.] **I. intr.** To pass by insensible degrees, as one color into another. **II. tr.** To cause to grate; also, to arrange in steps or grades.



Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*), of eastern North America.

grada-tim (grā-dā'tim), *adv.* [*L.*, < *gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] Step by step; by degrees; gradually.

grada-tion (grā-dā'shən), *n.* [*L. gradatio(n)*, < *gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] An advancing, step by step†; a gradual progress†; hence, any process or change taking place or conducted through a series of stages, by degrees, or gradually; the passing of one tint or shade of color into another by insensible degrees, as in painting; occurrence or arrangement in a series of degrees or grades (as, a variety of forms exhibiting *gradation*); also, a series of successive stages, degrees, or grades (obs. or rare); a stage, degree, or grade in such a series (usually in *pl.*: as, to pass by *gradations* from one form or condition into another; *gradations* of color); also, succession† (as, "Preferment goes by letter and affection, And not by old *gradation*, where each second Stood heir to first": Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 1. 37); in *philol.*, ablaut.—**grada-tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting *gradation*.—**grada-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

grada-tive (grā-dā'tiv), *a.* [*L. gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] Proceeding step by step, or by degrees or grades. Also **grad-a-to-ry** (grad'ā-tō-rī).

grade (grād), *n.* [*L. gradus*, step, stage, degree.] A step or stage in a course or process; hence, a degree in a scale, as of rank, advancement, quality, value, intensity, etc.; a class of persons or things of the same relative rank, quality, etc.; a single division of a school classified according to the progress of the pupils (American public schools commonly being divided into eight grades below the high school division); also, a hybrid animal; an animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of ordinary breed and one of superior breed; also, the degree of inclination from the horizontal, or the rate of ascent or descent, in a road, railroad, etc.; an inclined portion of a road, etc.; a slope or gradient; also, degree of altitude; level.—**at grade**, on the same level: as, a railroad which crosses a highway or another railroad *at grade*.—**grade**

crossing, a crossing of a railroad and a highway or another railroad *at grade*, or on the same level.—**grade**, *v.*; *graded*, *grading*. **I. tr.** To arrange in a series of grades; class according to rank, advancement, merit, etc.; sort according to size, quality, etc.; determine the grade of; also, to cause to pass by degrees, as from one color or shade to another; also, to reduce (the line of a road, railroad, etc.) to a level or to practicable degrees of inclination; also, to cross (an animal) with one of a better breed; improve (a stock, etc.) by crossing with animals of purer blood. **II. intr.** To be graded; be of a particular grade or quality.

-grade. [*L. -gradus*, < *gradi*, walk, go: see *gradient*.] An adjective (and noun) termination meaning 'walking,' 'moving,' 'going,' as in *cirrigrade*, *plantigrade*, *retrograde*.

grade-ly (grād'li), *a.* [Var. of *graitfully*.] Orderly, decent, or respectable; proper; good; also, handsome, comely, or fine; also, great; thorough. [*Sc.* and *prov. Eng.*].—**grade-ly**, *adv.* Decently; properly; well; also, thoroughly; very. [*Sc.* and *prov. Eng.*].

grad-er (grā'dēr), *n.* One who or that which grades.

gra-di-ent (grā'di-ent), [*L. gradiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *gradi* (pp. *gressus*), walk, go, < *gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] **I. a.** Progressing by taking steps with the feet, as an animal; walking; gressorial; also, rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination. **II. n.** The degree of inclination, or the rate of ascent or descent, in a railroad, etc.; grade; also, an inclined portion of a road, etc.; a grade; in *physics*, the rate at which a variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, changes in value; a curve representing such a rate of change.—**gra'di-ent-er**, *n.* A surveyors' instrument for fixing grades, etc., consisting essentially of a telescope, a spirit-level, and a graduated vertical arc, mounted on a tripod.

gra-din (grā'din, *F. grā-dañ*), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. gradino*, dim. of *grado*, < *L. gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] One of a series of steps or seats raised one above another; *eccles.*, a shelf or one of a series of shelves behind and above an altar. Also **gra-dine** (grā-dēn').

grad-u-al (grad'ū-āl), [*ML. gradualis* (as *n.*, *graduale*), < *L. gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] **I. a.** Consisting of or arranged in steps, stages, or degrees, as a scale†; also, proceeding step by step, or by orderly stages or degrees, as a process; taking place, changing, moving, etc., by degrees or little by little; rising or descending at an even, moderate inclination, as a slope. **II. n.** *Eccles.*, an antiphon sung between the epistle and the gospel in the eucharistic service (so called because orig. sung on the steps of the ambo: see *etym.*); also, a book containing the words and music of the graduals, the introits, and the other parts of the eucharistic service which are sung by the choir.—**grad'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a gradual manner; by orderly stages; by degrees; little by little.—**grad'u-al-ness**, *n.*

grad-u-ate (grad'ū-āt), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [*ML. graduatus*, pp. of *graduare*, admit to an academic degree, < *L. gradus*, step, *E. grade*.] **I. tr.** To confer a degree or diploma upon at the close of a course of study, as in a university, college, or school; also, to divide into or mark with degrees, as the scale of a thermometer; arrange in grades or gradations; establish *gradation* in. **II. intr.** To receive a degree or diploma on completing a course of study; also, to pass by degrees; change gradually.—**grad'u-ate**. **I. a.** That has been graduated (as, a *graduate* student); of or pertaining to graduates (as, a *graduate* school). **II. n.** One who has received a degree or diploma on completing a course of study, as in a university, college, or school; also, a graduated vessel, as of glass, for measuring.—**grad'u-at-ed** (-ā-ted), *p. a.* Marked so as to indicate degrees or quantities; arranged in grades or gradations.—**grad-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [*ML. graduatio(n)*.] The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated; the ceremony of conferring degrees or diplomas, as at a college or school; also, marks or a mark, as on an instrument or a vessel, for indicating degree, quantity, etc.—**grad'u-a-tor**, *n.*

gra-dus (grā'dus), *n.* [Short for *L. gradus* ad *Parnassum*, 'steps to Parnassus.'] A dictionary of prosody, for aid in writing Latin or Greek verses: as, "instead of sweet knowledge . . . doggerel grammars and *graduses*" (Kinglake's "Eothen," iv.).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agony, intō, ſuite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ſu, then; y, you;

Græ-cism (grē'sizm), **Græ-cize** (grē'siz), **Græco-**, etc. See *Grecism*, *Grecize*, *Greco-*, etc.

graf (gräf), *n.*; pl. *grafen* (grä'fen). [*G. graf* = *D. graaf*: cf. *burggrave*, *landgrave*, *margrave*.] In German use, a nobleman ranking below a *fürst*, and corresponding to an English earl; a count.

graff (gräf), *n.* and *v.* Older form of *graff*¹.

graf-fi-to (gräf-fē'tō), *n.*; pl. *-ti* (-tē). [It., ult. < *Gr. γράφειν*, mark, draw, write.] In *archæol.*, an ancient drawing or writing scratched on a wall or other surface; in *art*, a method of decoration in which designs are scratched through a superficial layer, as of plaster, showing a ground of different color beneath.

graft¹ (gräft), *n.* [Earlier *graff*, < *OF. grafe*, *greife* (*F. greffe*, orig. *stylus*, pencil, < *L. graphium*, < *Gr. γραφειον*, *stylus*, < *γράφειν*, write.) A shoot or part of a plant (the scion) inserted in a groove, slit, or the like in another plant or tree (the stock) so as to *Graftito*, found on wall of the Domus Gelotiana, Rome. become nourished by and united with it, the scion usually bearing flowers, fruit, etc., like the plant from which it was taken, and the stock usually retaining its own characteristics; the plant or tree (the united stock and scion) resulting from such an operation; the place where the scion is inserted; also, a portion of living tissue transplanted by surgery from one part of an individual to another, or from one individual to another, with a view to its adhesion and growth; in *fig. use*, anything inserted in or fixed upon something else to which it did not originally belong; an extraneous addition; also, the act of grafting.—**graft**¹, *v. I. tr.* To insert (a graft) into a plant or tree; insert a scion of (one plant) into another plant; fix a graft or grafts upon (a plant or tree); in *surg.*, to transplant (a portion of living tissue) as a graft; in *fig. use*, to insert or fix as if by grafting (as, to *graft* a pagan custom upon Christian institutions). **II. intr.** To insert a graft or grafts; also, to become grafted.

graft² (gräft), *n.* [Cf. *prov. Eng.* or slang *graft*, work, a job or trade, perhaps orig. 'digging': cf. *grave*¹.] The acquisition of gain or advantage by dishonest, unfair, or sordid means, esp. through the abuse of one's position or influence in politics, business, etc., as by corrupt agreement or connivance or private or secret practices; a particular instance, method, or means of thus acquiring gain; also, the gain or advantage acquired. [Colloq.]—**graft**², *v. i. or t.* To practise graft, or obtain by graft. [Colloq.]

graft-age (gräft'āj), *n.* The process of grafting on trees, etc.

graft-er¹ (gräft'ēr), *n.* One who grafts on trees, etc.; also, the original plant from which a scion has been taken for grafting; also, a saw designed specially for use in grafting.

graft-er² (gräft'ēr), *n.* One who practises graft; one who accepts or obtains graft. [Colloq.]

Gra-ham (grā'ham) **bread**. [From *Sylvester Graham* (1794–1851), American dietetic reformer.] Bread of a light brownish color made of unbolted wheat flour (*Graham flour*).—**Gra-ham-ism**, *n.* The vegetarian system of diet.

Grail (grāl), *n.* [*OF. graal*, < *ML. gradalis*, dish, vessel; origin uncertain.] A platter (also taken as a chalice) which according to medieval legend was used by Christ at the Last Supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea received the last drops of Christ's blood at the cross: often called *Holy Grail*.

grain¹ (grān), *n.* [From *Scand.*: cf. *Icel. grein*, *Sw.* and *Dan. gren*, branch.] A bough or branch (now *prov.*); one of the prongs of a fork (now *prov.*); pl., an iron instrument with barbed prongs, for spearing or harpooning fish (often construed as *sing.*).



Grains with Five Prongs.

grain² (grān), *n.* [*OF. F. grain*, also *graine*, < *L. granum*, grain, seed.] A small, hard seed; specif., the seed-like fruit, or caryopsis, of a cereal plant, as wheat, rice, maize, etc.; a corn; collectively, the seed-like fruits of wheat and other cereal plants in mass, or the plants themselves (in British use, commonly called *corn*); a particular species of such fruits or plants; pl., the refuse of grain after brewing or distilling; also, *sing.*, any small, hard particle, as of sand, gold, pepper, gunpowder, etc.; also, a unit of weight (orig. the weight of a plump grain of wheat) equal in apothecaries' weight to one twentieth of a scruple, and in troy weight to one twenty-fourth of a pennyweight (27.34 or 27½ grains being equivalent to 1 dram avoirdupois) (there are 5,760 grains to the pound in both apothecaries' weight and troy weight, and 7,000 to the pound in avoirdupois weight); fig., the smallest possible amount of anything (as, there is not a *grain* of truth in that statement); also, kermes or cochineal, or the red dye made from either; any red dye; dye or color in general, esp. when fast; color or hue (as, "a robe of darkest grain": Milton's "Il Penseroso," 33); also, granular texture or appearance; specif., the side of leather from which the hair has been removed, the marking on such a side, or a more or less similar superficial finish or marking produced artificially; also, the size and arrangement of constituent particles of any substance; texture; also, fibrous constitution; the fibers in a piece of wood; the arrangement or direction of fibers in wood, or the resulting appearance or markings; lamination or cleavage of stone, coal, etc.; fig., temper or natural character (as, it goes against the *grain* to submit to this).—**grains of paradise**, the pungent, peppery seeds of either of two zingiberaceous plants, *Amomum melegueta* and *A. granum-paradisi*, of Africa: used to strengthen cordials, etc., and in veterinary medicine.—**in grain**, in kermes or other red dye, or in a fast color, or through the fiber (as, to dye a thing *in grain*); hence, indelible, firmly fixed, or ingrained (see Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," i. 5. 255); also, in substance or nature (as, a scoundrel *in grain*).—**with a grain of salt**, with some reserve or allowance, as in accepting or believing a statement.—**grain**², *v. t.* To form into grains; granulate; also, to dye *in grain*; also, to give a granular appearance to; also, to paint in imitation of the grain of wood, etc.; in *tanning*, to remove the hair from (skins); soften and raise the grain of (leather); finish with a particular grain.—**grained**, *a.* Having grains or a granular structure; also, having a fibrous structure or appearance.—**grain**/**el**'e-va-tor, *n.* See *elevator*.—**grain**'er, *n.*—**grain**'ing, *n.* Painting in imitation of the grain of wood, etc.—**grain**'-less, *a.* Without grains or grain; not grained.

grains (grānz), *n. pl.* or *sing.* See *grain*¹.

grain-y (grā'ni), *a.* Grain-like or granular; also, full of grains or grain; also, resembling the grain of wood, etc.

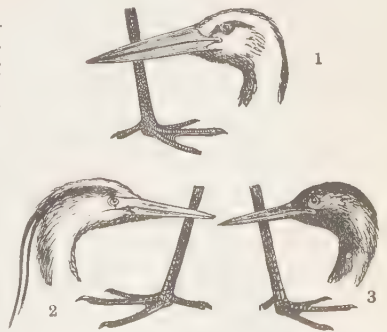
grai-th (grāth), *v. t.* [From *Scand.*: cf. *Icel. greidha*, make ready, < *greidhr* (= *AS. geræde*), ready: cf. *ready*.] To make ready; prepare; equip. [Now *Sc.* and *prov. Eng.*]

—**grai-th**, *n.* [Cf. *Icel. greidhi*.] Readiness; order; preparation; also, equipment; harness; apparatus; also, possessions; also, material; stuff. [Now *Sc.* and *prov. Eng.*]

—**grai-th**'ly, *a.* [Cf. *gradely*.] Tidy; trim; decent; good. [Now *prov. Eng.*]

gral-la-to-ri-al (grāl-a-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*L. grallator*, one who goes on stilts, < *grallæ*, stilts.] Belonging or pertaining to the wading birds, as the storks, herons, etc., many species of which are remarkable for their long legs.

gram¹ (gram), *n.* [*Pg. grão*, < *L. granum*, *E. grain*².] In the East Indies, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, there used as a food for both man and cat.



Grallatorial Birds. — 1, stork; 2, heron; 3, crane.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tle; also, any of various other plants, as *Phaseolus mungo* ('green gram'), a bean cultivated in India as a food crop.

gram², gramme (gram), *n.* [F. *gramme*, < LL. *gramma*, < Gr. *γράμμα*, a small weight, orig. something drawn or written, a character or letter, < *γράφειν*, write.] In the metric system, a unit of mass (weight), intended to be, and being very nearly, equal to the mass (weight) of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density, but actually being equal to one thousandth of a certain platinum-iridium block, forming the standard kilogram, preserved at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, near Paris: equivalent to a weight of 15.432 grains.

-gram. [Gr. *γράμμα*, something drawn or written, *γράμμα*, something drawn or written, character, letter, or *γραμμή*, line, all < *γράφειν*, mark, draw, write.] A termination of nouns denoting something drawn or written, as *diagram*, *epigram*, *monogram*, *pentagram*, *radiogram*, *telegram*. Cf. *-graph* and *-graphy*. [For *-gram* in terms of the metric system, see *gram²*.]

gram-ma (grā'mā), *n.* [Sp. *grama*, kind of grass.] Any of various pasture grasses of the western and southwestern U. S., esp. those of the genus *Bouteloua*, as *B. oligostachya* ('blue grama'), the commonest species. Also **gra'ma-grass**.

gram-a-ry, gram-a-rye (gram'a-ri), *n.* [ME. *grammarie*, *gramarye*: cf. OF. *gramaire*, grammar (see *grammar*), also magic.] Grammar; learning; occult learning, or magic (archaic: as, "dark words of *gramarye*," Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iii. 14).

gram-at-om (gram'at'əm), *n.* In *chem.*, that quantity of an element whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the number which expresses the atomic weight of the element.

gram-mer-cy (grā-mēr'si), *interj.* [OF. *grant merci*: see *grand* and *mercy*.] Great thanks; many thanks; also, an exclamation of surprise or sudden feeling (as, "*Gramercy!* they for joy did grin": Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," iii.). [Archaic.]

gram-i-na-ceous (gram-i-nā'shi-us), *a.* Gramineous.

gram-min-e-ous (grā-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, < *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass.] Of or like grass; belonging to the *Gramineæ* (or *Poaceæ*), the grass family of plants.

gram-i-niv-o-rous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass.

gram-ma-logue (gram'a-log), *n.* [Gr. *γράμμα*, character, letter, + *λόγος*, word.] In *shorthand*, a word represented by a single sign; also, a logogram.

gram-mar (gram'ār), *n.* [OF. *gramaire* (F. *grammaire*), < L. *grammatica*, < Gr. *γραμματική*, grammar, prop. fem. of *γραμματικός*: see *grammatic*, and cf. *gramary* and *glamour*.] The study or science of the usages of language or of a particular language, esp. as regards the classes, forms, and inflections of words, the combination of words into sentences, the principles of correct usage, etc.; a treatise on this subject; also, manner of speech or writing with reference to conformity to established or correct usage (as, "He had German enough to scold his servants . . . but his *grammar* and pronunciation were extremely bad": Macaulay's "Essays," Frederic the Great); speech or writing in accordance with established grammatical usage (as, that sentence is not *grammar*); also, grammatical forms and usages collectively (as, a language having little *grammar*); also, the elements of any science, art, or subject (as, the *grammar* of painting); a book presenting them (as, a *grammar* of ornament).—**gram-ma-ri-an** (grā-mā'ri-an), *n.* One versed in grammar.—**gram'mar-less**, *a.* Destitute of grammar or grammatical forms, as a language; also, not conforming to grammatical rules, as speech; ignorant of grammar, as a person.—**gram'mar-school**, *n.* Formerly, a school for teaching Latin; now, esp. in England, a secondary school in which Latin and Greek are among the principal subjects taught; in the U. S., a graded public school intermediate between a primary school and a high school.

gram-mat-ic (grā-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *grammaticus*, < Gr. *γραμματικός*, pertaining to letters, language, or grammar, < *γράμμα*, character, letter, orig. something written, < *γράφειν*, write.] Of or pertaining to grammar.—**gram-mat'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to grammar (as, a *grammatical* rule; a

grammatical error); also, in accordance with the rules of grammar (as, that sentence is not *grammatical*).—**gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gram-mat-i-cas-ter (grā-mat'i-kas-tēr), *n.* [ML., < L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian, orig. adj.: see *grammatic*.] A petty grammarian.

gramme (gram), *n.* See *gram²*.

gram-mol-e-cule (gram'mol'e-kūl), *n.* In *chem.*, that quantity of a substance whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the number which expresses the molecular weight of the substance.

gram-o-phone (gram'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *γράμμα*, something written, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument invented in 1887 by Emile Berliner, for recording and reproducing speech, music, and other sounds, differing from the original phonograph and the original graphophone in employing for its record, instead of a rotating cylinder with indentations or incisions of varying depth in a line of one direction, a thin rotating disk with a groove of even depth and varying (zigzag) direction; in general, any sound-reproducing machine employing a disk record, whether with a groove of even depth and varying direction or with incisions of varying depth in a line of one direction. Cf. *phonautograph*, *phonograph*, and *graphophone*.

gram-pus (gram'pus), *n.* [For ME. *grapeys*, *graspeys*, < OF. *graspeis*, *craspois*, < ML. *crassus piscis*, 'fat fish.']

A cetacean, *Grampus griseus*, of the dolphin family, widely distributed in northern seas; also, any of various related cetaceans, as the caaing-whale, *Globicephalus melas*, or the killer, *Orca gladiator*.



Grampus (*Grampus griseus*).

gran-a-dil-la (gran'a-dil'ā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada*, pomegranate: see *grenade*.] The large edible fruit of certain species of passion-flower, esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis*; also, a plant yielding this fruit.

gran-a-ry (gran'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *granarium*, < *granum*, E. *grain²*.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it has been threshed or husked; fig., a region abounding in grain.

grand (grand), *a.* [OF. *grand*, *grant* (F. *grand*, fem. *grande*), < L. *grandis*, large, full-grown, advanced in years, great, grand.] Of great, notable, or imposing size (as, "I was of late as petty to his ends As is the morn-dew on the myrtle-leaf To his *grand* sea": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," iii. 12. 10); imposing in size and appearance or general effect (as, *grand* old trees; *grand* mountain scenery; buildings or statues on a *grand* scale); hence (without reference to size), stately, majestic, or elegantly dignified, as persons or their appearance, manner, air, etc.; lofty, as ideas, language, or style; magnificent or splendid, as a palace, a coach, festivities, display, etc.; noble or fine (as, a *grand* old man; "the *grand* old name of gentleman," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," cxi.); first-rate, capital, or 'splendid' (colloq. or vulgar: as, to have a *grand* time; *grand* weather; the dinner was just *grand*); also, highest, or very high, in rank or official dignity (as, a *grand* marshal; a *grand* jury: cf. *grand duke*, below); chief or arch (as, "Sin and Death, the two *grand* foes": Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 159); main or principal (as, the *grand* entrance or staircase of a building: cf. *grand stand*, below); of the highest importance (as, the *grand* elixir of the alchemists; the *grand* question, resource, or desideratum); of great importance, distinction, or pretensions (as, *grand* personages; a *grand* international congress); also, complete or comprehensive (as, a *grand* total); in *genealogy*, one degree more remote in ascent or descent (used in compounds: see *grandaunt*, *grandchild*, etc., and cf. *great*).—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a society, founded in 1866, composed of men who served in the U. S. army or navy during the Civil War, its objects being to preserve fraternal feeling, strengthen loyal sentiment, and aid needy families of members. Abbreviated

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ēlect, agōny, intŭ, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

G. A. R.—**grand climacteric**. See *climacteric*.—**grand duchess**, the wife or widow of a grand duke; also, a woman who governs a grand duchy in her own right; in Russia, a daughter of a czar or of a czar's son.—**grand duchy**, a territory ruled by a grand duke or grand duchess.—**grand duke**, the sovereign of a territory called a grand duchy (ranked next below a king); in Russia, a son of a czar or of a czar's son.—**grand jury**. See under *jury*.—**Grand Lama**. See *lama*².—**grand larceny**. See *larceny*.—**grand opera**. See under *opera*².—**grand piano**. See under *piano*².—**grand stand**, the principal stand for spectators at a race-course, athletic field, etc.—**grand tour**. See under *tour*, *n.*—**grand vizier**. See *vizier*.

gran-dam, **gran-dame** (gran'dam, -dām), *n.* [OF. *grand*, *grand*, + *dame*, E. *dame*.] A grandmother; hence, an ancestress; in general, an old woman. [Archaic or prov.]

grand-aunt (grand'ant), *n.* [See *grand*, *def.*] An aunt of one's father or mother; a great-aunt.—**grand/child**, *n.*; *pl.* -*children*. A child of one's son or daughter.—**grand-daugh'ter**, *n.* A daughter of one's son or daughter.

grande dame (grānd dām). [F.] A grand or great lady.

gran-dee (gran-dē'), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *grande*, < L. *grandis*, E. *grand*.] A Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the highest rank; hence, any person of high rank or great eminence (as, political *grande*es).

gran-deur (gran'dūr), *n.* [F. *grandeur*, < *grand*: see *grand*.] The state or quality of being grand; imposing greatness; majesty; sublimity; magnificence; exalted rank, dignity, or importance.

grand-fa-ther (grand'fā'thēr), *n.* The father of one's father or mother; hence, a forefather.—**grand/fa'ther-ly**, *a.*

gran-dil-o-quent (gran-dil'ō-kwēnt), *a.* [L. *grandis*, great, *grand*, + *loquens* (*loquent-*), *ppr.* of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking or expressed in a lofty or pompous style; bombastic.—**gran-dil'o-quence**, *n.*—**gran-dil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*—**gran-dil'o-quous** (-kwus), *a.* [L. *grandiloquus*.] Grandiloquent.

gran-di-ose (gran'di-ōs), *a.* [F. *grandiose*, < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, E. *grand*.] Grand in an imposing or impressive way; also, affectively grand or stately, or pompous (as, "a *grandiose* aping of Cæsar, Alexander, and Charlemagne": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 3).—**gran-di-ose-ly**, *adv.*—**gran-di-os/i-ty** (-ōs'i-ti), *n.*

gran-di-o-so (gran-dē-ō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *grandiose*.] In music, grand or stately.

Gran-di-so-ni-an (gran-di-sō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel of that name by Samuel Richardson (published in 1753), represented by the author as his ideal of the perfect gentleman.

grand-ly (grand'li), *adv.* In a grand manner; imposingly; majestically; magnificently; splendidly.

grand-ma (grand'mā), *n.* [See *grand*, *def.*] Shortened form of *grandmother*. [Colloq.]—**grand'mam-ma'**, *n.* A familiar equivalent of *grandmother*.—**grand/moth'er**, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother; hence, an ancestress.—**grand/moth'er-ly**, *a.*—**grand'neph'ew**, *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece.

grand-ness (grand'nes), *n.* The quality of being grand.

grand-niece (grand'nēs), *n.* [See *grand*, *def.*] A daughter of one's nephew or niece.—**grand/pa**, *n.* Shortened form of *grandpapa*. [Colloq.]—**grand/pa-pa'**, *n.* A familiar equivalent of *grandfather*.—**grand/par'ent**, *n.* A parent of a parent.—**grand/sire**, *n.* A grandfather; hence, a forefather; in general, an old man. [Archaic or prov.]—**grand/son**, *n.* A son of one's son or daughter.—**grand/un'cle**, *n.* An uncle of one's father or mother; a great-uncle.

grane (grān), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *groan*.

grange (grānj), *n.* [OF. F. *grange*, < ML. *granea*, < L. *granum*, E. *grain*².] A granary (archaic: as, "For their teeming flocks and *granges* full, In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan," Milton's "Comus," 175); also, a farm; often, a country dwelling-house with its various farm-buildings; formerly, an outlying farm-house with barns, etc., belonging to a feudal manor or a religious establishment, where crops and tithes in kind were stored; also, in the U. S., a lodge or local branch of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association for promoting the interests of agri-

culture; also [*cap.*], with *the*, in popular use, the association itself.—**gran-ger** (grān'jēr), *n.* A farm-steward; in the U. S., a member of a grange; also, a farmer.—**gran/ger-ism**¹, *n.* The principles and methods of the association of grangers in the U. S.

gran-ger-ism² (grān'jēr-izm), *n.* The practice of grangerizing books.

gran-ger-ize (grān'jēr-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [From J. Granger, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was arranged for such illustration.] To illustrate (a book) with additional prints, engravings, etc., as from other books.—**gran/ger-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**gran/ger-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

gran-ite (gran'it), *n.* [It. *granito*, orig. *pp.*, "grained," of *granire*, < *grano*, < L. *granum*, E. *grain*².] A granular igneous rock composed chiefly of feldspar (orthoclase) and quartz, usually with one or more other minerals, as mica, hornblende, etc.: much used in building, and for monuments, etc.—**gran/ite-ware**, *n.* Pottery with a speckled appearance like granite; also, a variety of pottery of unusual hardness; also, a kind of ironware with a gray, stone-like enamel.—**gran-nit-ic** (gra-nit'ik), *a.* Of or like granite.—**gran-i-toid** (gran'i-toid), *a.* [See -oid.] Granite-like.

gran-niv-o-rous (gran-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, seed, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on grain or seeds.

gran-ny (gran'i), *n.*; *pl.* *grannies* (-iz). [Dim. of *grandam*, or of *grandmother*.] A grandmother (colloq.); an old woman (colloq.); a nurse or midwife (southern U. S.); one exhibiting the fussiness, mental weakness, or other traits of an old woman (colloq.).—**gran/ny-knot**, *n.* The ordinary knot tied by landmen, derided by seamen because difficult to untie when jammed.

gran-o-phyre (gran'ō-fir), *n.* [G. *granophyr*, < *granit*, granite, + *porphyry*, porphyry.] Any of a class of porphyritic igneous rocks in which the ground-mass is a mixture of crystals.—**gran-o-phyric** (-fir'ik), *a.*

grant (grānt), *v.* [OF. *graanter*, *creanter*, promise, assure, authorize, grant, confirm, approve, < L. *credens* (*credent-*), *ppr.* of *credere*, trust, believe.] **I. tr.** To agree or accede to (a request, etc.); also, to give or accord, esp. in answer to a request (as, to *grant* permission); also, to bestow or confer (a right, etc.), esp. by a formal act; transfer or convey (property), esp. by deed or writing; also, to admit or concede, as for the sake of argument. **II. † intr.** To agree or consent; as, "The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes Before I would have *granted* to that act" (Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI." i. l. 245).—**grant**, *n.* The act of granting; also, that which is granted, as a privilege or right, a sum of money, or a tract of land; in *law*, a transfer or conveyance of property by deed or writing.—**grant/a-ble**, *a.* That may be granted.—**grant-ee'**, *n.* In *law*, one to whom a grant is made.—**grant'er**, *n.* One who grants.—**grant/or**, *n.* In *law*, one who makes a grant.

gran-u-lar (gran'ū-lār), *a.* [LL. *granulum*: see *granule*.] Composed of, containing, or bearing granules or grains; also, of the nature of granules.—**granular lids** or **eyelids**, eyelids affected with trachoma.—**gran-u-lar/i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*—**gran'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

gran-u-late (gran'ū-lāt), *v.*; -lated, -lating. [LL. *granulum*: see *granule*.] **I. tr.** To form into granules or grains; also, to raise in granules; make rough on the surface. **II. intr.** To become granular; in *pathol.*, to develop granulations, as a wound.—**gran'u-lat-ed** (-lāt-ed), *p. a.* Formed into or consisting of grains; also, having the surface raised in small grain-like elevations; hence, mottled; in *pathol.*, characterized by the presence of small grain-like bodies; having granulations.—**gran-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* The act or process of granulating; granulated condition; also, a granular formation; one of the grains of a granulated surface; in *pathol.*, the formation of small grain-like bodies, esp. in the process of healing; also, a small grain-like body or elevation, esp. one of those which form on the surface of wounds, etc., during healing.—**gran/u-la-tor**, *n.*

gran-ule (gran'ul), *n.* [LL. *granulum*, dim. of L. *granum*, E. *grain*².] A little grain; a small particle; a pellet; a corpuscle; a spore; a small grain-like elevation.—**gran/u-lite** (-ū-lit), *n.* In *petrol.*, any of various fine-grained or even-grained gneisses and granites, consisting chiefly of

(variable) *g* as *cl* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

feldspar and quartz.—**gran-u-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*—**gran'u-lose** (-lōs), *n.* That portion of the starch-granule which is acted upon by diastase and the saliva.—**gran'u-lous**, *a.* Granular.

grape (grāp), *n.* [OF. *grape*, *crape* (F. *grappe*), cluster of fruit or flowers, orig. hook; from Teut. (cf. G. *krapf*, hook), and akin to E. *cramp*: cf. *grapnel* and *grapple*.] The edible, pulpy, smooth-skinned berry or fruit which grows in clusters on vines of the genus *Vitis*, and from which wine is made; any vine bearing this fruit; also, *mil'it.*, grape-shot (as, "a fire of musketry and grape": Byron's "Don Juan," vii. 29); also, *pl.*, in *vet. science*, a morbid growth on the leg of a horse, resembling a bunch of grapes.—**grape'=fruit**, *n.* The roundish, usually pale-yellow, edible fruit yielded by certain varieties of the tropical or semitropical tree *Citrus decumana*, resembling the orange but larger, and having a better rind and an acid pulp (also called *shaddock*, which term however is usually restricted to the pear-shaped fruit yielded by other varieties of this tree). See *shaddock* and *citrus*.—**grape'=hy'a-cinth**, *n.* Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Muscari*, as *M. botryoides*, a species whose globular blue flowers resemble minute grapes.—**grap-er-y** (grā'pēr-i), *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). An inclosure, as a glass-house, where grapes are grown; a plantation of grape-vines.—**grape'=shot**, *n.* A cluster of small cast-iron balls used as a charge for a cannon.—**grape'=stone**, *n.* A seed of a grape.—**grape'=sug'ar**, *n.* Dextroglucose.—**grape'=vine**, *n.* A vine that bears grapes; also, an imaginary telegraph line by which mysterious reports are popularly said to be transmitted (commonly 'grape-vine telegraph'); hence, an unauthenticated or baseless report; a canard; also, a complicated movement or figure in dancing.



Grape-shot.

graph (grāf), *n.* [Gr. *γραφία*, drawing, delineation, writing, < *γράφειν*, mark, draw, write.] A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections or relations by means of a number of spots or circles; in *math.*, a curve as representing an equation or function.—**graph**, *v. t.* In *math.*, to draw or plot (a curve) from its equation or function; also, to draw a curve representing (an equation or function).

—**graph**. [Gr. *γράφος*, drawn or written, something drawn or written, *γράφος*, drawing or writing, one who draws or writes, or *γραφία*, a drawing or writing, all < *γράφειν*, mark, draw, write; many E. words in *-graph* being referred directly to Gr. *γράφειν*.] A termination of adjectives meaning 'drawn or written' (in some manner), as *autograph*, *holograph*, and of nouns meaning 'something drawn or written,' 'writer,' 'apparatus for drawing, writing, recording, etc.,' as *allograph*, *bibliograph*, *diagraph*, *paragraph*, *phonograph*, *photograph*, *radiograph*, *seismograph*, also of verbs, as *aërograph*. Cf. *-gram* and *-graphy*.

graph-ic (grāf'ik), *a.* [L. *graphicus*, < Gr. *γραφικός*, pertaining to drawing, painting, or writing, < *γραφία*: see *graph*.] Of or pertaining to drawing, engraving, painting, etc. (as, the *graphic arts*); also, exhibiting as in a picture (as, a *graphic* description of a person or a scene); lifelike; vivid; also, of or pertaining to writing (as, *graphic* symbols); presenting an appearance like writing or printing (as, *graphic* gold, ore, or tellurium, same as *sylvanite*); noting, pertaining to, or possessing that kind of texture produced in a rock when certain constituents crystallize in such a way as to appear like written characters on the surfaces or sections of the rock; also, pertaining to the use of diagrams, graphs, mathematical curves, or the like; diagrammatic; pertaining to the determination of values, solving of problems, etc., by direct measurement on diagrams instead of by ordinary calculations. Also **graph'i-cal**.—**graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**graph'ic-ness**, *n.*—**graph'ics**, *n.* The art of drawing, esp. as concerned with mathematics, engineering, etc.; the science of calculating by means of diagrams.

graph-ite (grāf'it), *n.* [G. *graphit*, < Gr. *γράφειν*, mark, draw, write.] Soft native carbon, having an iron-gray color and metallic luster, used in lead-pencils and crucibles, as a lubricant, etc.—**gra-phit-ic** (grā-fit'ik), *a.*—**graph'i-tize** (-i-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. To convert into graphite; also, to cover (the surface of an object) with graphite.—

graph'i-ti-za'tion (-ti-zā'shən), *n.*—**graph'i-toid**, **graph-i-toi'dal** (-toid, -toi'dal), *a.* Resembling graphite.

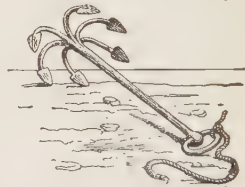
gra-phol-o-gy (grā-fol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *γραφία*, writing; see *-logy*.] The study of handwriting, esp. as regarded as an expression of the writer's character.—**gra-phol'o-gist**, *n.*

graph-o-ma-ni-a (grāf'ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραφία*, writing, + *μανία*, E. *mania*.] A mania for writing.—**graph-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.*

graph-o-phone (grāf'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument invented in 1886 by Charles S. Tainter and Chichester A. Bell, for recording and reproducing speech, music, and other sounds, being of the phonograph type but substituting for the tin-foil cylinder of the original phonograph, into which the record was merely indented, a wax or similar cylinder into which the record of the sound-vibrations is cut or engraved in a line of one direction but of varying depth; in later use, any of various sound-reproducing machines employing either a cylinder record or a disk record (the term having at times been loosely used, but being now restricted to a particular make of machines and constituting a proprietary name, registered as a trade-mark in the U. S. in 1921). Cf. *phonograph* and *gramophone*.

—**graphy**. [Gr. *γραφία*, < *γράφος*, drawing or writing, one who draws or writes, < *γράφειν*, mark, draw, write; many E. words in *-graphy* being referred directly to Gr. *γράφειν*.] A termination of nouns denoting some process or form of drawing, representing, writing, recording, describing, etc., or an art or science concerned with some such thing, as in *biography*, *choreography*, *geography*, *hydrography*, *orthography*, *photography*, *telegraphy*, *topography*. Cf. *-gram* and *-graph*.

grap-nel (grāp'nel), *n.* [ME. *grapnel*, dim. < OF. *grapin*, kind of hook, dim. of *grape*, hook: see *grape*.] An instrument with one or more hooks for seizing and holding something, as one thrown by a rope for catching on an enemy's ship; also, a small anchor with three or more flukes; also, any of various implements for clutching or grasping.



Grapnel (Anchor).

grap-ple (grāp'l), *n.* [Appar. a dim. form < OF. *grape*, hook (see *grape* and *grapnel*); in later senses, < *grapple*, *v.*] A grapnel; also, the act of grappling; a grip or close hold, as in wrestling; a close encounter.—**grap-ple**, *v.*; *-pled*, *-pling*. **I. tr.** To seize, hold, or fasten with a grapple; *fig.*, to fasten as with a grapple, or attach firmly (as, "Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 3. 63); also, to seize and hold (an opponent) firmly in a struggle; engage in a struggle or close encounter with. **II. intr.** To use a grapple; also, to hold or make fast to something as with a grapple; also, to seize another, or each other, in a firm grip, as in wrestling; clinch; contend (*with*) in a close encounter (often *fig.*).—**grap'pler**, *n.*—**grap'pling**, *n.* That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.—**grap'pling-i'ron**, *n.* A device with one or more iron claws or hooks for grappling; a grapnel.

grap-to-lite (grāp'tō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *γραφτός*, marked, written, + *λίθος*, stone.] Any of a group of Paleozoic coelenterate organisms whose fossils found in hard shales resemble hieroglyphics.—**grap-to-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

grap-y (grā'pi), *a.* Of or like grapes.

grasp (grāsp), *v.* [ME. *graspen*, *grapsen*; prob. akin to AS. *grāpian*, E. *grape*.] **I. tr.** To seize and hold by or as by clasping with the fingers; seize upon; hold firmly; also, to lay hold of with the mind; comprehend. **II. intr.** To make the motion of seizing; seize something firmly or eagerly.—**grasp**, *n.* A grasping or gripping; a grip of the hand; power of seizing and holding (as, to have a thing within one's *grasp*); also, hold, possession, or mastery (as, to wrest power from the *grasp* of a usurper); also, mental hold

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

or comprehension (as, a subject beyond one's *grasp*); esp., broad or thorough comprehension.—**grasp'a-ble**, *a.* That may be grasped.—**grasp'er**, *n.*—**grasp'ing**, *p. a.* That grasps; fig., avaricious or greedy (as, "Stelling is moderate in his terms—he's not a *grasping* man": George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," i. 3).—**grasp'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**grasp'-ing-ness**, *n.*—**grasp'less**, *a.* Without grasp or grip; incapable of grasping; also, not to be grasped.

grass (grās), *n.* [AS. *græs*, *gærs*, = D., G., Icel., and Goth. *gras*, grass; from the Teut. root whence E. *grow* and *green*.] Herbage in general, or the plants on which grazing animals pasture; specif., any plant of the family *Gramineæ* (or *Poaceæ*), characterized by jointed stems, sheathing leaves, flower-spikelets, and fruit consisting of a seed-like grain or caryopsis ('true grasses'); popularly, any of the plants of this family on which animals are pastured or which are cut and dried as hay; any of various similar plants, as sedges, rushes, etc., of related and other families; also, a blade of grass (now rare); also, pasture, or the condition of being at pasture (as, to put animals to *grass*); pasture-land (as, half of the farm is *grass*); also, the yearly growth of grass; hence, the season of the new growth of grass (as, a horse five years old next *grass*); also, the grass-covered ground.—**grass**, *v.* **I. tr.** To feed with growing grass; pasture; also, to cover with grass or turf; also, to lay on the grass, as for the purpose of bleaching; also, to knock, throw, or bring to the grass or ground (colloq.). **II. intr.** To produce grass; become covered with grass; also, to feed on growing grass; graze.

grass-cloth (grās'klōth), *n.* Any of several kinds of cloth made from the fibers of grasses or other plants; esp., a thin, light fabric woven in China and the East from the fiber of the ramie and other urticaceous plants.

grass-finch (grās'fīnch), *n.* A common sparrow, *Poæetes gramineus*, of North America; also, any of various weaver-birds, esp. of the Australian genus *Poëphila*.

grass-green (grās'-grēn'), *i. a.* Of the green color of grass; also, green with grass. **II. n.** The green color of grass.

grass-grown (grās'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with grass.

grass-hop-per (grās'hōp'ēr), *n.* Any of numerous orthopterous insects with hind legs fitted for leaping, as the locusts, certain katydids, etc.

grass-land (grās'land), *n.* Land kept under grass; meadow-land; permanent pasture.

grass-less (grās'les), *a.* Without grass.

grass-plot, **grass-plat** (grās'plot, -plat), *n.* A plot of ground covered with grass; a lawn.

grass=snipe (grās'snīp), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper.

grass-tree (grās'trē), *n.* Any member of the Australian liliaceous genus *Xanthorrhæa*, comprising plants with a stout, woody stem bearing a tuft of long, grass-like leaves and a dense flower-spike; also, any of various similar plants of Australasia.

grass-widow (grās'wid'ō), *n.* [From *grass* + *widow*; the original force of *grass* being uncertain.] A discarded mistress, or an unmarried mother of a child (now prov. Eng.); also, a woman who is separated or who lives apart from her husband (whether by reason of divorce or otherwise).

—**grass'=wid'ow-er**, *n.* A man who is separated or who lives apart from his wife.

grass-y (grās'i), *a.* Covered with grass; pertaining to or consisting of grass; grass-like.

grate¹ (grāt), *n.* [ML. *grata*, < L. *cratis*, wickerwork, hurdle: cf. *crate*.] A framework of parallel or crossed bars used as a partition, guard, cover, or the like; also, a frame

of metal bars for holding fuel in burning, as in a fireplace or a furnace; hence, a fireplace; also, a cage for animals or human beings; a prison; in *mining* and *metal*, a screen or sieve for separating or grading ore.—**grate**¹, *v. t.*; *grated*, *grating*. To furnish with a grate or grates.

grate² (grāt), *v.*; *grated*, *grating*. [OF. *grater* (F. *gratier*); from Teut. (cf. G. *kratzen*, scratch).] **I. tr.** To scratch; scrape, or scarify; hence, to wear down or away by rough friction (archaic); more commonly, to reduce to small particles by rubbing against a rough surface or instrument (as, to *grate* a nutmeg); pulverize with a grater; also, to rub harshly together, as the teeth; rub against with a harsh, jarring sound (as, a boat *grates* the shore); produce by rough friction (poetic: as, "Open fly . . . The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate* Harsh thunder," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 881); declare or utter with harsh sound; also, fig., to fret, irritate, or vex (now rare: as, "*Grating* so harshly all his days of quiet With turbulent and dangerous lunacy," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 3). **II. intr.** To scrape or rub with rough or noisy friction, as one thing on or against another; make a sound as of rough scraping; sound harshly, or jar, as on the ear; fig., to have an irritating or unpleasant effect, as on the feelings.

grate-ful (grāt'fūl), *a.* [Obs. *grate*, pleasing, also thankful (< L. *gratus*: see *grace*), + *-ful*.] Pleasing to the mind or the senses; agreeable or welcome (as, a *grateful* task; *grateful* news); refreshing (as, *grateful* shade or breezes; *grateful* slumber; *grateful* fruits); also, warmly or deeply appreciative of kindness shown to one's self or to any person or thing that one is interested in; pleasurablely sensible of indebtedness for benefits received; thankful; actuated by or betokening gratitude, as feelings, actions, or words.—**grate'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

grat-er (grā'tēr), *n.* One who or that which grates; esp., an implement for grating; an instrument with a rough, indented surface for rubbing off small particles of a substance (as, a nutmeg-grater).

grat-i-cule (grat'i-kūl), *n.* [F., < ML. *graticula*, for L. *craticula*, gridiron: see *grille*.] A design or plan divided into squares to facilitate copying.

grat-i-fi-ca-tion (grat'i-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [L. *gratificatio(n)*.] The act of gratifying, or the state of being gratified; also, something that gratifies; a source of pleasure or satisfaction; a reward, recompense, or gratuity (archaic).

grat-i-fi-er (grat'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who gratifies.

grat-i-fy (grat'i-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [F. *gratifier*, < L. *gratificari*, do a favor to, oblige, gratify, < *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, + *facere*, make.] To give pleasure to (persons) by satisfying desires or humoring inclinations or feelings; please by something especially desired or acceptable; satisfy (desires, appetites, etc.); indulge or humor (tastes, feelings, etc.); also, to reward or requite as in gratitude (as, "to *gratify* his noble service": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 2. 44); remunerate, or give a gratuity to (archaic).—**grat'i-fy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

gratin (grā-tān), *n.* [F., < *gratter*, scrape: see *grate*.] A browned crust, as of bread-crumbs with butter or grated cheese on a baked dish of food; a dish with such a crust; this manner of preparing food.—**grat-i-nate** (grat'i-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [= F. *gratiner*.] To prepare or cook (food) in the gratin manner.

grat-ing¹ (grā'ting), *n.* A grate, or framework of parallel or crossed bars; a lattice cover for a ship's hatchway in fair weather; in *optics*, a series of fine parallel lines or scratches ruled very close together on a glass or polished metal surface, used to produce spectra by diffraction ('diffraction grating').

grat-ing² (grā'ting), *p. a.* That grates; harsh or jarring in sound, or as sound; irritating or unpleasant in effect.—**grat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gra-tis (grā'tis). [L. *gratis*, for *gratius*, by favor or kindness, abl. pl. of *gratia*, favor, E. *grace*.] **I. adv.** For nothing; without charge or pay; gratuitously. **II. a.** Free of cost; gratuitous.

grat-i-tude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* [OF. F. *gratitude*, < ML. *gratitudo*, < L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful: see *grace*.] The quality or feeling of being grateful or thankful; grateful sense of indebtedness for kindness or benefits enjoyed.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n̄*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gra-tu-i-tous (grā-tū'i-tus), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, < *gratia*, favor: cf. *gratis*.] Freely bestowed or obtained; costing the recipient nothing; free; also, being without reason, cause, or justification (as, "He has indulged in *gratuitous* suppositions," H. James's "Portrait of a Lady," xlix.; a *gratuitous* insult); unwarranted; uncalled-for. — **gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **gra-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

gra-tu-i-ty (grā-tū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *gratuité*, < ML. *gratuitas*, < L. *gratia*, favor: cf. *gratuitous* and *gratis*.] A gift or present, usually of money; a bounty, as to soldiers; often, a gift of money, over and above payment due for service, to a servant, porter, cabman, etc. (as, "Rainscourt . . . dismissed the post-boys with a handsome *gratuity*": Marryat's "King's Own," xviii.); a tip; a douceur.

grat-u-lant (grat'ū-lant), *a.* Gratulating; expressing joy. [Archaic.]

grat-u-late (grat'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulari*, express joy, congratulate, thank, < *gratus*, pleasing, thankful: see *grace*.] To express joy at; greet, salute, or hail with joy (as, "Where this night are met in state Many a friend to *gratulate* His wish'd presence": Milton's "Comus," 949); offer congratulations or felicitations upon (some happy event, etc.); also, to express joy or offer congratulations to; congratulate or felicitate. [Archaic.] — **grat-u-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *gratulatio*(*n*)-.] The expression of joy at something welcome or fortunate; congratulation or felicitation; a speech of congratulation; also, a feeling of joy at something welcome or gratifying; gratification. — **grat'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing joy or gratification; congratulatory.

grau-wack-e (grou'vāk'è), *n.* [G.] Graywacke.

gra-va-men (grā-vā'men), *n.*; pl. *-amina* (-vam'i-nā). [LL., < L. *gravare*, load, weigh down: see *grieve*.] A grievance; also, that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the burden or substantial part of a charge or complaint.

grave¹ (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. *graved*, pp. *graved* or *graven*, ppr. *graving*. [AS. *grāfan* = D. *graven* = G. *graben* = Icel. *grafa* = Goth. *graban*, dig: cf. *grave*², *groove*, and *graveure*.] To dig (archaic or prov.); also, to bury (archaic or prov.); also (archaic), to carve or sculpture (an image, etc.); incise or engrave (letters, designs, etc.), as on a surface; fig., to impress deeply, as on the mind or memory (as, "Until my heart shall cease to beat . . . That kind blue eye, and golden hair, Eternally are *graven* there": Praed's "Reminiscences of My Youth").

grave² (grāv), *n.* [AS. *græf* = D. *graf* = G. *grab*, grave; from the Teut. root seen in E. *grave*¹.] An excavation made in the earth to receive a dead body in burial; the place of interment of a corpse; a tomb or sepulcher; any place that becomes the receptacle of what is dead (lit. or fig.: as, a watery or a fiery *grave*; the province became the *grave* of dead reputations); also, death (sometimes personified: as, "O *grave*, where is thy victory?" 1 Cor. xv. 55).

grave³ (grāv). [F. *grave*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, important, grievous, low in pitch.] *I. a.*; compar. *graver*, superl. *gravest*. Heavy to lift or carry (obs. or archaic); fig., weighty, momentous, or important (as, *grave* cares or responsibilities; *grave* matters or considerations); involving important or critical issues or serious consequences (as, *grave* questions, doubts, symptoms, or news; a *grave* situation); also, of great personal importance or authority (archaic: as, "most potent, *grave*, and reverend signiors," Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 76); also, dignified, sedate, or sober, as persons or their aspect, deportment, speech, etc.; solemn, as ceremonies, music, etc.; serious, earnest, or in earnest (rather than gay, smiling, or jesting); also, sober or somber, as colors, dress, etc.; also, low in pitch, as sound (opposed to *acute*); noting or having a particular accent (˘) indicating orig. a comparatively low pitch (as in ancient Greek), later quality of sound (as in the French *père*), distinct syllabic value (as in *belovèd*), etc. *II. n.* The *grave* accent.

grave⁴ (grāv), *v. t.*; *graved*, *graving*. [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, to clean (a ship's bottom or a ship) by burning or scraping off accretions and paying it over with pitch.

gra-ve⁵ (grāvā), *a.* [It., < L. *gravis*, E. *grave*³.] In music, grave; solemn; slow.

grave-clothes (grāv'klōthz), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which a dead body is interred; cerements: as, "Like a ghost he seem'd whose *grave-clothes* were unbound" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 11. 20).

grav-el (grav'el), *n.* [OF. *gravele* (F. *gravelle*), dim. of *grave*, gravel, sandy shore; from Celtic.] Sand†; also, small stones and pebbles, or a mixture of these with sand; in *pathol.*, small calculi or concretions formed in the kidneys; the disease characterized by such concretions. — **grav'el**, *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To cover or lay with gravel, as walks, roads, etc.; also, to bury under or choke with gravel or sand†; also, to run (a vessel) aground, as on a beach†; fig., to 'stick,' or bring to a standstill from perplexity or embarrassment; puzzle, pose, or nonplus (as, "The wisest doctor is *gravelled* by the inquisitiveness of a child": Emerson's "Essays," Intellect); also, to be a cause of irritation to (colloq., U. S.). — **grav'el-blind**, *a.* Blind or dim-sighted to a degree greater than sand-blind and less than stone-blind: orig. a humorous Shaksperian use ("O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who, being more than sand-blind, high-gravel blind, knows me not": "Merchant of Venice," ii. 2. 38).

grave-less (grāv'les), *a.* Without a grave; unburied: as, "Till . . . my brave Egyptians all . . . Lie *graveless*" (Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," iii. 13. 166).

grav-el-ly (grav'el-i), *a.* Abounding in, consisting of, or resembling gravel.

grave-ly (grāv'li), *adv.* In a grave manner; seriously.

grav-en (grāv'n), *p. a.* Carved; sculptured; engraved. [Archaic.]

grave-ness (grāv'nes), *n.* Grave character; seriousness; gravity.

gra-ve-o-lent (grā-vē'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *graveolens* (-ent-), < *gravis*, heavy, + *olens*, ppr. of *olere*, emit a smell.] Having a strong, unpleasant smell; rank; fetid.

grav-er (grāv'vēr), *n.* One who carves or engraves (archaic); also, any of various tools for cutting, engraving, etc., as an engraver's burin.

grave=rob-ber (grāv'rob'ēr), *n.* One who robs graves, as of bodies or valuables buried in them; esp., one who steals dead bodies from graves; a body-snatcher. — **grave=rob'bing**, *n.*

Graves¹ (grāv), *n.* [From the *Graves*, gravelly districts in the Gironde department, France.] A class of Bordeaux wines, red and white, esp. the white.

graves², **greaves** (grāvz, grēvz), *n. pl.* [LG. *greve* = G. *griebe*.] The sediment of melted tallow or animal fat, pressed into cakes for dogs' food, fish-bait, etc.

grave-stone (grāv'stōn), *n.* A stone placed upon or at a grave, to mark the spot.

grave-ward (grāv'wārd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward the grave.

grave-yard (grāv'yārd), *n.* A yard for graves; a cemetery.

grav-id (grav'id), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, < *gravis*, heavy, E. *grave*³.] Heavy with young; pregnant. — **gra-vid-i-ty** (gra-vid'i-ti), *n.*

gra-vif-ic (gra-vif'ik), *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, + *facere*, make.] Making heavy; producing weight.

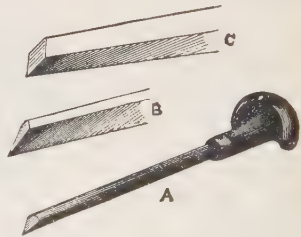
grav-i-grade (grav'i-grād), [L. *gravis*, heavy, + *gradi*, walk.] *I. a.* Walking with heavy steps; specif., of or pertaining to the *Gravigrada*, a group of extinct edentate animals including the megathere and the mylodon. *II. n.* A *gravigrade* animal.

gra-vim-e-ter (gra-vim'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy: see *-meter*.] An instrument for determining specific gravities.

— **grav-i-met-ric**, **grav-i-met-ri-cal** (grav-i-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to gravimetry. — **grav-i-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **gra-vim'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The measurement of weight; the determination of specific gravities.

grav-ing-dock (grāv'ing-dok), *n.* A dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottoms of ships.

grav-i-tate (grav'i-tāt), *v.*; *-tated*, *-tating*. [NL. *gravitatus*, pp. of *gravitare*, < L. *gravis*, E. *gravity*.] *I. intr.* To



Wood-engraver's Gravers. — A, ordinary graver; B, tint-tool or liner; C, lozenge-graver.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, clect, agōny, intō, unīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

move or tend to move toward a body by the force of gravity or of gravitation; esp., to tend toward the lowest level; settle down; fig., to have a natural tendency, or be strongly attracted, toward some point or object of influence. **II. tr.** To cause to move downward by the force of gravity.—**grav-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [NL. *gravitatio*(*n*-).] The act or process of gravitating; also, the attraction or force by which all bodies in the universe tend to move toward one another, and to which, in the case of the earth, the fall of bodies is due; also, fig., natural tendency toward some point or object of influence (as, the *gravitation* of population toward the cities).—**grav-i-ta'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to gravitation.—**grav-i-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**grav-i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to gravitation; tending or causing to gravitate.

grav-i-tom-e-ter (grav-i-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [From *gravity* + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining specific gravities.

grav-i-ty (grav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *gravité*, < L. *gravitas*, < *gravis*, heavy, E. *grave*³.] Heaviness or weight (as, the center of *gravity*; specific *gravity*); specif., terrestrial gravitation; the attraction or force by which terrestrial bodies tend to move toward the center of the earth; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies due to the gravitation of the earth modified by centrifugal force, etc.; also, loosely, gravitation in general; also, fig., the quality or state of being grave; weightiness or importance; serious or critical character, as of news, occurrences, a case or situation, etc.; personal importance or authority; dignity or sedateness of aspect, deportment, etc.; solemnity, as of ceremonies; seriousness, earnestness, or unsmiling demeanor (as, to find it difficult to preserve one's *gravity*); lowness in pitch, as of sounds; also, something grave, serious, or solemn, as a remark, subject, or matter.—**center of gravity**. See under *center*², *n.*—**specific gravity**. See under *specific*, *a.*

gra-vure (grā-vūr' or grā'vūr), *n.* [F., engraving, < *graver*, engrave; from Teut., and akin to E. *grave*¹.] Photogravure; a plate or print produced by photogravure.

gra-vy (grā'vi), *n.*; pl. *-vies* (-viz). [ME. *gravey*, *grave*; origin obscure.] The fat and juices that drip from meat in cooking; these juices made into a dressing for meat, vegetables, etc.—**gra'vy-boat**, *n.* A small boat-shaped (or other) vessel for serving gravy or sauce.

gray, grey (grā), *a.* [AS. *græg* = D. *grauw* = G. *grau* = Icel. *grár*, gray.] Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive hue; ash-colored; lead-colored; hence, not bright (as, a *gray* day); dismal or gloomy (as, a *gray* existence); also, dressed or habited in gray (as, a *gray* friar; see below); also, gray-haired (as, "Who knows not this, tho' *grey*, is still a child": Young's "Night Thoughts," ii. 386); hence, old or ancient (as, "Who pious gather'd each tradition *grey*, That floats your solitary wastes along": Scott's "Vision of Don Roderick," Introd., v.); pertaining to old age; mature, as experience.—**gray friar**, a Franciscan friar: from the gray color of the original habit of the order.—**gray goose**, the graylag.—**gray mare**, a wife who rules her husband: in allusion to the proverb 'the gray mare is the better horse,' referring to such a wife.—**gray matter**, in *anat.*, nervous tissue, esp. of the brain and spinal cord, containing both fibers and nerve-cells, and of a dark reddish-gray color (cf. *white matter*, under *white*, *a.*); hence (colloq.), brains or intellect.—**gray, grey**, *n.* A gray color; also, something of this color; a gray or subdued light (as, "in the *gray* of the daybreak": Longfellow's "To the Driving Cloud," 30); gray material or clothing; a gray horse (as, "Mrs. Mantrap . . . who drives her *greys* in the park": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xxxvii.).—**gray, grey**, *v.* **I. intr.** To become gray. **II. tr.** To make gray; also, to make dull in appearance, as glass, a photograph, etc.—**gray-back, grey-back**, *n.* A Confederate soldier during the American Civil War (in allusion to the gray uniform: colloq.); also, any of various animals, as a bird, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, and a whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, of the northern Pacific.—**gray/beard, grey/beard**, *n.* A man with a gray beard; hence, an old man; also, a large jug for holding spirits; a bellarmine.—**gray/fish, grey/fish**, *n.* The common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*.—**gray'=head'ed, grey'=**

head'ed, *a.* Having a gray head of hair; hence, old or ancient (as, a *gray-headed* error); of or pertaining to old age or old men (as, *gray-headed* wisdom).

gray-hound (grā'hound), *n.* See *greyhound*.

gray-ish, grey-ish (grā'ish), *a.* Having a tinge of gray.

gray-lag, grey-lag (grā'lag), *n.*

[Perhaps named from its lagging behind other species in migrating.] The common gray wild goose, *Anser cinereus* (or *ferus*), of Europe.



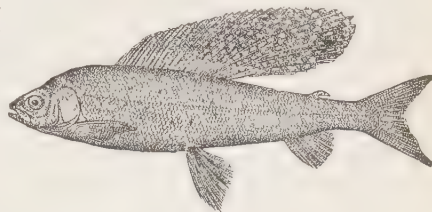
Graylag.

gray-ling (grā'ling), *n.* [From *gray* + *-ling*¹.]

Any of the freshwater fishes constituting the genus *Thymallus*, allied to the trout, but having a longer and higher dorsal fin.

gray-ly, grey-ly (grā'li), *adv.*

With a gray hue or tinge: as, "A hazy light Spread *greyly* eastward"



Alaska Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*).

(Keats's "Endymion," i.).—**gray'ness, grey'ness**, *n.*

gray-wack-e, grey-wack-e (grā'wak'è), *n.* [G. *grauwacke*, 'gray wacke': see *wacke*.] In *geol.*, a compact aggregate of grains of various siliceous rocks, held together by a paste which is usually siliceous.

graze¹ (grāz), *v.*; *grazed, grazing*. [Origin obscure.] **I. tr.** To touch or rub lightly in passing; also, to scrape the skin from (a part of the body). **II. intr.** To touch or rub something lightly, or so as to produce slight abrasion, in passing.—**graze**¹, *n.* A grazing, or touching or rubbing lightly in passing; a slight abrasion.

graze² (grāz), *v.*; *grazed, grazing*. [AS. *grasian*, < *græs*, E. *grass*.] **I. intr.** To feed on growing herbage, as cattle, etc., do; also, to pasture cattle, etc. **II. tr.** To feed on (growing grass, etc.): as, "Flocks *Grazing* the tender herb," Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 253; put cattle, etc., to feed on (grass, land, etc.): as, "You may *graze* the ground, when the trees are grown up," Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," April 18, 1783; also, to put (cattle, etc.) to pasture; tend (cattle, etc.) while at pasture.—**graze**², *n.* A grazing, or feeding on grass.—**graz-er** (grā'zēr), *n.* An animal that grazes.—**graz-ier** (grā'zhēr), *n.* One who grazes cattle for the market.—**graz'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which grazes or pastures; also, pasture-land; a pasture.

gra-zi-o-so (grā-tsē-ō'sō), *a.* [It., < L. *gratiosus*, E. *gracious*.] In *music*, graceful.

grease (grēs), *n.* [OF. *graisse*, *craisse* (F. *graisse*), < L. *crassus*, fat.] The melted or rendered fat of animals, esp. when in a soft state; hence, fatty or oily matter in general; also, wool as shorn, before being cleansed of the oily matter; in *hunting*, the fat or fatness of game, with reference to the season for killing; in *vet. science*, an inflammation of a horse's skin in the fetlock region, attended with an oily secretion.

—**grease** (grēs or grēz), *v. t.*; *greased, greasing*. To smear or anoint with grease; also, to soil with grease; also, to lubricate with grease; hence, to cause to run easily; often, to bribe (as, "Envy not the store Of the *greas'd* advocate, that grinds the poor": Dryden's tr. Persius's "Satires," iii. 139); in *vet. science*, to cause (a horse) to become affected with grease.—**grease'=bush**, *n.* Greasewood.—**grease'=paint'**, *n.* A mixture of tallow or hard grease and a pigment, used by actors for painting their faces.—**greas-er** (grē'sēr or grē'zēr), *n.* One who or that which greases; also, a

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Mexican or Spanish-American (slang, U. S.).—**grease-wood**, *n.* A chenopodiaceous shrub, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*, of the alkaline regions of the western U. S., containing a small amount of oil and used for fuel; also, any of various similar shrubs.

—**greas-y** (grē'si or grē'zi), *a.*; compar. *greasier*, superl. *greasiest*. Composed of or containing grease; oily; unctuous; often, containing much grease, as food; also, smeared or soiled with grease; also, grease-like, as in appearance or feel; hence, slippery; also, dirty, as the weather; also, indecent, as language; in *vet. science*, affected with the disease called grease.—**greas-i-ly**, *adv.*—**greas'i-ness**, *n.*

great (grāt), *a.* [AS. *grēat* = D. *groot* = G. *gross*, *great*.] Unusually or comparatively large in size or dimensions (as, a *great* house, tree, lake, cloud, or fire); big; large; hence, big with child or young; pregnant; full, as with courage or sorrow; also, large in number, or numerous (as, a *great* crowd; a *great* many); unusual or considerable in degree (as, a *great* rise in temperature; *great* velocity); of long duration (as, a *great* while); loud (as, a *great* cry; a *great* noise); in general, beyond what is ordinary, as in extent, scope, character, etc. (as, *great* kindness; *great* authority; *great* ignorance; a *great* joke); of much consequence, or important (as, the *great* point to be noted; *great* issues are at stake; no *great* matter); chief or principal (as, the *great* seal: see phrase below); notable or remarkable (as, a *great* occasion; a *great* miracle); distinguished, illustrious, or famous, as persons or things (often in titles: as, Alexander the *Great*); of high rank, official position, social standing, etc. (as, *great* nobles; *great* personages; the *great* man of the town); of extraordinary powers, abilities, or achievements (as, a *great* poet or composer; a *great* statesman; a *great* race-horse); of unusual excellence or merit, admirable, or fine (as, a *great* poem; *great* achievements); of noble or lofty character, as persons, thoughts, utterances, acts, ends, etc.; in general (often playful) characterization, first-rate, capital, fine, amusing, etc. (colloq.: as, we had a *great* time; he is a *great* old fellow); also, being such in an extreme degree (as, *great* friends; a *great* rogue); incessant or persistent (as, a *great* talker; a *great* traveler); also, skilful or expert (*at*: colloq.: as, to be *great* at golf or at mathematics); having the taste or interest strongly fixed (*on*: colloq.: as, to be *great* on art or on social reform); much addicted to something (with *on*: colloq.: as, to be *great* on finding fault); also, much in use or favor (as, 'humor' was a *great* word with the old physiologists); intimate or friendly (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); in *genealogy*, one degree more remote in ascent (through a parent or ancestor) or in descent (through a direct descendant, a nephew or niece, etc.) than a relationship specified (used in compounds: as, *great-grandfather*, a parent's grandfather; *great-great-grandfather*, a parent's great-grandfather; *great-grandson*, a son's or daughter's grandson; *great-great-grandson*, a son's or daughter's great-grandson; *great-aunt*, a father's or mother's aunt, a grandaunt; *great-niece*, a nephew's or niece's daughter, a grandniece; *great-uncle*, a grand-uncle; *great-nephew*, a grandnephew: cf. *grand*).—**Great Bear**. See *bear*², *n.*—**great circle**. See under *circle*, *n.*—**great Dane**. See *Dane*.—**Great Dog**. See *dog*, *n.*—**great go**. See *go*, *n.*—**great gross**. See under *gross*, *n.*—**Great Lakes**, a chain of five large fresh-water lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) between the U. S. and Canada.—**Great Mogul**. See *Mogul*.—**great primer**. See under *primer*².—**Great Russians**. See under *Rus-*



Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*).—1, branch with female flowers; 2, branch with fruits; a, a female flower; b, the fruit.

sian, *n.*—**great seal**, the principal seal of a government or state.—**Great War**. Same as *World War* (see under *world*).—**Great White Way**, a popular name for Broadway, New York, for some distance north and south from 42d Street, in allusion to the brilliant illumination at night.

great-coat (grāt'kōt), *n.* A heavy overcoat. [Chiefly Eng.] **great-en** (grā'tn), *v.* **I. tr.** To make great or greater; enlarge; increase. **II. intr.** To become great or greater: as, "Life *greatens* in these later years" (Whittier's "Snow-Bound").

great-heart-ed (grāt'hār'ted), *a.* Having or showing a great, noble, or generous heart; magnanimous.—**great'=heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

great-ly (grāt'li), *adv.* In a great manner or degree.—**great'-ness**, *n.*

greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *greve*, shin, greave; origin unknown.] A piece of armor for the leg below the knee.

greaves, *n. pl.* See *graves*².

grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe*.] Any of the diving birds constituting the family *Podicipedidae*, related to the loons, but having lobate instead of webbed toes, and a merely rudimentary tail, as *Podiceps cristatus* ('crested grebe') or *P. fluvialis* ('little grebe') of Europe, or *Podilymbus podiceps* ('pied-billed grebe') of America; also, the plumage of the breast of these birds, of a silvery luster and satiny texture, much used for millinery, etc.



Gre-cian (grē'shan), [L. *Græcia*, Greece, < *Græcus*, Greek.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Greece or its inhabitants; Greek. **II. n.** A Greek; also, a Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*, or *Colymbus auritus*), of the northern hemisphere.

"There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* [Revised Version *Grecian Jews*] against the Hebrews": Acts, vi. 1); also, one versed in the Greek language or literature.—**Gre'-cism** (-sizm), *n.* [L. *Græcus*, Greek.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language; also, the spirit of Greek thought, art, etc.; adoption or imitation of this.—**Gre'-cize** (-siz), *v.*; -cized, -cizing. **I. tr.** To impart Greek characteristics to; also, to translate into Greek. **II. intr.** To conform to what is Greek; adopt Greek speech, idioms, customs, etc.

Gre-co, **Græ-co** (grē'kō-). Form of L. *Græcus*, Greek, used in combination, as in *Greco-Latin*, *Greco-Roman*, *Greco-Turkish*.—**Gre-co-ma'ni-a** (-mā'ni-ā), *n.* A mania or passion for what is Greek.—**Gre-co-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.—**Gre-co-phil**, **Gre'co-phil** (-fil), *n.* [See *-phil*.] A lover or admirer of Greece or the Greeks.*

gree¹ (grē), *n.* [OF. *gre*, < L. *gradus*, step, E. *grade*.] A step, stage, or degree; also, superiority, mastery, or victory, or the prize for a victory (now only Sc.: as, "That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth, May bear the *gree*," Burns's "For A' That," 36).

gree² (grē), *n.* [OF. *gre* (F. *grê*), < L. *gratus*, pleasing.] Favor or good-will (as, to take a thing in *gree*); also, will, accord, or consent (as, by one's *gree*); also, satisfaction, as for an injury done (as, to make *gree*). [Obs. or archaic.]

gree³ (grē), *v. t. or i.*; *greed*, *greeing*. [For *agree*.] To bring or come into accord; harmonize; agree. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]

greed (grēd), *n.* [Back-formation from *greedy*.] Greedy desire; inordinate or rapacious longing, esp. for wealth.

greed-y (grē'di), *a.*; compar. *greedier*, superl. *greediest*. [AS. *grædig*, akin to *grædum*, with greed, Icel. *gráðr*, hunger, greed, Goth. *grēdus*, hunger.] Having an inordinate desire for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; also, eager for gain, wealth, etc.; avaricious; covetous; in general, having eager desire (as, greedy of praise); keenly desirous; eager.—**greed'i-ly**, *adv.*—**greed'i-ness**, *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardēt, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

gree-gree (grē'grē), *n.* [Afr.] An African charm, amulet, or fetish.

Greek (grēk), *n.* [AS. *Grēcas*, also *Crēcas*, pl., < L. *Græcus*, < Gr. Γραικός, a Greek.] A native or inhabitant of Greece, ancient or modern; a member of the Greek race; also, a member of the Greek Church; also, a wily person; a swindler or sharper; a cheat at cards; also, a merry fellow; a boon companion; also, the language of the people of Greece (divided for convenience into ancient or classical Greek, extending to A.D. 200; Late Greek, from 200 to 600; Middle Greek, from 600 to 1500; and modern, or New, Greek, from 1500 on), esp. that of the classical period; hence, anything unintelligible, as speech, statements, etc. (colloq.: as, the letter, being in French, was *Greek* to him).

****** Since Greek is the only language printed in this dictionary in other than Roman (or English) letters, the Greek alphabet, with the Roman equivalents, is here given:

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.	Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
A α	a	alpha	N ν	n	nu
B β	b	beta	Ξ ξ	x	xi
Γ γ	g	gamma	Ο ο	o (short)	omicron
Δ δ	d	delta	Π π	p	pi
E ε	e (short)	epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	rho
Z ζ	z	zeta	Σ σ, s	s	sigma
H η	e (long)	eta	T τ	t	tau
Θ θ, ϑ	th	theta	Υ υ	u, y	upsilon
I ι	i	iota	Φ φ	ph	phi
K κ	k, c	kappa	Χ χ	kh, ch	chi
Λ λ	l	lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	psi
M μ	m	mu	Ω ω	o (long)	omega

—**Greek**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or their language; also, pertaining to the Greek Church.

—**Greek calends**. See under *calends*.—**Greek Church**, the Christian church of the countries in communion or doctrinal agreement with the patriarch of Constantinople, comprising the former Eastern (Roman) Empire, and countries evangelized from it, as Russia (also called *Eastern Church*: cf. *Western Church*, under *western*, *a.*); also, that part of this church which constitutes the established church in Greece.—**Greek cross**, a cross consisting of an upright crossed in the middle by a horizontal piece of the same length.—**Greek fire**, any of various combustible compositions (consisting of substances such as pitch, asphalt, inflammable oils, sulphur, etc.) used by the Greeks and others in medieval warfare.—**Greek'ish**, *a.* Greek or Grecian (archaic); also, like what is Greek; after the Greek type.

green (grēn), *a.* [AS. *grēne* = D. *groen* = G. *grün* = Icel. *grænn*, *grænn*, green; from the Teut. root whence E. *grow* and *grass*.] Of the color of growing herbage and foliage (in the spectrum, being intermediate between yellow and blue); also, covered with a growth of herbage or foliage (as, *green fields*); verdant; characterized by the presence of verdure (as, a *green Christmas*); hence, mild or temperate (as, a *green winter*); also, having a pale or sickly color, as from fear, jealousy, or illness; also, full of life and vigor (as, "His *green* old age seemed to be the result of health and benevolence": Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xiv.); vigorous; undecayed; also, not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition; unripe or immature; unseasoned, as timber; not dried, cured, etc.; raw or underdone, as meat; not fired, as bricks or pottery; also, immature in age, judgment, etc.; untrained; inexperienced; hence, simple or gullible; also, fresh, recent, or new (as, a *green wound*).—**green cheese**, new or fresh cheese; also, cheese colored green, as by means of sage. In popular expressions the belief that the moon is made of green cheese is taken as a type of foolish credulity or utter absurdity.—**green corn**, the unripe and tender ears of maize, esp. when used as a table vegetable.—**green dragon**, an American araceous herb, *Arisæma dracontium*, with a greenish-gray back.—**green soap**, a young goose, suitable for market.—**green monkey**, a monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus* (or *callitrichus*), of western Africa, with a greenish-gray back.—**green soap**. See under *soap*, *n.*—**green tea**. See under *tea*.—**green**, *n.* A green color; also, a green dye or pigment; also, any of

various things of green color; green material or clothing; grassy land; a plot of grassy ground; a piece of grassy ground constituting a town or village common; the whole course or links on which golf is played, or a putting-green alone; *pl.*, fresh leaves or branches of trees, shrubs, etc., used for decoration; the leaves and stems of plants, as spinach, used for food.—**green**, *v. i.* or *t.* To become or make green: as, "Spring came again *greening* the hawthorn buds" (Masefield's "Daffodil Fields," iii.).

green-back (grēn'bak), *n.* A U. S. legal-tender note (officially called 'United States note') issued against the credit of the country and not against gold or silver on deposit (so called because the back is printed in green); by extension, any piece of U. S. paper money having the back printed in green; also, any of various animals, as the American golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus*), a European garfish (*Belone vulgaris*), etc.—**Greenback party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a former political party, organized in 1874, opposed to the retirement, or the reduction in amount, of the greenback currency, and aiming to make such notes the only paper currency.—**Green'back'er**, *n.*

green-bri-er (grēn'bri'ēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Smilax* (see *smilax*), esp. *S. rotundifolia*, of the eastern U. S., a climbing plant with prickly stem and thick leaves.

green-cod (grēn'kod), *n.* The cultus-cod.

green-er (grē'nēr), *n.* A green or inexperienced workman, esp. a foreigner. [Slang, Eng.]

green-er-y (grē'nēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). Green foliage or vegetation; verdure; also, a place where green plants are reared or kept.

green-eyed (grēn'id), *a.* Having green eyes (as, the *green-eyed monster*, jealousy: see Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 166); hence, having the mental perception disturbed by jealousy.

green-finch (grēn'finch), *n.* A European finch, *Ligurinus chloris*, with green and yellow plumage; also, the Texas sparrow.

green-gro-cer (grēn'grō'sēr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.—**green'gro'cer-y**, *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz).

green-heart (grēn'härt), *n.* The bebeeru (tree), or its hard, durable wood.

green-horn (grēn'hörn), *n.* [In allusion to the immature horns of a young animal.] A raw, inexperienced person (as, "mere *greenhorns*, men unused to Indian life": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," vii.); a foreigner lately arrived; hence, one easily imposed upon.

green-house (grēn'hous), *n.* A glass-house for the cultivation or protection of tender plants; in *ceram.*, a house where pottery is dried before being placed in the kiln.

green-ing (grē'ning), *n.* A kind of apple the ripe skin of which is green.

green-ish (grē'nish), *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.

green-let (grēn'let), *n.* [See *-let*.] A vireo (bird).

green-ling (grēn'ling), *n.* Any of the acanthopterygian fishes constituting the family *Hexagrammidae*, found about rocks and kelp in the northern Pacific Ocean.

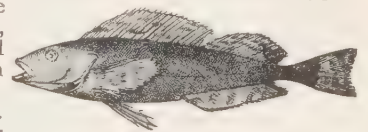
green-ly (grēn'li), *adv.*

With a green color or tinge; also, with vigorous growth or life; also, with inexperience; with the awkwardness or simplicity of inexperience (as, "I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very *greenly* about this gear": Scott's "Monastery," xxx.).—**green'ness**, *n.*

green-ock-ite (grē'nok-it), *n.* [Named (1840) from Lord Greenock.] A rare mineral consisting of cadmium sulphide.

green-room (grēn'röm), *n.* A retiring-room in a theater, for the use of the actors and actresses when not required on the stage; also, a room for the reception of new cloth from the weaving factory, or one in which to dry pottery before burning.

green-sand (grēn'sand), *n.* A variety of sandstone containing a silicate of iron and potassium (glauconite) which imparts to it a greenish hue. See *marl*¹, *n.*



Greenling (*Hexagrammos stelleri*).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

green-shank (grēn'shank), *n.* An old-world sandpiper, *Totanus glottis* (or *nebularius*).

green-sick-ness (grēn'sik'nes), *n.* Chlorosis. — **green'-sick**, *a.*

green-stone (grēn'stōn), *n.* Any of various dark-greenish eruptive rocks; also, nephrite.

green-sward (grēn'swārd), *n.* Turf green with grass. — **green'sward'ed**, *a.*

greenth (grēnth), *n.* Green color, as of vegetation; verdure.

Green-wich (grin'ij) **time.** The mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich, near London.

green-wood (grēn'wūd), *n.* A wood or forest when green, as in summer.

green-y (grē'ni). **I. a.** Greenish. **II. n;** pl. *greenies* (-niz). A greenhorn; a freshman at a college, etc. (as, "He was entered among the *greenies* of this famous university [at Leyden]": Southey's "Doctor," ch. 1.). [Colloq.]

greet¹ (grēt), *v. i.* [AS. *grētan*, *grētan*, = Icel. *grāta* = Goth. *grētan*, weep.] To cry; weep; lament. [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

greet² (grēt), *v.* [AS. *grētan* = D. *groeten* = G. *grüssen*, greet.] **I. tr.** To address with some form of salutation; salute; hail; welcome; also, to meet (the eye, etc.). **II. intr.** To give salutations on meeting. — **greet'er**, *n.* — **greet'ing**, *n.* The act or words of one who greets; a salutation; a welcome.

greg-a-rine (grēg'a-rin), *n.* [NL. *Gregarina*, the typical genus, < L. *gregarius*, E. *gregarious*.] One of the *Gregarinida*, a group of protozoans which are parasitic in insects, worms, crustaceans, etc.

gre-ga-ri-ous (grē-gā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, < *grex* (greg-), flock, herd.] Living in flocks or herds, as animals; hence, disposed to associate with others, as persons; also, pertaining to a flock or crowd; in *bot.*, growing in open clusters. — **gre-ga'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gre-ga'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Greg-go-ri-an (grē-gō'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gregory I., pope from 590 to 604 (as, *Gregorian music*, the liturgical music of the Roman Catholic and other churches), or Gregory XIII., pope from 1572 to 1585 (as, the *Gregorian calendar*, the reformed Julian calendar now in use, according to which the ordinary year consists of 365 days, and a leap-year of 366 days occurs in every year whose number is exactly divisible by 4 except centenary years whose numbers are not exactly divisible by 400, as 1700, 1800, and 1900: see *New Style*, at *style*, *n.*).

Greg-o-ry's (grēg'ō-riz) **pow'der.** [From J. Gregory (1753–1821), Scotch physician.] A powder composed of rhubarb, magnesium oxide, and ginger: used as a laxative.

grei-sen (grī'zn), *n.* [G.] A rock composed chiefly of quartz and mica, common in the tin mines of Saxony, etc., and supposed to be an altered form of granite.

gre-mi-al (grē'mi-əl). [LL. *gremialis* (as *n.*, ML. *gremiale*), < L. *gremium*, lap, bosom.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom; hence, intimate; also, dwelling within the bosom of a university, society, etc.; resident; also, of or pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, or confined to its members. **II. n.** A cloth placed on a bishop's lap when he sits in celebrating mass or in conferring orders; also, a resident member of a university, society, etc.

gre-nade (grē-nād'), *n.* [F. *grenade* = Sp. *granada*, pomegranate, grenade, < L. *granatus*, having grains or seeds (*granatum*, pomegranate), < *granum*, E. *grain*².] A pomegranate; also, a small explosive shell, usually thrown from the hand; also, a missile of glass which disperses volatile chemical contents on breaking, as for extinguishing fire.

gren-a-dier (gren-ā-dēr'), *n.* [F., < *grenade*, E. *grenade*.]



Greenshank.

Orig., a soldier who threw grenades; later, a member of a company composed of the tallest men of a regiment (hence applied contemptuously to a tall, masculine woman); now, in the British army, a member of the first regiment of household infantry ("Grenadier dil'a").

gren-a-dil-la (gren-ā-dil'ā), *n.* Same as *granadilla*.

gren-a-dine (gren-ā-dēn'), *n.* [F. *grenadine*, < *grenade*, pomegranate: see *grenade*.] A syrup made from pomegranate juice; also, a thin openwork fabric of silk, wool, or other fiber, used for women's dresses, etc.

Gresh-am's (grēsh'amz) **law.**

[From Sir T. Gresham (died 1579), English financier.] In British *polit. econ.*, the tendency of the inferior of two forms of currency in circulation together to circulate more freely than, or to the exclusion of, the superior, due to the hoarding of the latter: observed and commented on by Gresham, but well explained by earlier economic writers.

gres-so-ri-al (grē-sō'ri-āl), *a.* [NL. *gressorius*, < L. *gradi*, walk, go: see *gradient*.] Having the habit of walking; adapted for walking, as the feet of some birds. Also **gres-so'ri-ous**.

grew (grō). Preterit of *grow*.

grew'some, etc. See *gruesome*, etc.

grey (grā), etc. See *gray*, etc.

grey-hound (grā'hound), *n.* [AS. *grīghund* = Icel. *grey-hundr*, greyhound (Icel. *grey*, dog); not connected with *gray*.] One of a breed of tall, slender dogs notable for keen sight and for fleetness; fig., a swift ship, esp. an ocean steamship.

grib-ble (grib'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small marine isopod crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, which destroys submerged timber by boring into it; also, any of certain related species.

grice (grīs), *n.* [ME. *grise*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *griss*, Sw. and Dan. *gris*.] A young pig. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]

grid (grid), *n.* [Back-formation from *gridiron*.] A grating; also, a gridiron; in *elect.*, a ridged or perforated lead plate used in a storage-battery; in *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, one of the interior elements of a vacuum-tube (see *vacuum-tube*).

grid-dle (grid'l), *n.* [OF. *gredil*, var. of *greil*, gridiron: see *grill*¹.] A gridiron (now prov.); also, a plate, as of iron or soapstone, on which cakes are cooked over a fire. — **grid'-dle**, *v. t.*; -dled, -dling. To cook on a griddle. — **grid'-dle-cake**, *n.* A thin cake of batter cooked on a griddle; a flapjack.

gride (grid), *v. t. or i.*; *grided*, *griding*. [Var. of *gird*².] To pierce or cut (archaic); also, to grate or scrape harshly. — **gride**, *n.* A griding or grating sound: as, "The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown, On wigwam-log and tree and stone" (Whittier's "Mogg Megone," iii.).

grid-i-ron (grid'i'ern), *n.* [ME. *gredirne*, earlier *gredire*, appar. an altered form of *gredil*, E. *griddle*.] A utensil having parallel bars to broil meat, etc., on; also, something resembling this; a framework on which victims were formerly tortured by fire; a frame for supporting a ship undergoing repairs, etc.; a structure above the stage of a theater, from which the drop-scenes, etc., are manipulated; in *foot-ball*, the field of play, so called on account of the transverse white lines crossing it every five yards (U. S.). — **grid'i'ron**, *v. t.* To mark with parallel bars or lines like those of a gridiron.

grid-leak (grid'lēk), *n.* In *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, a high-resistance device which permits excessive charges on the grid to leak off or escape.

grief (grēf), *n.* [OF. F. *grief*, < *grever*, E. *grieve*.] Hardship or trouble caused or endured; an injury, wrong,



British Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light a grenade.

fat, fāte, fūr, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

or grievance†; displeasure† or offense†; also, a wound†, sore†, or ailment†; physical suffering or pain† (as, "Can honour . . . take away the *grief* of a wound? no": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," v. i. 134); now, keen mental suffering or distress over affliction or loss; sharp sorrow; painful regret; a cause or occasion of keen distress or sorrow (as, "A foolish son is a *grief* to his father": Prov. xvii. 25); also, mischance or disaster (as, to come to *grief*).—**grief'-ful**, *a.* Full of grief; sorrowful.—**grief'-less**, *a.* Free from grief.—**grief'-strick'en**, *a.* Stricken or smitten with grief or sorrow; afflicted.

griev-ance (grē'vans), *n.* [OF. *greivance*, < *grever*, E. *grieve*.] Oppression† or injury†; suffering† or distress†; also, something oppressive or annoying; a wrong (real or fancied); a matter for resentment or complaint.

grieve (grēv), *v.*; *grieved*, *grieving*. [OF. F. *grever*, < L. *gravare*, load, weigh down, oppress, < *gravis*, heavy, E. *grave*.] **I. tr.** To oppress†, injure†, or wrong†; vex†, displease†, or offend†; also, to hurt or pain physically†; also, to visit with affliction or trouble (obs. or archaic: as, "He doth not afflict willingly nor *grieve* the children of men," Lam. iii. 33); in later use, to distress mentally, or cause to feel grief or sorrow (as, to be *grieved* by sad news, unkind words, or wrong-doing); also, to feel or show grief for (poetic). **II. intr.** To feel grief; sorrow; mourn.—**griev'er**, *n.*—**griev'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

griev-ous (grē'vus), *a.* [OF. *grevos*, < *grever*, E. *grieve*.] Burdensome or oppressive, as a tax; hence, bringing serious suffering or distress, as injury, wrong, trouble, etc.; severe, as pain, wounds, etc.; heinous, as a fault or crime; also, causing grief or sorrow (as, "This news is bad indeed . . . 'Tis very *grievous* to be thought upon": Shakspeare's "Richard III.," i. i. 141); full of or expressing grief (as, a *grievous* cry); sorrowful.—**griev'-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**griev'-ous-ness**, *n.*

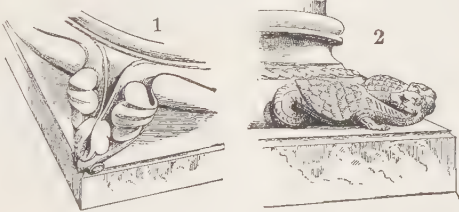
griff (grif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A deep, narrow glen or ravine. [North. Eng.]

griff² (grif), *n.* [F. *griffe*.] A claw; also, part of a loom. See *griffe*¹.

griff³ (grif), *n.* See *griffe*².

griff⁴ (grif), *n.* Same as *griffin*³.

griffe¹ (grif), *n.* [F. *griffe*, claw; from Teut., and akin to E. *gripe*.] In looms, a series of horizontal parallel bars for raising and lowering the hooks that lift the warp threads; in *arch.*, an ornament at the base of a column, projecting from the torus toward a corner of the plinth.



Griffes.—1, from Vézelay, France; 2, from Poissy, France; end of 12th century.

griffe²

(grif), *n.* [F.] The offspring of a negro and a mulatto; also, a mulatto; also, a person of mixed negro and American Indian blood. [Southern U. S.]

grif-fyn¹ (grif'in), *n.* [OF. *grifon*, *gripon* (F. *griffon*), < L. *griffus*, for *gryps*, < Gr. γρύψ, (fabulous) griffin.] A fabulous monster usually having the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion; also, a vulture of the genus *Gyps*, esp. *G. fulvus* of southern Europe.

grif-fin² (grif'in), *n.* Same as *griffe*².

grif-fin³ (grif'in), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *griffin*¹.] In India and the East, a new-comer or greenhorn; also, a racehorse that runs for the first time.—**grif-fin-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The state or time of being a griffin.



Medieval Griffin.—Porch of the Duomo, Verona, Italy.

grif-fon (grif'on), *n.* [F. *griffon*: see *griffin*¹.] A griffin (either fabulous monster or vulture); also, one of a breed of coarse-haired hunting-dogs combining the qualities of the pointer and the setter; also, a small, wiry-haired pet dog of Belgian origin, resembling a Scotch terrier.

grig (grig), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small or young eel; also, a cricket or a grasshopper; also, a cheerful, lively person.

gri-gri¹ (grē'grē), *n.* See *greegree*.

gri-gri² (grē'grē), *n.* Same as *grugru*.

grill¹ (gril), *n.* [F. *gril*, gridiron, OF. *greil*, *grail*, gridiron, grating, < L. *craticulum*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork, hurdle: cf. *grille*. Later senses of *grill*¹, *n.*, are from *grill*¹, *v.*] A gridiron; also, a grill-room; also, the act of grilling; also, a dish of grilled meat, etc.—**grill**¹, *v.* [F. *griller*, < *gril*.] **I. tr.** To broil on a gridiron or other apparatus over or before a fire; hence, to torment with heat; fig., to subject, as a witness, to severe examination or questioning; also, to mark with a series of parallel bars like those of a grill. **II. intr.** To undergo broiling.

grill² (gril), *n.* See *grille*.

grill-age (gril'āj), *n.* [F. *grillage*, < *grille*: see *grille*.] A heavy framework of crossed timbers, used for foundations in soft soils or the like.

grille (gril), *n.* [F. *grille*, grating, OF. *greille*, gridiron, < ML. *graticula*, for L. *craticula*, gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork, hurdle: cf. *grate*¹ and *grill*¹.] A grating for or openwork barrier, as for a gate, usually of metal and often of decorative design.—**grilled**, *a.* Furnished with a grille.

grill-er (gril'er), *n.* One who or that which grills.

grill-room (gril'rōm), *n.* A room or restaurant where meats, etc., are grilled and served.

grilse (grils), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A salmon which has ceased to be a smolt and is ready to return, or has returned, from the sea to the river for the first time, and which subsequently develops into an adult.

grim (grim), *a.*; compar. *grimmer*, superl. *grimmiest*. [AS. *grim* = OS. and OHG. *grim* = Icel. *grimmr*, grim.] Fierce, savage, or cruel in a stern, merciless way, as persons or animals; sternly harsh, as necessity; merciless, as strife; stern or uncompromising, as determination; involving, threatening, or suggesting harshness or severity, as measures, purposes, words, etc.; also, of a fierce, stern, or forbidding aspect (as, "Or, with countenance *grim*, Glared on him passing": Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 713); repellent or uninviting to the view; also, of a sinister or ghastly character or suggestiveness (as, a *grim* pastime; "*grim* jokes about graves, worms, and epitaphs," Peacock's "Nightmare Abbey," iii.).

grim-mace (grī-mās'), *n.* [F. *grimace*; origin uncertain.] A wry face; a facial contortion; hence, an affected look; affectation or pretense.—**grim-mace'**, *v. i.*; -*maced*, -*macing*. To make grimaces.—**grim-ma'cer** (-mā'sēr), *n.*

grim-mal-kin (grī-mal'kin or -māl'kin), *n.* [Appar. for *gray malkin*: see *malkin*.] A cat, esp. an old female cat: as, "A strange *grimalkin* . . . clambered hastily over the fence, and vanished" (Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xix.).

grime (grim), *v. t.*; *grimed*, *griming*. [ME.: cf. MLG. *grimet*, black-streaked, spotted.] To cover with dirt; soil; begrime: as, "My face I'll *grime* with filth" (Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 3. 9).—**grime**, *n.* Dirt or foul matter, esp. on or ingrained in a surface.

grim-ily (grī'mi-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner.—**grim'i-ness**, *n.*

grim-ly (grim'li), *adv.* In a grim manner.—**grim'ness**, *n.*

grim-y (grī'mi), *a.*; compar. *grimmier*, superl. *grimmest*. Covered with grime; dirty: as, "In his *grimy* hands he held a knotted stick" (Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," xxxvii.).

grin¹ (grin), *v.*; *grinned*, *grinning*. [AS. *grennian*, grin: cf. G. *greinen* and *grinsen*, grin.] **I. intr.** To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth, as a snarling dog or a person



Grille.—San Giacomo di Rialto, Venice.

in pain; also, to smile broadly, or with a wide distention of the mouth. **II. tr.** To express or produce by grinning.

—**grin**¹, *n.* The act or an act of grinning; a broad smile.

grin² (grin), *n.* [AS. *grin*.] A snare, gin, or noose. [Archaic or prov.]

grind (grind), *v.*; *ground*, also *grinded*, *grinding*. [AS. *grindan*, *grind*: cf. L. *frendere*, gnash the teeth, grind to pieces.] **I. tr.** To reduce to fine particles, as by pounding or crushing; bray, triturate, or pulverize; also, to wear, smooth, or sharpen by friction (as, to *grind* a lens; to *grind* an ax or a knife); also, to rub harshly or gratingly; rub or grate together (as, to *grind* one's teeth); also, to operate by turning a crank, as a coffee-mill or a hand-organ; also, to oppress or torment (as, "Laws *grind* the poor, and rich men rule the law": Goldsmith's "Traveller," 386); also, to teach in a dull, laborious manner (as, "to get their living . . . by *grinding* Latin and Greek": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," lvi.); study or learn by close application (college slang); also, to produce by pulverizing, turning a crank, etc. (as, to *grind* flour; to *grind* out a tune). **II. intr.** To perform the act or operation of grinding something (as, "Though the mills of God *grind* slowly, yet they *grind* exceeding small": Longfellow's tr. Logau's "Retribution"); also, to be or become ground; also, to rub harshly; grate; also, to work or study laboriously (colloq.).—**grind**, *n.* The act of grinding; a grinding sound; also, laborious work (colloq.: as, the *grind* of toil); also, a laborious student (college slang).

grin-de-lia (grin-dē'liä), *n.* [NL.; from D. H. *Grindel* (1777-1836), Russian scientist.] Any of the coarse, yellow-flowered asteraceous herbs constituting the genus *Grindelia*; also, the dried leaves and flowering tops of certain species of this plant, used in medicine.

grind-er (grin'dér), *n.* One who or that which grinds; a sharpener of tools; a molar tooth; sometimes, a tutor or coach.

grind-er-y (grin'dér-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (*-iz*). A place where tools, etc., are ground; also, leather-workers' materials, tools, etc. (Eng.).

grind-ing (grin'ding), *p. a.* That grinds; grating or strident, as sounds; burdensome or oppressive, as toil; excruciating or racking, as pain.—**grind-ing-ly**, *adv.*

grind-stone (grind'stön), *n.* A rotating solid stone wheel used for grinding, sharpening, etc.

grin-go (gring'gō), *n.*; pl. *-gos* (*-gōz*). [Mex. Sp. use of Sp. *gringo*, gibberish.] Among Spanish-Americans, a foreigner, esp. an American or Englishman.

grin-ner (grin'ér), *n.* One who grins.

grip¹ (grip), *n.* [AS. *gripe* = G. *griff*, grasp, hold, = Icel. *grípr*, possession; from the root of E. *gripe*².] The act of grasping; a seizing and holding fast; specif., a special mode of clasping hands, as among members of a secret society; fig., grasp, hold, or control (as, to be in the *grip* of poverty; to lose one's *grip* on some situation or affair); mental or intellectual hold (as, to have a *grip* of a subject); also, something which seizes and holds, as a clutching device on a cable-car; also, a handle or hilt; also, a gripsack (U. S.).—**at grips**, hand to hand; in close combat.—**grip**¹, *v.*; *gripped*, *gripping*. **I. tr.** To grasp or seize firmly; gripe; hold fast; fig., to take hold on (the mind, etc.); hold the interest or attention of (a person); also, to attach by a grip or clutch. **II. intr.** To take firm hold; hold fast, as an anchor; fig., to take hold on the mind; hold the interest or attention (as, a story which *grips*).

grip², *n.* See *grippe*.

gripe¹ (grip), *n.* [L. *gryps*: see *griffin*¹.] A griffin (fabulous monster); also, a vulture (as, "a white hind under the *gripe*'s sharp claws": Shakspeare's "Lucrece," 543).

gripe² (grip), *v.*; *griped*, *gripping*. [AS. *grīpan* = D. *grijpen* = G. *greifen* = Icel. *grīpa* = Goth. *greipan*, gripe, seize: cf. *grip*¹, *griffe*¹, *grippe*, and *gripe*.] **I. tr.** To seize and hold firmly; grip; grasp; clutch; also, to clench (the hand, etc.); also, to distress or oppress; also, to produce pain in, as if by constriction. **II. intr.** To grasp or clutch, as a miser at gain; also, to produce pain in the bowels as if by constriction; also, to suffer pain in the bowels; *naut.*, to tend to come up into the wind.—**gripe**², *n.* The act of gripping, grasping, or clutching; a fast hold; fig., grasp,

hold, or control; also, that which grips or clutches; also, a handle, hilt, etc.; in *pathol.*, an intermittent spasmodic pain in the bowels; *naut.*, the forefoot; *pl.*, lashings for securing boats.—**grip-er** (grī'pér), *n.*

grip-man (grīp'mān), *n.*; *pl. -men*. The man who works the grip on a cable-car.

grippe (grip, F. grēp), *n.* [F., < *gripper*, seize; from Teut., and akin to E. *gripe*².] Influenza.—**grip-pal** (grīp'-al), *a.*

grip-per (grīp'ér), *n.* One who grips; a gripping device.

grip-ping (grīp'ing), *p. a.* That grips; esp., that catches and holds the attention or interest.—**grip-ping-ly**, *adv.*

grip-ple (grīp'pl), *a.* [AS. *grīpul*, akin to *grīpan*, E. *gripe*².] Gripping; grasping; avaricious: as, "While *grippe* owners still refuse To others what they cannot use" (Scott's "Marmion," vi., Introd.). [Archaic or prov.]

grip-sack (grīp'sak), *n.* A traveler's handbag or valise. [U. S.]

gri-saille (grī-zāl', F. grē-zā-y'), *n.* [F., < *gris*, gray: see *grizzle*².] A method of decorative painting in monochrome in various shades of gray, as for representing objects as if in relief; a painting so executed.

Gri-sel-da (grī-zel'dä), *n.* [From *Griselda*, a heroine of old romance, famed for her patience under cruel ordeals imposed upon her as a wife and mother.] A woman of exemplary meekness and patience.

gris-e-ous (grīs'ē-us or grīz'-), *a.* [ML. *griseus* = F. *gris*; from Teut.: see *grizzle*².] Gray; esp., pearl-gray.

gri-sette (grī-zet', F. grē-zet), *n.* [F., a common gray fabric worn by working-girls, a working-girl, < *gris*, gray: see *grizzle*².] A French working-girl or shop-girl: as, "The beautiful *grisette* rose up . . . and, going behind the counter, reached down a parcel" (Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," The Gloves).

gris-ly¹ (grīz'li), *a.*; compar. *grislier*, superl. *grisliest*. [AS. *grislic*, horrible: cf. AS. *āgrisan*, shudder.] Such as to cause a shuddering horror; frightful or dreadful in an appalling or ghastly way, as a monster, demon, or specter; horrible; gruesome; ghastly; also, less definitely, terrible; formidable; grim.—**gris-li-ness**, *n.*

gris-ly² (grīz'li), *a.* See *grizzly*.

grison (grī'sōn or grīz'ōn), *n.* [F. *grison*, < *gris*, gray: see *grizzle*².] A carnivorous musteline quadruped, *Galictis vittata*, of South and Central America, having the upper surface of the body bluish-gray and the lower dark-brown.

grist (grist), *n.* [AS. *grīst*, < *grīdan*, E. *grind*.] Grain to be ground; also, ground grain; also, a quantity of grain for grinding at one time, or the meal produced from it; fig., a quantity or lot (colloq., U. S.).

gris-tle (grīs'tl), *n.* [AS. *gristle*.] Cartilage.—**gris-tly** (grīs'tli), *a.* Of the nature of, containing, or pertaining to gristle; cartilaginous.

grist-mill (grīst'mīl), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit¹ (grit), *a.* Scotch form of *great*.

grit² (grit), *n.* [AS. *grēot* = OHG. *grioz*, G. *griess*, grit, = Icel. *grjót*, stones, rubble.] Formerly, sand or gravel; now, fine, stony or hard particles such as are deposited like dust from the air or occur as impurities in food, etc.; also, a coarse-grained siliceous rock, as sandstone; also, the structure of stone with regard to fineness, coarseness, etc.; also, firmness of character; indomitable spirit; pluck.—**grit**², *v.*; *gritted*, *gritting*. **I. intr.** To give forth a grating sound; grate. **II. tr.** To grate or grind (the teeth).

grith (grith), *n.* [AS. *grith*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *grídh*, peace, truce, sanctuary, orig. domicile, home.] Security or protection; safe-conduct; esp., peace or protection guaranteed under particular conditions as to time, place, or person; also, a place of security or protection; a sanctuary or asylum. [Archaic or hist.]



Grison.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, člet, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

grits (grits), *n. pl.* [AS. *grytt*, *pl. grytta*, *gryttan*, = G. *grütze*, *grits*: cf. *groats*.] Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and often coarsely ground.

grit-ty (grit'ti), *a.*; compar. *grittier*, superl. *grittiest*. Consisting of, containing, or resembling grit; sandy; of the nature of or containing fine, stony or hard particles; also (colloq., U. S.), resolute and courageous; plucky.—**grit-ti-ness**, *n.*

griv-et (griv'et), *n.* [F. *grivet*: cf. F. *gris*, gray, and *vert*, green.] A small African monkey, *Cercopithecus griseiviridis*, with a greenish-gray back.

griz-zle¹ (griz'l), *v. i.*; -zled, -zling. [Origin obscure.] To show the teeth; grin or laugh, esp. mockingly; also, to fret or sulk; whine; whimper. [Prov. or colloq.]

griz-zle² (griz'l). [OF. *grisel*, < (OF. and F.) *gris*, gray; from Teut. (cf. G. *grais*, gray, hoary).] **I. a.** Gray; grizzled. **II. n.** The color gray; also, a gray-haired old man; a gray animal, esp. a horse; also, gray hair; a gray wig.—**griz'zle²**, *v. t. or i.*; -zled, -zling. To make or become gray.—**griz'zled**, *a.* Gray; grizzled.—**griz'zly**. **I. a.**; compar. *grizzlier*, superl. *grizliest*. Somewhat gray; grayish: as, the *grizzly bear* (a large, ferocious bear, *Ursus horribilis*, of western North America, varying in color from grayish to brownish). **II. n.**; *pl. griz-zlies* (-liz). A grizzly bear.



Grizzly Bear.

groan (grōn), *v.* [AS. *grānian*; perhaps akin to E. *grin*.] **I. intr.** To utter a deep inarticulate sound expressive of grief or pain; moan; hence, to make a deep sound resembling a groan; resound harshly; also, to suffer lamentably (*beneath*, etc.): as, "As Atlas *groan'd* The world beneath, we *groan* beneath an hour," Young's "Night Thoughts," ii. 129; be overburdened; also, to call painfully or urgently (*for*: often fig.). **II. tr.** To utter or salute with groans.—**groan**, *n.* A groaning utterance or sound.—**groan'er**, *n.*—**groan'ing-ly**, *adv.*

groat (grōt), *n.* [OD. *groot*, lit. 'great' or 'thick' (coin).] An English silver coin, issued 1351–1662, worth fourpence.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Groat of Edward III. — British Museum.

groats (grōts), *n. pl.* [ME. *grotes*, *pl.*: cf. AS. *grot*, fragment, particle, also E. *grit²*, *grits*, and *grout¹*.] Hulled and crushed (or whole) grain, as wheat or oats.

gro-bi-an (grō'bi-ān), *n.* [G., < ML. *Grobianus*, a fictitious personage in old German literature, < G. *grob*, coarse, rude: cf. *gruff*.] A clownish, slovenly person. [Archaic or literary.]

gro-cer (grō'sér), *n.* [OF. *grossier*, < ML. *grossarius*, wholesale dealer, < LL. *grossus*, E. *gross*.] A wholesale dealer; also, a dealer in general supplies for the table, as flour, sugar, coffee, etc., and in other articles of household use.—**gro'cer-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). The commodities sold by grocers (usually in *pl.*); also, the business of a grocer; also, a grocer's shop (U. S.).

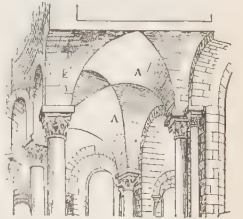
grog (grog), *n.* [Said to be from 'Old Grog,' the English Admiral Vernon (with allusion to his *program* cloak), who in 1740 ordered the mixture to be served, instead of pure spirits, to sailors.] A mixture of spirits and water; hence, strong drink.—**grog'ger-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). A grogshop. [U. S.]—**grog'gy**, *a.*; compar. *groggier*, superl.

groggiest. Tipsy; hence, staggering from exhaustion or blows, as in a fight; shaky or unsteady. [Colloq.]—**grog'-gi-ness**, *n.*

grog-ram (grog'ram), *n.* [F. *gros grain*: see *grosgrain*.] A coarse fabric of silk, of silk and mohair or wool, or of wool, formerly in use.

grog-shop (grog'shop), *n.* A shop where grog or spirituous liquor is sold.

groin (groin), *n.* [Earlier *gryne*, ME. *grynde*: cf. AS. *grynde*, abyss, akin to *grund*, bottom, E. *ground²*.] The fold or hollow on either side of the body where the thigh joins the abdomen; in *arch.*, the curved line or edge formed by the intersection of two vaults; also, in *civil engin.*, a structure of timber, masonry, or other material, built out into the sea from a beach or shore, for the purpose of retaining the sand, etc., washed up by the tide and raising up a barrier against the waves (as, "Our foreshore stretches far through sea-gate, dyke, and *groin*," Kipling's "The Dykes": also spelled *groyne*).—**groin**, *v. t.* In *arch.*, to form with groins (as, "He *groined* his arches and matched his beams": Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," ii, Prelude); also, in *civil engin.* (also spelled *groyne*), to furnish with groins, as a beach; raise groins against, as the sea.—**groin'ing**, *n.* In *arch.*, groined vaulting; in *civil engin.* (also spelled *groyning*), the building of groins; also, groins collectively; a system of groins.



Medieval Groins, in early 12th century vaulting. — A, A, groins.

Gro-lier (grō-lyā), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jean Grolier de Servières (1479–1565), a French bibliophile, noted for his bindings: as, *Grolier* design (a style of decoration in book-binding, consisting of bold lines of gold curiously interlaced in geometrical forms and intermixed with delicate leaves and sprays).

grom-met, **grum-met** (grom'et, grum'et), *n.* [F. (obs.) *gromette*, var. of *gourmette*, curb of bridle, < *gourmer*, curb; origin unknown.] A ring of rope, used for various nautical purposes, etc.; an eyelet of rope, metal, or the like, as on the edge of a sail.



Gr -mmet.

grom-well (grom'wel), *n.* [OF. *gromil* (F. *grémil*); origin uncertain.] Any plant of the boraginaceous genus *Lithospermum*, comprising hairy herbs with white, yellow, or blue flowers and smooth, stony nutlets.

groot-groot (grō'grō), *n.* See *grugru*.

groom¹ (grōm), *n.* [ME. *grom*, *grome*, boy, man, groom; origin uncertain.] A boy; also, a man, esp. of low station (archaic: as, "What sprinklings of blithe company! Of lasses and of shepherd *grooms*," Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," i.); also, a man-servant, now usually one in charge of horses; also, any of several officers of the English royal household.—**groom¹**, *v. t.* To tend (horses) as a groom; hence, to tend carefully as to person and dress; in general, to make neat or tidy.

groom² (grōm), *n.* Shortened form of *bridegroom*.—**grooms'-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl. -men*. A man who attends the bridegroom at a wedding.

groove (grōv), *n.* [ME. *grofe* = D. *groef* = G. *grube* = Icel. *grōf* = Goth. *grōba*, lit. 'something dug'; from the root of E. *grave¹*.] A pit, shaft, or mine (now prov. Eng.); also, a furrow or channel, esp. as cut by a tool; fig., a fixed routine.—**groove**, *v. t.*; *grooved*, *grooving*. To cut a groove in; channel; furrow; also, to form by furrowing.—**groov'y**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a groove; also (colloq.), having a tendency to a routine of action or life; inclined to a narrow course of effort or thought.

grope (grōp), *v.*; *groped*, *groping*. [AS. *grāpian*, < *grāp*, the grip or grasp, < *grāpan*, E. *gripe²*.] **I. intr.** To feel about with the hands; feel one's way; fig., to search blindly or uncertainly. **II. tr.** To feel with the hands; also, to seek or find by or as by feeling (as, "I *groped* my way out of the room": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 7).—**grop-er** (grō'pēr), *n.*—**grop'ing-ly**, *adv.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n̄*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gros-beak (grōs'bēk), *n.* [F. *gros-bec*, 'large beak.'] Any

of various finches or similar birds having a large, stout conical bill.

grosch-en (grōsh'en), *n.* [G., < MHG. *gros*, < ML. *grossus*, name of a coin, < LL. *grossus*, thick, E. *gross*.] A small silver coin of Germany, no longer current; also, the current 10-pfennig German nickel coin (colloq.).

gros-grain (grō'grān), *n.* [F. *gros grain*, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Zamelodia, or Habia ludoviciana*).] 'large grain': cf. *grog-ram*.] A closely woven silk fabric with heavy transverse threads and but little luster.

gross (grōs). [OF. F. *gros*, large (as *n.*, *grosse*, twelve dozen), < LL. *grossus*, thick.] **I. a.** Large, big, or bulky (as, "The crows and choughs that wing the midway air Show scarce so *gross* as beetles": Shakspeare's "King Lear," iv. 6. 14); burly, corpulent, or fat, as a person, esp. in a coarse or repulsive way; rank, as vegetation; thick or dense, as vapor; compact or solid, as a body of troops; also, coarse in grain, fiber, or texture, as meal, sand, stone, cloth, etc.; of coarse or inferior quality, as food, dress, wares, etc.; now, of food, a feeder, etc., uncleanly or disgusting; fig., dull or stupid (archaic: as, "For this people's heart is waxed *gross*, and their ears are dull of hearing," Mat. xiii. 15); rude, unrefined, or ignorant (archaic); morally coarse, indelicate, or indecent, as persons, manners, language, pleasures, etc. (as, "The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next": Macaulay's "Essays," Leigh Hunt); also, plain, evident, or palpable; glaring or flagrant (as, a *gross* error; *gross* injustice); also, whole, entire, or total, esp. without having been subjected to deduction, as for charges, loss, etc. (as, *gross* profits: cf. *net*); general (opposed to *particular*). **II. n.** The main body, the bulk, or the mass (as, in the *gross*, or in *gross*); also (pl. *gross*), a unit consisting of twelve dozen, or 144 (as, five *gross*; a great *gross*, twelve *gross*, or 144 dozen).—**gross'ly**, *adv.*—**gross'ness**, *n.*

gros-su-la-ri-a-ceous (grōs'ū-lā-rī-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *grossularia*, gooseberry bush, < F. *groseille*, gooseberry or currant; from Teut.] Belonging to the *Grossulariaceæ*, a family of plants comprising the gooseberry and currant.

grot (grōt), *n.* [F. *grotte*, < It. *grotta*: see *grotto*.] Agrotto: as, "mermaid's alabaster *grot*" (Scott's "Lord of the Isles," iii. 28). [Now poetic.]

gro-tesque (grō-tesk'), [F. *grotesque*, < It. *grotesco* (as *n.*, *grotesca*, grotesque decoration, such appar. as was found in ancient excavated dwellings), < *grotta*: see *grotto*.] **I. a.** Fantastic in the shaping and combination of forms, as decorative work combining incongruously human and animal figures with scrolls, foliage, etc. (as, "Tis *grotesque* painting; the fine woman ends in a fish's tail": Dryden's Dedication, in tr. Virgil's "Æneid"); hence, odd or unnatural in shape, appearance, or character; fantastically ugly or absurd; bizarre. **II. n.** Grotesque decorative work; a grotesque design or figure; hence, any grotesque object or thing.—**gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.*—**gro-tesque'ness**, *n.*—**gro-tes'quer-y**, *gro-tes'quer-ie* (-tes'kēr-i), *n.*; pl. -ies (-iz). Grotesque work; something grotesque; grotesque character.

grot-to (grōt'ō), *n.*; pl. *grottoes* or *grottos* (-ōz). [It. *grotta*, < L. *crypta*, subterranean passage or chamber, cave, E. *crypt*.] A cave or cavern; also, an artificial cavern-like recess or structure.

grouch (grōuch), *v. i.* [Cf. *grudge*.] To be sulky or morose; show discontent. [Colloq.]—**grouch**, *n.* A sulky or morose mood; also, a morose person. [Colloq.]



Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Zamelodia, or Habia ludoviciana*).



Grotesque Work (Italian); 16th century.

—**grouch'y**, *a.* Sulky; morose; sullenly discontented. [Colloq.]

ground¹ (ground). Preterit and past participle of *grind*.—**ground**¹, *p. a.* Reduced to fine particles by grinding; also, having the surface abraded or roughened by or as by grinding (as, *ground* glass, which is so treated in order to destroy its transparency).

ground² (ground). [AS. *grund* = D. *grond* = G. *grund*, bottom, ground: cf. Goth. *grundu-waddjus*, 'ground-wall,' foundation.] **I. n.** The bottom† (as, the *ground* of a vessel; the *ground* of the heart); specif., the solid bottom underlying a body of water (now chiefly *naut.*: as, to strike *ground* in taking soundings); also, the underlying or main surface, or background, in painting, decorative work, lace, etc.; also, the foundation or basis of anything (now only fig.: as, the *ground* on which a theory rests); a reason or motive (as, to be dismissed on the *ground* of incompetence; one's *grounds* for an action); sometimes, a valid reason (as, to have no *grounds* for a statement); also, the earth as an underlying surface (as, to fall to the *ground*); the earth's solid surface (as, above or under *ground*); firm or dry land as opposed to the water or sea; land as owned, occupied, used, etc., or as having a special character (as, a tract of *ground*; a stretch of hilly *ground*); a particular portion or extent of land (as, a rising *ground*); a tract of land occupied, or appropriated to a special use (often in pl.: as, a house and *grounds*; baseball *grounds*); a particular tract or area on the globe (as, fishing-*grounds*); a space or position taken or defended (as, to hold one's *ground*); also, area or distance on the earth (as, to gain *ground*; to cover considerable *ground* in a search: often fig.); also, earth or soil (as, *stony ground*); also, pl., dregs or sediment (as, coffee-*grounds*); also, *sing.*, in *elect.*, a connection (accidental or intentional) of a conductor with the earth.

II. a. Pertaining to the ground; situated on or at, or adjacent to, the surface of the earth (as, the *ground* floor of a building); also, fundamental or basic (as, *ground* bass, in *music*, a fundamental bass part of four or eight bars, continually repeated throughout a whole movement).—**ground**², *v. I. tr.* To place on a foundation; found; fix firmly; settle or establish; fig., to instruct in elements or first principles; also, to lay or set on the ground (as, to *ground* arms); also, to furnish with a ground or background, as decorative work, etc.; *naut.*, to run aground; in *elect.*, to connect (a conductor, etc.) with the ground. **II. intr.** To have a basis; depend or rely; also, to come to or strike the ground; run aground (as, "Romero, himself, whose ship had *grounded*, sprang out of a port-hole and swam ashore": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iv. 1).

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to attract fish.

ground-con-nec-tion (ground'kō-nek'shən), *n.* In *elect.*, a connection of a conductor with the earth; a ground.

ground-dove (ground'duv), *n.* Any of certain small doves or pigeons of terrestrial habits, esp. *Columbigallina passerina*, of the southern U. S.

ground-ed-ly (groun'ded-li), *adv.* In a well-grounded or well-founded manner; with good reason.

ground-er (groun'dēr), *n.* One who or that which grounds; in *base-ball*, etc., a ball knocked or thrown along the ground and not rising into the air.

ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* The woodchuck; also, the aardvark.—**ground-hog day**, a popular name for Candlemas Day, Feb. 2, in allusion to the popular belief that the ground-hog (woodchuck) first comes out of his hole after hibernation on that day, and, if the sun is shining and he sees his shadow, retires to his hole for six weeks longer, which points to so much more wintry weather.

ground-ice (ground'is), *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a



Ground-dove (*Columbigallina passerina*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agony, intō, unite; (obsured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, nature; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

river or other body of water: supposed to be due to excessive radiation of heat from river bottoms, etc., on cold, clear nights.

ground-i-ivy (ground/'i'vi), *n.* A trailing menthaceous plant, *Glechoma hederacea*, bearing blue flowers.

ground-lau-rel (ground/'lâ' rel), *n.* Trailing arbutus (see *arbutus*).

ground-less (ground/'les), *a.* Without ground, basis, or reason.—

ground/less-ly, *adv.*—**ground/less-ness**, *n.*

ground-ling (ground/'ling), *n.* [See *ling*¹.] Anything that lives on the ground; also, any of various fishes that live at the bottom of the water; also, a spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches† (see Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 12); hence, a spectator, reader, or other person of crude or uncultivated tastes; an uncritical or uncultured person.

ground-mass (ground/'mâs), *n.* The crystalline, granular, or glassy base or matrix of a porphyry, in which the more prominent crystals are embedded.

ground-nut (ground/'nut), *n.* Any of various plants with edible underground portions, as the earthnut, *Conopodium denudatum*, and the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*, and the American climbing fabaceous vine *Apios apios*, which has an edible tuberous root; also, the edible tuber, pod, or the like, of such a plant.

ground-pig (ground/'pig), *n.* The ground-hog or aardvark; also, the ground-rat.

ground-pine (ground/'pîn), *n.* A European menthaceous herb, *Ajuga chamæpitys*, having a resinous odor; also, a club-moss, *Lycopodium obscurum*, or some allied species.

ground-plan (ground/'plan), *n.* The plan of anything as it is disposed on the ground (as, the *ground-plan* of a field-work); specif., the plan of the ground floor, or of any floor, of a building; fig., any first or fundamental plan.

ground-plate (ground/'plât), *n.* A groundsill; also, a bed-plate under railroad-ties; in *elect.*, a metal plate sunk in the ground to form the connection from a circuit to the earth.

ground-plum (ground/'plum), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Astragalus crassicaarpus*, of the American prairie regions, or its edible plum-shaped fruit; also, any of certain related species or the fruit.

ground-rat (ground/'rat), *n.* Any of several large African rodents of the genus *Aulacodus* (or *Thryonomys*); a ground-pig.

ground-rent (ground/'rent), *n.* The rent at which land is let for building purposes.

ground-sea (ground/'sê), *n.*

A heavy sea or swell on the ocean, occurring without apparent cause but thought to be due usually to distant gales.

ground-sel¹ (ground/'sel), *n.* [AS. *grundeswelge*, earlier *gundeswelge*, appar. < *gund*, matter, pus, + *swelgan*, swallow (from its use in medicine).] Any plant of the genus *Senecio*, of the aster family, as *S. vulgaris*, a weed bearing small yellow flowers and seeds with a white pappus.

ground-sill, ground-sel² (ground/'sil, -sel), *n.* [See *ground*².] The lowest horizontal timber of a frame or building, lying next to the ground; the sill.

ground-squir-rel (ground/'skwur'el), *n.* Any of various terrestrial rodents of the squirrel family, as of the genus

Tamias (chipmunks), and of the genus *Citellus* (or *Spermophilus*) (see *gopher*).

ground=swell

(ground/'swel), *n.* A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, due to a distant storm, gale, or seismic disturbance.

ground=tack-

le (ground/'tak'l), *n.*

Cables, anchors, etc., for securing a vessel at anchor.

ground-work (ground/'wêrk), *n.* The foundation, base, or basis.

group (gröp), *n.* [F. *groupe*, < It. *gruppo*, *gropo*, knot, mass, heap, group; from Teut., and akin to E. *crop*.] An assemblage of figures arranged together in a work of art (as, "The huddled *group* of those who stand most distant are admirable representations of men abashed with their late unbelief": Steele, in "Guardian," 21); also, any assemblage of persons or things; a cluster; an aggregation; also, a number of persons or things ranged or considered together as being related in some way; often, a number of persons, as in a community, united by common ties or interests, as of race, class, occupation, or the like; specif., a number of individuals ranged together as being naturally related, in scientific classification; in *geol.*, a division in the classification of stratified deposits, usually comprising those of a given geological era; in *chem.*, a number of atoms in a molecule connected or arranged together in some special manner; a radical.—**group**, *v.* **I. tr.** To arrange in or form into a group or groups (as, "On the terrace were *grouped* perhaps a dozen people": H. G. Wells's "Mr. Britling," i. 2. § 3); also, to place in a group, as with others. **II. intr.** To form a group; be part of a group.—**group'age** (-âj), *n.* Grouping; arrangement in a group or groups.

group-er (grö'pêr), *n.* [Pg. *garupa*, appar. from some S. Amer. name.] Any of various serranoid fishes, esp. of the genus *Epinephelus*, as *E. morio* ('red grouper'), an important food-fish of the southern Atlantic coast of the U. S.

group-ing (grö'ping), *n.*

Placing or manner of being placed in a group or groups; relative arrangement of persons, things, parts, etc., viewed or considered together.

grouse¹ (grous), *n.*; pl. *grouse*. [Origin uncertain.] A reddish gallinaceous game-bird with feathered legs, *Lagopus scoticus*, of the British Isles ('red grouse'); also, any bird of the same subfamily, *Tetraoninae* (or of the same family, *Tetraonidae*), including many important game-birds, as *Lyrurus tetrix* ('black grouse') common on British heaths, *Tetrao urogallus* (the capercaillie, or wood-grouse) of the Old World, *Canace canadensis* ('Canada grouse') of the forests of northern North America, and *Bonasa umbellus* ('ruffed grouse') of the eastern U. S. and Canada.—**grouse**¹, *v. i.*; *groused*, *grousing*. To hunt or shoot grouse.

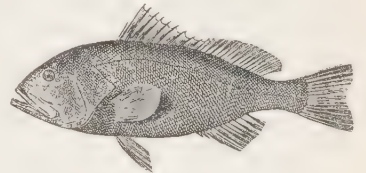
grouse² (grous), *v. i.*; *groused*, *grousing*. [Cf. *grouch*.] To grumble; complain: as, "They didn't *grouse* an' shirk



Ground-ivy. — a, a flower.



African Ground-squirrel (*Xerus rutilans*).



Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*).



Ground-rat (*Aulacodus swinderianus*).



Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

at an hour's extry work" (Kipling's "Men That Fought at Minden"). [Prov. or slang, Eng.]—**grouse**², *n.* An act of grousing; a complaint. [Prov. or slang, Eng.]—**grous'er**¹, *n.*

grous-er² (grou'zèr or -sèr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A temporary pile or iron-shod pole driven into the bottom of a stream, etc., to hold a floating object in position, esp. such a pole passing through the hull or down the side of a boat; also, one of a series of projecting pieces, cleats, or lugs attached to the surface of the endless chain or belt (track) of the track-laying type of tractor (see *caterpillar*, *n.*), to prevent slipping when mud, sand, snow, or ice is encountered.

grout¹ (grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt*; akin to *grits*, *groats*, and *grüt*.] Coarse meal; *pl.*, groats; also, *sing.*, coarse porridge; also, wort before and during fermentation (obs. or prov.); also, *sing.* or *pl.*, lees or grounds.

grout² (grout), *n.* [Appar. another use of *grout*¹.] A thin, coarse mortar; also, a finishing or setting coat of plaster for walls and ceilings.—**grout**², *v. t.* To fill up, form, or finish with grout; also, to use as grout.

grout-y (grout'i), *a.* [See *grout*¹.] Dreggy or muddy (prov. Eng.); threatening, as the weather (prov. Eng.); also, sulky or surly (colloq., U. S.).

grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf*.] A small wood or plantation of trees, esp. one used as a shady resort (as, "See there the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement": Milton's "Paradise Regained," iv. 244); also, in the Authorized Version of the Bible, an erroneous rendering of a Hebrew word now explained as meaning a wooden post set up near the altar of a Semitic god (see 2 Kings, xxi. 7); a rendering of a Hebrew word translated *tamarisk tree* in the Revised Version (see Gen. xxi. 33).

grovel (grov'l), *v. i.*; -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling. [From *groveling*, *adv.*, taken as present participle.] To lie or move with the face downward and the body prostrate, esp. in abject humility, fear, etc.; fig., to humble one's self or act in an abject manner, as in fear or in mean servility; continue, esp. willingly or contentedly, in an abject condition; take pleasure in mean or base things.—**grovel-er**, **grovel-er**, *n.*

grovel-ing, **grovel-ling** (grov'l-ing), *adv.* [ME. *groveling*, *grufelynge*, < *grufe*, as in *on grufe*, in a groveling position, + *-ling*, E. *-ling*²: cf. Icel. *ā grūfu*, in a groveling position, face downward, also *grūfa*, to grovel, cower.] Face downward, in a prostrate position (as, "Streight downe againe herselfe . . . She *groveling* threw to ground": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. l. 45): now regarded as a predicate adjective or a present participle (see following entry).—**grovel-ing**, **grovel-ling**, *a.* or *p. a.* [Adj. use of *groveling*, *adv.*, but now regarded as participial, from *grovel*, *v.*] Prostrate, with face downward; prone; having the face characteristically turned downward and the body extended along the earth, as many of the lower animals; fig., abject, base, or low; without moral elevation, dignity, or aspirations.—**grovel-ing-ly**, **grovel-ling-ly**, *adv.*

grove-y (grō'vi), *a.* Of, belonging to, or situated in a grove; abounding in groves; grove-like.

grow (grō), *v. i.*; pret. *grew*, pp. *grown*, ppr. *growing*. [AS. *grōwan* = D. *groeien* = OHG. *gruon* = Icel. *gróa*, grow: cf. *grass* and *green*.] To undergo the process of development characteristic of living plants; undergo the vital processes, or exist, as plants (as, all the herbs that *grow*; trees *growing* only in the tropics); also, to germinate, sprout, or spring, as a seed, shoot, or plant; be produced by natural process, as leaves, fruit, etc.; arise or issue as from a germ, stock, or originating source (as, the whole affair *grew* out of an indiscreet letter; "How *grew* your quarrel?" Shakspeare's "King Lear," ii. 2. 66); also, to increase by natural development, as any living organism or part by assimilation of nutriment; in general, to increase gradually, or become greater (as, a heap, flood, or sum *grows*; heat or sound *grows*; power, fame, zeal, or fear *grows*); increase in influence or effect (*on* or *upon*: as, a habit that *grows* on one; the book will *grow* upon you as you read); also, to become gradually attached or united by or as by growth (as, to *grow* fast to a thing; to *grow* together); also, to come or pass by degrees (with *into*, *to*, or an infinitive); come to be, or become, by degrees (as, to *grow* old or rich; to *grow* scarce).—**to grow up**, to spring

up; arise; also, to increase in growth; advance toward maturity; attain maturity.—**grow**, *v. t.* To cause to grow; cultivate, produce, or raise; also, to allow to grow (as, to *grow* a beard); also, to cover with a growth (used in the passive: as, a field *grown* with corn).—**grow'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being grown, as plants.—**grow'er**, *n.*—**grow-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**grow-ing=pains**, *n. pl.* Dull, indefinite pains in the limbs during childhood and adolescence, commonly associated with the process of growing.

growl (groul), *v.* [Prob. imit.: cf. D. *grollen*, grumble.] **I. intr.** To utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility, as a dog or a bear; of thunder, etc., to rumble; of a person, to murmur or complain angrily; grumble. **II. tr.** To express by growling or grumbling.—**growl**, *n.* The act or sound of growling; a rumbling; a grumbling or complaining.—**growl'er**, *n.* One who or that which growls; also, any of certain fishes, as the grunt; also, a four-wheeled cab (colloq., Eng.); also, a pitcher, pail, or other vessel brought by a customer for beer (slang, U. S.).—**growl-ing-ly**, *adv.*

grown (grōn). Past participle of *grow*.—**grown**, *p. a.* Advanced in growth; also, arrived at full growth or maturity (as, a *grown* man); adult.

growth (grōth), *n.* The act, process, or manner of growing; development; gradual increase; production; also, the condition or size attained in growth, esp. at maturity (as, to come to the full *growth*); also, something that has grown, sprung up, or developed by or as by a natural process (as, a *growth* of weeds or of hair; a *growth* of legend); a product; in *pathol.*, a morbid mass of tissue, as a tumor.—**growth-ful**, *a.* Vigorous in growth.—**growth-less**, *a.* Deficient in growth.—**growth'y**, *a.* Of good growth; growing well or fast; well grown or developed.

groyne (groin), etc. See *groin*, etc.

grub (grub), *v.*; *grubbed*, *grubbing*. [ME. *grubben*, dig: cf. G. *grübeln*, grub, rake, rack (the brains), also E. *grave*¹.] **I. tr.** To dig; clear (ground) of roots, etc.; dig up (trees, etc.) by the roots; uproot; extract by or as by digging; also, to provide with 'grub' or food (slang). **II. intr.** To dig; search by or as by digging; rummage; also, to lead a laborious or groveling life; drudge; also, to take 'grub' or food (slang).—**grub**, *n.* The larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle; a worm (now prov.); also, a dull, plodding person; a drudge; a literary hack; sometimes, a sloven; also, food or victuals (slang).—**grub'ber**, *n.* One who grubs; a digger; a laborious worker; also, an implement for breaking up ground, etc.; also, an eater or feeder (slang).—**grub'by**, *a.*; compar. *grubbier*, superl. *grubbiest*. Infested with or affected by grubs or larvae; like a grub or larva; also, stunted or dwarfish (now prov.); also, dirty; slovenly.—**grub'bi-ness**, *a.*—**grub'-stake**, *n.* Provisions, outfit, etc., furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of his discoveries. [Mining slang, U. S.]—**grub'-stake**, *v. t.* To furnish with a grub-stake. [Mining slang, U. S.]

Grub (grub) **Street**. A London street (now Milton Street) described by Dr. Samuel Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems"; hence, petty and needy authors, or literary hacks, collectively.

grudge (gruj), *v.*; *grudged*, *grudging*. [Earlier *grutch*, < OF. *gruchier*, *groucier*, murmur, grumble; origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To grumble or complain; also, to feel dissatisfaction or ill-will. **II. tr.** To be reluctant to give or allow (something: as, to *grudge* the cost of a thing); be dissatisfied at seeing (a person) have (something: as, to *grudge* a man his success); begrudge.—**grudge**, *n.* Grumbling or complaining; also, dissatisfaction or reluctance; also, a feeling of ill-will or resentment excited by some special cause, as a personal injury or insult, the success of an opponent or rival, etc. (as, "He ne'er bore *grudge* for stalwart blow, Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe": Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," v. 28); resentful ill-will.—**grudge'er**, *n.*—**grudge-ing-ly**, *adv.*

grue (grō), *v. i.*; *grued*, *gruing*. [ME.: cf. D. *gruven*, shudder, G. *grauen*, feel horror, also E. *gruesome*.] To shudder; shiver; feel horror. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

gru-el (grō'el), *n.* [OF. *gruel* (F. *gruau*), meal; from Teut., and akin to E. *grits*, *groats*, and *grout*¹.] A light, usually thin, liquid food made by boiling meal, esp. oatmeal, in

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

water or milk; hence, any similar substance. — **to take one's gruel**, fig., to take one's punishment. [Colloq.] — **gru'el**, *v. t.*; — **eled** or **-elled**, **-eling** or **-elling**. To 'punish,' or use severely; exhaust; disable. [Colloq.] — **gru'el-ing**, **gru'el-ling**, *n.* Any trying or exhausting procedure or experience; defeat, as in an athletic contest. [Colloq.]

grue-some (grö'sum), *a.* [From *grue*: cf. *G. grausam*, horrible.] Such as to make one shudder; inspiring horror; now, esp., revolting in a ghastly way, as the scene, evidences, or details of a brutal murder; disturbing or unpleasant from weird character or sinister suggestiveness, as shadows, sounds, places, etc.; also, ugly or hideous (Sc. and north. Eng.). — **grue'some-ly**, *adv.* — **grue'some-ness**, *n.*

gruff (gruf), *a.* [D. *grof* = *G. grob*, coarse, rough, rude: cf. *grobian*.] Coarse (now chiefly technical, as in 'gruff salt-peter'); also, rough, harsh, or surly, as persons, manner, aspect, speech, etc.; often, of voice, tone, etc., rough or harsh in sound, rather than smooth, soft, clear, etc. — **gruff-ly**, *adv.* — **gruff-ness**, *n.*

gru-gru (grö'grö), *n.* [Native name.] The grub of a large weevil, *Rhynchophorus* (or *Calandra*) *palmarum*, of tropical America, which lives in the stems of palm-trees, etc., and is regarded by the natives as a delicacy ('grugru worm'); also, any of various spiny palms of the West Indies, as *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*.

gru-i-form (grö'i-förm), *a.* [L. *grus*, crane, + *forma*, form.] Crane-like; of the crane type of birds.

grum (grum), *a.*; compar. *grummer*, superl. *grummiest*. [Appar. a mixture of *glum* and *grim*.] Morose; surly; glum.

grum-ble (grum'bl), *v.*; — **bled**, **-bling**. [Cf. *F. grommeler*, MD. *grommelen*, *G. grommeln*, murmur, grumble.] **I. intr.** To utter or make low, indistinct sounds, as persons or animals; murmur; growl; of thunder, storms, etc., to rumble; now, commonly, to murmur in discontent; complain in a sulky, ill-humored, or peevish way. **II. tr.** To express or utter with murmuring or complaining. — **grum'ble**, *n.* The act or sound of grumbling; a murmur; a growl; a rumble; an ill-humored complaining; *pl.*, a grumbling, discontented mood. — **grum'bler**, *n.* — **grum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

grume (gröm), *n.* [L. *grumus*, little heap, hillock.] A clot, as of blood; clotted blood; any thick or viscous fluid.

grum-met, *n.* See *grommet*.

gru-mous (grö'mus), *a.* [See *grume*.] Containing, consisting of, or resembling grume; clotted; thick; viscous; in *bot.*, formed of clustered grains, granules, or the like, as certain roots.

grum-py (grum'pi). [Cf. *grum* and *glumpy*.] **I. a.**; compar. *grumpier*, superl. *grumpiest*. Surly; ill-humored; gruff. **II. n.**; *pl.* — **pies** (—piz). A grumpy person. — **grum'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **grum'pi-ness**, *n.*

Grun-dy (grun'di), *n.* A name (commonly Mrs. Grundy) taken as representing society at large in regard to its censorship of personal conduct: from the question "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" frequently asked by Dame Ashfield, a character in Thomas Morton's play "Speed the Plough" (1798).

grunt (grunt), *v.* [AS. *grunnetan*, freq. of *grunian*, grunt: cf. *G. grunzen* and *L. grunire*, grunt.] **I. intr.** To utter the deep guttural sound characteristic of a hog; utter a similar sound; also, to grumble, as in discontent; also, to groan† (as, "Who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life?" Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 77).

II. tr. To express with a grunt. — **grunt**, *n.* The characteristic deep guttural sound uttered by a hog; some similar utterance; also, any of various chiefly marine fishes of the genus *Hemulon* and allied genera, which emit a grunting sound when taken from the water. — **grunt'er**, *n.* An animal or person that grunts, esp. a hog; also, any of various fishes that make a grunting noise; a grunt. — **grunt-ing-ly**, *adv.* With grunting.



Grunt (*Hemulon plumieri*).

grun-tle (grun'tl), *v. i.*; — **tléd**, **-tling**. [Dim. of *grunt*.] To utter a low grunt; fig., to murmur; grumble.

grutch (gruch), *v.* and *n.* Older form of *grudge*. [Now prov. Eng.]

Gru-yère (grü-yär) **cheese**. [From *Gruyère*, district in Switzerland.] A firm, pale-yellow variety of cheese containing many holes; Swiss cheese.

gryph-on (grif'on), *n.* Same as *griffin*¹.

grys-bok (gris'bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *grijsbok*, 'gray buck.'] A small reddish-brown South African antelope, *Neotragus melanotis*.

gua-cha-ro (gwä'chä-rö), *n.*; *pl.* — **ros** (—röz). [Sp.; prob. from native name.] A nocturnal fruit-eating South American bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, related to the goatsuckers: valued by the natives for the oil produced from the fat of the young, which is used as a substitute for butter.



Guacharo.

gua-co (gwä'kö), *n.* [Sp.; from native name.] A climbing asteraceous plant, *Mikania guaco*, of tropical America; its medicinal leaves, or a substance obtained from them, used as an antidote for snake-bites; also, a tropical American plant, *Aristolochia maxima*, also used for snake-bites.

guai-ac (gwä'ak), *n.* [See *guaiacum*.] The wood or resin of the guaiacum (tree). — **guai-a'cic** (—as'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum. — **guai'a-col** (—ä-kol or —kö), *n.* In *chem.*, a colorless liquid resembling creosote, obtained by distillation from guaiacum resin, and in other ways, used in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.

guai-a-cum (gwä'a-kum), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *guayaco*; from Haitian.] Any of the hardwooded tropical American trees and shrubs constituting the zygophyllaceous genus *Guaiacum*, esp. *G. officinale*, of the West Indies and South America, and *G. sanctum*, of the West Indies and Florida (see *lignum-vitæ*); also, the hard, heavy wood of such a tree (see *lignum-vitæ*); also, a greenish-brown resin obtained from trees of this genus, used as a stimulant and alterative, and as a remedy for rheumatism, cutaneous eruptions, etc.



Flowering Branch of Guaiacum (*G. sanctum*).

guan (gwän), *n.* [W. Ind.] Any of various large gallina-Flowering birds constituting the subfamily *Penelopinae* (family *Cracidae*), chiefly of Central and South America, allied to the curassows.

gua-na (gwä'nä), *n.* [For *iguana*.] An iguana; in Australasia, any of various large lizards.

gua-na-co (gwä-nä'kö), *n.*; *pl.* — **cos** (—köz). [Sp., < Peruvian *huanacu*.] A wild South Ameri-



Texas Guan (*Ortalis vetula macalli*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

can ruminant animal, *Lama* (or *Auchenia*) *huanaco*, of which the llama and alpaca are thought to be varieties.

gua-ni-dine (gwä'-ni-din), *n.* [From *guanine*.] In chem., a crystalline compound formed by the oxidation of guanine.

gua-nino (gwä'-nin), *n.* [From *guano*.] In chem., a white amorphous substance found in guano, the liver and pancreas of mammals, and the scales of certain fishes.

gua-no (gwä'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). [Sp., < Peruvian *huanu*, dung.] A natural manure composed chiefly of the excrement of sea-birds, found esp. on islands near the Peruvian coast; also, any similar substance, as an artificial fertilizer made from fish.

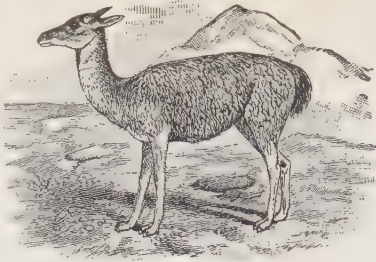
gua-ra-na (gwä-rä'nä), *n.* [Native name.] A paste prepared from the seeds of a climbing, sapindaceous Brazilian shrub, *Paullinia cupana*: used for both food and medicine.

guar-an-tee (gar-än-tē'), *n.* [Appar. for *guaranty*: cf. Sp. *garante*, one who warrants.] One who warrants, or gives a formal assurance or guaranty, as for the fulfilment of obligations; also, the giving of a guaranty; the assuming of responsibility for the fulfilment of some obligation, the truth of a statement, etc.; also, a warrant, pledge, or formal assurance given by way of security (as, goods stamped with the maker's *guarantee*, as for genuineness, quality, or durability); fig., something that has the force or effect of a guaranty, as for the fulfilment or realization of something (as, wealth is no *guarantee* of happiness); also, one to whom a guaranty is made.—**guar-an-tee'**, *v. t.*; *-teed*, *-teeing*. To be or become a guarantee for, as by giving a formal assurance or guaranty (as, Russia *guaranteed* the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, between Austria and Prussia); warrant by formal assurance or guaranty (as, to *guarantee* safe-conduct, immunity, or satisfaction; to *guarantee* the genuineness or the durability of a thing; gloves *guaranteed* by the maker, being returnable if not reasonably satisfactory); specif., to make one's self answerable for in behalf of one primarily responsible (as, to *guarantee* the carrying out of a contract or the fulfilment of obligations by another); also, to undertake to secure to another, as rights or possessions; engage to uphold or maintain (as, to *guarantee* peace between nations); engage to protect or indemnify (with *from*, *against*, etc.); in general, to engage (to do something; as, I will *guarantee* to prove every statement); warrant (with a clause: as, I will *guarantee* that he is wrong); fig., to serve as a warrant or guaranty for (as, such actions *guarantee* his good faith).

guar-an-tor (gar-än-tör), *n.* One who makes or gives a guaranty.

guar-an-ty (gar-än-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *garantie*, OF. *garantie*, < *guarant*, *warrant*, warrant; from Teut.: see *warrant*.] The act of warranting, or giving a formal assurance or pledge (as, treaties of *guaranty*, whereby other powers promise to give aid to secure the carrying out of the agreement between the treaty-making powers); also, a warrant, pledge, or promise given by way of security; specif., a formal or written assurance by which one person or party undertakes to be responsible for the carrying out of a contract, the payment of a debt, or the fulfilment of some obligation, by another; fig., something that serves as a warrant (as, his character is a *guaranty* for his assertions); also, one who warrants, or gives a formal assurance of being responsible for something.—**guar-an-ty**, *v. t.*; *-tied*, *-tying*. To guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v.* [OF. *garder*, *garder*, *warder* (F. *garder*), guard; from Teut.: see *ward*, *n.* and *v.*] **I. tr.** To keep safe from harm, attack, wrong, etc. (as, "Mercy guard me!" Milton's "Comus," 695); protect or defend (often with *from* or *against*); also, to watch over in order to protect



Guanaco.

(as, to *guard* the gates of a city; to *guard* a grave); attend or escort, as a guard does (archaic); also, to keep under close watch in order to prevent escape, outbreaks, etc. (as, to *guard* a prisoner or a madman); keep in check, as in caution or prudence (as, to *guard* the tongue or the thoughts); also, to provide with some safeguard, protective appliance, or the like (as, to *guard* the body with armor); also, to border or trim (archaic: as, "a long motley coat *guarded* with yellow," Shakspeare's "Henry VIII," Prologue, 16).

II. intr. To give protection (as, "Disorder wounds Where it should *guard*": Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI," v. 2. 33); also, to keep guard or watch; be on one's guard; hence, to take precautions (*against*: as, to *guard* against errors).

—**guard**, *n.* [OF. *garde*, *garde* (F. *garde*), < *guarder*: cf. *ward*, *n.*] Keeping† or guardianship†; also, protection or defense (as, "I was dispatch'd for their defence and *guard*": Milton's "Comus," 42); a posture of defense, as in fencing, boxing, etc., or the weapon or arms in such a posture (as, to beat down a person's *guard*); protective watch, as to detect threatened attack or danger (as, to keep *guard* as a sentry); vigilant care or heed, as against anything adverse (as, to be on one's *guard*: see phrase below); caution†; a precaution (obs. or rare); also, restraining watch, as over a prisoner or other person under restraint (as, to be kept under close *guard*); cautious restraint (as, to keep a careful *guard* over one's tongue); also, one who guards, protects, or keeps protecting or restraining watch; a sentry; a member of a guarding force, as of soldiers; one who keeps watch over prisoners or others under restraint; the conductor of a railroad-train, etc. (in British use); a person in charge of the gates or doors of a train on an elevated or subway railroad; a player holding a position of defense, as either of two, at the right and the left of the center, in the forward line in football; *pl.*, the name of certain bodies of troops in the British army; *sing.*, a body of men, esp. soldiers, charged with guarding a person or place from attack, acting as escort, watching over prisoners, or the like; also, something intended or serving to guard or protect; a safeguard; a contrivance, appliance, or attachment designed for guarding against injury, loss, etc. (as, a watch-guard); also, an ornamental border or trimming, as on a garment (archaic).

—**National Guard**. See under *national*, *a.* —**off one's guard**, unprepared to meet a sudden attack; unwary. —**on one's guard**, in a position of readiness to meet attack; also, watchful or vigilant against attack; cautious; wary. —**guard-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being guarded. —**guard-age**† (-āj), *n.* Guardianship. See Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 2. 70.

guard-ant (gärd'ant). [F. *gardant*, *ppr.* of *garder*: see *guard*, *v.*] **I. a.** Guarding; protecting. **II.† n.** A guard or guardian. See Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI," iv. 7. 9.

guard-od (gärd'ed), *p. a.* Protected or watched, as by a guard; also, cautious; careful. —**guard-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**guard-ness**, *n.*

guard-or (gärd'ér), *n.* One who or that which guards.

guard-house (gärd'hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of a guard; also, a building in which prisoners are detained under guard, esp. one in which soldiers are confined for misconduct.

guard-i-an (gärd'i-an). [OF. F. *gardien*, < *garde*, E. *guard*, *n.*] **I. n.** One who guards, protects, or preserves; one to whom the care or preservation of something is committed; in *law*, one to whom the law intrusts the care of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of some other person legally incapable of managing his own affairs. **II. a.** Guarding; protecting; tutelary: as, a *guardian* angel. —**guard-i-an-ship**, *n.* The position, office, or care of a guardian.

guard-less (gärd'les), *a.* Having no guard; unguarded.

guard-ring (gärd'ring), *n.* A finger-ring, usually narrow and inconspicuous, worn with another ring to keep it from slipping off.

guard-room (gärd'röm), *n.* A room for the accommodation of a guard; also, a room in which military prisoners are confined.

guards-man (gärdz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man who acts as a guard; a member of a guard; also, a member of any body of troops called guards; also, a member of the National Guard (see under *national*, *a.*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardēt, actōr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

gua-va (gwä'vä), *n.* [Sp. *guayabo*, the tree, *guayaba*, the fruit; from S. Amer. name.] Any of various trees or shrubs of the myrtaceous genus *Psidium*, esp. *P. guajava*, natives of tropical or subtropical America, which yield a fruit used for making jelly, marmalade, etc.; also, the fruit; also, any of certain other plants, as *Inga vera*, a West Indian mimosaceous tree used for shade in coffee plantations, esp. in Porto Rico.

gu-ber-na-to-ri-al (gū'bér-nä-tō'ri-äl), *a.* [L. *gubernator*, steersman, director, E. *governor*.] Pertaining to a governor or to government.

gude (güd), *a., n., and adv.* Sc. and prov. Eng. form of good.

gud-geon¹ (guj'on), *n.* [OF. *goujon*, < L. *gobio*(-), var. of *gobius*, E. *goby*.] A small European fresh-water fish, *Gobio gobio*, of the carp family, easily caught, and much used for bait; also, a minnow; in fig. use, one who is easily duped or cheated (as, "So golden a conjecture . . . was too tempting not to be immediately snapped at by the *gudgeons* of learning": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," i. 4); also, a bait or allurement.—**gud-geon**¹, *v. t.* To dupe; cheat.

gud-geon² (guj'on), *n.* [OF. *goujon*, pin, gudgeon: cf. *gouge*.] A metal pin or the like attached to the end of a wooden shaft to act as a journal; hence, a pivot; a journal; also, a socket or eye for a pivot or the like; also, a metallic pin for securing together blocks or slabs of stone, etc.

Gue-ber, Gue-bre (gē'bér or gā'-), *n.* [F. *guèbre*, < Pers. *gebr*, *gabr*, a Gueber; commonly explained as meaning 'unbeliever' (Ar. *kāfir*), from the Mohammedan point of view: cf. *giaour*.] A member of the Persian sect of fire-worshippers, the remnant in Persia of the ancient Zoroastrians. See *Zoroastrian, n.*

guel-der-rose (gel'dér-rōz'), *n.* [From *Guelanders*, or *Gelderland*, province of the Netherlands.] The snowball, a cultivated variety of the cranberry-tree.

Guelph, Guelf (gwelf). [It. *Guelfo* = ML. *Guelphus*, < G. *Welf*, name of the founder of a princely German family.] **I. n.** A member of the papal and popular party in medieval Italy, opposed to the Ghibellines. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Guelphs.—**Guelph'ic, Guelf'ic, a.**

gue-non (gē-nōn), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] Any of the agile, long-tailed African monkeys constituting the genus *Cercopithecus*, as the grivet and the green monkey.

guer-don (gēr'don), *n.* [OF. *querdon*, *werdoun*, by alteration (prob. by association with L. *donum*, gift) < OHG. *widarlōn*, < *widar*, again, back, + *lōn*, reward.] A reward, recompense, or requital: as, "Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed, Should be the *guerdon* of a noble deed" (Cowper's "Charity," 293). [Now chiefly poetic].—**guer'don**, *v. t.* To reward; recompense: as, "Him we gave a costly bribe To *guerdon* silence" (Tennyson's "Princess," i. 201). [Now chiefly poetic.]

guer-e-za (gēr'e-zä), *n.* [Native name.] A large Abyssinian monkey, *Colobus guereza*, having a thick growth of long white hair on the sides of the otherwise black body and on the end of the tail; also, any of several related species. See cut in next column.

gue-ril-la, *n.* and *a.* See *guerrilla*.

Guern-sey (gēr'n/zī), *n.*; pl. -seys (-ziz). One of a celebrated breed of dairy cattle, slightly larger than the Jersey, originating on the island of Guernsey, in the English Channel; also [*l. c.*], a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen.



Section of Fruit of Guava (*Psidium guajava*).



Gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*).

guer-ril-la (ge-ril'ä). [Sp. *guerrilla* (F. *guérilla*), dim. of *guerra*, war; from Teut., and akin to E. *war*.] **I. n.** An irregular war carried on by independent bands (now rare); also, an independent and generally predatory fighter in a war, esp. a member of a band of such fighters.

II. a. Of or pertaining to guerrillas: as, a *guerrilla* band; *guerrilla* warfare.

guess (ges), *v.* [ME. *gessen* = D. and LG. *gissen* = Sw. *gissa* = Dan. *gisse*, guess; from the root of E. *get*, prob. through Scand.] **I. tr.** To judge of ap-

proximately (as, to *guess* the height of a building; to *guess* the number of people in a crowd); estimate; also, to form an opinion of at random or from evidence admittedly uncertain (as, *guess* whom I saw to-day; we can only *guess* what will happen next); conjecture; also, to estimate correctly (as, to win a prize by *guessing* the number of beans in a bowl); conjecture rightly (as, to *guess* the answer to a question by mere chance); discover by conjecture, or divine (as, to *guess* a person's designs); solve by a correct conjecture (as, to *guess* a riddle); also, loosely, to think, believe, or suppose (as, I *guess* I can get there in time; I *guess* I know what you mean: hence often used colloquially, esp. in the U. S., to soften the form of statement in cases in which no uncertainty is involved, as in 'I *guess* I'll go now,' for the more blunt 'I will go now'). **II. intr.** To form an estimate or conjecture (often with *at*: as, to *guess* at the height of a building; to *guess* at what a thing means); also, to estimate or conjecture correctly.—**guess, n.** The act of guessing (as, by *guess*, by rough estimate, or by conjecture); also, an act of guessing; a rough estimate; a conjecture; a supposition based on uncertain evidence.—**guess'a-ble, a.** That may be guessed.—**guess'er, n.**—**guess'ing-ly, adv.**—**guess'work, n.** Work or procedure based on or consisting in guessing; conjecture.

guest (gest), *n.* [AS. *gæst*, *giest*, = D. and G. *gast* = Icel. *gestr* = Goth. *gasts*, orig. 'stranger'; akin to L. *hostis*, stranger, enemy, and *hospes*, host, guest, stranger.] A stranger; also, a person entertained gratuitously at the house or table of another; hence, one who received the hospitality of a club, a city, or the like; also, a person entertained for pay, as at a hotel or boarding-house; also, in *zool.* and *bot.*, an inquiline; a commensal; a parasite.—**guest, v. t. or i.** To entertain as or be a guest: as, "Be merry together . . . *Guesting* awhile in the rooms of a beautiful inn" (Masefield's "Laugh and Be Merry").—**guest'=cham'ber, guest'=room, n.** A room for the lodging or entertainment of guests.—**guest'less, a.** Without guests.—**guest'ship, n.** The position or relation of a guest.

guff (guf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Empty or foolish talk; stuff; humbug; nonsense. [Slang.]

guf-faw (gu-fä'), *n.* [Imit.; orig. Sc.] A loud, coarse burst of laughter.—**guf-faw', v. i.** To laugh loudly and boisterously.

gug-gle (gug'l), *v. i.*; -gled, -gling. [Imit.: cf. *gurgle*.] To make a gurgling sound; gurgle.

guid-a-ble (gi'dä-bl), *a.* Capable of being guided.

guid-ance (gi'dans), *n.* The act of guiding; leadership; direction; also, something that guides.

guide (gid), *v. t.*; guided, guiding. [OF. F. *guider*, for earlier *guier*, guide; from Teut., and prob. akin to E. *wit* and *wise*.] To lead or conduct on the way, as to a place or through a region; go with in order to show the way, as a guide does; sometimes, to show the way to or for, as stars, light, etc., do; also, to lead or show (the way); hence, to



Guereza (*Colobus guereza*).

direct the movement or course of (the hand, a pen, a horse, a plow, etc.); fig., to lead or direct in any course of action (as, to be *guided* by advice, by one's own wishes, or by prudence); determine the course or direction of (actions, events, etc.); conduct the affairs of (a state, institution, etc.); manage (property, money, etc.: now Sc.); also, to treat or use, as in a particular manner (Sc. and north. Eng.: as, "There are few—very few, either of fools or of wise men, ken how to *guide* a woman," Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," xxxv.).—**guide**, *n.* [OF. *F. guide*.] One who guides; one who leads or conducts others on the way; one employed to guide travelers, tourists, hunters, etc.; one who directs some course of action or procedure; also, something that guides or directs; a guide-book; a book of instruction or information in an art, etc.; a mark or the like to direct the eye; a mechanical appliance or part for directing or regulating motion or action; also, guidance (now rare: as, "Give them *guide* to us," Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," i. 1. 252).

—**guide-board**, *n.* A board, as on a guide-post, containing directions to travelers.—**guide-book**, *n.* A book of directions and information for travelers, tourists, etc.—**guide-less**, *a.* Without a guide or means of guidance.—**guide-post**, *n.* A post, as at the intersection of two or more roads, bearing a sign for the guidance of travelers.—**guide-er** (gī'dēr), *n.*—**guide-rope**, *n.* A rope used for guiding something, as one for steadying an object which is being hoisted; also, a long rope hung downward from a balloon and trailing along the ground, for regulating automatically the altitude of the balloon.—**guide-way**, *n.* In *mech.*, a track, channel, slot, framework, or the like, on or in which a part slides or moves.

gui-don (gī'dōn), *n.* [F. *guidon*, < It. *guidone*; akin to E. *guide*.] A small flag or streamer carried as a guide by troops (as cavalry or mounted batteries of artillery), or used for marking or signaling; also, the officer carrying it.

guild (gīld), *n.* See *gild*.

gild-der (gīl'dēr), *n.* [For *gilden*.] A gulden.

guild/hall, guilds/man. See *gildhall, gildsman*.

guile (gīl), *n.* [OF. *guile*, *guile*; from Teut., and akin to E. *wile*.] Insidious cunning; craft; deceit; treachery; also, a stratagem; a wile. — **guile**, *v. t.*; *guiled, guiling*. To deceive or beguile (archaic); also, to make guileful or treacherous (as, "Ornament is but the *guiled* shore To a most dangerous sea": Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iii. 2. 97). — **guile/ful**, *a.* Full of guile; wily; deceitful; treacherous. — **guile/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **guile/ful-ness**, *n.* — **guile-less**, *a.* Free from guile: as, "The plain ox, That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal" (Thomson's "Seasons," Spring, 363). — **guile/less-ly**, *adv.* — **guile/less-ness**, *n.*

guil-le-mot (gīl'ē-mot), *n.* [F. *guillemot*, appar. dim. of *Guillarme*, William.] Any of various birds of the auk family constituting the genera *Cepphus* and *Uria*, natives of the northern coasts and characterized by a relatively narrow bill, as *Cepphus grylle* ('black guillemot') and *Uria troile* ('foolish guillemot').

guil-loche (gī-lōsh'), *n.* [F. *figure, summer plumage*; left-hand figure, winter plumage. *guillochis*; origin uncertain.] A band-like ornament composed of curved lines or strands interlacing or otherwise combined in a pattern. Cf. *fret*², *n.*

guil-lo-tine (gīl'ō-tēn or gīl'ō-tēn), *n.* [F.; from J. I. *Guillotin* (1738-1814), French physician, who, although not the inventor of

the machine adopted, urged the use of such a means of decapitation.] A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy blade sliding in two grooved posts (as, "Louis was beheaded in January, 1793. He was guillotined—for since the previous August the *guillotine* had been in use as the official instrument in French executions": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 10); also, a machine for cutting paper, etc.; an instrument for cutting the tonsils.—**guil-lo-tine'**, *v. t.*; *-tined, -tining*. To behead by the guillotine; also, to cut, as paper, with a guillotine.—**guil-lo-tine/ment**, *n.*—**guil-lo-tin'er** (-tē'nēr), *n.*

guilt (gīlt), *n.* [AS. *gylt*, offense, crime, fault.] An offense or crime; also, the fact or state of having committed an offense or crime; grave culpability, as for some conscious violation of moral or penal law, either by positive act or by neglect of known duty; responsibility for heinous fault; criminality; also, guilty conduct.—**guilt-i-ly**, *adv.* In a guilty manner.—**guilt-i-ness**, *n.*—**guilt/less**, *a.* Free from guilt; innocent; not liable to the imputation (of: as, *guiltless* of evil intent); hence, having no knowledge or experience (of: as, "Such gardening-tools as art, yet rude, *Guiltless* of fire, had form'd," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 392); destitute or devoid (of: as, a street *guiltless* of a footway). — **guilt/less-ly**, *adv.* — **guilt/less-ness**, *n.* — **guilt/y**, *a.*; compar. *guiltier*, superl. *guiltiest*. [AS. *gyltig*.] Having incurred guilt or grave culpability, as by committing an offense or crime; justly chargeable with the guilt (of: as, to plead *guilty* of murder); characterized by, connected with, or involving guilt (as, *guilty* deeds, gains, or intent; *guilty* love); affected with or showing a sense of guilt (as, a *guilty* conscience; a *guilty* blush); also, deserving (of) by reason of guilt (as, "He is *guilty* of death": Mat. xxvi. 66); also, conscious (with of or a clause: as, "Farewell, ye never-opening gates . . . And threshold *guilty* of my midnight moans!" Dryden's tr. Theocritus, *Idyl* xxiii.).

guimpe (gāmp), *n.* [F. *guimpe*, OF. *guimpe*, wimple; from Teut., and akin to E. *wimple*.] A kind of chemise or yoke of lace, embroidery, or other material, worn with a dress cut out at the neck.

guin-ea (gīn'ē), *n.* [From *Guinea*, in western Africa, the first of the coins being made of gold from Guinea and for use in African trade.] A British gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813, at first of a nominal value of 20 shillings, but from 1717 of a fixed value of 21 shillings; also, a British monetary unit equal to the value of this coin (now to 21 shillings, or \$5.11), still employed in certain cases (as, a fee or a subscription of 20 *guineas*; a prize of 2,000 *guineas* in a horse-race); also, a guinea-fowl (colloq.); also, an Italian, or any foreigner of similar appearance (slang, U. S.). — **guin'-ea-corn**, *n.* Durra. — **guin'-ea-fowl**, *n.* An African gallinaceous bird, *Numida meleagris*, which has (usually) dark-gray plumage with small white spots, and which is now domesticated throughout the world and valued for its flesh and eggs; also, any of a group of birds of which this species is the type. — **guin'-ea-grains**, *n. pl.*

Grains of paradise (see under *grain*², *n.*). — **guin'-ea-hen**, *n.* The female of the guinea-fowl; also, a guinea-fowl without regard to sex; also, a courtesan. — **guin-ea-pig** (gīn'ē-pīg), *n.* [First element of name uncer-



Obverse.

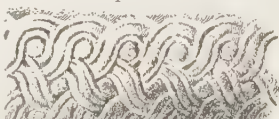


Reverse.

Guinea of Charles II., 1663. — British Museum.



Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). — Right-hand figure, summer plumage; left-hand figure, winter plumage.



Ionic Guilloche, from a column base of the north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.



Common Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ȳ, then; y, you;

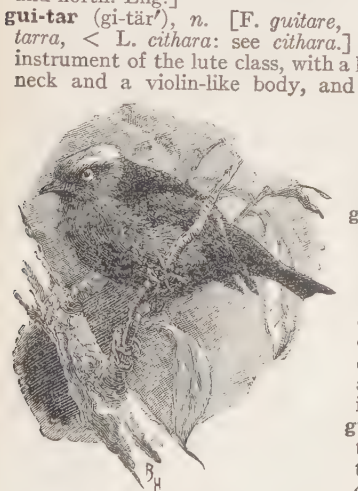
tain, and variously explained.] A short-eared, short-tailed rodent of the genus *Cavia*, usually white, black, and tawny in color, sometimes kept as a pet and much used in bacteriological experiments: commonly regarded as the domesticated form of one of the South American wild species of cavy.

guinea-worm (gin'ê-wôrm), *n.* A slender nematode worm, *Filaria* (or *Dracunculus*) *medinensis*, parasitic in man, horses, etc.: common on the Guinea coast and in other warm regions.

gui-pure (gi-pûr, F. gē-pûr), *n.* [F., < *guiper*, cover or whip with silk, etc.; from Teut.] Any of various laces or trimmings formerly in use, made with cords or heavy threads, metal, etc.; in later use, any of various laces, often heavy, made of linen, silk, etc., with the pattern connected by brides (rather than by a net ground).

gui-sarme (gi-zärm'), *n.* See *gisarme*.

guise (giz), *n.* [OF. F. *guise*; from Teut., and akin to E. *wise*.] Manner†, model†, or fashion† (as, "stately pillours fram'd after the Doricke guise": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 10. 6); habit† or custom† (as, "It never was our guise To slight the poor": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xiv.); behavior† or conduct† (as, "By their guise Just men they seem'd": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 576); also, style of dress, or garb (as, in the *guise* of a shepherdess); also, external appearance in general, aspect, or semblance (as, an old principle in a new *guise*); sometimes, assumed appearance or mere semblance (as, to put on a *guise* of simplicity or virtue); also, a disguise (obs. or prov.); a dance or entertainment in disguises, or a masquerade (obs. or Sc.).—**guise**, *v.*; *guised*, *guising*. **I. tr.** To dress, attire, or garb (archaic); also, to disguise (obs. or prov.). **II. intr.** To go in disguise; masquerade; go about as a mummer or guiser. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]—**guis-er** (gi'zër), *n.* A masquerader; a mummer. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]



Blue Guitgit.

beneath the throat of a serpent or fish.

gu-lash (gö'lāsh), *n.* See *goulash*.

gulch (gulch), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A deep, narrow ravine, esp. one marking the course of a stream or torrent; a gorge. [Chiefly western U. S.]

gul-den (gul'den), *n.*; pl.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Gulden of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1867.—British Museum.



Guinea-worm.



French Guit-tar of the 17th century.

plucked or twanged by the fingers.—**gui-tar'-ist**, *n.* A player on the guitar.

guit-guit (gwit'gwit), *n.* [Imit. of its note.] Any of various small, usually brilliantly colored, oscine birds (family *Certhidae*) of the warmer parts of America, as *Certhia cyanea* ("blue guitgit"), a brilliant species found in Guiana.

gu-lar (gū'lār). [*L. gula*, throat.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the throat. **II. n.** A gular plate or shield

—dens or -den. [D. and G., lit. 'golden.'] Any of various obsolete gold coins of Germany and the Netherlands; also, the gold monetary unit of the Netherlands, equal to 40.2 U. S. cents; a Dutch silver coin of this value (also called *florin*: see cut in preceding column); also, the Austrian florin.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [OF. F. *gueules*; origin uncertain.] In *her.*, the color red.

gulf (gulf). [OF. F. *golfe*, < *It. golfo*, < *LGr. κόλπος*, Gr. κόλπος, bosom, hollow, gulf.] **I. n.** A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land (as, the *Gulf of Mexico*); also, a deep hollow; a chasm or abyss; also, any wide separation, as in station, education, etc. (cf. Luke, xvi. 26); also, something that engulfs or swallows up; a whirlpool.

II. a. Of or pertaining to a gulf, esp. [*cap.*] the Gulf of Mexico.—**Gulf States**, those States of the U. S. bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.—**Gulf Stream**, a warm oceanic current issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, flowing northward along the U. S. coast, and thence in a northeasterly direction toward the British Isles.—**gulf**, *v. t.* To swallow like a gulf, or as in a gulf; cast into or as into a gulf; engulf.

—**gulf-weed**, *n.* A coarse olive-brown seaweed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, found in the Gulf Stream and elsewhere, characterized by numerous berry-like air-vessels by which it is buoyed up; also, some related species.—**gulf'y**, *a.* Full of gulfs or hollows; also, full of whirlpools; like a whirlpool.

gull¹ (gul), *n.* [ME. *goll*: cf. ME. *gull*, Icel. *gulr*, yellow.] An unfledged bird; esp., an unfledged gosling. [Now prov. Eng.]

gull² (gul), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *gull*¹, also obs. *gull*, to swallow, guzzle.] To deceive; trick; cheat.—**gull**³, *n.* One easily deceived or cheated; a simpleton; a dupe; also, a trick† or fraud† (see Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 3. 123).

gull³ (gul), *n.* [ME. *gull*; from Celtic.] Any of the long-winged, web-footed aquatic birds constituting the subfamily *Larinæ* (family *Laridæ*), esp. of the genus *Larus*, usually white with dark back and wings; also, any bird of this family, as a tern or a jäger.

gull-a-ble (gul'a-bl), etc. See *gullible*, etc.

gul-let (gul'et), *n.* [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *goule* (F. *gueule*), < *L. gula*, throat.] The esophagus, or tube by which food

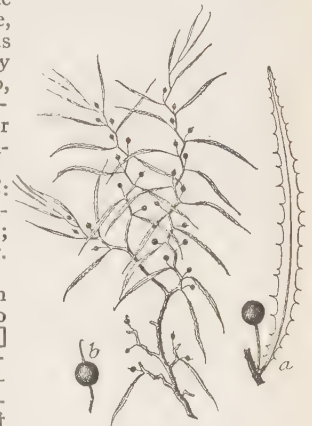
and drink swallowed pass to the stomach (as, "I'm going down to cool my *gullet* at the blessed well": Synges's "Tinker's Wedding," ii.); loosely, the throat or neck; also, something like or likened to the gullet or esophagus; a channel for water; a gully or ravine; a pass or defile; a preparatory cut in excavations.

gull-i-ble (gul'i-bl), *a.* Easily gulled, deceived, or cheated.—**gull-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**gull'i-bly**, *adv.*

gul-ly (gul'i), *n.*; pl. *gul-lies* (-iz). [Appar. an altered form of *gullet*.] The gullet†; also, a channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a narrow ravine; also, a ditch or gutter.

—**gul'ly**, *v. t.*—*lied*,—*lying*. To make gullies or channels in; also, to form (channels) by the action of water.

gulp (gulp), *v.* [ME. *gulpen*: cf. D. *gulpen*, gulp.] **I. tr.** To swallow eagerly, or in large drafts or morsels (as, "He



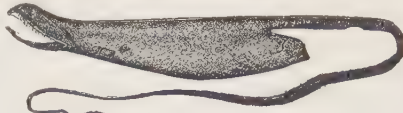
Branch of Gulfweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*).—*a*, vesicle with leaf; *b*, mucronate vesicle.



Gull (*Larus argentatus*).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down": Cowper's "Conversation," 340); also, fig. (often with *down*), to take in as by swallowing eagerly; sometimes, to repress (sobs, rage, etc.) as by swallowing. **II. intr.** To gasp as when taking large drafts of liquid.—**gulp**, *n.* An act of gulping; a swallow; also, the amount swallowed at one time; a mouthful.—**gulp'er**, *n.* One who or that which gulps; specif., a long-tailed deep-sea fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, remarkable for its powers of gulping and distention, whereby it sometimes swallows fishes larger than itself; any fish belonging to the same family, the *Saccopharyngidae*.



Gulper (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*).

gum¹ (gum), *n.* [AS. *gōma*, palate, inside of the mouth, akin to G. *gaumen*, palate.] The firm, fleshy tissue covering the alveolar parts of either jaw and enveloping the necks of the teeth (when present) (often in *pl.*); sometimes, the portion of this tissue about a single tooth.

gum² (gum), *n.* [OF. F. *gomme*, < L. *gummi*, *cummi*, < Gr. *κόμμη*, gum.] Any of various viscid, amorphous exudations from plants, hardening on exposure to air, and soluble in, or forming a viscid mass with, water; loosely, any of various similar exudations, as resin, gum-resin, or the like; also, a preparation of such a substance, as for use in the arts, etc.; mucilage; chewing-gum; also, a form of dextrin produced by roasting starch ('artificial gum' or 'British gum'); also, the sticky secretion that collects in the inner corner of the eye; also, a gum-tree; also, gum elastic (see phrase below); hence, a rubber overshoe (local, U. S.).—**gum ammoniac**. See *ammoniac*, *a.*—**gum arabic**, a gum obtained from *Acacia senegal* and other species of *acacia*, used in calico-printing, in the manufacture of mucilage, ink, and the like, in medicine as a demulcent, etc.—**gum elastic**, caoutchouc; india-rubber.—**gum², v.**; *gummed*, *gumming*. **I. tr.** To smear with gum; stiffen with gum; fasten or unite with gum or some other sticky substance; clog with or as with some gummy substance. **II. intr.** To exude or form gum; also, to become gummy; also, to become clogged by some gummy substance.

gum-bo¹ (gum'bō), *n.* [From Angola name.] The okra plant, or its mucilaginous pods; also, a soup, usually of chicken, thickened with these pods; also, a kind of silty soil in the southern and western U. S., becoming very sticky when wet.

gum-bo² (gum'bō), *n.* [Appar. of some native origin.] A patois spoken by negroes and creoles of the French West Indies and Louisiana.

gum-boil (gum'boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

gum-drop (gum'drop), *n.* A drop-like or molded confection of gum arabic, gelatin, or the like, sweetened and flavored.

gum-ma (gum'ā), *n.*; pl. *gummas* or *gummata* (gum'ā-tā). [NL., < L. *gummi*, E. *gum²*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of tumor with gum-like contents, produced by syphilis.—**gum'-ma-tous** (-tus), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a gumma; pertaining to a gumma.

gum-mif-er-ous (gu-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum; see -ferous.] Producing gum.

gum-mi-ness (gum'i-nes), *n.* Gummy quality or state; also, gummy matter.

gum-mo-sis (gu-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, E. *gum²*.] In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of certain trees such as the cherry, plum, etc., which causes the formation of gum and its exudation through the bark.

gum-mous¹ (gum'us), *a.* [L. *gummosus*.] Of the nature of or resembling gum; gummy.

gum-mous² (gum'us), *a.* Gummatous.

gum-my¹ (gum'i), *a.*; compar. *gummier*, superl. *gummiest*. Of the nature of gum; gum-like; viscid; also, exuding gum; also, covered with or clogged by gum or sticky matter; also, swollen as if by gum-like matter, as the ankles.

gum-my² (gum'i), *a.* Gummatous.

gump (gump), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Prov. or colloq.]

gump-tion (gump'shən), *n.* [Orig. Sc.; origin obscure.]

Shrewd, practical sense: as, "He has mair *gumption* in him than most people" (Scott's "Redgauntlet," ch. x.). [Colloq.]

gum-res-in (gum'rez'in), *n.* Any of various natural mixtures of gum and resin, obtained from certain plants.

gum=shoe (gum'shō'), *n.* A shoe made of gum elastic or india-rubber; a rubber overshoe.—**gum'=shoe**, *v. i.*; -shoed, -shoeing. To go softly, as if wearing rubber shoes; move or act stealthily. [Colloq., U. S.]

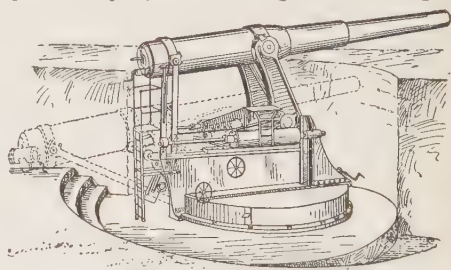
gum=tree (gum'trē), *n.* Any tree that exudes gum, as a eucalyptus, the sour-gum, the sweet-gum, etc.

gun¹ (gun). Past participle of *gin¹*.

gun² (gun), *n.* [ME. *gunne*, *gonne*, perhaps from a Scand. feminine proper name (cf. Icel. *Gunná*, woman's name).]

A military engine for hurling stones; also, a metallic tube, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which heavy missiles are thrown by the force of gunpowder, etc. ('great gun'); a piece of ordnance, esp. a long cannon; also, any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver, as a rifle; hence, any similar device for projecting a missile (as, an air-gun); a device for projecting something else (see *cement-gun*); sometimes, a pistol or revolver (colloq., U. S.); also, the discharge of a gun, as in a salute, or as a signal; also, one who carries a gun; an artilleryman or gunner; also, a thief or pickpocket (slang).—**gun², v. i.**; *gunned*, *gunning*. To shoot with a gun; hunt with a gun.—**gun'-boat**, *n.* A small vessel carrying mounted guns; esp., a small, armed war-vessel of light draft, used for visiting minor ports, etc.

—**gun'-car'-riage**, *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired: as, a disappearing *gun-carriage* (one so arranged that the gun after being



Disappearing Gun-carriage with Gun in Firing Position. Loading Position being shown in dotted outline.

trates, as the high explosive produced by treating cotton or the like with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, or the more soluble and less explosive material ('soluble gun-cotton') used in making collodion, celluloid, etc. Cf. *cellulose nitrate*, under *cellulose¹*.

gun-de-low (gun'dē-lō), *n.* A corruption of *gondola*. See Whittier's "Snow-Bound."

gun-di (gun'di), *n.*; pl. -dis (-diz). [N. Afr.] Same as *ctenodactyl*.

gun-fire (gun'fir), *n.* The firing of a gun or guns; also, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired, as in the navy or the army.

gun-flint (gun'flint), *n.* The piece of flint in a flintlock.

gun-ite (gun'it), *n.* The mortar containing cement and sand which is formed by and driven forth from the cement-gun. See *cement-gun*.

gun-less (gun'les), *a.* Having no gun.

gun-lock (gun'lok), *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer is controlled and the charge exploded.

gun-man (gun'man), *n.*; pl. -men. A man who makes guns; also, a man armed with, or expert with, a gun; esp., one who is ready to use his skill with a revolver unlawfully for hire (colloq., U. S.).

gun-met-al (gun'met'al), *n.* A bronze formerly much employed for cannon; also, any of various other alloys or metallic substances with a dark-gray or blackish color or finish, used for watchcases, chains, belt-buckles, umbrella-handles, etc.; also, a dark-gray color.

gunned (gund), *a.* Furnished with guns, as a ship.

gun-nel¹ (gun'nl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Any of certain blennies (fishes), esp. *Pholis gunnellus*, which is found in the northern Atlantic.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

gun-nel² (gun'nl), *n.* See *gunwale*.

gun-ner (gun'ér), *n.* One who works a gun or cannon; also, a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance, etc., on a ship, or engaged in other duties; also, one who hunts with a gun.

gun-ner-y (gun'ér-i), *n.* The art and science of constructing and managing guns, esp. large guns; also, the use of guns; the firing of guns; also, guns collectively.

gun-ning (gun'ing), *n.* The act, practice, or art of shooting with guns; esp., the hunting of game with guns.

gun-ny (gun'i), *n.*; pl. *gunnies* (-iz). [Hind. *gōnā*.] A strong, coarse material made commonly from jute, used for bagging, etc.; also, a bag or sack of this material. — **gun'ny=bag**, **gun'ny=sack**, *n.*

gun-port (gun'pört), *n.* A port-hole for a gun.

gun-pow-der (gun'pou'dér), *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpeter (potassium nitrate), sulphur, and charcoal, used esp. in gunnery; also, any of various other explosives. — **Gunpowder Plot**, in *Eng. hist.*, a plot to blow up the king (James I.) and the Lords and Commons in the Parliament House, on Nov. 5, 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics: it was discovered in time and defeated, and its agents, Guy Fawkes and others, were put to death. — **gunpowder tea**, a fine variety of green tea, each leaf of which is rolled into a little ball.

gun-room (gun'röm), *n.* In a British man-of-war, orig. an apartment occupied by the gunner and his mates, now one devoted to the use of the junior officers; also, in a house or other building, a room in which guns are kept.

gun-run-ning (gun'run'ing), *n.* The practice of illegally conveying firearms and ammunition into a country. — **gun'=run'ner**, *n.*

gun-shot (gun'shot), *n.* The shooting of a gun; also, the range of a gun; also, shot fired from a gun.

gun-shy (gun'shi), *a.* Frightened at the report of a gun.

gun-smith (gun'smith), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make or repair small firearms.

gun-stock (gun'stok), *n.* The stock or wooden support in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gun-ter's (gun'térz) **chain**. [From E. *Gunter* (1581–1626), English mathematician.] A surveyor's chain. See *chain*, *n.* — **Gunter's scale**. A plane rule containing scales of sines, tangents, etc., on one side, and corresponding scales of logarithms on the other: used for solving mechanically problems in trigonometry, navigation, etc.

gun-wale (gun'l or gun'wāl), *n.* [From *gun*² + *wale*²; so called because formerly guns were set upon it.] *Naut.*, the upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, next below the bulwarks.

gun-yah (gun'yä), *n.* [Native name.] A native Australian hut.

gurge (gèr'i), *n.* [L. *gurgēs*.]

A whirlpool: as, "A black bituminous *gurge* Boils out from under ground" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," xii. 41). [Poetic.]

gur-gi-ta-tion (gèr-jī-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *gurgitare* (pp. *gurgitatus*), engulf, flood, < L. *gurgēs*, whirlpool, gulf.] Surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of water.

gur-gle (gèr'gl), *v.*; -*gled*, -*gling*. [Appar. imit.; perhaps orig. a varied form of *gargle*.] **I. intr.** To gargle; also, to flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle or a small stream on a stony bottom; make a sound as of water doing this (often used with reference to the utterance of birds or of human beings). **II. tr.** To utter with a gurgling sound. — **gur'gle**, *n.* A gargle; also, the act or the noise of gurgling; a gurgling sound. — **gur'gling-ly**, *adv.*

gur-goyle (gèr'goil), *n.* Same as *gargoyle*.

gur-jun (gèr'jun), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree, *Dipterocarpus alatus*, of the East Indies, valued for its balsam and wood; also, the balsam of this tree and of certain other species of the same genus, used as a medicine, a varnish, etc.; also, the wood.

Gur-kha (gör'kä), *n.* One of a Hindu race dominant in Nepal and noted as warriors.

gur-nard (gèr'närd), *n.* [OF. *gornart*, prob. lit. 'grunter' (from the sound made by the fish when taken out of the water), = F. *grognard*, grumbler, < *grogner*, grunt.] Any of various marine acanthopterygian fishes, esp. of the genus *Trigla* of Europe and the genus *Prionotus* of America, having a spiny head with mailed cheeks, and three pairs of free pectoral rays; any of various similar fishes (see *flying-gur-nard*). Also **gur'net**.



Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*).

gu-ru (gö'rö or gü-rö'), *n.* [Hind. *gurū*, < Skt. *guru*, teacher, orig. adj., heavy, weighty, worthy of honor.] In India, a religious teacher or guide.

gush (gush), *v.* [ME. *guschen*; appar. imit.] **I. intr.** To issue with force, as a fluid from confinement; flow suddenly or copiously; also, to have a copious flow of something, as of blood, tears, etc.; also, to express one's self in an effusive or extravagantly emotional manner; talk effusively or sentimentally. **II. tr.** To emit suddenly, forcibly, or copiously: as, "The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood" (Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," x. 1117). — **gush**, *n.* A sudden and violent emission, as of fluid; the fluid emitted; also, gushing or effusive language. — **gush'er**, *n.* One who or that which gushes; specif., an oil-well which sends out oil in abundance without pumping. — **gush'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **gush'y**, *a.*; compar. *gushier*, superl. *gushiest*. Given to or marked by gush or effusiveness.

gus-set (gus'et), *n.* [OF. *gousset*, *gouchet* (F. *gousset*): cf. F. *gousse*, pod, husk.] A flexible piece, as of mail, in armor, used to protect the armpit; hence, an angular piece of material inserted in a shirt, etc., at the under part of the armhole; in general, an angular or shaped piece serving to fill an opening, afford more room, adjust shape, give strength, etc. — **gus'set**, *v. t.*; -*seted*, -*seting*. To furnish or make with a gusset or gussets.

gust¹ (gust), *n.* [Prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *gustr*, a gust, blast.] A sudden, strong blast of wind; hence, a sudden rush of water, fire, smoke, etc.; a burst of sound; an outburst of passionate feeling.

gust² (gust), *n.* [L. *gustus*, a tasting, taste: see *choose*.] The sense of taste; also, individual taste or liking (as, to find a thing little to one's *gust*); also, relish, enjoyment, zest, or gusto (as, "He drinks his simple bev'rage with a *gust*": Cowper's "Table Talk," 240); also, flavor, esp. pleasing flavor (as, "The whole vegetable tribe have lost their *gust* with me": Lamb's "Grace before Meat"). [Archaic.] — **gust**², *v. t.* [L. *gustare*, < *gustus*.] To taste; relish. [Archaic or Sc.] — **gust'a-ble**. [LL. *gustabilis*.] **I. a.** That may be tasted; perceptible by the sense of taste; also, pleasing to the taste; savory. [Archaic.] **II. n.** Something that may be tasted; also, something pleasing to the taste; a savory food. [Archaic.] — **gus-ta-tion** (gus-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *gustatio* (n-).] The act or the faculty of tasting; taste. — **gus'ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), **gus'ta-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting. — **gus-tatory bud** or **corpuscle**, in *anat.*, any of a number of small, flask-shaped bodies in the epithelium of the tongue, etc., believed to be special organs of taste.

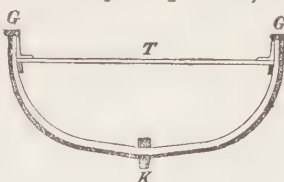
gust-ful¹ (gust'fūl), *a.* Gusty; windy: as, "on a *gustful* April morn" (Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 14). [Poetic.]

gust-ful² (gust'fūl), *a.* Pleasant to the taste; palatable; hence, agreeable to the mind; also, characterized by relish or gusto. [Archaic.] — **gust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

gust-i-ly (gus'ti-li), *adv.* In a gusty manner.

gus-to (gus'tō), *n.*; pl. -*tos* (-tōz). [It., < L. *gustus*, E. *gust*².] Individual taste or liking; also, now usually, keen relish or hearty enjoyment, as in eating or drinking or in action or speech generally (as, to carry out a joke or to tell a story with *gusto*); zest.

gust-y (gus'ti), *a.*; compar. *gustier*, superl. *gustiest*. Blowing or coming in gusts, as wind, rain, storms, etc.; affected



Gunwale of Boat. — G, G, gunwale; K, keel; T, thwart.

or marked by gusts of wind, etc.; windy; also, occurring or characterized by sudden bursts or outbursts, as sound, laughter, passion, etc.

gut (gut), *n.* [AS. *guttas*, pl., akin to *gēotan*, pour, flow, G. *giessen*, pour.] The alimentary canal between the pylorus and the anus, or some portion of it; sometimes, the whole alimentary canal; *pl.*, the bowels or entrails (now vulgar, except of animals); *fig.*, insides (slang); substantial contents or qualities (slang: as, a book or a play with no guts to it); also, *sing.*, the intestines of animals prepared for various purposes, as for violin-strings; also, the silken substance taken from a silkworm killed when about to spin its cocoon, used in making snells for fish-hooks ('silkworm gut'); also, a narrow passage, as a channel of water or a defile between hills.—**gut**, *v. t.*; *guttled*, *gutting*. To take out the guts or entrails of; disembowel; hence, to clear or plunder of contents (as, "We gutted him [a ship] of the pearl": Defoe's "Captain Singleton," xii.); destroy the interior of.

gut-ta (gut'ä), *n.*; *pl. guttæ* (-ē). [L., a drop.] A drop, or something resembling one; in *arch.*, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, attached to the under side of the mutules, etc., of the Doric entablature.

gut-ta-per-cha (gut'ä-për'chä), *n.* [Malay *getah*, gum, balsam, + *percha*, kind of tree producing the substance.] The concrete milky juice, nearly white when pure, of various Malaysian sapotaceous trees, esp. *Palaguium gutta*: variously used in the arts and manufactures, as for insulating electric wires.

gut-tate (gut'ät), *a.* [L. *guttatus*, < *gutta*, a drop.] In the form of drops; containing drops or drop-like masses; spotted as if by drops. Also **gut-tat-ed** (gut'ä-ted).

gut-ter (gut'ër), *n.* [OF. *goutiere* (F. *gouttière*), < *goute* (F. *goutte*), < L. *gutta*, a drop.] A channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, for carrying off rain-water; also, a channel at the side (or in the middle) of a road or street, for leading off surface water (often taken figuratively as the abode or resort of the lowest class of persons in the community: as, to raise a person out of the gutter; children of the gutter; the language of the gutter); hence, any channel, trough, or the like, for carrying off fluid; also, a furrow or channel made by running water; also, any channel or groove; also, a watercourse; a brook.—**gut'ter**, *v. t.* *I. tr.* To furnish with a gutter or gutters; make gutters in; channel or furrow as if with gutters. *II. intr.* To form gutters, as water does; also, to flow in streams (as, "Their lab'ring sides Are swell'd, and sweat runs gut't'ring down in tides": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," v. 261); also, to become channeled, as a burning candle does by the flow of the melted tallow or wax down its side (as, "The candles flickered and guttered down, and made long winding-sheets": Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," lv.).—**gut'ter-snipe**, *n.* A gatherer of rags, paper, etc., from street gutters; also, a street child of the lowest class; a street Arab; a gamin. [Colloq.]

gut-ti-fer (gut'i-fër), *n.* [NL., < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *ferre*, bear.] A plant yielding gum or resin; a clusiaceous plant.—**gut-ti-fer-ous** (gu-tif'ë-rus), *a.* Yielding gum or resin; clusiaceous.

gut-tle (gut'l), *v. i.* or *t.*; *-tled*, *-tling*. [Appar. a freq. < *gut*.] To eat or swallow greedily or voraciously.—**gut'tler**, *n.*

gut-tu-la (gut'ü-lä), *n.*; *pl. -læ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, a small (drop-like) spot, as of color.—**gut'tu-late** (-lät), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, composed of, containing, or resembling small drop-like vesicles, spots, or the like.

gut-tur-al (gut'u-räl). [NL. *gutturialis*, < L. *guttur*, throat.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; esp., of

sounds, etc., produced, or regarded as produced, in the throat; noting any harsh or rasping vocal sound; in *phonetics*, formed between the tongue and the soft palate, as the sound of *k*, and of *g* in *go*. *II. n.* A guttural sound.—**gut'tur-al-ize**, *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To utter in a guttural manner; also, to make (a sound) guttural in character.—**gut'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*—**gut'tur-al-ness**, *n.*

gut-tur-o- (gut'u-rō-). Form of L. *guttur*, throat, used in combination, as in *gutturorlabial* (involving both throat and lips; both guttural and labial), *gutturoranasal* (both guttural and nasal), *gutturoribantal*, etc.

gut-ty (gut'i), *n.*; *pl. gutties* (-iz). [From *gutta-percha*.] In *golf*, a gutta-percha ball. [Colloq.]

guy¹ (gi), *n.* [OF. *guis*, *guie*, a guide, < *guier*, guide: see *guide*.] A guide; also, a rope or appliance used to guide and steady a thing being hoisted or lowered, or to steady or secure anything liable to shift its position.—**guy**¹, *v. t.* To guide, steady, or secure with a guy or guys.

guy² (gi), *n.* [From *Guy Fawkes*.] A grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes (see *Gunpowder Plot*) carried about and burned in England (esp. formerly) on the anniversary of the defeat of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5, 1605); hence, a person of grotesque appearance; a fright; also, a fellow or person (slang: as, he's a queer guy).—**guy**², *v. t.* To jeer at or make fun of; ridicule. [Colloq.]

guz-zle (guz'l), *v. t.* or *t.*; *-zled*, *-zling*. [Perhaps connected with F. *gosier*, throat, gullet: cf. obs. F. *desgouzziller*, gulp down.] To drink greedily or to excess.—**guz'zle**, *n.* Drink or liquor; also, a drinking-bout or debauch; also, the throat (now prov.); also, a gutter or drain (now prov.).—**guz'zler**, *n.*

gwe-duc (gwē'duk), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind., lit. 'come deep' or 'dig deep'.] A large edible clam, *Glycymeris generosa*, of the northwest coast of the U. S., sometimes 3 feet or more in length with the siphons extended.

gy-as-cu-tus (ji-äskū'tus), *n.* [A made word, simulating Latin.] An imaginary quadruped supposed to be of tremendous size, to have the legs on one side of the body much shorter than those on the other, and thus to be able to keep its balance in feeding on the side of a steep mountain.

gybe (jib), *v.* See *jibe*¹.

gym (jim), *n.* Short for *gymnasium*. [Colloq.]

gym-kha-na (jim-kä'nä), *n.* [Appar. < *gym*(nastics) + Hind. *kāna*, house.] A building or grounds for athletic sports; also, a meeting at which such sports are held. [Orig. Anglo-Ind.]

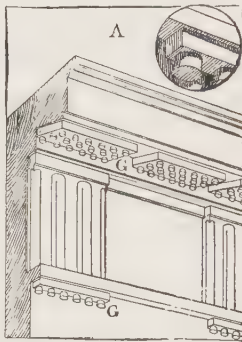
gym-na-si-al (jim-nä'zi-äl), *a.* Pertaining to the gymnasia of continental Europe, or to similar educational establishments elsewhere; hence, classical, as opposed to scientific, etc.

gym-na-si-arch (jim-nä'zi-ärk), *n.* [L. *gymnasiarchus*, < Gr. *γυμνασιάρχος*, < *γυμνάσιον*, E. *gymnasium*, + *ἀρχαίν*, lead, rule.] A magistrate who superintended the gymnasia and certain public games in ancient Athens; also, a leader among athletes; also, a head instructor in a school or college.

gym-na-si-ast (jim-nä'zi-ast), *n.* [G.] A gymnast; also, a student in a gymnasium or classical school in continental Europe.

gym-na-si-um (jim-nä'zi-um), *n.*; *pl. -siums* or *-sia* (-zi-ä). [L., < Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, < *γυμνάσειν*, train, exercise, < *γυμνός*, naked, stripped, lightly clad.] A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics; also (as Gr., pron. *güm-nä'zē-um*), in continental Europe, esp. Germany, a classical school preparatory to the universities.

gym-nast (jim'nast), *n.* [Gr. *γυμναστής*, trainer of professional athletes, < *γυμνάσειν*, train: see *gymnasium*.] One skilled in athletic exercises: as, "leaping back . . . with the speed and security of a trained gymnast" (Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xiv.).—**gym-nas'tic**, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*, < Gr. *γυμναστικός*.] Of or pertaining to athletic exercises, as for health, defense, or diversion (as, "gymnastic feats": Du Maurier's "Trilby," iii.); athletic; also, pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the mind.—**gym-nas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**gym-nas'tics**, *n.* As *pl.*, gym-



Guttæ in Doric Architecture. — A, form of gutta beneath regula; G, G, guttæ beneath mutules and regula.



Gweduc.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hër; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, elect, agöny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

nastic exercises; as *sing.*, the practice or art of gymnastic exercises.

Gym-nos-o-phist (jim-nos'ō-fist), *n.* [L. *gymnosophistæ*, pl., < Gr. γυμνοσοφισταί, < γυμνός, naked, + σοφιστής, wise man, E. *sophist*.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who wore little or no clothing, ate no flesh, and devoted themselves to mystical contemplation.

gym-no-sperm (jim'nō-spěrm), *n.* [NL. *gymnospermus*, < Gr. γυμνόςπερμος, having naked seeds, < γυμνός, naked, + σπέρμα, seed.] A plant having its seeds exposed or naked (not inclosed in an ovary): opposed to *angiosperm*.—**gym-no-sper-mous**, *a.* Of the gymnosperm class; having naked seeds.

gyn-æ-ce-um (jin-ē-sē'um or ji-nē-), *n.*; pl. -*cea* (-sē'ā). [L., < Gr. γυναικεῖον, prop. neut. of γυναικεῖος, of or for women, < γυνή, woman: see *quean*.] Among the ancients, the part of a dwelling devoted to the use of the women.

gyn-an-drous (ji-nan'drus or ji-), *a.* [Gr. γυνάνδρος, of doubtful sex, < γυνή, woman, + ἀνδρ (άνδρ-), man.] In bot., having the gynecium and andrecium united in a column, as in orchids.

gyn-ar-chy (jin'ār-ki or ji'nār-), *n.*; pl. -*chies* (-kiz). [Gr. γυνή, woman: see -*archy*.] Government by a woman or women.

gyn-æ-ci-um, *n.* See *gynecium*.

gyn-æ-coc-ra-cy, **gyn-æ-coc-ra-cy** (jin-ē-kok'ra-si or ji-nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία, < γυνή (γυναικ-), woman, + κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by a woman or women; female government; petticoat rule.—**gyn-æ-co-crat'ic**, **gyn-æ-co-crat'ic** (-kō-krat'ik), *a.*

gyn-e-col-o-gy, **gyn-æ-col-o-gy** (jin-ē-kol'ō-ji or ji-nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), woman: see -*logy*.] That department of medical science which deals with the functions and diseases peculiar to women.—**gyn-æ-co-log'i-cal**, **gyn-æ-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.*—**gyn-e-col'o-gist**, **gyn-æ-col'o-gist**, *n.*

gyn-e-co-mor-phous, **gyn-æ-co-mor-phous** (jin-ē-kō-mōr'fus or ji'nē-), *a.* [Gr. γυναικόμορφος, < γυνή (γυναικ-), woman, + μορφή, form.] In biol., having the form, appearance, or attributes of a female.

gyn-e-oc-ra-cy, **gyn-æ-oc-ra-cy** (jin-ē-ok'ra-si or ji-nē-), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

gyn-e-ol-a-try, **gyn-æ-ol-a-try** (jin-ē-ol'a-tri or ji-nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, woman, + λατρεία, worship.] Extravagant devotion to or worship of woman.

gyn-i-at-rics (jin-i-at'riks or ji-ni-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, woman, + ιατρικός, E. *iatic*.] The treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

gyn-o-base (jin'ō-bās or ji'nō-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, woman, + E. *base*.] In bot., a short conical or flat elevation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynecium.

gyn-æ-ci-um (ji-nē'shium or ji-), *n.*; pl. -*cia* (-shiā). [NL., orig. *gynæceum* (see *gynæceum*), but now regarded as < Gr. γυνή, woman, + οἶκος, house.] In bot., the pistil, or the pistils collectively, of a flower. Cf. *andrecium*.

gyn-o-phore (jin'ō-fōr or ji'nō-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, woman: see -*phore*.] In bot., the elongated pedicel or stalk bearing the gynecium in some flowers.

-gynous. [Gr. -γυνος, < γυνή, woman.] An adjective termination involving the idea of 'woman,' 'wife,' 'female,' and hence used in botanical terms to imply 'female organ,' 'pistil,' as in *monogynous*, *polygynous*. Cf. *-androus*.

gyp (jip), *n.* [Perhaps for *gypsy* (*gipsy*).] A male college servant, as at Cambridge, England; also (slang), a swindler, as in horse-dealing; a cheat; a thief.—**gyp**, *v. t.*; *gyped*, *gyping*. To swindle; cheat; defraud or rob by some sharp practice; also, to obtain by swindling or cheating; steal. [Slang.]—**gyp-per**, *n.*

gyp-se-ous (jip'sē-us), *a.* [LL. *gypseus*.] Of the nature of, resembling, or containing gypsum.

gyp-sif-er-ous (jip-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [See -*ferous*.] Containing or yielding gypsum.



Gynœceum. — Section of gynecium of borage, enlarged, showing gynœceum (a) bearing the carpels and style.



Flower, with Gynophore (a).

gyp-sum (jip'sum), *n.* [L., < Gr. γύψος, chalk, *gypsum*.] A mineral, a hydrous sulphate of calcium, occurring in both crystalline and massive varieties: used to make plaster of Paris, as an ornamental material, as a fertilizer, etc. Cf. *alabaster* and *selenite*.²

Gyp'sy, **gyp'sy-dom**, etc. See *Gipsy*, etc.

gy-ral (ji'rāl), *a.* Moving in a gyre; gyratory; in *anat.*, pertaining to a cerebral gyrus.—**gy'rāl-ly**, *adv.*

gy-rate (ji'rāt), *v. i.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn, wheel round, < *gyrus*: see *gyre*.] To move in a circle or spiral; revolve round a fixed point or on an axis; rotate; whirl.—**gy'rate**, *a.* In *bot.*, circinate; in *zool.*, having convolutions.—**gy-ra'tion** (-rā'shōn), *n.* The act of gyrating; circular or spiral motion; revolution; rotation; whirling; a continually wheeling movement, as in dancing.—**gy-ra-to-ry** (-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Moving in a circle or spiral; gyrating.

gyre (jir), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, < Gr. γῦρος, ring, circle.] A ring or circle (as, "She rushing through . . . Perforce parted their compacted gyre": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iii. 1. 23); also, a circular, spiral, or wheeling course or motion; a circular or spiral turn (as, "The lark Shot up and shrill'd in flickering gyres": Tennyson's "Princess," vii. 31); in *anat.*, a gyrus.—**gyre**, *v. t. or i.*; *gyred*, *gyring*. To turn round; revolve; wheel. [Now chiefly poetic.]

gyr-fal-con (jēr'fā'kn or -fāl'kōn), *n.* See *gerfalcon*.

gy-ri (ji'ri), *n.* Plural of *gyrus*.

gyro-. Form of Gr. γῦρος, ring, circle, used in combination.

gy-ro (ji'rō), *n.*; pl. -*ros* (-rōz). Shortened form of *gyroscope*, also of *gyro-compass*.—**gy'ro-car**, *n.* A motor-car running on a monorail, and kept in an upright position by means of a gyroscope or gyroscopes.—**gy'ro-com-pass**, *n.* A device used like the ordinary compass for determining directions, but employing a continuously driven gyroscope instead of a magnetized needle or bar, the gyroscope being so mounted that its axis constantly maintains its position with reference to the geographical north, thus dealing with true geographical meridians used in navigation instead of magnetic meridians (which, contrary to the usual understanding, are never directly used for navigation): applied esp. to the device invented by Elmer A. Sperry.

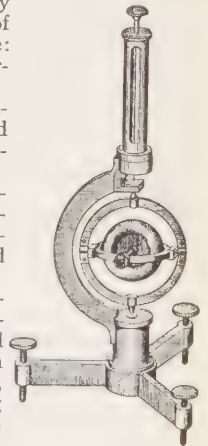
gy-ro-cop-ter (ji-rō-kop'tēr), *n.* [Coined by E. Berliner, from *gyro-* + (*heli*)*copter*.] A form of helicopter provided with means for tilting forward, thereby causing forward flight the speed of which depends on the tilting-angle: designed by Henry A. and Emile Berliner.

gy-ro-i-dal (ji-rōi'dal), *a.* [Gr. γυροειδής, like a circle, round: see *gyro-* and -*oid*.] Spiral in arrangement or movement.—**gy-ro-i-dal-ly**, *adv.*

gy-ro-plane (ji'rō-plan), *n.* [See *gyro-* and *plane*.] A form of flying-machine employing rotating planes (horizontal or nearly so) for support and balance.

gy-ro-scope (ji'rō-skōp), *n.* [F. *gyroscope*: see *gyro-* and -*scope*.] An apparatus consisting of a rotating wheel which is so mounted that its axis can turn freely in certain or all directions, and which is capable of maintaining the same absolute direction in space in spite of movements of the mountings or surrounding parts: based on the principle that a body rotating steadily about an axis tends to resist change in the direction of the axis, and used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies, to maintain equilibrium (see *gyro-car* and *gyro-stabilizer*), to determine direction (see *gyro-compass*), etc.—**gy-ro-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the gyroscope.—**gyroscopic compass**. Same as *gyro-compass*.—**gyroscopic stabilizer**. Same as *gyro-stabilizer*.—**gy-ro-scop'ics**, *n.* The principles of the operation of the gyroscope.

gy-ro-stab-i-liz-er (ji'rō-stab'i-lī-zēr), *n.* A device for stabilizing a sea-going vessel by counteracting its rolling motion from side to side, consisting essentially of a rotating

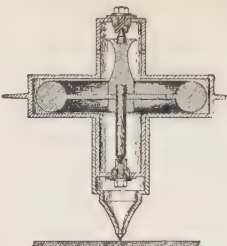


Foucault's Gyroscope.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

gyroscope weighing about 1 per cent of the displacement of the vessel: invented by Elmer A. Sperry. [Proprietary name.]

gy-ro-stat (ji'rō-stat), *n.* [See *gyro-* and *-stat*.] A modification of the gyroscope, consisting of a rotating wheel pivoted within a rigid case: used for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies. — **gy-ro-stat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the gyrostat or to gyrostatics; connected with the dynamic principle that a rotating body tends to preserve its plane of rotation. —



Gyrost'at.

H

H, h (äch); pl. *H's, h's* (äch'ez). A consonant, the 8th letter of the English alphabet.

ha (hä), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, interrogation, suspicion, triumph, etc.; also, a sound marking hesitation in speech; often, when repeated (*ha! ha! or ha, ha!*), a word imitative of the sound of laughter.

ha-be-as cor-pus (hä'bē-as kōr'pus). [L., 'have thou the body.'] In *law*, a writ requiring the body of a person to be brought before a judge or court, esp. for investigation of a restraint of the person's liberty.

hab-er-dash-er (hab'ēr-dash'ēr), *n.* [ME. *haberdassher*; cf. AF. *hapertas*, appar. the name of a fabric.] A dealer in small wares, as accessories of dress, trimmings, buttons, pins, needles, thread, etc.; sometimes, formerly, a dealer in hats and caps; in the U. S., a dealer in men's furnishings, as shirts, collars, neckties, gloves, etc. — **hab'er-dash'er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). The goods, business, or shop of a haberdasher.

hab-er-geon (hab'ēr-jōn or hä-bēr'-), *n.* Same as *haubergeon*.

ha-bil-a-to-ry (hä-bil'ä-tō-rī), *a.* [Irreg. < F. *habiller*, to dress: see *habiliment*.] Pertaining to dressing or clothing: as, "habilitatory art" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Pelham," lxix.).

hab-ile (hab'il), *a.* [OF. F. *habile*, < L. *habilis*, fit, apt, E. *able*.] Fit; able; also, skilful; ready.

ha-bil-i-ment (hä-bil'i-mēnt), *n.* [OF. F. *habillement*, < *habiller*, to dress, < *habile*, fit: see *habile*.] Dress; attire; garb; pl. clothes or garments; accoutrements (as, "plated in *habiliments* of war": Shakspeare's "Richard II.," i. 3. 28). — **ha-bil-i-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to habiliments or dress. — **ha-bil'i-men-ta'tion** (-tä'shōn), *n.* Dressing or clothing. — **ha-bil'i-ment-ed** (-men-ted), *a.* Dressed; attired; clad.

ha-bil-i-tate (hä-bil'i-tāt), *v.*; *-tated, -tating*. [ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare*, < L. *habilis*: see *habile*.] **I. tr.** To qualify or capacitate; also (after Sp. *habilitar*), to furnish money or means to work (a mine: western U. S.); also, to clothe or dress. **II. intr.** [Cf. G. *habilitieren*.] To qualify one's self, esp. as teacher in a German university. — **ha-bil-i-ta'tion** (-tä'shōn), *n.* — **ha-bil'i-ta-tor**, *n.*

hab-it (hab'it), *n.* [OF. F. *habit*, < L. *habitus*, condition, appearance, dress, < *habere*, have.] Characteristic or customary condition, constitution, or mode of being; esp., characteristic bodily or physical condition (as, to be of a delicate, spare, or apoplectic *habit*); the characteristic form, aspect, mode of growth, etc., of an animal or plant (as, a slender or erect *habit*; a twining *habit*); also, the mental character or disposition (as, the book reveals the *habit* of mind of the author); also, a disposition or tendency constantly shown to act in a certain way, esp. such a disposition acquired by frequent repetition of an act (as, "How use doth breed a *habit* in a man!" Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," v. 4. 1); a particular practice, custom, or usage (as, the *habit* of smoking tobacco; to fall into a *habit* of faultfinding); customary practice, use, or wont (as, to act from force of *habit*; inured by *habit*; to be the slave of *habit*); also, bearing or deportment; also, dress, attire, or garb, or a garment or robe (archaic, except as in following

gy-ro-stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **gy-ro-stat'ics**, *n.* The science which deals with the laws of rotating solids.

gy-rus (ji'rūs), *n.*; pl. *gyri* (-rī). [L.: see *gyre*.] In *anat.*, a convolution, esp. of the brain.

gyte (git), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crazy; mad: as, "Ye're surely gaun *gyte*" (Moir's "Mansie Wauch," xxvi.). [Sc.]

gyve (jiv), *n.* [ME. *gyves*, *gyves*; origin uncertain.] A shackle, esp. for the leg; a fetter: chiefly in pl.: as, "The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on; for indeed I had the most of them out of prison" (Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 2. 44). [Archaic.] — **gyve**, *v. t.*; *gyved, gyving*. To shackle; fetter: as, "Those yron fetters wherewith he was *gyv'd*, The badges of reproach, he threw away" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," v. 4. 35). [Archaic.]

senses); the dress or costume proper to a particular rank, profession, etc., esp. the dress of a religious order; a woman's riding-dress. — **hab'it**, *v. t.* To dress; clothe; array: as, "I discerned Jack Waller, *habited* in a very accurate black frock and dark trousers" (Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xi.).

hab-it (hab'it), *v.* [OF. F. *habiter*, < L. *habitare*, have frequently, inhabit, dwell, freq. of *habere*, have: cf. *habit*.] **I.† intr.** To dwell; reside. **II. tr.** To dwell in; inhabit. [Archaic.] — **hab'it-a-ble**, *a.* [OF. F. *habitable*, < L. *habitabilis*.] Capable of being inhabited; suitable for a habitation. — **hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

— **hab'it-a-bly**, *adv.* — **hab'it-an-cy** (-i-tān-si), *n.* Inhabitation; residence; also, inhabitants collectively. — **hab'it-ant**, *n.* [OF. F. *habitant*, < L. *habitans* (-ant-), pp. of *habitare*.] An inhabitant; also (F. pron. ä-bē-tān), a French settler, or a descendant of a French settler, in Canada or Louisiana; esp. one of the farming class.

hab-i-tat (hab'i-tat), *n.* [L., 'it dwells,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *habitare*, E. *habit*.] Place of abode; habitation; in *zool.* and *bot.*, the locality (the geographical region or regions) in which an animal or plant naturally lives or grows; a particular spot or place where a given animal or plant is found; also, the kind of place where a given animal or plant naturally lives or grows, as warm seas, mountain-tops, fresh waters, etc.

hab-i-ta-tion (hä-bi-tā'shōn), *n.* [OF. F. *habitation*, < L. *habitatio* (-n-), < *habitare*, E. *habit*.] The act of inhabiting; occupancy by inhabitants; also, a place of abode; a dwelling.

hab-it-mak-er (hab'it-mä'kēr), *n.* A tailor who makes habits, esp. women's riding-habits.

ha-bit-u-al (hä-bit'ū-äl), *a.* [ML. *habitualis*, < L. *habitus*, E. *habit*.] Of the nature of a habit, or fixed by or resulting from habit (as, a *habitual* tendency or practice; *habitual* courtesy; a *habitual* smile); customary; also, being such by habit (as, a *habitual* theater-goer; a *habitual* drunkard); also, commonly used, occurring, seen, etc., or usual (as, a *habitual* resort; a *habitual* experience or sight). — **ha-bit-u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ha-bit-u-al-ness**, *n.*

ha-bit-u-ate (hä-bit'ū-ät), *v. t.*; *-ated, -ating*. [LL. *habituatus*, pp. of *habituare*, < L. *habitus*, E. *habit*.] To accustom (a person, the mind, etc.), as to something; render used (to). — **ha-bit-u-a'tion** (-ä'shōn), *n.* The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

hab-i-tude (hab'i-tüd), *n.* [OF. F. *habitude*, < L. *habitudo*, < *habere* (pp. *habitus*), have.] Habit, or customary condition or character (as, "His real *habitude* gave life and grace to appertainings and to ornament": Shakspeare's "Lover's Complaint," 114); also, a habit or custom (as, "The wilderness required . . . *habitudes* of which they were totally deficient": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," vi.); also, relation; relationship; association or intercourse.

ha-bit-u-é (hä-bit'ū-ä), *n.* [F., pp. of *habituare*, < LL. *habituare*: see *habituare*.] A habitual frequenter of a place; also, one addicted to some habit, as the taking of a drug.

hab-ro-come (hab'rō-kōm), *n.* [NL. *Habrocoma*, < Gr. *ἀβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *κόμη*, hair.] Any animal of the

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, elect, agōny, intö, ünite; (obscured) eränt, operä, ärdent, actör, natjüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you:

South American genus *Habrocoma*, comprising hystricomorphic rodents with fine, soft fur and large, rounded ears, as *H. bennetti*, of Chile.

hab-u-tai (hab'ù-ti), *n.* [Jap.] A soft, plain-woven Japanese silk of even texture.

ha-chure (hà-shōr'), *n.* [F., < *hacher*, E. *hatch*³.] In drawing, engraving, etc., a line used in shading or the like, esp. one of the short lines representing the slopes of mountains, etc., on maps.—**ha-chure'**, *v. t.*; -chured, -churing. To mark or shade with, or indicate by, hachures.

ha-cien-da (ä-syen'dä), *n.* [Sp., landed property, estate, domestic work, < L. *facienda*, things to be done, neut. pl. gerundive of *facere*, do, make.] A landed estate; a farming, stock-raising, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country; a farm-house or country-house. [Spanish-American.]

hack¹ (hak), *v.* [AS. *haccian* (recorded in the compound *tōhaccian*, hack to pieces) = D. *hakken* = G. *hacken*, hack.] *I. tr.* To make irregular cuts in or upon, as with heavy blows; cut or notch at random; cut or chop (*to pieces*, *off*, etc.); also, to roughen or dress (stone), as with a hack-hammer; also, to break up the surface of (the ground); plant (seed) as with a hoe; cut or reap, or uproot, with a hack, sickle, or the like; also, to kick the shins of (an opponent) intentionally, as in football. *II. intr.* To make rough cuts or notches; deal cutting blows; also, to kick an opponent's shins intentionally, as in football; also, to emit short, frequently repeated coughs.—**hack'**, *n.* A tool or instrument, as an ax, hoe, mattock, pick, etc., for hacking or cutting; also, a cut, gash, or notch; a cut or notch made in a tree to indicate a particular spot or to mark a path in a forest; a gash in the skin produced by a kick, as in football; also, an act of hacking; a cutting blow; a short, broken cough; sometimes, a hesitation in speech.

hack² (hak), *n.* [= *hatch*¹.] A frame or rack, as for holding fodder for cattle, or for drying fish, cheese, or bricks.

hack³ (hak). [Short for *hackney*.] *I. n.* A horse kept for common hire, or adapted for general work, esp. ordinary riding; specif., a saddle-horse for the road; sometimes, an old or worn-out horse; a jade; also, a coach or carriage kept for hire; a hackney; also, a person who hires himself out for general work, esp. general literary work; a drudge. *II. a.* Hired; of a hired sort; also, much in use; hackneyed or trite (as, "When the old world grows dull, And we are sick of its hack sounds and sights"; Byron's "Don Juan," iv. 17).—**hack³**, *v. I. tr.* To make a hack of; let out for hire; put to indiscriminate use; hence, to render trite or stale by frequent use; hackney. *II. intr.* To ride on the road, or to ride at an ordinary pace, as distinguished from cross-country or military riding.

hack-a-more (hak'ä-mōr), *n.* [Sp. *já-quima*.] Any of several forms of halter used esp. for breaking horses. [Western U. S.]

hack-ber-ry (hak'-



Habrocome (*H. bennetti*).



Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). — 1 and 2, branches with male and female flowers; 3, branch with fruit; a, flower; b, stamen; c, fruit; d, fruit cut longitudinally; e, embryo.

ber''), *n.*; pl. -berries (-iz). [Var. of *hackberry*.] The hackberry (Sc. and north. Eng.); also, the small, edible, cherry-like fruit of American trees of the ulmaceous genus *Celtis*; a tree bearing this fruit. See cut in preceding column.

hack-but (hak'but), *n.* Same as *harquebus*.—**hack-but-er'**, **hack'but-ter**, *n.* Same as *harquebusier*.

hack-er (hak'er), *n.* One who or that which hacks.

hack-ham-mer (hak'ham'er), *n.* An adz-like tool for dressing stone.

hack-le¹ (hak'l), *n.* [= *heckle*.] A comb for dressing flax or hemp; also, one of the long, slender feathers on the neck or saddle of certain birds, as the domestic cock, much used in making artificial flies for anglers; the neck plumage of the domestic cock, etc.; also, a kind of artificial fly for anglers; a palmer.—**hack-le¹**, *v. t.*; -led, -ling. To comb (flax or hemp) with a hackle; also, to dress (an artificial fly) with a hackle.

hack-le² (hak'l), *v. t.*; -led, -ling. [Freq. of *hack¹*.] To cut roughly; hack; mangle.—**hack'ly**, *a.* Rough or jagged as if hacked.

hack-man (hak'man), *n.*; pl. -men. The driver or keeper of a hack or public carriage.

hack-ma-tack (hak'ma-tak), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The tamarack, *Larix laricina*, an American larch; also, its wood.

hack-ney (hak'ni). [OF. *haquenee*: cf. OF. *haque*, *haquet*, horse; origin unknown.] *I. n.*; pl. -neys (-niz). A horse for ordinary riding or (later) driving; also, a horse kept for hire; fig., a hired drudge; also, a carriage kept for hire. *II. a.* Let out, employed, or done for hire; also, hackneyed; trite.—**hack'ney**, *v. t.*; -neyed, -neying. To make a hackney of, as a horse; use as a hack; hence, to make common or stale by frequent use; render commonplace or trite; also, to render habituated or experienced.—**hack'neyed**, *p. a.* Made commonplace or trite; stale; also, habituated or experienced (as, "His foreign accent . . . showed him not to be a *hackneyed* inhabitant of Paris": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 6).

hack-saw (hak'sá), *n.* A saw used for cutting metal, consisting typically of a narrow fine-toothed blade fixed in a frame.—**hack'saw**, *v. t.* To cut with a hack-saw.

hack-work (hak'werk), *n.* Work done by a hack, esp. a literary hack.

haque-ton, haque-ton (hak'ton), *n.* Same as *acton*.

had (had). Preterit and past participle of *have*.—**had better** [a form with a personal subject substituted for the earlier impersonal form, (*him*, etc.) *were better*, 'it were better (for him, etc.)'], would find it better to; would better: as, he *had better* be careful; perhaps I *had better* go. Similarly, *had liefer*, and the later phrases *had rather*, *had sooner* (would preferably), and hence *had liefest*, *had as lief*, *had as soon*, etc.

had-die (had'i), *n.* Same as *haddock*. [Sc.]

had-dock (had'ok), *n.*; pl. *haddocks* or (esp. collectively) *haddock*. [ME. *haddock*; origin unknown.] A food-fish, *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*, of the northern Atlantic, allied to but smaller than the cod; also, any of various allied fishes.

hade (hād), *v.*

i.; *haded*, *had-*

ing. [Origin uncertain.] In *mining* and *geol.*, to incline from a vertical position.—**hade**, *n.* In *mining* and *geol.*, the inclination of a vein or the like from a vertical position; the complement of the dip.

Ha-des (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *ᾍδης* (*ǎdēs*).] The lord of the lower world of Greek mythology; Pluto; also, the gloomy subterranean abode of departed spirits or shades over which he ruled (as, "the enthroned Persephone in *Hades*": Tennyson's "Princess," iv. 419); also, esp. in the Revised Version of the New Testament, the abode or state of the dead; also [*cap.* or *l. c.*], hell, the abode of evil and condemned spirits (colloq.).—**Ha-de-an** (hā'dē-an or hā-dē'an), *a.*



Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hadj, hadj-i (haj, haj'ē). See *hajj, hajji*.

had-ro-saur (had'rō-sār), *n.* [NL. *hadrosaurus*, < Gr.

δρόπος, thick, stout, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An extinct dinosaurian reptile of the genus *Hadrosaurus*, of gigantic size.

hae (hā), *v.* Scotch form of *have*.

hæma-, etc., **hæmato-**, etc., **hæmo-**, etc. See *hema-*, etc., *hemo-*, etc., *hemo-*, etc.

ha-fiz (hā'fiz), *n.* [Ar. *hāfiz*.] A title of a Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart.

haft¹ (häft), *n.* [AS. *hæft* = D. and G. *heft* = Icel. *hepti*, *haft*.] A handle, esp. of a cutting or thrusting instrument, as a knife, sword, dagger, etc.—**haft**¹, *v. t.* To furnish with a haft or handle; set in a haft.

haft² (häft), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *haft*¹, *v.*] To fix; settle; establish. [Sc. and north. Eng.]-**haft**², *n.* A fixed or established place of abode. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

hag¹ (hag), *n.* [ME. *hagge*, *hegge*: cf. AS. *hægtesse*, G. *hexe*, witch.] A female evil spirit, demon, goblin, or ghost (archaic); also, a witch (as, "How now, you secret, black, and midnight *hags*!" Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 1. 48); hence, a repulsive (and often vicious or malicious) old woman; also, any of the eel-like marine cyclostomes constituting the



Hadrosaur.

group or order *Hyperotreta* (or *Myxinoidei*), notable esp. for their circular suckorial mouth and their habit of boring into the bodies of fishes.—**hag**¹, *v. t.*; *hagged*, *hagging*.



Hag (*Myxine glutinosa*).

To torment, worry, or harass (as, "That makes them in the dark see visions, And *hag* themselves with apparitions": Butler's "Hudibras," iii. 3); also, to tire; *fag*. [Now prov.]

hag² (hag), *v. t.*; *hagged*, *hagging*. [Cf. Icel. *höggva*, strike, hew, akin to E. *hew*.] To hew; chop; hack; cut. [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]-**hag**², *n.* A hewing or cutting; a heavy cutting stroke; a notch or mark. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

hag³ (hag), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *högg*, a stroke, hewing, gap, ravine, and E. *hag*².] An abrupt, cliff-like eminence; also, wild, broken ground; rocky moorland; also, a break or cutting in a peat-bog; a soft spot in boggy land; also, a firm spot in a bog (as, "A small and shaggy *gag*, That through a bog, from *hag* to *hag*, Could bound": Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iv. 5). [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

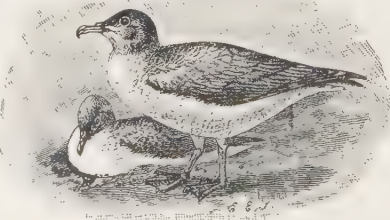
hag-ber-ry (hag'ber'ri), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [From Scand.: cf. Dan. *hæggebær*.] The fruit of a European cherry-tree, *Prunus padus*, or the tree itself (Sc. and prov. Eng.); also, the American hackberry.

hag-den, hag-don (hag'den, -don), *n.* [Origin obscure.]

Any of various shearwaters (birds), esp. the greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*.

hag-fish (hag'fish), *n.* A hag (cyclostome).

hag-ga-dah (hag'gā-dā), *n.*; pl. *-dōth* (-dōth). [Heb. *haggādā*, 'narrative,' < *higgād*, tell.] In Jewish lit., a legend, anecdote, parable, or the like; hence [*cap.*], the non-legal portion of rabbinical literature; esp., the free exposition or illustration, chiefly homiletical, of the Scripture. Cf. *hala-*



Hagden, or Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*).

kah and *midrash*.—**hag-gad-ic, hag-gad-i-cal** (hag-gad'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a haggadah; of or pertaining to the Haggadah.—**hag-ga-dist** (-dist), *n.* A writer of haggadoth; also, a student of the Haggadah.—**hag-ga-dis-tic** (hag-a-dis'tik), *a.*

hag-gard (hag'gārd). [F. *hagard*, wild (orig. of a falcon); perhaps from Teut. (cf. G. *hag*, hedge, wood).] **I. a.** Wild or untamed (used esp., in *falconry*, of a hawk caught after it has assumed adult plumage); also, wild-looking, as from prolonged suffering, anxiety, exertion, want, etc.; careworn; gaunt. **II. n.** A haggard hawk. Cf. *eyas*.—**hag-gard-ly**, *adv.*—**hag-gard-ness**, *n.*

hag-ged (hag'ed), *a.* [See *hag*¹.] Hag-like; also, haggard. [Chiefly prov. Eng.]

hag-gis (hag'is), *n.* [ME. *hagese*, *hagas*: cf. *hag*².] A dish made of the pluck of a sheep, etc., minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the animal. [Now chiefly Sc.]

hag-gish (hag'ish), *a.* Of or like a hag; old and ugly: as, "On us both did *haggish* age steal on" (Shakspeare's "All's Well," i. 2. 29).—**hag-gish-ness**, *n.*

hag-gle (hag'gl), *v.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [Freq. of *hag*².] **I. tr.** To mangle in cutting; hack; also, to harass with wrangling or haggling. **II. intr.** To hack; also, to wrangle, dispute, or cavil; esp., to make difficulties in bargaining; bargain in a petty and tedious manner (as, "He went marketing in the morning to *haggle* with tradesmen over fish . . . tapioca, and so forth": Kipling's "Light That Failed," xiv.).—**hag-gle**, *n.* The act or an act of haggling.—**hag-gler**, *n.*

hagio-. Form of Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, used in combination.

ha-gi-oc-ra-cy (hā-jī-ok'ra-si or hag-i-), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [See *hagio-* and *-cracy*.] Government by a body of persons esteemed as holy; a sacred or sacerdotal government.

Ha-gi-og-ra-pha (hā-jī-og'ra-fā or hag-i-), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀγιόγραφα*, < *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *γράφειν*, write.] The books which form the third of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprising Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and 1 and 2 Chronicles. Cf. *law* and *prophet*.—**ha-gi-og'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer of sacred books; esp., one of the writers of the Hagiographa; also, a writer of lives of the saints; a hagiologist.—**ha-gi-og'ra-phy**, *n.*; pl. *-phies* (-fiz). [See *-graphy*.] The writing of the lives of the saints; hagiology.—**ha-gi-o-graph'ic, ha-gi-o-graph'i-cal** (-ō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.*

ha-gi-ol-a-try (hā-jī-ol'a-tri or hag-i-), *n.* [See *hagio-* and *-latry*.] The worship of saints.—**ha-gi-ol'a-ter**, *n.*—**ha-gi-ol'a-trous**, *a.*

ha-gi-ol-o-gy (hā-jī-ol'ō-jī or hag-i-), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [See *hagio-* and *-logy*.] That branch of literature which deals with the lives and legends of the saints; the list and legends of the saints, and, by extension, of popular heroes; also, a work on the lives and legends of the saints.—**ha-gi-o-log'ic, ha-gi-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.*—**ha-gi-ol-o-gist**, *n.*

ha-gi-o-scope (hā-jī-ō-skōp or hag'i-), *n.* [See *hagio-* and *-scope*.] In arch., an opening in a wall or other barrier in a church, to afford a view of the chief altar to worshipers in the chapels, side aisles, or the like.—**ha-gi-o-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

hag-moth (hag'mōth), *n.* A North American moth, *Phobetrus pithecium*, whose larva, which has curious hairy appendages somewhat suggesting disheveled locks of hair, feeds on a great variety of trees and plants.

hag-ride (hag'rid), *v. t.*; pret. *-rode*, pp. *-ridden*, ppr. *-riding*. To ride as a hag does; oppress with or as with nightmare: chiefly in *hag-ridden*, *pp.*

hag-ta-per (hag'tā'pēr), *n.* [Appar. orig. *Hig's* or *Hick's taper*: see *hick*.] The common mullen (weed), *Verbascum thapsus*.

hah (hā), *interj.* See *ha*.

ha-ha (hā'hā), *n.* [F. *haha*; said to represent an exclamation of surprise at such a hindrance to passage.] A barrier consisting of a trench or ditch; a sunk fence.



Larva of Hag-moth, natural size.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

Hah-ne-mann-i-an (hä-ne-man'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843), a German physician, founder of the homeopathic system of medicine. — **Hah'-ne-mann-ism** (-man-izm), *n.* The medical theories of Dr. Hahnemann; homeopathy.

Hai-duk (hi'dük), *n.* [= G. *heiduck*, < Hung. *hajdu*, pl. *hajdu*, prob. < Turk. *haidüd*, marauder, brigand.] A brigand or bandit among the Balkan Slavs; also, one of a former class of mercenary foot-soldiers of Magyar stock, distinguished for their bravery; also [*cap.* or *l. c.*], a male servant or attendant dressed in Hungarian semi-military costume; a lackey.

haik (hik), *n.* [Ar.] An oblong piece of cloth used as an outer garment by the Arabs.

hai-kwan (hi-kwän'), *n.* [Chinese.] Maritime customs in China.

hail¹ (hāl), *n.* [AS. *hægl*, *hagol*, = D. and G. *hagel* = Icel. *hagl*, hail.] Pellets or small (usually rounded) masses of ice falling from the clouds in a shower; also, a shower or storm of such masses; hence, a shower of anything, as shot. — **hail**¹, *v. I. intr.* To pour down hail; fall as hail. **II. tr.** To pour down as or like hail.

hail² (hāl), *interj.* [ME. *hail*, *heyl*, prop. adj., hale, sound, well, < Icel. *heill*, hale, whole: see *hale*² and *whole*.] An exclamation of salutation or greeting: used absolutely, or followed by *to*: as, "*Hail, King of the Jews!*" (Mark, xv. 18); "*Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!*" (Scott's "*Lady of the Lake*," ii. 19). — **hail**², *n.*¹ [Icel. *heill*, good luck, happiness.] Luck; fortune: now only in the phrase 'all hail,' used in salutation. — **hail**², *v. I. tr.* To salute with 'hail!' hence, in general, to salute or greet; welcome; also, to call out to, in order to attract attention (as, "The huge Earl Doorm . . . like one that *hails* a ship, Cried out with a big voice": Tennyson's "*Geraint and Enid*," 540). **II. intr.** To call out in order to attract attention. — **to hail from**, to come from as the port of registry, or of departure on a voyage, as a ship; hence, to belong to as the place of birth or residence. — **hail**², *n.*² An exclamation of 'hail!' (as, "On whom the angel *Hail* Bestow'd; the holy salutation used Long after to blest Mary, second Eve": Milton's "*Paradise Lost*," v. 385); a salutation or greeting; also, the act of hailing; a shout or call to attract attention. — **within hail**, near enough to be hailed; within reach of the sound of the voice. — **hail'er**, *n.* — **hail'**-fel'low, *a.* and *adv.* On terms of familiar accost or intercourse: often in the form *hail-fellow-well-met*. — **Hail Ma-ry** (mā'ri). Same as *Ave Maria*, which see.

hail-stone (hāl'stōn), *n.* A pellet of hail.

hail-storm (hāl'stōrm), *n.* A storm with hail; a precipitation of hail.

hail-y (hā'li), *a.* Consisting of or characterized by hail.

hair (hār). [AS. *hær* = D. and G. *haar* = Icel. *hār*, hair.] **I. n.** One of the numerous fine, usually cylindrical filaments growing from the skin and forming the characteristic coat of most mammals; a similar fine, filamentous outgrowth from the body of insects, etc.; also, the aggregate of hairs which grow on an animal; the natural covering of the human head (as, "My hair is grey, but not with years": Byron's "*Prisoner of Chillon*," i.); cuticle; *b*, deeper parts of skin; *c*, a hair; *d*, erecting muscle; *e*, sebaceous glands. **Section of Skin, showing the roots of two Hairs.** (Highly magnified.) — *a*, cuticle; *b*, deeper parts of skin; *c*, a hair; *d*, erecting muscle; *e*, sebaceous glands.

something resembling a hair or a mass of hair; often, a hair taken to represent very small magnitude, measure, etc.; a jot or tittle; the least degree; also, sort† or kind†; charac-

ter† or quality†; also, cloth made of hair; haircloth; a mat or wrapping of such cloth; in *bot.*, a filamentous outgrowth of the epidermis.

II. a. Made of or with hair (as, *hair jewelry*; a *hair shirt*, a garment of coarse haircloth, made in the form of a shirt or a girdle, worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents); stuffed with hair (as, a *hair mattress*).

— **hair**, *v. I. intr.* To produce or grow hair; form hair-like fibers. **II. tr.** To free from hair.

hair-breadth (hār'bredth). **I. n.** The breadth or diameter of a hair; a very small space or distance. **II. a.** Extremely narrow or close: as, a *hairbreadth* escape.

hair-brush (hār'brush), *n.* A brush for dressing the hair.

hair-cloth (hār'klōth), *n.* Cloth or fabric made wholly or in part of hair, as of the horse or the camel; also, an article, as a shirt, made of such cloth.

hair-dress-er (hār'dres'ēr), *n.* One whose business it is to dress or trim the hair. — **hair'**-dress'ing, *n.*

haired (hārd), *a.* Having hair; covered with hair.

hair-i-ness (hār'i-nes), *n.* Hairy condition.

hair-less (hār'les), *a.* Without hair; bald. — **hair'**-less-ness, *n.*

hair-line (hār'lin), *n.* A line or rope of hair; also, a very slender line, as a stroke made in writing or a stripe on a textile fabric; also, a fabric woven with very fine lines or stripes; in *printing*, a very thin line on the face of a type; also, a style of type consisting entirely of such lines.

hair-oil (hār'oil), *n.* An oil or oily preparation for dressing the hair.

hair-pin (hār'pin), *n.* A pin used by women for fastening up the hair or adjusting a head-dress: in a common form, a slender U-shaped piece of wire, shell, or other material.

hair's-breadth (hār'bredth), *n.* and *a.* Same as *hair-breadth*.

hair-seal (hār'sēl), *n.* Any of various seals with coarse hair and no soft underlying fur: distinguished from *fur-seal*.

hair-space (hār'spās), *n.* In *printing*, the thinnest metal space used to separate words, etc.

hair-split-ter (hār'split'ēr), *n.* One who makes minute or excessively fine distinctions, as in reasoning. — **hair'**-split'-ting, *n.* and *a.*

hair-spring (hār'spring), *n.* A fine hair-like spring in a timepiece, for regulating the motion of the balance-wheel.

hair-stroke (hār'strōk), *n.* A fine stroke or line in writing or printing.

hair-tail (hār'tāl), *n.* An acanthopterygian marine fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*, with a silvery band-like body terminating in a hair-like tail, common in tropical and sub-tropical Atlantic waters; any fish of the family *Trichiuridae*.



Hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

hair-trigger

(hār'trig'ēr), *n.* A trigger that allows the firing mechanism of a firearm to be operated by very slight pressure.

hair-y (hār'i), *a.*; compar. *hairier*, superl. *hairiest*. Covered with hair; having much hair; characterized by hair-like growths, as a plant; also, consisting of or resembling hair.

Hai-ti-an (hā'ti-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Haiti.

II. n. A native or inhabitant of Haiti; also, the language of Haiti.

hajj, *hadj* (haj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*, < *hajja*, set out, go on a pilgrimage.] A pilgrimage to Mecca, as enjoined upon Mohammedans. — **haj-jī**, *hadj-i* (haj'ē), *n.*; pl. *hajjis*, *hadjis* (-ēz). [Ar. *hajjī*.] A Mohammedan who has performed his hajj (as, "I greeted him as poor Arabs in a desert village greet the *Hadjī* or pilgrim who returns from Mecca, and has seen the Prophet's tomb and the holy stone," G. W. Curtis's "*Howadji in Syria*," i. 3: often used as a title); also, a Greek or Armenian who has visited the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem.

hake (hāk), *n.* [ME. *hake*; origin uncertain.] Any of the marine fishes constituting the genus *Merlucius*, related to and resembling the cod, as *M. bilinearis* ('silver hake') of the New England coast; also, any of various related marine fishes, esp. of the genus *Urophycis*, as *U. tenuis* ('white hake') of the New England coast.

Silver Hake (*Merlucius bilinearis*).

ha-kim¹ (hā-kēm'), *n.* [Ar. *hakim*.] In Mohammedan countries, a wise or learned man; a physician.

ha-kim² (hā'kim), *n.* [Ar. *hakim*.] In Mohammedan countries, a ruler; a governor; a judge.

ha-la-kah, ha-la-chah (hā-lā'kā), *n.*; pl. *-koth, -choth* (-kōth). [Heb. *halākāh*, 'rule to go by,' < *hālak*, walk, go.] In Jewish lit., usage, custom, or tradition; [cap.] the body of traditional or oral laws of the Jews, as explained by the rabbis, supplementing or interpreting the law of the Scripture; also [*l. c.*], a single tradition or law; an explanation or decision by a rabbi. Cf. *haggadah*, *midrash*, and *mishnah*.

—**ha-lak'ic, ha-lach'ic** (-lak'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Halakah*. —**ha-la'kist, ha-la'chist** (-lā'kist), *n.* One who gives or renders *halakoth*.

ha-la-tion (hā-lā'shən), *n.* [From *halo*.] In *photog.*, the effect of excess of light, or of adventitious reflected light, on some part of a negative, as when an interior view includes a window the light-rays from which produce a fog which spreads over the neighboring parts of the picture.

hal-berd (hal'bērd), *n.* [OF. *F. hallebarde*; from Teut.] A long-handled, ax-like military weapon in various forms, surmounted by a long point: esp. used in the 15th and 16th centuries. —**hal-ber-dier'** (-bērdēr'), *n.* [F. *hallebardier*.] A soldier, guard, or attendant armed with a halberd.

hal-bert (hal'bērt), *n.* Same as *halberd*.

hal-cy-on (hal'si-ŋ). [*L. halcyon*, prop. *alcyon*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, kingfisher.] **I. n.** A bird, usually identified with the kingfisher, fabled by the ancients to breed in a nest floating on the sea, about the time of the winter solstice, and to have the power of charming winds and waves so as to calm the sea; hence, any of various kingfishers, esp. of the genus *Halcyon*. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the halcyon or kingfisher (see *halcyon days*, below); also, calm, tranquil, or peaceful.

halcyon days, days (commonly 14) of calm weather supposed by the ancients to occur about the winter solstice when the halcyon was brooding; hence, days of tranquillity or peace; a quiet, happy period.

hale¹ (hāl), *v.*; *haled, haling*. [OF. *F. haler*, hale, haul; from Teut. (cf. *G. holen*, fetch, haul): cf. *haul*.] **I. tr.** To haul, pull, or draw with force (as, "Galling His kingly hands *haling* ropes"; Shakspeare's "Pericles," iv. 1. 55); also, to drag along, or bring as by dragging (as, to *hale* an evil-doer to prison). [Archaic.] **II. intr.** To haul, pull, or tug: as, "A yoke of great-necked stolid oxen were patiently *haling* at the plough" (Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," i. 3). [Archaic.]

hale² (hāl), *a.*; compar. *haler*, superl. *halest*. [AS. *hāl* = Icel. *heill*, hale, whole: see *hail*² and *whole*.] Free from disease or bodily infirmity, robust, or vigorous (as, "I was strong and *hale* of body then," Tennyson's "St. Simeon Stylites," 28; a *hale* old age); also, free from injury, unhurt, or sound (now Sc. and north. Eng.); also, whole, complete, or entire (now Sc. and north. Eng.). —**hale'ness**, *n.*

hal-er (hāl'ēr), *n.* One who hales or hauls. [Archaic.]

half (häf or hāf), *a.* [AS. *healf* = D. *half* = G. *halb* = Icel. *hálfr* = Goth. *halbs*, half.] Being one of the two equal (or approximately equal) parts into which anything is or may be divided; also, being equal to only about half of the full measure (as, *half* speed); hence, partial or incomplete.

—**half blood**. See under *blood, n.*, and cf. *half-blood*.

—**half, n.; pl. *halves* (hävz or hävz). [AS. *healf* = OHG. *halba* = Icel. *hálfa* = Goth. *halba*, side, part.] Side; part; behalf; also, one of the two equal (or approximately equal) parts into which anything is or may be divided; one of two parts or members associated together as a pair; also, a partner. —**by halves**, to the extent of a half only; incompletely; half-heartedly. —**half, adv.** To the extent or measure of half (as, a bucket *half* full of water); hence, in part, or partly (as, "*Half* inwardly, *half* audibly she spoke"; Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 109); to some extent; also (with a negative), to a great extent (as, not *half* bad).**

half-and-half (häf'and-häf'). **I. a.** Half one thing and half another; half the thing specified and half not. **II. n.** A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale. **III. adv.** In two equal portions.

half=back (häf'bak), *n.* In football, etc., one of the players behind the forward line. See *back*², *n.*

half=baked (häf'bäkt'), *a.* Baked only half enough, or insufficiently cooked, as food; fig., not properly completed in the making or preparation; ill-digested or crude (as, *half-baked* measures or schemes); imperfectly educated; wanting mature judgment or experience (as, *half-baked* theorists); sometimes, half-witted.

half-beak (häf'bēk), *n.* Any of certain marine fishes constituting the genus *Hemirhamphus* and allied genera, having the long lower jaw extending far beyond the short upper jaw.

Halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus*, or *Hemirhamphus*, *unjasciatus*).

half=blood

(häf'blud), *n.* [See *half blood*, under *blood, n.*] A person whose parents are of different races; a half-breed. —**half'=blood'ed, a.** Having parents of different races or breeds; esp., of superior race or breed by one parent only.

half=boot (häf'büt), *n.* A boot reaching about half-way to the knee.

half=bred (häf'bred), *a.* Of mixed breed; mongrel; also, imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

—**half'=breed, n.** The offspring of parents of different races; one who is half-blooded; esp., the offspring of a white person and an American Indian; also [cap.], in *U. S. politics*, a member of that faction of the Republican party in New York State in 1881 which opposed the Stalwarts, the faction in control.

half=broth-er (häf'bruth'ēr), *n.* A brother by one parent only.

half=caste (häf'kást), *n.* A person of mixed race; esp., one of mixed European and East Indian parentage.

half=cock (häf'kok'), *n.* The position of the hammer of a firearm when raised only half-way and there held by the mechanism so that the trigger will not operate. —**to go off at half=cock**, fig., to act prematurely; take action without due preparation or forethought. —**half'=cock'**, *v. t.* To set (a firearm) at half-cock.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Half-crown of Queen Anne, 1704. — British Museum.

half=crown (häf'kroun'), *n.* A British silver coin of half the value of the crown, or worth two shillings and sixpence.

fat, fāte, für, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

half-grown (häf'grön'), *a.* Having reached only half the full growth; at an intermediate stage of physical development.

half-heart-ed (häf'här'ted), *a.* Having or showing little heart, enthusiasm, or ardor (as, *half-hearted* supporters or support); lukewarm. — **half'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **half'=heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

half-hitch (häf'hich'), *n.* *Naut.*, a hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part and then through the bight.

half-hol-i-day (häf'hol'i-dä), *n.* The half, usually the latter half, of a working-day, given up to recreation; also, a day on which work is carried on only during half or a part of the usual working-hours.

half-hose (häf'höz), *n. pl.* Short hose or stockings; socks.

half-hour (häf'our'), *n.* The half of an hour, a period of thirty minutes. — **half'=hour'ly**, *a. and adv.*

half-ling (häf'ling'), *I. n.* A half-grown person; also, a halpenny. [Sc.] *II. a.* Half-grown. [Sc.] — **half'ling**, **half'lings**, *adv.* Half; partly, or to some extent. [Sc.]

half-mast (häf'mäst'), *n.* A position half-way (or a smaller distance) below the top of a mast, staff, etc.: as, a flag at *half-mast* (as a mark of respect for the dead, or as a signal of distress). — **half'=mast'**, *v. t.* To hang at half-mast, as a flag.

half-meas-ure (häf'mezh'ūr), *n.* A measure inadequate for the full accomplishment of a purpose; an only partially effective measure.

half-moon (häf'mön'), *n.* The moon at the quadratures, when half its disk appears illuminated; hence, something of the shape of a half-moon, or, loosely, of a crescent; in *fort.*, a demilune (as, "The *half moon* . . . rose before them bristling with cannon": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 8).

half-mourn-ing (häf'mör'ning), *n.* The style of dress, esp. as to color (black with white, lavender, or gray), appropriated to the latter half of a period of formal mourning, or adopted for use less extreme than full or deep mourning.

half-note (häf'nöt), *n.* In *music*, a note equivalent to one half of a whole-note; a minim.

half-pay (häf'pä'), *I. n.* Half the full wages or salary; reduced pay (not literally half of the full pay); a reduced allowance paid to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service, or after retirement at a prescribed time. *II. a.* Receiving, or entitled to, half-pay: as, a *half-pay* officer.

half-pen-ny (hä'pē-ni, sometimes häf'-). *I. n.*; *pl.* *pennies* (-pē-niz) or *-pence* (-pēns) (see *penny*). A British coin (at first of silver, later of copper, now of bronze) of half the value of a penny; the sum of half a penny. *II. a.* Of the price or value of a halpenny; hence, of trifling value, or paltry (as, "a *half-penny* matter": Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," i. 1).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Halfpenny of Charles II. — British Museum.

half-seas o-ver (häf'sēz ō'vēr), *Half-way* across the sea; hence, half-way on any course (esp. fig.); often, half drunk (humorous: as, "a quarrelsome toper . . . who, when *half-seas-over*, plays the very devil," Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," iv. 1).

half-shell (häf'shel'), *n.* One valve of a bivalve: as, oysters on the *half-shell* (as when served raw at table).

half-sis-ter (häf'sis'tēr), *n.* A sister by one parent only.

half-sole (häf'söl'), *n.* That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends from the shank to the end of the toe. — **half'=sole'**, *v. t.*; *-soled*, *-soling*. To repair by putting on a new half-sole.

half-step (häf'step'), *n.* In *music*, a semitone.

half-tide (häf'tid'), *n.* The state of the tide when at half the height of high water.

half-tim-bered (häf'tim'bērd), *a.* Of a house or building,

having the frame and principal supports of timber, but with the interstices filled in with masonry, plaster, or the like.

half-tint (häf'tint'), *n.* An intermediate tint or color; a tone intermediate between the high light and the deep shade of a painting, etc.

half-ti-tle (häf'ti'tl'), *n.* In *printing*, a shortened or short title of a book used at the head of the first page of text; also, a bastard title; also, the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision, when printed on a full page.

half-tone (häf'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a semitone; in *painting*, etc., a half-tint; in *photo-engraving*, a process in which gradation of tone, as in a photograph, is obtained by means of a system of minute dots between fine intersecting blank lines produced by a screen placed in the camera a short distance in front of the sensitized plate; a metal plate made by this process, or a print from it.

half-way (häf'wä'), *adv.* Half over the way (as, to go *half-way* to Rome); to or at half the distance (as, the rope reaches only *half-way*; at a point *half-way* to the goal); to half the full extent (as, the morning is *half-way* over). — **half'=way**, *a.* Midway, as between two places or points (as, a *half-way* house); going to or covering only half the full extent, or partial (as, *half-way* measures).

half-wit-ted (häf'wit'ed), *a.* Not having all the wits or mental faculties; mentally defective; imbecile. — **half'=wit'ted-ness**, *n.*

half-year (häf'yēr'), *n.* Half of a year; a period or term of six months; also, half of a school or other year, whatever its length. — **half'=year'ly**. *I. a.* Happening every half-year, or twice in each year; semiannual. *II. adv.* Twice in each year; semiannually.

hal-i-but (hal'i-but), *n.*; *pl.* *halibuts* or (esp. collectively) *halibut*. [ME. *halybutte*, appar. < *haly*, holy, + *butte*, kind of fish; perhaps so called as being eaten on holy days.] The largest species of flatfish, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*, of northern

seas, sometimes weighing several hundred pounds, and much used for food; also, any of various other similar flatfishes.



Halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*).

hal-ide (hal'id or -id, or hä'lid or -lid). [Gr. ἅλς (ál-), salt.] In *chem.*: *I. n.* A binary compound formed by the direct union of a halogen with an element or radical; a haloid salt. *II. a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a halide; haloid.

hal-i-dom, **hal-i-dome** (hal'i-dŏm, -dŏm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm*, < *hālig*, holy: see *-dom*.] Holiness† or sanctity†; also, a holy place, or sanctuary (archaic); also, a thing regarded as holy, as a relic (archaic: formerly much used in oaths and asseverations: as, "Now sure, and by my *halldome* . . . Ye a great master are," Spenser's "Mother Hubberds Tale," 545).

hal-i-eu-tic (hal-i-ū'tik), *a.* [L. *halieuticus*, < Gr. ἁλιευτικός, < ἅλιευν, to fish, < ἅλς, sea.] Of or pertaining to fishing. — **hal-i-eu'tics**, *n.* The art or practice of fishing.

hal-ite (hal'it or hāl'it), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς (ál-), salt.] Native rock-salt.

hal-i-to-sis (hal-i-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *halitus*, breath.] Bad or offensive breath.

hal-i-tus (hal'i-tus), *n.* [L., < *halare*, breathe.] The breath; also, an exhalation; a vapor.

hall (hāl), *n.* [AS. *heall* = OS. and OHG. *halla* = Icel. *hall*, *höll*, hall; akin to AS. *helan*, cover, hide, L. *celare*, hide, Gr. καλύπτειν, cover: cf. *hell*, *helm*², and *hull*¹.] A large, roofed place, as a temple, palace, etc.†; also, the large main room in a castle, palace, mansion, or the like, devoted to common use, or used for receptions, banquets, etc.; a large room in a house, for common use (as, the servants' *hall*, in which the servants dine); also, the proprietor's residence on a large landed estate, esp. in Great Britain; a mansion or residence (used esp. in the proper names of

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; †, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

residences of imposing or stately character, and in certain phrases, as 'bachelor's hall,' and 'liberty hall,' which see below; also, a large building for residence, instruction, or other purposes, as in a university or college; the occupants of such a building; in some American colleges, a room or building appropriated to the use of a students' literary or other society, or the society itself; in English colleges, a large room in which the members and students dine in common, or dinner in such a room (as, "You ought to dine in *hall* perhaps four days a week. *Hall* is at five o'clock": Hughes's "Tom Brown at Oxford," i.); also, a building belonging to a trade, guild, or society, used for the transaction of its business (as, Stationers' *Hall*, London: see under *stationer*); the society itself; also, a large public building, as for the transaction of public business, the holding of assemblies or entertainments, or other use; also, a large room devoted to such uses; an assembly-room; also, the entrance-room or vestibule of a house or building; a corridor or passageway in a building (U. S.: as, "Minnie . . . led her through the dark *hall* to the parlor," Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana," ix.).

—**a hall!** **a hall!** an exclamation formerly used to call for room in a crowd as for an exhibition or a dance, or to call people together for any ceremony or spectacle, or to summon servants: as, "A *hall*, a *hall*! give room! and foot it, girls" (Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 5. 28).

—**bachelor's hall** or **bacheior hall**, the abode of a bachelor, or of a man or men only: as, "A worthy fox-hunting old Baronet, who kept *bachelor's hall* in jovial style in an ancient, rook-haunted family mansion" (Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 2). — **liberty hall**, a house where every one is allowed or expected to do as he likes: as, "Gentlemen—pray be under no constraint in this house. This is *Liberty Hall*, gentlemen. You may do just as you please here" (Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," ii. 1).

hal-lan (hal'ān), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, to keep off drafts; also, the space at the door thus partitioned off. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

hal-lel (hal'el or hā-lāl'), *n.* [Heb. *hallel*, praise.] In *Jewish ritual*, a hymn of praise consisting of Ps. cxlii.—cxviii.; also, another such hymn consisting of Ps. cxxxvi. ('great hallel').

hal-le-lu-iah, **hal-le-lu-jah** (hal-ē-lō'yā'), [Heb. *hal-le-lūyāh*, 'praise ye Jehovah.'] **I. interj.** Praise ye the Lord! **II. n.** An exclamation of 'halleluiahs!' also, a song of praise to God. — **hal'le-lu-iat'ic**, **hal'le-lu-jat'ic** (-yat'ik), *a.*

hal-liard (hal'yārd), *n.* See *halyard*.

hall-mark (hāl'mārk), *n.* [From Goldsmiths' *Hall* in London, the seat of the Goldsmiths' Company.] An official mark or stamp indicating standard of purity, used in marking gold and silver articles assayed by the Goldsmiths' Company of London; any official or authoritative mark similarly used; fig., any mark or special indication of genuineness, good quality, etc. — **hall'=mark**, *v. t.* To mark with a hall-mark. Also fig.

hal-lo, **hal-loa** (hā-lō'), **hal-loo** (hā-lō'), *interj., n., and v.* Same as *hallo*.

hal-low (hal'ō), *n.* [AS. *hālga*, < *hālig*, E. *holy*.] A holy person; a saint: now only as in *All-hallows*, *Hallowe'en*, etc. — **hal'low**, *v. t.* [AS. *hālgian*, < *hālig*.] To make holy, or sanctify; invest with a holy or sacred character (as, a place *hallowed* by memories or associations); also, to declare holy, consecrate, or bless (archaic: as, to *hallow* a church; "Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed," Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI," iv. 10. 72); also, to honor as holy (as, "Our Father which art in heaven, *Hallowed* be thy name": Mat. vi. 9); keep or observe (a day, etc.) as holy. — **hal'lowed**, *p. a.* Made holy; sacred; consecrated; honored or observed as holy. — **hal'lowed-ness**, *n.*

Hal-low-e'en, **Hal-low-eeen** (hal-ō-ēn'), *n.* [For *All-hallows even* (eve).] The evening of Oct. 31st, the eve of All-hallows or All Saints' Day.

Hal-low-mas (hal'ō-mās), *n.* [For *Allhallowmas*.] The feast of All-hallows or All Saints, celebrated on Nov. 1.

Hall-statt-i-an (hāl-stāt'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hallstatt, a village in Austria; noting or pertaining to a variously dated pre-Christian stage of culture in central Europe, characterized by the use of bronze, the introduction of iron, artistic work in pottery, jewelry, etc., as shown by the con-

tents of a burial-ground of the period found near Hallstatt.

hal-lu-cal (hal'ū-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hallux.

hal-lu-ci-nate (ha-lū'si-nāt), *v.; -nated, -nating.* [L. *hallucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinari*, better *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream: cf. Gr. *ἀλβειν*, wander in mind.] **I. intr.** To suffer from illusion or misconception; entertain false notions. [Obs. or archaic.] **II. tr.** To affect with hallucination.

—**hal-lu-ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio(n)*.] A suffering from illusion or false notions; an unfounded notion; a belief in an unreality; specif., an apparent perception, as by sight or hearing, for which there is no real external cause (cf. *illusion*). — **hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hallucination.

hal-lux (hal'uks), *n.; pl. halluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL., for L. *allex*, great toe.] The innermost of the five digits normally present in the hind foot of air-breathing vertebrates; in man, the great toe; in birds, usually, the hind toe or inner-toe. Cf. *poller*.

hall-way (hāl'wā), *n.* An entrance-hall; also, a corridor, as in a building. [U. S.]

halm, **haulm** (hām), *n.* [AS. *healm* = D. and G. *halm* = Icel. *hālmr*, halm, straw: cf. L. *culmus*, stem, stalk, E. *culm*², and L. *calamus*, Gr. *κάλamos*, reed, E. *calamus*.] Stems or stalks collectively, as of grain or of peas, beans, hops, etc., esp. as used for litter or thatching (chiefly Eng.); also, a single stem or stalk.

hal-ma (hāl'mā), *n.* [Gr. *ἅλμα*, a leap, < *ἅλσθαι*, to leap.] A game played with pieces on a special board by two or four persons.

ha-lo (hā'lō), *n.; pl. -los or -loes* (-lōz). [L. *halos*, < Gr. *ἅλως*, threshing-floor (on which the oxen trod out a circular path), disk, halo.] A white or colored circle of light seen round a luminous body, esp. the moon or the sun (in meteorology, restricted to circles due to the refraction produced by ice particles in the upper atmosphere, and not, as with the true coronas, to the diffraction produced by thin clouds or mist); also, a circle or disk of light represented about the head of a sacred person, as a saint; hence, an ideal glory investing an object as viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment (as, "My head was in the clouds. I . . . fancied it already encircled by a *halo* of literary glory": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," ii. 4). — **ha'lō**, *v.; -loed, -loing.* **I. tr.** To surround with a halo. **II. intr.** To form a halo, as about something.

hal-o-gen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἅλς* (āl-), salt: see *-gen*.] In *chem.*, any of the elements chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, and sometimes the radical cyanogen, which form a salt by direct union with a metal.

hal-oid (hal'oid or hā'lōid), [Gr. *ἅλς* (āl-), salt: see *-oid*.] In *chem.*: **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to a salt formed by the union of a halogen with a metal, or a compound formed by the union of a halogen with a hydrocarbon radical. **II. n.** A haloid salt.

ha-lo-ph-i-lous (ha-lōf'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἅλς* (āl-), salt: see *-philous*.] Salt-loving; of plants and animals, growing in or inhabiting marshes or regions abounding in salt.

hal-o-phyte (hal'ō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ἅλς* (āl-), salt: see *-phyte*.] A plant growing naturally in soil impregnated with common salt or other salts, as various chenopodiaceous plants of maritime and alkaline regions. — **hal-o-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

halt¹ (hālt), *a.* [AS. *healt* = OHG. *halz* = Icel. *haltr* = Goth. *halts*, lame.] Lame; crippled; limping; as, "It is better for thee to enter *halt* into life, than having two feet to be cast into hell" (Mark, ix. 45). [Archaic.] — **halt**¹, *v. i.* [AS. *healtian*.] To be lame; walk lamely; limp; fig., to stand in doubt, waver, or hesitate (as, "How long *halt* ye between two opinions?" 1 Kings, xviii. 21); also, to proceed in a lame or faulty way, as reasoning, verse, rime, utterance, etc. — **halt**¹, *n.* A halting movement or gait; a limp.

halt² (hālt), *n.* [G. *halt*, < *halten*, hold: see *hold*².] A temporary stop, as in marching, traveling, or any onward course: as, to make a *halt*; to come to a *halt*; to call a *halt* (to order a halt, as by troops on the march; hence, to require the discontinuance of any proceeding). — **halt**², *v. I. intr.* To make a halt or temporary stop, as in marching, traveling, etc. **II. tr.** To cause to halt.

hal-ter¹ (hāl'tēr), *n.* [AS. *hælfter* = G. *helfter*, halter; akin to E. *helve*.] A rope or strap with a noose or head-stall.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry. (elect, agōny, intō, quīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you,

for leading or fastening horses or cattle; also, a rope with a noose for hanging malefactors; hence, death by hanging. —**hal'ter**¹, *v. t.* To put a halter on; restrain as by a halter; catch with a noose; also, to hang (a person).

halt'er-2 (hál'tér), *n.* One who halts, limps, or hesitates.

halt'ing (hál'ting), *p. a.* That halts; limping; lame; fig., wavering or hesitating; also, feeble, ineffective, or faulty.

—**halt'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**halt'ing-ness**, *n.*

halve (häv or hāv), *v. t.*; *halved*, *halving*. [ME. *halven*, *halfen*, < *half*, E. *half*, *n.*] To divide into halves; share equally; give or take the half of; complete the half of; reduce to half; also, to join, as one piece of timber with another, by cutting out half the thickness of each, so that each may be let into the other; in *golf*, to play (a hole, match, etc.) in the same number of strokes, as two opponents.

halves (hävz or hāvz), *n.* Plural of *half*.

hal-yard (hal'yård), *n.* [For ME. *halier*, *hallyer*, 'that which hales or hauls': cf. *hale*¹.] A rope or tackle used to hoist or lower a sail, yard, flag, etc.

ham¹ (ham), *n.* [AS. *hamn* = D. *ham* = G. dial. *hamme*, *ham*.] The part of the leg back of the knee; sometimes, the back of the hock, or the hock itself, of a quadruped; also, the back of the thigh, or the thigh and the buttock together (often in *pl.*: as, to squat on one's *hams*); also, the thigh of a slaughtered animal as used for food; specif., that of a hog either fresh or salted and cured; the meat of this part.

ham² (ham), *n.* [Short for *hamfatter*.] A theatrical performer of low grade; an inferior actor. [Slang.]

ham-a-dry-ad (ham-ä-dri'ad), *n.* [L. *Hamadryas* (pl. *Hamadryades*), < Gr. *Ἀμαδρύας* (pl. *Ἀμαδρύαδες*), < *ἄμα*, together, + *δρῦς*, tree, oak.] In *class. myth.*, a wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree which she inhabited.

ha-mal, **ham-mal** (hä-mäl'), *n.* [Ar. *hammāl*, < *hamala*, carry.] An Oriental porter; in western India, a palanquin-bearer; a male house-servant.

ham-a-me-li-da-ceous (ham-ä-mē-li-dä'shius), *a.* [See *hamamelis*.] Belonging to the *Hamamelidaceæ*, a family of shrubs and trees including the witch-hazel, sweet-gum, etc.

ham-a-me-lis (ham-ä-mē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμαμηλῖς*, kind of fruit-tree, < *ἄμα*, together, + *μήλον*, fruit, apple.] Any of the shrubs or small trees constituting the genus *Hamamelis*, as the witch-hazel, *H. virginiana*.

Ham-ble-to-ni-an (ham-bl-tō'ni-än), *n.* [From *Hambletonian*, a horse (foaled in 1849) said to be so named from Black *Hambleton*, a race-course in Yorkshire, England.] *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to a superior breed of American trotting-horses descended from Hambletonian (see etym.), and more remotely from Messenger, an English thoroughbred imported to America in 1788. *II. n.* A horse of this breed.

Ham-burg (ham'bërg), *n.* [From *Hamburg*, city in Germany.] A choice black variety of grape, well adapted for hothouse cultivation; also, a small-sized variety of the domestic fowl; also [*l. c.*], a machine-made cotton embroidery (edging, insertion, etc.). — **Ham'burg steak**. Beef chopped while raw, seasoned, and fried or broiled in cakes.

hame¹ (häm), *n.* [ME. *hame* = D. *haam*.] Either of two curved pieces lying upon the collar in the harness of a horse, etc., to which the traces are fastened.

hame² (häm), *n.* Scotch form of *home*.

ham-fat-ter (ham'fat'ér), *n.* [Said to be from an old negro-minstrel song called "The Ham-Fat Man."] A theatrical performer of low grade; a ham. [Slang.]

Ham-ite (ham'it), *n.* A descendant of Ham, the second son of Noah (see Gen. x. 1, 6-20); a member of any of various races of northern and eastern Africa supposed to be descended from Ham, as the native Egyptians. — **Ham-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hamites; noting or pertaining to a group of languages of northern and eastern Africa, including the ancient Egyptian and the Coptic, Libyan, Somali, etc.

ham-let (ham'let), *n.* [OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel* (F. *hameau*), hamlet; from Teut., and akin to E. *home*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country; esp.,

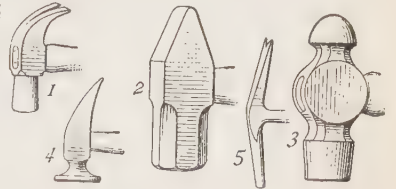
in England, a village without a church of its own, but belonging to the parish of another village or a town.

ham-mal (hä-mäl'), *n.* See *hamal*.

ham-mam (hä-mäm'), *n.* [Ar. *hammām*, hot bath.] A Turkish or Oriental bathing establishment.

ham-mer (ham'ér), *n.* [AS. *hamor* = D. *hamer* = G. *hammer* = Icel. *hamarr*, hammer.] An instrument con-

sisting of a solid head, usually of metal, set cross-wise on a handle, used for beating metals, driving nails, etc.; sometimes, a mallet or gavel, esp. one used by an auctioneer; in fig. use, an aggressive and de-



structive foe (as, Edward I., of England, the *Hammer* of the Scots; St. Augustine, the *Hammer* of Heretics); also, any of various instruments or devices resembling a hammer in form, action, or use; one of the padded devices by which the strings of a piano are struck; in *firearms*, that part of the lock which by its fall or action causes the discharge, as by exploding the percussion-cap; the cock; in *athletics*, a metal ball attached to a long, flexible handle, used in throwing-contests; in *anat.*, the malleus. — **ham'mer**, *v. I. tr.* To beat or drive with or as with a hammer; also, to fasten by or as by using a hammer, as in driving nails (as, "All that long morn the lists were *hammer'd* up": Tennyson's "Princess," v. 358); also, to work with a hammer (often with *out*); fig., to contrive or work out laboriously (often with *out*). *II. intr.* To strike blows with or as with a hammer; fig., to make persistent or laborious attempts.

ham-mer-cloth (ham'ér-klóth), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage.

ham-mer-or (ham'ér-ér), *n.* One who hammers.

ham-mer-hard-en (ham'ér-här'dn), *v. t.* To harden (metals) by hammering.

ham-mer-head (ham'ér-hed), *n.* Any of the sharks constituting the family *Sphyrnidae*, characterized by a head expanded laterally so as to resemble a double-headed hammer, esp. *Sphyrna*



Hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*).

zygaena, a widely distributed species; also, an American fresh-water fish, *Hypentelium*

nigricans, of the sucker family, with a curiously shaped head.

ham-mer-less (ham'ér-les), *a.* Having no hammer or no visible hammer; applied esp. to firearms in which the hammer or striking device is concealed.

ham-mer-smith (ham'ér-smith), *n.* One who works metal with a hammer.

ham-mock¹ (ham'ók), *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*; of W. Ind. origin.]

A kind of hanging bed or couch made of canvas, netted cord, or the like.

ham-mock² (ham'ók), *n.*

[= *hum-mock*.] A

tract of more or less elevated, thickly wooded land within a marshy region; a wooded tract within a region of different character; common in the southeastern U. S., esp. Florida.

ha-mose, **ha-mous** (hä'mōs, -mus), *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook.] In *bot.*, hooked.

ham-per¹ (ham'për), *v. t.* [ME. *hampren*; origin uncertain.] To impede the movements of (a person, animal, etc.), or impede (movement, etc.), by means of some fastening, clog, entanglement, or the like, or as the fastening or other thing does (as, clothing *hampers* a swimmer); fetter;



Salter's Hammock.

entangle; catch, or hold fast (as, "Goats . . . I made snares to *hamper* them, and believe they were more than once taken in them": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 10); in general, to impede or embarrass in action or procedure (as, to be *hampered* by debt, ill health, restrictions, or interference).—**ham'per**¹, *n.* Something that hampers, as a shackle (obs. or rare); *naut.*, articles which, while necessary to a ship's equipment, are in the way at certain times (cf. *top-hamper*).

ham-per² (ham'pér), *n.* [For *hanaper*.] A large basket or wickerwork receptacle, usually with a cover.

ham-shack-le (ham'shak-l), *v. t.*; *-led, -ling*. [First element uncertain.] To shackle (a horse, etc.) by means of a rope or strap connecting the head with one foreleg; fig., to curb or restrain.

ham-ster (ham'stér), *n.* [G.] A short-tailed, rat-like, burrowing rodent, *Cricetus frumentarius* (or *cricetus*), with large cheek-pouches, inhabiting parts of Europe and Asia; also, any of various other rodents of the same genus and allied genera; also, the fur.

ham-string (ham'string), *n.* In man, any of the tendons which bound the ham, or part behind the knee; in quadrupeds, the great tendon at the back of the hock.—**ham'string**, *v. t.*; *-strung* or *-stringed, -stringing*. To cut the hamstring or hamstrings of and thus disable; hence, to cripple or disable.

ham-u-late (ham'ū-lāt), *a.* [See *hamulus*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, hooked; in *bot.*, hooked at the tip; covered with little hooks.

ham-u-lus (ham'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-lī). [L., dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] In *anat.*, *zool.*, *bot.*, etc., a small hook or hook-like process.

han-ap (han'ap), *n.*

[OF. *hanap*; from Teut.] A goblet or drinking-vessel, often large and ornate. [Obs. or hist.]

han-a-per (han'a-pér), *n.*

[OF. *hanaper*, *hanapier*, *hanap case*, < *hanap*: see *hanap*.] A case for hanaps, etc.†;

a repository for treasure or money†; also, a receptacle, often of wickerwork, for holding documents; also [*cap.*], a former office or department of the English Court of Chancery, into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolment of charters, etc.

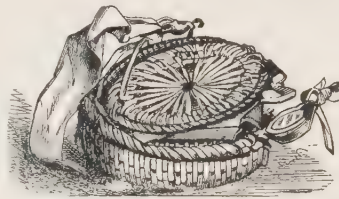
hance (hāns), *n.* [Cf. F. *hausse*, a raising, rise, something serving to raise, and E. *enhance*.] A lintel†; in *arch.*, the sharply curving portion nearest the impost at either side of an elliptical or similar arch; also, the haunch of an arch; *naut.*, a curved rise from a lower to a higher part, as of the bulwarks from the waist to the quarter-deck.

Han-cock (han'kok). See *John Hancock*, under *John*.

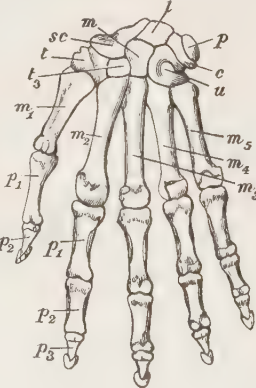
hand (hand), *n.* [AS. *hand* = D. and G. *hand* = Icel. *hönd* (*hand-*) = Goth. *handus*, *hand*.] In man, the terminal, prehensile part of the arm, consisting of the palm and five digits; hence, the corresponding part of the fore limb in



Common Hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*).



Hanaper.



Bones of Right Human Hand. palmar surface, being the third segment of the fore limb, divided into carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges. — *sc*, scaphoid; *l*, semilunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *t*, trapezium; *4*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *4*, unciform; these being the carpal bones, in two series, proximal and distal; — *m*₁ to *m*₅, the first to the fifth metacarpals, constituting the metacarpus; — *P*₁ to *P*₅, the 14 phalanges.

any of the higher vertebrates; loosely, the terminal part of any limb when prehensile, as the hind foot of a monkey, the chela of a crustacean, or (in *falconry*) the foot of a hawk; hence, possession or power, disposal or control, or custody or care (usually in *pl.*: as, to put a thing into a person's *hands*); also, agency or instrumentality (as, to die by one's own *hand*); also, part or share in something (as, to have a *hand* in a matter); also, side (right, left, or other: as, on the right *hand*; on every *hand*); fig., a side of a subject, question, etc. (as, on the other *hand*); also, the hand as used in making a promise, taking an oath, etc., and esp. as representing a woman promised, given, or won in marriage; also, a person who does a specified thing, esp. with the hands (as, a book by several *hands*); also, a person employed in manual labor, as in a factory; a workman or workwoman; specif., each of the members of a ship's crew (as, all *hands*, the whole crew, or, by extension, all the persons of any company or number); also, a person with reference to action, ability, or skill (colloq.: as, to be a poor *hand* at writing letters); also, a person considered as a source, as of information or of supply (as, first-hand edge obtained at second *hand*; to buy goods at first *hand*: cf. *first-hand* and *second-hand*); also, skill or knack at doing something, whether with the hands or otherwise; also, work, execution, or touch (as, painting that shows a master's *hand*); also, a turn or inning of play in certain games; also, a round or outburst of applause, as for an actor; also, style of handwriting; hence, a person's signature (archaic); also, something resembling a hand in shape, function, etc.; a sign (*see*) used in writing or printing to draw attention to something; a pointer or index on the dial of a clock or watch; a palmate root of ginger; a bundle of tobacco-leaves tied together; one of the clusters forming a bunch of bananas, etc.; also, a lineal measure used in giving the height of horses, etc., equal to four inches; in *card-playing*, the cards dealt to or held by each player at one time; the person holding the cards; a single part of a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

—**at hand**, within reach; near by; also, near in time. —**from hand to mouth**, with consumption of food as soon as it is obtained; with attention to immediate wants only; without provision for the future; improvidently: hence the adjective *hand-to-mouth* (as, a *hand-to-mouth* existence).—**hand and glove** or **hand in glove**, in close relations; on very intimate terms: as, "I am sorry to say it, but you are *hand and glove* with a set of traitors" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxii.).—**hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped; hence, conjointly or concurrently (as, the two processes go forward *hand in hand*).—**hand to hand**, with close approach of hands, as in fighting; in close combat; at close quarters; hence the adjective *hand-to-hand* (as, a *hand-to-hand* combat).—**in hand**, in immediate possession (as, cash *in hand*); also, in process (as, keep to the matter *in hand*); also, under control (as, to keep a horse, or one's passions, *in hand*).—**off one's hands**, out of one's responsible charge or care; so as to relieve or rid one of a burden, task, etc.—**on hand**, in immediate possession (as, cash *on hand*); subject to disposal (as, goods *on hand*); also, before one for performance or attention, as a task, duty, or engagement; also, in attendance, or present (U. S.: as, be *on hand* early).—**on one's hands**, resting on one as a burden, responsibility, or task.—**out of hand**, no longer in process; over and done with; also, beyond control (as, to let one's temper get *out of hand*); also, at once; without delay; suddenly.—**to change hands**. See under *change*, *v. t.*—**to hand**, within reach; at hand; also, into one's immediate presence or possession (as, your letter came *to hand* to-day).—**to have one's hands full**, fig., to have all one can do or manage; be fully occupied, as with a troublesome task.—**hand**, *v. t.* To grasp, touch, manage, or work with the hands (now only technical); hence, to deal with†; also, to lead or conduct with the hand (as, to *hand* a lady to a carriage); also, to deliver or pass with the hand or hands; fig., to pass, transfer, or transmit (as, a story *handed* down by tradition from generation to generation); also, *naut.*, to furl, as a sail.

hand-bag (hand'bag), *n.* A bag for carrying in the hand, as a valise or a woman's small bag for carrying small purchases, toilet articles, etc.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

hand-ball (hand'bál), *n.* A game (orig. and properly played in an inclosed court) in which a small ball is batted against a wall with the (usually gloved) hand (cf. *fives*); also, the kind of ball used in this game.

hand-bar-row (hand'bar'ó), *n.* A barrow or frame with handles at each end by which it is carried; also, a handcart.

hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* A printed bill or announcement, as for distribution by hand.

hand-book (hand'búk), *n.* A small book or treatise, properly one that may easily be held in the hand; a manual; esp., a book or treatise serving for guidance, as in an occupation or study; also, a guide-book for travelers.

hand-breadth (hand'bredth), *n.* The breadth of the hand; a unit of linear measure varying from 2½ to 4 inches; a palm; as, "The good sword stood a hand-breadth out Behind the Tuscan's head" (Macaulay's "Horatius," xlv.).

hand-can-non (hand'kan"-on), *n.* An early form of portable firearm, having the barrel mounted on a stock, and fired by means of a match.

hand-car (hand'kär), *n.* A light car propelled by a mechanism worked by hand, used on railroads in inspecting and repairing the tracks.

hand-cart (hand'kärt), *n.* A small cart drawn or pushed by hand.

hand-cuff (hand'kuf), *n.* [See *cuff*².] A shackle for the hand or wrist, esp. one of a pair connected by a short chain or the like; a manacle: usually in *pl.*—**hand/cuff**, *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; manacle.

hand-ed (hand'ed), *a.* Having a hand or hands; having the hands (as specified: as, empty-handed; white-handed); also, done with the hands (as specified: as, cross-handed piano-playing); played, used, etc., with a specified number of hands, or by a specified number of persons (as, a four-handed piece of music for the piano, a two-handed sword; a three-handed game at cards); also, joined hand in hand (archaic: as, "Into their inmost bower *Handed* they went," Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 739).

hand-fast (hand'fäst), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *handfesta*, strike a bargain by joining hands (*festa*, fasten, settle, pledge).] To betroth, orig. by the joining of hands (obs. or archaic); also, to take fast hold off.—**hand/fast**, *n.* A covenant or contract, esp. of marriage (obs. or archaic); also, fast hold†, or custody† (as, "If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly": Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 795).

hand-ful (hand'fúl), *n.*; *pl.* -fuls. As much or as many as the hand can grasp or contain; also, a small quantity or number (as, "All that tread The globe are but a *handful* to the tribes That slumber in its bosom": Bryant's "Thanatopsis"); also, a thing or a person that is as much as one can manage (colloq.: as, that child is a *handful*).

hand-gal-lop (hand'gal'op), *n.* An easy gallop, with the horse kept well in hand.

hand-glass (hand'gläs), *n.* A glass, or a framework of glass, placed over plants for protection, etc.; also, a small mirror with a handle; also, a magnifying glass for holding in the hand, as when reading.

hand-gre-nade (hand'grē-nād'), *n.* A grenade or explosive shell which is thrown by hand and exploded by impact or by means of a fuse; also, a grenade, or glass missile containing a chemical, for extinguishing fire.

hand-grip (hand'grip), *n.* [AS. *handgripe*.] A grasping with the hand; a grip of the hand, as in greeting; *pl.*, hand-to-hand combat (as, to come to *hand-grips* with a person); also, *sing.*, a handle by which a thing is gripped.

hand-i-cap (han'di-kap), *n.* [Appar. orig. for *hand in cap*.] An old sport involving the proposed exchange, with odds, of articles of different value; also, a race or other contest in which certain disadvantages or advantages of weight, distance, time, etc., are placed upon competitors to equalize their chances of winning; also, the disadvantage or advantage itself; fig., any encumbrance or disadvantage that makes success more difficult.—**hand/i-cap**, *v. t.*; -capped, -capping. To assign handicaps to (competitors); subject (a competitor) to a specific handicap; esp., to subject to a disadvantageous handicap, or penalize, as a competitor of recognized superiority; fig., to place under a disadvantage by imposing some unfavorable condition (as, such rules *handicap* a good worker); serve as a handicap or disadvantage to (as, his age *handicaps* him).—**hand/i-cap** per, *n.* One who handicaps; one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

hand-i-craft (han'di-kraft), *n.* [Earlier *handcraft*, AS. *handcraeft*.] Manual skill, as in work; skilled work with the hands; also, a manual art or occupation; also, a handicraftsman (as, "We *handicrafts* best love the folks we live by": Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," vi.).—**hand/i-crafts-man** (-man), *n.*; *pl.* -men. A man skilled in a handicraft; an artisan.

hand-i-ly (han'di-li), *adv.* In a handy manner.—**hand/i-ness**, *n.*

hand-i-work (han'di-wèrk), *n.* [AS. *handgeweorc*.] Work done or a thing or things made by the hands, or the labor or action, of a particular doer or maker (as, the *handiwork* of man, of nature, or of God); in general, the result of one's action or agency (as, this whole trouble is his *handiwork*); also, work done with the hands, rather than with the head or brain; manual work.

hand-ker-chief (hang'kèr-chif), *n.* A small piece of linen, silk, or other fabric, usually square, carried about the person for wiping the face, nose, etc., or used as a neckerchief or a kerchief.

hand-ile (han'dil), *n.* [AS. *handle*, < *hand*, E. *hand*.] A part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it; fig., that by which anything may be taken hold of; something that may be taken advantage of in effecting a purpose.—**a handle to one's name**, a title, as of honor, rank, or profession (as *Lord, General, or Doctor*), prefixed to a person's name. [Colloq.]—**han/dle**, *v. t.*; -dled, -dling. [AS. *handliam*, < *hand*.] To touch or feel with the hand; use the hands on, as in picking up, turning over, etc.; also, to manage in use with the hands; manipulate; hence, to manage, direct, or control (as, to *handle* troops in battle); wield, employ, or use (as, to *handle* one's fists well in a fight); also, to deal with or treat, as a matter or subject; esp., to deal with or treat in a particular way (as, to *handle* a case or a person with discretion); also, to deal or trade in (goods, etc.).—**han/dle-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being handled.—**han/dle=bar**, *n.* A bar fitted with a handle or handles; esp., in a bicycle, etc., the (curved) bar in front of the rider, by which the vehicle is guided; either half of this bar.—**han/dled**, *a.* Having a handle: as, long-handled.—**han/dle-less**, *a.* Without a handle.—**han/dler**, *n.*

hand-less (hand'les), *a.* Without a hand or hands; also, unhandy, awkward, or inefficient (now Sc.).

hand-dling (han'dling), *n.* The act of one who handles; a touching, grasping, or using with the hands; manipulation; management; treatment.

hand-made (hand'mād'), *a.* Made by hand, rather than by machine; also, made by man, or artificial, rather than natural†.

hand-maid (hand'mād), *n.* A female servant or personal attendant. Also **hand/maid/en**. [Archaic.]

hand-or-gan (hand'ór-gan), *n.* A portable barrel-organ played by means of a crank turned by hand.

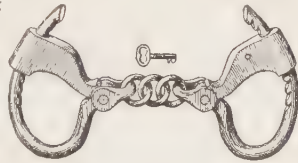
hand-out (hand'out), *n.* A portion of food or the like handed out to a beggar, as at a house-door. [Slang, U. S.]

hand-pick (hand'pik'), *v. t.* [Back-formation from *hand-picked*.] To pick by hand; hence, to select carefully; often, to select for ulterior purposes, as a candidate for office.

—**hand/=picked**, *a.* Picked by hand; hence, carefully selected or chosen (often used disparagingly, as of persons



Hand-cannon, close of 15th century.



Handcuffs.

whose selection for office or duty has been made by others for ulterior purposes).

hand-play (hand'plā), *n.* Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. [Archaic.]

hand-rail (hand'rāl), *n.* A rail or railing serving as a support or guard at the edge of a gallery, stairs, etc.

hand-run-ning (hand'run'ing), *adv.* In unbroken succession; consecutively. [Colloq.]

hand-saw (hand'sā), *n.* A saw used with one hand.—to know a hawk from a hand-saw, to know one thing from another: from the use in Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 397, "I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw." In this the word *handsaw* (as also *hawk*) has been variously explained, commonly as meaning, not the saw or tool (although this is mentioned by Shakspeare in "1 Henry IV," ii. 4. 187), but the bird called *hermshaw* or *heronsew* (small heron).

hand-saw-fish (hand'sā-fish), *n.* A voracious deep-sea fish, *Alepidosaurus* (or *Plagyodus*) *ferox*, having a long, high dorsal fin.

hand's=
breadth
(handz'-
breadth),
n. Same as *hand-breadth*.

hand-sel,
han-sol
(hand'sel,
han'-), *n.*
[Cf. AS.
handselen,

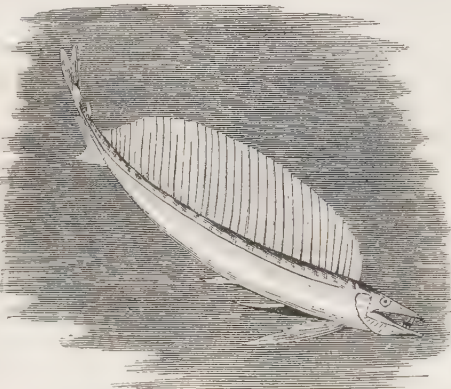
a giving into the hand, Icel. *handsal*, the binding of a bargain by joining hands, Sw. *handsöl*, Dan. *handsel*, *handsel*, earnest.] A gift or token for good luck or as an expression of good wishes, as at the beginning of the new year, at entering upon a new condition, situation, or enterprise, etc.; also, anything given or taken as an earnest of what is to come; a first instalment of payment; also, the first use or experience of anything; a foretaste.—**hand'sel, han'sel, v. t.;** -*seled* or -*selled, -seling* or -*selling*. To give a handsel to; also, to inaugurate auspiciously; also, to use, try, or experience for the first time (as, "He carries his griefs on a shoulder That handselled them long before": A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad," l.).

hand-some (han'sum), *a.*; compar. *handsomer*, superl. *handsomest*. Easy to handle; also, conveniently placed, or handy; also, appropriate, apt, or to the purpose, as speech or action (obs. or archaic: as, "an honest method . . . and by very much more *handsome* than fine," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 466); proper or seemly, as dress or conduct; clever, graceful, or fine, as a speech or speaker, a performance or performer, etc. (now colloq.); gracious, generous, or magnanimous, as treatment, acknowledgments, apologies, etc.; also, considerable, ample, or liberal in amount, as a fortune, income, contribution, or price; also, of persons, of fine or admirable appearance, as from advantages of form, features, coloring, bearing, etc.; good-looking or comely, esp. in a dignified, spirited, or dashing way; in general, of strikingly fine appearance, as a horse, a tree, flowers or foliage, etc.; often, tastefully or elegantly fine, as a building, avenue, equipage, or costume, jewels, plate, furniture, etc.—**hand'some-ly, adv.**—**hand'some-ness, n.**
hand-spike (hand'spik), *n.* [D. *handspaak*, 'hand bar.'] A bar, as of wood, used as a lever for various purposes.

hand-spring (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the body is supported upon one or both hands while turning in the air.

hand-to=hand (hand'tō-hand'), *a.* See *hand to hand*, under *hand, n.*

hand-to=mouth (hand'tō-mouth'), *a.* See *from hand to mouth*, under *hand, n.*



Hand-saw-fish.

hand-work (hand'wërk'), *n.* Work done by hand, now esp. as distinguished from that done by machine.

hand-writ-ing (hand'ri'ting), *n.* Writing done with the hand; a kind or style of writing done by hand, esp. that of a particular person.

hand-y (han'di), *a.*; compar. *handier*, superl. *handiest*. Done by the hand; also, ready to hand; conveniently accessible; also, convenient to handle; easily manipulated or managed; convenient or useful; also, ready or skilful with the hands; deft; dexterous.

hand-y=dan-dy (han'di-dan'di). [Varied redupl. of *handy* for *hand*.] **I. n.** A children's game in which one guesses in which hand another holds some small object, as a pebble or a coin. **II. adv.** An expression used in offering the alternative for guessing in this game, and hence in general any alternative of choice. [Obs. or prov.]

hand'y-work, n. See *handiwork*.

hang (hang), *v. t.;* *hung*, also *hanged* (esp. for the capital punishment and for suicide), *hanging*. [In part AS. *hōn* (pret. *hēng*, pp. *hengen*), tr., hang, suspend, execute by hanging on a cross or gibbet, in part the derived AS. *hangian* (pret. *hangode*), intr., hang, depend; akin to D. *hengen*, G. *hengen*, *hängen*, Icel. *hanga*, *hengja*, and Goth. *hahan*.] To fasten or attach (a thing) so that it is supported only from above; suspend; specif., to suspend so as to allow free movement, as on a hinge, etc.; also, to fasten or suspend (a person) on a cross, gallows, or the like, as a mode of capital punishment, esp. to suspend by the neck until dead (as, sentenced to be *hanged* by the neck until dead); suspend (one's self) thus as a means of suicide (as, "Judas . . . departed, and went and *hanged* himself": Mat. xxvii. 5); also, to let droop or bend downward (as, to *hang* one's head in shame); also, to fasten in position, as the blade of a scythe; attach (paper, etc.) to walls; also, to furnish or decorate with something suspended or attached (as, to *hang* a room with pictures or wall-paper); also, to keep (a jury) from rendering a verdict, as one juror by refusing to agree with the others. *Hang* is much used in maledictions and emphatic expressions, orig. with reference to the execution of persons by hanging, and later often without definite meaning: as, go, and be *hanged* to you! I'll be *hanged* if I like that! *hang* the fellow, or his impudence! "Oh, *hang* your taboo . . . talk taboo to the marines" (H. Melville's "Typee," xxix.).—**to hang fire**, to be slow in firing, as a gun; fig., to hesitate or be slow in acting, as a person; be delayed, or remain unsettled or unfinished, as a matter or undertaking.—**to hang up**, to suspend on a hook, peg, etc.; also, to put into or hold in abeyance; keep back or delay.—**hang, v. i.** To be suspended; depend; dangle; specif., to swing freely, as on a hinge; also, to be suspended from a cross, gallows, etc.; suffer death by suspension by the neck, esp. as a form of punishment; also, to bend forward or downward; lean over; incline downward; also, to rest, float, or hover in the air; fig., to impend; be imminent; also, to rest for support, etc. (*on* or *upon*); be conditioned or contingent; be dependent; remain in attention or consideration, as upon a person's words; also, to hold fast, cling, or adhere; often, to cling or adhere as an encumbrance (as, "Most heavily remorse *hangs* at my heart!" Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," i. 436); be burdensome, as time (as, "Several hours of the day *hang* upon our hands": Addison, in "Spectator," 93); also, to remain in doubtful suspense (as, "He *hangs* between; in doubt to act, or rest": Pope's "Essay on Man," ii. 7); be doubtful or undecided; waver or hesitate; also, to remain with motion or action suspended; remain unsettled or unfinished; sometimes, to fail to agree, as a jury; also, to loiter or linger, as in expectation (as, to *hang* about a place).—**to hang back**, to resist advance; be reluctant to proceed; be backward.—**to hang out**, to have one's abode, or place of customary resort, as at a particular place. [Slang.]—**to hang over**, to remain behind from a former period, state of affairs, etc. [Colloq.]—**to hang together**, to hold together; remain united (often fig.: as, "We must all *hang together*, or assuredly we shall all hang separately," a remark attributed to Benjamin Franklin at the signing of the Declaration of Independence); also, to be consistent (as, his statements do not *hang together*).—**hang, n.** The action of hanging; the way in which a thing hangs; also, a slope or declivity; also (colloq., U. S.), the precise

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

manner of using or doing something (as, to get the *hang* of a tool, a process, or a trick); meaning or force (as, to get the *hang* of a sentence or a subject).

han-gar (hang'är, F. äñ-gär), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A shed or shelter, as for vehicles or for an airship or aeroplane.

hang-bird (hang'bërd), *n.* A bird that builds a hanging nest; esp., any of the American orioles.

hang-dog (hang'dog), *I. n.* A degraded fellow, fit only to hang dogs or to be hanged like a dog. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to a hangdog (as, a *hangdog* look); of persons, having a mean or sneaking appearance.

hang-er (hang'ër), *n.* One who hangs something (as, a paper-hanger); also, something that hangs; a kind of short sword; also, something by which a thing is hung, as a loop on a garment or a shaped support for a coat or other garment when not in use; a chain or bent iron rod on which a pot or kettle is hung by means of a pothook, as in old-fashioned open fireplaces; also, a stroke with a double curve (turned reversely from the pothook), as made by children in learning to write (cf. *pothook*); a crooked stroke in writing.—**hang'er-on'**, *n.*; pl. *hangers-on*. A dependent or follower; a self-seeking adherent, or parasite; a persistent frequenter of a place; one who persistently clings to a service, connection, etc.

hang-ing (hang'ing), *n.* The action of one who or that which hangs; suspension; capital punishment by suspension on a gallows; also, something that hangs or is hung, as a curtain or drapery, a piece of tapestry, a wall-covering of paper, etc. (usually in *pl.*).—**hang'ing**, *p. a.* That hangs; pendent; pendulous; also, leaning over or overhanging; inclining downward, or steep or declivitous, as ground; situated on a steep slope or at a height, as a wood, a garden, etc.; also, directed downward, as the look; downcast.—**hanging indention**, in *printing*, etc., an indention of uniform amount at the beginning of each line except the first, which is of full width.

hang-man (hang'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One whose office is to hang persons condemned to death; a public executioner.

hang-nail (hang'näl), *n.* [For *agnail*.] A small piece of partly detached epidermis at the side or base of a nail, as of a finger.

hang-out (hang'out), *n.* A place where one 'hangs out'; a place of abode, resort, or the like. [Slang.]

hang-o-ver (hang'ö'ver), *n.* Something that 'hangs over,' or remains behind from a former period, state of affairs, etc.; sometimes, the effects left on a person after excessive indulgence in strong drink. [Colloq. or slang.]

hank (hangk), *n.* [ME.: cf. Icel. *hönk*, hank, coil, skein.] A coil, knot, or loop (as, "A rag and a bone and a hank of hair . . . But the fool he called her his lady fair": Kipling's "Vampire"); also, a skein, as of thread or yarn; a definite length of thread or yarn (a hank of cotton yarn measuring 840 yards); also, a loop of string, wire, or the like used to fasten something or hold or hang a thing by; *naul.*, a ring, as of iron or wood, round a stay, to which a sail is attached.

han-ker (hang'kër), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain: cf. D. *hunkeren*, dial. *hankeren*, hanker; perhaps akin to E. *hang*.] To linger about a place or person, esp. with expectation or longing (as, "We . . . *hankered* about the Rio de la Plata a long time," Defoe's "Captain Singleton," xi.: now prov.); also, to have an uneasy, restless, or incessant longing (often with *after*, *for*, or an infinitive: as, to *hanker after* forbidden pleasures; "What business had he to be *hankering after* this girl at all!" Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 6).—**han'ker**, *n.* A hankering.—**han'ker-er**, *n.*—**han'ker-ing**, *n.* An uneasy or incessant longing.

han-ky-pan-ky (hang'ki-pang'ki), *n.* [A made word: cf. *hocus-pocus*.] Jugglery or legerdemain; hence, trickery; underhand dealing. [Colloq.]

Han-o-ve-ri-an (han-ö-vë-ri-än), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Hanover, formerly an electorate of northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since 1866 a province of Prussia; also, of or pertaining to the former ruling house of Hanover, to which belonged the sovereigns of Great Britain and Ireland from George I. (reigned 1714-27) to Victoria (all of them except Victoria being rulers of Hanover also, but she, as a woman, being unable to succeed to the Hanoverian throne: cf. *Windsor*). *II. n.* A native or inhabitant of Hanover;

also, in *Eng. politics*, a supporter of the house of Hanover. **Hans** (häns), *n.* [G. and D., for *Johannes*, John.] A popular name for a German or a Dutchman.

hanse (hans), *n.* [OF. *hanse* = ML. *hansa*, < OHG. *hansa* = Goth. *hansa*, multitude, company, band.] A company or gild of merchants; [*cap.*] a medieval league of towns of northern Germany and adjacent countries for the promotion and protection of commerce; also [*l. c.*], a fee paid to a medieval trading-gild.—**Han-se-at-ic** (han-së-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German Hanse: as, the *Hanseatic League*.

han-sel (han'sel), *n.* and *v.* See *handsel*.

han-som (han'som), *n.* [From J. A. *Hansom*, English patentee (1834).] A low-hung, two-wheeled, covered vehicle

drawn by one horse, for two passengers, the driver being mounted on an elevated seat behind, and the reins running over the roof. Also called *hansom cab*.



Hansom.

han-tle (hän'tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A considerable number or quantity; a great deal. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

Ha-nuk-kah (chá'nük-kä), *n.* [Heb.] The Feast of the Dedication, a Jewish festival commemorating the dedication of the new altar on the occasion of the purifying of the Temple at Jerusalem after its pollution by Antiochus Epiphanes (see 1 Mac. i. 41-64, iv. 41-59; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 1-8), beginning on the 25th day of the month Kislev, and lasting for eight days (mostly in December): called also 'Festival of Lights,' from the lights burned specially during this period.

hap¹ (hap), *v. t.*; *happed*, *hap-ping*. [ME. *happen*; origin obscure.] To cover or wrap. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

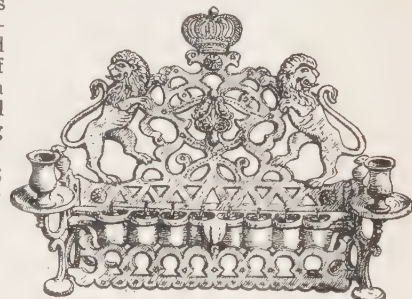
hap² (hap), *n.* [ME. *hap*, from

Scand.: cf. Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck.] The chance or fortune that falls to one (as, "Hard is his *hap* that first falls in his jeopardy": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 4. 43); one's luck or lot; also, an occurrence, happening, or accident (as, to narrate the *haps* and mishaps of the day); also, good fortune or good luck; also, mere chance or fortuity (as, "Be it art or *hap*, He hath spoken true: the very dice obey him": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," ii. 3. 32). [Archaic or prov.]—**hap², v. i.**; *happed*, *hap-ping*. [ME. *happen*.] To chance, occur, or happen (as, "Make yourself ready . . . for the mischance of the hour, if it so *hap*": Shakspeare's "Tempest," i. 1. 28); also, to have the fortune or lot (to do something); come or light by chance (*on* or *upon*). [Archaic or prov.]

hap-ax-an-thous (hap-ak-san'thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπαξ*, once, + *άνθος*, flower.] In bot., having a single period of flowering.

hap-haz-ard (hap'haz'ärd). [From *hap²* + *hazard*.] *I. n.* Mere chance or accident as determining events, actions, etc.: as, to proceed at, or by, *haphazard*. *II. a.* Determined by or dependent on mere chance: as, a *haphazard* performance; a *haphazard* remark. *III. adv.* In a haphazard manner.—**hap'haz'ard-ly**, *adv.*—**hap'haz'ard-ness**, *n.*

haph-ta-rah (haf-tä'rä), *n.*; pl. *-roth* (-röth). [Heb.] A



Modern Russian Hanukkah Lights (one light being burned the first night, two the second, and so on until the eighth night, the two higher lights being additional).

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

portion of the Prophets read immediately after the parashah in the Jewish synagogue on Sabbaths and festivals.

hap-less (hap'les), *a.* [From *hap*², *n.*] Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky. — **hap'less-ly**, *adv.*

hap-lite (hap'lit), *n.* [Gr. ἀπλός, single, simple.] A kind of granite consisting essentially of quartz and some variety of feldspar. — **hap-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*

hap-log-ra-phy (hap-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. ἀπλός, single: see *-graphy*.] The unintentional writing of a letter or word, or of a series of letters or words, but once when it should have been written twice or more; also, the resulting passage or reading: opposed to *dittography*.

hap-lol-o-gy (hap-lol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἀπλός, single: see *-logy*.] The utterance of only one of two similar adjacent syllables or sounds, resulting in the contraction of a word, as in *idly* for *idley*, and *symbolatry* for *symbololatry*.

hap-ly (hap'li), *adv.* [From *hap*², *n.*] Perhaps; perchance: as, "And seeing a fig tree afar off . . . he came, if *haply* he might find any thing thereon" (Mark, xi. 13). [Archaic.]

hap-pen (hap'n), *v. i.* [ME. *happenen*, < *happen*, E. *hap*², *v.*] To come to pass by chance or without apparent reason or design; chance; hence, in general, to come to pass, take place, or occur (as, "It hath *happened* all as I would have had it": Shakspeare's "All's Well," iii. 2. 1); befall or betide, as to a person or thing (as, "It was a chance that *happened* to us": 1 Sam. vi. 9); often, to befall with unfortunate effect (as, something has *happened* to the lock — the key will not turn); also, to have the fortune or lot (to do or be as specified: as, *I happened* to see him, or to be present); come or light by chance (*on* or *upon*: as, to *happen* on a clue to a mystery); be, come, or go (as specified) by some chance or casually (as, to *happen* in to see a friend). — **hap'pen-ing**, *n.* The process or fact of chancing, occurring, or befalling; also, something that happens; a chance; an occurrence; an event.

hap-pi-ly (hap'i li), *adv.* Haply or perchance (obs. or archaic); also, in a happy manner; fortunately or luckily; with pleasure or gladness; aptly or felicitously. — **hap-pi-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being happy; good fortune, or a piece of good fortune; pleasure, content, or gladness, as from the possession or enjoyment of what is considered good; aptness or felicity, as of expression.

hap-py (hap'i), *a.*; compar. *happier*, superl. *happiest*. [From *hap*², *n.*] Coming, or happening by chance; also, characterized by or attended with good fortune (as, a *happy* accident or event; a *happy* omen); favored by fortune, as a person; fortunate or lucky; also, having a feeling of great pleasure or pleasurable content, as from a sense of good fortune, gratified desires, or agreeable conditions (as, "*happy* souls, that love to live." Tennyson's "Enone," 236; "How *happy* could I be with either, Were t' other dear charmer away!" Gay's "Beggars' Opera," ii. 2); delighted, pleased, or glad, as over a particular thing (as, to be *happy* to see a person); characterized by or indicative of pleasure, content, or gladness (as, a *happy* mood, life, or home; *happy* faces or smiles); also, fortunate, successful, or dexterous in performance (as, to be *happy* at repartee); apt or felicitous, as actions, utterances, ideas, etc. — **hap'py-go-luck'y**. **I.** *adv.* As luck may have it; haphazard. **II.** *a.* Taking things easily, as they happen to come; trusting cheerfully to luck.

haque-ton (hak'ton), *n.* See *haqueton* and *acton*.

ha-ra-ki-ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* [Jap., 'belly cutting.'] Suicide by ripping open the abdomen with a dagger or knife: the national form of honorable suicide in Japan, formerly practised by the higher classes when in disgrace or under sentence of death.

ha-rangue (hä-rang'), *n.* [F. *harangue*, < OHG. *hring*, ring, circle of people, arena, = E. *ring*².] A formal speech or address, as to an assembly (as, "Gray-headed men and grave . . . Assemble, and *harangues* are heard": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 663); now, esp., a passionate, vehement, or noisy and intemperate address; also, any long, declamatory or pompous speech. — **ha-rangue'**, *v.*; *-rangued*, *-ranguing*. [F. *haranguer*.] **I.** *tr.* To address in a harangue.

II. *intr.* To deliver a harangue: as, "He did not discourse, but *harangue*" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 2). — **ha-ran'guer** (-rang'ër), *n.*

ha-ras (ä-rä), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A stud of horses for breeding purposes; an establishment for breeding horses.

har-ass (har'as), *v. t.* [F. *harasser*, perhaps < OF. *harier*, *herier*, harry, harass: cf. *harry*.] To trouble by repeated attacks, incursions, etc., as in war or hostilities; harry; hence, to disturb or torment persistently or incessantly, as with troubles, cares, importunities, etc., or as troubles or cares do; worry; also, to wear out or exhaust with fatigue, trouble, care, etc.†. — **har'ass-er**, *n.* — **har'ass-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **har'ass-ment**, *n.* The act of harassing, or the state of being harassed; worry; also, something that harasses.

har-bin-ger (här'bin-jër), *n.* [OF. *herbergeor*, < *herberger*, provide lodging for, < *herberge*, lodging, < OHG. *heriberga*: see *harbor*, and cf. *auberge*.] One who provides lodgings; also, one sent in advance of troops, a royal train, etc., to provide or secure lodgings and other accommodations (obs. or hist.); hence, one who goes before and makes known the approach of another (now chiefly fig. and literary: as, "the boding cry of the tree-toad, that *harbinger* of storm," Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow). — **har'bin-ger**, *v. t.* To act as harbinger to; herald the coming of: chiefly fig. and literary.

har-bor (här'bör), *n.* [ME. *herbore*, *herboru*, *hereberge*, = Icel. *herbergi* = OLG. and OHG. *heriberga*, lit. 'army shelter'; from elements equivalent to AS. *here*, army, + *beorgan*, protect: see *harry* and *bury*, and cf. *harbinger*.] Shelter, lodging, or refuge (as, to give, take, or find *harbor*); also, a place of shelter, sojourn, or refuge (as, "*Harbour* of many a stranger, free to friend . . . O thou house": Browning's "Balaustion's Adventure"); the retreat or covert of a deer or other wild animal; esp., a place of shelter for ships afforded by a recess of the shore or by breakwaters or other artificial works; a haven; a port. — **har'bor**, *v. I. tr.* To provide with shelter, lodgings, or quarters, as troops; also, to give shelter or refuge to (now usually fugitives, offenders, etc.); give storage or concealment for (now usually smuggled or stolen goods, etc.); afford covert for (animals, vermin, etc.); fig., to entertain within the mind (a thought, feeling, design, etc., now usually one that is unfavorable or evil: as, to *harbor* suspicion, resentment, or malice); cherish; also, to shelter (a ship) in a harbor or haven; also, to track (a deer, etc.) to its harbor or retreat (as, "If I do know how to *harbour* a stag, you do know how to hunt him": Whyte-Melville's "Katerfelto," xvi.). **II. intr.** To take or have shelter or lodging (obs. or archaic: as, "Now, for this night, let's *harbour* here in York," Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI," iv. 7. 79); have a retreat or covert, as a deer or other animal; fig., to be entertained or cherished in the mind, as a thought or feeling; also, of a ship, etc., to take shelter in a harbor. — **har'bor-age** (-äj), *n.* Shelter or lodging, or a place of shelter; also, shelter for ships, as in a harbor. — **har'bor-er**, *n.* — **har'bor-less, *a.* Without a harbor; shelterless; without a haven or port. — **har'bor-mas'ter**, *n.* An officer who has charge of a harbor or port, and enforces the regulations respecting it. — **har'-bor-seal**, *n.***

The common (earless) seal of northern coasts, *Phoca vitulina*.

har'bour, etc. British preferred form of *harbor*, etc.

hard (härd), *a.* [AS. *heard* = D. *hard* = G. *hart* = Icel. *hardhr* = Goth. *hardus*, hard; akin to Gr. *κράτος*, strong, mighty.] Solid and firm to the touch; not easily penetrated, or divided, or altered in shape; not soft; specif., in coin or specie rather than paper currency, or, sometimes, in coin, bills, or actual money as distin-



Harbor-seal.

fat, fäto, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviärý, ēlect, agōny, intō, ùnite; (obscured) eränt, operä, ärgent, actör, natjüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

guished from other property, debts, etc. (as, *hard* money; *hard* cash); also, firmly formed, tight, or not easily loosed (as, a *hard* knot); sometimes, capable of great endurance and exertion, as persons (as, "men, a *hard* laborious kind": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," i. 95); also, difficult to do or accomplish, fatiguing, or troublesome, as a task; difficult or troublesome with respect to an action specified (as, *hard* to please; *hard* to be found; food *hard* of digestion); having difficulty in doing something (now only in "hard of hearing"); difficult to deal with, manage, control, or overcome (as, "I am this day weak . . . and these men . . . be too *hard* for me": 2 Sam. iii. 39); ir reclaimable, incorrigible, or disreputable, as persons (colloq.: as, a *hard* case; a *hard* character); difficult to understand, explain, or solve (as, a *hard* subject; a *hard* question or problem); also, difficult to bear or endure (as, to lead a *hard* life; to have a *hard* time); severe or rigorous (as, a *hard* winter); rude or coarse (as, *hard* fare); also, not easily impressed or moved, as persons; obdurate; unfeeling or pitiless; sometimes, not swayed by sentiment or sophistry (as, *hard* sense; to have a *hard* head: cf. *hardhead*); of a shrewd, practical nature; sometimes, not easily moved to part with money; niggardly; stingy; also, harsh or severe in dealing with others (as, a *hard* master; to be *hard* upon a person); harsh or unfriendly (as, to cherish *hard* feelings toward a person; to use *hard* words to a person, or call him *hard* names); severe or rigorous in provisions, etc. (as, a *hard* bargain); also, carried on or performed with great exertion, energy, or persistence (as, *hard* work; *hard* labor; *hard* study); carrying on work in this manner (as, a *hard* worker; a *hard* student); vigorous or violent (as, a *hard* run; a *hard* rain); also, harsh or unpleasant to the eye, ear, or esthetic sense (as, a *hard* face, or *hard* features; *hard* outlines in a painting); also, of water, containing mineral salts which interfere with the action of soap; also, acid or sour, as liquors; now, esp., strong, spirituous, or intoxicating, as liquors (U. S.); also, high and unyielding, as prices; in *phonetics*, having a guttural sound, as the *c* and *g* in *corn* and *get* (as distinguished from the 'soft' *c* and *g* in *cite* and *gin*); also, surd or breathed, as *k*, *p*, and *t*, in distinction from *g*, *b*, and *d*, which are soft, sonant, or voiced.—**hard and fast**, firm and secure; fig., strongly binding, strictly obligatory, or not to be set aside or violated (as, *hard and fast* rules).—**hard coal**, anthracite.—**hard rays**. See under *ray*³.—**hard tube**. See under *tube*.—**hard**, *n.* A firm beach; also, a sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge (Eng.).—**hard**, *adv.* [AS. *heardē*.] So as to be hard, solid, or firm (as, the river is frozen *hard*; eggs boiled *hard*: cf. *hard-boiled*, below); also, firmly or tightly (as, "He took me by the wrist and held me *hard*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 1. 87); also, with difficulty (as, "Hard his labouring breath he drew": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," iii. 11); also, harshly or severely (as, to use, treat, or press *hard*; taxes that bear *hard* upon the poor); so as to involve severity or hardship (as, to be *hard* put to it to keep going; it will go *hard* with him if he is caught); also, with great exertion or energy, or with vigor or violence (as, to work *hard*; to run *hard*; to ride *hard*; it is raining *hard*); earnestly or intently (as, to look *hard* at a thing or a person); also, close or near, as in place, amount, or time (as, to follow *hard* after a person; a town *hard* by; to weigh *hard* upon 200 pounds; to be *hard* upon 60 years old; it is *hard* upon five o'clock); *naut.*, closely, fully, or to the extreme limit (as, *hard* alee; *hard* aport).—**hard and fast**, firmly and securely (as, bound, or held, *hard and fast*); fig., strictly or rigorously.—**hard up**, distressingly or urgently in want of something (with *for*: as, a caravan *hard up* for water; to be *hard up* for amusement); esp., urgently in want of money. [Colloq.]

hard-bit-ten (hărd'bit'n), *a.* Given to hard biting, as a horse; hence, unyielding; dogged.

hard-boiled (hărd'boild'), *a.* Boiled until hard, as an egg; hence (slang), stiff or hard (as, a *hard-boiled* hat, a derby or stiff hat, or a helmet); also (slang), hardened by experience, as a person; not easily impressed or moved; unyielding or uncompromising; stern, unfeeling, or pitiless; rough or tough.

hard-en (hărd'ēn), *v.* **I. tr.** To make hard or harder; indurate; make hardy, robust, or capable of endurance; make

obdurate or unyielding; make unfeeling or pitiless. **II. intr.** To become hard or harder; become inured or toughened; become obdurate, or unfeeling or pitiless; of prices, the market, etc., to become higher; rise in price.—**hard/ened**, *p. a.* Rendered hard; indurated; inured; obdurate; unfeeling.—**hard/en-er**, *n.*

hard-fa-vored (hărd'fa'vord), *a.* Having a hard, unpleasant, or repellent appearance or countenance.

hard-fea-tured (hărd'fe'turd), *a.* Having hard or harsh features: as, "*hard-featured* women, weather-beaten brown" (Masefield's "Daffodil Fields," i.).

hard-fist-ed (hărd'fis'ted), *a.* Niggardly; stingy.

hard-hack (hărd'hak), *n.* A woolly-leaved rosaceous shrub, *Spiræa tomentosa*, of North America, having terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers and astringent roots.

hard-hand-ed (hărd'han'ded), *a.* Having hands hardened by toil; also, ruling with a strong or cruel hand; severe.—**hard/=hand/ed-ness**, *n.*

hard-head (hărd'hed), *n.* One who is not moved by sentiment or sophistry; a shrewd, practical person; also, a blockhead; also, any of various fishes, as a gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*, and the menhaden.—**hard/=head/ed**, *a.* Not easily moved or deceived; matter-of-fact; practical; shrewd.—**hard/=head/ed-ness**, *n.*

hard-heart-ed (hărd'hărt'ed), *a.* Unfeeling; unmerciful; pitiless.

—**hard/=heart/ed-ly**, *adv.*—**hard/=heart/ed-ness**, *n.*

har-di-hood (hărd'di-hūd), *n.* Hardy spirit or character; boldness or daring (as, "With dauntless *hardihood*, And brandish'd blade, rush on him": Milton's "Comus," 650); audacity or effrontery; temerity or rashness; also, sturdiness or robustness, as of body.

har-di-ly (hărd'di-li), *adv.* In a hardy manner; with hardihood.

har-di-ment (hărd'di-mēnt), *n.* [OF., < *hardi*, E. *hardy*.] Boldness, daring, or hardihood (archaic: as, "Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent . . . Now is the time to prove your *hardiment*!" Wordsworth's "To the Men of Kent"); also, a bold exploit (see Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," v. 4. 75).

har-di-ness (hărd'di-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being hardy; now, esp., robustness; capability of endurance.

hard-ly (hărd'li), *adv.* In a hard manner; harshly or severely (as, to deal *hardly* with a person); with trouble or difficulty (as, pleasures *hardly* earned); hence, barely, or only just (as, I had *hardly* reached there, when it began to rain); almost not (as, *hardly* any; *hardly* ever); also, not quite (as, it is *hardly* strong enough; that is *hardly* true); also, with little likelihood (as, he will *hardly* come now).

hard-mouthed (hărd'mouth'ed), *a.* Having a hard mouth, as a horse; not easily controlled by the bit or rein; hence, self-willed; obstinate.

hard-ness (hărd'nes), *n.* [AS. *heardnes*.] The state or quality of being hard; sometimes, an instance of this quality.

hard-pan (hărd'pan'), *n.* [See *pan*¹.] Any layer of firm detrital matter, as of clay, underlying soft soil; also, hard, unbroken ground; also, in fig. use, firm bottom or solid foundation; hard underlying reality (as, to get down to *hard-pan*); the lowest level (as, prices have reached *hard-pan*). [Chiefly U. S.]

hards (hărdz), *n. pl.* [AS. *heordan*, pl.] The refuse or coarser parts of flax or hemp, separated in hackling.

hard-set (hărd'set'), *a.* Firmly or rigidly set; fig., determined or obstinate; also, in a hard or difficult position; beset with difficulties; hard put to it, or finding it hard (to do something: as, "It's *hard set* I am to know what would be right," Synge's "Well of the Saints," iii.).



Flowering Branch of Hardhack.
a, flower; b, fruit; c, leaf.

hard-shell (hărd'shel), *a.* Having a hard shell (as, the *hard-shell* crab, the common edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when its shell is hard: cf. *soft-shell*); fig., rigid or uncompromising, as in religious orthodoxy.

hard-ship (hărd'ship), *n.* A condition that bears hard upon one; severe toil, trial, oppression, or want; also, an instance of this; something hard to bear.

hard-spun (hărd'spun'), *a.* Compactly twisted in spinning, as yarn.

hard-tack (hărd'tak), *n.* [See *tack*?] A kind of hard biscuit much used by sailors and soldiers; ship-biscuit.

hard-ware (hărd'wâr), *n.* Metal ware or articles, as tools, locks, hinges, cutlery, kitchen utensils, etc.—**hard'ware-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*.

hard-wood (hărd'wüd), *n.* The hard, compact wood or timber of various trees, as the oak, cherry, maple, ebony, mahogany, etc.; a tree yielding such wood; in *forestry*, the wood of a dicotyledonous tree (or one with relatively broad leaves), as distinguished from a conifer, etc.; such a tree itself.

hardy¹ (hărd'di), *a.*; compar. *hardier*, superl. *hardiest*. [OF. *F. hardi*; from Teut., and akin to *E. hard*.] Bold, daring, or courageous, as persons, actions, etc.; also, unduly or unwisely bold; audacious or presumptuous (as, "Be not so *hardy*, scullion, as to slay One nobler than thyself": Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," 956); foolhardy or rash; also, strong, sturdy, or robust, as persons or animals; fitted for enduring fatigue, hardship, exposure, etc.; requiring great physical endurance, as the mode of life, sports, etc.; of plants, able to withstand the cold of winter in the open air.

hardy² (hărd'di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [Appar. < *hard*.] A chisel or fuller with a square shank for insertion into a square hole ('hardy-hole') in a blacksmith's anvil.

hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara* = D. *haas* = G. *hase* = Icel. *hæri*, hare.] Any rodent of the genus *Lepus* (family *Leporidae*), with long ears, divided upper lip, short tail, and lengthened hind limbs adapted for leaping; esp., any of the larger species of this genus, certain of the smaller ones being known as *rabbits*; also, any of various other animals of the same family; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, the southern constellation *Lepus*.—**hare and hounds**, an outdoor sport in which certain players known as hares start off in advance on a long run, scattering behind them small pieces of paper called scent, the other players, known as hounds, following the trail so marked in an effort to catch the hares before they reach home.

hare-bell (hâr'bel), *n.* [Appar. < *hare* + *bell*.] A low campanulaceous herb, the bluebell of Scotland, *Campanula rotundifolia*, with blue bell-shaped flowers; also, a liliaceous plant, *Scilla nonscripta*, with bell-shaped flowers.

hare-brained, **hare-brain** (hâr'brând, -brân), *a.* Having or showing no more brains than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless.

hare-lip (hâr'lip'), *n.* A congenitally deformed lip, usually the upper one, in which there is a vertical fissure causing it to resemble somewhat the cleft lip of a hare; also, the deformity itself.—**hare/lipped**, *a.*

hare-rem (hâr'rem), *n.* [Ar. *haram*, also *harîm*, lit. 'forbidden place,' < *harama*, forbid.] The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house appropriated to the women of the household; also, its occupants collectively.



American Varying Hare (*Lepus americanus*).



Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

hare's-tail (hârz'tâl), *n.* A species of cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, bearing a white cotton-like tuft ('hare's-tail rush'); also, a European grass, *Lagurus ovalis* ('hare's-tail grass').

har-i-cot (har'i-kō or -kot), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A ragout of meat and vegetables; also, a plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, esp. *P. vulgaris*, the common kidney-bean or string-bean; also, its edible seed or green pod.

ha-ri-ka-ri (hâr'rē-kâ'rē), *n.* Erroneous form of *hara-kiri*.

hark (hârk), *v.* [ME. *harkien*, *herkien*, from an AS. verb not recorded, but implied in the derivative AS. *hercnian*, *E. harken*; from the source of *E. hear*.] *I. tr.* To listen to; hear: as, "Hark the clock within" (Tennyson's "Maud," i. 18. 8). [Archaic.] *II. intr.* To listen; harken: often used interjectionally, in the imperative (as, "Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," ii. 3. 21).—**to hark back**, of hounds, to return along the course in order to regain a lost scent; hence, fig., to return to a previous point or subject, as in discourse or thought; revert.

—**hark**, *n.* The act of harking; also, a hunters' cry to hounds (as, "With hark and whoop and wild halloo, No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 3).

hark-en, **heark-en** (hâr'kn), *v.* [AS. *hercnian*, *heorcnian*, extended form of the AS. verb represented by *E. hark*.]

I. intr. To listen; hence, to give heed or attend; also, to seek attentively† or inquire† (as, "Hearken after their offence, my lord": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," v. 1. 216); also, to wait attentively† (as, "They did me too much injury That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," v. 4. 52). *II. tr.* To listen to; hear; hence, to give heed to. [Now poetic.]—**hark'en-er**, **heark'en-er**, *n.*

harl¹ (hârl), *v.* [ME. *harlen*; origin obscure.] *I. tr.* To drag; also, to rough-cast (walls, etc.) with lime. [Chiefly Sc.] *II. intr.* To be dragged; drag one's self along; trail. [Chiefly Sc.]

harl² (hârl), *n.* [Also *herl*, ME. *herle*, = MLG. *herle*, *harle*, filament of flax, etc.] A filament of flax, hemp, etc.; filamentous matter; also, a barb, or the barbs, of a feather, much used in dressing anglers' flies; a fly so dressed.

Har-le-ian (hâr'lē-an or hâr-lē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Harley (1661–1724) and his son Edward (1689–1741), 1st and 2d Earls of Oxford, or their collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, of which the manuscripts are now in the British Museum.

har-le-quin (hâr'lē-kwin or -kin). [F. *harlequin* (now *arlequin*), < It. *arlechino*: cf. OF. *Helequin*, *Hellekin*, *Herlequin*, name of a devil, or a troop of demons (*mesnie Helequin*), of medieval legend.] *I. n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A droll character in comedy (orig. the early Italian) and pantomime, usually masked, dressed in party-colored spangled tights, and bearing a wooden sword or magic wand; [*l. c.*] a buffoon. *II. a.* Party-colored; fantastically or strikingly variegated in color (as, the *harlequin* duck, a sea-duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, of northern regions, with variegated plumage; a *harlequin* snake, a coral-snake); fancifully varied in color, decoration, etc., as a set of dishes; also, of furniture, ingeniously contrived to combine or conceal in one piece parts or articles for various uses (applied esp. to furniture of the latter part of the 18th century).—**har'le-quin-ade** (-ād'), *n.* A piece, or part of a piece, of pantomime or the like in which the harlequin plays the principal part; hence, any fantastic procedure; buffoonery.—**har'le-quin-esque** (-esk'), *a.* [See *-esque*.] In the style or manner of a harlequin; harlequin-like.

har-lot (hâr'lōt), *n.* [OF. *arlot*, *herlot*, rogue, knave; origin uncertain.] A rogue† or knave†; also, a buffoon†; also,



Harlequin Duck.

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

a lewd woman; a prostitute; a strumpet.—**har'lot-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). Buffoonery†; ribaldry†; also, lewdness or unchastity; the practice or trade of prostitution; fig., meretriciousness; also, a harlot.

harm (härm), *n.* [AS. *hearm* = G. *harm* = Icel. *harmr*, harm, grief.] Evil of any kind, done or suffered, that impairs soundness, health, value, quality or character, etc.; injury; whether physical or moral; mischief, damage, hurt, or wrong; a form or instance of injury (as, "diffusing blessings, or averting harms": Pope's "Essay on Man," iii. 212); also, grief or distress.—**harm**, *v. t.* [AS. *hearmian*.] To do harm to; injure; damage; hurt.

har-mat-tan (här-mat'an), *n.* [W. Afr.] A dry, parching land-wind, charged with dust, on the west coast of Africa.

harm-er (här'mër), *n.* One who or that which harms.

harm-ful (härm'fùl), *a.* Fraught with or doing harm; injurious; hurtful.—**harm'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**harm'ful-ness**, *n.*

harm-less (härm'les), *a.* Free from harm, unharmed, or uninjured (now rare); free from liability or loss (as, to hold or save one *harmless*, as by the terms of an agreement); also, having done no harm, or innocent (archaic); now, commonly, destitute of power or tendency to harm; innocuous; inoffensive.—**harm'less-ly**, *adv.*—**harm'less-ness**, *n.*

har-mon-ic (här-mon'ik), *L.* [L. *harmonicus*, < Gr. *ἀρμονικός*, < *ἀρμονία*, E. *harmony*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or marked by harmony, agreement, or concord; concordant; consonant; also, pertaining to music; musical; now, esp., sounding together with pleasing effect; in harmony; specif., pertaining to musical harmony, as distinguished from melody and rhythm; in *acoustics*, pertaining to harmonics or overtones; also, in *math.*, having relations resembling those of musical concords (as, a *harmonic* progression, a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression). *II. n.* In *acoustics*, one of the secondary tones (overtones) accompanying a fundamental tone, and produced by the vibration of a sonorous body in aliquot parts of its length; one of these tones produced separately, as by lightly stopping a vibrating string; in *elect.*, a series of oscillations or waves of higher frequency accompanying a fundamental series of lower frequency, the frequency of the former being a multiple of that of the latter. See also *harmonics*.

har-mon-i-ca (här-mon'i-kä), *n.* [NL., prop. fem. of L. *harmonicus*, E. *harmonic*.] Any of various musical instruments; esp., one having a set of small metallic reeds mounted in a case and played by the breath; a mouth-organ.

har-mon-i-cal (här-mon'i-käl), *a.* Harmonic.—**har-mon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

har-mon-i-con (här-mon'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρμονικόν*, neut. of *ἀρμονικός*, E. *harmonic*.] Any of various musical instruments, as a harmonica or mouth-organ or an orchestron.

har-mon-ics (här-mon'iks), *n.* The science of musical sounds.

har-mo-ni-ous (här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [F. *harmonieux*, < *harmonie*, E. *harmony*.] Exhibiting harmony; being in harmony; forming a pleasingly consistent whole; also, marked by agreement in feeling or action (as, *harmonious* consent; a *harmonious* meeting); also, agreeable to the ear; tuneful; free from discord.—**har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

har-mo-nist (här'mō-nist), *n.* One who reduces something to harmony; also, one who makes a harmony, as of the Gospels; also, one skilled in musical harmony; a musician; a composer.—**har-mo-nis'tic** (-nis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a harmonist or harmony; pertaining to the collation and harmonizing of parallel passages, as of the Gospels.—**har-mo-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

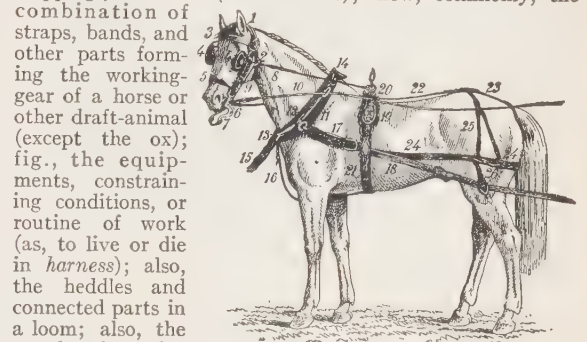
har-mo-ni-um (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *harmonia*, E. *harmony*.] A reed-organ, esp. one in which the air is forced outward through the reeds.

har-mo-nize (här'mō-niz), *v.*; *-nized*, *-nizing*. [OF. F. *harmoniser*, < *harmonie*, E. *harmony*.] *I. intr.* To be in harmony, accord, or agreement; in *music*, to form a concord. *II. tr.* To bring into harmony, accord, or agreement; also, to make musically harmonious; specif., in *music*, to set accompanying parts to, as a melody.—**har'mo-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zä'shon), *n.*—**har'mo-niz-er** (-ni-zër), *n.*

har-mo-ny (här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [OF. F.

harmonie, < L. *harmonia*, < Gr. *ἀρμονία*, a joining, joint, frame, arrangement, concord, music, akin to *ἀρμόεν*, fit together, and *ἀρμός*, joint: see *arm*.] A consistent, orderly, or pleasing arrangement of parts; agreement; congruity; concord; also, accord, as in sentiments or action (as, "*Harmony* to behold in wedded pair More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 605); harmonious relations; also, a collated assemblage of passages on the same subject from different works, showing their points of agreement (as, a *harmony* of the Gospels); also, harmonious or musical sound; melodious sound; in *music*, any simultaneous combination of consonant tones, as in a chord; a concord; specif., a triad; also, the simultaneous combination of such tones; chordal structure, as distinguished from melody and rhythm; also, the science of the structure, relations, and practical combination of chords.—**harmony of the spheres**. See *music of the spheres*, under *music*.

har-ness (här'nes), *n.* [OF. *harnas*, *herneis* (F. *harnais*); origin uncertain.] Armor or defensive equipments for men or horses (or other animals) in war, or a suit of armor, etc. (archaic: as, "Arm, arm, and out! . . . At least we'll die with *harness* on our back," Shakspeare's "Macbeth," v. 5. 52; "one of the beasts [elephants], armed with the royal *harness*," 1 Mac. vi. 43); in general, equipments, accoutrements, trappings, or dress (obs. or rare); now, commonly, the combination of straps, bands, and other parts forming the working-gear of a horse or other draft-animal (except the ox); fig., the equipments, constraining conditions, or routine of work (as, to live or die in *harness*); also, the heddles and connected parts in a loom; also, the mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and rung.—**har'ness**, *v. t.* To array in armor or equip-



Horse's Harness.

1, crown; 2, cheek-piece; 3, front; 4, 4, blinds; 5, nose-band; 6, bit; 7, curb; 8, check; 9, throat-latch; 10, rein; 11, collar; 12, hame; 13, hame-link; 14, hame-strap; 15, pole-strap; 16, martingale; 17, trace-tug; 18, trace; 19, saddle; 20, terret; 21, belly-band; 22, 23, crupper; 24, 24, breeching; 25, hip-strap; 26, trace-bearer.

ments of war (archaic); in general, to equip, accoutre, or dress (obs. or rare); now, commonly, to put harness on (a horse, etc.); attach by a harness, as to a vehicle to be drawn; fig., to bring under conditions for working (as, to *harness* water-power).—**har'nessed**, *p. a.* Equipped with or being in harness; hence, marked with streaks of color, as if wearing a harness (as, the *harnessed* antelope, any of various antelopes of the genus *Tragelaphus*).—**har'ness-er**, *n.*—**har'ness-mak'er**, *n.*

harns (härnz), *n.*

pl. [Late AS.

harnes, pl.: cf.

Icel. *harni*, G. *hirn*, brain.] Brains. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

harp (härp), *n.* [AS. *hearpe* = D. *harp* = G. *harfe* = Icel. *harpa*, harp: cf. LL. *harpa*, from Teut.] A musical instrument with strings, which are commonly set in a triangular frame and plucked with the fingers (see cut on following page); also, a representation of this instrument (the national device of Ireland); hence, an Irishman (slang, U. S.); also [cap.], in *astron.*, the northern constellation Lyra.—**Æolian harp**. See *Æolian*.—**harp**, *v.* [AS. *hearpian*.] *I. intr.* To play on a harp (as, to *harp* on one string, fig., to dwell persistently on one subject); fig., to dwell persist-



Harnessed Antelope (Tragelaphus bor).

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ÷, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ently or tediously (*on or upon*) in speaking or writing. **II. tr.** To play (music, etc.) on a harp; also, to bring, put, etc., by playing on a harp (poetic: as, to *harp* one to sleep); also, to give voice or utterance to (archaic: as, "Thou hast *harp'd* my fear aright," Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 1. 74). — **harp'er**, *n.*

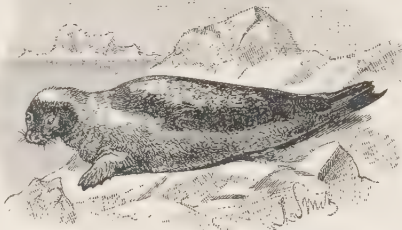
harp-ings (här'pingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *F. harpe*, *harpon*, *cramp-iron*: see *harpoon*.] *Naut.*, the stout wales about the bow of a ship. Also **harp'ins**.

harp-ist (här'pist), *n.* One who plays on the harp.

har-poon (här-pön'), *n.* [*F. harpon*, *harpoon*, earlier *grappling-iron*, *cramp-iron*, < *harpe*, *cramp-iron*, *cramp*, < *L. harpe*, < *Gr. ἄρπη*, sickle, simitar.] A barbed, spear-like missile attached to a rope, and thrown by hand or shot from a gun, used in capturing whales and large fish. — **har-poon'**, *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with or as with a harpoon. — **har-poon'er**, *n.* — **har-poon'=gun**, *n.* A gun for shooting a harpoon, as at a whale.

harp=seal

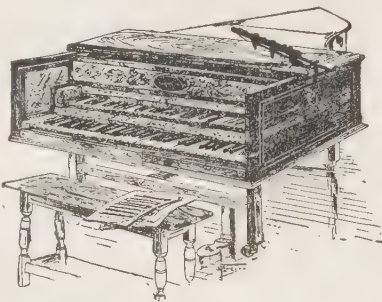
(härp'sæl), *n.* A large whitish seal, *Phoca grænelandica*, with a dark harp-like figure on its back, common from Newfoundland northward.



Harp-seal.

harp-si-chord

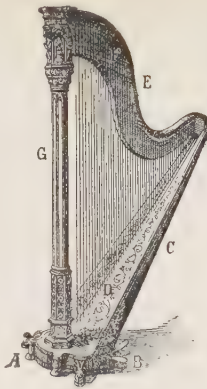
(härp-si-körd), *n.* [Obs. *F. harpechorde*, < *It. arpico*, < *arpa*, harp, + *corda*, string, cord.] A piano-like instrument in use from the 16th to the 18th century, in which the strings were plucked by leather or quill points connected with the keys.



Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

har-py (här'pi), *n.*; *pl. -pies* (-piz). [*F. harpie*, < *L. harpyia*, < *Gr. ἄρπυια*, lit. 'snatcher', akin to *ἀρπάσσειν*, snatch, seize. [*L. c.* or *cap.*] A ravenous, filthy monster of classical mythology, usually represented as having a woman's head and body, and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws; fig. [*L. c.*], a rapacious, grasping person (as, "Those *harpies* . . . for the mere sake of filthy lucre, were resolved to deliver me over into the hands of my father": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," ii. 7); also, the harpy-eagle. — **har'py-ea'gle**, *n.* A large, powerful, crested bird of prey, *Thrasaetus harpyia*, of South and Central America and Mexico, with strong beak and talons, rounded wings, and fan-like tail.

har-que-bus (här'kə-bus or här'kwē-), *n.* [*F. (obs.) harquebuse*, later *arquebuse* (forms derived through *It.* from *Teut.*), for *OF. haquebute*, *haquebusche*, *harquebus*; from *Teut.* (cf. *MD. haeckbusse*, *MLG. hakebusse*, *MHG. hakenbühse*), and meaning 'hook gun,' perhaps from a hook on the weapon for attaching it to a rest or support.] An old form of portable gun, provided at first with a matchlock, afterward with a wheel-lock, and superseded by the musket. — **har'que-bus-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* [*F.*] A soldier armed with a harquebus.



Modern Harp.

A, pedestal; B, pedals; C, back; D, sounding-board; E, neck; F, pins to which the strings are fastened; G, pillar.

har-ri-dan (har'i-dan), *n.* [Cf. *F. haridelle*, sorry horse, jade.] A vicious old hag; a hardened, violent woman.

har-ri-er¹ (har'i-ér), *n.* [Appar. < *hare*.] One of a breed of small hounds employed in hunting the hare; also, a member of a hare and hounds team; a cross-country runner.

har-ri-er² (har'i-ér), *n.* [See *harry*.] One who or that which harries; specif., any of the hawks of the genus *Circus* (family *Falconidae*), which prey on small animals.

har-row¹ (har'ō), *v. t.* [= *harry*.] To harry; ravage; despoil. See *harrowing*¹. [Archaic.]

har-row² (har'ō), *n.* [*ME. haru*, *harwe*: cf. *Icel. herfi*, harrow, *MLG. harke*, rake.] An agricultural implement set with teeth, upright disks, etc., usually of iron, drawn over plowed land to level it, break clods, etc. — **har'row**², *v. t.* To draw a harrow over (land, etc.); hence, to cut, scratch, or lacerate (flesh, etc.); fig., to distress or disturb keenly or painfully, as a person, the mind, feelings, etc. (as, "Amazed I stood, *har-row'd* with grief and fear": Milton's "Comus," 565); work (*up*) to a mental state of acute discomfort or uneasiness. — **har'row-er**, *n.*



Common Harrow.

har-row-ing¹ (har'ō-ing), *n.* Harrying, ravaging, or despoiling: as, the *harrowing* of hell by Christ (according to apocryphal account) in his descent thither, after his crucifixion, in order to rescue the captive souls of the just (a familiar subject of allusion and literary treatment in medieval and later times). [Archaic.]

har-row-ing² (har'ō-ing), *p. a.* That harrows; keenly distressing or disturbing; heartrending. — **har'row-ing-ly**, *adv.* **har-ry** (har'i), *v.*; *-ried*, *-rying*. [*AS. hergian*, ravage as an army does, < *here* = *OHG. heri*, *hari*, *G. heer*, = *Icel. herr* = *Goth. harjis*, army, host.] **I. tr.** To ravage (places) as in war; devastate, pillage, or despoil; also, to harass (persons) by repeated attacks, forced exactions, rapacious demands, etc.; in general, to harass, trouble, torment, or worry (as, "Thou their tool, set on to plague And play upon and *harry* me, petty spy And traitress!" Tennyson's "Guinevere," 358); also, to carry off, as in a raid (now *Sc.*). **II. intr.** To make harassing incursions.

harsh (härsh), *a.* [*ME. harsk*: cf. *Dan. harsk*, *Sw. härsk*, rancid, *G. harsch*, harsh, rough, hard.] Unpleasantly rough to the touch (as, a *harsh* towel; fruit with a *harsh* rind); hence, unpleasant to other senses; rough, sharp, or acrid to the tongue, as taste, flavor, fruit, etc.; grating, jarring, or discordant to the ear, as sounds, voices, etc.; unpleasing to the eye, as outlines, colors, features, etc.; jarring upon the esthetic sense, hard, or inartistic, as contrasts, effects, etc.; also, unpleasant in action or effect; severe, ungentle, or cruel, as persons, measures, treatment, utterances, etc.; stern, grim, or forbidding, as faces, expression, etc.; rugged or bleak, as places, scenery, climate, etc. — **harsh'en**, *v. t.* To render harsh. — **harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **harsh'ness**, *n.*

hars-let (häs'rlet), *n.* Same as *haslet*.

hart (härt), *n.* [*AS. heort* = *D. hert* = *G. hirsch* = *Icel. hjörtr*, hart, stag.] The male of the deer, commonly the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), esp. after its fifth year.

harte-beest (härt'bēst), *n.* [*S. Afr. D.*, 'hart beast.'] A large South African antelope, *Bubalis caama*, of a red color, having a long face with naked muzzle; also, any of various allied African antelopes.

harts-horn (härts'hörn), *n.* The antler of the hart, formerly much used as a source of ammonia; also, an aqueous solution of ammonia ('spirit of hartshorn'); ammonium carbonate, or sal volatile ('volatile salt of hartshorn').

hart's-tongue (härts'tung), *n.* Any of various ferns, esp. *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, which has long simple fronds.

har-um-scar-um (här'um-skär'um). [Appar. from *obs. hare*, harry, harass, + *scare*.] **I. adv.** Recklessly; wildly. **II. a.** Reckless; rash. **III. n.** A reckless person; also, reckless conduct.

ha-rus-pex (ha-rus'peks), *n.*; *pl. haruspices* (-pi-sēz). [*L.*, < *haru* (= *Skt. hira*), entrails, + *specere*, look at.] In ancient Rome, one of a class of minor priests who practised divination, esp. from the entrails of animals killed in sacrifice.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

—**ha-rus-pi-ca'tion** (-pi-kā'shən), *n.* Divination by or as by a haruspex. Also **ha-rus-pi-cy** (-si).

har-vest (här'vest), *n.* [AS. *hærfest* = D. *herfst* = G. *herbst*, autumn; perhaps akin to L. *carpere*, pick, Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The third season of the year; autumn; hence, the season of gathering ripened crops, esp. of grain; also, the gathering of crops (as, "A field Of Ceres, ripe for harvest": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 981); also, a crop or yield, as of grain; hence, the product or result of any labor or process.

—**har'vest**, *v. t.* To gather, as a crop; also, to gather the crop from (as, "And, side by side . . . Harvest the fields wherein they fought": Whittier's "Snow-Bound"). —**har'-vest-bug**, *n.* A harvest-fly; also, a harvest-tick. —**har'-vest-er**, *n.* One who harvests (as, "a harvester of hay": Whittier's "Maud Muller"); a reaper; also, any of various machines for harvesting or gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; esp., a machine for harvesting grain, often fitted with an attachment for tying or binding the grain in bundles or sheaves; also, a harvestman (arachnid). —**har'-vest-fly**, *n.* Any of certain cicadas, as *Cicada tibicen* ('dog-day harvest-fly'), noted for its sharp trill. —**har'-vest-home**, *n.* The bringing home of the harvest, or the time of doing it; the close of the harvesting; also, an English festival celebrated at the close of the harvest; also, a harvest song. —**har'-vest-man** (-mən), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man engaged in harvesting; also, any of the arachnids of the order *Phalangidea*, comprising spider-like creatures with small rounded body and usually very long legs; the daddy-long-legs of the U. S. —**har'-vest-moon**, *n.* The moon which is full nearest to the autumnal equinox, esp. at and about the period of fullness. —**har'-vest-mouse**, *n.*; pl. *-mice* (-mīs). A very small European field-mouse, *Mus minutus*, which builds its nest on the stalks of growing grain. —**har'-vest-tick**, *n.* Any of various acarids in an immature stage, common in late summer and autumn, which attach themselves to the skin of man and animals.

Har-vey-ize

(här'vi-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [From H. A. Harvey (1824-93), American inventor.] To harden the face of (steel armor-plate, etc.) by a process involving cementation and chilling.

has (haz), *third person sing. pres. ind. of have*. —**has'=been**, *n.* A person or thing that has been but is no longer, that belongs to the past, or whose period of flourishing or effectiveness is over. [Colloq.]

hash (hash), *v. t.* [F. *hacher*, < *hache*, ax: see *hatchet*, and cf. *hatch*³.] To chop into small pieces; mince; make into a hash. —**hash**, *n.* Something hashed or chopped up; esp., a dish of chopped cooked meat, and often potatoes, seasoned, and cooked again; hence, any preparation of old material worked over; also, a mess, jumble, or muddle (as, to make a *hash* of a matter).

hash-ish, **hash-eesh** (hash'esh or ha-shēsh'), *n.* [Ar. *hashish*.] The flowering tops, leaves, etc., of Indian hemp

(see under *hemp*), smoked, chewed, or otherwise used in the Orient as a narcotic and intoxicant; any of certain preparations made from this plant. Cf. *bhang*.

has-let (has'let), *n.* [OF. *hastelet* (F. *hâtelette*), roasted bit of meat, < *haste*, spit, < L. *hasta*, spear.] The heart, liver, etc., of a hog or other animal, as used for food.

hasp (hāsp), *n.* [AS. *hæpse* = G. *haspe* = Icel. *hespa*, hasp.] A clasp or fastening for a door, window, trunk, etc.; esp., a piece of metal fitting over a staple or into a hole and then made fast. —**hasp**, *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a hasp.

has-sock (has'gk), *n.* [AS. *hassuc*, tussock of grass.] A rank tuft of coarse grass or sedge, as on boggy ground; a tussock; also, a shock of hair; also, a thick, firm cushion used as a footstool or to kneel on (as, "In order to make them kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and a Common Prayer Book": Addison, in "Spectator," 112).

hast (hast), *Second person sing. pres. ind. of have*: now only in poetic or solemn use.

has-tate (has'tāt), *a.* [NL. *hastatus*, hastate, L. armed with a spear, < L. *hasta*, spear.] Spear-like, as weapons; also, shaped like the head of a spear; in *bot.*, of a leaf, triangular, with two spreading lobes at the base. —**has'tate-ly**, *adv.*

haste (häst), *n.* [OF. *haste* (F. *hâte*), haste; from Teut. (cf. AS. *hæst*, violence).] Energetic speed in motion or action, as from eagerness, fear, urgency of circumstances, etc. (as, "The king's business required *haste*": 1 Sam. xxi. 8); celerity, expedition, or despatch; often, thoughtless or rash speed (as, *haste* makes waste; "Married in *haste*, we may repent at leisure," Congreve's "Old Bachelor," v. 3); hurry or precipitance; also, eager or quickened effort to do something with speed (as, to be breathless with *haste*; to make *haste*, see phrase below); also, need or sense of need of, or eagerness for, speed (as, to be in great *haste*; to be in no *haste*, or to show no *haste*, to begin). —**to make haste**, to exert one's self to do something with speed; sometimes, with adjunct, to go or proceed with haste or speed (as, to *make haste* to a place; to *make haste* to reply). —**haste**, *v. i. or t.*; *hasted*, *hasting*. [OF. *haster* (F. *hâter*).] To hasten. [Now chiefly poetic.] —**haste'ful**, *a.* Full of haste; hurrying. —**haste'less**, *a.* Without haste or hurry.

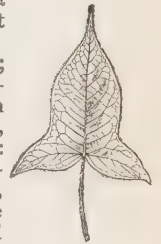
hast-en (häs'n), *v.* [From *haste*.] **I. intr.** To move or act with haste; make haste; go or proceed with haste (as, to *hasten* away; to *hasten* to a place; to *hasten* to explain); hurry. **II. tr.** To cause to make haste (as, "Bid her *hasten* all the house to bed": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 3. 156); urge or impel to greater speed; accelerate (a process); bring about (an event, etc.) more speedily. —**hast'en-er**, *n.*

hast-y (häs'ti), *a.*; compar. *hastier*, superl. *hastiest*. Moving or acting with haste; speedy; quick; hurried; often, unduly quick in movement or action; precipitate; rash; also, easily excited to anger; quick-tempered; passionate; also, eager† or impatient† (as, "Where now the throng That . . . *hasty* to depart, Look'd to the sea for safety?" Cowper's "Task," ii. 118); of fruit, etc., ripening early†; also, made, done, etc., with haste or speed (as, a *hasty* visit, glance, or letter: cf. *hasty-pudding*); often, done with or characterized by thoughtless or angry haste, as actions, words, etc. —**hast'i-ly**, *adv.* —**hast'i-ness**, *n.* —**hast'y=pud'ding**, *n.* A dish made of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk and quickly cooked; in the U. S., usually, mush made with Indian meal.

hat (hat), *n.* [AS. *hæt*, head-covering, = Icel. *hötr*, hood, = Sw. *hatt*, Dan. *hat*, hat; akin to E. *hood*.] A shaped covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and a brim (see cut on following page); specif., in Roman Catholic use, the distinctive red head-covering of a cardinal; hence, the office or dignity of cardinal. —**hat**, *v. t.*; *hatted*, *hatting*. To provide with a hat; put a hat on.

hat-a-ble (hä'ta-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being hated.

hat-band (hat'band), *n.* A band or ribbon placed about the crown of a hat, just above the brim.



Hastate Leaf.



Harvest-mouse and its Nest.



Harvest-ticks, much magnified.

hat-box (hat'boks), *n.* A box for holding a hat; also, a small, nearly cubical trunk.

hatch¹ (hach), *n.* [AS *hæc*, gate, hatch: cf. D. and L.G. *hek*, fence, gate, Sw. *hück*, Dan. *hæk*, rack.] A door, gate, or wicket with an opening over it; the lower half of a divided door; also, a flood-gate; also, a cover for an opening in a ship's deck, a floor, a roof, or the like; hence, a hatchway; also, *pl.*, a ship's deck (now only in 'under hatches,' that is, below deck).—**hatch**¹, *v. t.* To close with or as with a hatch: as, "Sleep begins with heavy wings To hatch mine eyes" (Sidney's "Astrophel and Stella," xxxviii.).

hatch² (hach), *v.* [ME. *hachen*, akin to G. *hecken*, Sw. *håcka*, Dan. *hækka*, hatch.] **I. tr.** To bring forth (young) from the egg; also, to cause young to emerge from (the egg); hence, in general, to bring forth or breed; *fig.*, to bring into being; contrive or devise; *esp.*, to contrive covertly or secretly (as, to hatch mischief or a plot). **II. intr.** To bring forth young from the egg; also, to be hatched.—**hatch**², *n.* The act of hatching; also, that which is hatched, as a brood (also *fig.*: as, "the hatch and brood of time," Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iii. 1. 86).

hatch³ (hach), *v. t.* [F. *hacher*, chop, hash, hatch: see *hash*.] To mark with lines, *esp.* closely set parallel lines, as for shading in drawing or engraving; also, to inlay with lines or fine strips of a different material.—**hatch**³, *n.* A line or stroke, as for shading.

hatch-el (hach'el), *n.* [= *hackle*¹, *heckle*.] A hackle for flax or hemp.—**hatch'el**, *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. To hackle (flax or hemp); *fig.*, to harass or torment.—**hatch'el-er**, *hatch'el-er*, *n.*

hatch-or (hach'ër), *n.* One that hatches, as a bird or an incubator; *fig.*, a contriver; a plotter.—**hatch'er-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). A place for hatching eggs, *esp.* those of fish.

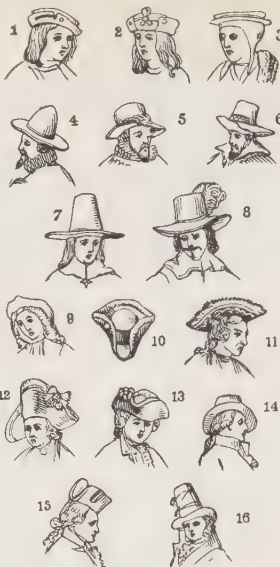
hatch-et (hach'et), *n.* [OF. F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, ax; from Teut.] A small, short-handled ax for use with one hand; sometimes, a tomahawk.—**to bury the hatchet**, to make peace: in allusion to a practice of American Indians of burying a tomahawk upon making peace.—**to dig up the hatchet**, to prepare for war.—**hatch'et-face**, *n.* A sharp, narrow face.—**hatch'et-faced**, *a.*

hatch-ett-in, **hatch-ett-ine** (hach'et-in), *n.* [From C. Hatchett (died 1847), English chemist.] A soft waxy mineral substance of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, consisting of carbon and hydrogen in combination, and occurring in Wales, Scotland, etc. Also, **hatch'ett-ite** (-it).

hatch-et-y (hach'et-i), *a.* Hatchet-like; thin and sharp, as the face.

hatch-ing (hach'ing), *n.* A marking with lines, *esp.* closely set parallel lines, as for shading; also, the lines made.

hatch-ment (hach'ment), *n.* [Corruption of *achievement*.] An escutcheon or armorial shield granted for some



Forms of Hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

1, 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth I.; 5, 6, time of James I. and Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth; 9, 10, time of William III.; 11-16, 18th century.



Hatchment of an Esquire — his arms impaled with those of his wife, the wife surviving.

achievement; *esp.*, a square tablet set diagonally, bearing the arms of a deceased person (see cut in preceding column).

hatch-way (hach'wä), *n.* An opening (covered by a hatch) in a ship's deck, for passage to parts below; also, a similar opening in a floor, roof, etc.

hate (hät), *v. t.*; *hated*, *hating*. [AS. *hatian* = D. *haten* = G. *hassen* = Icel. *hata* = Goth. *hatan*, hate: cf. *heinous*.] To regard with a strong or passionate dislike (as, "Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you": Luke, vi. 27); detest; also, in a weakened sense, to dislike.—**hate**, *n.* [AS. *hete*.] Hatred; also, the object of hatred (poetic).

—**hate'a-ble**, *a.* See *hatable*.—**hate'ful**, *a.* Full of hate; malignant; malevolent; also, exciting hate; detestable; odious.

—**hate'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**hate'ful-ness**, *n.*—**hate'less**, *a.* Free from hate.—**hat-er** (hät'ër), *n.*

hath (hath). Third person sing. pres. ind. of *have*: now only in poetic or solemn use.

Ha-thor-ic (ha-thor'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the goddess Hathor of Egyptian mythology, usually represented with the head, horns, or ears of a cow; *esp.*, decorated with a face or head assumed to represent this goddess, as the capital of a column.

ha-tred (hä'tred), *n.* [ME. *hatrede*.] The feeling of one who hates; passionate dislike; detestation.

hat-ted (hat'ed), *a.* Wearing a hat.

hat-ter (hat'ër), *n.* A maker or seller of hats.—**hat'ter-y**, *n.*; *pl. -ies* (-iz). The goods of a hatter; also, the factory or the store of a hatter.

hat-tree (hat'trê), *n.* A stand with spreading arms or pegs on which hats, coats, etc., may be hung.

hau-ber-geon (hä'bër-jon), *n.* [OF. F. *haubergeon*, < OF. *hauberc*, E. *hauberk*.] A short hauberk, reaching to the middle of the thighs; hence, any hauberk.

hau-berk (hä'bërk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc*, *halberc* (F. *haubert*), < OHG. *halsberg*, < *hals*, neck, + *bergan*, protect.] A piece of armor orig. intended for the protection of the neck and shoulders, but early developed into a long coat of mail reaching below the knees: as, "And on the *hauberg* stroke the Prince so sore, That quite disparted all the linked frame" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 8. 44).

haud (häd), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *hold*².

haugh (hä, Sc. häch), *n.* [ME. *hawch*, *halche*: cf. AS. *healh*, corner, nook.] A piece of low-lying, flat ground by the side of a river. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

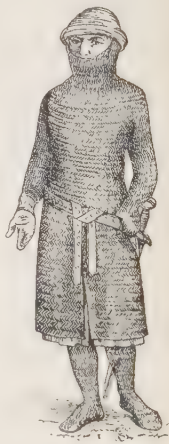
haught (hät), *a.* [OF. *haut*, *halt* (F. *haut*), < L. *altus*, high.] High†; *fig.*, exalted†, lofty†, or noble†; also, haughty (archaic: as, "the *haught* high-bred bearing," Browning's "Inn Album," i.).

haugh-ty (hä'ti), *a.*; compar. *haughtier*, superl. *haughtiest*. [Extended form of *haught*.] High†; *fig.*, exalted, lofty, or noble (archaic: as, "No *haughty* feat of arms I tell," Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," vi. 23); also, having or showing a feeling of lofty dignity; disdainfully proud; arrogant; supercilious.—**haugh'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**haugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

haul (häl), *v. t.* [Var. of *hale*¹.] To pull or draw with force; move or transport by drawing; *naut.*, to change the course of (a ship), *esp.* so as to sail closer to the wind; also, to cause a ship to sail closer to (the wind).—**to haul over the coals**, *fig.*, to take severely to task; reprimand severely.—**to haul up**, to bring up, as before a superior, for reprimand; call to account. [Colloq.]—**haul**, *v. i.* To pull or tug (as, "The skipper *hauled* at the heavy sail": Whittier's "Wreck of Rivermouth"); *naut.*, to change a ship's course, *esp.* so as to sail closer to the wind; loosely, to sail, as in a particular direction; hence, in general use, to change



Hathoric Capital.



Hauberk, 12th and 13th centuries.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hër; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, èlect, agöny, intö, unite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ardënt, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

one's course of procedure or action; make one's way in a particular direction; of the wind, to change direction, shift, or veer.—**to haul off**, to change the course of a ship so as to get further off from an object; hence, in general, to draw off or away; also, to draw back the arm in preparation for a blow.—**to haul up**, to change a ship's course so as to sail closer to the wind; also, to bring one's self to a position of rest by hauling or drawing action (as, the boat *hauled up* at the pier).—**haul**, *n.* The act or an act of hauling; a strong pull or tug; the draft of a fishing-net; also, the distance through which anything is hauled; also, that which is hauled; the quantity of fish taken at one draft of the net (as, "The bulging nets swept shoreward, With their silver-sided *haul*": Whittier's "Sycamores"); also, in fig. use, the taking or acquisition of anything, or that which is taken (colloq.: as, "That [silver] . . . would ha' been a *haul* for Congress, if they could ha' got hold on 't in war-time," Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxvi.).—**haul/age** (-āj), *n.* The act or labor of hauling; the amount of force expended in hauling; also, a charge for hauling; also, a charge made by a railroad for the use of a line of track.—**haul'er**, *n.*

hault (hām), *n.* See *halm*.

haunch (hānch or hānch), *n.* [OF. F. *hanche*; from Teut.] The fleshy part of the body about the hip; the hip; also, a hind quarter of an animal; the leg and loin of an animal, as used for food; in *arch.*, either side of an arch, extending from the vertex or crown to the impost.—**haunch'** = **bone**, *n.* The innominate bone; also, the ilium.

haunt (hānt or hānt), *v.* [OF. F. *hanter*; origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To practise habitually; use habitually or frequently; also, to resort to much, or visit frequently (as, "I *haunt* the pine-dark solitudes," Lowell's "L'Envoi: To the Muse"; "Haunt less the plays, and more the public pray'rs," T. Parnell's "Elegy to an Old Beauty"); frequent the company of (a person: as, to *haunt* the rich); hence, to intrude upon (a person) continually, as memories, thoughts, cares, etc., do; recur to persistently; specif., of ghosts, etc., to visit (a place or a person) frequently or habitually, with manifested presence. **II. intr.** To resort habitually (as, "I have charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors": Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 1. 96); associate, as with a person.—**haunt**, *n.* Habit, custom, or usage (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); habitual practice (as, "Of clooth-making she hadde swiche an *haunt*, She passed hem of Ypres and of Gaunt": Chaucer's "Prologue to the Canterbury Tales," 447); also, the practice of resorting to or frequently visiting a place, etc. (as, "This our life exempt from public *haunt* Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 1. 15); also, a place of frequent resort (as, to revisit one's old *haunts*); also, a ghost (local, Eng. and U. S.).—**haunt'ed**, *p. a.* Much resorted to; specif., frequented or visited by ghosts (as, a *haunted* room; a *haunted* man).—**haunt'er**, *n.*—**haunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

hause, **hawse**¹ (hās), *n.* [AS. *heals* = Icel. *hāls* = OHG. and Goth. *hals*, neck.] A narrow passage between mountains; a narrow connecting ridge. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

hau-sen (hā'zn, G. hou'zen), *n.* [G., < OHG. *hūso*: cf. *isinglass*.] A large sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea and their rivers.

haus-mann-ite (hous'man-it), *n.* [From J. F. L. *Hausmann* (1782-1859), German mineralogist.] A native oxide of manganese found in Germany, etc.

Haus-mann-ize (hous'man-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To remodel (a city, its streets, etc.) after the manner of Baron Hausmann (1809-91) in Paris, as by providing broad, straight thoroughfares, fine architectural effects, etc.—**Haus'mann-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

haus-tel-lum (hās-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *haustella* (-ā). [NL., dim. of L. *haustum*, machine for drawing water, < *haurire*, draw, drain.] In certain insects and crustaceans, a proboscis or organ adapted for sucking blood or plant-juices.—**haus'tel-late** (-te-lāt), *a.*

haus-to-ri-um (hās-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-ri-ā). [NL., < L. *haustor*, drawer, drinker, < *haurire*, draw, drain.] In

bot., one of the small suckers or other appendages on a parasitic plant, which penetrate the host and absorb nutriment.

haut-boy (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*, < *haut*, high, + *bois*, wood; named with reference to its high notes.] An oboe.

—**haut'boy-ist**, *n.* An oboist.

haut-teur (hō-tēr'), *n.* [F., < *haut*, high: see *haught*.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness.

ha-üy-nite, **ha-üyne** (hā'wi-nit, -win), *n.* [From R. J. *Häuy* (1743-1822), French mineralogist.] A silicate and sulphate mineral containing aluminium, calcium, and sodium, and having usually a bluish or greenish color: found embedded in igneous rocks.

Ha-van-a (hā-van'ā), *n.* A cigar made at Havana or in Cuba, or one made elsewhere of Cuban tobacco.

have (hav), *v.*; pres. 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *has* or *hath*, pl. *have*; pret. and pp. *had*; ppr. *having*. [AS. *habban* = D. *hebben* = G. *haben* = Icel. *hafa* = Goth. *haban*, have; appar. akin to L. *habere*, have.] **I. tr.** To hold or possess in ownership, or own (as, to *have* much property or money); hold or possess in some other relation, as of kindred, relative position, etc. (as, a man who *has* two sons; to *have* one's opponent down); possess as a part or appendage, or as the constituent parts (as, true flies *have* two wings; the year *has* twelve months); possess as an attribute, quality, right, effect, etc. (as, to *have* a dark complexion; to *have* a cheerful disposition; to *have* special privileges; to *have* beneficial results); possess by acquiring or receiving (as, to *have* no news); get, receive, or take (as, there are few to be *had*; do *have* one); hold in mind, sight, etc. (as, to *have* a journey in contemplation); entertain (an opinion, feeling, etc.: as, to *have* doubts); show or exhibit in action (as, to *have* regard, heed, a care, etc.); assert or maintain (as, rumor *has* it so); engage in or perform (as, to *have* a talk, a dance, or a party); know or understand (as, to *have* neither Latin nor Greek); experience, enjoy, or suffer (as, to *have* a pleasant time; to *have* a headache or bad health); undergo or encounter as an experience (with an adjunct: as, to *have* one's hopes fulfilled; to *have* one's fingers burned); hold in estimation (archaic: as, to *have* in reverence or in contempt); hold in one's power or at a disadvantage, as in an argument (colloq.: as, he *has* you there); outwit, deceive, or cheat (slang: as, a person not easily *had*); bring, take, or put (archaic: as, "I was *had* into a whole room full of women," Fielding's "Tom Jones," xvii. 3); require or cause (to do something, be done, or be as specified: as, *have* him saddle my horse; to *have* one's horse saddled; *have* the horse here at five); permit or allow (as, I will not *have* it; I would not *have* them lose by it); be required, compelled, or under obligation (followed by an infinitive with *to*: as, I *have* to stop now). See also *had better*, under *had*. **II. intr.** To get, go, or be: in archaic phrases: as, *have* at them! (as in attack); *have with you!* (on with you!); *had like* (was or came near: now colloq.). **III. auxiliary.** Used with the past participle of a principal verb to form a compound or perfect tense, sometimes with another auxiliary: as, I *have*, *had*, or *shall have* done it; you *should* or *would* not *have* gone.

have-lock (hav'lok), *n.* [From Sir H. *Havelock* (1795-1857), British general.] A white cloth cap-cover with a flap hanging over the neck, for protection from the sun.

ha-ven (hā'vn), *n.* [AS. *hæfen* = D. *haven* = G. *hafen* = Icel. *höfn*, haven: cf. AS. *hæf*, Icel. *haf*, sea.] A harbor or port; fig., any place of shelter and safety.—**ha'ven**, *v. t.* To shelter as in a haven.—**ha'ven-less**, *a.* Without a haven; harborless.

hav-er¹ (hav'ēr), *n.* One who has; a possessor: as, "Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dig nifies the *haver*" (Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 2. 89).

hav-er² (hā'vēr), *v. i.* [Origin unknown.] To talk foolishly; prate. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**ha'ver**², *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense: usually in *pl.* [Sc. and north. Eng.]

hav-er³ (hav'ēr), *n.* [ME. *haver* = G. *hafer* = Sw. *hafre* = Dan. *havre*.] The oat; oats. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

have-rel (hāv'rēl), *n.* [See *haver*².] A foolish talker; a silly chatterer; a fool. [Sc. and north. Eng.]



Havelock.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hav-or-sack (hav'ér-sak), *n.* [F. *havresac*, < G. *habersac*, lit. 'oat sack': cf. *haver*³.] A soldier's bag for carrying rations, as when on the march (as, "We bore two days' rations in our *haversacks*": Conan Doyle's "Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," v.); also, any similar bag used for a like purpose.

Ha-ver-sian (ha-vér'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers (died 1702), a London anatomist: as, a *Haversian* canal (a cylindrical hollow in bone, through which a blood-vessel runs).

hav-il-dar (hav'il-där), *n.* [Hind. *havildär*, < Pers. *hawaldär*.] In India, a native or sepoy sergeant.

hav-ing (hav'ing), *n.* Possession; also, that which one possesses; *pl.*, belongings; also, now usually in *pl.*, behavior or manners (Sc.).

hav-i-or, hav-iour (häv'yör), *n.* [OF. *aveir* (F. *avoir*), possession, property, orig. inf., < L. *habere*, have: cf. *aver*².] Possession; property; also, behavior, deportment, or, *pl.*, manners (archaic or prov.).

hav-oc (hav'ök), *n.* [AF. *havoc*, OF. *havot*, a word used esp. in the phrase *crier havot*, 'cry havoc,' give the call for pillaging; prob. from Teut.] Orig., a word used as the signal for pillage in warfare (as, "Cæsar's spirit . . . Shall . . . Cry 'Havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war": Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," iii. 1. 273); hence, devastation; destructive waste; ruinous damage. —**hav'oc**, *v.*; -*ocked*, -*ocking*. **I. tr.** To work havoc upon; devastate. **II. intr.** To work havoc. —**hav'ock-er**, *n.*

haw¹ (há), *n.* [AS. *haga*.] The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, or of other species of the same genus; hence, any of various shrubs or small trees of this genus, as *C. coccinea* ('scarlet haw'), of North America; also, any of certain other shrubs or trees, as *Viburnum prunifolium* (see *black-haw*).

haw² (há), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The nictitating membrane of a horse, dog, etc.: formerly so called only when inflamed and then regarded as an excrescence.

haw³ (há), *interj.* A word of command to horses, etc., usually directing them to turn to the left. Cf. *gee*¹. —**haw³**, *v. i. or t.* To turn to the left.

haw⁴ (há). **I. interj.** An unmeaning utterance marking hesitation in speech. **II. n.** The utterance 'haw.' —**haw⁴**, *v. i.* To use the utterance 'haw,' as in hesitating speech.

Ha-wai-ian (hä-wi'yan), **I. a.** Pertaining to Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Pacific, or to the whole group. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Hawaii or the Hawaiian Islands; also, the Hawaiian language.

haw-finch (há'finch), *n.* [See *haw*¹.] A European grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.

haw-haw (há'há'). [Cf. *ha*.] **I. interj.** A word representing the sound of a loud, boisterous laugh. **II. n.** A loud, boisterous laugh; a guffaw. —**haw'=haw'**, *v. i.* To laugh loudly and boisterously; guffaw.

hawk¹ (hák), *n.* [AS. *hafoc* = D. *havik* = G. *habicht* = Icel. *hawkur*, hawk; perhaps from the root of E. *heave*.] Any of various diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, as the falcons, buzzards, kites, harriers, etc. (but not the eagles and vultures); esp., any of the short-winged birds of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*, as the European



Hawfinch.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*).

sparrow-hawk and the goshawks; also, any of certain other birds, as the goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus* (see *night-hawk*); fig., a person who preys on others, as a sharper. —**to know a hawk from a hand-saw**. See under *hand-saw*. —**hawk¹**, *v. i.* To hunt with hawks trained to pursue game; also, to fly, or hunt on the wing, like a hawk.

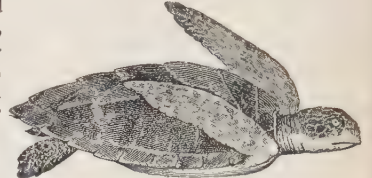
hawk² (hák), *v. i. or t.* [Appar. < *hawker*².] To carry about or offer (wares) for sale in the manner of a hawker; peddle.

hawk³ (hák), *v.* [Imit.] **I. intr.** To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat; clear the throat noisily.

II. tr. To raise (phlegm, etc.) from the throat by hawking. —**hawk³**, *n.* A noisy effort to clear the throat.

hawk⁴ (hák), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold mortar.

hawk-bill (hák'bíl), *n.* A sea-turtle, *Chelone imbricata*, having a mouth shaped like the bill of a hawk, and yielding tortoise-shell. —**hawk'=billed**, *a.* Having a mouth like a hawk's bill or beak.



Hawkbill.

hawk-er¹ (há'kér), *n.* One who hawks; a falconer.

hawk-er² (há'kér), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *hoker*, G. *höker*, D. *heuker*, retail dealer, also E. *huckster*.] One who offers goods for sale through the streets or country districts; a peddler.

hawk-eyed (hák'id), *a.* Having keen eyes, like those of a hawk.

hawk-ing (há'king), *n.* The practice or sport of hunting with trained hawks; falconry.

hawk-ish (há'kish), *a.* Resembling, characteristic of, or suggesting a hawk.

hawk-moth (hák'móth), *n.* A sphinx-moth: named from its flight, which resembles the hovering of a hawk.

hawk-nose (hák'nöz), *n.* A nose curved like the beak of a hawk. —**hawk'=nosed**, *a.*

hawk-par-rot (hák'par'ót), *n.* A South American short-tailed parrot, *Derophtus accipitrinus* (or *coronatus*), with a large erectile nuchal crest.

hawk's-beard (haks'bërd), *n.* Any of the herbs constituting the cichoriaceous genus *Crepis*, having yellow or orange flowers and a copious white pappus.

hawk's-bill (haks'bíl), *n.* Same as *hawkbill*.

hawk's-eye (haks'i), *n.* A dark-blue chatoyant stone formed like tiger's-eye by the alteration of crocidolite: used for ornamental purposes.



Hawk-parrot.

Hawk-shaw (hák'shá), *n.* [From *Hawkshaw*, a detective in Tom Taylor's play, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" (1863).] [Also *l. c.*] A detective.

hawk-weed (hák'wëd), *n.* Any of the herbs with yellow, orange, or red flowers, constituting the cichoriaceous genus *Hieracium*; also, any of various related plants.

hawse¹ (hás), *n.* See *hause*.

hawse² (ház), *n.* [ME. *halse*, prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *hals*, part of ship's bow, front sheet of sail, orig. neck, = E. *hause*.] The part of a ship's bow having holes for the cables to pass through; hence, a hawse-hole; also, the space between a ship at anchor and her anchors; also, the situation of a ship's cables when she is moored with both bow anchors. —**hawse'=hole**, *n.* A hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable is passed.

haw-ser (há'zér), *n.* [ME. *haucer*, hawser, < OF. *haucier* (F. *hausser*), raise, < L. *altus*, high.] *Naut.*, a small cable or large rope used in warping, mooring, towing, etc. —**haw'-ser-laid**, *a.* Plain-laid; sometimes, cable-laid.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō. ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; ē, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

haw-thorn (há'thörn), *n.* [AS. *hagathorn*: cf. *haw*¹.]

A malaceous thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, with white or pink flowers and red berries, native in the Old World, but introduced in the U. S., and used in hedges; also, any species of *Crataegus*.—**haw-thorn pattern**, a decorative pattern on Chinese and hence other porcelain, consisting of a branching, scattered, or clustered arrangement of white flowers (in Chinese use, plum-blossoms) on a ground of blue or some other color. See cut below.



Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).—
1, 2, branches with flowers and fruit;
a, b, flower and fruit on larger scale;
c, leaf.

hay¹ (há), *n.* [AS. *hege*, akin to *hecg*, E. *hedge*.] A hedge; a fence; also, an inclosed space; an inclosure; a park. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

hay² (há), *n.* [OF. *haye*, kind of dance.] A kind of old country-dance with winding movements.

hay^{3†} (há). [It. *hai*, 'thou hast (it)'.] In fencing: **I. interj.** An exclamation on hitting an opponent. **II. n.** A hit, or home thrust. See Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 4. 27.

hay⁴ (há), *n.* [AS. *hæg* = D. *hooi* = G. *heu* = Icel. *hey* = Goth. *hawi*, hay; from the root of E. *hew*.] Grass mowed or fit or intended for mowing; esp., grass cut and dried for use as fodder.—**hay**⁴, *v. I. tr.* To furnish (horses, etc.) with hay; put (land) under hay; also, to convert (grass) into hay. **II. intr.** To cut and dry or cure grass for use as fodder.



Chinese Porcelain Jar
with Hawthorn Pattern
Decoration.—Pennsylvania
Museum, Philadelphia.

hay⁵ (há), *interj.* See *hey*.

hay-cock (há'kók), *n.* A small conical pile of hay thrown up in a hay-field, as while it is being cured or is awaiting removal to a barn.

hay-fe-ver (há'fē'vēr), *n.* A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, attacking susceptible persons (usually) during the summer, and due to the action of the pollen of certain plants.

hay-field (há'fēld), *n.* A field in which grass is grown for making into hay, or a field in which grass is being cut for hay; as, "From the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps The loaded wain" (Cowper's "Task," i. 295).

hay-ing (há'ing), *n.* The act or process of making hay.

hay-loft (há'lóft), *n.* A loft in a stable or barn, for the storage of hay.

hay-mak-er (há'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes hay; esp., one who tosses and spreads hay to dry after it is mowed; also, an apparatus for drying and curing hay; also, in *pugilism*, a knock-out blow.—**hay'mak'ing**, *n.*

hay-mar-ket (há'mār'ket), *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

hay-mow (há'mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn; the place in a barn where hay is stored; also, a rick or stack of hay.

hay-rack (há'rák), *n.* A rack for holding hay for feeding horses or cattle; also, a rack or framework mounted on a wagon, for use in carrying hay, straw, etc.; also, the wagon and rack together.

hay-rake (há'rák), *n.* A rake for raking hay; an apparatus for this purpose, drawn by a horse or horses.

hay-rick (há'rik), *n.* A haystack.

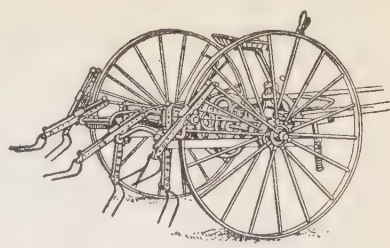
hay-seed (há'sēd), *n.* Grass-seed, esp. that shaken out of hay; also, small bits of the chaff, etc., of hay; also, a countryman or rustic (slang, U. S.).

hay-stack (há'stak), *n.* A stack or large pile of hay with a conical or ridged top, built up in the open air for preservation, and sometimes thatched or covered with a cap.

hay-ted-der (há'ted'ēr), *n.* [See *ted*.] A machine for spreading newly mown hay so as to expose it to the sun and air.

Hay-ti-an (há'ti-an), *a. and n.* See *Haitian*.

hay-ward (há'wård), *n.* [See *hay*¹ and *ward*.] An officer having charge of hedges and fences, esp.



Hay-tedder.

to keep cattle from breaking through, and to impound estrays; also, the herdsman of cattle feeding on a common.

hay-wire (há'wir), **I. n.** Wire used to bind bales of hay.

II. adv. and a. [Said to refer orig. to the use of such wire for repairs about ranches, etc.] In an ill-repaired or ill-kept condition; in disorder; awry; wrong; out of order; out of control; wild or crazy: as, to be all *haywire*; to go *haywire*. [Slang.]

haz-ard (haz'árd), *n.* [OF. *hasard*, *hasart* (F. *hasard*); prob. from Ar.] A game played with two dice in which the caster, having called out the 'main' (any number from 5 to 9, inclusive), throws a 'nick' (the 'main' or some other winning number), or 'crabs' (a losing number), or his 'chance,' a number which neither wins nor loses but entitles the caster to continue throwing until he throws either his 'chance' again, now the winning number, or the 'main,' now the losing number; hence, the uncertainty of the result in throwing a die; in general, chance, or a chance; also, exposure to danger or harm; risk; a risk or peril (as, at all *hazards*, at all risks, or in spite of every peril); also, something risked or staked; in *billiards*, a stroke by which the player pockets the object-ball ('winning hazard') or his own ball after contact with another ball ('losing hazard'); in *court-tennis*, any of certain openings in the walls of the court, the striking of a ball into which scores the striker a point; also, that side of the court into which the ball is served ('hazard side'); in *golf*, a bunker, a road, a bush, water, or the like on the course.—**haz'ard**, *v. t.* [F. *hasarder*.] To put to the risk of being lost, as in a game of chance; stake; expose to hazard or risk; also, to take or run the risk of (a misfortune, penalty, etc.): as, to *hazard* the loss of one's reputation; also, to venture upon (anything of doubtful issue); venture to offer (a statement, conjecture, etc.).—**haz'ard-a-ble**, *a.* That may be hazarded; also, hazardous.—**haz'ard-er**, *n.*—**haz'ard-ous**, *a.* Dependent on hazard or chance (as, a *hazardous* contract); also, full of hazard or risk; perilous; risky; also, inclined to run risks.—**haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**haz'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

haze¹ (hāz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An aggregation of minute suspended particles of vapor, dust, etc., near the surface of the earth, causing an appearance of thin mist in the atmosphere; hence, something appearing like a mist or obscuring the view; fig., obscurity or vagueness, as of mind.—**haze**¹, *v.*; *hazed*, *hazing*. **I. intr.** To drizzle; be foggy. [Prov. Eng.] **II. tr.** To obscure with haze.

haze² (hāz), *v. t.*; *hazed*, *hazing*. [Cf. OF. *haser*, irritate, annoy.] To harass with unnecessary or disagreeable tasks (chiefly *naut.*); hence, to subject to rough or severe treatment, as because of unpopularity; often, to subject to abusive or ridiculous tricks, as freshmen in a college or newcomers generally.

ha-zel (há'zl), [AS. *hæsel* = G. *hassel* = Icel. *hasl*, hazel.] **I. n.** Any of the shrubs or small trees of the betulaceous genus *Corylus*, which bear edible nuts, as *C. abellana* of Europe or *C. americana* and *C. rostrata* of America (see cut on following page); the wood of such a shrub or tree; a stick of this wood; also, the hazelnut; hence, the light-brown color of the hazelnut; also, any of certain other shrubs or trees (as *Pomaderris apetala*, a rhamnaceous shrub of Australia, etc.), or their wood. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the hazel; made of the wood of the hazel; also, of the color hazel (as, "her . . . eye of hazel hue": Scott's "Rokeby," iv. 5).—**ha'zel-ly**, *a.* Abounding in hazels; also, of a hazel color.—**ha'zel-nut**, *n.* The nut of the hazel.

haz-er (hā'zēr), *n.* One who hazes, as on a ship or in a college, school, or the like.

haz-i-ly (hā'zī-li), *adv.* In a hazy manner. — **haz'i-ness**, *n.*

haz-ing (hā'zing), *n.* The act or practice of one who hazes.

haz-y (hā'zī), *a.*; compar. *hazier*, superl. *haziest*. Characterized by the presence of haze (as, "hazy weather": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 10); misty; fig., lacking distinctness, as of perception; vague, indistinct, or confused.

he (hē), *pron.*; nom. *he*, poss. *his*, obj. *him*, pl. nom. *they*, poss. *theirs*, obj. *them*. [AS. *hē* (gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*) = OS. *he*, *hi*, = OFries. *hi*, he: cf. *her*, *it*, hence, *here*, and *hiher*.] A personal pronoun of the third person, being the nominative singular masculine, and standing (1) for the male being in question or last mentioned, or (2) for 'the man or male' or 'any one' (as, *he* who hesitates is lost). — **he**, *n.*; pl. *hes* (hēz). A man or any male person; a male, esp. of an animal (often used attributively or in composition, as, a *he-goat*).

head (hed), *n.* [AS. *hēafod* = D. *hoofd* = G. *haupt* = Icel. *höfudh* = Goth. *haubith*, head.] The upper part of the human body, joined to the trunk by the neck; the corresponding part of an animal's body; also, this part of the human body considered as the seat of thought, memory, etc. (often in contrast to the *heart* as the seat of the emotions); hence, mind or understanding (as, to have a good *head*; out of one's *head*, see phrase below); a mental aptitude (for something: as, to have a *head* for mathematics); presence of mind, or self-possession (as, to keep or lose one's *head*); also, the obverse of a coin, as bearing a head or other principal figure (opposed to the *tail*, or reverse: as, *head* or *tail*, or *heads* or *tails*, said in tossing up a coin to decide a choice or chance; to be unable to make *head* or *tail* of a thing, to be unable to gain any definite idea from it); also, the hair covering the head (as, "I curl'd and comb'd his comely *head*": Tennyson's "Sisters"); the antlers of a deer; also, a person considered with reference to his mind, disposition, attributes, etc. (as, wise *heads*; crowned *heads*); a person or animal considered merely as one of a number (often with pl. *head*: as, ten *head* of cattle); an aggregation or collection of animals, esp. of game (as, a *head* of pheasants); also, something resembling a head in form or position (as, the *head* of a pin or of a cane); a rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem, as of leaves (as in the cabbage or lettuce), leafstalks (as in the celery), flower-buds (as in the cauliflower), sessile florets (see *flower-head*), etc.; froth or foam on beer, etc.; cream on milk; also, that part of anything which forms or is regarded as forming the top, summit, or upper end (as, the *head* of a mast or a staircase, or of a lake); the end of a bed, grave, etc., toward which the head is placed; the top of a page or piece of writing or printing; something, as a title, written at the top of a page, section, etc.; the upper edge (or corner) of a sail; the matured part of an abscess, boil, etc.; the source of a river or stream; also, a body of water at a height above a particular level, or its height, the force of its fall, or its pressure; hence, the pressure of a confined body of steam, etc., per unit of area; also, the foremost part or end of anything; the front, as of a procession; the outer or projecting end of a fortification, etc.; the fore part of a ship, etc. (as, a ship which is by, or down by, the *head*, that is, so loaded as to draw more water forward than aft); a projecting point of a coast, esp. when high, as a cape, headland, or promontory; any pro-



Hazel (*Corylus americana*). — *a*, female catkin; *b*, female flower; *c*, male catkin; *d*, male flower.

jecting point or part, as of a rock; an end or extremity of a thing, or either of two like ends (as, "As that great host, with measured tread . . . Rolled slowly towards the bridge's *head*": Macaulay's "Horatius," xxxv.); either end of a barrel or the like; the stretched membrane covering the end of a drum or similar instrument; also, one to whom others are subordinate, a leader, or a chief (as, the *head* of a state, a church, or a party); the chief or most important part; the position of leadership, chief command, or greatest importance; also, one of the chief points or divisions of a discourse, etc.; hence, any point or topic (as, "Make yourself easy on that *head*": Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," ii. 1); also, advance or progress, as against resistance (as, "They made *head* against the wind as they best could": Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," xxxiv.); also, strength or force gradually attained (as, the movement gathered *head*); also, culmination or crisis (as, to bring matters to a *head*); issue or result; conclusion; also, a body or force gathered, as for war or revolt. — **head first** or **head foremost**, with the head first or foremost; fig., precipitately; hastily. — **on** (or **upon**) **one's head**, falling or resting upon one as a punishment, reward, responsibility, or the like. — **out of one's head**, out of one's mind; demented; delirious. — **over head and ears**, completely immersed (as, "The poor lad plumped *over head and ears* into the water": Fielding's "Tom Jones," iv. 3); fig., deeply involved, as in debt or in love. — **over one's head**, passing over or ignoring one having a prior claim or a superior position (as, to promote a junior *over a senior's head*; to go *over a superior's head* in a matter); also, beyond one's comprehension. — **head**, *a.* Situated at the head, top, or front (as, the *head* division of a parade); also, coming from in front, as a wind; also, being in the position of leadership, command, or superiority; chief; principal. — **head**, *v.* **I. tr.** To behead or decapitate (now only animals: as, to *head* a fish); lop off the top branches of, or poll (a tree, etc.); also, to furnish or fit with a head, as a pin, a cane, a barrel, etc.; start (a page, a list, etc.) with something as a head or beginning; also, to form or constitute the head or top of (something); stand at the head of (a page, a list, etc.); also, to collect (water) so as to form a head; also, to go at the head of or in front of; lead; precede; hence, to outdo or excel; also, to be the head or chief of (as, to *head* a company, a party, etc.); also, to turn the head or front of in a specified direction; direct the course of as specified (as, to *head* one's boat for the shore); also, to advance directly against, or in opposition to the course of (as, to *head* the wind); get in front of so as to cause to turn back or aside (often with *off*); also, to go round the head of (a stream, etc.). **II. intr.** To form a head; come to a head; also, to have the head or source where specified, as a river or stream; rise; also, to have the head or front directed as specified; move forward toward a point or in a direction specified.

-head. [ME. *-hede*, *-hed*, < *hede*, rank, condition, character, akin to AS. *hād*, whence E. *-hood*.] A suffix of nouns denoting state, condition, character, etc., as in *maidenhead*, *godhead*, *lowlihead*, *drowshead*, and other words, now mostly archaic or obsolete, many being superseded by forms in *-hood*.

head-ache (hed'āk), *n.* [AS. *hēafodece*.] A pain in the cranial part of the head. — **head'ach'y** (ā'ki), *a.* Suffering from headache; inclined or subject to headache; also, attended with or causing headache.

head-band (hed'band), *n.* A band worn around the head; a fillet; in *printing*, a band of decoration at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page in a book; in *bookbinding*, an ornamental band, as of silk, attached at the head and tail of the inner back of a bound book.

head-board (hed'bōrd), *n.* A board or boarding which forms, or is placed at, the head of anything, as of a bed or a grave.

head-bor-ough (hed'bur'ō), *n.* [ME. *heed borow*: see *borrow*.] In England, orig., the head of a frank-pledge or tithing; later, a parish officer having the functions of a petty constable; also, a similar official elsewhere.

head-cheese (hed'chēz), *n.* A preparation of parts of the head and feet of hogs cut up, cooked, and seasoned, and forming when cold a jellied mass or loaf.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

head-dress (hed'dres), *n.* A covering or decoration for the head; also, an ornamental arrangement of the hair.

head-ed (hed'ed), *a.* Having a head: as, long-headed; gray-headed.

head-er (hed'ér), *n.* One who or that which removes the head from something; also, one who or an apparatus which puts a head on something; also, one who or that which stands at the head of something; one who leads a party, etc.; also, a plunge or dive head foremost, as into water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle (colloq.); in *building*, a brick or stone laid with its length across the thickness of a wall; also, a timber or beam in the framing about an opening in a floor or roof, placed so as to fit between two long beams and support the ends of short ones.



Head-dress of Isabeau of Bavaria, Queen of France; about 1395.

head-ful (hed'fúl), *n.* As much as the head can hold.

head-gate (hed'gát), *n.* The up-stream gate of a canal-lock; also, a flood-gate of a race, sluice, or the like.

head-gear (hed'gēr), *n.* Any covering for the head; also, the parts of a harness about the animal's head.

head-hunt-er (hed'hun'tēr), *n.* One given to the practice of seeking human heads, as for trophies, characteristic of various savage tribes, esp. in Borneo and the Philippines.

—**head=hunt'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

head-ily (hed'i-lī), *adv.* In a heady manner; headlong; precipitately; rashly.—**head-i-ness**, *n.*

head-ing (hed'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which heads; also, something that serves as a head, top, or front; esp., a title or caption of a page, chapter, etc.; also, a section of a subject of discourse; a topic; also, a horizontal passage in the earth, as for an intended tunnel, for working a mine, for ventilation or drainage, etc.; a drift.

head-ker-chief (hed'kēr'chif), *n.* A kerchief worn on the head.

head-land (hed'land), *n.* A strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence or border; also, a cape or promontory (as, "an high *headland* thrust far into the sea": Spenser's "Colin Clout," 281).

head-less (hed'les), *a.* [AS. *hēafodlēas*.] Having no head; deprived of the head; also, destitute of a leader or chief; also, wanting in brains; foolish; stupid; in *aeronautics*, of an aeroplane, having no front elevator.

head-light (hed'lit), *n.* A light carried on the front of a locomotive, electric car, etc.

head-line (hed'lin), *n.* The line at the top of a page, containing the title, pagination, etc.; also, a title line over an article, etc., as in a newspaper.—**head=line**, *v. t.*; *-lined*, *-lining*. To furnish with a head-line.—**head=lin'er** (li'nēr), *n.* One who writes head-lines, as for a newspaper; also, one whose name is displayed at the head of a bill, or in larger letters than the rest, as in a theatrical announcement (colloq.).

head-long (hed'lông). **I.** *adv.* Head foremost (as, to fall or plunge *headlong* from a height); also, with uncontrolled or precipitate onward course (lit. or fig.: as, to rush *headlong* to destruction); precipitately; hurriedly and rashly. **II.** *a.* Done or going with the head foremost (as, a *headlong* plunge or dive; a *headlong* diver); also, descending steeply, or precipitous, as a hill; also, done or proceeding with, or characterized by, uncontrolled speed or rash impetuosity (as, a *headlong* rush, course, or flight; a *headlong* rider; *headlong* haste or folly); violently or rashly impetuous; precipitate; rash.—**head'long-ness**, *n.*

head-man (hed'man'), **head-man** (hed'man or -man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [AS. *hēafodman*.] A chief man; a chief or leader: often written as two words.

head-mon-ey (hed'mun'i), *n.* A tax of so much per head or person; also, a reward paid for each person captured or brought in; also, a reward for the production of the head of an outlaw or enemy.

head-most (hed'möst), *a. superl.* Most advanced; most forward; foremost.

head-on (hed'on'), *a.* With the head foremost: said esp. of a collision between trains, ships, etc., meeting head to head.

head-phone (hed'fōn), *n.* A head-set.

head-piece (hed'pēs), *n.* A piece of armor for the head; a helmet; also, any covering for the head, as a cap; also, the head, esp. as the seat of the intellect; also, the top piece or part of any of various things; in *printing*, a decorative piece at the head of a page, chapter, etc.

head-quar-ters (hed'kwār'têrz), *n. pl.* or *sing.* The quarters or residence of a military or other chief; the place from which orders are issued; any center of operations (as, "Harrowgate . . . is our *headquarters*, from whence we shall make some excursions": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 23).

head-race (hed'rās), *n.* The race, flume, or channel which leads water to a water-wheel or the like. Cf. *tailrace*.

head-right (hed'rit), *n.* The inheritable right to a tract of the public land of the State, formerly granted by Texas, Georgia, and other States, upon certain conditions, to heads of families, resident or immigrant; also, a tract of land so granted.—**head'right**, *v. t.* To grant or acquire (land) by headright.

head-room (hed'röm), *n.* Clear space in height, as in a doorway or under an arch; headway.

head-set (hed'set), *n.* A device, as in radio outfits, consisting of two telephone receivers with attachments for holding them over the ears, for listening to messages, etc.

head-ship (hed'ship), *n.* The position of head or chief; chief authority; leadership; supremacy.

heads-man (hedz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. An executioner who beheads condemned persons.

head-spring (hed'spring), *n.* The fountainhead or source of a stream; fig., the source of anything.

head-stall (hed'stāl), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

head-stock (hed'stok), *n.* The part of a machine containing the revolving or working members; in a lathe, the frame supporting the live spindle.

head-stone (hed'stōn), *n.* The principal stone in a foundation; also, a stone set at the head of a grave.

head-strong (hed'strông), *a.* Bent on having one's own way; wilful; obstinate; also, marked by or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy (as, "Thus I'll curb her mad and *headstrong* humour": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 1. 212).—**head'strong-ness**, *n.*

head-tire (hed'tir), *n.* Attire for the head; a head-dress. [Archaic.]

head-tone (hed'tōn), *n.* In *singing*, a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration.

head-voice (hed'vois), *n.* In *singing*, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass or register, which tends to produce head-tones.

head-ward (hed'wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward the head.—**head'wards**, *adv.*

head-wa-ter (hed'wä'têr), *n.* One of the upper tributaries of a river: usually in *pl.* (as, the *head-waters* of the Mississippi).

head-way (hed'wä), *n.* Motion forward or ahead; advance; progress in general; rate of progress; also, the interval between two trains, etc., traveling in the same direction over the same route; also, clear space in height, as in a doorway or under an arch; headroom.

head-word (hed'wêrd'), *n.* A word serving as a heading or title, as of a paragraph, article, etc.

head-work (hed'wêrk), *n.* Mental labor: as, "The worthy pedagogue . . . was thought, by all who understood nothing of the labor of *headwork*, to have a wonderfully easy life of it" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow).—**head=work'er**, *n.*

head-y (hed'i), *a.*; compar. *headier*, superl. *headiest*. Headlong; precipitate; rash; rashly impetuous (as, "this *heady*, imaginative young enthusiast": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxv. § 5); also, apt to affect the head; intoxicating; also, intelligent (colloq.).

heal (hēl), *v.* [AS. *hælan*, < *hāl*, hale, whole: see *whole*.] **I. tr.** To make whole or sound; restore to health; free from ailment; hence, to free from anything evil or distressing; cleanse or purify; comfort or strengthen; also, to overcome by remedial means; cure, as a disease or wound; hence, to remedy or amend (any evil or distressing condition).

II. intr. To effect a cure (as, "I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal": Deut. xxxii. 39); also, to become whole or sound; get well.—**heal**, *n.* [AS. *hælu*, *hæl*, < *hāl*.] Health; welfare. [Obs. or archaic].—**heal'a-ble**, *a.* That may be healed.—**heal=all**, *n.* A cure-all; a panacea; also, any of various plants reputed to have healing properties.

heald (hēld), *n.* [AS. *hefeld*.] Same as *heddle*.

heal-er (hē'lēr), *n.* One who or that which heals; specif., one who practices healing by Christian Science or some form of faith-cure.—**heal'ing**, *p. a.* That heals; curing; curative; salutary; also, growing sound; getting well.—**heal'ing-ly**, *adv.*

heal-some (hēl'sum), *a.* [See *heal*, *n.*] Wholesome. [Sc.]

health (helth), *n.* [AS. *hælih*, < *hāl*, hale, whole: see *whole*.] Soundness of body; freedom from disease or ailment; also, the general condition of the body with reference to soundness and vigor (as, good *health*; ill *health*); also, spiritual, moral, or mental soundness; more generally, well-being or welfare (obs. or archaic; as, "On his choice depends The safety and *health* of this whole state," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 3. 21); also, a polite or complimentary wish for a person's health; a toast drunk in a person's honor.—**health'ful**, *a.* Full of health, or healthy, as a person, the body or mind, etc.; also (now commonly), conducive to health, wholesome, or salutary, as air, diet, exercise, etc.—**health'ful-ly**, *adv.—**health'ful-ness**, *n.—**health'y**, *a.*; compar. *healthier*, superl. *healthiest*. Possessing or enjoying health; hale; also, pertaining to or characteristic of health (as, a *healthy* state or appearance); also, conducive to health, or healthful.—**health'i-ly**, *adv.—**health'i-ness**, *n.****

heap (hēp), *n.* [AS. *hēap*, heap, multitude, troop, = D. *hoop* = MLG. *hōp* = OHG. *houf* (G. *haufe*).] An assemblage of things lying one on another; a raised mass of things or matter; a pile; hence, a great mass, quantity, or number (now colloq.); also, a troop, multitude, or crowd (now colloq.).—**heap**, *v.* [AS. *hēapian*.] **I. tr.** To gather, put, or cast in a heap (often with *up*, *on*, *together*, etc.); pile; fig., to accumulate or amass (often with *up*: as, to *heap up* riches); also, to cast or bestow in great quantity (as, to *heap* blessings or reproaches upon a person); also, to fill (a vessel, measure, etc.) with contents rising above the brim; load or cover (a surface, ground, etc.) with a heap or heaps of something; fig., to load or supply abundantly with something (as, to *heap* a person with benefits). **II. intr.** To become heaped or piled, as sand, snow, etc.; rise in a heap or heaps.—**heap'er**, *n.—**heap'y**, *a.* Forming a heap or heaps: as, "with wither'd foliage strew'd, a *heap*y store" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xix.).*

hear (hēr), *v.*; *heard* (hērd), *hearing*. [AS. *hieran*, *hēran*, = D. *hooren* = G. *hören* = Icel. *heyrá* = Goth. *hausjan*, hear: cf. *harken*.] **I. tr.** To perceive by the ear (as, to *hear* sounds, voices, etc.); perceive the sound made by (as, to *hear* a person moving or speaking; to *hear* the wind, waves, birds, bells, etc.); also, to listen to (as, to refuse to *hear* a person or his explanations; "Hear me to the close," Tennyson's "Lover's Tale," iv. 241); give a formal, official, or judicial hearing to, as a sovereign, a teacher, an assembly, or a judge does; be among the audience at or of (as, to *hear* a sermon or the preacher; to *hear* an opera); also, to listen to with favor, assent, or compliance (as, "O thou that *hearest* prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come": Ps. lxxv. 2); also, to learn by the ear or by being told (as, to *hear* news or facts; to *hear* that prices are falling); be informed of. **II. intr.** To have perception of sound by the ear; also, to listen or harken (often used in the imperative 'hear, hear!' in applauding a speaker, as in a parliamentary assembly); also, to listen with favor or assent (in prov. or colloq. use sometimes followed by *to*: as, he would not *hear* to any such plan); also, to receive news or information by the ear or otherwise (as, to *hear* from a friend by telephone, telegraph, or letter; to *hear* of an accident).—**hear'a-ble**, *a.* That may be heard; audible.—**hear'er**, *n.—**hear'ing**, *n.* The act of*

perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; also, a listening, as to a speaker or to one seeking to be heard (as, to grant a person a *hearing*; to gain a *hearing*); a formal or official listening or an audience given; esp., a judicial listening to testimony and arguments, as in a suit at law; also, range or distance within which one may hear sound or be heard by others (as, to be within *hearing* of a conversation; to talk freely in the *hearing* of others; to pass out of *hearing*); earshot; also, something heard, as a piece of news (now chiefly prov.); a scolding (Sc.).

heark-en (här'kn), *etc.* See *harken*, *etc.*

hear-say (hēr'sā), *etc.* **I. n.** Report heard, common talk, or gossip (as, all this is mere *hearsay*); sometimes, a report or rumor (as, "Sometimes a rumor, a *hearsay* . . . Came with its airy hand to point and beckon her forward": Longfellow's "Evangeline," ii. 1); also, hearsay evidence. **II. a.** Of the nature of hearsay; pertaining to or depending on hearsay.—**hearsay evidence**, evidence at second hand; testimony whose relevancy does not consist in what the witness giving it himself perceived, but in what he derived by information from another person, the credibility of which, therefore, cannot be estimated from the credit to be given to the witness, but depends on the veracity or competency of the other person.

hearse (hērs), *n.* [OF. *herce* (F. *herse*), harrow, frame for holding candles in church, < L. *hīrpe*, *īrpe*, large rake used as a harrow.] A triangular frame for holding candles, used at the service of Tenebræ in Holy Week; also, a framework (orig. for holding candles) formerly set over a bier or a tomb; hence, a bier, a coffin, or a tomb (archaic; as, "And daffadillies fill their cups with tears, To strew the laureat *herse* where Lycid lies," Milton's "Lycidas," 151); now, commonly, a funeral vehicle for conveying a dead person to the place of burial.—**hearse**, *v. t.*; *hearsed*, *hearsing*. To place on a bier or in a coffin or tomb (archaic; as, "Tell Why thy canonized bones, *hearsed* in death, Have burst their cerements," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 4. 47); also, to inclose as a tomb does, or entomb (archaic); also, to cover or surround with something funereal (archaic; as, "I only see . . . The hill-top *hearsed* with pines," Longfellow's "Hawthorne"); also, to convey in a hearse (vehicle), as to the place of burial.

heart (hārt), *n.* [AS. *heorte* = D. *hart* = G. *herz* = Icel. *hjártá* = Goth. *hairtō*, heart; akin to L. *cor* (cord-), Gr. *καρδία* and *κῆρ*, heart.] A hollow muscular organ which by alternate contractions and dilatations (pulsations: see *heart-beat*) keeps the blood in circulation throughout the body, in man being conoidal in shape and lying obliquely in the chest, between the lungs, with the apex downward, forward, and to the left; this organ considered as the seat of life or vital powers, or of thought, feeling or emotion, etc. (as, "The whole head is sick, and the whole *heart* faint," Isa. i. 5; to die of a broken *heart*; to feel cut to the *heart*); hence, the mind or soul (as, beliefs or feelings deeply seated in the human *heart*; to be dissatisfied in one's *heart*; to speak from the *heart*); moral nature (as, to be pure in *heart*); disposition (as, to have a good or kind *heart*, or a cruel *heart*); will or inclination (as, a task after one's own *heart*); spirit, courage, or enthusiasm (as, his *heart* failed him at the prospect; to pluck up or take *heart*); conscience (as, his *heart* smote him); memory (as, to know a poem by *heart*); esp., the seat of the emotions and affections (often in contrast to the *head* as the seat of the intellect: as, to appeal to the *heart* rather than to the head; deeds that stir the *heart*; an affair of the *heart*, a love-affair); hence, one's affection or love (as, to win one's *heart*); feeling, sensibility, or capacity for sympathetic emotions (as, a man of *heart*; to have no *heart*); also, a person (esp. in expressions of praise or affection, often with *brave*, *true*, *noble*, *dear*, etc.); also, the breast or bosom (as, to clasp a person to one's *heart*); also, the stomach (now prov. Eng. and Sc.: cf. *heartburn*); also, the innermost or middle part of anything (as, in the *heart* of a wilderness; in the *heart* of winter); the core, or central portion or substance (as, the *heart* of a cabbage, or of lettuce or celery; the *heart* of a tree); also, the vital or essential part (as, this idea is the very *heart* of the matter); also, good (or other) condition for production, growth, etc., as of land or crops (as, to be in *heart*, or good *heart*, as good

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you

soil; to be in bad *heart*, as poor soil; also, a figure or an object with rounded sides meeting in an obtuse point at the bottom and curving inward to a cusp at the top; hence, a playing-card of a suit marked with such figures in red; *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), a kind of card-game in which the players try to avoid taking tricks containing hearts; also, *sing.*, a heart-cherry.—**at heart**, in one's heart, thoughts, or feelings; inwardly or secretly (as, to be disloyal *at heart*); also, in one's actual character or disposition, or in reality (as, to be good *at heart*).—**in one's heart of hearts**, in the depths of one's heart; in one's inmost thoughts or feelings.—**to break the heart of**, to crush with sorrow or grief; sometimes, to disappoint grievously in love.—**to lay to heart**, to take into the mind as something to be remembered; take to heart.—**to take to heart**, to take as a serious matter; think seriously about; be deeply affected by; grieve over.—**with all one's heart**, with all willingness or enthusiasm; heartily.—**heart**, *v.* **I. tr.** To hearten or encourage; also, to fix in the heart (as, "I hate the Moor: my cause is *hearted*": Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 373). [Obs. or archaic.] **II. intr.** To form a heart, core, or compact central portion, as cabbages or lettuce.



Heart.

heart-ache (hărt'ăk), *n.* Mental anguish; sorrow; grief.
heart-beat (hărt'bēt), *n.* A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole (contraction) and diastole (dilatation).
heart=block (hărt'blok), *n.* In *pathol.*, a condition of the heart in which the ventricular pulsations are less frequent than the auricular, owing to some defect or condition which blocks the stimulus for contraction conveyed from auricle to ventricle by the muscular fibers connecting the auricular and ventricular portions of the heart.
heart-break (hărt'brāk), *n.* Sorrow or grief that breaks the heart; crushing sorrow.—**heart/break'er**, *n.* One who or that which breaks the heart; also, a curl or love-lock (humorous).—**heart/break'ing**, *a.* Causing great sorrow or grief; extremely distressing.—**heart/break'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**heart/brok'en**, *a.* Broken-hearted; crushed with sorrow or grief.—**heart/brok'en-ly**, *adv.*—**heart/brok'en-ness**, *n.*
heart-burn (hărt'bĕrn), *n.* An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach, often extending toward the esophagus; cardialgia; also, heartburning.—**heart/burn'ing**, *n.* Rankling discontent, esp. from envy or jealousy; a grudge.
heart=cher-ry (hărt'cher'i), *n.* A heart-shaped kind of cherry with soft, sweet flesh.
heart=dis=case (hărt'di-zēz'), *n.* Any morbid condition of the heart, whether nervous or organic.
heart=ed (hărt'ed), *a.* Having a heart (as, *hard-hearted*); also, heart-shaped.
heart=on (hărt'ŋ), *v.* **I. tr.** To give heart or courage to; inspire; cheer. **II. intr.** To take heart or courage; cheer up.—**heart=en=er**, *n.*
heart=felt (hărt'felt), *a.* Deeply or sincerely felt, as joy, regret, etc.; characterized by or proceeding from deep or sincere feeling, as utterances; earnest; sincere.
heart=free (hărt'frē'), *a.* Having the heart free from the influence of love; heart-whole.
heart=ful (hărt'fŭl), *a.* Hearty; cordial; earnest; sincere.—**heart/ful-ly**, *adv.*—**heart/ful-ness**, *n.*
hearth (hăρθ), *n.* [AS. *heorh* = D. *haard* = G. *herd*, *hearth*.] That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made or above which is a grate or the like for fire; the floor of a fireplace; a similar part in a furnace, stove, etc.; also, the fireside, or home (as, "sweet household talk, and phrases of the *hearth*": Tennyson's "Princess," ii. 294); in *metal.*, etc., the bottom of a reverberatory furnace, etc.; the lower part of a blast-furnace; a bloomery; the fireplace of a forge, etc.; in *soldering*, a brazier, chafing-dish, or box for charcoal.
heart=heavy (hărt'hev'i), *a.* Heavy-hearted; sad.
hearth=mon=ey (hăρθ'mun'i), *n.* A tax upon hearths or chimneys; esp., an annual tax of two shillings on each hearth, imposed in England from 1662. to 1689. Also called *hearth-tax*.
hearth=pen=ny (hăρθ'pen'i), *n.* A tax formerly paid by a householder to the papal see. See *Peter's pence*.

hearth=stone (hăρθ'stŏn), *n.* A stone forming a hearth; hence, the fireside; the home; also, a soft stone, or a preparation of powdered stone and clay, used to whiten or scour hearths, steps, floors, etc.

hearth=tax (hăρθ'taks), *n.* Same as *hearth-money*.

heart=ily (hărt'ti-li), *adv.* In a hearty manner; earnestly or sincerely; cordially; zealously; thoroughly; with a hearty appetite.—**heart=i=ness**, *n.*

heart=less (hărt'les), *a.* Without a heart; also, without heart or feeling, unfeeling, or cruel (as, a *heartless* coquette; *heartless* words); also, without spirit, courage, or enthusiasm (as, "a *heartless* mood": Wordsworth's "Prelude," ix. 515).—**heart/less-ly**, *adv.*—**heart/less=ness**, *n.*

heart=quake (hărt'kwāk), *n.* Palpitation of the heart; also, a sudden tremor of emotion (as, "How a lip's mere tremble, Look's half hesitation . . . effect a *heartquake*": Browning's "Two Camels").

heart=rend=ing (hărt'ren'ding), *a.* Causing acute mental anguish; grievously distressing.—**heart/rend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

heart's=ease, **hearts=ease** (hărts'ēz), *n.* Peace of mind (now usually *heart's-ease* or as two words); also, the pansy, or some other plant of the genus *Viola*.

heart=shaped (hărt'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a heart (esp. the figure so called); cordate.

heart=sick (hărt'sik), *a.* Sick at heart; grievously depressed or unhappy; also, characterized by or showing grievous depression (as, a *heart-sick* condition or tone).—**heart/sick'ness**, *n.*

heart=some (hărt'sum), *a.* Giving heart, spirit, or cheer (as, "Overhead the *heartsome* stars were set in the face of the night": Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," v. 5); inspiring; exhilarating; also, cheerful; merry. [Chiefly Sc.].—**heart/some-ly**, *adv.*

heart=sore (hărt'sŏr), *a.* Sore at heart; grieved; also, characterized by or showing grief (as, "*heart-sore* sighs": Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," i. 1. 30).

heart=stir=ring (hărt'stĕr'ing), *a.* Stirring or rousing the heart; animating; inspiring; inspiring: as, *heart-stirring* words or memories; *heart-stirring* music.

heart=strick=en (hărt'strik'n), *a.* Stricken to the heart, as with grief.

heart=strings (hărt'stringz), *n. pl.* Nerves or tendons formerly supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, the deepest feelings; the strongest affections.

heart=struck (hărt'struk), *a.* Heart-stricken; also, inflicted on or distressing the heart (as, "*heart-struck* injuries": Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 1. 17).

heart=throb (hărt'throb), *n.* A throb or pulsation of the heart. Sometimes fig., with reference to passionate or sentimental emotion.

heart=wa=ter (hărt'wă'tĕr), *n.* A serious infectious disease of sheep, goats, etc., in South Africa, transmitted through the bont-tick.

heart=whole (hărt'hŏl'), *a.* Whole or sound of heart; fig., having the heart untouched by love (as, "Cupid hath clapped him o' the shoulder, but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iv. 1. 49); also, in good spirits (now prov. Eng.); also, whole-hearted, hearty, or sincere.—**heart/whole'ness**, *n.*

heart=wood (hărt'wŭd), *n.* The hard central wood of the trunk of an exogenous tree; the duramen.

heart=y (hărt'i). **I. a.**; compar. *heartier*, superl. *heartiest*. Heartfelt, earnest, sincere, or whole-souled (as, *heartly* faith or satisfaction); warmly cordial or friendly (as, a *heartly* welcome); also, courageous† or bold†; also, ardent, enthusiastic, or zealous (as, *heartly* supporters or support); unrestrained or vigorous (as, a *heartly* laugh; a *heartly* blow); also, physically vigorous, or strong and well (as, to be hale and *heartly*); requiring substantial or abundant food, as an eater or the appetite; of food, a meal, etc., substantial or satisfying; also, of land, soil, etc., in good heart, or fertile. **II. n.**; pl. *hearties* (-tiz). A brave or good fellow (used esp. in familiar address to and by sailors: as, come, my *hearties*; "Look out, my *heartly*, for squalls," Marryat's "Peter Simple," xxxiii.); hence, a sailor.

heat (hĕt), *n.* [AS. *hætu*, *hæte*, < *hāt*, E. *hot*.] The quality or condition of being hot; hotness; high temperature; warmth; specif., a form of energy due to oscillatory or other

motion of the molecules of a substance, made manifest to the senses in various ways, as by the sensation or effect produced by nearness to or contact with fire (cf. *temperature*, also *radiant heat*, under *radiant*, a.); also, degree of hotness; temperature; also, the sensation of hotness or warmth, such as is experienced from nearness to fire; also, hot condition of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot weather; a hot period or season; also, the natural warmth of the living body; a heated bodily condition (as, to get into a *heat* by running); flushed or heightened color, as of the face; inflamed or feverish state of the body; a redness or eruption of the skin, accompanied by a sensation of hotness (cf. *prickly heat*); also, warmth or intensity of feeling (as, "The *heat* of his spirit Struck warm through all lands": Kipling's "Great-Heart: Theodore Roosevelt in 1919"); ardor or fervor; vehemence; excitement; passion or rage; sometimes, a fit of passion; also, the height or greatest intensity of any action (as, "to come upon them in the *heat* of their division": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," iv. 3. 19); also, sexual excitement in animals, esp. in the female; also, a single operation of heating, as of metal in a furnace; the quantity heated; also, a single intense effort, or one continuous operation (as, to do a thing at a *heat*); a single course in or division of a race or other contest.—**specific heat**. See under *specific*, a.—**heat**, *v.* [AS. *hætan*, < *hāt*, E. *hot*.] **I. tr.** To communicate heat to; make hot; warm; cause to feel hot, or warm; fig., to excite in mind or feeling; inspire with ardor; inflame with passion. **II. intr.** To become hot or warm; fig., to become excited in mind or feeling.—**heat'ed**, *p. a.* Hot; inflamed; vehement; angry.—**heat'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**heat'er**, *n.* One who or that which heats; esp., an apparatus for heating, as a furnace for heating a house.

heath (hēth), *n.* [AS. *hæth* = D. and G. *heide* = Icel. *heidhr* = Goth. *haiþi*, heath.] A tract of open and uncultivated or waste land; esp., such a tract overgrown with low shrubs; also, any of various low evergreen ericaceous shrubs common on waste land, as *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heather of England and Scotland, with small pinkish-purple flowers, or an allied species, *Erica cinerea* ('fine-leaved heath'), also common in Great Britain, with slightly larger flowers; any plant of the genus *Erica*, or of the family *Ericaceæ* (see *ericaceous*); also, any of several heath-like but not ericaceous shrubs, as *Frankenia laevis* ('sea-heath') of the European coasts.—**heath=bell**, *n.* The bell-shaped flower of the heath.—**heath=bird**, *n.* The black grouse.—**heath=cock**, *n.* The male heath-bird.

hea-then (hē'thēn). [AS. *hæthen*, *n.* and *a.*, = D. *heiden*, *n.*, = G. *heide*, *n.*, = Icel. *heidinn*, *a.*, = Goth. *haiþnō*, *n. fem.*; commonly explained as meaning orig. 'heath dweller': see *heath*, and cf. *pagan*.] **I. n.**; pl. *heathen* or *heathens*. An unconverted individual of a people which does not acknowledge the God of the Bible, esp. when uncivilized or uncultured; a Gentile, pagan, or idolater; hence, an irreligious or unenlightened person. **II. a.** That is a heathen; pagan; pertaining to the heathen; hence, irreligious or unenlightened.—**hea'then-dom** (-dŏm), *n.* [AS. *hæthendōm*.] Heathenism; also, heathen lands or people.—**hea'then-esse'** (-es'), *n.* [AS. *hæthennes*.] Heathenism; also, heathendom. [Archaic].—**hea'then-ish**, *a.* [AS. *hæthenisc*.] Being a heathen†; pagan†; also, pertaining to the heathen (as, *heathenish* rites); hence, like or befitting the heathen; christian; barbarous; sometimes, abominable (colloq.).—**hea'then-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**hea'then-ish-ness**, *n.*—**hea'then-ism**, *n.* The condition, belief, or practice of heathen; hence, irreligious, unchristian barbarism.—**hea'then-ize** (-iz), *v.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. **I. tr.** To make heathen or heathenish. **II. intr.** To become heathen or heathenish; practise heathenism.—**hea'then-ry**, *n.* Heathenism (as, "In black blind pride and anger and all kinds of *heathenry* . . . I called on the fiends and they obeyed": Chesterton's "Magic," iii.); also, heathen people; the heathen.

heath-or (hēth'ēr), *n.* [ME. *hathir*, *haddyr*; origin uncertain:

commonly associated with *heath*.] Any of various heaths (plants), esp. *Calluna vulgaris* (often called 'Scotch heather'); also, a heather mixture.—

heather mixture, a fabric woven of yarn combining various colors (with any particular color predominant): so called from the supposed resemblance of some mixtures to a tract of heather.—**heath'er=bell**, *n.* The heath-bell.—**heath'er=grass**, *n.* Heath-grass.—**heath'er-y**, *a.* Of, like, or abounding in heather: as, "The antler'd monarch of the waste Sprung from his *heathery* couch in haste" (Scott's "Lady of the Lake," i. 2).

heath-grass (hēth'grās), *n.* A European grass, *Sieglingia decumbens*, growing in spongy, wet, cold soils.

heath=hen (hēth'hen), *n.* The female heath-bird.

heath-y (hē'thi), *a.* Of or like a heath; abounding in heath; heathery.

heath-light=ning (hēt'lit'ning), *n.* Flashes of light unaccompanied by thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. on hot summer evenings: supposed to be due to the reflection of distant lightning.

heäume (hōm), *n.* [F.: see *helmet*.] A large helmet reaching down to the shoulders, worn in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as a coif of mail.

heave (hēv), *v. t.*; *heaved* or *hove*, *heaving*. [AS. *hebban* (pret. *hōf*, *hefde*, pp. *hafen*) = D. *heffen* = G. *heben* = Icel. *hefja* = Goth. *hafjan*, heave, lift; akin to I. *capere*, take.]

To raise or lift (archaic or prov. in the general sense: as, to *heave* the head, hand, or eyes); now, commonly, to raise or lift with effort or force, as something heavy; hoist; also, to raise or force up in a swelling movement or form (as, "tho' the Giant Ages *heave* the hill": Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," ix.); cause to swell or bulge; cause to rise and fall with or as with a swelling motion, as the sea, the breast, etc.; utter (a sigh, groan, etc.) as from a swelling breast; also, to lift and throw, often with effort or force (now colloq. or naut.: as, to *heave* a brick at a window; to *heave* a dead body overboard); thrust, drive, or carry (*away*, *out*, etc.)†; *naut.*, to haul, draw, or pull, as by a cable; in *geol.*, to thrust (a vein, etc.) out of place.—**to heave to**, to stop the headway of (a vessel), esp. by bringing the head to the wind and arranging the sails so that they act against one another.—**heave**, *v. i.* To rise as if thrust up, as a hill; swell or bulge; rise and fall with or as with a swelling motion, as the sea, the breast in hard breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.; hence, to breathe with effort, or pant; sometimes, toretch; also, to labor†, struggle†, or strive†; aim (*at*)†; *naut.*, to haul or pull, as at a cable, or push, as at the bar of a capstan; move a ship, or move as a ship does, by such action; move or go (*about*, *ahead*, etc.).—**heave ho!** an exclamation used by sailors when heaving the anchor up, etc.—**to heave in sight**, to rise into view as from below the horizon, as land or a ship seen at sea; hence, in general, to come into view.—**to heave to**, of persons, to heave a vessel to (see transitive phrase *to heave to*, above); of a vessel, to come to a standstill, as from being brought into the wind.—**heave**, *n.* The act or an act of heaving; a lifting movement, or an effort to lift



Scotch Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).



Branch of Heath (*Erica cinerea*).



Heaumes. — a, end of 13th century; b, end of 14th century.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, qnīte; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

or move something; a swelling movement; an alternately rising and falling motion, as of the waves of the sea; a throw or cast; also, a rise of ground, a knoll, or a mound (prov. Eng. and Sc.); in *geol.*, a horizontal displacement of a vein or stratum at a fault. See also *heaves*.

heav-en (hev'n), *n.* [AS. *hefen*, *heofon*, = OS. *hebban* = MLG. *heven*, sky, heaven; not connected with E. *heave*.] The sky, firmament, or expanse of space surrounding the earth, appearing as a great arch or vault in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set (in prose use now commonly in *pl.*: as, a map of the *heavens*); sometimes, a particular kind or region of sky, with reference to clearness or cloud, climate, the land beneath, etc. (as, "flowers of all *heavens*": Tennyson's "Princess," Prologue, 12); also, any of a (varying) number of concentric spheres, or spherical shell-like divisions, into which the space about the earth was divided according to old systems of cosmography or astronomy (cf. *empyrean*, *n.*); also, the celestial abode of immortal beings; in Christian use, the abode of God, the angels, and the spirits of the righteous after death; the place or state of existence of the blessed after the mortal life; in various non-Christian doctrines, any of a number of celestial abodes or realms (as, the seven *heavens* of the Talmud or of the Mohammedans; the seventh *heaven*, or the *heaven of heavens*, see phrases below); in general, a place or state of supreme bliss (as, "a *heaven* on earth": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 208); also, the Supreme Being, or God (usually *cap.* in reverent or solemn use, but commonly *l. c.* in various merely emphatic expressions: as, for *heaven's* sake; in *heaven's* name; *heaven* only knows!); *pl.*, the celestial powers, as ruling over mankind (as, "*Heavens* keep him from these beasts" Shakspeare's "Tempest," ii. 1. 324; in exclamation, good *heavens*!). — **heaven of heavens**, in Biblical use, the highest heaven, the abode of God: as, "Behold, the heaven and the *heaven of heavens* is the Lord's thy God" (Deut. x. 14). Also *fig.* — **seventh heaven**, the highest heaven, the abode of God and the most exalted angels, according to rabbinical doctrine; hence, *fig.*, the highest attainable place or state of joy or felicity (as, to feel one's self raised to the *seventh heaven* with delight). — **heav'en-born**, *a.* Of heavenly birth or origin; hence, sent, as it were, from heaven, as for a special work or purpose (as, a *heaven-born* teacher). — **heav'en-ly**, *a.* [AS. *heofonlic*.] Of or in the heavens (as, the *heavenly* bodies, the sun, planets, stars, comets, etc.); also, of, belonging to, or coming from the heaven of God, the angels, etc. (as, our *heavenly* Father, God; the *heavenly* Jerusalem, see Heb. xii. 22; *heavenly* bread); celestial or divine; also, resembling or befitting heaven (as, a *heavenly* spot; *heavenly* peace or joy); supremely blissful or excellent. — **heav'en-li-ness**, *n.* — **heav'en-ly**, *adv.* [AS. *heofonlice*.] In a heavenly manner. — **heav'en-ly-mind'ed**, *a.* Having the thoughts and affections fixed on heavenly things; pious; devout. — **heav'en-ward** (-wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward heaven. — **heav'en-wards**, *adv.*

heave-of-fer-ing (hēv'of'ēr-ing), *n.* In the Jewish priestly law, an offering which was lifted up ('heaved') by the priest when presented, and which became the portion of the priests and their families. See Ex. xxix. 27.

heav-er (hēv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which heaves.

heaves (hēvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *heave*, *n.*] A disease of horses, characterized by difficult breathing; broken wind.

heav-i-er-than-air (hev'i-ēr-thān-ār'), *a.* In *aëronautics*, of greater specific gravity than the air, as aircraft (such as *aëroplanes*); of or pertaining to such aircraft. Cf. *lighter-than-air*.

heav-i-ly (hev'i-li), *adv.* In a heavy manner. — **heav'i-ness**, *n.*

heavy (hev'i). [AS. *hefig*, < *hefe*, weight, < *hebban*, E. *heave*.] **I.** *a.*; compar. *heavier*, superl. *heaviest*. Of great weight, hard to lift or carry, or ponderous (as, a *heavy* load); having much weight in proportion to bulk, or being of high specific gravity (as, a *heavy* metal; *heavy* earth, baryta); of more than the usual, average, or specified weight (as, a *heavy* grade of paper or silk; *heavy* freight; *heavy* guns); also, weighted or laden with something (lit. or *fig.*: as, wagons *heavy* with booty; air *heavy* with moisture or perfume); big with young, gravid, or pregnant; weighed down or drooping with drowsiness or weariness, as the

eyelids, head, etc., or the person; depressed with trouble, sorrow, care, etc., as the heart or the person; showing depression or sorrow, as the countenance, utterances, etc.; overcast or cloudy, as the sky; also, exceptionally dense in substance; insufficiently raised or leavened, as bread; having much body, as liquor; thick, as vapor; also, of great amount, force, intensity, etc. (as, a *heavy* vote; a *heavy* strain; a *heavy* sea; *heavy* sleep); severe or violent, as a blow, an onslaught, a storm, etc.; loud and deep, as sound; being such in an unusual degree (as, a *heavy* buyer; a *heavy* drinker); also, weighing or bearing hard, as upon persons; burdensome, as taxes or expenses; harsh or severe, as censure, penalties, punishment, etc.; grievous or distressing, as affliction, sorrow, (bad) news, etc.; oppressive, as odors, air, etc.; hard to deal with, trying, or difficult, as a task; hard to travel over, as roads, or to work, as soil; not easily digested, as food; also, of great import or moment, or weighty (archaic: as, "Some *heavy* business hath my lord in hand," Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," ii. 3. 66); grave or serious, as a fault, offense, etc.; sober, serious, or somber (as, a *heavy* part, *heavy* villain, or *heavy* father, in a play); also, lacking lightness, delicacy, grace, etc.; broad, thick, or coarse, as lines, handwriting, decorative designs, features, etc.; clumsy, sluggish, or slow in movement or action, or as movement, gait, etc.; without vivacity or interest, ponderous, dull, or tedious (as, a *heavy* book or style); *milit.*, heavily armed or equipped (as, *heavy* cavalry or infantry; *heavy* marching order, the condition of soldiers fully equipped for field-service). **II.** *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). One who or that which is heavy; esp., a gun of great weight or large caliber; *pl.*, *heavy* cavalry; *sing.*, in *theatrical* use, a heavy part or character, or an actor who plays such parts. — **heavy'y**, *adv.* [AS. *hefige*.] In a heavy manner; heavily.

heavy-armed (hev'i-ärmd), *a.* Equipped with heavy arms or armor, as troops.

heavy-hand-ed (hev'i-han'ded), *a.* Having the hands heavily laden; also, having the hands heavy from weariness, weakness, etc.; also, clumsy of hand, touch, etc.; also, oppressive or harsh in action or treatment. — **heavy-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

heavy-head-ed (hev'i-hed'ed), *a.* Having the head heavy, as with weight; also, drowsy or sleepy; also, dull or stupid.

heavy-heart-ed (hev'i-här'ted), *a.* Having, proceeding from, or showing a heavy heart; sorrowful; sad; melancholy; gloomy. — **heavy-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

heavy-lad-en (hev'i-lā'dn), *a.* Laden with a heavy burden; also, weighed down with weariness, trouble, sorrow, etc. (as, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are *heavy laden*, and I will give you rest": Mat. xi. 28).

heavy-spar (hev'i-spär), *n.* Barite.

heavy-weight (hev'i-wät), *n.* One of more than average weight; esp., a boxer or other contestant of the heaviest class; *fig.*, a person of considerable mental powers or of influence or importance (colloq.).

heb-do-mad (heb'dō-mad), *n.* [L. *hebdomas* (*hebdomad-*), < Gr. ἑβδομάς (*ēbdomad-*), < ἑπτά, seven.] The number seven; also, a group of seven; esp., a period of seven days; a week. — **heb-dom'a-dal** (-dom'a-dāl), *a.* [LL. *hebdomadal*.] Weekly. — **heb-dom'a-dal-ly**, *adv.* — **heb-dom'a-da-ry** (-dā-ri). [ML. *hebdomadarius*.] **I.** *a.* Weekly; hebdomadal. **II.** *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the member of a chapter, monastery, etc., whose turn it is for a week to perform certain services, as officiating in the choir.

He-be (hē'bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἥβη, personification of Ἥβη, youth, youthful prime.] The Grecian goddess of youth and spring, cup-bearer (before Ganymede) of Olympus; hence, a blooming young woman; also, a waitress.

heb-e-non (heb'ē-nōn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Some unidentified substance with a poisonous juice. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 62.

heb-e-tate (heb'ē-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *hebetatus*, pp. of *hebetare*, < *hebes* (*hebet-*), blunt, dull.] To blunt; dull. — **heb'e-tate**, *a.* In *bot.*, having a blunt, soft point, as awns. — **heb-e-ta'tion** (-tā'shōn), *n.*

heb-e-tude (heb'ē-tūd), *n.* [LL. *hebetudo*, < L. *hebes*: see *hebetate*.] The state of being blunt or dull; dullness; lethargy; stupidity.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

He-bra-ic (hē-brā'ik), *a.* [LL. *Hebraicus*, < Gr. Ἑβραϊκός, < Ἑβραῖος, *E. Hebrew*.] Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language; Hebrew. — **He-bra'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **He-bra-ism** (hē-brā'izm), *n.* A Hebrew usage or idiom; also, Hebrew character, spirit, thought, or practice. — **He'bra-ist**, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning; also, one imbued with the Hebraic spirit; also, one of the ancient Jews, as in Palestine, who used the Hebrew or Aramaic tongue (opposed to *Hellenist*). — **He-bra-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to Hebraists; marked by Hebraism; Hebraic. — **He'bra-ize** (-iz), *v. i. or t.*; -ized, -izing. To become or make Hebraic; conform to the Hebrew usage or type.

He-brew (hē'brō). [OF. *Hebreu* (F. *Hébreu*), < L. *Hebraeus*, < Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew; from Aramaic, and meaning lit. 'one from beyond'.] **I. n.** A member of that branch of the Semitic race descended from the line of Abraham; an Israelite; a Jew; also, the language of the ancient Israelites, which became extinct as a vernacular tongue before the Christian era, but has been preserved or revived in religious, literary, and scholarly use; in the New Testament, the Aramaic dialect spoken by the Jews at the time of Christ; also, *pl.*, a New Testament book of disputed authorship, called in full "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews." **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or their language.

He-bri-cian (hē-brish'an), *n.* One versed in Hebrew; a Hebraist.

Hec-a-te (hek'ā-tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἑκάτη, prop. fem. of ἑκατος, far-darting (epithet of Apollo), < ἑκάς, far.] A Greek goddess of the moon, earth, and infernal regions, also associated with sorcery and witchcraft (in art, often represented in three forms standing back to back); hence, a witch; a hag.

hec-a-tomb (hek'ā-tom or -tōm), *n.* [L. *hecatombe*, < Gr. ἑκατόμβη, < ἑκατόν, hundred, + βόν, ox.] A great public sacrifice, orig. of a hundred oxen, as to the Greek gods; hence, any sacrifice of many victims; a great slaughter; also, a great number sacrificed or offered at one time; hence, a great number or quantity (as, "There were barrels of oysters, *hecatombs* of lobsters": Trollope's "Warden," xvi.).

heck-el-phone (hek'el-fōn), *n.* [From *Heckel*, name of the (German) inventor: see -phone.] A wooden wind-instrument of the oboe class, intended to serve as a barytone or tenor oboe.

heck-le (hek'l), *n.* [ME. *hekele*, *hechele*, = MLG. *hekele* = D. *hekel* = G. *hechel*, heckle; prob. from the root of E. *hook*.] Same as *hackle*¹, *n.* — **heck'le**, *v. t.*; -led, -ling. To hackle (flax, etc.); hence, to badger or torment; harass (a public speaker) with questions, etc. — **heck'ler**, *n.*

hec-tare (hek'tār), *n.* [F. *hectare*: see *hecto*.] In the metric system, a surface measure equal to 100 ares, 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

hec-tic (hek'tik). [F. *hectique*, < ML. *hcticus*, < Gr. ἑκτικός, habitual, hectic, < ἔξω, habit, < ἔχειν, have.] **I. a.** Habitual; also, marking a particular habit or condition of body, as the fever of phthisis, which is attended with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and emaciation; also, pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive; hence, flushed; feverish; wasting; often, characterized by great heat of excitement, passions, etc. (as, *hectic* pleasures; a *hectic* romance; a man with a *hectic* past). **II. n.** A hectic fever; also, a hectic flush; hence, any flush, or flushed appearance (as, "A hectic of a moment pass'd across his cheek": Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," The Monk, Calais); also, a consumptive person. — **hec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hecto, hect-. Forms of Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, used in combination. — **hec-to-cot-y-lus** (hek-tō-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gr. κοτύλη, cup).] In *zool.*, a modified arm of the male of certain cephalopods which is concerned in the process

of reproduction. — **hec'to-gram**, **hec'to-gramme** (-gram), *n.* [F. *hectogramme*.] In the metric system, a unit of weight equal to 100 grams, or 3.527 ounces avoirdupois. — **hec'to-graph** (-grāf), *n.* [+ -graph.] A process for making copies of a writing, etc., from a prepared gelatin surface to which the original writing has been transferred; also, the apparatus used. — **hec'to-graph**, *v. t.* To copy with the hectograph. — **hec'to-li-ter**, **hec'to-li-tre** (-lē-tēr), *n.* [F. *hectolitre*.] In the metric system, a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters, 2.8377 U. S. bushels, or 26.417 U. S. gallons. — **hec'to-me-ter**, **hec'to-me-tre** (-mē-tēr), *n.* [F. *hectomètre*.] In the metric system, a measure of length equal to 100 meters, or 328.08 feet.

hec-tor (hek'tor), *n.* [From *Hector*, the Trojan hero, celebrated in Homer's "Iliad."] A blustering, domineering fellow; a swashbuckler; a bully. — **hec'tor**, *v. t. or i.* To treat or act in a blustering domineering way; bully.

hec-to-ster (hek'tō-stēr), *n.* [F. *hectostère*: see *hecto*.] In the metric system, a unit of volume equal to 100 steres.

hed-dle (hed'll), *n.* [= *heald*.] In a loom, one of the two or more sets of vertical cords or wires, usually in pairs, forming the principal part of the harness which guides the warp-threads; also, a single pair of such cords or wires.

hed-er-a-ceous (hed-ē-rā'shi-us), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, < *hedera*, ivy.] Of or like ivy; of the ivy family.

hed-er-i-form (hed'ē-ri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy: see -form.] Resembling ivy.

hedge (hej), *n.* [AS. *hecg* = D. *hegge* = G. *hecke*, hedge: cf. *hay*¹.] A row of bushes or small trees planted close together to form a fence or boundary; any similar row of bushes or small trees; hence, any barrier or boundary; also, an act or a means of hedging a bet or the like. Often in composition, esp. with reference to vagrant life, low status or character, meanness, etc., as in 'hedge-priest' (see below), 'hedge-tavern,' etc. — **hedge**, *v.*; *hedged*, *hedging*. **I. tr.** To fence (*in*, *off*, *about*, etc.) with a hedge (as, "There was a certain householder, which planted a vineyard, and *hedged* it round about": Mat. xxi. 33); surround as with a hedge (as, "England, *hedged* in with the main": Shakspeare's "King John," ii. 1. 26); also, to surround so as to prevent escape or hinder free movement (often with *in*: as, to be *hedged* in by difficulties); shut or keep (*out*); also, to obstruct with a hedge or any barrier (as, "I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns": Hos. ii. 6); also, to protect (a bet, etc.) by taking some offsetting risk. **II. intr.** To make or repair hedges (as, "To *hedge*, or dig the ditch, To lop or fell the tree": Hood's "Lay of the Labourer," 9); also, to turn aside, or swerve (as, "If you . . . *hedge* aside from the direct forthright . . . they all rush by And leave you hindmost": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," iii. 3. 158); dodge; shuffle; avoid an open or decisive course; also, to protect a bet, speculation, etc., by taking some offsetting risk.

hedge-gar-lic (hej'gär'lik), *n.* An erect brassicaceous herb, *Alliaria alliaria*, with a garlic-like odor.

hedge-hog (hej'hog), *n.* An old-world insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Erinaceus*, having the upper part of the body covered with spines, and able to roll itself into a ball with these bristling in every direction; also, any of various other animals with spines, as the Canada porcupine.

hedge-hys-sop (hej'his'op), *n.* Any of the low herbs constituting the scrophulariaceous genus *Gratiola*, as *G. officinalis*, a medicinal species of Europe; also, any of certain similar plants, as *Scutellaria minor*, an English species of skullcap.

hedge-par-son (hej'pär'son), *n.* A hedge-priest.

hedge-pig (hej'pig), *n.* A hedgehog.

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* An illiterate or unworthy priest.

hedg-er (hej'ēr), *n.* One who hedges; one who makes or



The Triple Hecate. — Relief from Ægina.



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*).

fat, fāte, fär, fäll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you.

repairs hedges; one who dodges or shuffles; one who hedges in betting, etc.

hedge-row (hej'ró), *n.* A row of bushes or trees forming a hedge.

hedge-spar-row (hej'spar'ó), *n.* A small European warbler, *Accentor modularis*, which frequents hedges.

hedg-y (hej'i), *a.* Abounding in hedges.

he-don-ic (hē-don'ik), *a.*

[Gr. *ἡδονικός*, < *ἡδονή*, pleasure, < *ἡδεσθαι*, be pleased, akin to *ἡδύς*, sweet.] Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure; also, pertaining to hedonism or to hedonics.

—**he-don'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

he-don'ics, *n.* The branch of ethics which treats of pleasure; also, that part of psychology which treats of pleasurable and painful states of consciousness.

he-do-nism (hē'dō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἡδονή*, pleasure; see *hedonic*.] The doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the highest good.—**he'do-nist**, *n.* An advocate of hedonism.

—**he-do-nis'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to hedonists or hedonism.—**he-do-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

-hedron. [Gr. *-ἔδρον*, neut. of *-ἔδρος*, having bases, -sided, < *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A termination of nouns denoting geometrical solid figures having a certain number of faces, as *dodecahedron*, *octahedron*, *polyhedron*.

heed (hēd), *v.* [AS. *hēdan* = D. *hoeden* = G. *hüten*, attend to, mind.] *I. tr.* To give attention to; regard; notice; mind: as, "They pass, and heed each other not" (Bryant's "Crowded Street"). *II. intr.* To give attention; have regard.—**heed**, *n.* Attention; regard; care: as, "Full slowly pacing o'er the stones, With caution and good heed" (Cowper's "John Gilpin," 80).—**heed'er**, *n.*—**heed'ful**, *a.*

Attentive; regardful; mindful: as, "heedful of advice" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," i.).—**heed'ful-ly**, *adv.*

heed'ful-ness, *n.*—**heed'less**, *a.* Regardless; unmindful; careless; thoughtless: as, "Hobbling down stairs with heedless haste, I set my foot full in a pail of water" (Steele, in "Tatler," 266).—**heed'less-ly**, *adv.*—**heed'less-ness**, *n.*

hee-haw (hē'há'), *n.* [Imit.] The braying sound made by an ass: as, "asinine hee-haws" (Browning's "Two Poets of Croisic," cxx.). Also fig., as of rude laughter.—**hee'haw'**, *v. i.* To utter heehaws; bray.

heel¹ (hēl), *v.* [Earlier *heeld*, < AS. *hieldan*, bend, incline, < *heald*, bent, inclined.] *I. intr.* Of a ship, etc., to lean to one side; cant; tilt. *II. tr.* To cause a ship, etc.) to lean or cant.—**heel**¹, *n.* A heeling movement; a cant.

heel² (hēl), *n.* [AS. *hēla* = D. *hiel*, heel; akin to E. *hock*.] The hinder part of the foot in man, below and behind the ankle; an analogous part in other vertebrates; sometimes, the foot as a whole (as, "Fauns with cloven heel": Milton's "Lycidas," 34); also, either hind foot or hoof of some quadrupeds, as the horse (as, the horse kicked up his heels and threw his rider); also, the human foot as fitted with a riding-spur (as, to give a horse a touch of the heel); also, the part of a stocking, shoe, or the like, covering the heel; a solid part, as of several thicknesses of leather, or of rubber, projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a shoe, etc.; also, something resembling or suggestive of the human heel, as in position, shape, etc.; the crook in the head of a golf-club; the part of a knife-blade or tool next to the handle; the hinder part of a plowshare; the after end of a ship's keel; an end or crust of a loaf of bread, remaining after cutting; the latter or concluding part of anything, as of a session or a discourse.—**at one's heels**, close behind one.—**down at (the) heel**, having the shoe-heels worn down; also, having the back parts of the uppers (about the heels), as of slippers, negligently crushed down by the feet; in fig. use, shabby; slipshod or slovenly.—**heels over head**, with the heels in the air and the head down; upside down.—**to take to one's heels**, to take to flight.—**heel**², *v. I. tr.* To furnish with heels, as shoes; also, to arm (a game-cock)



Hedge-sparrow.

with spurs; hence, in general, to arm or equip (a person: slang, U. S.); also, to catch or secure by the heel; also, to follow at the heels of; chase by running at the heels; also, to perform (a dance) with the heels; also, in golf, to strike the (ball) with the heel of the club. *II. intr.* To follow at one's heels; also, to move on or tap with the heels, as in dancing.

heel-and-toe (hēl'and-tō'), *a.* Noting a kind of pace, as in walking-contests, in which the heel of the front foot touches the ground before the toes of the rear one leave it.

heeled (hēld), *a.* Having heels (as, high-heeled); also, armed, equipped, supplied with money, etc. (slang, U. S.).

heel-er (hē'lér), *n.* One who heels; esp., a servile follower or hanger-on of a political boss (slang, U. S.).

heel-fly (hēl'fli), *n.*; pl. *-flies* (-fliz). A warble-fly, *Hypoderma lineata*, which flies about the heels of cattle and lays its eggs in the hair, whence they are licked by the animal.

heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *n.* A piece serving as or fitted to a heel, as of a shoe; also, a piece, as of armor, covering the heel of the foot; fig., a terminal piece or part.

heel-post (hēl'pōst), *n.* A post forming or fitted to the heel or end of something, as the post on which a gate or door is hinged.

heel-tap (hēl'tap), *n.* A layer of leather or the like in a shoe-heel; also, a small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking.

heft (heft), *n.* [From *heave*.] A heaving movement or effort (now prov.); also, weight (colloq. or prov.: as, "Constituents air hendy to help a man in, But arterwards don't weigh the heft of a pin," Lowell's "Biglow Papers," i. 4. 134); also, the bulk or main part (colloq., U. S.).—**heft**, *v. t.* To heave or lift; also, to try the weight of by lifting. [Prov. or colloq.]—**heft'y**, *a.* Heavy; weighty. [Prov. or colloq.]

He-ge-lian (hē-gē'lian or hā-gā'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), or his system of philosophy.—**He-ge'lian-ism**, *n.*

he-ge-mo-ny (hē'jē-mō-ni, hej'ē-, or hē-jem'ō-), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [Gr. *ἡγεμονία*, < *ἡγέμων*, leader, < *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Leadership; predominance; esp., leadership or predominant influence exercised by one state over others, as in a confederation.—**he-ge-mon-ic** (hē-jē-mon'ik or hej'ē-), *a.*

Heg'i-ra, *n.* See *Hejira*.

Hei-duc, Hei-duk (hī'dük), *n.* See *Haiduk*.

heif-er (hef'ér), *n.* [AS. *heahfore*.] A young cow that has not had a calf.

heigh (hā or hī), *interj.* [Cf. *hey*.] An exclamation used to call attention, give encouragement, etc.—**heigh'-ho'**, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, exultation, etc.; a sighing utterance expressing melancholy, weariness, etc.

height (hit), *n.* [AS. *hēighth*, *hēahthu*, < *hēah*, E. *high*.] The state of being high; extent upward, altitude, or stature; distance upward, or elevation, as of an object above the ground; considerable or great altitude or elevation (as, a mountain famed for its height); high rank, as of persons; high degree, as of a quality; sometimes, loftiness, as of mind (archaic); also, a high place or level; a hill or mountain; also, the highest part, top, or summit of anything; the highest or culminating point, or utmost degree (as, at the height of one's popularity; the height of the season; the height of fashion; the height of absurdity).

height-en (hī'tn), *v. I. tr.* To increase the height of; make higher; also, to augment; intensify; also, to exalt; elate. *II. intr.* To become higher; also, to increase; augment.—**height'en-er**, *n.*

heim-weh (hīm'vā), *n.* [G.: see *home* and *woe*.] Home-sickness.

Hein-ie (hī'ni), *n.* [For G. *Heinrich*, Henry (man's name).] A popular name for a German.

hei-nous (hā'nus), *a.* [OF. *hainos* (F. *haineux*), < *haine*, hatred, < *hair* (F. *hair*), hate; from Teut., and akin to E. *hate*.] Hatel, odious, or gravely reprehensible, as offenses



Heel-fly. — Female, slightly enlarged.

or the offenders; wicked or criminal in a high degree; flagitious; atrocious. — **hei'nous-ly**, *adv.* — **hei'nous-ness**, *n.*

heir (ār), *n.* [OF. *heir*, *eir* (F. *hoir*), < L. *heres*, heir.] One who inherits or is entitled to inherit; one who receives or is entitled to receive possession of property or a vested right on the death of its owner, either as his natural or as his legal successor; hence, one who receives or is entitled to receive any gift, endowment, etc., by inheritance or transmission; one to whom something falls, comes, or is due; also, an offspring or product. — **heir apparent**, an heir whose right is indefeasible, provided he survives the ancestor. — **heir presumptive**, an heir whose expectation may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative. — **heir**, *v. t.* To inherit: as, "When falls a mate in battle broil, His comrade heirs his portion'd spoil" (Scott's "Rokeby," i. 21). — **heir'dom** (-dōm), *n.* Heirship; inheritance. — **heir'ess**, *n.* A female heir, esp. one inheriting or expected to inherit considerable wealth. — **heir'less**, *a.* Destitute of an heir. — **heir'loom**, *n.* [See *loom*¹, orig. tool or implement.] A personal chattel that descends with an inheritance to the heir; hence, any possession transmitted from generation to generation. — **heir'ship**, *n.* The position or rights of an heir; right of inheritance; inheritance.

Hei-i-ra, **Heg-i-ra** (hej'i-rā, commonly hē-jī'rā), *n.* [Ar. *hijrah*, departure, migration, < *hajara*, go away.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, in A.D. 622, from which the Mohammedan era is reckoned; hence, this era itself; also [*l. c.*], any flight or departure.

hek'tare, **hekto-**, etc. See *hectare*, *hecto-*, etc.

held (held). Preterit and past participle of *hold*².

he-li-ac (hē'li-ak), *a.* [LL. *heliacus*, < Gr. *ἡλιακός*, < *ἥλιος*, sun: see *Sol*¹.] Pertaining to the sun; solar; heliacal. — **he-li-a-cal** (hē-li'a-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to or occurring near the sun: applied esp. to such risings and settings of a star as are most nearly coincident with those of the sun while yet being visible. — **he-li'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

he-li-an-thus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, sun, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Any plant of the asteraceous genus *Helianthus*; a sunflower.

hel-i-cal (hel'i-kāl), *a.* [L. *helix* (*helic-*): see *helix*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a helix. — **hel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hel-i-coid (hel'i-koid), [Gr. *ἑλικοειδής*, < *ἑλιξ*, helix, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I. a.** Helix-like; coiled or curving like a helix. **II. n.** In *geom.*, a warped surface generated by a straight line so moving as always to cut or touch a fixed helix. — **hel-i-coi'dal**, *a.*

Hel-i-con (hel'i-kōn), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἑλικών*.] A mountain in Bœotia, Greece, sacred to the Muses, from which flowed the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene, regarded as sources of poetic inspiration. Hence fig., with reference to poetry and poetic inspiration. — **Hel-i-co'ni-an** (-kō'ni-an), *a.*

hel-i-cop-ter (hel-i-kop'tēr), *n.* [F. *hélicoptère*, < Gr. *ἑλιξ*, helix, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Any of a class of flying-machines which are lifted and sustained in the air by helicoid surfaces or propellers turning on vertical axes.

he-lic-tis (he-lik'tis), *n.* [NL.] Any of the small carnivorous animals constituting the genus *Helictis*, of southern and eastern Asia, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* (the weasels, badgers, martens, etc.).

helio-. Form of Gr. *ἥλιος*, sun, used in combination.

he-li-o (hē'li-ō), *n.*; pl. -os (-ōz). Shortened form of *heliograph* or *heliogram*. See Kipling's "Code of Morals."

he-li-o-cen-tric (hē'li-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [See *helio-*.] In *astron.*, as viewed or measured from the center of the sun (as, the *heliocentric* latitude of a planet); also, having or representing the sun as a center (as, the *heliocentric* theory of the universe). — **he'li-o-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*



Helictis (*H. moschata*).

he-li-o-chrome (hē'li-ō-krōm), *n.* [From *helio-* + Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] A photograph in the natural colors. — **he'li-o-chro-my** (-krō-mi), *n.* Photography in the natural colors. — **he'li-o-chro'mic**, *a.*

he-li-o-gram (hē'li-ō-gram), *n.* A heliographic message.

he-li-o-graph (hē'li-ō-gráf), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-graph*.] A device for signaling by means of a movable mirror which flashes beams of light to a distance; also, an apparatus for taking photographs of the sun. — **he'li-o-graph**, *v. I. tr.* To communicate by heliograph: as, "With damatory dot and dash he *heliographed* his wife Some interesting details of the General's private life" (Kipling's "Code of Morals"). **II. intr. To signal by heliograph. — **he-li-og'ra-pher** (-og'ra-fēr), *n.* — **he'li-o-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.* — **he-li-og'ra-phy**, *n.* [See *-graphy*.] The system of signaling with the heliograph.**

he-li-o-gra-vure (hē'li-ō-grā-vūr' or -grā'vūr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure*, < Gr. *ἥλιος*, sun, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] Any of various photomechanical processes, esp. *photogravure*; also, a plate or print made by such a process.

he-li-ol-a-ter (hē-li-ol'a-tēr), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-later*.] A sun-worshiper. — **he-li-ol'a-try**, *n.* [See *-latry*.] Sun-worship.

he-li-ol-o-gy (hē-li-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-logy*.] The science of the sun. — **he-li-ol'ō-gist**, *n.*

he-li-om-e-ter (hē-li-om'e-tēr), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-meter*.] An astronomical instrument orig. designed for measuring the sun's diameter, but now used esp. in determining the angular distance between two stars. — **he'li-o-met'ric**, **he'li-o-met'ri-cal** (-met'rik, -ri-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to the heliometer or to heliometry. — **he'li-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **he-li-om'e-try**, *n.* [See *-metry*.] The art of making measurements with the heliometer.

he-li-oph-i-lous (hē-li-ōf'i-lus), *a.* [See *helio-* and *-philous*.] Sun-loving; attracted by sunlight.

he-li-o-scope (hē'li-ō-skōp), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-scope*.] A device for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes, or a telescope fitted with such a device. — **he'li-o-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

he-li-o-stat (hē'li-ō-stat), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-stat*.] An instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clockwork, for reflecting the sun's rays in a fixed direction.

he-li-o-ther-a-py (hē'li-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [See *helio-* and *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by means of sunlight.

he-li-o-trope (hē'li-ō-trōp), *n.* [F. *héliotrope*, < L. *heliotropium*, < Gr. *ἡλιότροπον*, < *ἥλιος*, sun, + *τρέπω*, turn.] Any herb or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Heliotropium*, esp. *H. peruvianum*, a garden-plant with small, fragrant purple flowers; also, a purple color, esp. one with a reddish tinge; also, bloodstone, a form of quartz; in *surv.*, etc., an instrument for reflecting the sun's rays to a distant point.

he-li-o-trop-ic (hē'li-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [See *helio-* and *-tropic*.] In *bot.*, turning or tending toward the light; taking a particular direction under the influence of light. — **he'li-o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **he-li-ot'ro-pism** (-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* In *bot.*, heliotropic tendency or growth.

he-li-o-type (hē'li-ō-tip), *n.* [See *helio-* and *-type*.] A picture or print produced by a photomechanical process in which the impression in ink is taken directly from a prepared gelatin film which has been exposed under a negative; also, the process itself. — **he'li-o-type**, *v. t.*; *-typed*, *-typing*. To make a heliotype of. — **he'li-o-typ'ic** (-tip'ik), *a.* — **he'li-o-ty-py** (-ti-pi), *n.* The heliotype process.

hel-i-spher-i-cal (hel-i-sfer'i-kāl), *a.* [From *helix* + *spheri-cal*.] Of a line, etc., winding spirally on a sphere.

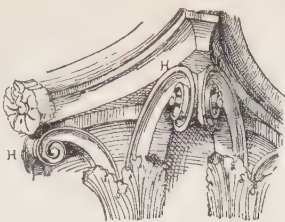
he-li-um (hē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, sun.] Chem. sym., He; at. wt., 4.00. An inert gaseous element present in the sun's atmosphere, certain minerals, natural gas, etc., and also occurring as a decomposition product of radium and niton: used, because of its non-inflammability, as a substitute for inflammable gases in dirigible balloons.

he-lix (hē'liks), *n.*; pl. *helices* (hē'lik-sez) or *helices* (hē'li-sēz). [L. *helix* (pl. *helices*), < Gr. *ἐλιξ* (pl. *ἐλικες*), spiral, curl, coil, convolution, < *ἐλίσσειν*, turn round, roll, wind.] An ascending or advancing curve proceeding as if wound round and along a cylinder (like a screw-thread) or a cone; hence, any spiral; also, a spiral object or part; in *arch.*,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

a spiral ornament, esp. a volute under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; in *anat.*, the curved fold forming most of the rim of the external ear.

hell (hel), *n.* [AS. *hell* = D. *hel* = G. *hölle* = Icel. *hel* = Goth. *halja*, hell; from the root of AS. *helan*, cover, hide: see *hall*.] The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the grave; Sheol or Hades; also, the abode of evil and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; Gehenna or Tartarus; hence, the infernal powers; also, any place or state of torment or misery (as, a *hell* on earth; "No civilised troops in the world could have endured the *hell* through which they came," Kipling's "Light That Failed," ii); often, a gambling-house; also, a receptacle into which a tailor throws his shreds or a printer his broken type.—**hell'bend'er**, *n.* A large aquatic salamander, *Menopoma alleghaniensis*, common in the Ohio valley.—**hell'=broth**, *n.* A magical broth prepared for an infernal purpose. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 1. 19.—**hell'=cat**, *n.* A furious vixen; a hag or witch.



Helices (H, H), as used in a Corinthian Capital.



Hellbender.

hel-le-bore (hel'ē-bōr), *n.* [L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, < Gr. ἑλλέβορος, *hellebore*.] Any plant of the ranunculaceous genus *Helleborus*, esp. *H. niger* ('black hellebore'), a European herb with showy flowers; a cathartic made from the root of the black hellebore; also, any of the coarse herbs constituting the melanthiaceae genus *Veratrum*, as *V. album* (European 'white hellebore') and *V. viride* (American 'white hellebore'); an insecticide or a cardiac medicine made from the root of the European or the American white hellebore.—**hel-le-bo're-in** (-bō'rē-in), *n.* In *chem.*, a poisonous crystalline glucoside occurring along with helleborin in species of hellebore (genus *Helleborus*); used in veterinary medicine.—**hel-le-bo-rin** (hel'ē-bō-rin or he-leb'ō-rin), *n.* In *chem.*, a poisonous crystalline glucoside occurring in species of hellebore (genus *Helleborus*).



Black Hellebore.

Hel-lene (hel'ēn), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλην, *Ἑλλην*.] A Greek.—**Hel-len-ic** (he-len'ik or -lē'nik), *a.* [Gr. Ἑλληνικός, *Ἑλληνικός*.] Grecian; Greek.—**Hel-len-ism** (hel'en-izm), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός, *Ἑλληνισμός*.] A peculiarity of the Greek language; also, conformity to or adoption of Greek speech, ideas, or customs; also, the character or spirit of the Greeks; ancient Greek culture or ideals.—**Hel-len-ist**, *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνιστής, *Ἑλληνιστής*.] One who adopts the Greek language, or Greek ideas or customs; esp., one of the ancient Jews, as in Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, who used Greek as their mother-tongue (opposed to *Hebraist*); also, one versed in the Greek language and literature; also, one of the learned Byzantine Greeks who disseminated the knowledge of the Greek language and literature in Europe at the Renaissance.—**Hel-len-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to Hellenists; following or resembling Hellenic usage; esp., pertaining to the Greeks or their language, culture, etc., after the time of Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.) when Hellenic characteristics were modified by foreign elements.—**Hel-len-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**Hel-len-ize** (-iz), *v.*; -ized, -izing. [Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν, *Ἑλληνίζειν*.] *I. intr.* To use the Greek language; adopt Greek ideas or customs. *II. tr.* To make Greek in character.—**Hel'len-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shqn), *n.*—**Hel'len-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

hel-ler (hel'ēr), *n.*; pl. *heller*. [G.] A small coin formerly current in Germany, worth half a pfennig; also, a modern Austrian copper coin equal to one hundredth of a krone.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Heller of Count William VIII. of Hanau. British Museum.

hell-gram-mite, **hell-gra-mite** (hel'grā-mit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The larva of a large neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus*; used as a bait by anglers.

hell-hound (hel'hound), *n.* A hound or dog of hell; also, a fiend; a fiendish person.

hell-li-cat (hel'i-kat). [Cf. Sc. *hallockit*, giddy, also E. *hell-cat*.] *I. a.* Light-headed; giddy; wild. [Sc.] *II. n.* A wicked or cruel creature. [Sc.]

hell-ish (hel'ish), *a.* Of, like, or befitting hell; infernal; diabolical; fiendish; wicked.—**hell'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**hell'ish-ness**, *n.*

hell-kite (hel'kit), *n.* A kite of hell; a person of hellish cruelty; a fiend. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 3. 217.

hel-lo (he-lō'). [= *hallo*, *hollo*.] *I. interj.* An exclamation to attract attention or express greeting (much used in calling through the telephone); also, an exclamation of surprise, etc. *II. n.*; pl. *hellos* (-lōz'). The call 'hello.'—**hel-lo'**, *v. i.*; -loed, -loing. To call 'hello,' as to attract attention or in greeting.—**hel-lo'-girl**, *n.* A girl employed as a telephone operator. [Colloq.]

helm¹ (helm), *n.* [AS. *helma* = G. *helm* = Icel. *hjálm*, rudder.] The handle or tiller, or the wheel, by which the rudder of a vessel is managed; the entire steering apparatus; hence, any thing or part for a similar purpose; fig., that by which affairs are guided; the place or post of direction or control.—**helm**¹, *v. t.* To steer; direct.

helm² (helm), *n.* [AS. *helm* = D. and G. *helm* = Icel. *hjálmr* = Goth. *hilm*s, helmet; from the root of AS. *helan*, cover, hide: see *hall*, and cf. *helmet*.] A helmet. [Archaic.]—**helm**², *v. t.* To furnish or cover with a helmet. [Archaic.]

hel-met (hel'met), *n.* [OF. *helmet*, dim. of *helme* (F. *heaume*), *helm*, helmet; from Teut., and akin to E. *helm*².]

A piece of armor for the head; also, any of various forms of protective head-covering worn



Medieval Helmets.

a, conical helmet with nasal, 12th century; *b*, conical basinet with camail secured to it, middle of 14th century; *c*, vizored basinet, early years of 15th century; *d*, cylindrical helmet with hinged vizor, middle of 13th century.

by soldiers; hence, anything resembling these, as in form or position; in *bot.* and *zool.*, a galea.—**hel'met**, *v. t.* To furnish or cover with a helmet: chiefly in *helmeted*, *pp.*—**hel'met-quail**, *n.* Any of the American gallinaceous birds constituting the genus *Lophortyx*, characterized by a recurved crest.



Helmet-quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hel-minth (hel'minth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινθς (ἐλμινθ-), worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm, as the tapeworm, roundworm, etc.—**hel-min'thic** (-min'thik), *a.* Pertaining to worms; also, expelling intestinal worms.—**hel-min-thol'o-gy** (-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [See -logy.] The science of helminths or worms.

helm-less (helm'les), *a.* Without a helm or steering apparatus; rudderless.

helms-man (helmz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. The man at the helm, who steers a ship; a steersman.

he-lo-derm (hē'lō-dērm), *n.* [NL. *Heloderma*, < Gr. ἥλος, nail, stud, wart, + δέρμα, skin.] Either of two venomous lizards constituting the genus *Heloderma*, the Gila monster and the caltetepon.

Hel-ot (hel'ot), *n.* [L. *Helotes*, *Hilotæ*, pl., < Gr. Εἰλωτες, Εἰλωτής, a Helot.] One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta; hence [*l. c.*], a serf or slave; a bondman.—**hel'ot-ism**, *n.* Serfdom, as of the Helots in ancient Sparta; a system of serfage, as that of ancient Sparta.—**hel'ot-ry**, *n.* Helots collectively; also, serfdom; slavery.

help (help), *v.*; pret. *helped* (archaic *holp*), pp. *helped* (archaic *holpen*), ppr. *helping*. [AS. *helpan* = D. *helpen* = G. *helfen* = Icel. *hjálpa* = Goth. *hilpan*, help.] **I. tr.** In general, to furnish with or benefit by anything that furthers efforts or advances purposes or welfare (as, to *help* a person with one's strength, money, influence, or advice, by affording an opportunity, by keeping silence, etc.); be of service or advantage to (as, his training or his good eyesight *helps* him); further, promote, or facilitate (a process, etc.): as, remedies that *help* digestion); esp., to cooperate effectively with (a person, etc.) in efforts, labor, etc. (as, to *help* a man in his work; *help* me to move this trunk); aid; assist; assist in going, coming, getting, etc. (*down, in, off, out, up*, etc.): as, *help* me to the door; *help* him out of his difficulty; to *help* the work along); assist to attain to or obtain something specified (with *to*: as, "*Help* me to a candle, and pen, ink and paper," Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iv. 2. 87; to *help* one's self to a thing, to take or appropriate it at will); hence, to serve with food at table (with *to*: as, to *help* a guest or one's self to a salad); serve or distribute (food), as at table; also, to relieve (a person, etc.) in want, trouble, or distress; succor; save; sometimes, to relieve from pain, disease, etc., as a physician, treatment, or remedy does; mitigate or cure (pain, disease, etc.); hence, to remedy, stop, or prevent (as, mistakes that it is too late to *help* now; I cannot *help* your thinking so); refrain from or forbear (as, "Notwithstanding his vices, one can't *help* feeling for him": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," i. 1). **II. intr.** To give aid, assistance, or help; be of service or advantage (as, every little *helps*); also, to serve food, as at table.—**help**, *n.* [AS. *help*.] The act of helping; useful service in behalf of a person, cause, object, etc.; anything done or given in helping; aid or assistance; relief or succor; a single serving of food, or the portion served, as at table; also, a person or thing that helps; a source of aid, assistance, relief, or succor; a hired helper, esp., in the U. S., a household servant or a farm-laborer; a body of such helpers; also, means of remedying, stopping, or preventing (as, the thing is done, and there is no *help* for it).—**help'a-ble**, *a.* That may be helped.—**help'er**, *n.*—**help'ful**, *a.* Full of help; giving or affording help; serviceable; useful.—**help'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**help'ful-ness**, *n.*—**help'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which helps; the serving of food, as at table, or a portion served to a person at one time.—**help'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**help'less**, *a.* Destitute of help, aid, or succor (as, "Against the unarmed weakness of one virgin, Alone and *helpless*": Milton's "Comus," 583); also, unable to help one's self, weak, or dependent (as, a *helpless* cripple; a *helpless* child); sometimes, incapable, inefficient, or shiftless; also, affording no help (now rare); also, beyond help or remedy†.—**help'less-ly**, *adv.*—**help'less-ness**, *n.*—**help'mate**, *n.* [Cf. *helpmeet*.] A companion and helper; a partner in effort, work, or life: applied esp. to a wife or a husband.—**help'meet**, *n.* [From the use (two words) in Gen. ii. 18, "It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an *help meet* for him" (that is, a helper meet for him).] A meet or fitting helper; a helpmate, esp. a wife.

hel-ter-skel-ter (hel'tēr-skel'tēr). [Origin obscure; appar. imit.] **I. adv.** In headlong, disorderly haste; hurry-scurry; pell-mell: as, "*Helter-skelter* have I rode to thee" (Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," v. 3. 98). **II. a.** Characterized by headlong and disorderly haste. **III. n.** A helter-skelter flight, course, or performance; also, tumultuous haste or disorder.

helve (helv), *n.* [AS. *hielf*, *helfe*, handle; akin to E. *halter*¹.] The handle of an ax, hatchet, hammer, or the like.—**to throw (ring, etc.) the helve after the hatchet**, to send what is left to share or risk the fate of what is already gone; take further risk in a losing venture.—**helve**, *v. t.*; *helved*, *helving*. To furnish with a helve.

Hel-ve-tia (hel-vē'shiä), *n.* [ML., < L. *Helvetii*, pl., a Celtic people of ancient Switzerland.] An ancient name of Switzerland. [Now chiefly poetic.]—**Hel-ve'tian**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Helvetii (see *Helvetia*, etym.); also, Swiss. **II. n.** One of the Helvetii; also, a Swiss.—**Hel-ve't'ic** (-vet'ik), *a.* [L. *Helveticus*.] Helvetian; Swiss.

hem¹ (hem), *n.* [AS. *hem*, prob. akin to *ham*, inclosure.] The edge or border of a garment, etc. (as, "They . . . besought him that they might only touch the *hem* of his garment": Mat. xiv. 36); specif., the edge made by folding back the margin of cloth and sewing it down; in general, the edge, border, or margin of anything (archaic: as, "the very *hem* o' the sea," Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," v. 4. 66).—**hem¹**, *v. t.*; *hemmed*, *hemming*. To edge or border (a garment, etc.) with something (obs. or archaic: as, "All the skirt about Was *hemd* with golden fringe," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 3. 26); also, to fold back and sew down the edge of (cloth, a garment, etc.); also, to form an edge or border to or about; go or stand (*round* or *about*) so as to inclose or confine (as, "The angelic squadron . . . began to *hem* him round With ported spears": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 979); shut (*in* or *up*) closely (as, to be *hemmed* in by floods or by enemies).

hem² (hem). **I. interj.** An utterance resembling a slight clearing of the throat, used to attract attention, express doubt or hesitation, etc. **II. n.** The utterance or sound of 'hem.'—**hem²**, *v. i.*; *hemmed*, *hemming*. To utter the sound expressed by 'hem' (as, "If any one is about, come to the foot of the stairs and *hem*": C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," xx.); hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking.

hema-, hæma-. Forms of Gr. αἷμα, blood, used in combination. Cf. *hemato-* (or *hæmato-*) and *hemo-* (or *hæmo-*), better forms as representing the regular Greek usage.

hem-a-chrome, hæm-a-chrome (hem'a-krôm or hē'ma-), *n.* [From *hema-*, *hæma-*, + Gr. χρώμα, color.] Coloring matter of the blood; hematin.

he-mal, hæ-mal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood.] Of or pertaining to the blood or blood-vessels; also, noting, pertaining to, or situated on that side of the body containing the heart and great blood-vessels (cf. *neural*); ventral.

hem-a-poi-e-sis, hæm-a-poi-e-sis (hem'a-poi-ē'sis or hē'ma-), etc. Same as *hematopoiesis*, etc.

hem-a-tem-e-sis, hæm-a-tem-e-sis (hem'a-tem'e-sis or hē'ma-), *n.* [NL. *hæmatemesi*, < Gr. αἷμα (αἷμαρ-), blood, + εἶσις, E. *emesis*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of blood.—**hem'a-te-met'ic, hæm'a-te-met'ic** (-tē-met'-ik), *a.*

he-mat-ic, hæ-mat-ic (hē-mat'ik). [Gr. αἱματικός, < αἷμα, blood.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to blood; containing blood; of the color of blood; acting on the blood, as a medicine. **II. n.** A hematonic medicine.

hem-a-ti-dro-sis, hæm-a-ti-dro-sis (hem'a-ti-drō'sis or hē'ma-), *n.* [NL. *hæmatidrosis*, < Gr. αἷμα (αἷμαρ-), blood, + ἵδρωσις, E. *hidrosis*.] In *pathol.*, the sweating of blood or a bloody fluid.

hem-a-tim-e-ter, hæm-a-tim-e-ter (hem'a-tim'e-tēr or hē'ma-), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα (αἷμαρ-), blood, + μέτρον, measure.] A device for counting blood-corpuscles, consisting essentially of a microscope-slide having a cell which contains a known amount of blood.

hem-a-tin, hæm-a-tin (hem'a-tin or hē'ma-), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα (αἷμαρ-), blood.] A pigment containing iron, produced in the decomposition of hemoglobin.—**hem-a-tin'ic, hæm-a-tin'ic**, *n.* A medicine, as a compound of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hematin or hemoglobin in the blood.—**hem'a-ti-nom'e-ter, hæm'a-ti-nom'e-ter**

fat, fāte, fār, fáll, ásk, fāre; net, mē, hùr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τη, then; y, you;

- (-ti-nom'e-tër), *n.* [See *-meter*.] A device for determining the amount of hematin or hemoglobin in the blood.
- hem-a-tite, hæm-a-tite** (hem'a-tit or hē'mā-), *n.* [L. *hematites*, hematite, < Gr. *αιματιτης*, blood-like, < *αίμα*, blood.] A native oxide of iron, Fe_2O_3 , having a reddish color when powdered: an important ore. — **hem-a-tit'ic, hæm-a-tit'ic** (-tit'ik), *a.*
- hemato-, hæmato-**. Forms of Gr. *αἷμα* (*ai-ma*), blood, used in combination. Cf. *hema-* and *hemo-*. — **hem-a-to-blast, hæm-a-to-blast** (hem'a-tō-blast or hē'mā-), *n.* [+ *-blast*.] A protoplasmic mass, as in bone-marrow, from which a red blood-corpuscle is supposed to develop. — **hem-a-to-cele, hæm'a-to-cele** (-sël), *n.* [+ *-cele*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor containing blood. — **hem'a-to-crit, hæm'a-to-crit** (-krit), *n.* [+ Gr. *κριτής*, decider, judge.] A centrifugal device for determining the volume of blood-corpuscles in a given quantity of blood. — **hem-a-to-gen, hæm'a-to-gen** (-jen), *n.* [+ *-gen*.] An iron-containing compound obtained from the yolk of hens' eggs, and supposed to be concerned in the production of hemoglobin; also, any of various preparations used in the treatment of anemia, etc. — **hem'a-to-gen'e-sis, hæm'a-to-gen'e-sis** (-jen'e-sis), *n.* The formation of blood. — **hem-a-to-g'e-nous, hæm-a-to-g'e-nous** (-toj'e-nus), *a.* [+ *-genous*.] Originating in the blood; also, blood-producing. — **hem'a-toid, hæm'a-toid**, *a.* [Gr. *αιματοειδής*: see *-oid*.] Resembling blood; blood-like. — **hem-a-to'l'o-gy, hæm-a-to'l'o-gy** (-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The branch of biology dealing with the blood. — **hem-a-to'l'y-sis, hæm-a-to'l'y-sis** (-i-sis), etc. Same as *hemolysis*, etc. — **hem-a-to'ma, hæm-a-to'ma** (-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mas* or *-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL. *hematoma*: see *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling or tumor filled with extravasated blood. — **hem-a-tom'e-ter, hæm-a-tom'e-ter** (-tom'e-tër), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] Any of various blood-testing devices, as for determining the percentage of hemoglobin, estimating the number of blood-corpuscles present, or measuring the blood-pressure. — **hem'a-to-poi'e-sis, hæm'a-to-poi'e-sis** (-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL. *hematopoiesis*, < Gr. *αιματοποισις* (*poiēin*, make).] The formation of blood. — **hem'a-to-poi-et'ic, hæm'a-to-poi-et'ic** (-et'ik), *a.*
- hem-a-to-sis, hæm-a-to-sis** (hem'a-tō'sis or hē'mā-), *n.* [NL. *hematosis*, < Gr. *αιμάτωσις*, < *αἷμα* *toûn*, make into blood, < *αἷμα*, blood.] The formation of blood; also, the conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterIALIZATION.
- hem-a-tox-y-lin, hæm-a-tox-y-lin** (hem'a-tok'si-lin or hē'mā-), *n.* [NL. *Hæmatorylon*, the logwood genus, < Gr. *αἷμα* (*ai-ma*), blood, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A crystalline compound obtained from logwood: used in microscopy for staining.
- hem-a-to-zo-on, hæm-a-to-zo-on** (hem'a-tō-zō'on or hē'mā-), *n.*; pl. *-zoa* (-zō'ā). [NL. *hematozoön*, < Gr. *αἷμα* (*ai-ma*), blood, + *ζῶον*, animal.] An animal parasite living in the blood. — **hem'a-to-zo'ic, hæm'a-to-zo'ic**, *a.*
- hem-el-y-trum** (hem-el'i-trum), etc. Same as *hemielylum*, etc.
- hem-e-ra-lo-pi-a** (hem'e-rā-lō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ημεράλωφ*, blind by day, < *ἡμέρα*, day, + *ἀλαός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A condition of the eyes in which distinct vision is possible only at night or in dim light; day-blindness; also, nyctalopia, a visual condition exactly opposite; night-blindness.
- hemi-**. [Gr. *ἡμι-*: see *semi-*.] A prefix meaning 'half.' Cf. *semi-*.
- hem-i-al-gia** (hem-i-al'ji-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *hemi-* and *-algia*.] In *pathol.*, pain or neuralgia involving only one side of the body or head.
- hem-i-a-nop-si-a** (hem'i-ā-nop'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, complete or partial loss of sight in one half of the field of vision, affecting one or both eyes.
- he-mic, hæ-mic** (hē'mik), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Of or pertaining to the blood.
- hem-i-cra-ni-a** (hem-i-krā'nī-ā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, < *ἡμι*, half, + *κρανίον*, skull.] In *pathol.*, a kind of severe headache, limited usually to one side of the head, and often accompanied with nausea; migraine; megrim.
- hem-i-cy-cle** (hem'i-sī-kl), *n.* [L. *hemicyclium*, < Gr. *ἡμικύκλιον*, < *ἡμι*, half, + *κύκλος*, circle.] The half of a circle; a semicircle; a semicircular or approximately semicircular structure.
- hem-i-cy-lin-dri-cal** (hem'i-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [See *hemi-*.] Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.
- hem-i-dem-i-sem-i-qua-ver** (hem'i-dem'i-sem'i-kwā'vēr), *n.* [See *hemi-*.] In *music*, a note having half the time-value of a demisemiquaver; a sixty-fourth-note. See note under *note*, *n.*
- hem-i-el-y-trum, hem-i-el-y-tron** (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *-tra* (-trā). [See *hemi-* and *elytrum*.] One of the fore wings of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip. — **hem-i-el'y-tral** (-tral), *a.*
- hem-i-he-dral** (hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] Of a crystal, having only half the planes or faces required by the maximum symmetry. — **hem-i-he'drism**, *n.* The property of being hemihedral. — **hem-i-he'dron** (-drōn), *n.* A hemihedral crystal or form.
- hem-i-mor-phic** (hem-i-mōr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μορφή*, form.] Of a crystal, having the two ends of an axis unlike in their planes or modifications. — **hem-i-mor'phism**, *n.* The property of being hemimorphic. — **hem-i-mor'phite** (-fit), *n.* Calamin (hydrous silicate of zinc): so called from its hemimorphic crystals.
- he-min, hæ-min** (hē'min), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] The hydrochloride of hematin, occurring in reddish-brown crystals, which in tests serve to indicate the presence of blood.
- hem-i-par-a-site** (hem-i-par'ā-sit), *n.* [See *hemi-*.] A partially parasitic plant. — **hem'i-par-a-sit'ic** (-sit'ik), *a.*
- hem-i-ple-gi-a** (hem-i-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πληγία* as in *παραπληγία*, E. *paraplegia*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis affecting only one side of the body. — **hem-i-pleg'ic** (-plē'ik or -plē'jik), *a.*
- he-mip-ter** (hē-mip'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Hemiptera*, pl., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Any of the *Hemiptera*, an order of insects (certain of which have the fore wings half or in part thickened or coriaceous) which includes the true bugs (bedbug, water-bugs, etc.), lice, and aphids. — **he-mip'ter-an**, *a.* and *n.* — **he-mip'ter-ous**, *a.* Having the fore wings half (or in part) thickened or coriaceous, as most of the true bugs; belonging to the *Hemiptera* (see *hemip'ter*).
- hem-i-sect** (hem'i-sekt), *v. t.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: cf. *bisect*.] To cut into halves; bisect, esp. longitudinally, or into equal right and left parts: as, to *hemisect* an animal body. — **hem-i-sec'tion** (-sek'shən), *n.*
- hem-i-sphere** (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* [L. *hemisphaerium*, < Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*, < *ἡμι*, half, + *σφαῖρα*, E. *sphere*.] The half of a sphere; esp., half of the terrestrial globe or the celestial sphere, or a map or projection of either of these (as, the eastern and western *hemispheres*, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe, the former including the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa and their islands, and the latter the two American continents and their islands; the northern and southern *hemispheres*, the halves of the terrestrial globe north and south of the equator, or the corresponding divisions of the celestial sphere); in *anat.*, either of the lateral halves of the cerebrum. — **hem-i-spher'ic, hem-i-spher'i-cal** (-sfer'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a hemisphere. — **hem-i-spher'i-cal-ly**, *adv. — **hem-i-sphe'roid** (-sfēr'oid), *n.* The half of a spheroid. — **hem'i-sphe-roi'dal** (-sfēr'oi'dal), *a.**
- hem-i-stich** (hem'i-stik), *n.* [L. *hemistichium*, < Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, < *ἡμι*, half, + *στίχος*, row, line.] In *pros.*, the exact or approximate half of a stich, or poetic verse or line, esp. as divided by a *cæsura* or the like; also, an incomplete line, or a line of less than the usual length.
- hem-i-sys-to-le** (hem-i-sis'tō-lē), *n.* [See *hemi-* and *systole*.] In *physiol.*, a contraction of only one ventricle of the heart.
- hem-i-trope** (hem'i-trōp), *n.* [F. *hémitrope*, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *-τροπος*, turned, < *τρέπεν*, turn.] *I. a.* Half-turned: specif. applied in mineralogy to a compound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half way round upon the other. *II. n.* A hemitrope crystal. — **hem-i-trop'ic** (-trop'ik), *a.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *''*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hem-lock (hem'lok), *n.* [AS. *hemic*, *hymlice*.] A poisonous apiaceous herb, *Conium maculatum*, with spotted stems, finely divided leaves, and small white flowers, used medicinally as a powerful sedative; a poisonous drink made from this herb (as, "A drowsy numbness pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk": Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale"); also, any of various other apiaceous herbs, esp. species of the genus *Cicuta* ('water-hemlock'); also the hemlock-spruce, or its wood.—**hem'lock=spruce'**, *n.* Any of the trees of the pinaceous genus *Tsuga*, esp. *T. canadensis*, a tree of eastern North America whose bark is used in tanning. See cut below.



Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). — a, flower; b, fruit; c, carpel, cut transversely.

hem-mer (hem'ér), *n.* One who or that which hems; a sewing-machine attachment for hemming edges.

hemo-, hæmo-. Shorter forms of *hemato-*, *hæmato-* (Gr. *αἷμα*—contracted to *αἷμο*). Cf. *hema-*.—**hem-o-gastric**, *hæm-o-gas-tric* (hem-ō-gas'trik or hē-mō-), *a.* [See *gastric*.] Characterized by the effusion of blood into the stomach: as, *hemogastric fever* (yellow fever).—**hem-o-glo'bin**, *hæm-o-glo'bin* (-glō'bin), *n.* [+ L. *globus*, E. *globe*.] The coloring matter of the red blood-corpuscles, which serves to convey oxygen to the tissues: occurring in its simplest form (hemoglobin proper) in venous blood, and in combination with oxygen (oxyhemoglobin) in arterial blood.—**hem'o-glo-bi-nu'ri-a**, *hæm'o-glo-bi-nu'ri-a*, (-bi-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *-uria*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of hemoglobin in the urine.—**he-moid**, *hæ-moid* (hē'moid), *a.* [Gr. *αἰμοειδής*: see *-oid*.] Blood-like; hematoid.



Branch with Cones of Hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga canadensis*).

he-mol, *hæ-mol* (hē'mol or -mōl), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] An iron-containing product derived from hemoglobin: used as a hematinic.

he-mol-y-sin, *hæ-mol-y-sin* (hē-mol'i-sin), *n.* [See *hemolysis*.] A substance which causes the dissolution of the red corpuscles of the blood.

he-mol-y-sis, *hæ-mol-y-sis* (hē-mol'i-sis), *n.* [See *hemo-* and *-lysis*.] The process of dissolution of the blood-corpuscles.—**hem-o-lyt-ic**, *hæm-o-lyt-ic* (hem-ō-lit'ik or hē-mō-), *a.*

hem-o-phil-i-a, *hæm-o-phil-i-a* (hem-ō-fil'i-ā or hē-mō-), *n.* [NL. *hæmophilia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *φιλία*, affection, fondness.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition, usually congenital, characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately, as from an insignificant wound: due to the blood not coagulating properly.—**hem-o-phil'ic**, *hæm-o-phil'ic*, *a.*

he-mop-ty-sis, *hæm-op-ty-sis* (hē-mop'ti-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmoptysis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *πτύσσις*, spitting.] In *pathol.*, the expectoration of blood or bloody mucus.

hem-or-rhage, *hæm-or-rhage* (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* [L. *hæmorrhagia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ῥήγνυναι*, break, burst forth.] A discharge of blood, as from a ruptured blood-vessel; profuse bleeding.—**hem-or-rhag'ic**, *hæm-or-rhag'ic* (-raj'ik), *a.*

hem-or-rhoid, *hæm-or-rhoid* (hem'ō-rōid), *n.* [L. *hæmorrhoida*, < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς* (pl. *-īdes*), < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ῥέω*, flow.] A swelling formed by the dilatation of a blood-vessel at the anus: usually in pl.—**hem-or-rhoi'dal**, *hæm-or-rhoi'dal* (-roi'dal), *a.*

hem-o-spa-sia, *hæm-o-spa-sia* (hem-ō-spā'ziā or hē-mō-), *n.* [NL. *hæmospasia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] In *med.*, the drawing or attracting of blood to a part, as by cupping.—**hem-o-spas'tic**, *hæm-o-spas'tic* (-spas'tik), *a.*

hem-o-sta-sia, *hæm-o-sta-sia* (hem-ō-stā'ziā or hē-mō-), *n.* [NL. *hæmostasia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στάσιναι*, cause to stand.] In *med.*, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting hemorrhage, as the ligation of an

artery. Also **he-mos-ta-sis**, *hæ-mos-ta-sis* (hē-mos'ta-sis).—**hem'o-stat**, *hæm'o-stat* (-stat), *n.* [See *-stat*.] An instrument used to compress a bleeding vessel in order to arrest hemorrhage.—**hem-o-stat'ic**, *hæm-o-stat'ic*. **I. a.** Pertaining to stagnation of the blood; also, arresting hemorrhage, as a drug; styptic. **II. n.** A hemostatic agent or substance.

hem-o-tho-rax, *hæm-o-tho-rax* (hem-ō-thō'raks or hē-mō-), *n.* [See *hemo-*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a pleural cavity.

hemp (hemp), *n.* [AS. *henep*, *hænep*, = D. *henep* = G. *hanf* = Icel. *hampr*, hemp; akin to Gr. *κάνναβις*, L. *cannabis*.] A tall, annual moraceous herb, *Cannabis sativa*, native in Asia, but cultivated in many parts of the world (see *carl-hemp* and *finble*); the tough fiber of this plant, used for making coarse fabrics, ropes, etc.; also, a narcotic drug obtained from the Indian hemp (see below); also, any of various plants resembling hemp, or any of various fibers similar to that of hemp (cf. *manila*, also *Sisal hemp*); also, a hangman's rope.—**Indian hemp**, an East Indian variety, *Cannabis sativa indica* (or *Cannabis indica*), of common hemp, having narcotic and poisonous properties and yielding hashish, bhang, cannabin, etc.; also, a North American apocynaceous herb, *Apocynum cannabinum*, yielding a strong fiber, which was used by American Indians for making nets (also called *Canadian*, or *Canada hemp*).—**hemp'-ag'-ri-mo-ny**, *n.* A European asteraceous herb, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, with dull purplish or reddish flowers; also, any of various related species.—**hemp'en**, *a.* Made of hemp; of or pertaining to hemp; resembling hemp.



Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). — a, male flower; b, female flower; c, embryo.

hemp-ie, *hemp-y* (hem'pi). [From *hemp* (as the material of the rope).] **I. a.** Deserving of the hangman's rope; liable to be hanged; hence, wild, mischievous, or giddy (as, "I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't": Scott's "Old Mortality," xlii.). [Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. n.**; pl. *hempies* (-piz). One deserving to be hanged; hence, a wild or giddy young person (as, "When I was a *hempie* of nineteen or twenty, it wasna my fault if I wasna at a' the merry-makings": Scott's "Monastery," iv.). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

hemp-net-tle (hem'net'tl), *n.* A coarse menthaceous weed, *Galeopsis tetrahit*, likened to the hemp from its general appearance and to the nettle from its bristly hairs; loosely, any plant of the same genus.

hemp-palm (hem'pām), *n.* A palm, *Chamærops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region, yielding a fiber of commercial value; also, a palm, *Trachycarpus excelsus*, of China and Japan, also valued for its fiber.

hemp-seed (hem'pēd), *n.* The seed of hemp, used as a food for cage-birds; also, a gallows-bird (see Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV." ii. 1. 64).

hemp-weed (hem'wēd), *n.* Same as *hemp-agrimony*.

hemp-stitch (hem'stich), *v. t.* To hem along a line from which threads have been drawn out, drawing the cross-threads into a series of little groups.—**hem'stitch**, *n.* The stitch used or the needlework done in hemstitching.

hen (hen), *n.* [AS. *henn* (= D. *hen* = G. *henne*), *hen*, fem. of AS. *hana* = D. *haan* = G. *hahn* = Icel. *hani* = Goth. *hana*, cock; prob. akin to L. *canere*, sing.] The female of the domestic fowl; sometimes, the domestic fowl without reference to sex; also, the female of any bird (as, "I will be more jealous of thee than a Barbary cock-pigeon over his *hen*": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iv. 1. 151); a female fish or the like.—**hen'bane**, *n.* A coarse solanaceous

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actqr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

herb, *Hyoscyamus niger*, native in Europe and Asia, bearing sticky, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor, and yellowish-brown flowers, and possessing narcotic and poisonous properties: esp. destructive to domestic fowls.—

hen'bit, *n.* A weed, *Lamium amplexicaule*, with small purplish flowers.

hence (hens), *adv.* [ME. *hennes* (with adverbial suffix -s), < *henne*, < AS. *heonan*, *hionan*, = G. *hinnen*, hence; from the pronominal stem represented by E. *he*.] From here, away from this place, or to a distance (as, to go *hence*);



Henbane. — *a*, fruit; *b*, capsule, cut transversely.

often used, by ellipsis of *go*, *depart*, or other verb of motion, with the effect of a verb, esp. as a command, as in 'hence! go hence, or depart, or 'hence with it! go hence with it, or take it away'; at a distance from here, or away (as, "I have a kinsman not past three quarters of a mile *hence*": Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 3. 86); sometimes, specif., from this world or this life, or in the next world (as, "before I go *hence*, and be no more," Ps. xxxix. 13; "Both here and *hence* pursue me lasting strife, If, once a widow, ever I be wife!" Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 232); also, from this time onward, or henceforth (as, "That the rule of men was over now, And *hence*, the subject world to woman's will must bow": Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," ix. 16); at the end of a specified period from now in the future (as, he will come again a month *hence*); also, from this source or origin (as, "The sun's orb . . . great palace now of light . . . *hence* the morning planet gilds her horns": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 366); as a result from this fact or circumstance (as, he is ill, and *hence* unable to come); as an inference from this fact or these data, for this reason, or therefore (as, it is of the best quality, and *hence* probably satisfactory).

—**from hence**, hence: a pleonasm.—**henceforth**, *adv.* From this time forth; from now on: as, "Hitherto he had been merely a soldier . . . *Henceforth* he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman" (Macaulay's "Essays," Lord Clive). Sometimes preceded by *from*.—**henceforward**, **hencefor'wards**, *adv.* Henceforth: as, "*Henceforward* we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons" (Burke's "Revolution in France," 4).

hench-man (hench'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [ME. *henchemanne*, *henxtman*, prob. orig. meaning 'groom,' and appar. < AS. *hengest*, stallion, horse, + *mann*, man.] A squire or page† (as, "I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my *henchman*": Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," ii. 1. 121); also, a trusty attendant or follower; now, usually, a close and obedient adherent, esp. one who carries out without demur or scruple the instructions of a leader, as in politics (as, "You will become the catspaw of corrupt functionaries and the *henchman* of ambitious humbugs": G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," iii.); a servile and unscrupulous follower.—**hench'wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

hendeca-. Form of Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, used in combination.

hen-dec-a-gon (hen-dek'ā-gon), *n.* [See *hendeca-* and *-gon*.] A plane figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.—**hen-de-cag'o-nal** (-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.*

hen-dec-a-syl-la-ble (hen'dek-ā-sil'ā-bl), *n.* [L. *hendeca-syllabus*, < Gr. *ἐνδεκάσυλλαβος*, of eleven syllables (*συλλαβή*, syllable).] In *pros.*, a metrical line of eleven syllables.—**hen'dec-a-syl-lab'ic** (-si-lab'ik), *a.*

hen-di-a-dys (hen-dī'ā-dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν διὰ δύοιν*, 'one through two.'] In *rhet.*, a figure in which a single complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a copulative conjunction, as in 'to pour from *cups* and *gold*' instead of 'from *golden cups*.'

hen-e-quen (hen'ē-ken), *n.* [Sp. *jeniquén*; from native name.] The fiber of an agave, *Agave rigida sisalana*, of Yucatan, used for making ropes, coarse fabrics, etc.; the fiber of certain related species; also, a plant yielding such fiber. Cf. *Sisal hemp*.

hen-hawk (hen'hāk), *n.* Any of various hawks or buzzards that prey on poultry, esp. *Buteo borealis*, the red-tailed buzzard, common in the U. S.

hen-heart-ed (hen'hār'ted), *a.* Chicken-hearted; cowardly.
hen-na (hen'ā), *n.* [Ar. *hennā*, *hinnā*.] A lythraceous shrub or small tree, *Lawsonia inermis*, of Asia and the Levant, cultivated for its leaves, which are used for making a reddish-orange dye and a cosmetic; a dye or cosmetic so made; also, a brownish-red color.



hen-ner-y (hen'er-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). A place where fowls are kept.

hen-nin (hen'in), *n.* [OF.] A high, conical head-dress with a veil depending from it, worn by women in the 15th century.

hen-o-the-ism (hen'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *εἷς* (*ēv*-), one, + *θεός*, god.] The belief in one god as the deity of a race, tribe, etc., without denial of the existence of other gods.—**hen'o-the-ist**, *n.*—**hen'o-the-is'tic**, *a.*



Branch of Henna, with flower and fruit.

he-not-ic (he-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνωτικός*, < *ἐνοῦν*, unite, < *εἷς* (*ēv*-), one.] Tending to make one; unifying; harmonizing.

hen-peck (hen'pek), *v. t.* [Back-formation from *henpecked*.] To domineer over, as a wife over her husband: as, "Ye lords of ladies intellectual, Inform us truly, have they not *hen-peck'd* you all?" (Byron's "Don Juan," i. 22).

hen-pecked (hen'pekt), *a.* [Lit., 'pecked by the hen,' as a domestic cock.] Of a man, domineered over or kept in meek submission by his wife or some other woman of his household.

hen-ri-et-ta (hen-ri-et'ā), *n.* [From *Henrietta*, woman's name.] A soft, lustrous fabric of wool, usually with a silk warp, having a twilled face and resembling a fine cashmere. Also called *Henrietta cloth*.

hen-roost (hen'röst), *n.* A place where poultry roost at night.

hen-ry (hen'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* or *-rys* (-riz). [From Joseph Henry (1797–1878), American physicist.] In *elect.*, the practical unit of inductance, equivalent to the inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt is produced by an inducing current which varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

hent (hent), *v. t.*; *hent*, *henting*. [AS. *hentan*, seize.] To seize, grasp, catch, or take, as with the hand (archaic or prov.); fig., to take possession of† or affect powerfully† (as, "What hellish fury hath . . . thee *hent*?" Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 6. 49); also, to reach or occupy, as a place†; also, to 'take' or clear, as a barrier† (as, "Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way, And merrily *hent* the stile-a": Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 3. 133); also, to encounter†, experience†, or find†.—**hent†**, *n.* A seizing or grasping; also, a purpose or intention (as, "Up, sword; and know thou a more horrid *hent*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 3. 88).

he-or-tol-o-gy (hē-ōr-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἑορτή*, feast, festival: see *-logy*. Cf. MGr. *ἑορτολόγιον*, calendar of festivals.] Systematic study or knowledge of feasts or festivals, specif. those of the church, including their origin, history, significance, etc.—**he-or-to-log-i-cal** (hē-ōr-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.*

hep (hep), *n.* Same as *hip*².

he-par (hē'pär), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἥπαρ*, liver.] In *old chem.*, any of various liver-colored or reddish-brown substances, consisting wholly or in part of a sulphur compound, esp. a metallic sulphide.

he-pat-ic (hē-pat'ik), [L. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἥπατικός*, < *ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*-), liver.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the liver; acting on the liver, as a medicine; also, liver-colored; dark reddish-brown; also, belonging or pertaining to the class *Hepaticæ* of cryptogamic plants (see *liverwort*). **II. n.** A medicine acting on the liver; also, a plant of the class *Hepaticæ* (see *liverwort*).

he-pat-i-ca (hē-pat'i-kā), *n.*; pl. *-cas*, L. *-cæ* (-sē). [NL., prop. fem. of L. *hepaticus*: see *hepatic*.] Any of the ranunculaceous herbs, with three-lobed leaves and delicate purplish,

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *čh*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pink, or white flowers, constituting the genus *Hepatica*, as

H. hepatica, whose leaf-lobes are more or less rounded; also, any of the cryptogamic plants of the class *Hepaticæ* (see *liverwort*).

hep-a-ti-tis

(hep'a-ti'-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥπαρ (ἥπαρ-), *Hepatica* (*H. hepatica*). — *a*, fruit, cut longitudinally.] In

pathol., inflammation of the liver.

hep-a-tize (hep'a-tiz), *v. t.*; -tized, -tizing. [Cf. Gr. ἥπαρ-τίζω, be like the liver, < ἥπαρ (ἥπαρ-), liver.] In *pathol.*, to convert (a lung, etc.) into liver-like tissue by engorgement. — **hep'a-ti-za'tion** (-ti-zā'shon), *n.*

hepato-. Form of Gr. ἥπαρ (ἥπαρ-), liver, used in combination. — **hep-a-to-cir-rho-sis** (hep'a-tō-si-rō'sis), *n.* In *pathol.*, cirrhosis of the liver. — **hep'a-to-gen'ic** (-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [+ *-genic*]. Produced in or arising from the liver. Also **hep-a-to-g'e-nous** (-tōj'e-nus). — **hep'a-to-pex'i-a** (-pek'-si-ä), **hep'a-to-pex'y**, *n.* [NL. *hepatopexia* (Gr. πῆξις, a making fast).] Surgical fixation of a floating liver.

He-phæus-tus (hē-fes'tus), *n.* [Gr. Ἥφαιστος.] The Greek god of fire and metal-working, identified by the Romans with Vulcan.

Hep-ple-white (hep'l-hwit), *a.* Pertaining to George Hepplewhite (died 1786), an English furniture-maker; in the style of Hepplewhite.

hepta-, hept-. Forms of Gr. ἑπτά, seven, used in combination.

hep-ta-chord (hep'ta-kōrd), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάχορδος, seven-stringed; see *hepta-* and *chord*.] In *music*, an instrument with seven strings; also, a diatonic series of seven tones; also, the interval of a major seventh.

hep-tad (hep'tad), *n.* [LL. *heptas* (*heptad-*), < Gr. ἑπτάς (*ἑπτάδ-*), < ἑπτά, seven.] The number seven; also, a group of seven; in *chem.*, an element, atom, or radical having a valence of seven.

hep-ta-gon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάγωνος, heptangular; see *hepta-* and *-gon*.] A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides. — **hep-tag'o-nal** (-tag'ō-nal), *a.*

hep-ta-he-dron (hep'ta-hē'drōn), *n.*; pl. -drons or -dra (-drä). [See *hepta-* and *hedron*.] A solid figure having seven faces. — **hep-ta-he'dral**, *a.*

hep-tam-er-ous (hep-tam'e-rus), *a.* [See *hepta-* and *-merous*.] Consisting of or divided into seven parts; in *bot.*, of flowers, having seven members in each whorl.

hep-tam-e-ter (hep-tam'e-tēr), *n.* [LL. *heptametrum*, < Gr. ἑπτάμετρον, < ἑπτά, seven, + μέτρον, measure.] In *pros.*, a verse consisting of seven metrical feet. — **hep-ta-met'ri-cal** (-tā-met'ri-kal), *a.*

hep-tane (hep'tān), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά, seven (with reference to the atoms of carbon).] In *chem.*, any of several isomeric hydrocarbons with the formula C₇H₁₆.

hep-tan-gu-lar (hep-tang'gū-lār), *a.* [See *hepta-*.] Having seven angles.

hep-tarch (hep'tärk), *n.* [See *hepta-* and *-arch*.] One of the rulers of a heptarchy. — **hep-tarch-y** (-tär-ki), *n.*; pl. -chies (-kiz). [See *-archy*.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven states or kingdoms, each under its own ruler; esp. [often *cap.*], the seven principal Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. — **hep-tar'chic** (-kik), *a.*

hep-ta-stich (hep'tā-stik), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, + στίχος,

row, line.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of seven lines or verses.

Hep-ta-teuch (hep'tā-tük), *n.* [LL. *Heptateuchos*, < Gr. ἑπτά, seven, + τεύχος, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, and Judges. Cf. *Pentateuch* and *Hexateuch*.

her (hēr), *pron.* [AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. of *hēo*, she, fem. of *hē*, E. *he*.] The possessive form corresponding to *she*, used before a noun (cf. *hers*); also, the objective case of *she*.

He-ra (hēr'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἥρα.] A Greek goddess, wife and sister of Zeus and queen of heaven, identified by the Romans with Juno.

Her-a-cles (her'a-klēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς; see *Hercules*.] Greek name of the hero Hercules.

her-ald (her'ald), *n.* [OF. *herault*, *heraut* (F. *heraut*), herald; prob. from Teut.] Orig., a royal or official proclaimer or messenger (as, "A herald is arrived From Cæsar's camp": Addison's "Cato," ii. 1); later, such an officer employed also to arrange and supervise tourneys, public processions and funerals, etc., and to regulate the use of armorial bearings; now, esp., in Great Britain, an officer who exercises jurisdiction over and keeps record of armorial matters, etc. (see phrase *Heralds' College*, below); hence, in general, one who proclaims or announces (often used as the name of a Museo newspaper); a messenger; also, a forerunner, precursor, or harbinger (as, "It was the lark, the herald of the morn": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 5. 6). — **Her-alds' College**, a royal corporation in England, instituted in 1483, consisting of the earl marshal, kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants, and occupied chiefly with armorial bearings, genealogies, honors, and precedence. — **her'ald**, *v. t.* To give tidings of, as or by a herald; proclaim; announce; also, to usher (*in*). — **he-ral-dic** (he-ral'dik), *a.* Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry. — **he-ral'di-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **her'ald-ry**, *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). The office or duty of a herald; the science of armorial bearings, or of distinctive devices as borne by persons, communities, states, etc.; the art of blazoning armorial bearings, of settling the right of persons to bear arms or to use certain bearings, of tracing and recording genealogies, of recording honors, and of deciding questions of precedence; also, heraldic title or precedence (see Shakspeare's "All's Well," ii. 3. 280); also, a heraldic device, or a collection of such devices; a coat of arms; armorial bearings; heraldic symbolism; also, heraldic pomp or ceremony (as, "He would proclaim it far and wide, With trump and solemn heraldry": Coleridge's "Christabel," ii.).

herb (ərb or hərb), *n.* [OF. *erbe*, *herbe* (F. *herbe*), < L. *herba*, vegetation, grass, an herb.] A flowering plant whose stem above ground does not become woody and persistent (as, an annual *herb*, one that lasts but one year, growing, flowering, fruiting, and dying in the same season; a biennial *herb*, one that lasts but two years, growing and storing up food, as in a corm, the first year, and flowering, fruiting, and dying the second year; a perennial *herb*, one that lasts year after year); specif., such a plant when valued for its medicinal properties, flavor, scent, or the like; also, herbage (as, "On the flowery herb . . . he lay": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," v.). — **her-ba-ceous** (hēr-bā'shius), *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an herb; herb-like; of stems, soft and not woody; of flowers, sepals, etc., having the texture, color, etc., of an ordinary foliage leaf. — **her-bage** (ēr'bāj or hēr'-), *n.* [OF. F.] Herbs collectively; herbaceous vegetation; pasture; also, the succulent parts (leaves and stems) of herbaceous plants. — **her-bal** (hēr'bāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to herbs.

II. n. A treatise on herbs or plants; also, a herbarium.

— **her'bal-ist**, *n.* Orig., one versed in herbs or plants; now, one who collects or deals in herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.

— **her-ba-ri-um** (hēr-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -riums or -ria (-ri-ä). [LL., < L. *herba*: cf. *arbor*.] A collection of dried plants



Hera. — Statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.



Hepplewhite Chair.

fat, fäte, für, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, eleat, agony, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

systematically arranged; also, a book or other contrivance for preserving such plants, or a room or building in which such a collection is kept.

Her-bar-ti-an (hër-bär'ti-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), or his system of philosophy. — **Her-bar'ti-an-ism**, *n.*

herb=ben-net (ërb'ben'et), *n.* [OF. *herbe beneite*, < ML. *herba benedicta*, 'blessed herb.'] A European perennial rosaceous herb, *Geum urbanum*, having yellow flowers and an aromatic, tonic, and astringent root.

her-bes-cent (hër-bes'ent), *a.* [L. *herbescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *herbescere*, grow into green stalks, < *herba*, E. herb.] Becoming or tending to become herbaceous; growing like an herb; herbaceous.

her-bif-er-ous (hër-bif'ë-rus), *a.* [L. *herbifer*, < *herba*, herb, + *ferre*, bear.] Bearing or producing herbs.

her-biv-o-rous (hër-biv'ö-rus), *a.* [NL. *herbivorus*, < L. *herba*, herb, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating herbs; feeding on plants.

herb-less (ërb'les or hërb'-), *a.* Without herbs or herbage.

her-bo-rize (hër'bō-riz), *v. i.; -rized, -rizing.* [F. *herboriser*, irreg. (prob. after *arboriser*, cultivate or study trees, < L. *arbor*, tree) < L. *herba*, E. herb.] To seek or gather herbs for purposes of study; botanize.

— **her'bo-ri-za-tion** (-ri-zä'shön), *n.* — **her'bo-riz-er** (-ri-zër), *n.*

herb-par-is (ërb'par'is), *n.* A European liliaceous herb, *Paris quadrifolia*, formerly used in medicine.

herb-rob-ert (ërb'rob'ërt), *n.* A species of geranium, *Geranium robertianum*, with reddish-purple flowers.

herb-y (ër'bi or hër'bi), *a.* Abounding in herbs; grassy; also, pertaining to herbs; herb-like.

Her-cu-le-an (hër-kū'lë-än or hër-kū-lë'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hercules; [now commonly *l. c.*] like or characteristic of Hercules; prodigious in strength, courage, or size, as persons (as, "Herculean Samson": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 1060); prodigiously powerful or vigorous, as efforts; also, requiring the strength of a Hercules, as a task; very hard to perform.

Her-cu-les (hër'kū-lëz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Hēraklēs*, < *Hērā*, Hera, + *κλέος*, glory.] A celebrated hero of Greek and Roman mythology, who possessed great physical strength and courage, and performed twelve extraordinary tasks or labors, and who is usually represented as armed with a club; hence, one who resembles Hercules, as in great strength or size; in *astron.*, one of the northern constellations. — **Her'cu-les=bee'tle**, *n.* A Brazilian lamellicorn beetle, *Dynastes hercules*, sometimes attaining a length of 6 inches. See cut in next column. — **Her'cu-les=club'**, *n.* A prickly araliaceous shrub or small tree, *Aralia spinosa*, with medicinal bark, root, and berries.



Herb-rob-ert. — *a*, fruit.



The Farnese Hercules. — Statue of the school of Lysippus, in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Her-cyn-i-an (hër-sin'i-än), *a.* [L. *Hercynia* (*silva*), Hercynian (forest).]

Noting or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain-system of Germany, or various parts of it.

herd¹ (hërd), *n.* [AS. *heord* = G. *herde* = Icel. *hjórdh* = Goth. *hairda*, herd: cf. Skt. *çardha*, troop, host.] A num-



Hercules-beetle, about one third natural size.

ber of animals, esp. large animals, of one kind, kept, feeding, or traveling together (as, "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea": Gray's "Elegy," i.); hence, a multitude or large company of people, etc. (now in a disparaging sense); with *the*, the common people, or the rabble (as, "Who o'er the herd would wish to reign, Fantastic, fickle, fierce, and vain!" Scott's "Lady of the Lake," v. 30). — **herd¹, v. I. intr.** To unite or go in a herd; form or join a herd; hence, in disparagement, to associate like beasts in a herd, as persons; in general, to join together in a band or company; associate one's self with a party, faction, or the like (as, "I'll herd among his friends, and seem One of the number": Addison's "Cato," iii. 4). **II. tr.** To form into a herd; place in a herd. Also fig.

herd² (hërd), *n.* [AS. *hirde*, *hierde*, *hyrde*, = G. *hirte* = Icel. *hirdhir* = Goth. *hairdeis*, herdsman; from the Teut. stem represented by E. *herd¹*.] The keeper of a herd; a herdsman: now esp. in composition, as in *cowherd*, *goatherd*, etc. — **herd², v. t.** To tend, drive, or lead as a herdsman does; take care of (cattle or sheep). — **herd'=book**, *n.* A book containing the pedigree of and other information concerning a herd or herds, as of choice cattle or pigs. — **herd'er**, *n.*

her-dic (hër'dik), *n.* [From P. *Herdic*, the inventor.] A low-hung cab or carriage with two or four wheels, having the entrance at the back and the seats at the sides. [U. S.]

herd-man† (hërd'män), *n.; pl. -men.* A herdsman.

herd's=grass (hërdz'gräs), *n.* Any of certain grasses esteemed for pasture or hay, as timothy-grass, *Phleum pratense*, or redtop, *Agrostis alba*.

herds-man (hërdz'män), *n.; pl. -men.* The keeper of a herd; a man employed in tending a herd of cattle; also [*cap.*], in *astron.*, the northern constellation Boötes. — **herds'=wom'an**, *n.; pl. -women* (-wim'en).

here (hër), *adv.* [AS. *hēr* = D. and G. *hier* = Icel. and Goth. *hēr*, here; from the pronominal stem represented by E. *he*.] In this place; in this spot or locality; hence, by ellipsis, often employed in the sense of 'I am, or we are, in this place, or present,' as in answer to a summons, roll-call, etc. (as, "Mast. Boatswain! Boats. Here, master: what cheer?" Shakspeare's "Tempest," i. 1. 2); also, often used in indicating some person or thing present (as, my friend *here* knows the circumstances), in directing the attention to something (as, *here* is a letter for you; *here* is July already), and in emphasizing *this* and *these* as used before a noun or absolutely (as, this pen *here* is broken, these pens *here* are not very good, or these *here* are satisfactory; hence, in illiterate use, appended to *this* and *these* used adjectivally, as in 'this *here* pen' and 'these *here* pens'); also, in the present life or state (as, "Man wants but little *here* below, Nor wants that little long": Goldsmith's "Hermit," viii.); also, at this point or period in an action, speech, etc. (as, *here* the speaker paused); at this juncture; also, in this case or particular (as, "*Here* can then be no injustice, where no one is injured": Steele, in "Tatler," 76); also, to or toward this place, or hither (as, come *here* quickly; or, elliptically, *here*, quick!). — **here and there**, in this place and in that; in various places; at intervals, usually of space, sometimes of time; also, hither and thither; to and fro. — **here goes!** an exclamation calling attention to one's resolution or actual beginning to do some act, esp. one of bold, rash, or unpleasant character. [Collog.] — **here's to**, a formula used in offering a toast, a health, or a wish of success, as to a person: as, "*Here's to* the maiden of bashful fifteen; *Here's to* the

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

widow of fifty . . . Let the toast pass,—Drink to the lass" (Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iii. 3).—**here we** (or **you**) **are**, here is what we (or you) want, or are looking for. [Colloq.]—**neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; hence, not to the point; of no matter either one way or the other.—**here, n.** This place; also, this world, or this life (as, "Full of all the tender pathos Of the *Here* and the *Hereafter*": Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Intro., 113).—**here-a-bout', adv.** About this place; in this neighborhood. Also **here-a-bouts'.**—**here-af'ter.** [AS. *hēræfter*.] **I. adv.** After this in order; also, after this in time; at some future time; in time to come; also, in the world to come. **II. a.** Future: as, "*hereafter* ages" (Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," ii. 2. 10). [Now rare.] **III. n.** Time to come; the future; also, a future life; the world to come.—**here-at', adv.** At this; by reason of this.—**here-a-way', adv.** In this neighborhood (as, "They told us below, we should find settlers something thinnish, *hereaway*": Cooper's "Prairie," ii.); also, hither. [Now colloq.]—**here-by', adv.** Near by; also, by this; by this means; as a result of this.

he-red-i-ta-ble (hē-red'i-tā-bl), *a.* [ML. *hereditabilis*, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres*, E. *heir*.] Heritable.—**he-red'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**he-red'i-ta-bly, adv.**
her-e-dit-a-ment (her-ē-dit'a-ment), *n.* [ML. *hereditamentum*, < LL. *hereditare*: see *hereditable*.] In law, any property that can be inherited: as, "all the landed possessions, houses, mills, baths, and other *hereditaments* which formed the royal patrimony" (Irving's "Conquest of Granada," xcvi.).

he-red-i-ta-ry (hē-red'i-tā-ri), *a.* [L. *hereditarius*, < *hereditas*, E. *heridity*.] Descending by inheritance; transmitted or transmissible in the line of descent by force of law; also, holding a title, position, etc., by inheritance (as, a *hereditary* peer; a *hereditary* proprietor); also, passing or capable of passing naturally from parents to offspring, as a disease or an instinct; coming to one from one's parents or predecessors (as, *hereditary* beliefs; *hereditary* hatred; "that ignorance and superstitiousness *hereditary* to all sailors," H. Melville's "Moby-Dick," xli.); also, being such from natal endowment or tendency, or through feelings, etc., derived from parents or predecessors (as, a *hereditary* musician; a *hereditary* enemy to a country); also, pertaining to inheritance or heredity (as, *hereditary* descent; *hereditary* transmission).—**he-red-i-ta-ri-ly, adv.**—**he-red'i-ta-ri-ness, n.**

he-red-i-ty (hē-red'i-ti), *n.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship, inheritance, < *heres*, E. *heir*.] Heirship or inheritance; also, the state or fact of being heritable; also, the descent or transmission of physical or mental qualities or characteristics from parents to offspring; the tendency in organisms by which qualities or characteristics are transmitted from parents or ancestors to offspring.

Her-e-ford (her'ē-ford), *n.* One of a breed of beef cattle, orig. from Herefordshire, England, having usually a reddish body and a whitish face, throat, etc.

here-from (hēr-from'), *adv.* From here; from this place; also, from this fact, circumstance, etc.

here-in (hēr-in'), *adv.* [AS. *hērīne*.] In here; in or into this place; also, in this fact, circumstance, etc.—**here-in-af'ter, adv.** Afterward in this document, statement, etc.—**here-in'be-fore', adv.** Before in this document, statement, etc.

here-in-to (hēr-in'tō), *adv.* Into this.

here-of (hēr-ov'), *adv.* [AS. *hērof*.] Of this (as, upon the receipt *hereof*); concerning this (as, more *hereof* later); also, from this (as, "*Hereof* comes it that Prince Harry is valiant": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iv. 3. 126).

here-on (hēr-on'), *adv.* [AS. *hēron*.] On or upon this; also, following on the occurrence of this; hereupon.

her-e-si-arch (her'e-si-ārk or hē-rē-'), *n.* [LL. *hæresiarcha*, < Gr. *αἰρεσιάρχης*, < *αἰρεσις*, heresy, + *ἀρχή*, lead, rule.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a heretical sect.

her-e-si-ol-o-gy (her'e-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-giz). [Gr. *αἰρεσις*, heresy: see *-logy*.] The study of or a treatise on heresies.—**her'e-si-ol'o-gist, n.**

her-e-sy (her'e-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [OF. *heresie* (F. *hérésie*), < L. *hæresis*, < Gr. *αἰρεσις*, a taking, choice, principles, sect, heresy, < *αἰρεῖν*, take.] Opinion or doc-

trine at variance with the orthodox or accepted doctrine of a church or religious system; also, an instance of this; a heretical opinion or doctrine; hence, in general, opinion or doctrine opposed to what is generally accepted as authoritative, as in philosophy, science, art, etc.; a particular opinion or doctrine of this kind; also, opinion or doctrine peculiar to particular individuals or parties; a school of thought; a sect.

her-e-tic (her'ē-tik). [OF. *heretique* (F. *hérétique*), < LL. *hereticus*, *a.* and *n.*, < Gr. *αἰρετικός*, able to choose, heretical, < *αἰρεῖν*, take.] **I. a.** Maintaining a heresy; heretical. **II. n.** One who maintains a heresy; esp., in *theol.*, a professed believer who maintains religious opinions contrary to those accepted by his church or rejects doctrines prescribed by his church.—**he-ret-i-cal** (hē-ret'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to heretics or heresy; characterized by or of the nature of heresy.—**he-ret'i-cal-ly, adv.**

here-to (hēr-tō'), *adv.* To this (place, thing; document, circumstance, proposition, etc.: as, adjoining *hereto*; attached *hereto*; to give evidence *hereto*; to accord *hereto*); also, hitherto (see Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 2. 64).

here-to-fore (hēr-tō-fōr'), *adv.* **I. adv.** Before this time; formerly. **II. a.** Former. **III. n.** Time past.

here-un-der (hēr-un'dēr), *adv.* Under this; also, under authority of or in accordance with this.

here-un-to (hēr-un'tō or -un-tō'), *adv.* Unto this; hereto.

here-up-on (hēr-u-p-on'), *adv.* Upon this; also, following immediately upon this, whether in time or consequence.

here-with (hēr-wiθ' or -with'), *adv.* With this; along with this; also, by means of this.

her-i-ot (her'i-qt), *n.* [AS. *heregeatwa*, military equipments, < *here*, army, + *geatwa*, equipments.] In *Eng. law*, a feudal service or tribute, orig. consisting of military equipments, horses, etc., due to the lord on the death of a tenant: as, "Of Gilbert the Galliard a *heriot* he sought, Saying, 'Give thy best steed, as a vassal ought'" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iv. 10).

her-it-a-ble (her'i-tā-bl), [OF. *heritable*, < *heriter*: see *heritage*.] **I. a.** Capable of being inherited; inheritable; also, hereditary, as a disease or a belief; also, capable of inheriting, as a person. **II. n.** In *Sc. law*, a possession or right which may be inherited.—**her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**her'it-a-bly, adv.**

her-i-tage (her'i-tāj), *n.* [OF. *heritage* (F. *héritage*), < *heriter* (F. *hériter*), inherit, < LL. *hereditare*: see *hereditable*.] That which has been or may be inherited by legal descent or succession; any property, esp. land, that devolves by right of inheritance; hence, something allotted to or reserved for one (as, the *heritage* of the righteous in heaven); also, anything given or received to be a permanent possession (as, "Children are an *heritage* of the Lord": Ps. cxvii. 3); esp., God's chosen people, regarded as his peculiar possession; the Israelites; the Christian church; also, that which comes or belongs to one by reason of birth (as, "Lord of himself,—that *heritage* of woe": Byron's "Lara," i. 2); an inherited lot or portion.

her-i-tor (her'i-tōr), *n.* [AF. *heriter*, OF. *heritier* (F. *héritier*), heir, < L. *hereditarius*, E. *hereditary*.] One who inherits; an inheritor; in *Sc. law*, the owner of heritable, taxable property in a parish.—**her'i-tress, n.** An heiress; an inheritress.

herl (hērl), *n.* Same as *harl*².

herm (hērm), *n.* Same as *herma*.

her-ma (hēr'mā), *n.*; pl. *-mæ* (-mē). [L. *Herma*, *Hermes*, < Gr. *Ἑρμῆς* (pl. *Ἑρμαῖ*): see *Hermes*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a kind of monument or statue, common in ancient Athens, consisting of a head, usually that of the god *Hermes*, supported on a quadrangular pillar corresponding roughly in mass to the absent body.



Upper part of a Double Herma.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

Her-ma-ic (hēr-mă'ik), *a.* [Gr. Ἑρμαῖος.] Pertaining to Hermes or Mercury, or [also *l. c.*] to a herma; also [*cap.*], pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic.

her-maph-ro-dite (hēr-măf'rō-dit). [L. *hermaphroditus*, < Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, < Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, Hermaphroditus (son of Hermes and Aphrodite), who became united in body with the nymph Salmacis while bathing in her fountain.]

I. n. A human or animal monstrosity in which the reproductive organs characteristic of both sexes are to some extent, really or apparently, combined; also, an animal or a flower having normally both the male and the female organs of generation; a plant having normally both stamens and pistils in the same flower; *fig.*, a person or thing in which two opposite attributes or qualities are combined; *naut.*, a hermaphrodite brig (see phrase below). **II. a.** Of the nature of or pertaining to a hermaphrodite; of a flower, monoclinal; in general, combining two opposite attributes or qualities. — **hermaphrodite brig**, *naut.*, a two-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and schooner-rigged on the mainmast. — **her-maph-ro-dit'ic** (-dit'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hermaphrodite. — **her-maph-ro-dit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **her-maph'ro-dit-ism** (-dīt-izm), *n.* The condition of a hermaphrodite; union of the two sexes in the same individual.

her-me-neu-tic (hēr-mē-nū'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός, < ἑρμηνεύειν, interpret, < ἑρμῆς, interpreter, said to be < Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, as the messenger of the gods.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with interpretation; interpretative; explanatory. — **her-me-neu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **her-me-neu'tics**, *n.* The science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures; that branch of theology which treats of the principles of Biblical exegesis.

Her-mes (hēr'mēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, also a herma.] A Greek deity, herald and messenger of the gods, and god of roads, commerce, invention, cunning, and theft, identified by the Romans with Mercury; [L. c.] in *Gr. antiq.*, a herma. — **Hermes Trismegistus** (tris-me-jis'tus). [Gr. Ἑρμῆς τριμέγιστος, 'thrice greatest Hermes.'] A name given by Neoplatonists and others to the Egyptian god Thoth, who was to some extent identified with the Grecian Hermes, and to whom were attributed various works embodying mystical, theosophical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines.

her-met-ic (hēr-met'ik), *a.* [ML. *hermeticus*, < L. *Hermes*: see *Hermes*.] [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to Hermes or a herma; also [*cap.*], of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus or the writings, doctrines, etc., ascribed to him; hence [L. c.], pertaining to occult science; magical; esp., alchemical; also, made air-tight by fusion or sealing. Also **her-met'i-cal**. — **her-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In a hermetic manner; esp., so as to render air-tight (as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed); *fig.*, closely or tightly (closed).

her-mit (hēr'mit), *n.* [OF. *hermite*, *ermite* (F. *ermite*), < LL. *eremita*, E. *eremite*.] One who has retired to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion; an hermit; hence, any person living in seclusion; a solitary; also, a beadsman (as, "In thy dumb action will I be as perfect As begging *hermits* in their holy prayers": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iii. 2. 41); also, any of various animals of solitary habits; also, a spiced molasses cookie, often containing raisins and sometimes nuts. — **her'mit-age** (-āj), *n.* [OF.] The habitation of a hermit; hence, any secluded habitation; also [*cap.*], a French wine made in the region of Valence, in the department of Drôme. — **her'mit-crab**, *n.* Any of numerous decapod crustaceans of the genera *Pagurus*, *Eupagurus*, etc., which protect their soft uncovered rear by occupying the cast-off shell of a univalve mollusk. — **her-mit'ic**, **her-mit'i-cal** (-ik, -i-kəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hermit; heremitic. — **her-mit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **her'mit-thrush**, *n.* A North American thrush, *Turdus aona-*

laschkæ (or *Hylocichla guttata*), of which there are several distinct varieties: noted for its song, and often found secluded in the undergrowth.

hern (hēr'n), *n.* Same as *heron*. [Archaic or prov.]

her-ni-a (hēr'ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *hernias*, L. *herniæ* (-ē). [L.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of an organ or tissue through an opening in its surrounding walls, esp. in the abdominal region; rupture. — **her'ni-al**, *a.*

— **her-ni-ot'o-my** (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [See *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for relief of hernia.

hern-shaw (hēr'n'shā), *n.* Same as *heronshaw*. [Archaic or prov.] — **to know a hawk from a hernshaw**. See phrase under *hand-saw*.

he-ro (hē'rō), *n.*; pl. *-roes* (-rōz). [L. *heros*, < Gr. ἦρως.] In the Homeric period, a man of superhuman strength, courage, or ability; in later periods of antiquity, an immortal being intermediate in nature between gods and men; a demigod; hence, a man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or fortitude; a central or prominent personage in any remarkable action or course of events; a man admired and venerated for his noble deeds or qualities; hence, one invested with heroic qualities in the opinion of others (as, no one is a *hero* to his valet); also, the principal male character in a poem, story, play, or the like, in whom the chief interest of the plot is centered (as, "I want a *hero* . . . I'll therefore take our ancient friend Don Juan," Byron's "Don Juan," i. 1; "Vanity Fair: A Novel without a *Hero*," the title of a work by Thackeray).

he-ro-ic (hē-rō'ik), *a.* [L. *heroicus*, < Gr. ἡρωικός.] Of or pertaining to the heroes of antiquity (as, the *heroic age*: see phrase below); also, pertaining to heroes, or men of distinguished valor, etc.; characteristic of or befitting a hero, as conduct, etc.; intrepid; brave; bold; of the nature of a hero, as a person; also, of a size larger than life and, usually, less than colossal, as a statue; also, dealing with the deeds of heroes (as, *heroic poetry*); also, used in heroic poetry (as, *heroic verse*: see phrase below); also, resembling heroic poetry in language or style; magniloquent; grand; hence, extravagant or bombastic; also, having or involving recourse to extreme measures (as, *heroic treatment*); boldly experimental; daring. — **heroic age**, the time when the heroes of Greek antiquity are supposed to have lived. See *ages in mythology*, under *age*, *n.* — **heroic verse**, in classical poetry, the dactylic hexameter (see *hexameter*, *n.*); in English, German, and Italian, the iambic pentameter; in French, the Alexandrine. — **he-ro'ic**, *n.* Heroic verse (usually in *pl.*); a heroic poem; also, *pl.*, extravagant language or sentiment; bombast. — **he-ro'i-cal**, *a.* Heroic. — **he-ro'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **he-ro'ic-ness**, **he-ro'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

her-o-in (hēr'ō-in or hē-rō'in), *n.* [Appar. < *hero*: cf. G. *heroïn*.] In *phar.*, a derivative of morphine used (usually in the form of a hydrochloride) as a sedative, etc., and constituting a dangerous habit-forming drug.

her-o-ine (hēr'ō-in), *n.* [L. *heroina*, < Gr. ἡρώνη, fem. of ἦρως, E. *hero*.] A female hero; a woman of heroic character or qualities; also, the principal female character in a poem, story, play, or the like, in whom the chief interest of the plot is centered (as, "Take Lilia, then, for *heroine* . . . And make her some great princess": Tennyson's "Princess," Prologue, 217). — **her'o-ine-ship**, **her'o-in-ism**, *n.*

her-o-ism (hēr'ō-izm), *n.* [F. *héroïsme*, < *héros*, < L. *heros*, E. *hero*.] The qualities of a hero or heroine; heroic conduct; a heroic trait or action.

he-ro-ize (hē'rō-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make a hero of; render heroic; treat or represent as a hero. — **he-ro-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

her-on (hēr'on), *n.* [OF. *hairon* (F. *héron*); from Teut.: cf. *aigrette*.] Any of the long-legged, long-necked, long-billed wading birds constituting the subfamily *Ardeinae*



Hermit-thrush (*Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasi*).



Hermit-crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in Shell of Sea-snail (*Natica heros*).

(‘true herons’), as *Ardea cinerea* (‘gray heron’) of Europe or *A. herodias* (‘great blue heron’) of America; also, any bird of the family *Ardeidae*, as the bittern or the boat-bill. — **her’-on-ry** (-rī), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-rīz). A place where herons breed. — **her’-on’s-bill**, *n.* The plant stork’s-bill (*Erodium*).

her-on-sew (her’-on-sū), *n.* [OF. *heron-ceau*, *heroncel*, dim. of *heron*, *hairon*, E. *heron*.] A small or young heron; any heron. Also **her’-on-shaw** (-shā). [Archaic or prov.]

he-ro-wor-ship (hē’rō-wēr’ship), *n.* The worship of deified heroes, as practised by the ancients; hence, profound reverence for great men or their memory, or for persons accepted as heroes (as, “On Heroes, *Hero-Worship*, and the Heroic in History”); the title of a work by Carlyle, published in 1841). — **he-ro-wor’-ship-er**, *n.*

her-pes (hēr’pēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἑρπης* (*ἐρπητή*), *herpes*, < *ἑρπειν*, creep: see *serpent*.] In *pathol.*, any of certain inflammatory affections of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by clusters of vesicles, which tend to spread; esp., *herpes zoster*. — **her’-pes zos-ter** (zos’tēr). [L.: see *zoster*.] In *pathol.*, a form of *herpes* characterized by vesicles which sometimes form a girdle about the body; shingles. — **her-pet’ic** (-pet’ik), *a.*

her-pe-tol-o-gy (hēr-pe-tol’ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, reptile (< *ἑρπειν*, creep): see *logy* and *serpent*.] The branch of zoology that treats of reptiles. — **her’-pe-to-log’i-cal** (-tō-loj’i-kal), *a.* — **her-pe-tol’-o-gist**, *n.*

herr (her), *n.*; pl. *herrs* (her’n). [G.] In German use, lord; master; gentleman; sir: as a title, equivalent to *Mister* (Mr.).

her-ring (her’ing), *n.*; pl. *herrings* or (esp. collectively) *herring*. [AS. *hæring* = D. *haring* = G. *haring*, *herring*.] An important food-fish, *Clupea harengus*, occurring in great numbers in the northern Atlantic; also, any of various closely related fishes; also, any fish of the family *Clupeidae*, which includes also the shad, sardine, etc. — **her’-ring-bone**, *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring: applied esp. to masonry or paving in which the stones, bricks, or the like, in alternate courses, are set obliquely at like angles in opposite directions, to a similar pattern in fabrics, and to a similar stitch, or a kind of cross-stitch, in embroidery, etc. — **her’-ring-bone**, *v. t.* or *i.*; -*boned*, -*boning*. To embroider or sew with the herring-bone stitch. — **her’-ring-pond**, *n.* The sea or ocean. [Humorous.]

hers (hēr), *pron.* Form of the possessive *her* used predicatively or without a noun following. **her-self** (hēr-self’), *pron.* An emphatic form of *her* or *she*; also, a reflexive form of *her*. **her-ship** (hēr’ship), *n.* [ME. *heirschip*: cf. AS. *here*, army, and E. *-ship*, also Icel. *herskapr*, warfare, harrying.] Harrying or pillage; a foray or warlike incursion, as to steal cattle; also, ruin or distress, as from pillage; also, booty or plunder, as cattle stolen in a foray. [Obs. or archaic, Sc.]

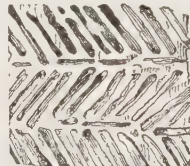
Hertz-i-an (hert’si-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Heinrich Hertz (1857–94). — **Hertzian wave**, an electromagnetic disturbance or wave produced in the lumi-



Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*).



Herring (*Clupea harengus*).



Herring-bone Masonry.

nerous ether, serving as a means of transmission in wireless telegraphy and telephony: first fully investigated by Hertz. **her-zog** (her’tsōch), *n.*; pl. *-zogs* (-tsō-gē). [G., = D. *herzog*, duke, = AS. *heretoga*, army leader.] In German use, a sovereign prince ruling over a small state, or a member of the highest rank of nobility: equivalent to English *duke*.

Hesh-van (hesh’van), *n.* [Heb.] In the Jewish calendar, the second month (29 or 30 days) of the civil year and the eighth of the ecclesiastical year, beginning in October or in the first part of November.

hes-i-tant (hez’i-tant), *a.* Hesitating; irresolute; undecided; also, wanting readiness of speech. — **hes’i-tance**, **hes’i-tan-cy**, *n.* — **hes’i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

hes-i-tate (hez’i-tāt), *v.*; -*tated*, -*tating*. [L. *hæsītatus*, pp. of *hæsītare*, stick fast, hesitate, intensive of *hærere*, stick.] **I. intr.** To hold back in doubt or indecision; also, to halt or falter in speech (as, “His [Henry Fox’s] delivery was *hesitating*”; he was often at a stand for want of a word”: Macaulay’s “*Essays*,” William Pitt, Earl of Chatham); stammer. **II. tr.** To utter or express with indecision or reluctance: as, “Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike” (Pope’s “*Prologue to the Satires*,” 204). — **hes’i-tat-er** (-tā-tēr), **hes’i-tat-or**, *n.* — **hes’i-tat-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **hes-i-ta’tion** (-tā’shən), *n.* [L. *hæsītatio*(*n*).] The act of hesitating; a state of doubt or indecision; also, a halting or faltering in speech. — **hes’i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), **hes’i-ta-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Characterized by hesitation; hesitating.

Hes-per, **Hes-per-us** (hes’pēr, -pē-rus), *n.* [L. *Hesperus*, < Gr. *Ἑσπερος*, the evening star, orig. adj., *ἑσπερος*, of or at evening, western: cf. *vesper*.] The evening star, esp. Venus: as, “Some shed a mild and silver beam Like *Hesperus* o’er the western sea” (Shelley’s “*Queen Mab*,” i. 259).

Hes-pe-ri-a (hes-pē’rī-ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἑσπερία*, prop. fem. of *ἑσπεριος*, toward or at evening, western, < *ἑσπερος*: see *Hesper*.] The land of the west: a name applied by Greek poets to Italy, and by Roman poets to Spain or regions beyond and sometimes to Italy. — **Hes-pe’ri-an**, *a.* [L. *Hesperius*, < Gr. *ἑσπεριος*.] Western; of or pertaining to Hesperia; also, of or pertaining to the Hesperides (as, “Happy isles, Like those *Hesperian* gardens, famed of old”: Milton’s “*Paradise Lost*,” iii. 568). [Poetic.]

Hes-per-i-des (hes-per’i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες*, prop. pl. of *ἑσπερις*, western, < *ἑσπερος*: see *Hesper*.] In *Gr. myth.*, certain nymphs, variously given as from three to seven, fabled to guard, with the aid of a fierce serpent, a garden situated at the western extremity of the world, in which grew golden apples, the wedding-gift of Gæa (goddess of the earth) to Hera; also, the garden itself, or the islands in which the garden was supposed to be situated. — **Hes-pe-rid’i-an** (-pē-rid’i-ān), *a.*

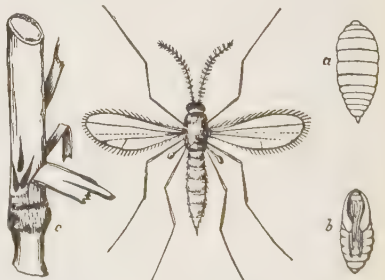
hes-per-i-di-um (hes-pē-rid’i-um), *n.*; pl. *-ia* (-i-ā). [NL., < L. *Hesperides*, Hesperides (with allusion to the golden apples).] In *bot.*, a fleshy, many-celled fruit with a leathery rind, as the orange, lemon, etc.

hes-per-or-nis (hes-pē-rōr’nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑσπερος*, western, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] Any of the very large diving birds constituting the extinct genus *Hesperornis*, characterized by long conical teeth and rudimentary wings, whose remains are found in the Cretaceous of Kansas.

Hes-per-us, *n.* See *Hesper*.

Hes-sian (hesh’ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany, or its inhabitants. — **Hessian**

boots, high tasseled boots fashionable in England during the early 19th century, originally worn by Hessian troops. — **Hessian fly**, a small dipterous insect, *Cecidomyia destructor*, whose larva is very destructive to wheat: supposed to have been intro-



Hessian Fly. — a, larva; b, pupa; c, infested stalk of wheat.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôný, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; Ƨh, then; y, you;

duced into America by Hessian troops.—**Hes'sian**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Hesse; hence, in the U. S. (in allusion to the Hessian mercenaries employed by England during the American Revolution), a hireling; a ruffian; also [*l. c.*], *pl.*, Hessian boots; also, *sing.*, a coarse cloth made of hemp or of a mixture of hemp and jute, used chiefly for bagging.

hes-son-ite (hes'on-it), *n.* [Gr. ἡσσων, less, inferior, < ἥκα, slightly.] A yellowish or brownish variety of garnet, found in Ceylon, etc., and sometimes used in jewelry.

hest (hest), *n.* [AS. hæss, < hātan, bid; see *hight*.] Bidding, injunction, or behest (archaic: as, "Female attendance shall obey Your *hest*, for service or array," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," vi. 10); also, a vow† or promise†.

hes-ter-nal (hes-tér'nəl), *a.* [L. *hesternus*.] Of or pertaining to yesterday: as, "enervating slumbers, from the *hesternal* dissipation or debauch" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Pelham," lvii.).

Hes-y-chast (hes'i-kast), *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής, a recluse, < ἡσυχάζειν, be quiet, < ἡσυχος, quiet.] One of a sect of mystics which originated in the 14th century among the monks living on Mount Athos, Greece.—**Hes-y-chas'tic** (-kas'tik), *a.*

het (het). Obs. or prov. pret. and pp. of *heat*.

he-tæ-ra, **he-tai-ra** (he-tér'rá, -tí'rá), *n.*; *pl.* *hetærae* (-rè), *hetairai* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. ἑταῖρα, fem. of ἑταῖρος, companion.] A female paramour, or concubine, in ancient Greece; hence, in general, a concubine; a courtesan.

he-tæ-ri-o (he-tér'i-ò), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-òz). [Gr. ἑταῖρια, association, < ἑταῖρος, companion.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a number of distinct indehiscent carpels produced by a single flower.

he-tæ-rism, **he-tai-rism** (he-tér'rizm, he-tí'-), *n.* [See *hetæra*.] The practice of concubinage; in *anthropol.*, common intercourse between the sexes, as among primitive races.

het-er-ize (het'é-ríz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different: see *other*.] To make other or different; change.—**het'er-i-za'tion** (-è-ri-zā'shən), *n.*

hetero-. Form of Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, used in combination.—**het-er-o-cer-cal** (het'é-rò-sér'kal), *a.* [+ Gr. κέρκος, tail.] In *ichth.*, noting, pertaining to, or having a form of tail which is unsymmetrical as to its upper and lower halves. Cf. *homocercal*.—**het'er-o-chro-mous** (-krò'mus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόχρωμος (χρῶμα, color).] Of different colors, as florets; of a composite flower or flower-head, having the florets of the disk different in color from those of the margin. Cf. *homochromous*.—**het-er-och'thon** (-è-rok'thən), *n.* [NL. (Gr. χθῶν, earth).] One of the animals of a region which have evidently been derived by immigration from another region.

het-er-o-clite (het'é-rò-klit). [LL. *heteroclitus*, < Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος, < ἑτερος, other, different, + κλίνειν, incline, inflect.] *I. a.* In *gram.*, irregular in declension or inflection, as a noun; hence, fig., exceptional or anomalous. *II. n.* In *gram.*, a word irregular in declension or inflection; hence, fig., a person or thing that deviates from the ordinary rule or form.

het-er-o-dox (het'é-rò-doks), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος, < ἑτερος, other, different, + δόξα, opinion.] Not in accordance with established or accepted doctrines or opinions, esp. in theology; not orthodox; also, holding unorthodox doctrines or opinions, as persons.—**het'er-o-dox'ly**, *adv.*—**het'er-o-dox'ly**, *n.*; *pl.* -doxies (-dok'siz). [Gr. ἑτεροδοξία.] The state or quality of being heterodox; deviation from what is orthodox; also, a heterodox doctrine, opinion, etc.

het-er-od-ro-mous (het'é-ròd'rò-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + δρόμος, a running, course.] In *bot.*, having the

spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem in one direction and of those on the branches in the opposite direction. Cf. *homodromous*.

het-er-o-dyne (het'é-rò-din), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + δύναμις, power.] In *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, noting or pertaining to a method of receiving continuous-wave wireless-telegraph signals by impressing upon the continuous radio-frequency oscillations another set of radio-frequency oscillations of a slightly different frequency, the interference resulting in fluctuations or beats with audio frequency.—**het'er-o-dyne**, *v. i.*; -dyned, -dying. In *wireless teleg.* and *teleph.*, to produce a heterodyne effect.

het-er-ø-cious (het'é-rè'shus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*, passing through different stages of growth on different hosts, as certain parasitic fungi.—**het-er-ø'cism** (-sizm), *n.*

het-er-og-a-mous (het'é-rog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, having flowers or florets of two sexually different kinds (opposed to *homogamous*); in *biol.*, having unlike gametes, or reproducing by the union of such gametes (opposed to *isogamous*); also, characterized by heterogenesis (a kind of reproduction).—**het-er-og'a-my**, *n.* The state of being heterogamous; also, heterogenesis (a kind of reproduction).

het-er-o-ge-ne-ous (het'é-rò-jè'nè-us), *a.* [ML. *heterogeneus*, < Gr. ἑτερογενής, < ἑτερος, other, different, + γένος, race, kind.] Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; incongruous; also, composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents; not homogeneous; in *math.*, of different kinds and incommensurable; also, of different degrees or dimensions.—**het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jè-nè'i-ti), *het'er-o-ge-ne-ous-ness*, *n.*—**het'er-o-ge-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

het-er-o-gen-e-sis (het'é-rò-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *hetero-* and *genesis*.] In *biol.*, abiogenesis; also, that kind of reproduction in which the parent produces offspring differing from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears.—**het'er-o-gen-et'ic** (-jè-net'ik), *a.*

het-er-og-o-nous (het'é-rog'ò-nus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + γόνος, offspring, generation.] In *bot.*, noting or pertaining to monoclinous flowers of two or more kinds occurring on different individuals of the same species, the kinds differing in the relative length of stamens and pistils (opposed to *homogonous*); in *biol.*, characterized by irregular reproduction, as in the alternation of generations.—**het-er-og'o-nism**, **het-er-og'o-ny**, *n.*

het-er-og-ra-phy (het'é-rog'ra-fì), *n.* [See *hetero-* and *-graphy*.] Spelling different from that in current use; incorrect spelling; also, spelling in which the same letter is used to represent different sounds.—**het'er-o-graph'ic** (-è-rò-graf'ik), *a.*

het-er-og-y-nal (het'é-roj'i-nal), *a.* Heterogynous.

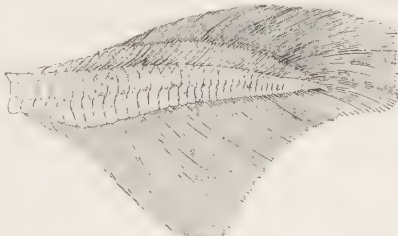
het-er-og-y-nous (het'é-roj'i-nus), *a.* [NL. *heterogynus*, < Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + γυνή, woman, female.] In *zool.*, having females of two different kinds, one sexual and the other abortive or neuter, as the ants.

het-er-ol-o-gous (het'é-rol'ò-gus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + λόγος, proportion, relation.] Having a different relation; not corresponding; not homologous; in *pathol.*, abnormal; consisting of tissue unlike the normal tissue of a part, as a tumor.—**het-er-ol'o-gy** (-ji), *n.*

het-er-om-er-ous (het'é-rom'è-rus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + μέρος, part.] Having or consisting of parts which differ in quality, number of elements, or the like (as, a *heteromerous* flower, having the members of one or more whorls differing in number from those of the others); in *chem.*, unrelated as to chemical composition.

het-er-o-mor-phic (het'é-rò-mòr'fik), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόμορφος, < ἑτερος, other, different, + μορφή, form.] Of different or dissimilar form; also, deviating from the normal structure, type, or the like; specif., in *entom.*, undergoing complete metamorphosis; in *bot.*, heterogonous. Also **het'er-o-mor'phous**.—**het'er-o-mor'phism**, **het'er-o-mor'phy**, *n.*

het-er-on-o-mous (het'é-ron'ò-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + νόμος, law.] Subject to or involving different laws; also, subject to the law or will of another; in *biol.*, having different laws or modes of growth, as parts or organs.—**het-er-on'o-my**, *n.*



Heterocercal Tail of Fish.

het-er-o-nym (het/'e-rō-nim), *n.* [Gr. ἑτερόνυμος, of different name, < ἕτερος, other, different, + ὄνομα, name.] A word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as *lead*, to conduct, and *lead*, a metal.

—**het-er-on'y-mous** (-e-rōn'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόνυμος.]

Pertaining to or of the nature of a heteronym; also, having different names, as a pair of correlatives; in *optics*, noting or pertaining to the images formed in a kind of double vision in which the image seen by the right eye is on the left side and that seen by the left eye is on the right (cf. *homonymous*).

—**het-er-on'y-my**, *n.*

het-er-o-pel-mous (het/'e-rō-pel'mus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + πῆλμα, sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having one of the two deep flexor tendons of the toes dividing and going to the first and second digits, and the other dividing and going to the third and fourth digits.

het-er-o-phyll-lous (het/'e-rō-fil'us), *a.* [NL. *heterophyllus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + φύλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, having different kinds of leaves on the same plant. —**het-er-o-phyll'y**, *n.*

het-er-o-plas-ty (het/'e-rō-plas'ti), *n.* [See *hetero-* and *-plasty*.] In *surg.*, the repairing of lesions with tissue taken from another individual.

het-er-op-ter (het-'e-rōp'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Heteroptera*, pl., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + πτερόν, wing.] Any of the *Heteroptera*, a suborder of hemipterous insects having wings composed of distinct parts, comprising the true bugs. —**het-er-op'ter-an**, *a.* and *n.* —**het-er-op'ter-ous**, *a.* Having wings composed of distinct parts; belonging to the *Heteroptera* (see *heteropter*).

het-er-os-po-rous (het-'e-rōs-pō-rus), *a.* [See *hetero-* and *-sporous*.] In *bot.*, having more than one kind of asexual spores. Cf. *homosporous*. —**het-er-os-po-ry**, *n.*

het-er-o-stat-ic (het/'e-rō-stat'ik), *a.* [See *hetero-* and *-static*.] In *elect.*, noting or pertaining to the measurement of potential by electrostatic methods employing an auxiliary electrification.

het-er-o-tax-is (het/'e-rō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τάξις, arrangement.] Abnormal or irregular arrangement, as of parts of the body, geological strata, etc. Also **het-er-o-tax'y**. —**het-er-o-tax'ic**, *a.*

het-er-ot-o-py, **het-er-ot-o-pism** (het-'e-rōt'ō-pi, -pizm), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τόπος, place.] Disarrangement in position or order; misplacement or displacement, as of an organ; the formation of tissue in a part where it is abnormal. —**het-er-o-top'ic** (-e-rō-top'ik), **het-er-ot'o-pous**, *a.*

het-er-o-zy-gote (het/'e-rō-zī'gōt or -zīg'ōt), *n.* [See *hetero-* and *zygote*.] In Mendelian phraseology, an animal or plant (a hybrid) which will not always breed true to type. Cf. *homozygote*. —**het-er-o-zy'gous** (-zī'gus), *a.*

het-man (het'man), *n.*; pl. *-mans*. [Pol. *hetman* = Russ. *ataman*, prob. < G. *hauptmann*, captain.] Orig., a Polish military chief; hence, a Cossack chief; an *ataman*.

heugh, heuch (hūch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hōh*, ridge, promontory.] A crag; a precipice; also, a glen with steep, overhanging sides; also, the shaft of a coal-mine (as, "three new coal-heughs . . . in the Douray moor": Galt's "Annals of the Parish," vi.); a pit. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

heu-land-ite (hū'land-it), *n.* [Named (1822) from H. Heuland, English collector of minerals.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

heu-ris-tic (hū-ris'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. εὐρίσκω, find, discover.] Serving to find out or discover: as, a *heuristic* principle. —**heu-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hew (hū), *v.*; pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*, ppr. *hewing*. [AS. *hēawan* = D. *houwen* = G. *hauen* = Icel. *höggva*, hew: cf. *hay*², *hay*⁴, and *hoe*.] **I. tr.** To strike forcibly with a cutting tool; cut with a blow or blows of a sharp instrument, as an ax, sword, etc.; chop; hack; also, to cut down, as trees; fell with cutting blows; also, to shape with cutting blows of an ax, hammer and chisel, etc., as timber or stone; cut roughly into form with such blows; also, to make or produce with cutting blows, as a passage. **II. intr.** To deal cutting blows, as with an ax or a sword. —**hew'er**, *n.* One who or that which hews. —**hewers of wood and drawers of water**, those who perform work of the humblest kind; drudges: with allusion to Josh. ix. 21. Cf. *Gibeonite*.

hex-, hexa-. Forms of Gr. ἕξ, six, used in combination. —**hex-a-ba-sic** (hek-sa-bā'sik), *a.* In *chem.*, of an acid, having six atoms of hydrogen replaceable by basic atoms or radicals. —**hex'a-chord** (-kōrd), *n.* [+ Gr. χορδή, string.] In *music*, an instrument with six strings; also, a diatonic series of six tones, having in medieval music a half-step between the third and fourth tones and whole steps between the others; also, the interval of a major sixth. —**hex-a-cid** (hek-sa'sid), *a.* In *chem.*, capable of combining with six molecules of a monobasic acid.

hex-ad (hek'sad), *n.* [LL. *hexas* (*hexad*), < Gr. ἑξάς (ἑξάδ-), < ἕξ, six.] The number six; also, a group or series of six; in *chem.*, an element, atom, or radical whose valence is six. —**hex-ad'ic**, *a.*

hex-a-ēm-e-ron (hek-sa-em'e-rōn), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἑξαήμερον, neut. of ἑξαήμερος, of six days, < ἕξ, six, + ἡμέρα, day.] The six days of the creation of the world; a history of this period, as contained in Genesis, or a treatise on it. —**hex'a-ē-mer'ic** (-ē-mer'ik), *a.*

hex-a-gon (hek'sa-gōn), *n.* [L. *hexagonum*, < Gr. ἑξάγωνος, hexangular: see *hexa-* and *-gon*.] A plane figure having six angles and six sides. —**hex-ag-o-nal** (hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a hexagon; having a hexagon as base or cross-section (as, a *hexagonal* pyramid); divided into hexagons, as a surface; in *crystal.*, noting or pertaining to a system of crystallization characterized by three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. —**hex-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

hex-a-gram (hek'sa-gram), *n.* [See *hexa-* and *-gram*.] A six-pointed star-like figure formed of two equilateral triangles placed concentrically with their sides parallel and on opposite sides of the center; in *geom.*, a figure of six lines.

hex-a-he-dron (hek-sa-hē'drōn), *n.*; pl. *-drons* or *-dra* (-drä). [See *hexa-* and *-hedron*.] A solid figure having six faces. —**hex-a-he'dral**, *a.*

hex-a-hem-e-ron (hek-sa-hem'e-rōn), etc. Same as *hexa-ēmeron*, etc.

hex-am-er-ous (hek-sam'e-rus), *a.* [See *hexa-* and *-merous*.] Consisting of or divided into six parts; in *bot.*, of flowers, having six members in each whorl.

hex-am-e-ter (hek-sam'e-tēr), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἑξάμετρος, < ἕξ, six, + μέτρον, measure.] In *pros.*: **I. a.** Consisting of six metrical feet. **II. n.** A hexameter verse; esp., the dactylic verse of six feet, of Greek and Latin epic and other poetry ("dactylic hexameter"), in which the first four feet are dactyls or spondees, the fifth foot is ordinarily a dactyl but sometimes a spondee, and the last is a trochee or spondee (imitated in the lines "Strongly it bears us along in swelling and limitless billows, Nothing before and nothing behind but the sky and the ocean": Coleridge's tr. Schiller's "Homeric Hexameter"). —**hex-a-met-ric**, **hex-a-met-ri-cal** (hek-sa-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.*

hex-ane (hek'sān), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six (with reference to the atoms of carbon).] In *chem.*, any of five isomeric hydrocarbons, C₆H₁₄.

hex-an-gu-lar (hek-sang'gū-lār), *a.* [See *hex-*.] Having six angles.

Hex-a-pla (hek'sa-plā), *n.* [Gr. ἑξαπλᾶ, neut. pl. of ἑξαπλός, sixfold, < ἕξ, six, + πλός as in διπλός, double.] An edition of the Old Testament containing six texts or versions in parallel columns, compiled by Origen in the 3d century; hence [*l. c.*], a similar edition of any work. —**hex'a-plar** (-plār), *a.*

hex-a-pod (hek'sa-pod), *n.* [NL. *Hexapoda*, pl., < Gr. ἑξάπους (-ποδ-), six-footed, < ἕξ, six, + πούς (-ποδ-), foot.] **I. n.** One of the *Hexapoda* (or *Insecta*), a class of arthropods having six feet, comprising the true insects. **II. a.** Having six feet; belonging to the *Hexapoda*. —**hex-ap-o-dous** (hek-sap'ō-dus), *a.*

hex-ap-o-dy (hek-sap'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [Gr. ἑξάπους (-ποδ-), of six metrical feet, also six-footed: see *hexapod*.] In *pros.*, a line or verse consisting of six metrical feet.

hex-a-stich (hek'sa-stik), *n.* [Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows or lines, < ἕξ, six, + στίχος, row, line.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of six lines or verses.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τη, then; y, you;

hex-a-style (hek'sā-stīl). [Gr. ἑξάστυλος, < ἕξ, six, +

στῦλος, pillar, column.] **I. a.** Having six columns in front, as a temple or a portico. **II. n.** A hexa-style structure.

Hex-a-teuch (hek'sā-tūk), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + τεῦχος, book.] The first six books of the Old Testament, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Joshua. Cf. *Pentateuch*. — **Hex'a-teuch-al**, *a.*

hex-ath-lon (hek-sath'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + ἄθλος, ἀθλος, contest.] An athletic contest comprising six different exercises or events, and won by the contestant having the highest total score.

hex-a-tom-ic (hek-sā-tom'ik), *a.* [See *hex-*.] In *chem.*, having six atoms in the molecule; also, containing six replaceable atoms or groups.

hex-a-val-ent (hek-sā-vā'lent or hek-sav'a-), *a.* [See *hexa-* and *-valent*.] In *chem.*, having a valence of six.

hex-en-be-sen (hek'sen-bā'zen), *n.* [G.] Witches'-broom.

hex-ite (hek'sit), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six.] In *chem.*, an alcohol containing six hydroxyl groups.

hex-oc-ta-he-dron (hek-sok-tā'hē'drŏn), *n.*; pl. *-drons* or *-dra* (-drā). [See *hex-* and *octahedron*.] An isometric crystal with 48 equal triangular faces. — **hex-oc-ta-hē'dral**, *a.*

hex-ode (hek'sōd), *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + ὁδός, way.] Noting or pertaining to a system of telegraphy in which six messages can be sent simultaneously over the same wire.

hex-one (hek'sŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six.] In *chem.*, any of various organic bases which contain six atoms of carbon in the molecule. — **hex-ose** (hek'sōs), *n.* [See *-ose*.] In *chem.*, any of a class of sugars containing six atoms of carbon, as glucose. — **hex-yl** (hek'sil), *n.* [See *-yl*.] In *chem.*, the univalent radical, C₆H₁₃, of the alcohols, etc., derived from hexane.

hey (hā), *interj.* [Cf. D. and G. *hei*, Sw. *hej*, also E. *heigh* and *hi*.] An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, etc., also used to call attention, and as an interrogative.

hey-day¹ (hā'dā), *interj.* [Cf. *hey*, also D. *heidaar*, G. *heida*.] An exclamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder, etc.

hey-day² (hā'dā), *n.* [Perhaps < *heyday*¹.] High spirits; a state of exaltation; also, the stage or period of highest vigor or fullest strength (as, "The *heyday* of life is over with him": Longfellow's "Hyperion," iv. 2); the acme.

hi (hi), *interj.* [Cf. *hey* and *hey*².] An exclamation used to call attention.

hi-a-tus (hi-ā'tus), *n.*; pl. *-tuses*, L. *-tus*. [L., < *hiare*, gape.] A gap or opening; a break, with a part missing; also, an interruption of continuity, as in a series; a lacuna; in *gram.* and *pros.*, a break or slight pause due to the coming together without contraction of two vowels in successive words or syllables.

hi-ba-chi (hē-bā'chē), *n.* [Jap., 'fire bowl.'] In Japanese use, a receptacle in which charcoal is kept burning, to warm a room, etc.; a brazier.

hi-ber-nac-u-lum (hī-bēr-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-lā). [L., a winter residence, < *hibernus*: see *hibernate*.] That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter quarters, as of a hibernating animal; a covering for protection in winter, as of an animal or a bud; in *zool.*, in colonies of polyzoans, an encysted bud which is capable of surviving the winter and germinating the following spring.



Hexastyle ancient Roman Temple (called the Maison Carrée), at Nîmes, France.



Hibachi, with Tongs.

hi-ber-nal (hī-bēr'nāl), *a.* [LL. *hibernalis*, < L. *hibernus*: see *hibernate*.] Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

hi-ber-nate (hī-bēr'nāt), *v. i.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare*, < *hibernus*, of winter, wintry: cf. L. *hiems*, Gr. *χειμα*, Skt. *hima*, winter.] To winter; specif., to spend the winter in close quarters, in a torpid condition, as certain animals; fig., to remain in seclusion, or torpid or inactive; lie dormant. — **hi-ber-na'tion** (-nā'shŏn), *n.*

Hi-ber-ni-a (hī-bēr'ni-ā), *n.* [L.] An ancient name of Ireland. [Now poetic.] — **Hi-ber'ni-an**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Ireland; Irish. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Ireland; a member of the Irish race. — **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism**, **Hi-ber'ni-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Irish character; also, an Irish characteristic; an idiom or expression peculiar to the Irish; often, an Irish bull.

hi-bis-cus (hī-bis'kus or hi-), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἵβισκος, mallow.] Any of the herbs, shrubs, or trees of the malvaceous genus *Hibiscus*, many of which, as the althæa, *H. syriacus*, have large, showy flowers.

hic (hik), *interj.* A syllable used to express the sound of a hiccup, esp. as interrupting the speech of a drunken person.

hic-cup, **hic-cough** (hik'up), *n.* [Imit.; the form *hiccough* being due to association with *cough*.] A quick, involuntary inspiration suddenly checked by closure of the glottis, producing a characteristic sound; also, the affection of having such spasms (usually in *pl.*). — **hic'cup**, **hic'cough**, *v. i. intr.* To make the sound of a hiccup; be affected with hiccups. **II. tr.** To utter with hiccups.

hic ja-cet (hik jā'set). [L.] 'Here lies': words often used to begin epitaphs on tombstones.

hick (hik). [From *Hick*, for *Richard*, man's name.] **I. n.** A countryman; an ignorant or stupid rustic. [Slang.] **II. a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of countrymen or rustics. [Slang.]

hick-o-ry (hik'ŏ-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [N. Amer. Ind.] Any of the North American trees constituting the juglandaceous genus *Hicoria*, certain of which, as the shagbark, *H. ovata*, yield valuable hard wood and sweet, edible nuts; the wood of such a tree; also, a switch, stick, etc., of this wood. — **hick'o-ry-nut**, *n.* The nut of the hickory.

Hicks-ite (hiks'it), *n.* One of a seceding body of American Quakers, founded by Elias Hicks (1748-1830), holding Socinian doctrines.

hick-wall (hik'wāl), *n.* [Prob. orig. imit. of its note: cf. *highhole*.] Any of certain European woodpeckers, esp. the green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*.

hid (hid). Preterit and past participle of *hide*¹.

hi-dal-go (hi-dal'gŏ), *n.*; pl. *-gos* (-gŏz). [Sp., for *hijo de algo*, 'son of something.'] In Spain, a man of the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

hid-at-ed (hī'dā-ted), *a.* [See *hide*².] Measured or reckoned by hides (measure of land). — **hid-a-tion** (hī-dā'shŏn), *n.* Measurement or assessment by hides.



Flowering Branch of Hibiscus (*H. moscheutos*). — *a*, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, embryo.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Hickory (*Hicoria ovata*). — *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower.

hid-den (hid'n). Past participle of *hide*¹.—**hid'den**, *p. a.* Concealed; secret; latent; obscure.

hid-den-ite (hid'n-it), *n.* [From W. E. *Hidden*, who discovered it (1879).] A transparent emerald-green or yellowish-green variety of spodumene, highly esteemed as a gem.

hide¹ (hid), *v.*; pret. *hid*, pp. *hidden* or *hid*, ppr. *hiding*. [AS. *hȳdan* = MLG. *hūden*, *hide*; perhaps akin to Gr. *κεῖθεν*, cover, hide.] **I. tr.** To conceal intentionally from the sight, or prevent from being seen (as, to *hide* a stain or a scar); conceal from discovery, or secrete (as, to *hide* money beneath the floor); also, to obstruct the view of, or cover up (as, "A huge town, continuous and compact, *Hiding* the face of earth for leagues": Wordsworth's "Excursion," viii. 121); also, to conceal from knowledge, or keep secret (as, "Tell me now what thou hast done; *hide* it not from me": Josh. vii. 19); also, in Biblical language, to turn (the eyes, ears, etc.) away, as in displeasure (as, "When ye spread forth your hands, I will *hide* mine eyes from you," Isa. i. 15; "Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry," Lam. iii. 56). **II. intr.** To conceal one's self; lie concealed.—**hide**², *n.* A hiding-place.

hide² (hid), *n.* [AS. *hid*.] An old English measure of land, varying in extent, but generally taken as normally equal to 120 acres, considered as the amount adequate for the support of one free family and its dependents.

hide³ (hid), *n.* [AS. *hȳd* = D. *huid* = G. *haut* = Icel. *húdh*, hide; akin to L. *cutis*, Gr. *κῡρος*, skin.] The skin of an animal, esp. one of the larger animals, raw or dressed; also, the human skin (now contemptuous or humorous).—**hide**³, *v. t.*; *hided*, *hiding*. To flog or thrash. [Colloq.]

hide-and-seek (hid'and-sēk'), *n.* A children's game in which some hide and others seek to find them. Also fig.

hide-bound (hid'bound), *a.* Of a horse, etc., having the hide or skin adhering closely to the back and ribs; of a tree, etc., having the bark so close or unyielding as to impede growth; hence, fig., of a person, the mind, etc., narrow and rigid in opinion; hardened or confirmed in narrow views.

hid-ed (hi'ded), *a.* Having a hide: as, thick-*hid-ed*.

hid-e-ous (hid'ē-us), *a.* [OF. *hidos* (F. *hideux*), < *hide*, *hisde*, horror, fear; origin uncertain.] Horrible or frightful to the sight, hearing, or feelings generally (as, a *hideous* monster; *hideous* wounds; *hideous* cries; "What may this mean, That thou, dead, corpse . . . Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon, Making night *hideous*?" Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 4. 54); horribly unpleasant; dreadful; esp., appalling or shocking in appearance; horribly or revoltingly ugly; also, shocking or revolting to the moral sense (as, a *hideous* crime; *hideous* debauchery).—**hid'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**hid'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

hid-er (hi'dēr), *n.* One who hides.—**hid'ing**¹, *n.* The act of one who or that which hides; the state of being hidden; concealment; sometimes, a place or means of concealment.

hid-ing² (hi'ding), *n.* A flogging or thrashing. [Colloq.]

hi-dro-sis (hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵδρωσις*, < *ἵδρῶν*, sweat, perspire, < *ἵδω*, sweat: see *sweat*.] Perspiration; esp., excessive perspiration due to drugs, disease, or the like; also, any of certain diseases characterized by sweating.—**hi-drot'ic** (-drot'ik). [Gr. *ἵδρωτικός*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or causing sweat or perspiration. **II. n.** A hydrotic agent or medicine.

hie (hi), *v.*; *hied*, *hieing* or *hying*. [AS. *hīgian*, strive: cf. D. *hīgen*, pant.] **I. intr.** To hasten; speed; go in haste. **II. tr.** To cause to hasten; incite to action.

hi-e-mal (hi'ē-mal), *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, < *hiems*, winter: see *hibernate*.] Of or belonging to winter.

hi-e-ra-co-sphinx (hi-ē-rā'kō-sfinks), *n.* [Gr. *ἱεραξ* (ἱερακ-), hawk, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] A sphinx with the head of a hawk.

hi-er-a-pic-ra (hi'ē-rā-pik'rā), *n.* [ML. *hiera picra*, < Gr. *ἱερά*, a name for various medicines (prop. fem. of *ἱερός*,

sacred), + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός*, bitter.] In *phar.*, a purgative drug composed of aloes and canella.

hi-er-arch (hi'ē-rārk), *n.* [ML. *hierarcha*, < Gr. *ἱεραρχης*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *ἀρχαῖν*, lead, rule.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things; a chief priest.—

hi-er-ar-chal (hi-ē-rār'kal), *a.*—**hi-er-ar'chic**, **hi-er-ar'chi-cal** (-kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἱεραρχικός*.] Pertaining or belonging to a hierarch or a hierarchy.—**hi-er-ar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hi'er-ar-chism** (-kizm), *n.* Hierarchical principles, rule, or influence.—**hi'er-ar-chist** (-kist), *n.* A supporter of a hierarchy.—**hi'er-ar-chy** (-ki), *n.*; pl. *-chies* (-kiz). [Gr. *ἱεραρχία*.] Rule or authority in sacred things; a system of ecclesiastical rule; also, an organized body of ecclesiastical officials in successive ranks or orders (as, the Roman Catholic *hierarchy*); also, one of the three divisions of the angels, each made up of three orders (see *angel*), conceived as constituting a graded body; often, the collective body of angels ('celestial hierarchy'); also, any system of persons or things in graded orders, classes, etc.

hi-er-at-ic (hi-ē-rat'ik), *a.* [L. *hieraticus*, < Gr. *ἱερατικός*, priestly, sacerdotal, < *ἱεραῖος*, be a priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred.] Of or pertaining to the priestly class; sacerdotal; specif., noting or pertaining to a form of ancient Egyptian writing consisting of abridged forms of hieroglyphics, used by the priests in their records; also, noting or pertaining to certain styles in art which are characterized by types or methods fixed by religious tradition. Also **hi-e-rat'ic-al**.

hier-o-. Form of Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, used in combination.

hi-er-oc-ra-cy (hi-ē-rok'rā-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). [See *hier-o-* and *-cracy*.] Rule or government by priests or ecclesiastics; also, a hierarchy.—**hi'er-o-crat'ic** (-ē-rō-krat'ik), *a.*

hi-er-o-du-le (hi'ē-rō-dūl), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερόδουλος*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *δοῦλος*, slave.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a slave dwelling in a temple and dedicated to the service of a deity.—**hi'er-o-du'lic** (-dū'lik), *a.*

hi-er-o-glyph (hi'ē-rō-glif), *n.* [Back-formation from *hieroglyphic*.] A hieroglyphic character; fig., a figure or device with a hidden meaning.—**hi'er-o-glyph**, *v. t.* To represent by or inscribe with hieroglyphs: as, "*hieroglyphed* limestone tablets" (Amelia B. Edwards's "Thousand Miles up the Nile," xxi.).

hi-er-o-glyph-ic (hi'ē-rō-glif'ik). [LL. *hieroglyphicus*, < Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of, or inscribed in or with, the symbolic characters used for ancient Egyptian sacred and other records, or similar characters used by other peoples; hence, having a hidden meaning; mysteriously symbolic; also, hard to decipher. **II. n.** A picture or character standing for or representing a word, idea, etc., in the writing found on the monuments and other records of the ancient Egyptians, and in similar writing of other peoples, or the mode of writing in such characters (usually in *pl.*); hence, a figure or device with a hidden meaning (as, "He was the first to imprint New-Year cakes with the mysterious *hieroglyphics* of the Cock and Breeches": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," vii. 9); *pl.*, writing difficult to decipher.—**hi'er-o-glyph'i-cal**, *a.* Hieroglyphic.—**hi'er-o-glyph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hi-er-o-gram (hi'ē-rō-gram), *n.* [See *hier-o-* and *-gram*.] A hierograph.

hi-er-o-graph (hi'ē-rō-grāf), *n.* [See *hier-o-* and *-graph*.] A sacred inscription or symbol; a hieroglyph.—**hi'er-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

hi-er-ol-a-try (hi-ē-rol'a-tri), *n.* [See *hier-o-* and *-latry*.] The worship of saints or holy beings; hagiolatry.

hi-er-ol-o-gy (hi-ē-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *hier-o-* and *-logy*.] Sacred literature or learning; the history of religions as a study; also, hagiology; also, hieroglyphic lore.

hi-er-o-phant (hi'ē-rō-fant or hi-er'ō-), *n.* [LL. *hierophantes*, < Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *φαίνειν*, show.] In ancient Greece, etc., an official expounder of rites of worship and sacrifice; specif., the chief priest of the Eleusian mysteries; in general, any interpreter of sacred

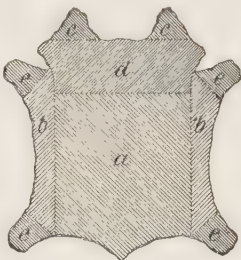


Diagram showing Divisions of a Tanned Hide.—a, butt; b, belly; c, cheek; d, neck; e, ear; f, shank.



Hieroglyphics from mummy case in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

mysteries or esoteric principles.—**hi'er-o-phan'tic** (fan'tik), *a.*

hi-fa-lu-tin (hi'fā-lō'tin), *n.* and *a.* See *hifalutin*.

hig-gle (hig'li), *v. i.*; *-gled, -gling*. [Appar. a varied form of *haggle*.] To dispute as to terms; strive for advantage in bargaining, esp. in a petty way; haggle; also, to go about with small wares or provisions for sale.

hig-gle-dy-pig-gle-dy (hig'li-di-pig'li-di). [Origin obscure.]

I. adv. In jumbled confusion; in a disorderly manner.

II. a. Confused; jumbled; as, "narrow uneven alleys leading to *higgledy-piggledy* workshops and kilns" (Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger," i. 2). **III. n.** Confusion or disorder; a disorderly jumble.

hig-gler (hig'ler), *n.* One who higgles.

high (hi), *a.* [AS. *hēah* = D. *hoog* = G. *hoch* = Icel. *hār* = Goth. *hauhs*, high.] Having a great or considerable reach or extent upward (as, a *high* mountain; a *high* building; *high* boots); lofty; tall; rising considerably from a surface (as, *high* relief: see *relief* and *alto-rilievo*); having a specified reach or extent upward (as, a mountain 29,000 feet *high*; a dog 10 inches *high*); also, situated far above the ground or some base (as, the *high* top of a sky-scraper; a balloon *high* in the air); elevated or raised in position; lying above the general level, as a tract of land; designating or pertaining to highland or inland regions as opposed to those near the sea-level or the sea (as, the *High* Germans: see under *German*², *n.*); situated a specified distance above some level (as, an aeroplane 10,000 feet *high*; a roof 50 feet *high*); also, extending to or from an elevation (as, a *high* leap; a *high* dive); also, elevated or exalted in rank, station, estimation, etc. (as, a *high* official; a person *high* in public esteem); of exalted character, or of a lofty or superior kind (as, *high* resolves; "Plain living and *high* thinking are no more," Wordsworth's "O Friend! I know not which way I must look"); grave or serious (as, *high* crimes; *high* treason, see phrase below); advanced or abstruse (as, "To speculations *high* or deep I turn'd my thoughts": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 602); also, chief, principal, or main (as, the *high* altar of a church; a *high* priest; the *high* sheriff); also, rich or luxurious (as, *high* living); also, of great amount, degree, force, etc. (as, a *high* number; a *high* price; a *high* temperature; a *high* speed; a *high* wind); deep or intense (as, a *high* color); powerful or quick-acting (as, *high* explosives, those such as nitroglycerin, dynamite, etc.); denoted by a high number (as, a *high* latitude, one at a great distance from the equator); for large stakes (as, *high* play); expensive, costly, or dear (as, food is *high*); also, produced by relatively rapid vibrations, as sounds; acute in pitch, as a note; shrill; sometimes, loud; also, advanced to the utmost extent, or to the culmination (as, *high* noon; *high* summer); fully advanced or come (as, it is *high* time to start, or to begin work); also, of early date (as, of *high* antiquity); also, lofty, haughty, or arrogant, as manner or expression; angry (as, *high* words); also, extreme in opinion or doctrine, esp. religious or political (cf. *High-church*); also, exalted in feeling; elated, merry, or hilarious (as, *high* spirits); sometimes, excited with drink (slang); also, of meat, esp. game, tending toward decomposition, or slightly tainted (used esp. when this is considered a desirable quality).—**high comedy**, comedy of a high or superior kind, attaining its effects without the use of broad humor; esp., comedy dealing with polite or refined society, and depending on the wit of its dialogue rather than on action or striking plot. Cf. *low comedy*, under *low*⁴, *a.*—**high jinks**. See under *jink*, *n.*—**high life**, life in high or fashionable society; also, persons in such society.—**high light**, an effect or representation of bright light, as in a picture; a part of a picture on which the light is represented as falling with full force; fig., a conspicuous or striking part, as of a speech or a book.—**high mass**. See under *mass*¹.—**high school**, in the U. S., a free public school intermediate between a grammar-school and a college; in late use, either of two free public schools, one ("junior high school") corresponding to the upper grades or grade of the ordinary grammar-school together with one or more years of the ordinary high school, and another ("senior high school") corresponding to the remainder of the ordinary high school; also, a school of corresponding grade but not belonging to a public school system, as among

Roman Catholics.—**high seas**, the open seas or ocean.

—**high tea**, a tea at which meat is served: in distinction from an ordinary tea with bread, butter, cake, etc.

—**high tide**, the tide at high water; the time of high water; fig., the culminating point.—**high treason**, treason against the sovereign or state. See *treason*.—**high water**, water at its greatest elevation, as in a river; the highest state of the tide; the time when the highest point of the tide is reached.—**high-water mark**, a mark showing the highest level reached by a body of water; esp., the mark left or the limit reached by the tide at high water; fig., the highest point attained, as in intensity, excellence, etc.—**on high**, at or to a height, aloft, or above (often with reference to heaven); also, in automobiling, when the transmission-gears set to obtain the highest speed (as, to drive up a hill *on high*).—**with a high hand**, with a vigorous or arrogant display of power; overbearingly; domineeringly.—**high**, *adv.* [AS. *hēah*.] At or to a high point, place, or level, or a high rank or estimate, a high amount or price, or a high degree; for high stakes (as, to play *high*); at or to a high pitch (as, to sing *high*); richly or luxuriously (as, to live *high*); haughtily or arrogantly.—**high and low**, up and down; here and there; everywhere: as, I have looked *high and low* for it.

high-ball (hi'bāl), *n.* A drink of whisky or other liquor diluted with soda-water or the like and served with ice in a tall glass.

high-bind-er (hi'bin'dēr), *n.* A rowdy or ruffian; also, a member of a secret band or society of Chinese said to exist in California and other parts of the U. S., associated for purposes of blackmailing, assassination, etc., in the employ of others. [U. S.]

high-born (hi'börn), *a.* Of high rank by birth; of noble birth.

high-boy (hi'boi), *n.* A tall chest of drawers supported on legs. Cf. *low-boy*.

high-bred (hi'bred), *a.* Of superior breed or stock; also, characterized by superior breeding or highly refined manners, as persons; characteristic of superior breeding, as manners.

high-brow (hi'brou), *I. n.* A person of intellectual tastes or pretensions: used humorously or disparagingly. Cf. *lowbrow*. [Slang.] **II. a.** Being a highbrow; pertaining or proper to highbrows. [Slang.]

High-church (hi'chērch), *a.* Laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction, ritual, etc.: used of a party in the Anglican Church, and opposed to *Low-church*.—**High-church'man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*.

high-col-ored (hi'kul'ord), *a.* Having a high color; deep in color; esp., florid or red, as complexion, the person, etc.

high-day (hi'dā), *n.* A day of high celebration; a holy day; a festival day; also, heyday.

high-er (hi'ēr), *a.* Comparative of *high*, *a.*: esp., more high, elevated, advanced, etc., than the average or ordinary: as, the *higher* Alps; the *higher* classes of society; the *higher* education of women; *higher* mathematics, see under *mathematics*; *higher* criticism, see *criticism*.—**high'er**, *adv.* Comparative of *high*, *adv.*—**higher up**, further up, lit. or fig.; esp., in a higher position as to rank or importance, as in an organization or the like: as, to trace a crime from the ostensible perpetrator to persons *higher up*; to look for the man *higher up* behind the wrong-doing of a subordinate. Hence, as a noun, **high'er-up** (pl. *higher-ups*), a person in a higher position, esp. as instigating wrong-doing by a subordinate.—**high'er**, *v. t.* or *i.* To raise or rise higher.

high-fa-lu-tin (hi'fā-lō'tin). [From *high*, *a.* or *adv.*, with *-falutin* of unknown origin.] **I. n.** Pompous speech or writing; bombast. [Colloq.] **II. a.** Pompous or bombastic. [Colloq.]

high-fi-er, **high-fly-er** (hi'fi'ēr), *n.* One who or that which flies high; fig., one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in aims, pretensions, opinions, etc.—**high'-flown**, *a.* Soaring, aspiring, or extravagant in aims, pretensions, or character (as, "filled up with *high-flown* ideas above and beyond her place in life": W. De Morgan's "Alice-for-Short," l.); also, pretentiously lofty or elevated, as language, sentiments, a speaker or writer, etc. (as, "Sir Ulic . . . made her a great many *high-flown* compliments": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," April 26); bombastic.—**high'-fly'-ing**, *a.* That flies high, as a bird; fig., extravagant or extreme in aims, pretensions, opinions, etc.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *ˊ*, primary accent; *ˋ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

high=hand-ed (hī'hān'ded), *a.* Acting or done in a bold, arbitrary way; domineering; arbitrary: as, "A race *high-handed*, strong of heart, Sea-rovers, conquerors" (H. Newbolt's "Non-Combatant"). — **high'=hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

high=heart-ed (hī'hār'ted), *a.* Courageous; high-spirited.

high=heeled (hī'hēld), *a.* Having high heels, as boots or shoes, or, occasionally, the wearer.

high-hole, high=hold-er (hī'hōl, -hōl'dēr), *n.* [Cf. *hick-wall*.] The flicker (bird), *Colaptes auratus*.

high-land (hī'land). **I. n.** An elevated region; a plateau; *pl.* [usually *cap.*], a mountainous region or part of a country (as, the *Highlands* of Scotland, in the northern and western parts of the country). **II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of highlands, esp. [usually *cap.*] the Highlands of Scotland. — **high=land-er**, *n.* An inhabitant of high land; esp. [*cap.*], a member of the Gaelic race of the Highlands of Scotland; also, a soldier of a Highland regiment.

high-low (hī'lō), *n.* A boot reaching up over the ankle.

high-low-jack (hī'lō'jak'), *n.* The card-game of seven-up.

high-ly (hī'li), *adv.* At or to a high place or level, or a high rank, or a high amount or price; in or to a high degree (as, *highly* amusing); with high appreciation or praise (as, to speak *highly* of a person); haughtily† or arrogantly†.

high=mind-ed (hī'mīn'ded), *a.* Having or showing high, elevated, or exalted principles or feelings; magnanimous; also, proud or arrogant. — **high'=mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

high-most (hī'mōst), *a. s. perl.* Highest. [Now prov.]

high-necked (hī'nekt), *a.* Of a garment, high at the neck; covering the shoulders and neck.

high-ness (hī'nes), *n.* The state of being high; loftiness; dignity; also [usually *cap.*], with *his, your*, etc., a title of honor given to royal or princely personages.

high=pres-sure (hī'pres'hūr), *a.* Having or involving a pressure (as of steam, water, etc.) above the normal.

high-proof (hī'prōf), *a.* Containing a high percentage of alcohol: as, *high-proof* spirits.

high-road (hī'rōd), *n.* A chief or main road; a highway.

high-souled (hī'sōld'), *a.* Having exalted principles or feelings.

high=sound-ing (hī'soun'ding), *a.* High or loud in sound; also, having an imposing or pretentious sound.

high=spir-it-ed (hī'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a high, lofty, proud, or bold spirit; mettlesome.

high-strung (hī'strung'), *a.* Strung to a high pitch, as a musical instrument; fig., at great tension, as nerves; highly sensitive or nervous, as persons.

hight (hit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hight*. [AS. *hātan* = D. *heeten* = G. *heissen* = Icel. *heita* = Goth. *haitan*, call, name, bid, command: cf. *hest*.] **I. tr.** To call or name (now chiefly in pp.: archaic or prov.: as, "Childe Harold was he *hight*," Byron's "Childe Harold," i. 3); also, to bid† or command†; also, to promise or vow (now Sc.); also, to threaten (Sc.). **II. intr.** To be called. [Archaic.]

highth (hith or hith), *n.* Obs. or prov. var. of *height*.

high-toned (hī'tōnd'), *a.* High in tone or pitch; also, having high or lofty character or principles; also, fashionable or stylish (colloq., U. S.).

high-ty=tigh-ty (hī'ti-ti'ti), *a.* and *interj.* Hoity-toity.

high-way (hī'wā), *n.* A main road, as between one town and another; any public road; hence, any main or ordinary route, track, or course. — **high'way-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -men. One who frequents the highway for the purpose of robbing persons, esp. one who does this on horseback.

high-wrought (hī'rōt), *a.* Wrought with a high degree of skill; highly finished; also, highly agitated.

hi-jack (hī'jak), *v. t.* or *i.* [Said to have come from *hi, Jack!* as used by a robber in accosting an intended victim.] To rob (a person) or take (goods, etc.) by force or trickery, esp. on the way or in transit: commonly said of those who prey on bootleggers. — **hi'jack'er**, *n.* — **hi'jack'ing**, *n.*

hike (hik), *v.*; *hiked, hiking*. [Perhaps connected with *hitch*.] **I. tr.** To move, draw, or raise as with a jerk; hitch; jerk; twitch; pull; throw; toss; jolt. [Prov. or colloq.] **II. intr.** To move suddenly; go hastily; decamp; also, to march or tramp, as soldiers; also, to be drawn (*up*) unevenly, as a garment. [Prov. or colloq.] — **hike**, *n.* The act of hiking; a march or tramp. [Prov. or colloq.] — **hik-er** (hī'kēr), *n.*

hi-la (hī'lā), *n.* Plural of *hilum*.

hi-lar (hī'lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hilum.

hi-la-ri-ous (hī-lā'ri-us or hī-), *a.* [L. *hilaris*, < Gr. *ἡλᾱρός*, cheerful, gay.] Cheerful or gay; now, esp., demonstratively or boisterously gay; merry; mirthful. — **hi-la'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hi-la'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **hi-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [L. *hilaritas*.] Cheerfulness or gaiety; now, esp., demonstrative or boisterous gaiety; merriment; mirth.

Hil-a-ry (hī'lā-ri) **sit'ting**. [From St. *Hilary* of Poitiers, whose feast is celebrated on Jan. 13.] In England, a session of the High Court of Justice, held in the same part of the year as the former Hilary term. — **Hil'a-ry term**. In England, formerly, a period extending from Jan. 11 to Jan. 31, being one of the four terms during which the superior courts were in session; also, one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin.

hil-ding (hīl'ding), [Perhaps < AS. *hieldan*, bend, incline: see *heel*.] **I. n.** A mean, worthless person. See Shakespeare's "All's Well," iii. 6. 4. [Archaic.] **II. a.** Worthless; base: as, "He was some *hilding* fellow that had stolen The horse he rode on" (Shakespeare's "2 Henry IV.," i. 1. 57). [Archaic.]

hill (hil), *n.* [AS. *hyll* = MD. *hille*, hill; akin to L. *collis*, hill, *columen*, top, *columna*, column: see *column*.] A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface, esp. one smaller than a mountain; also, an artificial heap or pile, as of earth; specifi., a little heap of earth raised about a cultivated plant or a cluster of such plants; also, the plant or plants so surrounded. — **seven hills of Rome**. See under *seven*, *a.* — **hill**, *v. t.* To form into a hill or heap; also, to surround with hills, as plants. — **hill'bil'ly**, *n.*; *pl.* -*billies* (-bil'iz). [Cf. *billy*.] A countryman from the hills; in general, an uncouth, raw, or rough rustic: used contemptuously or humorously. [Colloq., orig. southern U. S.] — **hilled**, *a.* Having a hill or hills: as, the seven-*hilled* city (Rome). — **hill'er**, *n.* One who or that which hills; specifi., a device or attachment for hilling plants. — **hill'i-ness**, *n.* Hilly character. — **hill'man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -men. An inhabitant of a hilly country; also, a frequenter or climber of hills. — **hill'=mi'na** (-mī'nā), *n.* Any of the Asiatic birds constituting the genus *Eulabes* (of the starling family, *Sturnidae*), esp. *E. religiosa*, which is easily tamed and taught to articulate words.

hil-lo, hil-loa (hī'lō or hī-lō'), *interj.*, *n.*, and *v.* Same as *hollo*.

hil-lock (hī'lŏk), *n.* A little hill; a mound. — **hil'-lock-y**, *a.*

hill-par-tridge (hī'l'pār'trij), *n.* Any of the gallinaceous birds constituting the genus *Galliperdix*, of India and Ceylon.

hill-side (hī'l'sid), *n.* The side or slope of a hill.

hill-top (hī'l'top), *n.* The top or summit of a hill.

hill-y (hī'l'i), *a.*; compar. *hillier*, superl. *hilliest*. Abounding in hills; also, hill-like; elevated; steep.

hilt (hilt), *n.* [AS. *hilt*, *hiltē*.] The handle of a sword or dagger; hence, the handle of any weapon or tool. — **hilt**, *v. t.* To furnish with a hilt. — **hilt'ed**, *a.* Having a hilt: as, golden-*hilted*; basket-*hilted*. **hi-lum** (hī'lum), *n.*; *pl.* *hila* (-lā). [L., little thing, trifle.] In bot., the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation



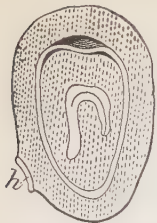
Hill-mina (*Eulabes religiosa*).



Hill-partridge (*Galliperdix lunulatus*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

from its funicle or placenta; also, the nucleus of a granule of starch; in *anat.*, that part of an organ or gland at which the vessels, nerves, etc., enter or emerge.



Vertical Section of a Seed, magnified.
— h, hilum.

of cloth thrown over the left shoulder and wrapped about the body.

him-self (himself), *pron.* An emphatic form of *him* or *he*; also, a reflexive form of *him*.

Him-yar-ite (him'-yar-it), *n.* [Said methods of wearing it. — From the frieze of the Parthenon.] One of an ancient people of southern Arabia, of an advanced civilization, speaking an Arabic dialect closely akin to Ethiopic. — **Him-yar-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.*

hin (hin), *n.* [Heb. *hīn*.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the sixth part of the bath.

hind¹ (hind), *n.* [AS. *hind* = Icel. *hind*, *hind*: cf. D. and G. *hinde*.] The female of the deer, chiefly the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), esp. in and after the third year; also, any of various serranoid food-fishes of the West Indies, etc., as *Epinephelus maculosus* ('red hind').

hind² (hind), *n.* [ME. *hine*, sing., < AS. *hīna*, pl., gen. of *hīwan*, members of a household, domestics; akin to G. *heirat*, marriage.] A farm-servant or agricultural laborer; also, a bailiff or steward on a farm; also, a peasant or rustic. [Now chiefly prov.]

hind³ (hind), *a.* [Appar. < *hinder*¹ (taken as a comparative) or possibly < *behind*; but cf. AS. *hindan*, adv., from behind, behind, = Goth. *hindana*, prep., behind, beyond, = OHG. *hintana*, G. *hinten*, adv., behind, all perhaps from the source of E. *hence*.] Situated in the rear or at the back; posterior: as, the hind legs of an animal. — **hind'brain**, *n.* The epencephalon.

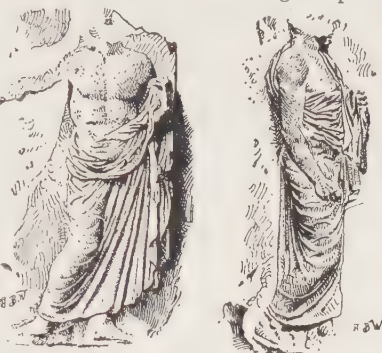
hind-er¹ (hin'dér), *a.* [ME. *hindere*, appar. < AS. *hinder*, adv., behind, back, = Goth. *hindar*, prep., behind, beyond, = OHG. *hintar*, G. *hinter*, prep., behind; all orig. comparative forms from the base of AS. *hindan*, Goth. *hindana*, etc.: see *hind*³.] Situated at the rear or back; hind; posterior: as, "the hinder part of the ship" (Mark, iv. 38).

hin-der² (hin'dér), *v.* [AS. *hindrian*, < *hinder*, behind, back: see *hinder*¹.] *I. tr.* To hold or keep back by delaying or stopping progress or action (as, to be hindered by storms throughout a journey; to hinder a person in his work, or from working; "My tears must stop, for every drop *Hinders* needle and thread!" Hood's "Song of the Shirt"); impede or stop (movement, progress, action, etc.); sometimes, to prevent from acting, taking place, etc., as by measures in advance (as, to hinder a man from committing a crime; to hinder a crime). *II. intr.* To impede or stop progress or action; be an obstacle or impediment. — **hin'-der-ance**, *n.* See *hindrance*. — **hin'-der-er**, *n.* — **hin'-der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

hind-er-most (hin'dér-möst), *a. superl.* Hindmost.

Hin-di (hin'dē), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *Hindī*, < Pers. *Hind*, India.] The Aryan vernacular language of northern India, in two main divisions (eastern and western Hindi) comprising various dialects (cf. *Hindustani*); also, a form of *Hindustani* composed of Sanskrit and other Indo-Aryan elements (excluding Persian and Arabic); also, a native of India.

hind-most (hind'möst), *a. superl.* Furthest behind; last in position; also, last in order, succession, or time (chiefly Sc.).



Front and Side Views of Himation, showing two methods of wearing it. — From the frieze of the Parthenon.

Hin'doo, etc. See *Hindu*, etc.

hin-drance, **hin-der-ance** (hin'drāns, -dér-āns), *n.* The act of hindering, or the state of being hindered; an impeding, stopping, or preventing; also, a means or cause of hindering (as, "an attachment that would be a *hindrance* to him in any honourable career": Hardy's "Two on a Tower," xxv.); an obstacle or impediment.

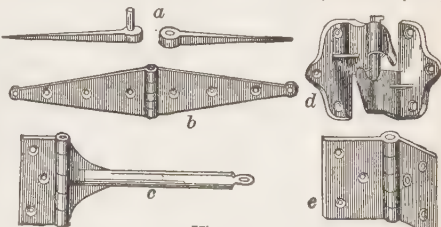
hind-sight (hind'sit), *n.* Perception of the nature and exigencies of a case after the event (opposed to *foresight*); also, the sight nearest the breech of a firearm.

Hin-du (hin'dō or hin-dō'). [Hind. and Pers. *Hindū*, < Pers. *Hind*, India.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a native race in India descended from the ancient Aryan conquerors, or their languages or religion; also, of or pertaining to the people of Hindustan generally. *II. n.* One of the Hindu race; also, any adherent of Hinduism; in general, a member of any of the native peoples of Hindustan. — **Hin-du-ism**, *n.* The religious and social system of the Hindus, a development of ancient Brahmanism with the accretion of Buddhist and other elements. — **Hin-du-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render Hindu in character, customs, religion, etc.

Hin-du-stan-i, **Hin-do-stan-i** (hin-dō-stān'ē, hin-dō-). [Hind. and Pers. *Hindustānī*, *Hindostānī*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Hindustan, its people, or their languages, esp. the language called Hindustani (see below). *II. n.* A native of Hindustan; also, one of the languages of Hindustan, orig. a dialect of western Hindi spoken in the neighborhood of Delhi, taken into use in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, and later, with copious additions from Persian, Arabic, and other foreign sources, becoming current throughout nearly all India; Urdu.

hind-ward (hind'wārd), *adv.* and *a.* Backward; rearward.

hinge (hinj), *n.* [ME. *heng*, *hing*; akin to E. *hang*.] The movable joint or device on which a door, gate, shutter, lid, or the like,



Hinges.

a, hook-and-eye or gate hinge; b, strap-hinge; c, T-shaped hinge; d, blind or self-shutting hinge; e, butt-hinge.

or, pl., the four cardinal points† (as, "Nor slept the winds Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad From the four *hinges* of the world": Milton's "Paradise Regained," iv. 415); also, *sing.*, fig., that on which something turns or depends (as, "We usually call reward and punishment the two *hinges* upon which all government turns": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 6); a central point, principle, or rule; a turning-point or crisis. — **hinge**, *v.*; *hinged*, *hinging*. *I. tr.* To furnish with a hinge or hinges; attach by or as by a hinge; also, to bend (the knee: as, "Be thou a flatterer now . . . *hinge* thy knee," Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," iv. 3. 211). *II. intr.* To hang or turn on or as on a hinge; depend.

hin-ny¹ (hin'i), *n.*; pl. *hinnies* (-iz). [L. *hinnus*.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. Cf. *mule*².

hin-ny² (hin'i), *n.* and *a.* Sc. and north. Eng. form of *honey*.

hint (hint), *n.* [Prob. < *hent*.] An occasion† or opportunity† (as, "Of anten vast and deserts idle . . . It was my *hint* to speak": Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 3. 142); also, an indirect or covert suggestion or implication; an intimation.

— **hint**, *v. I. tr.* To give a hint of; suggest or indicate in an indirect or covert manner. *II. intr.* To make indirect suggestion or allusion. — **hint'er**, *n.*

hin-ter-land (hin'tér-land), *n.* [G., < *hinter*, behind, back, + *land*, land.] Land lying behind a coast district; interior or back country; fig., background; remote parts.

hip¹ (hip), *n.* [AS. *hype* = D. *heup* = G. *hüfte* = Goth. *hups*, *hip*.] The projecting part on each side of the body formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur, with the flesh covering them; the haunch; also, the

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *čh*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hip-joint; also, the coxa of arthropods; in *arch.*, the inclined projecting angle formed by the junction of a sloping side and a sloping end, or of two adjacent sloping sides, of a roof.
—hip and thigh, with overwhelming blows, afflictions, etc.; unsparingly: as, "He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter" (Judges, xv. 8). **—on (or upon) the hip**, at a disadvantage (orig. in wrestling): as, "I'll have our Michael Cassio *on the hip*" (Shakspeare's "Othello," ii. 1. 314).
—hip,¹ *v. t.*; *hipped*, *hipping*. To injure or dislocate the hip or, in *arch.*, to form (a roof) with a hip or hips.

hip² (hip), *n.* [AS. *hēope*.] The fruit of a rose, esp. of a wild rose: as, "The oaks bear mast, the briers scarlet hips" (Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," iv. 3. 422).

hip³ (hip), *interj.* An exclamation used in applauding or in signaling for applause: as, *hip, hip, hurrah!*

hip⁴ (hip), *n.* [For *hyp*, < *hypochondria*.] Hypochondria; the blues: often in *pl.*: as, "Will Hazard has got the *hipps*, having lost to the tune of five hund'rd pound" (Swift, "Tatler," 230). [Colloq.] **—hip**⁴, *v. t.*; *hipped*, *hipping*. To render hypochondriac, melancholy, or depressed. [Colloq.]

hip-bath (hip'bāth), *n.* A sitz-bath.

hip-bone (hip'bōn), *n.* The innominate bone; sometimes, the ilium; sometimes, the ischium.

hip-dis-ease (hip'di-zēz'), *n.* A disease of the hip-joint, characterized by caries, the formation of abscesses, the production of deformities, etc.

hip-joint (hip'jōint), *n.* The articulation between the femur and the innominate bone.

hip-knob (hip'nob), *n.* In *arch.*, a knob or other ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the apex of a gable.

hip-less (hip'les), *a.* Without hips.

hip-pal-ec-try-on (hip-ā-lek'tri-on), *n.* [Gr. *ἵππαλεκτρυών*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἄλεκτρυών*, cock.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an imaginary animal combining the head and front of a horse with the tail and feet of a cock.

hip-parch (hip'ārk), *n.* [Gr. *ἵππαρχος*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἄρχω*, lead, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a commander of cavalry.

hipped¹ (hipt), *a.* Having hips (as, large-hipped); also, having the hip injured or dislocated; hip-shot; also, in *arch.*, formed with a hip or hips, as a roof.

hipped² (hipt), *p. a.* Rendered hypochondriac; melancholy; depressed; also, out of temper; vexed; offended; also, having a mental obsession, as on a particular subject. [Colloq.]

hip-pic (hip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἵππικός*, < *ἵππος*, horse.] Of or pertaining to horses or horse-racing.

hip-pish (hip'ish), *a.* [See *hip*⁴.] Somewhat hipped; mopish; low-spirited: as, "To divert my thoughts a little space, Because I'm rather *hippish*" (Byron's "Beppo," lxi.). [Colloq.]

hip-po (hip'ō), *n.*; *pl.* *hippos* (-ōz). Shortened form of *hippopotamus*.

hip-po-cam-pus (hip-ō-kam'pus), *n.*; *pl.* *-pi* (-pī). [L., < Gr. *ἵπποκαμπος*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κάμπος*, sea-monster.] In *myth.*, a sea-horse with two fore feet and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or fish; in *zool.*, a sea-horse of the genus *Hippocampus*; in *anat.*, either of two ridges in each of the two large upper cavities in the interior of the brain.

hip-po-cas-ta-na-ceous (hip'ō-kas-tā-nā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Hippocastanum*, the genus *Æsculus*, < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *κάστανος*, *pl.*, chestnuts.] In *bot.*, same as *æsculaceous*.

hip-po-cen-taur (hip-ō-sen'tār), *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus*, < Gr. *ἵπποκένταυρος*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κένταυρος*, centaur.] A fabulous creature, part man and part horse; a centaur.

hip-po-cras (hip'ō-kras), *n.* [OF. *ypocras* (F. *hypocras*), < *Hippocras*, Hippocrates: see *Hippocratic*.] An old medicinal cordial made of wine mixed with spices, etc.

Hip-po-crat-ic (hip-ō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, a celebrated Greek physician, born about 460 B.C. **—Hippocratic face**, the face as it appears immediately before death, or after an exhausting sickness or the like,

characterized by sunken eyes, pinched nose, livid complexion, etc.: vividly described by Hippocrates. **—Hippocratic oath**, an oath embodying the duties and obligations of physicians, formerly taken by those about to enter upon the practice of medicine.

Hip-po-crene (hip'ō-krēn or hip-ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἵπποκρήνη*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κρήνη*, fountain.] A spring on Mount Helicon, in Bœotia, Greece, sacred to the Muses, and regarded as a source of poetic inspiration: as, "O for a beaker full of the warm South, Full of the true, the blushing *Hippocrene*" (Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale"). Cf. *Pegasus*.

hip-po-drome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos*, < Gr. *ἵπποδρόμος*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course.] In ancient Greece and Rome, a course or circus for horse-races and chariot-races; hence, any arena or structure for equestrian and other displays. **—hip-po-drome**, *v. i. or t.* **—dromed**, **—droming**. To perform as if in a hippodrome; act or do in a spectacular way, sometimes in mere show or pretense. [Slang.]

hip-po-griff, **hip-po-gryph** (hip'ō-grif), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe*, < It. *ippogrifo*, < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + L. *gryphus*, griffin.] A fabulous creature resembling a griffin but having the body and hind parts of a horse.

hip-pol-o-gy (hi-pol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἵππος*, horse: see *-logy*.] The study of horses. **—hip-pol'o-gist**, *n.*

hip-poph-a-gous (hip-pōf'ā-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ἵπποφάγος*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαγέω*, eat.] Eating horse-flesh. **—hip-poph-a-gy** (-jī), *n.* The practice of eating horse-flesh.

hip-po-pot-a-mus (hip-ō-pōt'ā-mus), *n.*; *pl.* *Hippogriff*. (After Tiepolo and Ingres.) *-muses*, *L. -mi* (-mī). [L., < Gr. *ἵπποπόταμος*, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ποταμός*, river.] A large herbivorous mammal, *Hippopotamus amphibius*, having a thick hairless body,

short legs and large head and muzzle, which is found in and near the rivers, lakes, etc., of Africa, and which is able to remain under water for a considerable time; also, a smaller and markedly different species, *H. (or Chæropsis) liberiensis*, of western Africa.

hip-roof (hip'rōf'), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof with a hip or hips; a hipped roof; a roof with sloping ends and sides.

hip-shot (hip'shot), *a.* Having the hip dislocated; hence, fig., lame; awkward.

hir-cine (hēr'sin or -sīn), *a.* [L. *hircinus*, < *hircus*, he-goat.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a goat; often, having a goatish odor; sometimes, lustful.

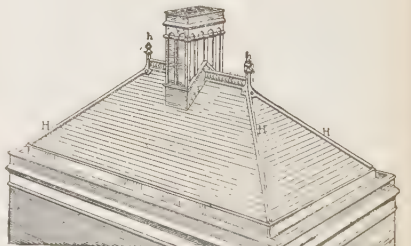
hire (hir), *n.* [AS. *hȳr* = MLG. *hūre* = D. *huur* = G.



Hippalectryon. — From an amphora in the Louvre.



Hippopotamus (*H. amphibius*).



Hip-roof. — H. H. H., hips; h, h, hip-knobs.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pline; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, qñite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꝥh, then; y, you;

- heuer, hire.** The price or compensation paid or contracted to be paid for the temporary use of something or for personal services or labor (as, money paid as boat-hire or carriage-hire; "The labourer is worthy of his hire," Luke, x. 7); hence, reward or compensation in general; also, the act of hiring, or the fact of being hired.—**hire**, *v.*; **hired, hiring**. [AS. *hýrian*.] **I. tr.** To engage the temporary use of for hire; also, to engage the services or labor of for hire; engage to do something for payment; also, to grant the temporary use of, or the services of, for a compensation (as, "He left his father's house, And hired himself to work within the fields": Tennyson's "Dora," 36). **II. intr.** To engage one's self for a compensation: commonly with *out*.—**hire-ling**. [AS. *hýrling*.] **I. n.** One serving for hire (now usually in contempt); hence, one acting only with a view to reward or material benefit; a mercenary. **II. a.** Serving or to be had for hire (now usually in contempt); hence, venal; mercenary.—**hir-er** (hír'ér), *n.*
- hir-ple** (hír'pl), *v. i.*; -pled, -pling. [Origin unknown.] To walk lamely or with difficulty; hobble. [Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng.]
- hir-sute** (hër'süt or hër-süt'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus*.] Having rough or shaggy hair; hairy; also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hair; also, in fig. use, rough or untrimmed; uncouth or unpolished; also, in *bot.* and *zool.*, covered with long, rather stiff hairs.—**hir-sute'ness**, *n.*
- hi-run-dine** (hi-run'din), *a.* [L. *hirundo* (-din-), swallow.] Of or pertaining to the swallow; swallow-like.
- his** (hiz), *pron.* [AS. *his*, gen. of *hē*, E. *he*, also of neut. *hit*, E. *it*.] The possessive form of *he*, used either with or without a noun following (as, this is *his* book; this book is *his*: cf. *her* and *hers*); sometimes, after a noun, an equivalent of the possessive or genitive inflection 's (archaic: as, John Smith *his* book); also, its^f (as, "the tent, and all *his* furniture": Ex. xxxix. 33).
- His-pa-ni-a** (his-pā'ni-ä), *n.* [L., the Spanish peninsula (with Portugal), < *Hispanus*, Spanish.] Spain. [Poetic.]—**His-pan'ic** (-pan'ik), *a.* Spanish.—**His-pan'i-cism** (-i-sizm), *n.* A Spanish phrase or idiom.—**His-pan'i-cize** (-siz), *v. t.*; -cized, -cizing. To render Spanish, as in character.—**His-pan'i-o-late**, **His-pan'i-o-lize** (-ō-lāt, -ō-liz), *v. t.* To make Spanish; imbue with Spanish sentiments.
- His-pan-o-** (his-pan'ō-). Form of L. *Hispanus*, Spanish, used in combination, as in *Hispano-American*.
- his-pid** (his'pid), *a.* [L. *hispidus*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, rough with stiff hairs, bristles, or minute spines.—**his-pid-u-lous** (his-pid'ū-lus), *a.* Slightly hispid.
- hiss** (his), *v.* [ME.; imit.] **I. intr.** To make or emit a sharp sound like that of the letter *s* prolonged, as a goose or a serpent does, or as steam does in rushing through a small orifice; also, to express disapproval or contempt by making this sound. **II. tr.** To express disapproval of by hisses (as, "If the tag-rag people did not clap him and hiss him . . . as they used to do the players in the theatre, I am no true man": Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," i. 2. 261); force or drive (*away, down*, etc.) by hisses; also, to utter with a hiss.—**hiss**, *n.* A sharp sound like that of the letter *s* prolonged, as made by geese, escaping steam, etc.; also, a hissing sound as an expression of disapprobation, etc.—**hiss'ing**, *n.* The act of or sound of one who or that which hisses; also, an occasion or object of scorn (archaic: as, "I will make this city desolate, and an *hissing*," Jer. xix. 8).
- hist** (hist), *interj.* A sibilant exclamation used to attract attention, command silence, etc.—**hist**, *v. t.* To use the exclamation 'hist' to.
- histo-**. Form of Gr. *hístōs*, web, tissue, used in combination.—**histo-gen-e-sis** (his-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *histo-*.] In *biol.*, the origination and development of organic tissues. Also **histog'e-ny** (-tō'j'e-ni).
- his-toid** (his'toid), *a.* [See *histo-* and *-oid*.] Resembling or involving organic tissue, esp. normal tissue or connective tissue; in *pathol.*, noting a tumor composed of connective tissue or its equivalent.
- his-tol-o-gy** (his-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *histo-* and *-logy*.] The science of organic tissues; the study of the structure, esp. the microscopic structure, of organic tissues.—**his-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-loj'i-kəl), *a.*—**his-tol'o-gist**, *n.*
- his-tol-y-sis** (his-tol'i-sis), *n.* [See *histo-* and *-lysis*.] In *biol.*, disintegration or dissolution of organic tissue.—**his-to-lyt'ic** (-tō-lit'ik), *a.*
- his-tone** (his'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ιστός*, web, tissue.] In *physiol. chem.*, any of a class of proteid substances, as globin, having marked basic properties.
- his-to-ri-an** (his-tō'ri-ən), *n.* A writer of history; sometimes, one versed in history.
- his-to-ri-at-ed** (his-tō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [ML. *historiatus*, pp. of *historiare*, decorate with historical or other representations, < L. *historia*, E. *history*.] Decorated with figures of men, animals, etc., as ornamental letters or borders.
- his-tor-ic** (his-tor'ik), *a.* [L. *historicus*, < Gr. *ιστορικός*, < *ιστορία*, E. *history*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of history, sometimes as opposed to legend or fiction; historical; also, dealing with history, recording past events, or using history as a basis (in this sense *historical* is the usual word); also, noted or celebrated in history (as, the *historic* meeting between Livingstone and Stanley in central Africa in 1871; Waterloo, the *historic* spot where Napoleon met final defeat in 1815; "Let him pick out the most *historic* house, castle or abbey that England contains," G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," iv.); in *gram.*, same as *historical*.—**his-tor'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to history; of the nature of or constituting history; following, or in accordance with, history; sometimes, specif., pertaining to or of the nature of history as opposed to legend or fiction (as, the *historical* King Arthur); also, dealing with or treating of history (as, a *historical* work; a *historical* writer); using history as a basis (as, a *historical* novel; a *historical* novelist); also, noted or celebrated in history (in this sense *historic* is the usual word); also, preserved as a term in history (though otherwise obsolete), as many words denoting customs, officials, weapons, garments, fabrics, etc., belonging to a past time; in *gram.*, used in the statement of past facts or the narration of past events (as, the *historic* present, the present tense used in vividly narrating a past event as if it were happening at the time of narration).—**his-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**his-tor'i-cal-ness**, *n.*—**his-to-ri-ci-ty** (-tō-ris'i-ti), *n.* Historic quality.—**his-tor'i-cize** (-siz), *v. t.*; -cized, -cizing. To make historical; record or represent as history.
- his-to-ried** (his'tō-riəd), *a.* Having a history (as specified: as, "some great-historied land," M. Arnold's "Resignation"); also, recorded or celebrated in history; historic.
- his-to-ri-et-te** (his-tō-ri-et'), *n.* [F.] A short history or story; an anecdote.
- his-tor-i-fy** (his-tor'i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [See *-fy*.] To treat of or record in history.
- his-to-ri-og-ra-pher** (his-tō-ri-og'rā-fēr), *n.* [LL. *historiographus*, < Gr. *ιστοριογράφος*, < *ιστορία*, history, + *γράφειν*, write.] A historian; esp., an official historian, as of a court, a public institution, etc.—**his-to-ri-og-ra-phy**, *n.*
- his-to-ry** (his'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [L. *historia*, < Gr. *ιστορία*, a learning or knowing by inquiry, information, narrative, history, < *ἵστωρ*, knowing, learned, from the root of *εἰδέναι*, know, *ἵδεν*, see: see *wit*.] A narrative or story; now, esp., a continuous, systematic written narrative, in order of time, of past events as connected with a particular people, country, period, person, etc.; also, a systematic account of any set of natural phenomena, without reference to time (as, "An *History* of the Earth and Animated Nature": the title of a work by Goldsmith, published in 1774); also, a drama representing historical events (as, "Mr. William Shakspeare's Comedies, *Histories*, & Tragedies": the title of the first folio edition of Shakspeare's works, published in 1623); also, a historical picture; also, the branch of knowledge dealing with past events; the record of past events, esp. in connection with the human race; also, the aggregate of past events; esp., the aggregate of such events connected with a particular people, country, person, etc.; career; sometimes, a past worthy of record or out of the ordinary (as, a ship with a *history*; "Somehow, I rather think she has a *history*," Henley's "In Hospital," ix.); an eventful career.—**natural history**. See under *natural*, *a.*
- his-tri-on** (his'tri-ŋ), *n.* [F. *histrion*, < L. *histrion*(n)-.] A stage-player; an actor: as, "a *histrion* angular and profound" (Henley's "Ballade of a Toyokuni Colour-Print"). [Now rare.]—**his-tri-on'ic** (-on'ik), *a.* [LL. *histrionicus*.]

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Of or pertaining to actors or acting; dramatic; theatrical. —**his-tri-on/i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**his-tri-on/i-cism** (-izm), *n.* Histrionic action; acting. —**his-tri-on/ics**, *n.* Dramatic representation; theatricals; acting.

hit (hit), *v. t.*; *hit*, *hitting*. [Late AS. *hyttan* = Icel. *hitta* = Sw. *hitta* = Dan. *hitte*, hit on, find.] To come or light upon, meet with, or find (as, to *hit* the right road in the dark; to *hit* a happy medium); reach, as an intended point or object; hence, to succeed in representing, imitating, or producing exactly (as, to *hit* a likeness in a portrait; to *hit* a person's mannerisms in mimicry; to *hit* a tune: see phrase to *hit off*, below); also, to conform to, agree with, or suit exactly (as, this *hits* my fancy; "Something jar'd . . . He scarcely *hit* my humour," Tennyson's "Edwin Morris," 76); also, to come against with an impact or collision, as a missile, a flying fragment, a falling body, or the like does; also, to reach with a missile, a weapon, a blow, or the like (intentionally or otherwise), as one throwing, shooting, or striking; esp., to succeed in striking (as, to *hit* the mark); deal a blow to (as, to *hit* an adversary in a fight); strike intentionally; strike (a ball) with a bat, as in baseball; drive or propel by a stroke, as in a particular direction; bring forcibly into collision (as, to *hit* the head against a shelf); deal (a blow, stroke, etc.); also, fig., to reach or touch directly and effectively (as, "Dear Countess! you have charms all hearts to *hit*!" Pope's "Satires of Donne," iv. 232); esp., to assail effectively and sharply (as, to be *hit* by satire or innuendo); affect severely (as, to be badly *hit* in a financial panic); also, to guess, judge, or say rightly (as, "Thou hast *hit* it": Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI," iv. 2. 21). —**to hit it off**, to agree; get on, as with a person, or with each other. [Colloq.] —**to hit off**, to represent, reproduce, or describe aptly (as, to *hit off* a person's character in a few words); also, to produce readily or offhand (as, to *hit off* a sonnet). —**hit**, *v. i.* To come or light (upon or on: as, to *hit* upon a passage in reading; to *hit* on a new way of doing a thing); also, to agree, as persons or things (now prov. or colloq.); also, to come into collision (often with *against*, *on*, or *upon*); also, to strike with a missile, a weapon, or the like; deal a blow or blows; fig., to realize an aim or purpose, or succeed (now rare: as, "Oft expectation fails . . . and oft it *hits* Where hope is coldest," Shakspeare's "All's Well," ii. 1. 146). —**hit or miss**, whether one hits or misses; regardless of results; at haphazard. —**hit**, *n.* An impact or collision, as of one thing against another; also, a stroke that reaches an object; a blow; fig., a stroke of satire, censure, etc. (as, the letter contained severe *hits* at the administration); also, a successful stroke, performance, or production (as, to make a *hit* with a new play; the play is the *hit* of the season); a success; sometimes, a successful guess; also, an effective or telling expression or saying (as, a speech abounding in happy *hits*); also, a stroke of luck or chance (as, "What late he call'd a blessing, now was wit, And God's good providence, a lucky *hit*": Pope's "Moral Essays," iii. 378); in *backgammon*, a victory won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* and a *backgammon*; in *baseball*, a ball so hit that even when fielded without error it enables the batter to reach first base safely and without forcing out another baserunner.

hitch (hich), *v.* [ME. *hytchen*; origin obscure: cf. *hike*.]

I. tr. To move or draw (something) with a jerk or jerks, or with short, successive changes of position (as, to *hitch* one's chair over the floor); often, to raise with a jerk (commonly with *up*: as, to *hitch* up one's trousers); also, to make fast, esp. temporarily, by means of a hook, ring, rope, strap, etc.; tether, as a horse to a post; harness to a vehicle, as a horse (often with *up*). **II. intr.** To move with a jerk or jerks; hobble or limp; also, to become fastened or caught, as on something; stick, as when caught (as, "Knots and impediments make something *hitch*": Cowper's "Conversation," 108); also, to fasten one's self or itself to something (often with *on*); also, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle (with *up*: colloq.); also, to get on together, or agree (colloq.). —**hitch**, *n.* A hitching movement; a jerk or pull; also, a hitching gait; a hobble or limp; also, a making fast, as to something, esp. temporarily; also, a sticking or stoppage, as if from catching; an unexpected impediment to progress;

also, in nautical and other use, any of various forms of knot or fastening made with rope or the like (as, the clove-*hitch* or the half-*hitch*, see the entries; the diamond *hitch*, see phrase under *diamond*, *n.*). —**hitch'er**, *n.*

hitch=hike (hich/hik'), *v. i.* [Cf. *hitch* and *hike*.] To travel by hiking or walking with rides in passing automobiles. [Colloq.] —**hitch'-hik'er**, *n.*

hitch-ing-post (hich'ing-pōst), *n.* A post to which horses, etc., are to be hitched or tethered.

hithe, **hythe** (hīth), *n.* [AS. *hīth*.] A port or haven; esp., a landing-place on a river. [Archaic, or in place-names.]

hith'er (hīth'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *hider* = Icel. *hēðra* = Goth. *hīdrē*, hither; from the pronominal stem represented by E. *he*.] To or toward this place or point (as, to come *hither*; the journey *hither*); also, up to this time, or hitherto; also, to this matter, subject, or end, or hereto. —**hither and thither**, to this place and that; first in one direction and then in another. —**hith'er**, *a.* On or toward this side; on the side or in the direction of the person speaking; nearer. —**hith'er-most**, *a. superl.* Nearest in this direction. —**hith'er-to'** (-tō'), *adv.* To this place or point (archaic); also, up to this time, or until now (as, a fact *hitherto* unknown). —**hith'er-ward**, **hith'er-wards** (-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* Toward this place; in this direction; hither.

hit-ter (hit'ēr), *n.* One who or that which hits.

Hit-tite (hit'it), *n.* One of a powerful, civilized ancient people who flourished for centuries in Asia Minor and adjoining regions until subjugated by the Assyrians in the 8th century B.C.

Hit-torf (hit'ōrf) **rays**. [From J. W. *Hittorf* (1824–1914), German physicist.] In *elect.*, all the rays (chiefly cathode rays) observed when an electric discharge takes place in a Hittorf tube. —**Hit'torf tube**. In *elect.*, a highly exhausted vacuum-tube fitted with two terminals.

hive (hiv), *n.* [AS. *hīf*, perhaps akin to Icel. *húfr*, ship's hull, and L. *cupa*, tub, cask: see *coop*.] An artificial shelter for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees, orig. and still often made of straw or the like in a characteristic conical or dome-like form; also, something resembling or suggesting this, as in structure, shape, or use; often, a place swarming with busy occupants (as, a *hive* of industry); also, the bees inhabiting a hive; hence, a swarming or teeming multitude. —**hive**, *v.*; *hived*, *hiving*. **I. tr.** To gather into or cause to enter a hive; fig., to shelter as in a hive; also, to store up in a hive, as honey; fig., to lay up for future use or enjoyment.

II. intr. To enter a hive, as bees; also, to live together in the manner of bees; dwell as in a hive (as, "Little legends do not *hive* in the sacred ears of kings; nevertheless they hum among lesser men from generation unto generation": Dunsany's "Laughter of the Gods," i.). —**hive'-nest**, *n.* A large nest, or an aggregation of nests, occupied by a number of pairs of birds forming a colony or community.

hives (hivz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of various eruptive diseases of the skin, as urticaria; also, croup or laryngitis.

h'm (h'm), *interj.* Same as *hem*².

ho¹ (hō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, exultation, etc., or, when repeated, derisive laughter; also, a cry or call uttered to attract attention (sometimes specially used after a word denoting destination: as, "Ohi. There lies your way, due west. *Vio*. Then westward-*ho*!" Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iii. 1. 146).

ho² (hō), *interj.* [Cf. *whoa*.] Stop!—now used only to stop a horse, etc.

ho-act-zin (hō-akt'zin), *n.* [Native name.] A South American crested bird, *Opisthocomus cristatus*, somewhat smaller than a pheasant and remarkable for its peculiar structural characteristics. See cut on following page.

hoar (hōr). [AS. *hār* = Icel. *hārr*, hoary, old, = OHG. *hēr*, venerable, G. *hehr*, august, sublime.] **I. a.** Gray-



fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

haired with age, as persons; gray or white with age, as the hair or beard; hence, old; ancient; also, in general, gray or white (used esp. of frost and of objects covered with frost: cf. *hoar-frost*); also, gray or white with mold (obs. or prov. Eng.). **II. n.** Hoariness; also, a hoary coating or appearance; esp., hoar-frost or rime.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* [AS. *hord* = OHG. *hort* = Icel. *hodd* = Goth. *huzd*, treasure; perhaps from the root of E. *hide*¹.] An accumulation of something laid by for preservation or future use; a stock or store, as of money; a treasure.—**hoard**, *v. t.* [AS. *hordian*.] To amass and put away for preservation or future use; store or lay up, as money; treasure up.—**hoard'er**, *n.*—**hoard'ing**¹, *n.* The act of one who hoards; also, *pl.*, that which is hoarded; money laid by.



Hoactzin.

hoard-ing² (hōr'ding), *n.* [F. *hourd*, scaffolding, framework; from Teut., and akin to E. *hurdle*.] A temporary fence inclosing a building during erection or while undergoing repairs, often used for posting bills; hence, any boarding on which bills are posted (as, "There was a great quantity of recruiting posters on the *hoardings* and in windows": H. G. Wells's "Mr. Britling," ii. 2 § 1).

hoar-frost (hōr'frōst), *n.* White frost (see *frost*); rime.

hoar-hound, **hore-hound** (hōr'hound), *n.* [AS. *hār-hūne*, < *hār*, hoary, + *hūne*, kind of plant.] Any of various plants of the mint family; esp., a perennial herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, native in the Old World, with downy leaves and small whitish flowers and containing a bitter medicinal juice; also, a medicinal extract or preparation made from this plant, or a confection containing it (used esp. for coughs, etc.).

Hoarhound (*Marrubium vulgare*).
a, flower.

hoar-i-ness (hōr'i-nes), *n.* Hoary state or color.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.*; compar. *hoarser*, superl. *hoarsest*. [ME. *hors*, also *hos*, AS. *hās*, akin to Icel. *häss*, MD. *heersch*, D. *heesch*, OHG. *heis*, G. *heisch*, *heiser*, hoarse.] Rough and deep in sound, as the voice when affected with a cold, or the voice of a frog; harsh and low in pitch; raucous; also, having a raucous voice, as a person suffering from a cold or from excessive use of the voice, or as a frog has (as, "Warwick is *hoarse* with calling thee to arms," Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI.," v. 2. 7; "the *hoarse* raven," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Pastorals," i. 25); having a harsh, low sound (as, "the *hoarse* Trinacrian shore": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 661).—**hoarse'ly**, *adv.*—**hoars'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become hoarse.—**hoars'ness**, *n.*

hoar-y (hōr'i), *a.*; compar. *hoarier*, superl. *hoariest*. [From *hoar*.] Gray-haired or white-haired, as persons; gray or white with age, as the hair; hence, ancient or venerable (as, "Windsor's *hoary* towers": Cowper's "Expostulation," 596); also, in general, gray or white; in *bot.* and *entom.*, covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs.

hoast (hōst), *n.* [From Scand.] A cough. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

ho-at-zin (hō-at'zin), *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [Appar. a contracted form of *hocus*.] A humorous or mischievous deception, esp. in the form of

a fabricated story.—**hoax**, *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax.
hob¹ (hob), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *hub*.] A rounded peg or pin used as a target in certain games, as quoits; hence, any of these games; also, a hobnail; also, a projection or shelf at the back or side of a fireplace (as, "an old-fashioned English grate set into the chimney with wide *hobs*": F. H. Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," i.).

hob² (hob), *n.* [From *Hob*, for *Robert*, or *Robin*, man's name.] A countryman or rustic; also, a hobgoblin, elf, or sprite; also, the male ferret.—**to play** (or **raise**) **hob**, *fig.*, to cause mischief; create trouble or confusion.

hob³ (hob), *v.* See *hobnob*, *v.*

hob-ble (hob'bl), *v.*; -bled, -bling. [ME. *hobelen* = D. *hobbelen*, toss, rock, stammer; a freq. form related to E. *hop*¹, and with sense in part affected by *hobble*.] **I. intr.** To move unsteadily; wobble; also, to walk lamely; limp; *fig.*, to proceed irregularly and haltingly, as in action or speech. **II. tr.** To cause to limp; also, to fasten together the legs of (a horse, etc.) so as to prevent free motion; also, to embarrass; impede; perplex.—**hob'ble**, *n.* The act or an act of hobbling; an uneven, halting gait; a limp; also, an awkward or difficult situation (as, "Pray get out of this *hobble* as fast as you can": Byron's "The Blues," i.); also, a rope, strap, etc., used to hobble an animal; a fetter.—**hob'ble-bush**, *n.* A caprifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum alnifolium*, with cymes of white flowers, and a red berry-like fruit.

hob-ble-de-hoy

(hob'l-dē-hoi'), *n.*

[Origin obscure.]

A youth between boyhood and manhood; a stripling; esp., an awkward or clumsy youth (as, "Dick had grown into a lanky *hobbledehoy* more than ever conscious of his bad clothes": Kipling's "Light That Failed," i.).

Branches of Hobble-bush, with flowers and fruit.
—a, fertile flower, front view; b, same, back view;
c, sterile flower.

hob-bler (hob'lēr),

n. One who or that which hobbles.—**hob'bling**, *p. a.*

That hobbles; wabbling; limping.—**hob'bling-ly**, *adv.*

hob-by¹ (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [OF. *hobē*, *hobēt*, dim.

of *hobe*, hobby (falcon): cf. OF. *hober*, move, stir (from Teut.: cf. *hobble*).] A small old-world falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at small game, as larks.

hob-by² (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [ME. *hoby*, *hobyn*,

prob. for *Robin*, or *Robert*, man's name: cf. *Dobbin* and *hob*².]

A small or medium-sized horse (now chiefly prov. Eng.);

also, a child's hobby-horse; also, a favorite occupation,

subject, topic, or the like, pursued for the amusement or

interest it affords (likened to a hobby-horse as ridden by

children: as, to ride one's *hobby*); any favorite pursuit,

object, topic, etc.—**hob'by-horse**, *n.* A figure of a horse,

made of wickerwork or other light material, and furnished

with a deep housing, supported about the waist of a performer

in a morris-dance, pantomime, etc.; the performer himself

(as, "Captain Coxé . . . executed . . . a gambade, the

like whereof had never been practised by two-legged *hobby-*

horses": Scott's "Kenilworth," xxxix.); also, a foolish fellow†;

a buffoon†; also, a lewd person†; also, a stick with a horse's

head, or a figure of a horse, ridden by children; also, a

hobby, or favorite occupation, etc. (now rare: as, "I will

draw my uncle Toby's character from his *Hobby-Horse*,"

Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," i. 23).

hob-gob-lin (hob-gob'lin or hob'gob'lin), *n.* [See *hob*².]

A mischievous sprite or elf; [*cap.*] the fairy Puck, or Robin

Goodfellow (as, "Those that *Hobgoblin* call you and sweet

Puck, You do their work, and they shall have good luck":

Shakspeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," ii. 1. 40); also

[*l. c.*], an alarming or terrifying apparition; also, anything

causing superstitious fear or dread; a bogey; a bugbear.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon;
, primary accent; ^, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hob-nail (hob'nāl), *n.* [See *hob*¹.] A short, large-headed nail for protecting the soles of heavy boots and shoes; hence, a man wearing such shoes; a rustic; a clown.—**hob-nailed**, *a.* Furnished with hobnails; also, rustic or clownish (as, "a hobnailed slave": Scott's "Kenilworth," xviii.).

hob-nob (hob'nob'), *adv.* [Earlier *hab nab*, *hab or nab*, 'have or not have' (AS. *habban*, have; *nabban*, for *ne habban*, not have).] Hit or miss; anyhow; haphazard. [Now prov. Eng.].—**hob'nob**, *v. i.*; -nobbed, -nobbing. [From the phrase *hob or nob* (also *hob a nob* and *hob and nob*), used by persons drinking to each other; from *hab or nab* (see *hobnob*, *adv.*), but with the particular application now uncertain.] To drink together; also, to associate or consort on terms of intimacy; converse familiarly.

ho-bo (hō'bō), *n.*; pl. -bos or -boes (-bōz). [Origin uncertain.] A hawk (vagrant). [Slang, U. S.].—**ho'bo-ism**, *n.*

Hob-son's (hob'sonz) **choice**. The choice of taking either the thing offered or nothing: said to refer to the practice of Thomas Hobson (about 1544-1631), of Cambridge, England, who let horses, and obliged each customer to take in his turn the horse nearest the stable-door or none at all. See Steele, in "Spectator," 509.

Hoch-heim-er (hok'hj'mēr, G. hōch'-), *n.* [G.: cf. *hock*³.] A Rhine wine produced at Hochheim, near Mainz, Germany.

hock¹, **hough** (hok), *n.* [ME. *hoch*, *hogh*, *howh*, < AS. *hōh*, heel: cf. *heel*².] The joint in the hind leg of the horse, etc., above the fetlock-joint, corresponding to the ankle in man but raised from the ground and protruding backward when bent; also, the part of the leg back of the knee in man.—**hock¹**, **hough**, *v. t.* To hamstring.

hock² (hok), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Pawn: as, in *hock*. [Slang, U. S.].—**hock²**, *v. t.* To pawn. [Slang, U. S.]

hock³ (hok), *n.* [Shortened form of obs. *hockamore*, for *Hochheimer*.] Hochheimer; also, any white Rhine wine.

hock-day (hok'dā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The second Tuesday after Easter ('Hock Tuesday'), formerly an important term-day and a day of festivity in England; also, either this day or the day preceding ('Hock Monday'). See *hock-tide*.

hock-ey (hok'i), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *hook*, also OF. *hoquet*, shepherd's crook.] A game in which opposing sides seek to drive a ball or disk to their opponents' goal with clubs curved at one end; also, the club so used.

hock-tide (hok'tid), *n.* The time of the hock-days, Hock Monday and Hock Tuesday (see *hock-day*), observed formerly in England with popular festivities during which money was collected for parish or church purposes, and associated with various traditional customs, some of which have survived or been from time to time revived. See Scott's "Kenilworth," xxxix.

ho-cus (hō'kus), *n.* [Short for *hocus-pocus*.] A conjurer† or juggler; also, jugglery, trickery, or deception; also, drugged liquor.—**ho'cus**, *v. t.*; -cused or -cussed, -cusing or -cussing. To play a trick upon; hoax; cheat; also, to stupefy with drugged liquor (as, "He was *hoccussed* at supper and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," lxiv.); also, to drug (liquor).

ho-cus-po-cus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* [From jugglers' jargon, simulating Latin.] A conjurer† or juggler†; also, a juggler's trick; sleight of hand; trickery or deception; also, a formula used in conjuring or incantation.—**ho'cus-po'cus**, *v.*; -cused or -cussed, -cusing or -cussing. **I. intr.** To perform tricks; practise deception. **II. tr.** To play tricks upon or with.

hod (hod), *n.* [Cf. prov. *hot*, basket for carrying earth, manure, etc., < F. *hotte*, basket for carrying on the back.] A portable trough for carrying mortar, bricks, etc., fixed crosswise on the top of a pole and borne on the shoulder; also, a scuttle for coal.—**hod'-car'-ri-er**, *n.* A laborer who carries mortar, bricks, etc., in a hod.

hod-den (hod'n), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A coarse cloth of undyed wool: sometimes called *hadden gray* (for *gray hadden*) or *hadden-gray*: as, "What tho' on hamely fare we dine, Wear *hadden-gray*, and a' that" (Burns's "For A' That," 10). [Sc.]

Hodge (hoj), *n.* [For *Roger*, man's name.] The typical English farm-laborer or rustic; [*l. c.*] a rustic; a countryman.

hodge-podge (hoj'poj), *n.* [Var. of *hotchpotch*, for *hotchpot.*] A hotchpotch; a heterogeneous mixture; a medley; a jumble.

hodge-pud-ding† (hoj'pūd'ing), *n.* [Cf. *hodgepodge*.] A pudding with a variety of ingredients. See Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," v. 5. 159.

ho-di-er-nal (hō-di-ēr'nāl), *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, < *hodie*, for *hoc die*, on this day, to-day.] Of or pertaining to the present day: as, "The rule and *hodiernal* life of a good man is benefaction" (Emerson's "Essays," Character).

hod-man (hod'man), *n.*; pl. -men. A man who carries a hod.

ho-dom-e-ter (hō-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *δόμετρον*, < *δόδος*, way, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device attached to a wheeled vehicle for recording the number of revolutions of a wheel and thus indicating the distance traveled; a similar instrument for measuring distances in surveying; also, a pedometer.

hoe (hō), *n.* [OF. F. *houe*; from Teut. (cf. G. *haue*), and akin to E. *hew*.] A long-handled implement with a thin, flat blade usually set transversely, used for breaking up the surface of the ground, removing weeds, etc.; also, an implement with blades, pushed over the ground or drawn by a horse, used for the same purpose.—**hoe**, *v.* **I. hoed, hoeing.** **I. tr.** To dig, scrape, weed, cultivate, etc., with a hoe. **II. intr.** To work with a hoe.

hoe'-cake, *n.* A cake made with Indian meal: so called because orig. baked on a hoe. [U. S.].—**ho-er** (hō'ēr), *n.*

hog (hog), *n.* [ME. *hog*, *hogge*; origin unknown.] A swine, esp. an adult domesticated swine raised for slaughter; fig., a selfish, gluttonous, or filthy person (colloq.); also, a sort of broom for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; also, a mechanical stirrer in a paper-pulp vat.—**hog**, *v.*; *hogged, hogging.* **I. tr.** To arch (the back) upward like that of a hog; hence, to cause (a ship, etc.) to droop at the ends; also, to cut (a horse's mane) short; also, to clean (a ship's bottom) with a hog; also, to appropriate selfishly, or take more than one's share of (slang). **II. intr.** To droop at both ends, as a ship.

ho-gan (hō-gan'), *n.* [Navaho *qoghán*.] A Navaho Indian dwelling, a structure of posts and branches covered with earth.

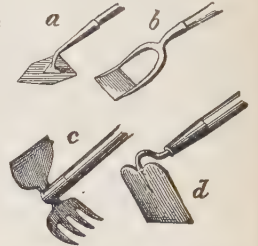
Ho-garth-i-an (hō-gärth'i-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of the English painter and engraver William Hogarth (1697-1764) or his work:

as, the *Hogarthian* line of beauty (a serpentine curve, somewhat like a slender, elongated letter S); *Hogarthian* humor or satire.

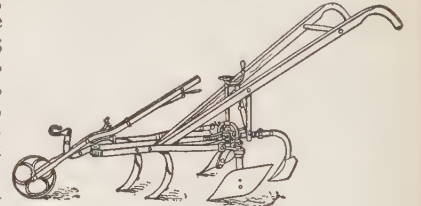
hog-back (hog'bak), *n.* An arching back like that of a hog; in *geol.*, a low, sharply crested ridge.

hog-deer (hog'dēr), *n.* A small deer, *Cervus porcinus*, abundant in India.

hog-fish (hog'fish), *n.* Any of various fishes, as *Lachnolæmus maximus*, a crimson labroid food-fish of the Florida coast and the West Indies, and *Percina caprodes*, a darter of American lakes and streams. See cut on following page.



Hoes.—a and b, Dutch hoes; c, hoe and rake combined; d, common hoe.



Horse-hoe.



Hogan.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

hog-gish (hog'ish), *a.* Like or befitting a hog; swinish; selfish; glutinous; filthy.

—**hog'gish-ly**, *adv.* —**hog'gish-ness**, *n.*

hog=mil-let (hog'mil'et), *n.* Same as *proso*.

hog-nose (hog'nōz), *n.* Any of the harmless American snakes constituting the genus *Heterodon*, notable for their hog-like snouts and their curious actions and contortions when disturbed. —**hog'=nosed**, *a.* Having a snout like that of a hog: as, a *hog-nosed* snake (a hognose).

hog-nut (hog'nut), *n.* The nut of the brown hickory, *Hicoria glabra*, or the tree itself; the pignut; also, the earth-nut, *Conopodium denudatum*.

hog-pea-nut (hog'pe'nut), *n.* A twining fabaceous plant, *Falcata comosa*, with pear-shaped pods which ripen in or on the ground.

hog=reeve (hog'rēv), *n.* An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damage by stray swine. [U.S.]

hogs-head (hogz'hed), *n.* [Reason of name unknown.] A large cask, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons; also, a liquid measure containing 63 wine-gallons.

hog-skin (hog'skin), *n.* The skin of a hog; leather made from this; also, the skin of a hog used as a bottle.

hog-tie (hog'ti), *v. t.*; *-tied*, *-tying*. To tie as a hog is tied, with all four feet together.

hog-wash (hog'wosh), *n.* Refuse given to hogs; swill; hence, any worthless stuff.

hoicks, hoick (hoiks, hoik), *interj.* [Origin unknown: cf. *yoicks*.] A cry used to incite hounds in hunting. —**hoicks, hoick**, *v. t. or i.* To incite (hounds) by the cry 'hoicks.'

hoi-den (hoi'dn), etc. See *hoyden*, etc.

hoi pol-loi (hoi po-loi'). [Gr. *οι πολλοί*.] The many; the multitude; the common herd: sometimes preceded improperly by *the* (improperly, because *hoi* means 'the').

hoise (hoiz), *v. t.*; *hoised* or *hoist*, *hoising*. [Earlier *hyse*, *hyss*: cf. D. *hijsschen*, LG. *hissen*, Sw. *hissa*, Dan. *hisse*, F. *hisser*, *hoist*.] To hoist. [Now prov.]

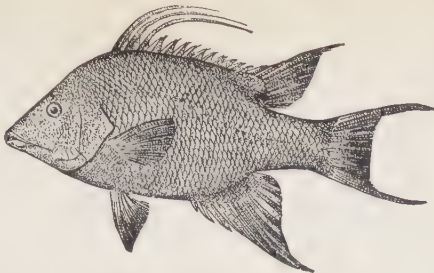
hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [Later form of *hoise*.] To raise or lift, esp. by some mechanical appliance. —**hoist**, *n.* The act or an act of hoisting; a lift; also, an apparatus for hoisting, as an elevator; also, the perpendicular height of a sail or flag. —**hoist'er**, *n.*

hoi-ty-toi-ty (hoi'ti-toi'ti). [Cf. obs. or prov. *hoit*, indulge in riotous mirth.] **I.** *n.* Giddy behavior; also, a fuss; also, haughtiness. **II.** *a.* Giddy; flighty; also, assuming; haughty. **III.** *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise with some degree of contempt, as at what is considered undue assumption: as, "*Hoity toity!* . . . madam is in her airs, I protest" (Fielding's "Tom Jones," vii. 8).

ho-key (hō'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Used in 'by the hokey!' a mild oath or meaningless expletive: as, "By the *hokey*, they'd better take care!" (Lover's "Handy Andy," xiv.). [Prov. or slang.]

ho-kum (hō'kum), *n.* [Cf. *hocus-pocus*.] Elements of low comedy or crude humor introduced into a play or the like for the laughs they may bring; also, sentimental or pathetic matter of an elementary or stereotyped kind introduced into a play or the like. [Slang.]

ho-ky-po-ky, ho-key-po-key (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* [For *hocus-pocus*.] Hocus-pocus; trickery; also, ice-cream sold by street venders.



Hogfish (*Lachnolæmus maximus*).



Hognose (*Heterodon platyrhinus*).

Hol-arc-tic (hol-ärk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ἀρκτικός*, E. *arctic*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to a division comprising the Nearctic division of the New World and the Palearctic division of the Old World.

hold¹ (höld), *n.* [Var. of *hole*, prob. by association with *hold*².] *Naut.*, the interior of a ship below the deck, or below the lower deck, where the cargo is stowed.

hold² (höld), *v. t.*; pret. *held*, pp. *held* (archaic *holden*), ppr. *holding*. [AS. *haldan*, *healdan*, = D. *houden* = G. *halten* = Icel. *halda* = Goth. *haldan*, *hold*: cf. *halt*².] To keep fast, or from getting away, with the grasp of the hand or by any means; prevent or control the motion or movement of by grasping or by any means of detention or constraint; keep or retain (as, to be *held* until called for); keep back or detain; arrest and retain (the attention), or the attention of (a person); keep back from action, hinder, or restrain (as, to *hold* one's breath; to *hold* one's tongue); refrain from (as, "I wish you'd *hold* your noise!" Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," xxv.); keep in a specified state, relation, etc. (as, to *hold* the enemy in check; to *hold* one's self aloof); oblige (a person) to adhere to a promise, etc.; also, to have or keep in the hand; bear, sustain, or support with the hand, arms, etc., or by any means; also, to bear or carry in a certain position or attitude (as, to *hold* one's self erect); also, to bear or endure (some treatment)†; also, to keep or retain (something) within itself, as a vessel does; contain; be capable of containing (as, this basket *holds* two bushels; that theater *holds* two thousand people); also, to have or keep as one's own, either absolutely or temporarily; have the ownership or use of; occupy (a position, office, etc.); keep forcibly, as against an adversary; remain in occupation or possession of (as, a play that long *held* the boards); also, to have or keep in the mind; entertain (a belief, etc.); think or believe (as, "It is *held* That valour is the chiefest virtue": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 2. 87); regard or consider (as, to *hold* an idea to be absurd; to *hold* human life cheap; to *hold* a person responsible); decide legally (as, the court *held* that the plaintiff was entitled to damages); also, to maintain or carry on (dealings, communication, etc.: as, "There are few . . . who dwell in the maritime parts, but what can *hold* conversation in both tongues," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 5); pursue or prosecute (as, to *hold* one's course); engage in or have (a meeting, assembly, etc.); go through or perform (a proceeding, etc.); observe or celebrate (a festival, etc.); sustain (a musical tone), esp. in one part while the other parts progress; also, to abide by (one's word, etc.)†; also, to offer or accept as a wager†; also, to oblige† or constraint†; in *law*, to bind (to or in bail: as, the prisoner was *held* in \$2,500 bail). —**to hold copy**, to act as a copy-holder. —**to hold in**, to restrain, check, or curb. —**to hold one's own**, to maintain one's position or condition, as against opposition or competition.

—**to hold one's peace**, to keep silent; cease or refrain from speaking. —**to hold out**, to extend or stretch forth; fig., to offer or present; also, to keep out; keep back; also, to continue to endure or resist†. —**to hold over**, to keep for future consideration or action; postpone. —**to hold up**, to keep in an erect position; fig., to support or uphold; also, to present to notice; exhibit; display; also, to stop; specif., to stop by force in order to rob (colloq.). —**to hold water**, to retain water (and not let it run through); fig., to prove sound, tenable, or valid, as a theory or an argument. —**hold**², *v. i.* To keep or maintain a grasp on something; keep hold; adhere or cling as if by grasping; maintain connection, or remain fast; keep from becoming loose or giving way; also, to remain attached, faithful, or steadfast (as, to *hold* to one's purpose); also, to side or agree (*with*); also, to maintain one's position against opposition; continue in resistance; also, to refrain or forbear (now usually in the imperative: as, "Lay on, Macduff, And damn'd be him that first cries 'Hold, enough!' " Shakspeare's "Macbeth," v. 8. 34); also, to hold property by some tenure (as, a tenant *holding* under a long lease); derive title to something (*of* or *from*: as, to *hold* directly of the crown); also, to remain or continue in a specified state, relation, etc. (as, "Fair *held* the breeze behind us," Kipling's "Three-Decker"; please *hold* still; to *hold* aloof); last or endure (as, winter still *holds*); remain valid or be in force (as, the rule does not *hold* in this case);

(variable) *ð* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

also, to keep on or continue in a course (as, "Beneath the moon's unclouded light I *held* awa to Annie": Burns's "Rigs o' Barley"); also, to prevail (as, the rainy season now *holds*).—**to hold forth**, to discourse; preach; harangue: often used in disparagement: as, "He is able to *hold forth* upon canes longer than upon any one subject in the world" (Steele, in "Tatler," 142).—**to hold in**, to restrain or contain one's self: as, "I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with *holding in*" (Jer. vi. 11).—**to hold off**, to keep aloof or at a distance (as, "Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her; Some that she but *held off* to draw him on": Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," 473); also, to refrain from action (as, the rain still *holds off*).—**to hold on**, to keep fast hold on something; also, to continue; keep going; also, to stop or halt (chiefly in the imperative: colloq.).—**to hold out**, to maintain resistance; refuse to yield or submit; also, to continue; endure; last; also, to keep back something expected or due (slang).—**to hold over**, to remain in possession or in office beyond the regular term.—**to hold up**, to keep up; maintain one's position, condition, etc.; endure; also, to stop; cease; esp., to cease from raining; keep from raining.—**hold²**, *n.* The act or an act of holding fast by a grasp of the hand or by some other physical means (as, to catch, lay, or take *hold*; to release one's *hold*); grasp; grip; hence, a non-physical grasp, control, controlling force, or dominating influence (as, to have a secret *hold* on a person; the idea has a strong *hold* on the imagination); also, confinement or imprisonment (archaic: as, "They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day," Acts, iv. 3); also, possession or occupation, as of land; legal tenure (now Sc. and north. Eng.: cf. *copyhold*, *freehold*, etc.); also, a thing that holds fast or supports something else; a receptacle for something; a prison or prison-cell; also, something grasped for support (as, "He that stands upon a slippery place Makes nice of no vile *hold* to stay him up": Shakspeare's "King John," iii. 4. 138); something to hold a thing by, as a handle; also, a piece of property held, or a holding (now Sc. and north. Eng.: cf. *copyhold*, *freehold*, etc.); a dwelling or habitation (Sc. and north. Eng.); a place of refuge or shelter (see Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," iii. 3. 20); a fortified place, or stronghold (archaic); in *music*, a pause (symbol).

hold-a-ble (hōl'də-bl), *a.* That may be held.

hold-all (hōld'āl), *n.* A portable case or bag for miscellaneous articles, used by soldiers, travelers, etc.

hold-back (hōld'bək), *n.* Something that holds one back; a restraint; a hindrance; also, the iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which the breeching of the harness is attached, enabling the horse to hold back or to back the vehicle.

hold-er (hōl'dēr), *n.* One who or that which holds (in any sense); esp., one who has the ownership, possession, or use of something; an owner; a possessor; an occupier; a tenant; specif., one in actual or constructive possession of a bill, note, etc., whether as payee, indorsee, or bearer; also, something to hold a thing with (as, a *penholder*; an *iron-holder*).

hold-fast (hōld'fäst), *n.* Something used to hold or secure a thing in place, as a catch, hook, or clamp.

hold-ing (hōl'ding), *n.* The act of one who or that which holds (in any sense); specif., tenure, as of land; also, that which lays hold on or holds something; a means of laying hold; also, land, or a piece of land, held, esp. of a superior; in general, property owned, esp. stocks and bonds (often in *pl.*).—**hold'ing**, *p. a.* That holds.—**holding company**, in *finance*, a company which owns stocks or securities of other companies, deriving income from the dividends or interest yielded by these.

hold-out (hōld'out), *n.* One who holds out, maintains resistance, or refuses to submit; one who withholds consent, as in the hope of securing better terms. [Colloq.]

hold-o-ver (hōld'ō'vēr), *n.* A lockup or cell for prisoners awaiting trial; also, one who remains in possession or in office beyond the regular term; something which remains behind from a former period. [Colloq.]

hold-up (hōld'up), *n.* A forcible stopping of a person, etc., as by a highwayman, for the purpose of robbery; any proceeding likened to this; also, one who robs in this manner. [Colloq.]

hole (hōl), *n.* [AS. *hol*, hole, cave, den, orig. neut. of *hol*, adj., = D. *hol* = G. *hohl* = Icel. *holr*, hollow; perhaps akin to AS.

helan, cover, hide: see *hall*.] A hollow place in a solid body or mass (as, a *hole* in the ground; cheese full of *holes*); a cavity; an excavation; often, the excavated habitation of an animal (as, "The foxes have *holes*, and the birds of the air have nests": Mat. viii. 20); a burrow; hence, a small, dingy, or mean abode; a cell or dungeon (cf. *black hole*, under *black*, *a.*); an embarrassing position or predicament (colloq.: as, to find one's self in a *hole*); also, a small cavity into which a marble, ball, or the like is to be played in various games; a score made by so playing; also, a cove or small harbor (U. S.); also, an opening through anything; an aperture or perforation: an orifice; a gap or rent; fig., a fault or flaw (as, to pick *holes* in a thing, to find faults in it).—**hole in the air**. In *aeronautics*, same as *air-hole*.—**hole**, *v.*; *holed*, *holing*. [AS. *holian*.] **I. tr.** To make a hole or holes in; make hollows or perforations in; also, to make (a hole); sink (a shaft), bore (a tunnel), etc.; also, to put or drive into a hole, as the ball in golf; also, in *golf*, to drive the ball into (a hole). **II. intr.** To make a hole or holes; also, to go into a hole; retire into a hole for the winter, as a hibernating animal (usually with *up*); also, in *golf* (with or without *out*), to drive the ball into a hole.—**hole=and-cor'ner**, *a.* Clandestine; underhand.—**hol'ey**, *a.* Having holes or a hole.

hol-i-but (hol'i-but), *n.* Same as *halibut*.

hol-i-day (hol'i-dä), *n.* [AS. *hāligdæg*, 'holy day.'] A consecrated day or religious festival, esp. one other than Sunday (now usually written *holy day*: see under *holy*, *a.*); also, a day, esp. one fixed by law ('legal holiday'), on which ordinary business is suspended, as in commemoration of some event or in honor of some person; hence, any day of exemption from labor; also, a period of cessation from work, or of recreation; a vacation; also, any day or time of festivity.

ho-li-ly (hō'li-li), *adv.* In a holy manner; sacredly; piously or devoutly.—**ho'li-ness**, *n.* The state or character of being holy; also [*cap.*], with *his* or *your*, a title of the Pope, and formerly also of other high ecclesiastical dignitaries, etc.

hol-la (hō-lä' or hol'ä), *interj.* [F. *holà*, 'ho there!'] Cf. *hollo*.] A shout to attract attention; also, an exclamation of exultation, etc.; also, a call to stop or halt.—**hol'la**, *n.*; *pl. hollas* (-äz). A cry of 'holla'; a shout.—**hol'la**, *v.*; *-laed*, *-laing*. **I. intr.** To cry 'holla'; call out; shout. **II. tr.** To call 'holla' to; shout to; also, to shout (something).

hol-land (hol'and), *n.* A plain linen fabric, usually unbleached, or light-brown and sometimes glazed, orig. made in Holland.

Hol-land-er (hol'an-dēr), *n.* A native of Holland; a Dutchman; also, a Dutch ship.

hol-lands (hol'andz), *n.* Holland gin. See *gin³*.

hol-ler (hol'ēr), *n.* and *v.* Provincial or vulgar form of *holla* or *hollo*.

hol-lo (hō-lō' or hol'ō), *interj.* [= *holla*: cf. *hallo*, *hello*, *hillo*, and *hullo*.] A call to attract attention or express greeting (cf. *hello*); also, an exclamation of surprise, etc.—**hol'lo**, *n.*; *pl. hollas* (-ōz). A cry of 'hollo'; a shout.—**hol'lo**, *v.*; *-loed*, *-loing*. **I. intr.** To cry 'hollo'; call out; shout. **II. tr.** To cry 'hollo' to; call out to; urge or incite by shouting; also, to shout (something).

hol-loa (hō-lō'), *interj.*, *n.*, and *v.* Same as *hollo*.

hol-low (hol'ō). [AS. *holh*, a hollow, hole, connected with *hol*, hollow: see *hole*.] **I. n.** An empty space within anything; a hole; a cavity; an excavation; also, a depression in a surface; a concavity; specif., a low part of land, as between hills (as, "This sequestered glen has long been known by the name of Sleepy *Hollow*": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow); a valley; a basin. **II. a.** Having a hole or cavity within, or not solid (as, a *hollow* ball; a *hollow* tree); also, having a depression or concavity, as a surface; depressed or concave, as a part or place; sunken, as the cheeks or eyes; having deep troughs between the waves, as the sea; also, empty, or without contents (as, "a *hollow* walnut": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iv. 2. 171); sometimes, empty as to the stomach, or hungry (as, to feel *hollow*); fig., without substantial or real worth, or vain (as, *hollow* joys; a *hollow* victory); insincere or false (as, *hollow* hearts; *hollow* compliments or promises); unreal (as, "O *hollow* wraith of dying fame, Fade wholly": Tennyson's "In Memo-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒn, then; y, you;

riam," lxxiii.); also, of sound, not full, sonorous, or resonant (as, a *hollow* voice; *hollow* groans); dull, muffled, or deep (as, a *hollow* roar). **III.** *adv.* Thoroughly or completely: as, to beat a competitor *hollow*. [*Colloq.*]—**hol'low**, *v.* **I.** *tr.* To make hollow; excavate; also, to form by making a hollow: often with *out*, in both senses. **II.** *intr.* To become hollow.—**hol'low-eyed'**, *a.* Having sunken eyes.—**hol'low-heart'ed**, *a.* Insincere; false: as, "doubtful *hollow-hearted* friends" (Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iv. 4. 435).—**hol'low-horned**, *a.* Having hollow horns, borne on a bony core of the frontal bone, as the ox and sheep.—**hol'low-ly**, *adv.*—**hol'low-ness**, *n.*—**hol'low-ware**, *n.* Vessels for the table, or for other use, that are hollow or more or less deep, as bowls, cups, etc.: distinguished from *flat-ware*.

hol-ly (hol'i), *n.*; pl. *hollies* (-iz). [*ME.* *holi*, *holin*, < *AS.* *hōlen*, *hōlegn*, *hōly*; akin to *D.* and *G.* *hulst*, *F.* *houx*, *hōly*.] Any of the trees or shrubs of the aquifoliaceous genus *Ilex*, having glossy, spiny-edged leaves and small, whitish flowers succeeded by bright-red berries; the foliage and berries, much used for decoration, esp. during the Christmas season; also, the holm-oak.

hol-ly-hock (hol'i-hok), *n.* [*ME.* *holihoc*, < *holi*, *hōly*, + *hoc*, *mal-low*.] A tall malvaceous plant, *Althæa rosea*, having large, rounded leaves and showy flowers of various colors.

hol-ly-oak (hol'i-ök), *n.* The holm-oak.

holm¹ (hōm), *n.* [*AS.* *holm* = *Icel.* *holmr*, islet.] A small island in a river or lake, or near a larger island or the mainland (now chiefly in British place-names, or in the Orkney and Shetland Islands); also, a low, flat tract of land beside a river or stream (*Eng.* and *Sc.*: as, "O Derwent! winding among grassy *holms*," Wordsworth's "Prelude," i. 275).

holm² (hōm), *n.* [*ME.* *holm*, for *holin*, *hōly*: see *holly*.] The *holly* (now prov. *Eng.*); also, the holm-oak.

hol-mi-a (hol'mi-ä or hōl'), *n.* [*NL.*; named from (*Stockholm*, Sweden.) In *chem.*, oxide of holmium.—**hol'mi-um** (-um), *n.* [*NL.*] *Chem. sym.*, Ho; at. wt., 163.5. A rare element found in the mineral gadolinite.—**hol'mic**, *a.*

holm-oak (hōm'ök), *n.* [See *holm*².] An evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex*, of southern Europe, with foliage resembling that of the *holly*.

holo-. Form of *Gr.* *ὅλος*, whole, entire, used in combination.—**hol-o-blast** (hol'ō-blast), *n.* [+ *blast*.] In *biol.*, an ovum the contents of which consist entirely or mostly of formative or germinal matter: opposed to *meroblast*.—**hol-o-blas'tic** (-blas'tik), *a.*—**ho-lo-ca-i-ne** (hō-lō-kä-in or hol'ō-kä'in), *n.* [+ *E.* (*co*)*caine*.] A local anesthetic resembling cocaine in its action: used chiefly for the eye.

hol-o-caust (hol'ō-kāst), *n.* [*LL.* *holocaustum*, < *Gr.* *λόκαυστον*, neut. of *λόκαυστος*, burnt whole, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *καυστός*, burnt, < *καίειν*, burn.] An offering or sacrifice devoted wholly, or without reservation of parts, to burning, or the burning of such an offering; hence, anything offered or sacrificed unreservedly, as to a person or a cause, or a sacrificing of something unreservedly; also, something entirely consumed by fire (as, "Like that self-begotten bird [the phoenix] . . . That . . . lay erewhile a *holocaust*": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 1702); more commonly, a process of complete consumption by fire; a great and destructive fire; a great or wholesale destruction of life, by fire or otherwise.—**hol-o-caus'tic** (-kās'tik), *a.*

hol-o-graph (hol'ō-gräf). [*LL.* *holographus*, < *Gr.* *ὁλόγραφος*, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *a.* Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears, as a letter, deed, etc. **II.** *n.* A holograph writing.—**hol-o-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.*

hol-o-he-dral (hol'ō-hē'drāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὅλος*, whole, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] Of a crystal, having all the planes or faces required by the maximum symmetry.—**hol-o-he'drism**, *n.* The property of being holohedral.—**hol-o-he'dron** (-drōn), *n.*; pl. *-drons* or *-dra* (-drā). A holohedral crystal or form.

hol-o-mor-phic (hol'ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὅλος*, whole, + *μορφή*, form.] Holohedral: esp. as opposed to *hemimorphic*.—**hol-o-mor'phism**, *n.* The property of being holomorph.

hol-o-phote (hol'ō-fōt), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὅλος*, whole, + *φῶς* (*φωτ*-), light.] An optical apparatus by which practically all the light from a lighthouse lamp, etc., is made available for illumination by reflection or refraction or both.—**hol-o-pho'tal** (-fō'tal), *a.*

hol-loph-ra-sis (hō-lōf'rā-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ὅλος*, whole, + *φράσις*, speech, expression: see *phrase*.] The expression of a whole phrase or sentence in a single word, as in agglutinative languages.—**hol-o-phras'tic** (hol'ō-fras'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by holophrasis; expressing a whole phrase or sentence in a single word.

hol-o-phyte (hol'ō-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὅλος*, whole, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, a plant which manufactures its own food, being in no sense parasitic or saprophytic.—**hol-o-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

hol-o-thu-ri-an (hol'ō-thū'ri-an), *n.* [*NL.* *Holothuria*, a genus of echinoderms, < *L.* *holothuria*, neut. pl., < *Gr.* *ὀλοθύριον*, a kind of zoöphyte.] Any of the *Holothurioidæ*, a class or group of echinoderms having an elongated body and a leathery integument; a sea-cucumber.

holp (hōlp), **holp-en** (hōlp'pn). Archaic preterit and past participle of *help*.

Hol-stein (hōl'stin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Holstein-Friesian*.

Hol-stein-Frie-sian (hōl'stin-frē'zi-an). **I.** *a.* Noting a breed of dairy cattle of large size, originating in North Holland and Friesland, and usually having a coat of pure white and jet black in irregular patches. **II.** *n.* One of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.

hol-ster (hōl'stēr), *n.* [*D.* *holster* = *Sw.* *hölster* = *Dan.* *hylster*, holster, case; from the same root as *AS.* *helan*, cover, hide: see *hall*.] A leather case for a pistol, worn on the belt or attached to a horseman's saddle: as, "In th' *holsters*, at his saddle-bow, Two aged pistols he did stow" (Butler's "Hudibras," i. 1).—**hol'ster**, *v. t.* To put into the holster: as, "He *holstered* his pistol with a jerk" (Wister's "Virginian," xv.).—**hol'stered**, *a.* Bearing holsters.

holt¹ (hōlt), *n.* [*AS.* *holt* = *G.* *holz* = *Icel.* *holt*, wood.] A wood or grove (as, "She sent her voice thro' all the *holt*": Tennyson's "Talking Oak," 123); also, a wooded hill. [Now chiefly prov. *Eng.* and *Sc.*, or poetic, or in place-names, surnames, etc.]

holt² (hōlt), *n.* [*Cf.* *hold*², *n.*] Hold, grasp, or grip (now prov.); also, a stronghold†; also, the retreat or lair of an animal, as an otter; a lurking-place of fish, as trout, in a stream.

ho-lus-bo-lus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *adv.* [A formation simulating Latin, appar. < *whole* + *bolus*.] All in a lump; all at once: as, to swallow a thing *holus-bolus*. [*Colloq.*]

ho-ly (hō'li), *a.*; compar. *holier*, superl. *holiest*. [*AS.* *hālig* = *D.* and *G.* *heilig* = *Icel.* *heilagr*, holy; akin to *E.* *hale*² and *heal*.] Entitled (or regarded as entitled) to worship or profound religious reverence because of divine character or origin, or connection with God or divinity (esp. in Christian use: as, the *Holy* Ghost; our *Holy* Saviour; the *Holy* Virgin; the *Holy* Bible; the *Holy* Cross; the *holy* communion); in general, invested with a sacred character, hallowed, or held in profound reverence (whether by a particular church, sect, or body, or by persons generally, or by an individual); also, specially recognized as or declared sacred by religious use or authority, or consecrated (as, a *holy* day; *holy* ground; *holy* water); also, dedicated or devoted to the service of God, the church, or religion (as, a *holy* man; a *holy* house; a *holy* life); saintly or godly; pious or devout; of religious purity, exaltation, solemnity, etc., as desires, feelings, etc.; religiously observed, or not desecrated or profaned (as, "Remember the sabbath day, to keep it *holy*": Ex. xx. 8); religious (as, *holy* rites or hymns); also, consecrated (to: as, "woodlands *holy* to the dead," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," xcix.: poetic).—**Holy Alliance**,

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* *cloche*; *ü*, *F.* *menu*; *ch*, *Sc.* *loch*; *ñ*, *F.* *bombon*; †, primary accent; ††, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, with the professed object of uniting their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood.—**Holy Cross**, the cross on which Christ died.—**holy day**, a day, esp. one other than Sunday, set apart by the church for religious observance; a religious festival or anniversary.—**Holy Father**, a title of the Pope.—**Holy Ghost**, the third person of the Trinity. Also used in the title of the *Order of the Holy Ghost*, a former high order of knighthood in France, founded by Henry III. in 1578.—**Holy Grail**. See *Grail*.—**Holy Innocents' Day**, a day of religious observance, Dec. 28, commemorating the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem by Herod's order (Mat. ii. 16); Childermas.—**Holy Land**, Palestine.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition.—**holy order**, *eccles.*, the rank or status of an ordained Christian minister (usually called *holy orders*); also, any of the degrees or grades of the Christian ministry, esp. one of the major orders (usually in *pl.*); also, the rite or sacrament of ordination (usually called *holy orders*).—**holy place**, the outer and larger chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, adjoining the holy of holies. See Ex. xxvi. 33.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the empire in western and central Europe which began with the coronation of Otto the Great, king of Germany, as Roman emperor in 962, and ended with the renunciation of the Roman imperial title by Francis II. in 1806, regarded theoretically as the continuation of the Western Empire and as the temporal form of a universal dominion whose spiritual head was the Pope: sometimes regarded as originating with Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned Roman emperor in 800.—**Holy Rood**, the cross on which Christ died; also [*.c.*], a crucifix, esp. one placed above the middle of a rood-screen.—**Holy Saturday**, the Saturday in Holy Week.—**Holy See**, the see of Rome; the office or jurisdiction of the Pope; the papal court.—**Holy Sepulcher**, the sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and his resurrection: its traditional location is marked by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem.—**Holy Spirit**, the Holy Ghost.—**Holy Thursday**, Ascension Day; also, as in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday.—**holy water**, water blessed by a priest for religious uses.—**Holy Week**, the week immediately preceding Easter Sunday; Passion Week.—**Holy Writ**, the Scriptures.—**ho'ly**, *n.*; *pl.* *-lies* (*-liz*). That which is holy; something holy.—**holy of holies**, the inner and smaller chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple (*cf.* *holy place*, under *holy*, *a.*), entered only by the high priest, and by him only once a year; also, a similar part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church; *fig.*, a place of special sacredness.

ho-ly-grass (*hō'li-grās*), *n.* Any of several fragrant grasses of the genus *Hierochloë* (or *Savastana*), esp. *H. odorata* of northern Europe and America: named from the European custom of strewing the grass about churches on festival days.

ho-ly-stone (*hō'li-stōn*), *n.* [Origin uncertain: *cf.* *holey*.] A soft sandstone used for scrubbing the decks of a ship.—**ho'ly-stone**, *v. t.*; *-stoned*, *-stoning*. To scrub with a holy-stone.

ho-ly-tide (*hō'li-tid*), *n.* A holy season. [Archaic.]

hom-age (*hōm'āj*), *n.* [OF. *homage* (F. *hommage*), < ML. *hominaticum*, < *homo* (*homin-*), vassal, L. *man*.] The formal acknowledgment by which a feudal tenant or vassal declared himself to be the man of his lord, owing him faith and service; the relation thus established of a vassal to his lord; something done or given in acknowledgment or consideration of vassalage; *fig.*, respect or reverence paid or rendered;



Holy-grass (*Hierochloë odorata*). — *a*, spikelet.

honor; respectful or complimentary attentions.—**hom'ag-er** (*-ā-jēr*), *n.* One who owes or does homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

ho-mat-ro-pine, **ho-mat-ro-pin** (*hō-mat'rō-pin*), *n.* [See *homo-* and *atropine*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline alkaloid derived from atropine: used in medicine.

hom-bre (*om'brā*), *n.*; *pl.* *-bres* (*-brās*). [Sp., < L. *homo*, *man*.] A man.

home (*hōm*), *n.* [AS. *hām*, home, dwelling, = G. *heim* = Icel. *heimr*, abode, village, = Goth. *haims*, village.] A dwelling or abode; a house that is the fixed residence of a person, a family, or a household (as, "Ancient homes of lord and lady, Built for pleasure and for state": Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh"); a seat of domestic life and interests (as, "O happy day, When a new household finds its place Among the myriad homes of earth": Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane," i.); the accustomed or familiar place of abode, often as the place of birth, youthful residence, loved companionships, comfort, etc. (as, to be far from home; to long for home; all the comforts of home); one's native place or own country (as, "the land of the free and the home of the brave": Key's "Star-Spangled Banner"); in general, a place of abode (as, a home on the ocean wave; to make one's home among strangers); a resting-place, esp. in death (as, "Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets": Eccl. xii. 5); a place of existence (as, a heavenly home); sometimes, the dwelling-place or retreat of an animal; the place or region where something is native, indigenous, or most common (as, Africa is the home of the zebra, the doom-palm, the plant freesia, etc.; Greece was the home of the arts); the habitat or seat; also, an institution for affording domestic comfort to the homeless, sick, infirm, etc.; an asylum; also, in various games, the point which one tries to reach; the goal; in *baseball*, the plate at which the batter stands, and which he must return to and touch, after running around the bases, in order to score a run.—**at home**, at or in one's own house or place of abode (as, to find a person at home); in the place, region, or country of customary residence (as, to keep an army at home; affairs at home and abroad); also, in a situation familiar to one, or in one's element (as, to be at home in a canoe, in society, or in a science); at one's ease (as, to be, or to make one's self, at home in a friend's house); also, prepared to receive social visits, or accessible to visitors (*cf.* *at-home*).—**home**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with one's home, place of abode, or country; domestic; not foreign; also, that strikes home, or to the mark aimed at; effective; to the point; also, in various games, pertaining to or situated at or near the home; reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home.—**home rule**, management of the affairs of a country, province, district, city, or place by its own citizens or people; local self-government; administrative autonomy: used esp. with reference to Ireland. Hence **home'-rul'er**, an advocate of home rule.—**home run**, in *baseball*, a run made by a player on a hit which enables him, without aid from fielding errors of the opponents, to make the entire circuit of the bases without a stop.—**home**, *adv.* [AS. *hām*.] To, toward, or at home (as, to go home; he will be home to-night); also, to the mark or point aimed at (as, to strike or thrust home); quite into or to something (as, to drive a nail home; the cavalry charged home); hence, so as to reach effectually (as, to bring a lesson home to a person, to make him feel its force; to bring a charge home to the actual offender, to fix it upon him); directly and effectively (as, to speak home).—**home**, *v.*; *homed*, *homing*. **I. intr.** To go or return home (see *homing*, *p. a.*); also, to have the home or abode (where specified). **II. tr.** To provide with a home; also, to bring or send home.

home-born (*hōm'bōrn*), *a.* Born or originating at home; native; domestic.

home-bred (*hōm'bred*), *a.* Bred or reared at home; native; indigenous; domestic; also, of homely breeding; unpolished; unsophisticated.

home-brew (*hōm'brū*), *n.* Beer or other beverage brewed at home, as for home consumption.—**home'-brewed**, *a.*

home-keep-ing (*hōm'kē'ping*), *a.* Staying at home: as, "Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits" (Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," i. 1. 2).—**home'-keep'ing**, *n.*

home-land (*hōm'land*), *n.* The land that is one's home.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

home-less (hōm'les), *a.* Destitute of a home, as persons or animals; also, affording no home, as a place.—**home'less-ness**, *n.*

home-like (hōm'lik), *a.* Like, or suggestive of, home; familiar; comfortable.—**home'like-ness**, *n.*

home-ly (hōm'li), *a.*; compar. *homelier*, superl. *homeliest*. Of or belonging to the home or household; hence, familiar or intimate, or friendly or kindly (archaic or prov.); also, proper or suited to the home or to ordinary domestic life; common, plain, simple, or unpretentious (as, *homely* fare, dress, or language; "the excellent and *homely* type of house architecture that still prevails in Philadelphia," H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 6); not having or affecting any particular elegance, refinement, or cultivation, as persons; also, of commonplace or plain appearance, or without pretensions to beauty (often as a mild substitute for *ugly*: as, "Let time, that makes you *homely*, make you sage," T. Parnell's "Elegy to an Old Beauty").—**home'li-ness**, *n.*

home-made (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

homeo-, etc. See *homæo-*, etc.

ho-me-o-path, **ho-mæ-o-path** (hō'mē-ō-path), *n.* [See *homeopathy*.] A homeopathist.—**ho'me-o-path'ic**, **ho'mæ-o-path'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or according to the principles of, homeopathy; practising or advocating homeopathy.—**ho'me-o-path'i-cal-ly**, **ho'mæ-o-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ho-me-op'a-thist**, **ho-mæ-op'a-thist** (-op'a-thist), *n.* One who practises or favors homeopathy.

ho-me-op-a-thy, **ho-mæ-op-a-thy** (hō-mē-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ῥμοιος*, like, + *παθεῖν*, suffer.] The method of treating disease by drugs, given in minute doses, which would produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those of the disease: opposed to *allopathy*.

hom-er¹ (hō'mēr), *n.* A homing pigeon; in baseball, a home run (colloq.).

ho-mer² (hō'mēr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer*.] A Hebrew dry measure equal to 10 ephahs; also, a Hebrew liquid measure equal to 10 baths. See Ezek. xlv. 11.

Ho-mer-ic (hō-mer'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of Homer, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or his poetry.

—**Homeric laughter**, 'inextinguishable laughter,' or loud, hearty laughter, such as Homer describes. See "Iliad," i. 599; "Odyssey," xx. 346.—**Ho-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

home-sick (hōm'sik), *a.* Ill or depressed from a longing for home while absent from it: as, "I long to see my master's face again, For I turn *home-sick*," (W. B. Yeats's "Countess Cathleen," iii.).—**home'sick'-ness**, *n.*

home-spun (hōm'spun), *I. a.* Spun or made at home, as yarn or cloth; made of such cloth, as garments; hence, of homely origin or character; plain or simple; unpolished or rude. *II. n.* Cloth made at home, or of homespun yarn; hence, cloth of similar appearance, commonly of somewhat loose texture but stout and durable; hence, anything of a homely or plain kind; also, a person clad in homespun garments, as a rustic (as, "What hempen *home-spuns* have we swaggering here?" Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," iii. 1. 79).

home-stead (hōm'sted), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede*.] The place, as a town or village, in which one's home is; also, a home or dwelling, esp. a house with the ground and buildings immediately connected with it; in the U. S., a dwelling with its land and buildings, occupied by the owner as a home, and exempted by a State law ('homestead law') from seizure or forced sale for debt; also, a parcel of 160 acres of the unappropriated public land granted to a settler on certain conditions, in accordance with a special U. S. statute ('Homestead Act').—**home'stead-er**, *n.* One who holds a homestead; esp., a settler holding a homestead under the Homestead Act (western U. S.).



Bust of Homer, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

home-ward (hōm'wärd). [AS. *hāmweard*.] *I. adv.* Toward home. *II. a.* Being in the direction of home.—**home'wards** (-wärdz), *adv.* Homeward.

hom-i-cide (hom'i-sid), *n.* [OF. F. *homicide*, < L. *homicida*, *homicidium*, < *homo*, man: see *-cide*.] One who kills a human being; a manslayer; also, the killing of a human being by a human being (in a broad sense, including suicide and accidental killing); commonly, the killing of one human being by another.—**hom'i-ci-dal** (-si-däl), *a.*

hom-i-let-ic (hom-i-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, consort, converse, speak, < *ὁμιλος*, assembly: see *homily*.] Pertaining to preaching, or to sermons or homilies; of the nature of a homily; of or pertaining to homiletics. Also **hom-i-let'i-cal**.—**hom-i-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hom-i-let'ics**, *n.* The art of preaching; the branch of practical theology that treats of homilies or sermons.

hom-i-list (hom'i-list), *n.* One who writes or delivers homilies.

hom-ily (hom'i-li), *n.*; pl. *-lies* (-liz). [OF. *omelie* (F. *homélie*), < ML. *homilia*, < Gr. *ὁμιλία*, intercourse, conversation, discourse, < *ὁμιλος*, assembly, < *ὁμός*, same, + *ἄν*, company.] A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; a sermon; esp., a discourse which expounds and applies a particular passage of Scripture, with a view to the spiritual edification of the hearers; hence, in general, an admonitory or moralizing discourse.

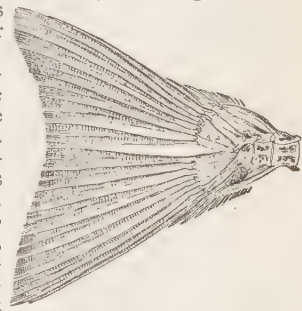
hom-ing (hō'ming), *p. a.* Returning home: applied esp. to pigeons trained to fly home from a distance and employed to carry messages.

hom-i-ny (hom'i-ni), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Maize hulled and crushed or coarsely ground: prepared for use as food by boiling.

ho-mo (hō'mō), *n.* [L.] Man.

homo-. Form of Gr. *ὁμός*, same, used in combination.—**homo-o-cen-tric** (hom-ō-sen'trik or hō-mō-), *a.* Concentric.—**homo-o-cer'cal** (-sēr'kal), *a.* [+ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, noting, pertaining to, or having a form of tail which is symmetrical as

to its upper and lower halves. Cf. *heterocercal*.—**homo-o-chro-mous** (-krō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόχρωμος* (*χρῶμα*, color).] Of the same color, as florets; of a composite flower or flower-head, having all the florets of the same color. Cf. *heterochromous*.—**ho-mod-ro-mous** (hō-mod'rō-mus), *a.* [+ Gr. *ὁρόμος*, a running, course.] In *bot.*, having the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and of those on the branches in the same direction. Cf. *heterodromous*.—**hom'o-dyne** (-din), *a.* [+ *δύναμις*, power.] In *wireless teleph.*, noting or pertaining to a method by which the modulated oscillations in the receiving apparatus are reinforced by locally produced oscillations of the same frequency.



Homocercal Tail of a Fish.

homæo-, **homeo-**. Forms of Gr. *ῥμοιος*, like, used in combination.—**ho-mæ-o-crys-tal-line**, **ho-me-o-crys-tal-line** (hō'mē-ō-kris'tā-lin or hō-mē-), *a.* In *petrog.*, composed of crystals or grains of equal size.—**ho'mæ-o-mor'phous**, **ho'me-o-mor'phous** (-mōr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιόμορφος*, of like form (*μορφή*, form).] Crystallizing in the same or a related form: said esp. of substances not having an analogous chemical composition. Cf. *isomorphous*.—**ho'mæ-o-mor'phism**, **ho'me-o-mor'phism**, *n.*—**ho'mæ-o-path** (-path), etc. See *homeopath*, etc.

homog-a-mous (hō-mog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having flowers or florets which do not differ sexually (opposed to *heterogamous*); also, having the stamens and pistils maturing simultaneously, as a monoclinous flower (opposed to *dichogamous*).—**ho-mog'a-my**, *n.* **hom-o-ge-ne-ous** (hom-ō-jē-nē-us or hō-mō-), *a.* [ML. *homogeneus*, < Gr. *ὁμογενής*, < *ὁμός*, same, + *γένος*, race, kind.] Of the same kind or nature; essentially alike; similar; congruous; also, composed of parts all of the same

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

kind; not heterogeneous; in *math.*, of the same kind and commensurable; also, of the same degree or dimensions.—**homogeneous function**, in *math.*, a polynomial in two or more variables, all the terms being of the same degree.—**hom-o-ge-ne-i-ty** (-jē-nē'i-ti), **hom-o-ge-ne-ous-ness**, *n.* —**hom-o-ge-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

hom-o-gen-e-sis (hom-ō-jen'en-sis or hō-mō-), *n.* [See *homo-* and *genesis*.] In *biol.*, the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs through the same cycle of development.—**hom-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.* In *biol.*, pertaining to homogenesis; also, having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals.

ho-mog-e-nous (hō-moj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμογενής*: see *homogeneous*.] In *biol.*, of organs or the like, corresponding in structure because of a common origin.—**ho-mog'e-ny**, *n.*

ho-mog-o-nous (hō-mog'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *γόνος*, offspring, generation.] In *bot.*, noting or pertaining to monoclinous flowers which do not differ in the relative length of stamens and pistils (opposed to *heterogonous*); in *biol.*, characterized by regular reproduction, without metamorphosis or alternation of generations.—**ho-mog'o-ny**, *n.*

hom-o-graph (hom'ō-grāf or hō'mō-), *n.* [See *homo-* and *-graph*.] In *philol.*, a word of the same form as another, but of different origin and signification, as *base* the adjective and *base* the noun.—**hom-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to homographs; also, pertaining to homography.—**ho-mog-ra-phy** (hō-mog'ra-fī), *n.* [See *-graphy*.] In *geom.*, the relation between two figures (as two representations of the same thing in different perspective) such that for every point, line, or the like in one there is a corresponding point, line, or the like in the other.

Ho-moi-ou-si-an (hō-moi-ō'si-an), *n.* [LGr. *ὁμοιούσιος*, of like substance, < Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *οὐσία*, being, substance.] One of a 4th century church party which maintained that the essence or substance of the Son is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father. Cf. *Homoiousian*.

ho-mol-o-gate (hō-mol'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [ML. *homologatus*, pp. of *homologare*, < Gr. *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree to, allow, < *ὁμός*, agreeing: see *homologous*.] To approve; countenance; ratify.—**ho-mol-o-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.*

hom-o-log-ic, **hom-o-log-i-cal** (hom-ō-loj'ik, -i-kāl, or hō-mō-), *a.* [From *homology*.] Pertaining to or involving homology.—**hom-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ho-mol-o-gist** (hō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in homologies.—**ho-mol-o-gize** (-jiz), *v.*; *-gized*, *-gizing*. **I. tr.** To make homologous; represent as, or show to be, homologous. **II. intr.** To be homologous; correspond.

ho-mol-o-gous (hō-mol'ō-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing, of one mind, correspondent, < *ὁμός*, same, + *λέγειν*, speak (or *λόγος*, proportion, relation).] Having the same or a similar relation; corresponding, as in relative position, proportion, value, or structure; in *biol.*, corresponding in type of structure and in origin, but not necessarily in function (as, the wing of a bird and the fore leg of a horse are *homologous*).—**hom-o-logue** (hom'ō-log or hō'mō-), *n.* [F., < Gr. *ὁμολόγος*.] Something homologous; a thing or part that corresponds in position, structure, etc., to another thing or part; in *biol.*, an organ or part which is homologous with another.—**ho-mol'o-gy** (-ji), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jiz). [Gr. *ὁμολογία*, agreement, assent, conformity, < *ὁμός*, agreeing.] The state of being homologous; sameness of relation; correspondence, or an instance of correspondence; in *biol.*, homologous relation or correspondence.

hom-o-mor-phic (hom-ō-mōr'fik or hō-mō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *μορφή*, form.] Of the same or similar form; in *entom.*, noting or pertaining to insects in which the larva resembles the imago to some extent; in *bot.*, homogenous; in *biol.*, alike in form or external appearance but not in type of structure and in origin. Also **hom-o-mor'phous**.—**hom-o-mor'phism**, **hom'o-mor-phy**, *n.*

ho-mon-o-mous (hō-mon'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόνομος*, under the same laws, < *ὁμός*, same, + *νόμος*, law.] Subject to the same or a constant law; in *biol.*, having the same law or mode of growth, as parts or organs.—**ho-mon'o-my**, *n.*

hom-o-nym (hom'ō-nim or hō'mō-), *n.* [L. *homonymus*, < Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ὁμός*, same, +

ὄνομα, name.] A single word applied as a name to different things; also, a person or thing in relation to some other person or thing having the same name; in *philol.*; a word like another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but different in meaning, as *meat* and *meet*; in *biol.*, a name given to a species, genus, or the like, which has been used at an earlier date for a different species, genus, or the like, and which is therefore rejected.—**ho-mon-y-mous** (hō-mon'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*.] Having the same name; also, similar in sound but not in meaning; of the nature of homonyms; in *optics*, noting or pertaining to the images formed in a kind of double vision in which the image seen by the right eye is on the right side and that seen by the left eye is on the left (cf. *heteronymous*).—**ho-mon'y-my**, *n.*

Ho-mo-ou-si-an (hō-mō-ō'si-an), *n.* [LGr. *ὁμοούσιος*, of the same substance, < Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *οὐσία*, being, substance.] One of a 4th century church party which maintained that the essence or substance of the Father and the Son is the same. Cf. *Homoiousian*.

hom-o-phone (hom'ō-fōn or hō'mō-), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound, < *ὁμός*, same, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *philol.*, a letter or character expressing a like sound with another; also, a homonym.—**hom-o-pho-n'ic** (-fōn'ik), *a.* In *music*, formerly, in unison (opposed to *antiphonic*); now, having one part or melody predominating (opposed to *polyphonic*); in *philol.*, expressing the same sound; also, alike in sound but not in meaning. Also **ho-moph-o-nous** (hō-mol'ō-nus).—**ho-moph'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοφωνία*, unison, < *ὁμός*, same, + *φωνή*, sound.] The quality of being homophonic; also, homophonic music.

hom-o-plas-tic (hom-ō-plas'tik or hō-mō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *biol.*, of organs or the like, similar but of different origin.—**ho-mop-la-sy** (hō-mop'la-si), *n.*

ho-mop-ter (hō-mop'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Homoptera*, pl., < Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Any of the *Homoptera*, a suborder of hemipterous insects having wings of the same texture throughout, comprising the aphids, cicadas, etc.—**ho-mop'ter-an**, *a.* and *n.*—**ho-mop'ter-ous**, *a.* Having wings of the same texture throughout; belonging to the *Homoptera* (see *homopter*).

hom-o-sex-u-al-i-ty (hom'ō-sek-shū-al'i-ti or hō'mō-), *n.* [See *homo-*.] In *pathol.*, perverted sexual desire for a person of the same sex.—**hom-o-sex'u-al** (-al), *a.*

ho-mos-po-rous (hō-mos'pō-rus), *a.* [See *homo-* and *-sporous*.] In *bot.*, having only one kind of asexual spores. Cf. *heterosporous*.—**ho-mos'po-ry**, *n.*

hom-o-tax-is (hom-ō-tak'sis or hō-mō-), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, same, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] Similarity of arrangement, as of geological strata which, though not necessarily contemporaneous, have the same relative position, or of the fossiliferous deposits found in them.—**hom-o-tax'i-al**, **hom-o-tax'ic**, *a.*—**hom-o-tax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

hom-o-type (hom'ō-tip or hō'mō-), *n.* [See *homo-* and *-type*.] In *biol.*, that which has the same type of structure as something else; specif., any of two or more serially homologous parts or organs in an animal, as successive vertebrae; also, a part or organ homologous with another part or organ which is on the opposite side of the body or across a given axis (as, the right arm and right leg are *homotypes*).—**hom'o-ty-pal** (-ti-pal), **hom-o-ty-p'ic** (-tip'ik), *a.*—**hom'o-ty-py** (-ti-pi), *n.* The relation of homotypes.

hom-o-zy-gote (hom-ō-zī'gōt or hō-mō-, or -zīg'ōt), *n.* [See *homo-* and *zygote*.] In Mendelian phraseology, an animal or plant which breeds true to type. Cf. *heterozygote*.—**hom-o-zy'gous** (-zī'gus), *a.*

ho-mun-cu-lus (hō-mung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *-li* (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo*, man.] A little man; a dwarf; a manikin: as, "The same little grey *homunculus* . . . stood behind the counter" (Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xii.).

hone¹ (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān*, stone, rock, = Icel. *heinn*, hone.] A whetstone of fine, compact texture, esp. one for sharpening razors.—**hone**¹, *v. t.*; *honed*, *honing*. To sharpen on or as on a hone.

hone² (hōn), *v. i.*; *honed*, *honing*. [F. *hogner*, OF. *hoignier*, *vuignier*, grumble, growl: cf. *whine*.] To grumble, whine, or moan; also, to pine or yearn (for or after). [Now prov. Eng., Sc., and southern U. S.]

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

hon-est (on'est), *a.* [OF. *honeste* (F. *honnête*), < L. *honestus*, honorable, respectable, worthy, virtuous, decent, < *honor*, *honos*, E. *honor*.] Honorable, or held in honor, as persons†; respectable or reputable (now chiefly Sc. and prov. Eng.); estimable or worthy (now usually with a patronizing force: as, these *honest* fellows); creditable, commendable, or seemly (obs. or archaic: as, "Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men," Rom. xii. 17); also, honorable in principles, intentions, and actions, upright, or without deceit or fraud, as persons; that does not lie, cheat, or steal; straightforward and fair in business or other dealings; showing uprightness, probity, straightforwardness, fairness, etc., as actions, methods, work, etc.; gained by fair means (as, *honest* profits; to turn an *honest* penny, see under *turn*, *v. t.*); also, truthful or sincere, as persons, utterances, feelings, etc.; frank, open, or without disguise (as, an *honest* rogue; *honest* opposition); genuine or unadulterated, as commodities; also, chaste or virtuous (said usually of a woman: archaic). — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.* — **hon-es-ty** (on'es-ti), *n.* [OF. *honeste*, < L. *honestas*.] Honorable standing†, respectability†, or credit†; also, seemliness† or decency†; also, the quality or fact of being honest; uprightness, probity, or integrity; freedom from deceit or fraud, esp. as shown in conduct or dealings; truthfulness, sincerity, or frankness; chastity, as of a woman (archaic); in *bot.*, a brassicaceous herb, *Lunaria annua*, with purple flowers and semitransparent, satiny pods (cf. *satin-pod*); also, any of various other plants.

hon-ey (hun'i). [AS. *hunig* = D. and G. *honig* = Icel. *hunang* = Sw. *honung* = Dan. *honning*, honey.] **I. n.**; pl. *-eys* (-iz). A sweet, viscid fluid elaborated by bees from the nectar collected from flowers, and stored in their nests or hives as food; the nectar of flowers; any of various similar products produced by insects or in other ways; fig., sweetness, or something sweet, delicious, or delightful (as, the *honey* of flattery); sweet one (a term of endearment). **II. a.** Of or like honey; sweet; dear. — **hon'ey**, *v.*; *hon-eyed*, *honeying*. **I. tr.** To sweeten with or as with honey; also, to talk sweetly to; flatter. **II. intr.** To become sweet or agreeable (as, "Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men, But *honeying* at the whisper of a lord": Tennyson's "Princess," Prologue, 115); also, to talk sweetly; use endearments (see Shakspere's "Hamlet," iii. 4. 93).

hon-ey-bear (hun'i-bār), *n.* The sloth-bear; also, the kinkajou.

hon-ey-bee (hun'i-bē), *n.* Any of various bees that produce honey, esp. the common bee, *Apis mellifica*.

hon-ey-comb (hun'i-kōm). [AS. *hunigcamb*.] **I. n.** A structure of wax containing rows of hexagonal cells, formed by bees for the reception of honey and of their eggs; also, something resembling this; a substance having cells like those of the bees' honeycomb; the reticulum of a ruminant. **II. a.** Having the structure or appearance of a honeycomb (as, the *honeycomb* coral, a coral of the genus *Favosites*; a *honeycomb* coil, a coil of wire wound in a lattice-like arrangement, used in wireless telegraphy and telephony for tuning, etc.); characterized by small depressions of surface (as, a *honeycomb* weave, used esp. for towels, quilts, etc.; a *honeycomb* pattern in needlework or knitting). — **hon'ey-comb**, *v. t.* To reduce to the condition or form of a honeycomb; pierce with many holes or cavities (as, a rock *honey-combed* with passages; "Each bastion was *honey-combed* with casemates and subterranean store-houses," Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 1); fig., to penetrate, in all parts, with harmful results (as, a city *honey-combed* with vice).

hon-ey-creep-er (hun'i-kreē'pēr), *n.* Any of the small, usually brilliantly colored, tropical or semitropical American oscine birds of the family *Cærebidæ*; a guiltuit.

Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

hon-ey-dew (hun'i-dū), *n.* A sweet substance which exudes from the leaves of certain plants in hot weather; also, a sweet substance, found on leaves and bark, secreted by aphids and other homopterous insects (cf. *aphis-sugar*).

hon-ey-eat-er (hun'i-ē'tēr), *n.* An eater of honey; esp., an animal given to eating honey; specif., any of the numerous oscine birds constituting the family *Meliphagidæ*, chiefly of Australasia, with a bill and tongue adapted for extracting the nectar from flowers; a honey-sucker.

hon-eyed (hun'id), *a.* Mixed or sweetened with honey (as, *honeyed* drinks); laden with honey (as, "the bee with *honeyed* thigh": Milton's "Il Penseroso," 142); abounding in, consisting of, or resembling honey; fig., sweet as honey; dulcet or mellifluous (as, *honeyed* tones); agreeable or ingratiating (as, *honeyed* words; "courtiers whispering *honeyed* nothings," M. Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult," ii.).

hon-ey-guide (hun'i-gid), *n.* Any of various small, dull-colored non-passerine birds (genus *Indicator*, etc.) of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies, said to guide men or animals to places where honey may be found.

hon-ey-less (hun'i-less), *a.* Destitute of honey.

hon-ey-lo-cust (hun'i-lō'kust), *n.* A thorny North American cæsalpiniaceous tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, bearing pods with a sweet pulp.

hon-ey-mes-quite (hun'i-mes-kēt'), *n.* The common mesquite, *Prosopis glandulosa*.

hon-ey-moon (hun'i-mön), *n.* [Said to have referred

orig. to the moon which when at the full is nevertheless about to wane.] The first month (or more or less) after marriage, before love begins to calm or cool; also, a holiday spent by a newly married couple in traveling, visiting, or otherwise before settling down in their new life. — **hon'ey-moon**, *v. i.* To spend or have a honeymoon. — **hon'ey-moon'er**, *n.*

hon-ey-suck-er (hun'i-suk'ēr), *n.* Any of the honey-eaters (birds).

hon-ey-suck-le (hun'i-suk'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hunisūce*, privet, lit. "honey-suck."'] Any of the upright or climbing shrubs constituting the caprifoliaceous genus *Lonicera*, some species of which are cultivated for their fragrant white, yellow, or red tubular flowers (cf. *woodbine*); also, any of various other fragrant or ornamental plants. — **hon'ey-suck'led**, *a.* Abounding in or fragrant with honey-suckle.

hong (hong), *n.* [Chinese.]

In China, a succession of rooms or buildings forming a warehouse, factory, or the like; one of the foreign factories formerly maintained at Canton; also, formerly, a corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton who had the exclusive privilege of trading with the European or Coral Honey-suckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). — *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hon-ied (hun'id), *a.* See *honeyed*.

honk (hongk), *n.* [Imit.] The cry of the wild goose; any similar sound, as of an automobile horn. — **honk**, *v. i.* To emit a honk. — **honk'er**, *n.* That which honks; specif., the common wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis*, of North America.

hon-ky-tonk (hong'ki-tonk'), *n.* [Also *honkatonk*; origin uncertain.] A low drinking-resort. [Slang, U. S.]



Branch and Pod of Honey-locust.

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Trumpet or Coral Honey-suckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). — *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hon-or (on'or), *n.* [ME. *onur*, *honour*, *honor*, < OF. *onur*, *onor*, *honur*, *honor* (F. *honneur*), < L. *honor*, *honos*, *honor*, *repute*, *official dignity*, *mark of honor*, *ornament*.] High respect, as for worth, merit, or rank (as, to be held in *honor*; to be worthy of *honor*); admiring or deferential respect; reverence; also, such respect manifested (as, to show or do one *honor*; to be received with *honor*); the manifestation of respect (as, a dinner in *honor* of a person); a particular manifestation or mark of respect; *pl.*, courtesies or civilities (as, to do the *honors* of a house to visitors); also, *sing.*, high public esteem, credit, exalted fame, or glory (as, to seek or win *honor*; a roll of *honor*; the field of *honor*, the battle-field); credit or reputation for becoming or worthy action (as, a choice greatly to one's *honor*; to assert a thing upon one's *honor*; to seek safety with *honor*); hence, personal title to high respect or esteem; high-minded character or principles, or fine sense of obligations as to conduct (as, a man of *honor*; to make it a point of *honor* to fulfil a promise; there is *honor* among thieves); chastity or purity in a woman; also, high rank, dignity, or distinction (as, "The burthen of an *honour* Unto which she was not born": Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh"); a particular rank, dignity, or form of distinction (as, the *honor* of knighthood; ecclesiastical or political *honors*; university *honors*, gained by special proficiency in scholarship); a special privilege or favor (as, to have the *honor* of being presented at court; "I have the *honor* to acknowledge the receipt of your letter"); also, a source or cause of credit or distinction (as, to be an *honor* to one's family or profession); sometimes, a decoration or adornment (poetic: as, "Geranium boasts Her crimson *honours*," Cowper's "Task," iii. 578); also, with *his*, *your*, etc., a deferential title, now esp. for the holders of certain offices, as judges and mayors; in *whist* and *bridge*, any one of the highest trump-cards.—**honors of war**, *mil.*, privileges granted to a capitulating force, as of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with all their arms and with colors flying.—**honor system**, a system of management, as in schools, penal institutions, etc., whereby obedience to rules and the performance of duty generally are sought (as far as possible) by putting persons upon their honor, rather than by using special guards and constraints. See *to put a person upon his honor*, below.—**to do honor to**, to show honor or respect to; treat with honor; also, to do credit to; be a source of honor to.—**to put a person upon** (or **on**) **his honor**, to put him solely under the obligation imposed by his honor or credit, or leave him to do (or refrain from doing) a thing because his own honor requires it and would suffer in case of disobedience. See *honor system*, above.—**hon'or**, *v. t.* [OF. F. *honorer*, < L. *honorare*, < *honor*.] To hold in honor or high respect; reverence; revere; also, to show honor or respect to; treat with honor; show or do honor to with something specified (as, "Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of all thine increase": Prov. iii. 9); also, to show a courteous regard for (as, to *honor* an invitation or an introduction); also, to confer honor, dignity, or distinction upon (as, "Thus shall it be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to *honour*": Esther, vi. 11); favor with a specified honor or complimentary attention (as, to be *honored* with a royal visit; to *honor* a person with a bow); be a source of honor to, grace, or adorn (as, "But now for a Patron, whose name and whose glory At once may illustrate and *honour* my story": Burns's "Sketch Inscribed to C. J. Fox"); in *com.*, to accept and pay (a draft, etc.) when due.

hon-or-a-ble (on'or-a-bl), *a.* [OF. F., < L. *honorabilis*.] Worthy of being honored; entitled to honor or high respect, as persons or things; also, such as to show honor or respect (as, *honorable* burial); also, bringing honor or credit (as, "And is not this an *honourable* spoil? A gallant prize?" Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," i. 1. 74); consistent with honor or credit (as, an *honorable* peace); also, characterized by or in accordance with principles of honor (as, an *honorable* man; *honorable* conduct or intentions); scrupulously upright, or showing a fine regard for obligations as to conduct; also, of high rank, dignity, or distinction; noble, illustrious, or distinguished; specif., a title of honor or distinction prefixed to the names of certain officials and others (as, in Great Britain, the sons and daughters of peers below the rank

of marquis).—**hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

hon-o-ra-ri-um (on-q-rā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* -riums or -ria (-ri-ā). [L., prop. neut. of *honorarius*, E. *honorary*.] An honorary reward, as in recognition of professional services on which no price may be set; hence, a fee for services rendered, esp. by a professional person.

hon-o-ra-ry (on-q-rā'ri), *a.* [L. *honorarius*, < *honor*, E. *honor*, *n.*] Given, made, or serving as a token of honor (as, an *honorary* gift or reward); specif., given or intended for honor only (as, an *honorary* title or position, one not accompanied with the usual duties, privileges, emoluments, etc.; an *honorary* degree, a complimentary degree, as from a university; an *honorary* monument, a cenotaph); also, holding a title or position conferred for honor only (as, an *honorary* vice-president; an *honorary* member of a society); sometimes, holding the title but serving without compensation or without the full powers or obligations of the office (as, an *honorary* secretary or treasurer); also, of an obligation, depending on one's honor for fulfilment, but not enforceable otherwise.

hon-or-er (on'or-er), *n.* One who honors.

hon-o-rif-ic (on-q-rif'ik), [L. *honorificus*; see *honor*, *n.*, and -fic.] **I. a.** Doing or conferring honor; of words, etc., expressing respect or deference. **II. n.** An honorific word or phrase, as in Chinese and Japanese.

hon-or-less (on'or-less), *a.* Destitute or devoid of honor.

hon'our, hon'our-a-ble, hon'our-er, hon'our-less. British preferred forms of *honor*, etc.

hon-véd (hon'vād), *n.* [Hung.] The landwehr of Hungary.

hoo (hō), *interj.* An exclamation used to express excitement, delight, contempt, etc.; also, an imitation of an owl's cry, the wind, etc.

hooch (höch), *n.* [Short for *hoochinoo*, orig. the name (for *Hutsnuvu*, lit. "grizzly bear foot") of an Indian tribe on Admiralty Island, Alaska, who made liquor.] Illicitly distilled liquor; smuggled liquor; surreptitiously sold liquor; alcoholic beverages in general. [Slang.]

hood (hūd), *n.* [AS. *hōd*, *hood*, = D. *hoed* = G. *hut*, *hat*; akin to E. *hat*.] A soft or flexible covering for the head and

neck, either separate or attached to a cloak or the like; also, something resembling or suggesting this, as the cover of a carriage, the bonnet of an automobile, a hood-shaped petal or sepal, etc.; in *falconry*, a cover for the entire head of a hawk, used to blind the hawk when not in pursuit of game.—**hood**, *v. t.* To cover with or as with a hood; furnish with a hood.

-hood. [ME. -hode, -hod, < AS. -hād, < *hād*, rank, condition, character: cf. -head.] A suffix of nouns denoting state, condition, character, nature, etc., or a body of persons of a particular character or class, as in *brotherhood*, *childhood*, *fatherhood*, *godhood*, *likelihood*, *priesthood*, *sisterhood*.

hood-ed (hūd'ed), *a.* Having, or covered with, a hood; also, hood-shaped; cucullate; in *zool.*, having on the head a hood-like formation, crest, arrangement of colors, or the like.

hood-lum (hōd'lum), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A young rowdy; a ruffian. [Colloq.]—**hood'lum-ism**, *n.*

hood-man (hūd'man), *n.*; *pl.* -men. A hooded man; the blindfolded person in blindman's-buff. [Archaic.]—**hood'-man-blind'**, *n.* Blindman's-buff. [Archaic.]

hoo-doo (hō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -dooos (-dōz). [Appar. a var. of *voodoo*.] Voodoo; also (colloq.), a person or thing that brings bad luck; bad luck.—**hoo'doo**, *v. t.*; -dooed, -dooing. To bring or cause bad luck to. [Colloq.]

hood-wink (hūd'wingk), *v. t.* [From *hood* + *wink*.] To blind by covering the eyes with a hood or otherwise (as, "We'll have no Cupid *hoodwink'd* with a scarf": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 4. 4); blindfold; also, to cover or hide (as, "The prize I'll bring thee to Shall *hoodwink* this



Hoods.—A, hood of the middle ages; B, hood like A, but worn by fitting the face-opening around the head and twisting the cape into a wreath; C, hawk's hood with long tail; D, hawk's hood without the tail.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōay, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you:



White Pine
(*Pinus strobus*)



White Spruce
(*Picea canadensis*)



Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)



Northern White Cedar,
or Arbor-vitæ
(*Thuja occidentalis*)



Balsam-fir
(*Abies balsamea*)



Long-leafed Pine
(*Pinus palustris*)



Hemlock-spruce
(*Tsuga canadensis*)



Taken from the collection of Romeyn B. Hough, B. A.

EVERGREENS OF NORTH AMERICA



mischance": Shakspeare's "Tempest," iv. 1. 206; also, to blind mentally, deceive, or humbug (as, "Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment, *hood-wink'd*": Cowper's "Task," vi. 102).—**hood-wink'er**, *n.*

hoof (höf), *n.*; pl. *hoofs* (höfs), also *hooves* (hövz). [AS. *hōf* = D. *hoef* = G. *huf* = Icel. *höfr*, hoof.] The horny covering protecting the ends of the digits or incasing the foot in certain animals, as the ox, horse, etc. (as, the cleft or cloven *hoof* of the ox and other ruminants, each half of which is a complete hoof for its own digit; the solid *hoof* of the horse, ass, etc.; a false *hoof*, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an animal does not walk, as one of a pair behind and above the other hoofs of the ox, deer, pig, etc.); also, a hoofed animal (as, "Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not an *hoof* be left behind": Ex. x. 26); sometimes, the human foot (humorous); in *geom.*, an ungula.—**on the hoof**, alive; not butchered: used of live stock.—**hoof**, *v. i.* To go on foot; walk. [Colloq.]—**hoof'=and-mouth' disease'**. Same as *foot-and-mouth disease*.—**hoof'=bound**, *a.* Having a dry and contracted hoof, causing lameness.—**hoofed**, *a.* Having hoofs; ungulate.—**hoof'let**, *n.* A small hoof terminating a rudimentary digit, as one of the pair behind and above the regular hoofs of the deer, pig, etc.

hook (hük), *n.* [AS. *hōc*, hook, = D. *hoek*, hook, angle, corner, point of land: cf. *heckle*.] A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, adapted to catch, hold, pull, or sustain something; esp., a fish-hook; also, a curved instrument for cutting or lopping, as a sickle; also, something curved or bent like a hook, as a curved spit of land (as, the *Hook* of Holland, or *Sandy Hook*), a recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant, a curved or bent mark or symbol, or a stroke or line attached to the stem of eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes, etc.; a sharp curve or angle in the length or course of anything; also, an act of hooking, as in cricket or golf; a swinging stroke or blow, as in boxing.—**by hook or by crook**, by one means or another; by any means, fair or foul.—**hook and eye**, a fastening for garments, etc., consisting of a hook and an eye or loop into which the hook fits, both commonly of wire.—**hook-and-ladder truck**, a vehicle equipped with a ladder or ladders, hooked instruments, axes, etc., and manned by its own crew ('hook-and-ladder company'), employed in fire departments for gaining access to and making rescues from burning buildings.—**on one's own hook**, on one's own account or responsibility; by or for one's self. [Colloq.]—**hook**, *v. I. tr.* To make hook-shaped; crook; also, to catch, seize, fasten, or catch hold of and draw, with or as with a hook; esp., to catch (fish) with a fish-hook; fig., to catch or secure by or as by artifice; also, to seize by stealth, pilfer, or steal (colloq.); also, to catch on the horns, or attack with the horns, as a horned animal does; also, to strike with a swinging stroke, as in boxing; in *cricket* and *golf*, same as *pull*, *v. t.* **II. intr.** To curve or bend like a hook; also, to move with a sudden turn (as, "always *hooking* about on mysterious voyages": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," iv. 2); depart, or make off (slang); also, to become attached or fastened by or as by a hook; join (*on*).

hook-a, hook-ah (hük'ä), *n.* [Ar. *huggah*, box, vase, pipe for smoking.] A smoking-pipe with a long, flexible tube by which the smoke is drawn through a vase of water and cooled.

hooked (hükt or hük'ed), *a.* Bent like a hook; hook-shaped; also, furnished with a hook or hooks; also, made with a hook (as, a *hooked rug*: see below).—**hooked rug**, a kind of hand-made rug made by drawing yarn or some substitute, by means of a hook, or hooked implement, through a foundation of canvas, burlap, or the like, a pattern being formed according to the combination of colors used.—**hook'ed-ness**, *n.*



Hooka.

hook-er¹ (hük'ër), *n.* One who or that which hooks; a pilferer or thief (colloq.).

hook-er² (hük'ër), *n.* [D. *hoeker*, < *hoek*: see *hook*.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a kind of small fishing smack; also, any old-fashioned or clumsy vessel; in general, a vessel (used familiarly or depreciatively: as, "A long pull, a strong pull, and warp the *hooker* out," Masefield's "Valediction").

hook-mon-ey (hük'mun'ei), *n.* Money consisting of pieces of silver in the form of fish-hooks: formerly used in Ceylon, Persia, etc.

hook-nose (hük'nōz), *n.* An aquiline nose.—**hook'=nosed**, *a.*

hook-rug (hük'rüg'), *n.* A hooked rug. See under *hooked*.

hook-up (hük'up), *n.* In *wireless telegraph* and *teleph.*, a diagram of a radio receiving or transmitting apparatus, showing the arrangement and connection of the different elements.

hook-worm (hük'wërm), *n.* Any of certain blood-sucking nematode worms, as *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Uncinaria americana*, with hooks about the mouth, parasitic in the intestine of man and certain animals and causing a disease characterized esp. by severe anemia ('hookworm disease,' ancylostomiasis, or uncinariasis).

hook-y¹ (hük'i), *a.* Full of hooks; also, hook-shaped.

hook-y² (hük'i), *n.* [See *hook*, *v. i.*] A word used in the phrase to *play hooky*, to run away or be absent, as a truant from school.

hook-li-gan (hö'li-gän). [Prob. from a personal name.] **I. n.** A young street ruffian; a hoodlum. [Slang, orig. Eng.] **II. a.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or having the character of hooligans: as, *hooligan* performances; "what we should call nowadays a *hooligan* class . . . ready to turn out to fight and loot on either side" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 12). [Slang, orig. Eng.]—**hook-li-gan-ism**, *n.*

hoop¹ (höp), *n.* [Late AS. *hōp* = OFries. *hōp* = D. *hoep*, hoop.] A circular band or ring of metal, wood, or other stiff material; esp., such a band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, etc.; also, a large ring of iron or wood for a child to trundle; also, a circular band of stiff material used to expand a woman's skirt (as, "the petticoat . . . stiff with *hoops*, and arm'd with ribs of whale": Pope's "Rape of the Lock," ii. 120); hence, a hoop-skirt; also, a finger-ring; also, something resembling a hoop; a hoop-like or ring-like structure; also, one of the iron arches used in croquet.—**hoop**¹, *v. t.* To bind or fasten with a hoop or hoops; hence, to encircle; embrace.

hoop² (höp), *v. and n.* Same as *whoop*.

hooped (höpt), *a.* Having a hoop or hoops; expanded with hoops, as a woman's skirt; also, wearing a hoop-skirt.

hoop-er¹ (hö'për), *n.* One who hoops casks, etc.; a cooper.

hoop-er² (hö'për), *n.* A common European swan. See *whooper*.

hoop-ing-cough (hö'ping-kôf), *n.* See *whooping-cough*.

hoo-poe (hö'pö), *n.* [Earlier *hoop*, < F. *huppe*, < L. *upupa*, hoopoe; so called from its cry.] Any of the old-world non-passerine birds constituting the family *Upupidae*, esp. *Upupa epops*, a common species with a semicircular erectile crest.

hoop-skirt (höp'skërt'), *n.* A skirt-like combination of flexible hoops connected by tapes, worn to expand a woman's skirt.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hoose-gow, hoos-gow (hōs-gou'), *n.* [Sp. *juzgado*, tribunal, court of justice, in Mexico a jail.] A jail or lockup. [Slang, orig. southwestern U. S.]

Hoo-sier (hō'zhēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An inhabitant of Indiana: a nickname.

hoot¹ (hōt), *v.* [ME. *huten*, *hōten*; prob. imit.] **I. intr.** To cry out or shout, esp. in disapproval or derision (as, "A troop of strange children ran at his heels, *hooting* after him": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle); also, of an owl, to utter its cry; hence, to utter or make a similar sound.

II. tr. To assail with cries or shouts of disapproval or derision; drive (*out, away, off*, etc.) by hooting (as, "His play had not been *hooted* from the boards": Macaulay's "Essays," Madame d'Arblay); also, to express in hoots.—

hoot¹, *n.* A cry or shout, esp. of disapproval or derision; also, the cry of an owl; hence, any similar sound.

hoot² (hōt), *interj.* An exclamation of dissatisfaction, impatience, etc. [Chiefly Sc.]

hootch (hōch), *n.* See *hooch*.

hoot-er (hō'tēr), *n.* One who or that which hoots; an owl; a steam-whistle or siren; an automobile horn.

Hoo-ver-ize (hō'vēr-iz), *v.* [From Herbert C. Hoover, U. S. food administrator 1917-19.] **I. tr.** To use economically, as food; economize. [Colloq.] **II. intr.** To be economical or sparing in the use of food, etc.; practise economy. [Colloq.]—**Hoo-ver-ism**, *n.*

hop¹ (hop), *v.*; *hopped*, *hopping*. [AS. *hoppian* = Icel. and Sw. *hoppa* = Dan. *hoppe* = G. *hopsen*, *hop*: cf. *hobble*.]

I. intr. To leap; move by a short leap, or by a succession of such leaps; specif., to move by leaps with both or all the feet at once, as a bird, frog, etc.; of a person, to spring or leap on one foot; also, to dance (now colloq.); also, to limp (as, "the limping smith . . . *hopping* here and there": Dryden's tr. Homer's "Iliad," i. 769); also (colloq.), of an aeroplane, etc., to leave the ground in beginning a flight or ascent (often with *off*); make a flight or trip. **II. tr.** To hop about (a place), off (something elevated), or over (a fence, ditch, etc.) (colloq.); of an aeroplane, etc., to cross by a flight or trip (colloq.: as, to *hop* the Atlantic); also, to cause to hop.—**hop**¹, *n.* An act of hopping; a short leap; esp., a spring or leap on one foot; also, a dance, or dancing-party (colloq.: as, "The vulgar . . . now thrust themselves into all assemblies, from a ridotto at St. James's to a *hop* at Rotherhithe," Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 5); also, a flight or trip of an aeroplane, etc. (colloq.).

hop² (hop), *n.* [MD. *hoppe* (D. *hop*) = LG. *hoppe* = G. *hopfen*, the hop.] A twining moraceous plant, *Humulus lupulus*, the male flowers of which grow in panicles, and the female in cones or strobiles; *pl.*, the dried ripe cones of the female plant, used in brewing, medicine, etc.; also, *sing.*, opium (slang).—**hop**², *v.*; *hopped*, *hopping*. **I. tr.** To treat or flavor with hops. **II. intr.** To pick or gather hops.—**hop-bine** (-bīn), *n.* The twining stem of the hop.—**hop'=clo'ver**, *n.* A trefoil, *Trifolium procumbens*, whose yellow flowers when withered resemble the strobiles of the hop; also, any of certain related species.

hope¹ (hōp), *n.* [ME. *hope*: cf. AS. *fenhop*, *mōrhop*, piece

of land in a fen or marsh, also Icel. *hōp*, bay, inlet.] A small inclosed valley; a hollow among hills; also, a small bay, inlet, or haven. [Sc. and prov. Eng., or in place-names.]

hope² (hōp), *n.* [D. *hoop*, heap, lot, troop.] See *forlorn hope*, under *forlorn*.

hope³ (hōp), *v.*; *hoped*, *hoping*. [AS. *hopian* = MLG. and D. *hopen* = G. *hoffen*, *hope*.] **I. intr.** To entertain an expectation of something desired (as, to *hope* for brighter days); also, to trust or rely, esp. confidently (archaic: as, "Hope thou my cure?" Ps. xlii. 5). **II. tr.** To hope for, or look forward to with desire and more or less confidence (as, this is more than we dared to *hope*; "Within what space *Hopedst* thou my cure?" Shakspeare's "All's Well," ii. 1. 163); expect with desire, or desire with expectation (with a clause or an infinitive: as, we *hope* that you will consent; we *hope* to hear from you soon); hence, to trust as to the actual fact or truth in a case (with a clause: as, I *hope* that you are satisfied; I *hope* I know what I'm talking about).—**hope**³, *n.* [AS. *hopa*.] Expectation of something desired, or desire accompanied by expectation; a particular instance of such expectation or desire (as, a *hope* of success; swayed by *hopes* and fears); hence, ground for expecting something desired (as, there is no *hope* of his recovery); promising character, or promise (as, a land of *hope*); a person or thing that expectations are centered in (as, he is the *hope* of the family; this measure is our chief *hope*); that which is hoped for (as, "Lavinia is thine elder brother's *hope*": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," ii. 1. 74); also, confidence or trust (archaic: as, "Happy is he . . . whose *hope* is in the Lord his God," Ps. cxlvi. 5); that in which one puts his confidence or trust (archaic: as, "Blessed is the man . . . whose *hope* the Lord is," Jer. xvii. 7).—**hope'=chest**, *n.* A chest or the like in which a young unmarried woman, esp. one not yet engaged to be married, collects articles which may be of use to her in a home of her own in the event of her future marriage.—**hope'ful**. **I. a.** Full of hope, as a person, the mood, disposition, etc.; expressing or showing hope, as words, looks, etc.; also, inspiring or affording hope, as prospects, circumstances, etc.; promising, as a person, esp. a young person (often used humorously or ironically). **II. n.; *pl. -fuls*. A hopeful or promising young person; commonly humorous or ironical.—**hope'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**hope'ful-ness**, *n.*—**hope'less**, *a.* Without hope; despairing; also, affording no hope; despairing of; desperate.—**hope'less-ly**, *adv.*—**hope'less-ness**, *n.*—**hop-er** (hō'pēr), *n.*—**hop'ing-ly**, *adv.***

hop-lite (hop'lit), *n.* [Gr. *ὁπλίτης*, < *ὅπλον*, tool, implement, pl. arms.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

hop-off (hop'ōf), *n.* Of an aeroplane, etc., the act of leaving the ground in beginning a flight or ascent. [Colloq.]

hop-o'-my-thumb (hop'ō-mi-thum'), *n.* [Orig. *hop on (or upon) my thumb*.] A diminutive person; a dwarf.

hop-per¹ (hop'ēr), *n.* One who or that which hops; specif., any of various saltatorial larvæ or insects, as a maggot found in cheese, a grasshopper, etc.; also, a receiver, usually shaped like an inverted cone, for feeding material to a mill, machine, etc.; also, something shaped like or provided with such a receiver, as a car for carrying coal, etc., or a barge for receiving and depositing the mud from a dredging-machine; also, in the action of a pianoforte, a part which raises a hammer.

hop-per² (hop'ēr), *n.* A hop-picker.

hop-ple (hop'pl), *v. t.*; *-pled*, *-pling*. [Cf. *hop*¹ and *hobble*.] To fasten together the legs of (a horse or other animal) to prevent leaping or straying; hobble; hence, to fetter.—**hop'ple**, *n.* A hobble for a horse, etc.; hence, a fetter.

hop=sack-ing (hop'sak'ing), *n.* A coarse sacking or bagging used for hops; also, a woolen fabric of loose texture, woven of heavy thread, used for clothing.



Hoplite. — From a cup, 5th century B.C.



Male Flowering Branch (1) and Fruiting Branch (2) of Hop. — a, male flower; b, female flower; c, single fruit; d, embryo.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

hop-scotch (hop'skotch'), *n.* [See *scotch*¹, *n.*] A children's game in which the player, while hopping on one foot, with that foot drives a flat stone or the like from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced on the ground, neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line (scotch).

hop-toad (hop'tōd), *n.* A toad. [Colloq.]

hop-tree (hop'trē), *n.* A North American rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*, with trifoliolate leaves, cymes of small greenish-white flowers, and a bitter winged fruit (samara) said to be used as a substitute for hops.

hop-tre-foil (hop'trē'foil), *n.* Hop-clover; also, black medic.

Ho-ræ (hō'rē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. ὥραι, *pl.*] In *class. myth.*, the Hours.

ho-ral (hō'ral), *n.* [LL. *hora-*, *lis*, < L. *hora*, E. *hour*.] Pertaining to an hour or hours; hourly.

ho-ra-ry (hō'ra-rī), *a.* [ML. *horarius*, < L. *hora*, E. *hour*.] Pertaining to an hour; indicating the hours; also, occurring every hour; hourly.

horde (hōrd), *n.* [F. *horde* = G. *horde* = Pol. *horda*, < Turki *ordā*, *ordū*, *urdū*, camp: cf. Urdu.] A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads; hence, some other nomadic group; also, a great company or multitude (often in disparagement: as, "Society is now one polish'd horde, Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored," Byron's "Don Juan," xiii. 95). —**horde**, *v. i.*; *horded*, *hording*. To gather in a horde: as, "My fathers' house shall never be a cave For wolves to horde and howl in" (Byron's "Sardanapalus," v. 1).

horhound, *n.* See *hoarhound*.

ho-ri-zon (hō-rī'zōn), *n.* [OF. *orizon* (F. *horizon*), < L. *horizon*, < Gr. ὁρίζων, bounding circle, horizon, prop. ppr. of ὁρίζω, bound, < ὅρος, boundary, limit.] The line or circle which forms the apparent boundary between earth and sky ('apparent horizon' or 'visible horizon'); fig., the limit or range of perception, knowledge, or the like; in *astron.*, the plane which is tangent to the earth at the place of the observer and extends to the celestial sphere ('sensible horizon'); also, the great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is parallel to the sensible horizon of a particular place and passes through the center of the earth, or the plane itself ('astronomical horizon,' 'celestial horizon,' or 'rational horizon'); in *geol.*, a stratum or group of strata differing, as in fossils, from the deposits above or below. —**artificial horizon**, a level reflector, as the surface of mercury in a dish, used in determining the altitudes of stars, etc. —**horizon blue**, a light grayish blue: used during the World War for French military uniforms. —**ho-ri'zon-less**, *a.* Without a perceptible horizon; apparently boundless.

hor-i-zon-tal (hor-i-zon'tal), [= F. *horizontal*, < L. *horizon*, E. *horizon*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the horizon; situated on or occurring at the horizon; also, parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical; neither vertical nor inclined; measured or contained in a plane parallel to the horizon (as, a *horizontal* distance); specif., of various mechanical contrivances, etc., placed, or acting or working, wholly or with respect to the main parts, in a plane parallel to the horizon. **II. n.** A horizontal line, plane, or the like; also, horizontal position. —**hor'i-zon-tal'-i-ty** (-tal'i-ti), **hor-i-zon'tal-ness**, *n.* —**hor-i-zon'tal-ly**, *adv.*

hor-mone (hōr'mōn), *n.* [Gr. ὁρμῶν, ppr. of ὁρμαίνω, set in motion, < ὁρμή, impulse, start.] In *physiol.*, any of various substances which are formed in certain organs and which produce functional activity in other organs when transported

to them by the blood. —**hor-mo-no-poi-et-ic** (hōr'mō-nō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [+ Gr. ποιεῖν, make.] In *physiol.*, producing hormones, as certain organs; pertaining to the production of hormones.

horn (hōrn), *n.* [AS. *horn* = OHG. G. *horn* = Icel. *horn* = Goth. *haurn*, horn; akin to L. *cornu* and Gr. κέρας, horn.] A hard, projecting, often curved and pointed, hollow and permanent growth (usually one of a pair, a right and a left) on the head of certain mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc. ('true horn'); each of the pair of solid, deciduous, usually branched, bony growths, or antlers, on the head of a deer; also, some similar growth, as the tusk of a narwhal; also, a growth or part like a horn of an animal attributed to deities, demons, etc. (as, "the devil's horn": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," ii. 4. 16); an imaginary projection on the brow of a cuckold; also, a process projecting from the head of an animal and suggestive of a horn, as a feeler, tentacle, crest, etc. (as, "The snail, whose tender horns being hit, Shrinks backward in his shelly cave": Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 1033); also, a symbol of power, might, etc., as in the Bible; also, something formed from or resembling the hollow horn of an animal, as a powder-horn, a drinking-vessel, etc.; hence, a drink of liquor; esp., an instrument for producing sound or music by blowing, orig. formed from the hollow horn of an animal but now usually

made of brass or other metal or material, and occurring in various forms more or less resembling the horn of an animal (as, a hunting-horn; a coaching-horn); specif., an orchestral metallic wind-instrument of the trumpet class, consisting of a long, coiled tube terminating in a flaring bell, and producing mellow tones (called more fully *French horn*); also, any horn-like projection or extremity; a projection or angle at the corner of an altar; one of the extremities of the moon when waxing or waning, and hence of any crescent-shaped object (as, "The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns": Thomson's "Seasons," Winter, 125); the beak of an anvil; any of certain short, arm-like levers on an aeroplane; also, each of the alternatives of a dilemma; also, the substance of which true horns are composed; any similar substance, as that of hoofs, nails, corns, etc.; also, an article made of horn, as a thimble, a spoon, or a shoe-horn. —**English horn** [tr. F. *cor anglais*], the tenor oboe (wooden musical wind-instrument). —**French horn**. See *horn*, *n.* —**horn of plenty**, the cornucopia. —**horn**, *v. I. tr.* To furnish with horns; also, to cuckold; also, to butt or gore with the horns; also, to provide, fit, etc., with horn. **II. intr.** To thrust one's self obtrusively (*in* or *into*): as, to *horn* in with a remark; to *horn* into an affair. [Slang, orig. western U. S.]

horn-beam (hōrn'bēm), *n.* Any of the shrubs or small trees constituting the betulaceous genus *Carpinus*, with



Horns. — 1, coaching-horn; 2, French or orchestral horn; 3, 4, military bugles, with and without keys; 5, hunting-horn.



Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

a heavy, hard wood, as the old-world species *C. betulus*, or the American species *C. caroliniana* ('American hornbeam,' or ironwood).

horn-bill (hörn'bil), *n.* Any of the large non-passerine birds constituting the family *Bucerotidae*, characterized by a very large bill surmounted by a horny protuberance, sometimes of enormous size. See cut on preceding page.

horn-blende (hörn'blend), *n.* [G.] Amphibole; esp., any of the common black or dark-colored aluminous varieties of amphibole.—**horn-blen'dic** (-blen'dik), *a.*

horn-book (hörn'búk), *n.* A leaf or page containing the alphabet, etc., covered with a sheet of transparent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle, formerly used in teaching children to read (see Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 1. 49); hence, a primer, or book of rudiments.



Hornbook.

horned (hórnd), *a.* Having a horn or horns; also, provided or fitted with horn.—

horned frog, any of various South American frogs (genus *Ceratotophrys*) with a horn-like process over the eye; also, a horned toad.—

horned owl, any of various owls (genus *Bubo*, etc.) with horn-like tufts of feathers on the head.—

Great Horned Owl of North America (*Bubo virginianus*).

horned pout, a horn-

pout.—**horned toad**, any of various small, harmless lizards (genera *Phrynosoma* and *Anota*) of western North America, with horn-like spines on the head.—**horned viper**. See viper.

horn-er (hór'nér), *n.* One who horns; esp., one who works or deals in horn; also, one who blows or plays a horn.

horn-net (hór'net), *n.* [AS. *hyrnetu* = MLG. *hornte* = OHG. *hornuz*, G. *hornisse*, hornet.] A large, strong social wasp having an exceptionally severe sting, esp. *Vespa crabro* ('European hornet') or *V. maculata* ('American hornet') or 'white-faced hornet').

American Hornet (*Vespa maculata*), natural size.

horn-i-ness (hór'ni-nes), *n.* Horny quality.

horn-ing (hór'ning), *n.*

The act of one who or that which horns; also, a charivari, or mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments (U. S.); also, in *Sc. law*, the act of proclaiming a person a rebel by blowing three blasts on a horn.

horn-ist (hór'níst), *n.* One who plays a horn, esp. the French horn.

hor-ni-to (hór-nē'tō, Sp. ór-nē'tō), *n.*; pl. -tos (-tōz, Sp. -tōs). [Sp., dim. of *horno*, < L. *furnus*, oven.] In *geol.*, a low oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, etc., usually emitting hot smoke and vapors from its sides and summit.

horn-less (hörn'les), *a.* Having no horns, as some cattle.—**horn'less-ness**, *n.*

horn-mad (hörn'mad'), *a.* Enraged enough to gore with the horns, as a bull; hence, raging mad; furious; stark mad.

horn-pipe (hörn'píp), *n.* An old kind of musical wind-instrument; also, a lively dance (orig. to hornpipe music), usually performed by a single person, and popular among sailors; a piece of music for, or in the style of, such a dance.

horn-pout (hörn'pout), *n.* Any of certain fresh-water catfishes. See *pout*.

horn-sil-ver (hörn'sil'vēr), *n.* Native chloride of silver.

horn-stone (hörn'stōn), *n.* A variety of quartz resembling flint.

horn-tail (hörn'tāl), *n.* Any of various hymenopterous insects of the genus *Tremex*, etc.: so called from the horn-like protuberance at the end of the abdomen.

horn-worm (hörn'wērm), *n.* Any of various sphingid larvæ, as the tobacco-worms, characterized by a horn-like caudal projection.

horn-wort (hörn'wért), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Ceratophyllum*, comprising aquatic herbs with whorled, finely dissected, rigid leaves and minute flowers without calyx or corolla, common in ponds and slow streams.

Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

horn-y (hór'ni), *a.*; compar.

hornier, superl. *horniest*.

Having a horn or horns; abounding in horns or horn-like projections; also, consisting of horn or a horn-like substance; corneous; horn-like through hardening, or callous (as, "His hard *horny* fingers ache with pain": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iv. 172); more or less translucent like horn.—**horn'y**=

hand'ed, *a.* Having the hands hardened, as by labor.

ho-rog-ra-phy (hō-rog'ra-fī), *n.* [F. *horographie*, < Gr. *ώρα*, time, hour, + *γράφειν*, mark, write.] The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours.

horn-o-loge (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* [OF. F. *horloge*, < L. *horologium*, < Gr. *ὥρολόγιον*, < *ώρα*, time, hour, + *λέγειν*, tell.] An instrument for indicating the hours; a timepiece; a clock; as, "On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the *horologe*" (Longfellow's "Hyperion," i. 6).—

ho-rol-o-gist (hō-rol'ō-jēr, -jíst), *n.* One versed in horology; a maker of timepieces.—

hor-o-log'ic, **hor-o-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to a horologe or to horology.—

ho-rol'o-gy, *n.* The art or science of making timepieces or of measuring time.

ho-rop-ter (hō-rop'tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, boundary, limit, + *ὀπτήρ*, one who looks.] In *optics*, the line or surface containing all the points in space which in any position of the eyes are projected on corresponding points of the two retinas; the aggregate of points which are seen single while the position of the two eyes remains unchanged.—**hor-op-ter-ic** (hor-op-ter'ik), *a.*

hor-o-scope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* [F. *horoscope*, < L. *horoscopus*, < Gr. *ὥροσκόπος*, < *ώρα*, time, hour, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *astrol.*, the appearance or a representation of the heavens, with the relative positions of the planets, at a particular hour, esp. that of a person's birth, regarded as influencing future events; a nativity; also, that part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the time of a birth, etc.; the ascendant; also, a diagram of the heavens for use in calculating nativities, etc.—

ho-ros-co-py (hō-ros'kō-pī), *n.* The casting or taking of horoscopes; also, the aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. that of a person's birth.

hor-ren-dous (ho-ren'dus), *a.* [L. *horrendus*, gerundive of *horre*: see *horrent*.] To be regarded with horror; dreadful; terrible; horrible.

hor-rent (hor'ent), *a.* [L. *horrens* (*horrent*-), ppr. of *horre*, bristle, shudder: cf. *abhor*.] Bristling, or standing erect like bristles (as, "Him round A globe of fiery seraphim inclosed, With . . . *horrent* arms": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 513); rough as if with bristles; also, shuddering, horrified, or expressing horror (poetic).

hor-ri-ble (hor'i-bl), *a.* [OF. F. *horrible*, < L. *horribilis*, < *horre*: see *horrent*.] Such as to excite horror, or a shuddering fear or abhorrence (as, a *horrible* monster; a *horrible* sight, crime, or disease); frightful, hideous, or dreadful; shocking or revolting; in a milder sense, extremely unpleasant (as, a *horrible* noise); deplorable or objectionable (as, "A most *horrible* system of extravagance had found its way into my lord the count's establishment": Malkin's tr. Le

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

Sage's "Gil Blas," vii. 15); unpleasantly large, great, etc. (now colloq.: as, a horrible price).—**hor'ri-ble-ness**, *n.*—**hor'ri-bly**, *adv.*

hor-rid (hor'id), *a.* [*L. horridus*, < *horrere*: see *horrent*.] Bristling or rough (archaic: as, "The forest . . . *Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," ix. 519); also, such as to excite horror, or dreadful (as, "Moloch, *horrid* king, besmeared with blood Of human sacrifice," Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 392; *horrid* wars; a *horrid* spectacle); shocking; abominable; hence (now colloq.), extremely unpleasant or disagreeable (as, *horrid* weather; a *horrid* thing to say; we had a *horrid* time; "I am not quite such a *horrid* girl as I used to be," Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," xv.); objectionable or obnoxious; 'awful.'—**hor'rid-ly**, *adv.*—**hor'rid-ness**, *n.*

hor-rif-ic (ho-rif'ik), *a.* [*L. horrificus*, < *horrere*, shudder, + *facere*, make.] Causing horror; horrifying: as, "that ungodly and *horrific* spectacle of the scalped head" (Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," xi.).

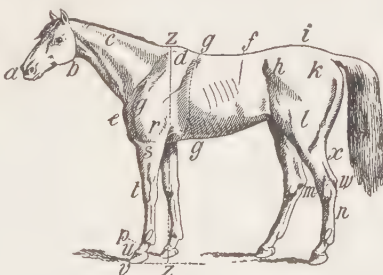
hor-ri-fy (hor'i-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [*L. horrificare*, < *horrificus*, *E. horrific*.] To cause to feel horror; strike with horror; shock intensely.—**hor'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

hor-ri-pi-la-tion (hor'i-pi-lā'shən), *n.* [*LL. horripilatio* (*n.*), < *L. horripilare*, bristle with hairs, < *horrere*, bristle, + *pilus*, hair.] A bristling of the hair on the skin from cold, fear, etc.; goose-flesh.

hor-ror (hor'ər), *n.* [*OF. orror* (*F. horreur*), < *L. horror*, a bristling, shuddering, horror, < *horrere*: see *horrent*.] A bristling or roughness, or a bristling mass or growth, as of branches and foliage (obs. or archaic: see Milton's "Comus," 38); also, a shuddering, or convulsive trembling, now esp. in a cold fit in disease; also, a shuddering fear or abhorrence; a painful emotion excited by something frightful or shocking (as, to shrink back in *horror*; the crime aroused universal *horror*); often, a painful or intense aversion or repugnance (as, to have a *horror* of cats; a *horror* of publicity or scandal); also, a character, aspect, etc., such as to excite a shuddering fear or abhorrence (as, a scene of *horror*); anything that excites such a feeling (as, the *horrors* of war; a book full of *horrors*); an object of intense aversion (as, cats are his particular *horror*); something considered especially objectionable, atrocious, or bad (colloq.: as, most of the pictures were *horrors*; that hat is a *horror*).—**the horrors**, a fit of horror, as in delirium tremens; also, extreme depression; the blues. [Colloq.]

hors (hōr), *adv.* and *prep.* [*F.*, < *L. foris*, out of doors: see *foreign*.] Out (of).—**hors concours** (kōn-kōr). [*F.*] Out of competition; not competing for a prize: said of pictures, etc., in an exhibition.—**hors de combat** (dè kōn-bā). [*F.*] Out of the fight; disabled from further effort.—**hors-d'œuvre** (-dèvr), *n.* [*F.*, 'out of (the) work.'] A relish such as olives or radishes, or any light supplementary dish, served before or between the regular courses of a meal.

horse (hōrs), *n.*; pl. *horses*, also, esp. formerly, *horse* (now chiefly as used collectively, in military language, in sense of 'cavalry'). [*AS. hors* = *OS. hros* = *OHG. hros*, *G. ross*, = *Icel. hross*, horse.] A large, solid-hoofed quadruped, *Equus caballus*, domesticated since prehistoric times, and employed as a beast of draft and burden and for carrying a rider; specif., the male of this animal, in distinction from the female, or mare; a stallion or a gelding; also, any animal of the family *Equidae* ('horse family'), which includes the



Horse. — *a*, muzzle; *b*, gullet; *c*, crest; *d*, withers; *e*, chest; *f*, loins; *g*, girth; *h*, hip or ilium; *i*, croup; *k*, haunch; *l*, thigh; *m*, hock; *n*, cannon; *o*, fetlock; *p*, pastern; *q*, shoulder-bone; *r*, elbow-joint; *s*, arm; *t*, knee; *u*, coronet; *v*, hoof; *w*, point of hock; *x*, hamstring; *z*, height.

also, soldiers serving on horseback,

or cavalry (as, a thousand *horse*; a troop of *horse*; *horse* and foot); also, an opprobrious or playful term applied to a man (as, "If I tell thee a lie, spit in my face, call me *horse*": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV," ii. 4. 215); also, something on which a person rides, sits, or exercises, as if on a horse's back; also, a frame, block, etc., on which something is mounted or supported; any of various instruments, appliances, or devices employed for services suggesting or supposed to suggest those of a horse, as a foot-rope, or a rope or bar for a sail or other part to travel on; also, a crib, or translation or other illicit aid (school and college slang, U. S.); also, in *mining*, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein.—**dark horse**. See under *dark*, *a.*—**wild horse**. See under *wild*, *a.*—**horse**, *v.*; *horsed*, *horsing*. *I. tr.* To provide with a horse or horses; also, to set on horseback; hence, to set or carry on a person's back; carry on one's own back; also, to place on a person's back or on a wooden horse or the like to be flogged; hence, to flog (as, "The schoolmaster . . . gave me a sound . . . flogging . . . I felt . . . indignant at the ignominious *horsing* I had incurred": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," ii. 7); also, to bestride (see Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 1. 227); also, to drive or urge (a person) at work, esp. unfairly or tyrannically (colloq. or slang: as, to *horse* a ship's crew); hence, to torment or plague in sport (slang); also, to perform boisterously, as a part or a scene in a play (slang). *II. intr.* To mount on a horse; go on horseback.

horse-back (hōrs'bak), *n.* *I. n.* The back of a horse (now chiefly in the phrase 'on horseback'); also, a low ridge of sand, gravel, or rock (U. S.). *II. adv.* On horseback: as, to ride *horseback*.

horse=block (hōrs'blok), *n.* A block or stage for the convenience of horsemen in mounting or dismounting.

horse=car (hōrs'kär), *n.* A street-car drawn by a horse or horses. [U. S.]

horse=chest-nut (hōrs'ches'nūt), *n.* The shiny, brown nut-like seed of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, an ornamental tree bearing large digitate leaves and upright clusters of showy white flowers; also, the tree itself.

horse=doc-tor (hōrs'dok'tər), *n.* A veterinary surgeon. [Colloq.]

horse=flesh (hōrs'flesh), *n.* The flesh of a horse; also, horses collectively, esp. for riding, driving, and racing (as, "a person . . . profoundly learned in *horse=flesh*": Steele, in "Spectator," 157).

horse=fly (hōrs'fli), *n.*; pl. -flies (-fliiz). A fly that bites or stings horses; a gadfly or breeze; a bot-fly.

horse-god-moth-er (hōrs'god'muθ'ər), *n.* A big, coarse, masculine woman. [Prov. or vulgar, Eng.]

horse=guards (hōrs'gärdz), *n. pl.* A body of cavalry serving as a guard; also, the barracks or guard-house of such cavalry.

horse-hair (hōrs'här), *n.* A hair, or the hair, of a horse, esp. from the mane or tail; also, a wiry fabric made of this hair.

horse-hide (hōrs'hid), *n.* The hide of a horse, or leather made from it.

horse=jock-ey (hōrs'jok'i), *n.* A professional rider of race-horses: now used more commonly in the shortened form *jockey*.

horse-lat-i-tudes (hōrs'lat'i-tüdz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a belt of the northern Atlantic Ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the torrid zone, notorious for tedious calms; also, a similar belt elsewhere.

horse=laugh (hōrs'lāf), *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

horse=leech (hōrs'lēch), *n.* A veterinary surgeon; also,



Horse-chestnut. — *a*, flower; *b*, seed; *c*, seed cut longitudinally.

a large leech, as *Hæmopsis sanguisorba*, said to attack the mouth of horses while they are drinking; hence, an extortionate, insatiable person.

horse-less (hòrs'les), *a.* Without a horse; also, not requiring a horse, being self-propelled (as, a *horseless* carriage).

horse-mack-er-el (hòrs'mak'g-el), *n.* Any of various fishes allied to the mackerel, esp. the common tunny.

horse-man (hòrs'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A rider on horseback; one skilled in managing horses; also, a cavalryman†; also, one who attends to horses.—**horse'man-ship**, *n.* The management of horses; equestrian skill.

horse-ma-rine (hòrs'mā-rēn'), *n.* A marine mounted on horseback, or a cavalryman doing duty on shipboard; also, a member of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; hence, a person out of his element.

horse-mint (hòrs'mint), *n.* A wild mint, *Mentha longifolia*, orig. a native of Europe but now found in parts of America; also, any of various other menthaceous plants, as *Monarda punctata*, an erect odoriferous herb of America.

horse-net-tle (hòrs'net'tl), *n.* A prickly solanaceous weed, *Solanum carolinense*, of America.

horse-pis-tol (hòrs'pis'tol), *n.* A kind of large pistol formerly carried by horsemen.

horse-play (hòrs'plā), *n.* Rough or boisterous play.

horse-pow-er (hòrs'pou'ēr), *n.* The power of a horse; specif., a unit for measuring power, or rate of work, equivalent to 550 foot-pounds per second; also, rate of work in terms of this unit; also, the power or agency of a horse or horses as employed to drive machinery; also, a machine worked by a horse, as a treadmill.

horse-race (hòrs'rās), *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.—**horse'-ra'cing**, *n.*

horse-rad-ish (hòrs'rad'ish), *n.* A cultivated brassaceous plant, *Roripa armoracia*; also, its pungent root, used as a condiment and in medicine.—**horse'rad'ish-tree**, *n.* An East Indian tree, *Moringa moringa*, cultivated in tropical countries for its fruit, which is eaten as a vegetable or pickled, and its seeds, which yield oil of ben: named from the pungent odor and taste of its root.

horse-rake (hòrs'rāk), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

horse-sense (hòrs'sens'), *n.* Plain, practical good sense. [Colloq., U. S.]

horse-shoe (hòrs'shō), *n.* A U-shaped iron plate nailed to a horse's hoof to protect it (the object of various popular superstitions: as, "Happy art thou, as if every day thou hadst picked up a *horseshoe*," Longfellow's "Evangeline," i. 2); also, something shaped like this; specif., a *horseshoe-crab*.—**horse'shoe-crab**, *n.* A king-crab.

horse-tail (hòrs'tāl), *n.* A horse's tail; tail used as a Turkish military standard or as an ensign denoting the rank of pasha; also, any of the perennial, herbaceous pteridophytic plants constituting the widely distributed genus *Equisetum*, characterized by hollow, jointed stems, with leaves reduced to sheaths at the joints; also, in *anat.*, the collection of nerves in which the spinal cord ends.

horse-way (hòrs'wā), *n.* A way or passage for horses: as, "Glow. Know'st thou the way to Dover? Edg. Both stile and gate, *horse-way* and foot-path" (Shakespeare's "King Lear," iv. 1. 58).

horse-weed (hòrs'wēd), *n.* A trouble-

some asteraceous weed, *Leptilon canadense*; also, any of various other plants, as *Lactuca canadensis*, an herb of the lettuce genus.

horse-whip (hòrs'hwhip), *n.* A whip for driving or controlling horses.—**horse'whip**, *v. t.*; *-whipped*, *-whipping*. To chastise with a horsewhip.

horse-wom-an (hòrs'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A woman who rides on horseback.

horse-wran-gler (hòrs'rang'gler), *n.* A herder having charge of a string of ponies. [Western U. S.]

hors-y (hòr'si), *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a horse or horses; also, dealing with horses; interested in or devoted to horses, horse-breeding, horse-racing, etc.—**hors'i-ness**, *n.*

hor-ta-tive (hòr'tā-tiv). [L. *hortativus*, < *hortari*, urge, exhort, < *hori*, urge.] **I. a.** Giving exhortation; urging; inciting. **II. n.** An exhortation: as, "Generals commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children" (Bacon's "Essays," Of Marriage and Single Life).—**hor'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

hor-ta-tor (hòr-tā'tor), *n.* [L., < *hortari*: see *hortative*.] One who exhorts.

hor-ta-to-ry (hòr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [LL. *hortatorius*, < L. *hortator*: see *hortator*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exhortation; giving exhortation; hortative.

hor-ti-cul-ture (hòr'ti-kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *hortus*, garden, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating gardens; the growing of flowers and ornamental plants, fruits, vegetables, etc.—**hor-ti-cul'tur-al**, *a.*—**hor-ti-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

hor-tus sic-cus (hòr'tus sik'us). [L., 'dry garden.'] A collection of dried plants; a herbarium.

Hor-wat (hòr'wot), *n.* [= Croatian *Hrvat*.] A Croat. [U. S.]

ho-san-na (hō-zan'ā). [LL., < Gr. *ὡσαννά*, < Heb. *hō-shāh-nā*, 'save, pray!'] **I. interj.** An exclamation, orig. an appeal to God for deliverance (cf. Ps. cxviii. 25), used as an acclamation or ascription of praise to God or Christ: as, "And the multitudes . . . cried, saying, *Hosanna* to the son of David . . . *Hosanna* in the highest" (Mat. xxi. 9). **II. n.** A cry of 'hosanna!' hence, a shout of praise or adoration; an acclamation.

hose (hōz), *n.*; pl. *hose*, archaic *hosen* (hō'zēn). [AS. *hosa* = D. *hoos* = G. *hose* = Icel. *hosa*, *hose*.] An article of clothing for the leg, esp., in modern use, for the foot and lower part of the leg; a stocking; formerly, a garment for the legs and waist, as tights or breeches, worn by men (as, "O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet *hose*! a scarlet cloak!" Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," v. i. 69); also (pl. also *hoses*), a flexible tube for conveying water, etc., to a desired point (as, a garden *hose*; a fire-engine *hose*); also, a sheath, or sheathing part, as that inclosing the ear of grain; also, a socket, esp. one receiving the shaft or handle of a tool, golf-club, or the like.—**hose**, *v. t.*; *hosed*, *hosing*. To furnish with hose for wearing; also, to water, wash, or drench by means of a hose or tube.—**ho-sier** (hō'zhēr), *n.* One who makes or deals in hose or stockings, or goods knitted or woven like hose.—**ho'sier-y**, *n.* Hose or stockings of any kind; the class of goods in which a hosier deals; also, the business of a hosier.

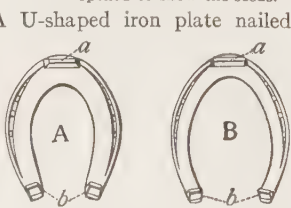
hos-pice (hos'pis), *n.* [F. *hospice*, < L. *hospitium*, hospitality, lodging, inn, < *hospes*: see *host*.] A house of entertainment and refuge for pilgrims, strangers, etc., esp. one kept by members of a religious order: as, the *hospice* of St. Bernard, on the pass of the Great St. Bernard in the Alps.

hos-pi-ta-ble (hos'pi-tā-bl), *a.* [Obs. F. *hospitable*, < ML. *hospitare*, receive as a guest, < L. *hospes*: see *host*.] Giving or affording a generous welcome and entertainment to guests or strangers (as, a *hospitable* host, family, house, table, or city); inclined or directed to, or characterized by, hospitality (as, a *hospitable* disposition; "In haste She turns, on *hospitable* thoughts intent," Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 332; a *hospitable* reception); hence, favorably receptive or open (with to: as, a people *hospitable* to new ideas).—**hos-pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**hos-pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

hos-pi-tal (hos'pi-tal), *n.* [OF. *hospital* (F. *hôpital*), < ML. *hospitale*, inn, hospice, prop. neut. of L. *hospitalis*, per-



Horse-radish (*Roripa armoracia*). — 1, rhizome, with two leaves; 2, part of the inflorescence, with flowers and fruit; a, flower; b, fruit, opened to show the seeds.



Horseshoes. — A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot; a, a, toe-calks; b, b, heel-calks.



Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agōny, întō, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

taining to guests, hospitable, < *hospes*: see *host*².] A hospice; also, a charitable institution for the shelter and maintenance of the needy, infirm, or aged, or for the maintenance and education of the young (now chiefly in the names of old institutions in Great Britain: as, Greenwich Hospital, a home for retired seamen at Greenwich, England, since 1873 used as a royal naval college; Christ's Hospital, a famous English educational institution, orig. in London, afterward removed to Horsham, Sussex); now, esp., an institution in which sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment; also, a similar establishment for the care of animals.

hos-pi-tal-er, **hos-pi-tal-ler** (hos'pi-tal-ër), *n.* [OF. F. *hospitalier*, < ML. *hospitalarius*, < *hospitale*: see *hospital*.] The person receiving and attending upon pilgrims, strangers, etc., in a hospice or religious house; also, a person devoted to the care of the sick or needy in hospitals, esp. a member of a religious order devoted to this charity; also [*cap.*], a member of a religious and military order ('Knights Hospitalers,' also called 'Knights of St. John of Jerusalem') taking its origin, about the time of the first Crusade (1096-99), from a hospital at Jerusalem; also [*l. c.*], in some London hospitals orig. religious foundations, the chief resident official, who was formerly also religious superintendent; hence, sometimes, a hospital chaplain; also, sometimes, an inmate of a hospital.

hos-pi-tal-ity (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *hospitalité* (F. *hospitalité*), < L. *hospitalitas*, < *hospitalis*, hospitable: see *hospital*.] The reception and entertainment of guests or strangers with liberality and kindness; *pl.*, hospitable courtesies (as, "Women are always more cautious in their casual *hospitalities* than men": Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," iv.).

hos-pi-tal-ize (hos'pi-tal-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To place for care or treatment in a hospital. — **hos'pi-tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shən), *n.*

hos-pi-tal-ship (hos'pi-tal-ship), *n.* A vessel fitted up as a hospital, as one accompanying a fleet of war-ships.

hos-po-dar (hos'pō-där), *n.* [Rumanian.] A title formerly borne by the governors or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia (now included in Rumania).

host¹ (höst), *n.* [OF. *host*, *ost*, < ML. *hostis*, army, L. stranger, enemy: see *guest* and *host*².] An army (archaic: as, "Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his *host*, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it," 2 Kings, xxv. 1); hence, a multitude or great body or number of persons or things (as, to have a *host*, or *hosts*, of friends; a *host* of books; a *host* of details). — **host** (or **hosts**) **of heaven**, the sun, moon, and stars, or heavenly bodies (see Deut. iv. 19); also, the angels of heaven (see 1 Kings, xxii. 19). — **to be a host in one's self**, to have in one's self the power or effectiveness of a whole host (cf. "Ajax the great . . . Himself a host: the Grecian strength and pride," Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," iii.); be the equivalent of a whole multitude or great body or number. — **host**¹, *v. t.* or *i.* To assemble in a host. Cf. *hosting*. [Obs. or archaic.]

host² (höst), *n.* [OF. *hoste*, *oste* (F. *hôte*), < L. *hospes*, host, guest, stranger: see *guest* and *host*¹.] One who entertains a guest or guests in his own home or elsewhere (as, the *host* at a house-party, a dinner, or a theater-party); also, the landlord of an inn or hotel (as, "mine *host* of the Garter": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 1. 143); also, an animal or plant in or on which a parasite or commensal lives. — **to reckon without one's host**. See under *reckon*. — **host**², *v. i.* *tr.* To receive or entertain as a host does: as, "Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 8. 27). **II. intr.** To sojourn as a guest; lodge: as, "Come, pilgrim, I will bring you Where you shall *host*" (Shakspeare's "All's Well," iii. 5. 97).

host³ (höst), *n.* [OF. *hoiste*, *oiste*, < L. *hostia*, animal sacrificed: cf. L. *hostire*, strike.] A victim for sacrifice; a sacrifice; hence, [often *cap.*], *eccles.*, esp. in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the bread consecrated in the celebration of the eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ offered in sacrifice; a consecrated wafer.

hos-tage (hos'tāj), *n.* [OF. *hostage*, *ostage* (F. *otage*), < LL. *obsidatus*, hostageship, < L. *obses*, hostage.] The

condition of a person given or held as a security for the performance of something; also, a person thus given or held as a security; anything serving as a security or pledge (as, "He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief": Bacon's "Essays," Of Marriage and Single Life). — **hos'tage-ship**, *n.* The condition of a hostage.

hos-tel (hos'tel), *n.* [OF. *hostel*, *ostel* (F. *hôtel*), < ML. *hospitale*: see *hospital*.] An inn, as for travelers (archaic: as, "We . . . enter'd an old *hostel*, call'd mine host," Tennyson's "Princess," i. 171); also, a house of residence for students at a university or elsewhere, esp. one at a university but not under direct university control and not sharing like a college in the government of the university (Eng.); some similar house of residence, as for incapacitated soldiers (Eng.). — **hos'tel-er**, *n.* [OF. *hostelier* (F. *hôtelier*).] An innkeeper. [Archaic.] — **hos'tel-ry**, *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [OF. *hostellerie* (F. *hôtellerie*).] A hostel or inn (archaic); also, esp. in journalistic language, a modern hotel, as in a city.

host-ess (hös'tes), *n.* [OF. *hostesse* (F. *hôtesse*), fem. of *host*, E. *host*².] A female host; a woman who entertains a guest or guests; the mistress of an inn or the like (as, "my *hostess* of the tavern": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," i. 2. 45). — **host'-ess-ship**, *n.*

hos-tile (hos'til or, chiefly Brit., -til). [L. *hostilis*, < *hostis*, enemy: see *host*¹.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to an enemy, as in war or arms (as, *hostile* ground or positions; "The hooked chariot stood Unstain'd with *hostile* blood," Milton's "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," 57); characteristic of or carried on by an enemy (as, *hostile* incursions or operations); acting as or being an enemy (as, a *hostile* force, army, or nation); hence, in general, opposed in feeling, action, tendency, or character (as, to be *hostile* to a measure; *hostile* criticism, remarks, or intentions); unfriendly; antagonistic; inimical; adverse. **II. n.** A hostile person; an enemy; esp., an American Indian hostile to the whites. — **hos'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **hos-til'i-ty** (-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [LL. *hostilitas*.] Hostile state, feeling, or action; enmity; antagonism; also, a hostile act; *pl.*, acts of warfare.

host-ing (hös'ting), *n.* An assembling of a host or armed multitude; hence, a hostile expedition or encounter (as, "Strange to us it seem'd . . . that angel should with angel war, And in fierce *hosting* meet": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vi. 93). [Obs. or archaic.]

hos-tler (hos'lër or os'lër), *n.* [For *hostler*.] An inn-keeper; also, one who has the care of horses at an inn; any person who takes care of horses; a groom.

hot (hot), *a.*; compar. *hotter*, superl. *hottest*. [AS. *hāt* = D. *heet* = G. *heiss* = Icel. *heitr*, hot; cf. Goth. *heito*, fever, and E. *heat*.] Being in the condition or of the temperature characteristic of things that have stood for a time near a fire or under the rays of the summer sun; having or communicating sensible heat, esp. in a high degree (as, a *hot* stove, bath, or room; coffee too *hot* to swallow; *hot* springs; *hot* winds); very warm, as weather, climate, etc.; also, having a sensation of great bodily heat, as from nearness to fire, or from heavy clothing, vigorous exercise, fever, etc.; attended with or producing such a sensation, as a blush, swelling, fever, etc.; also, having an effect as of burning on the tongue, skin, etc., as pepper, mustard, a blister, etc.; peppery, biting, pungent, or acrid; also, having or showing intense feeling; ardent or fervent (as, "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor *hot*": Rev. iii. 15); passionate, vehement, or fiery, as persons, the temper, wrath, haste, words, etc.; lustful; inflamed (*with*: as, to be *hot* with rage); violent, furious, or intense (as, "Set ye Uriaiah in the forefront of the *hottest* battle": 2 Sam. xi. 15); also, uncomfortable or unpleasant (colloq.: as, his opponents soon made the town too *hot* for him); also, strong or fresh, as a scent or trail. — **hot air**, empty, pretentious talk or writing. [Slang.] — **hot and hot**, served hot from the fire to the table, without delay, as food. — **hot dog**, a hot frankfurter (sausage), esp. as served in a split roll. [Colloq.] — **in hot water**, fig., in trouble or difficulties. [Colloq.] — **hot**, *adv.* In a hot manner; with great heat; hotly. — **hot**, *v. t.*; *hotted*, *hotting*. To heat; warm. [Now prov. or colloq., Eng.]

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hot-bed (hot'bed), *n.* A bed of earth, heated by fermenting manure, etc., and usually covered with glass, for raising or forcing plants; fig., a place favoring rapid growth, esp. of something bad (as, a *hotbed* of sedition or vice).

hot-blood (hot'blud), *n.* A hot-blooded person.—**hot'=blood'ed**, *a.* Having hot blood; impetuous; excitable; passionate.

hot-brained (hot'bränd), *a.* Hot-headed; fiery; passionate; rash.

hotch-pot (hoch'pot), *n.* [OF. F. *hochepot*, ragout, < *hocher*, shake, + *pot*, pot.] A ragout or other dish of various ingredients; a hotchpotch; in *law*, the aggregating of shares or properties in order to secure equality of division.

hotch-potch (hoch'poch), *n.* [For *hotchpot*.] A ragout or stew of meat with vegetables, etc.; a cooked dish containing a variety of ingredients; fig., a medley or hodgepodge; in *law*, hotchpot.

ho-tel (hō-tel', F. ô-tel), *n.* [F. *hôtel*: see *hostel*.] A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers, strangers, or others, esp. a more or less pretentious establishment with modern appointments, etc. (cf. *inn*, a much older word); in French use, a large private residence in a city, or a public building.—**hôtel de ville** (ô-tel dè vèl). [F.] A city hall or town hall.—**hō-tel-Dieu** (-dyè), *n.* [F., 'hotel (of) God.'] A hospital.

hot-foot (hot'füt), *adv.* With great speed in going; in hot haste.—**hot'foot**, *v.* **I. intr.** To go hotfoot; run in hot haste: often with indefinite *it* (as, to *hotfoot it* to a place). [Colloq.] **II. tr.** To pursue or follow hotfoot. [Colloq.]

hot-head (hot'hed), *n.* A hot-headed person.—**hot'=head'ed**, *a.* Hot or fiery in spirit or temper; impetuous; passionate; rash: as, "We're both a little *hot-headed*, I guess, and do things we're sorry for" (W. Churchill's "Coniston," ii. 20).—**hot'=head'ed-ness**, *n.*

hot-house (hot'hous), *n.* A house for sweating, bathing, etc.; also, a brothel; also, an artificially heated glass-house for the cultivation of tender plants.

hot-ly (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner; with great heat; ardently; passionately; vehemently.—**hot'ness**, *n.*

hot-plate (hot'plät), *n.* A simple, portable appliance for cooking, etc., consisting of a flat iron frame mounted on short legs and having gas-burners beneath to supply heat.

hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes, etc., in a covered pot.

hot-press (hot'pres), *n.* A machine in which heat is applied in conjunction with mechanical pressure, as one for producing a smooth, glassy surface on paper or cloth, or one for expressing oil.—**hot'=press**, *v. t.* To subject to treatment in a hot-press.—**hot'=press'er**, *n.*

hot-room (hot'röm), *n.* A room specially heated to a high temperature, esp. for inducing sweating as in a bathing establishment.

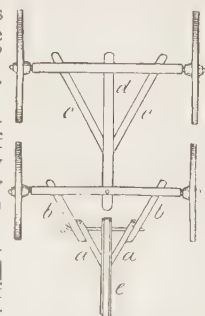
hot-short (hot'shört), *a.* Of iron, brittle at a forging temperature.

hot-spur (hot'spër), *n.* A person who drives or pushes recklessly onward, like a rider keeping his spurs hot with use; an impetuous or reckless person; a hothead: as, Sir Henry Percy (1364-1403), surnamed *Hotspur* for his zeal in border warfare against the Scots; "I am not yet of Percy's mind, the *Hotspur* of the north; he that kills me some six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast, washes his hands, and says to his wife 'Fie upon this quiet life! I want work'" (Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV.," ii. 4. 114).

Hot-ten-tot (hot'n-tot), *n.* A member of a native South African race of dark yellowish-brown complexion, low stature, and ungainly build, probably of mixed Bushman and Bantu (negro) origin; also, their language.

Hou-dan (hö'dan), *n.* [From *Houdan*, town in France, near Paris.] One of a breed of domestic fowls of French origin, having a heavy, globular crest and evenly mottled black and white plumage.

hough (hok), *n.* and *v.* See *hock*¹.



Wagon Running-gear.—a, a, tongue-hounds; b, b, hounds; c, c, hind hounds; d, coupling-pole, or reach; e, tongue.

hound¹ (hound), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hünn*, knob at the masthead.] A projection at a masthead, serving to support rigging or trestletrees; also, either of a pair of horizontal braces for reinforcing some part of the running-gear of a vehicle (see cut in preceding column).

hound² (hound), *n.* [AS. *hund* = D. *hond* = G. *hund* = Icel. *hundr* = Goth. *hunds*, dog: cf. L. *canis*, Gr. *κύων*, Skt. *çvan*, dog.] A dog, now esp. one of any of various breeds used in the chase and commonly hunting by scent (as, a foxhound; a staghound); also, a mean, despicable fellow; also, a person who constantly pursues a particular object of liking, or is inordinately addicted to something specified (slang: as, a rum-hound; a movie-hound).—**hare and hounds**. See under *hare*.—**hound**², *v. t.* To hunt or track with hounds, or as a hound does; hence, in general, to pursue or drive unrelentingly; also, to incite (a hound, etc.) to pursuit or attack; hence, in general, urge (*on*).—**hound'er**, *n.*—**hound'fish**, *n.* Any of various fishes, as certain small sharks of the genus *Scyliorhinus* and certain large voracious fishes of the genus *Tylosurus*.—**hound's'**

tongue, *n.* A troublesome boraginaceous weed, *Cynoglossum officinale*, with prickly nutlets and tongue-like leaves.

hour (our), *n.* [OF. *ure*, ore, *hore* (F. *heure*), < L. *hora*, < Gr. *ῥωρα*, time, season, hour; akin to E. *year*.] A space of time equal to the 24th part of a mean solar day or civil day; 60 minutes; also, indefinitely, a short or limited period of time (as, "Sad *hours* seem long": Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 1. 167); also, one of the 24 points (12 after midnight and 12 after noon) measuring off the periods of 60 minutes in the course of a day (as, trains leave every hour on the *hour*; a clock which strikes the *hours*); hence, any definite time of day, or the time indicated by a timepiece (as, what is the *hour*?); *pl.*, customary time of going to bed and getting up (as, to keep early *hours* or good *hours*, or late *hours* or bad *hours*); also, *sing.*, a particular or appointed time (as, "In an ill *hour* . . . I went on board a ship bound for London," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 1; "Mine *hour* is not yet come," John, ii. 4); the present time (with *the*: as, the question of the *hour*; the man of the *hour*); also, *pl.*, *eccles.*, the seven stated times of the day set apart for prayer and devotion ('canonical hours': see under *canonical*); the offices or services prescribed for these times, or a book containing them; also, *pl.* [*cap.*], in *class. myth.*, the goddesses presiding over the changes of the seasons; the *Horæ*; also, *sing.* [*l. c.*], in *astron.*, etc., a unit of measure of right ascension, etc., representing 15 degrees, or the 24th part of a great circle.—**sidereal hour**. See *sidereal*.—**solar hour**. See *solar*.—**hour'=glass**, *n.* An instrument for measuring time, consisting of two bulbs of glass joined by a narrow passage through which a quantity of sand (or mercury) runs in just an hour.—**hour'=hand**, *n.* The hand that indicates the hours on a clock or watch. Cf. *minute-hand*.

hour-ri (hö'ri or hou'-r), *n.*; *pl.* -ris (-riz). [F. *hourri*, < Pers. *hūrī*, < Ar. *haurā*, fem., black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise: as, "Happy he who falls fighting in the cause of the prophet! he will at once be transported to the paradise of the faithful, and surrounded by immortal *houris*" (Irving's "Conquest of Granada," xlviii.). Also fig.

hour-ly (our'li), *a.* Of, pertaining to, occurring, or done each successive hour; hence, frequent; continual.—**hour'ly**, *adv.* Every hour; hour by hour; hence, frequently.

house¹ (hous), *n.* [OF. *houce* (F. *housse*); origin uncertain.] A covering of cloth or the like, esp. one for the back and flanks of a horse, etc.; a housing. [Obs. or archaic].—**house**¹ (houz), *v. t.*; *housed*, *housing*. To equip (a horse, etc.) with a house or housing.



Hound's-tongue. — a, corolla; b, same, opened; c, fruit.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ðlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; Ƨh, then; y, you;

house² (hous, *n.*; pl. *houses* (hou'zez)). [AS. *hūs* = D. *hūs* = G. *haus* = Icel. and Goth. *hūs*, house; perhaps akin to E. *hide*.¹] A building for human habitation; also, a building or structure designed or used for any purpose (as, a *house* of worship; a *coffee-house*; a *warehouse*; a *greenhouse*; a *cow-house*); specif., the building in which a legislative or deliberative body meets, or the body itself (as, the *House* of Commons, of Lords, or of Representatives: see *commons*, *lord*, *n.*, and *representative*, *n.*); hence, a quorum of such a body; also, a place of business, or a business firm or establishment; also, a place of entertainment, as a theater, or the audience at such a place; also, a household (as, "Bid her hasten all the *house* to bed": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 3. 156); also, a family regarded as consisting of ancestors and descendants, esp. a noble family or race (as, the *house* of Hapsburg); also, a habitation or abiding-place (as, "An heav'nly mind May be indiff'rent to her *house* of clay": Cowper's "Task," ii. 458); a place of lodgment, rest, etc., as of an animal; in *astrol.*, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon; also, a sign of the zodiac as the seat of the greatest influence of a particular planet.—**house of correction**, a place for the confinement and reform of persons convicted of minor offenses and not regarded as confirmed criminals.—**house of ill fame**, a disorderly house; esp., a house of prostitution.—**to put, or set, one's house in order**, fig., to put one's affairs into good order or condition, as by amending or reforming whatever is amiss: as, "The Prussians, after the disaster of Jena in 1807, had set to work to *put their house in order*" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxviii. § 4).—**house**² (houz), *v.*; *housed*, *housing*. [AS. *hūsan*.] **I. tr.** To put or receive into a house; provide with a house; also, to cause to take shelter† (see Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 188); also, to give shelter to; harbor; lodge; *naut.*, to place in a secure or protected position; in *carp.*, to fix in a socket or the like. **II. intr.** To take shelter; dwell: as, "He wends unfollow'd, he must *house* alone" (M. Arnold's "Thyrsis").

house-boat (hou'sbōt), *n.* A boat fitted up for use as a dwelling, esp. one having a flat bottom and a house-like structure built on the deck.

house-break-er (hou'sbrā'kēr), *n.* One who breaks open and enters a house with felonious intent.—**house-break'-ing**, *n.*

house-carl (hou'skārl), *n.* [AS. *hūscarl*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *hūscarl*, 'house man.'] A member of the household troops or body-guard of a Danish or early English king or noble.

house-fa-ther (hou'sfä'thēr), *n.* The father of a household or family; also, the male head of a community or number of persons living together as a family.

house-fly (hou'sfli), *n.*; pl. *flies* (-fliz). A dipterous insect, *Musca domestica*, common in houses, etc., and found in nearly all parts of the world. Cf. *fly*¹.

house-ful (hou'sfūl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. A number or quantity sufficient to fill a house.

house-hold

(hou'shōld, commonly *hou'sōld*), *n.*

I. n. The inmates of a house collectively; a family, including servants, etc.; a domestic establishment; specif., the domestic establishment of a king or other royal personage (as, "He had two good places, one in the Treasury, the other in the *household*": Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," xviii.). **II. a.** Of or pertaining to a household; domestic; specif.,

of or pertaining to a royal household (as, *household* troops; *household* infantry).

house-hold-er (hou'shōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds or occupies a house; the head of a family.—**house'hōld'ing**, *n.* and *a.* **house-keep** (hou'skēp), *v. i.*; *-kept*, *-keeping*. [Back-formation from *housekeeper*.] To act as housekeeper; keep house.

house-keep-er (hou'skē'pēr), *n.* A householder (obs. or rare); also, a person in charge of a house or building; esp., a woman who does the work or manages the affairs of a household; also, a watch-dog† (see Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 1. 97); also, one who stays much at home.—**house'keep'ing**, *n.* The maintaining of a house or domestic establishment (as, to go to *housekeeping*); also, the management of household affairs.

hou-sel (hou'zēl), *n.* [AS. *hūsl* = Icel. *hūsl*, *houssel*, = Goth. *hunsal*, sacrifice.] The eucharist (consecrated elements); the administering or receiving of the eucharist. [Archaic.]—**hou'sel**, *v. t.*; *-seld* or *-selled*, *-seling* or *-selling*. [AS. *hūslan*.] To administer the eucharist to. [Archaic.]

house-leek (hou'slēk), *n.* A crassulaceous herb, *Sempervivum tectorum*, with pink flowers and thick, succulent leaves, found growing on the roofs and walls of houses; also, any plant of the genus *Sempervivum*.

house-less (hou'sles), *a.* Having no house to dwell in; without habitation or shelter; also, destitute of houses (as, "the *houseless* ocean's heaving field": Tennyson's "Voyage," iv.).—**house'less-ness**, *n.*

house-line (hou'slin), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line of three strands, used for seizings, etc.

house-maid (hou'smād), *n.* A female servant employed in a household.—**housemaid's knee**, in *pathol.*, an acute or chronic inflammation of the bursa over the kneecap: so called because of its supposed prevalence among housemaids who work much upon the knees.

house-mate (hou'smāt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a fellow-member of a household.

house-moth-er (hou'smutH'ēr), *n.*

The mother of a household or family.—**Houseleek** (*Sempervivum tectorum*).—*a*, fruit.

house-or-gan (hou'sōr'gān), *n.* A periodical publication issued by a business house or the like for circulation among its employees or patrons, presenting news of its activities, etc.

house-par-ty (hou'spār'ti), *n.* A company or an entertainment of guests for some days at a host's house, esp. in the country.

house-phy-si-cian (hou'sfī-zish'ān), *n.* A resident physician in a hospital or other public institution.

house-room (hou'srōm), *n.* Room or accommodation in a house.

house-smith (hou'ssmith), *n.* A mechanic who works upon the ironwork or steelwork of houses, etc.

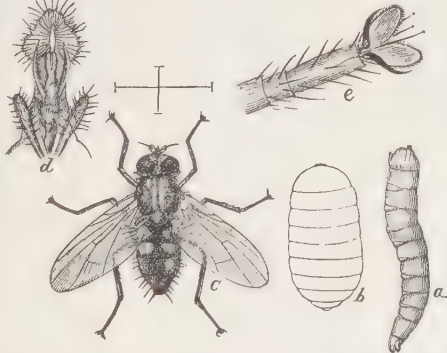
house-sur-geon (hou'sēr'jōn), *n.* A resident surgeon in a hospital.

house-top (hou'stop), *n.* The top or roof of a house.

house-warm-ing (hou'swār'ing), *n.* An entertainment given in a house to celebrate the beginning of one's occupancy.

house-wife (hou'swif), *n.*; pl. *-wives* (-wīvz). The mistress of a household; also, a hussy†; also (commonly pron. huz'if), a small case for needles, thread, etc.—**house'wife'ly**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a housewife; thrifty or skilled as to household affairs.—**house'wife'li-ness**, *n.*—**house'wife'ry**, *n.* The function or work of a housewife.

house-work (hou'swērk), *n.* The (manual) work to be done in housekeeping; household work.



House-fly.—*a*, larva or maggot; *b*, coarctate pupa; *c*, adult fly (cross shows natural size); *d*, mouth-parts; *e*, foot. (All magnified.)

house-wreck-er (hous'rek'ēr), *n.* One whose business it is to demolish old houses.

hous-ing¹ (hou'zing), *n.* [See *house*¹, *v.*] A covering of cloth or the like; esp., such a covering for the back and flanks of a horse or other animal, for protection or ornament; a caparison or trapping (often in *pl.*).

hous-ing² (hou'zing), *n.* [See *house*², *v.*] The act of one who houses; a putting or receiving into a house or under shelter; a dwelling in a house; specif., the providing of houses as homes for the community; also, shelter, as in a house; lodging; also, houses collectively; sometimes, a single house; hence, something serving as a shelter, covering, or the like; *naut.*, a roofing for a vessel laid up in dock; also, a house-line; also, the inboard end of a bowsprit; the part of a mast which is below deck; in *arch.*, a niche for a statue; in *carp.*, the space or cavity made in one piece of wood or the like for the insertion of another; in *mach.*, a frame, plate, or the like, that supports a part of a machine, etc.

hous-to-ni-a (hös-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; from Dr. W. Houston (died 1733), English botanist.] Any herb of the rubiaceous genus *Houstonia*, as *H. cærulea*, the common bluet or innocence, a small, delicate plant with bluish or white flowers.

Houyh-n-hm (hwin'm), *n.* [Appar. intended to suggest a whinnying sound.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iv., one of a race of horses endowed with reason, who bear rule over the Yahoos, a race of degraded, brutish creatures having the form of man; hence, a horse considered as having human characteristics.

hove (hōv). Preterit and past participle of *heave*.

hov-el (hov'el, also huv'-), *n.* *Houstonia* (*H. cærulea*).—*a*, flower; *b*, fruit. [ME. *hovel*, *hovyl*; origin uncertain.] An open shed, as for sheltering cattle, tools, etc.; also, a small, mean dwelling-house; a wretched hut.—**hov'-el**, *v. t.*; -*eled* or -*elled*, -*eling* or -*elling*. To shelter or lodge as in a hovel.

hov-er (huv'ēr or hov'-), *v.* [ME. *hoveren*, freq. of *hoven*, hover, hang; origin uncertain.] *I. intr.* To hang fluttering or suspended in the air, as a bird or a cloud; hence, to keep lingering (*about*, etc.); wait near at hand; also, to remain in an uncertain or irresolute state; waver. *II. tr.* To cover (the young) with wings and body: said of a brooding fowl.—**hov'-er**, *n.* The action or state of hovering; also, an overhanging shelter, as of a fish.—**hov'-er-er**, *n.*—**hov'-er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

how¹ (hou), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *haugr*, mound, akin to E. *high*.] A mound, knoll, or hillock; a small detached hill. [Prov. Eng., or in place-names.]

how² (hou). [AS. *hū* = OE. *hwō* = OFries. *hū* = D. *hoe*, how; from the pronominal stem represented by E. *who*.] *I. interrog. adv.* In what way or manner? (as, *how* did it happen?); by what means? (as, *how* did you come?); also, for what reason?† (as, "She is thy wife: and *how* saidst thou, She is my sister?" Gen. xxvi. 9); also, in what state or condition? (as, *how* are you?); also, to what effect? or with what meaning? (as, "Sir Oliver. Is there nothing you could dispose of? *Chas. How* do you mean?" Sheridan's "School for Scandal," iii. 3); by what name? (as, "How art thou call'd?" Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI.," v. 1. 73); also, what? (as, "How," cried I, 'is that all you are to have for your two shillings?' Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," x.); also, to what extent, degree, etc.? (as, *how* much? *how* many? *how* old? *how* long?); also, at what price? (as, *how* do you sell these apples?). *II. rel. conj.* In what way, state, etc. (as, "How we all came to disregard so material a point is inconceivable," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xvi.; tell us *how* matters stand); to what extent, or in what degree (as, I wonder *how* late it is); also, in the or any way, etc., that (as, "He would go as a merchant, or *how* I pleased to

order him": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 13).—**how**², *n.* A question beginning with 'how'; also, way or manner of doing, etc.

how-ad-j-i (hou-aj'ē), *n.*; *pl. howadjis* (-ēz). [Ar. *khawājah*; from Pers.] In the East, a merchant; a rich man; a gentleman; in respectful address, sir.

how-be-it (hou-bē'it), *adv.* However it may be; nevertheless; however.

how-dah (hou'dä), *n.* [Hind. *haudah*, < Ar. *haudaj*.] In the East Indies, a seat, commonly with a railing and a canopy, placed on the back of an elephant.

how-e'er (hou-ār'). Contraction of *however*.

how-ev-er (hou-ev'ēr). *I. conj.* In whatever manner (as, it is his, *however* he came by it); also, to whatever extent or degree; no matter how (far, much, etc.); also, although†; also, nevertheless, or yet (as, "They might have wholly abolished their monarchy . . . *However*, they did not think such bold changes within their commission": Burke's "Revolution in France," 27). *II. adv.* In any case† (see Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," i. 1. 34); also, interrogatively, how under any circumstances? (as, *however* did you manage to get here?).

howff (houf), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A haunt or resort. [Sc.].—**howff**, *v. i.* To haunt or frequent a place. [Sc.]

how-it-zer (hou'it-sēr), *n.* [G. *haubitze*, < Bohem. *houfnice*, catapult.] A comparatively short and light cannon, used esp. for indirect or curved fire, as in reaching troops behind cover.

howl (hou), *v.* [ME. *houlen* = D. *hulien* = G. *heulen*, howl; imit.] *I. intr.* To utter a loud, prolonged, mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf; hence, to utter a similar cry, as a person in distress; wail; also, to make a loud, prolonged sound like wailing, as the wind (as, "The wind is *howling* in turret and tree": Tennyson's "Sisters"). *II. tr.* To utter with howls; also, to drive or force by howls.—**howl**, *n.* The prolonged, mournful cry of a dog, wolf, etc.; also, a loud cry or wail, as of pain or rage; also, a prolonged sound like wailing, as of the wind.—**howl'-er**, *n.* One who or that which howls; specif., any of the large tropical American monkeys of the genus *Myceles* (or *Alouatta*), notable for their loud howling cries; also (slang), something pronounced or excessive; esp., an especially ludicrous blunder, as in a school recitation or examination (Eng.).

how-let (hou'let), *n.* [Cf. F. *hulotte*, kind of owl (from Teut.: cf. G. *eule*, owl).] An owl or owl. [Prov. Eng.]

howl-ing (hou'ling), *p. a.* That howls; also, characterized by howling, as of beasts or the wind (as, "the waste *howling* wilderness": Deut. xxxii. 10); dreary; also, very pronounced (slang: as, a *howling* success).—**howling monkey**, a howler.

how-so-ev-er (hou-sō-ev'ēr), *conj.* In whatsoever manner; also, to whatsoever extent or degree (as, "No man, *howsoever* strong of limb, Had dared across that swollen stream to go": W. Morris's "Jason," ii. 56); also, although†; also, nevertheless; yet; however.

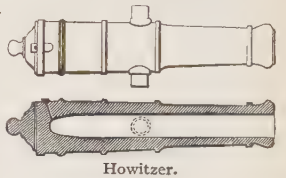
hoy¹ (hoi), *n.* [ME. *hoye*: cf. Flem. *hui*, D. *heu*, hoy.] Formerly, a small coasting-vessel, usually sloop-rigged; now, a heavy lighter.

hoy² (hoi). [Cf. *hi*, *hey*, and *ahoy*.] *I. interj.* An exclamation used to call attention. *II. n.* A cry of 'hoy!' as, "I see your young man . . . and I give him a *Hoy!*" (Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," i. 8).

hoy-den, **hoi-den** (hoi'dn). [Origin uncertain: cf. D. *heiden*, heathen.] *I. n.* A rude, ignorant fellow†; also, a rude or ill-bred girl or woman; now, usually, a boisterous,



Houstonia (*H. cærulea*).—*a*, flower; *b*, fruit.



Howitzer.



Howler (*Myceles ursinus*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chīp; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

romping girl (as, "a fine, fresh *hoyden* just from boarding school": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," iii. 4). **II. a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a hoyden; hoydenish.—**hoydenish**, *hoi'den-ish*, *a.* Having the manners of a hoyden; characteristic of a hoyden; boisterous; romping.—**hoydenish-ness**, *hoi'den-ish-ness*, *n.*

hsien (shyen), *n.* [Chinese.] In China, an administrative subdivision of a prefecture or department; also, its seat of government.

hub (hub), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *hob*¹.] The central part of a wheel, as that part of a wagon-wheel into which the spokes are inserted; hence, something resembling this, as in central position or in importance (as, the *hub* of the universe, or the *Hub*, a humorous designation of Boston, Mass.); also, the peg or hob used as a target in quoits, etc.

hub-bie-bub-bie (hub'l-bub'l), *n.* [Varied redupl. of *bubble*.] A tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water with a bubbling sound; also, a bubbling or gurgling sound; confused talk or noise.

hub-bub (hub'ub), *n.* [Prob. of Irish origin.] A loud, confused noise, as of many voices or sounds (as, "A universal *hubbub* wild Of stunning sounds and voices all confused": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 951); a confused din; also, a noisy tumult, or uproar (as, the whole place was in a *hub-bub*); turmoil or commotion.

hub-by (hub'i), *n.*; pl. *hubbies* (-iz). Familiar form of *husband*.

huck¹ (huk), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *huken*, Icel. *hūka*, squat, sit on the haunches.] The hip or haunch. [Now prov.]

huck² (huk), *n.* Shortened form of *huckaback*.

huck-a-back (huk'a-bak), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A coarse, durable fabric of linen, linen and cotton, or cotton only, woven in a small pattern with a rough surface, much used for towels.

huck-le (huk'l), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *huck*¹.] The hip or haunch.

huck-le-ber-ry (huk'l-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [Appar. a corruption of *hurtleberry*.] The dark-blue or black edible berry of any of various shrubs of the vacciniaceous genus *Gaylussacia*; a shrub yielding such a berry; sometimes, the berry (blue-berry) yielded by any of certain shrubs of the related genus *Vaccinium*, or any of these shrubs.

huck-le-bone (huk'l-bōn), *n.* [See *huckle*.] The hip-bone; also, the ankle-bone or astragalus.

huck-ster (huk'stēr), *n.* [ME. *huccster*, *hokester*, huckster (of either sex): cf. D. *heukster*, fem. of *heuker*, retail dealer, D. *heuken*, MLG. *hoken*, G. *hōken*, to retail goods, also E. *hawker*².] A retailer of small articles; a hawker; a peddler; esp., a small dealer in agricultural produce; fig., one who makes petty or mean bargains; a mean trafficker.—**huck'ster**, *v.* **I. intr.** To act as a huckster; bargain or haggle. **II. tr.** To deal in, retail, or expose for sale as a huckster does; bargain over.—**huck'ster-er**, *n.*—**huck'ster-ess**, *n.*—**huck'sstress**, *n.* A female huckster.

hud-dle (hud'l), *v.*; -dled, -dling. [Perhaps akin to *hide*¹.] **I. tr.** To hide†, cover (up)†, or hush (up)†; also, to heap or crowd together in a confused way (as, the children were *huddled* together for warmth); draw (one's self) into a disorderly heap; put on (clothes) with careless haste; get (over, through, or up) in a hurried, slovenly manner (as, "The English ministry hastened to *huddle* up a peace with France and Holland at Breda": Macaulay's "Essays," Sir William Temple). **II. intr.** To gather or crowd together in a confused mass.—**hud'dle**, *n.* A confused heap, mass, or crowd

(as, a *huddle* of houses; a *huddle* of frightened animals; "The soldiers were crowded together in a *huddle*," B. Franklin's "Autobiography," xi.); a jumble, as of ideas; also, confusion or disorder; slovenly hurry.—**hud'dler**, *n.*

Hu-di-bras-tic (hū-di-bras'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the style of, Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," a mock-heroic satirical poem directed against the Puritans, published 1663-78; mock-heroic.

Hud-son (hud'son) *seal*. See *seal*², *n.*

hue¹ (hū), *n.* [OF. *hu*, < *huer*, cry out, shout; prob. imit.] Outcry, as of pursuers; clamor: now only in *hue and cry* (orig., an outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon; also, the pursuit; in general, an outcry or clamor raised publicly against or over something).

hue² (hū), *n.* [AS. *hiw*, form, appearance, color, = Goth. *hiwi*, form, appearance, = Sw. *hy*, color, complexion.] Form† or appearance†; also, complexion, or color of the skin (archaic); hence, in general, color or coloring (as, "Coloured with the florid *hue* Of rainbows," Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 445; "bays, the peacock's neck in *hue*," Tennyson's "Daisy," 14); technically, the distinctive quality of a color, or that quality whereby one color (as red) differs from other colors (as green, blue, etc.); also, a particular color, or variety of a color (as, silks of many *hues*; a crimson, golden, or greenish *hue*; pale *hues*); a tint.—**hued**, *a.* Having a hue (as specified): as, bright-*hued*.—**hue-less**, *a.* Lacking color; colorless: as, "when *hueless* is the west" (A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad," lv.).

huff (huf), *v.* [Imit.] **I. intr.** To puff or blow (now prov. Eng.); also, to swell up (now prov. Eng.); fig., to swell with pride or arrogance, swagger, or bluster (obs. or archaic); also, to take offense; in *checkers*, to huff a piece. **II. tr.** To puff or swell (now prov. Eng.); also, to treat with arrogance or contempt; bluster at, hector, or bully; also, to give offense to, or put into a huff; in *checkers*, to remove from the board (a piece with which one's opponent could have jumped but did not: from the old custom of blowing on the piece when removing it).—**huff**, *n.* A puff, as of wind†; also, swagger† or bluster†, or a swaggering or blustering person†; also, a sudden swell of anger; a fit of offended feeling or petulant resentment (as, "He had a great dispute with the congressmen about politics, and left the place in a *huff*": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," Account of the Author); in *checkers*, the act of huffing.—**huff'i-ly**, *adv.* In a huffy manner.—**huff'i-ness**, *n.*—**huff'ish**, *a.* Huffy.—**huff'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**huff'ish-ness**, *n.*—**huff'y**, *a.*; compar. *huffier*, superl. *huffiest*. Arrogant or blustering (obs. or archaic); also, offended (as, "You're not *huffy* with myself": Synge's "Well of the Saints," i.); easily offended, or touchy.

hug (hug), *v.*; *hugged*, *hugging*. [Origin obscure.] **I. tr.** To clasp tightly in the arms, esp. with affection; embrace closely or warmly; sometimes, to squeeze with the fore limbs, as a bear does; fig., to cling firmly or fondly to (an opinion, hope, etc.); also, to keep close to (the shore, the wall, etc.), as in sailing or going along; also, to congratulate (one's self) warmly. **II. intr.** To cling together; lie close (as, "to *hug* with swine": Shakspeare's "King John," v. 2. 142).—**hug**, *n.* An act of hugging; a tight clasp with the arms; a warm embrace; a squeeze by a bear.

huge (hū), *a.*; compar. *huger*, superl. *hugest*. [ME. *huge*, *hoge*: cf. OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge*, great, large, high, *hoge*, hill, height (from Teut.: cf. E. *high*).] Extraordinarily large or big, as in bulk, size, or dimensions (as, a *huge* giant; a *huge* mountain; a *huge* cake; a *huge* bonfire; a *huge* wave); enormous; immense; also, extraordinarily large in quantity or number (as, a *huge* sum, amount, or debt; a *huge* army; a *huge* list of names); also, extraordinarily great in extent, scope, degree, capacity, etc. (as, a *huge* undertaking; a *huge* success or joke; *huge* satisfaction; "Your mynheers are *huge* sleepers," Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 5).—**huge'ly**, *adv.*—**huge'ness**, *n.*

hu-geous (hū'jus), *a.* Huge: as, "My master is close by . . . beside the *hugeous* oak" (Scott's "Woodstock," xiv.). [Prov. or archaic.]

hug-ger (hug'ēr), *n.* One who hugs.

hug-ger-mug-ger (hug'ēr-mug'ēr). [Origin obscure.] **I. n.** Secrecy or concealment (as, "We have done but greenly, In *hugger-mugger* to inter him": Shakspeare's "Hamlet,"



Hubble-bubble.



Branches of Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*). with flowers and fruit. — a, single flower on larger scale.

iv. 5. 84); also, disorder or confusion; a medley; a muddle.

II. a. Secret or clandestine; also, disorderly or confused.

—**hug/ger-mug/ger**, *v.* **I. tr.** To keep secret or concealed.

II. intr. To act secretly; take secret counsel.

Hu-gue-not (hū'ge-not), *n.* [F., earlier *eiguenot*, appar. < G. *eidgenoss*, confederate, < *eid*, oath, + *genoss*, companion, associate.] A member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the 16th and 17th centuries; a French Protestant. See *Edict of Nantes*, under *edict*.

hu-ia (hō'ia), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha*

acutirostris, whose black tail-feathers tipped with white are prized for ornament by the Maoris. Also **hu'ia-bird**.

hu-la, hu-la-

hu-la (hō'lā,

hō'lā-hō'lā),

n. [Native

name.] A kind

of native Hawaiian dance.

hulk (hulk), *n.* [AS. *hulc* = ML. *hulcus*: cf. Gr. ὄγκος,

towed vessel, ship of burden, < ὄγκειν, draw, drag.] A

ship, esp. a heavy, unwieldy vessel (archaic); hence, a big,

unwieldy person; a bulky or unwieldy mass of anything; also,

the hull of a ship; also, the body of an old or dismantled

ship used as a storehouse, a prison (chiefly in *pl.*), or other-

wise; a vessel specially built for such purposes, and not for

sea-service; sometimes, a dismantled wreck.—**hulk**, *v. i.*

To be bulky or unwieldy; loom (*up*) in bulky form; also, to

lounge or slouch in a heavy, loutish manner.—**hulk/ing**, *a.*

Bulky; unwieldy; heavy and clumsy: as, a big, *hulking*

fellow. Also **hulk'y**, *a.*

hull¹ (hul), *n.* [AS. *hulu*, akin to *helan*, cover, hide: see

hall.] The husk, shell, or outer covering of a seed or fruit;

the calyx of certain fruits, as the strawberry and raspberry;

fig., any covering or envelop.—**hull**¹, *v. t.* To remove the

hull of.

hull² (hul), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *hull*¹, also *hold*¹ and

hole.] The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of masts,

yards, sails, and rigging.—**hull**², *v. I. t. intr.* Of a ship, to

float or drift on the water without the aid of sails: as, "There

they *hull*, expecting but the aid Of Buckingham to welcome

them ashore" (Shakspere's "Richard III.," iv. 4. 438).

II. tr. To strike or pierce the hull of (a ship), as with a

cannon-ball or a torpedo.

hul-la-ba-loo (hul'ā-bā-lō'), *n.* [Perhaps a mixture of

hurly-burly and *halloo* or *hollo*.] A clamorous noise or

disturbance; an uproar.

hulled¹ (huld), *a.* Having a hull or husk, as grain; also,

deprived of the hull.

hulled² (huld), *a.* Having a hull or body, as a ship.

hull-er (hul'ēr), *n.* One who or that which removes hulls or

husks.

hul-lo (hu-lō'), *interj.*, *n.*, and *v.* Same as *hello*, *hollo*.

hum¹ (hum), *v.*; *hummed*, *humming*. [ME. *hummen* = G.

hummen, hum; imit.] **I. intr.** To make a low, continuous,

droning sound, as a bee in flight or a spinning top; hence,

to sing with closed lips, without articulating words; also, to

utter an inarticulate or indistinct sound, in hesitation, em-

barrassment, dissatisfaction, etc. (as, "Don't stand *humming*

and hawing, but speak out"; Fielding's "Tom Jones," viii.

11); hem; also, to give forth an indistinct sound of mingled

voices or noises, as a crowd or a place; murmur; buzz; hence,

to be in a state of busy activity (colloq.). **II. tr.** To sound,

sing, or utter by humming; also, to bring, put, etc., by hum-

ming (as, to *hum* a child to sleep).—**hum**¹, *n.* The act or

the sound of humming (as, the *hum* of bees; to sing in a low

hum; the *hum* of city streets); an inarticulate or indistinct

murmur; a hem.—**hum**¹, *interj.* An inarticulate sound

uttered in hesitation, dissatisfaction, etc.

hum² (hum), *n.* and *v.* Same as *humbug*. [Colloq.]

hu-man (hū'man). [OF. F. *humain*, < L. *humanus*, akin

to *homo*, man.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of

man (as, a *human* head, voice, or life; the *human* form; the *human* heart; *human* nature); natural to man (as, *human* weaknesses); also, having the nature of man (as, the *human* animal; a *human* being; the *human* race); being a man or men; sometimes, having or showing qualities (good or bad) natural to man (as, "You are . . . more *human* in your moods, Than your twin-sister": Tennyson's "Margaret," iv.); also, belonging, pertaining, or relative to man, with his powers and limitations, as opposed to what is superhuman or divine (as, *human* agency; beyond *human* foresight; in all *human* probability); also, of or pertaining to mankind generally (as, *human* affairs or events; *human* history). **II. n.** A human being. [Now colloq. or humorous.]

hu-mane (hū-mān'), *a.*; compar. *humaner*, superl. *humanest*.

[Var. of *human*: cf. *germane* and *german*.] Having or

showing the feelings befitting a man, esp. with respect to

other human beings or to the lower animals; characterized

by tenderness and compassion for the suffering or distressed

(as, a *humane* man; *humane* feelings; *humane* measures);

kind; benevolent; also, of branches of learning or literature

(see *humanity*), tending to refine; polite.—**hu-mane/ly**, *adv.*

—**hu-mane/ness**, *n.*

hu-man-ism (hū'man-izm), *n.* Human character or quality;

also, any system or mode of thought or action in which

human interests predominate; also, devotion to or study of

the humanities; polite learning; literary culture; esp.

[sometimes *cap.*], the studies, principles, or culture of the

humanists of the Renaissance.—**hu'man-ist**, *n.* A student

of human nature or affairs; also, one devoted to or versed in

the humanities; often, a classical scholar; esp. [sometimes

cap.], one of the scholars of the Renaissance who pursued and

disseminated the study and a truer understanding of the

literatures, ideas, etc., of ancient Rome and Greece.—**hu-**

man-is'tic, *a.*

hu-man-i-ta-ri-an (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an). **I. a.** Having re-

gard to the interests of humanity or all mankind; broadly

philanthropic; also, pertaining to ethical or theological

humanitarianism. **II. n.** One who professes or practises

humanitarian doctrines; a philanthropist; also, one who

professes ethical or theological humanitarianism.—**hu-man-**

i-ta-ri-an-ism, *n.* Humanitarian principles; comprehen-

sive philanthropy; in *ethics*, the doctrine that man's obliga-

tions are concerned wholly with human relations and the

welfare of the human race; also, the doctrine that mankind

may become perfect without divine aid; in *theol.*, the doctrine

that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only.

hu-man-i-ty (hū-man'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *hu-*

manite (F. *humanité*), < L. *humanitas*.] The condition

or quality of being human; human character or nature;

also, the human race; mankind; also, the quality of being

humane; kindness; benevolence; also, polite learning in

its various branches, as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, etc., esp.

the study of the Latin and Greek classics (usually in *pl.*, with

the, and sometimes opposed to *divinity*).

hu-man-ize (hū'man-iz), *v.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. **I. tr.** To make

human (as, "*humanizing* what is brute": Cowper's "Task,"

v. 700); also, to make humane, kind, or gentle; soften;

civilize; refine. **II. intr.** To become human or humane.

—**hu'man-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*

hu-man-kind (hū'man-kind'), *n.* The human race; man-

kind: as, "Far From all the ways of *humankind*" (Southey's

"Thalaba," x. 13).

hu-man-ly (hū'man-li), *adv.* In a human manner; after the

manner of men; by human means; with the feelings natural

to or befitting man; also, according to human knowledge or

experience (as, *humanly* speaking, it is impossible).—**hu'**

man-ness, *n.*

hum-ble (hum'bl), *a.*; compar. *humbler*, superl. *humblest*.

[OF. F. *humble*, < L. *humilis*, low, lowly, humble, < *humus*,

earth, ground.] Low in height, level, etc.; fig., low in

station, grade of importance, etc. (as, a *humble* family;

humble origin; a *humble* post); lowly; modest or unpre-

tentious in character (as, "Be it ever so *humble*, there's no

place like home": J. H. Payne's "Home, Sweet Home");

also, modest, meek, or abased in spirit or feeling (as, "Show

me thy *humble* heart, and not thy knee": Shakspere's

"Richard II.," ii. 3. 83); devoid of pride or arrogance;

characterized by humility; sometimes, esp. in conventional

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

expressions, deeply or courteously respectful (as, your *humble* servant; in my *humble* opinion).—**hum'ble**, *v. t.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. To lower in height or level†; bow down†; fig., to lower in condition, importance, dignity, etc. (as, "The mighty man shall be *humbled*": Isa. v. 15); abase; also, to lower the pride of (a person), or lower (pride); humiliate; also, to make humble or meek in spirit or feeling (as, to *humble* one's heart); induce humility in.

hum-ble-bee (hum'bl-bē), *n.* [ME. *humbylbee* = MLG. *hummelbe*: cf. G. *hummel*, humblebee, and E. *hum*.] The bumblebee.

hum-ble-ness (hum'bl-nes), *n.* Humble condition, character, or spirit; unpretentiousness; humility.

hum-ble-pie (hum'bl-pī'), *n.* [Orig. < *umbles*, for *numbles*, but later associated with *humble*, *a.*] A pie made of the umbles (inward parts) of deer, etc.†; fig., something unpalatable and humiliating that one is forced to 'eat' (submit to or do).

hum-bler (hum'bl-er), *n.* One who or that which humbles.—**hum'bling**, *p. a.* That humbles; humiliating.—**hum'-bling-ly**, *adv.*

hum-bly (hum'blī), *adv.* In a humble manner.

hum-bug (hum'bug), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A deluding trick; a hoax; a fraud; also, pretense or sham (as, there is too much *humbug* about him); also, one who seeks to impose deceitfully upon others; a cheat; an impostor; a deceitful pretender (as, "What a *humbug* that woman is": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xxix.).—**hum'bug**, *v.*; *-bugged*, *-bugging*. *I. tr.* To impose upon by humbug or false pretense; delude. *II. intr.* To practise humbug.—**hum'-bug'ger**, *n.*—**hum'bug'ger-y**, *n.* Humbugging; false pretense.

hum-ding-er (hum'ding'ér), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A person or thing remarkable of its kind. [Slang.]

hum-drum (hum'drum), [Varied redupl. of *hum*.] *I. a.* Lacking variety; monotonous; commonplace; dull; as, a *humdrum* existence; *humdrum* talk; "the honest *humdrum* man" (Masefield's "Daffodil Fields," v.). *II. n.* Humdrum character or routine; monotony; also, monotonous or tedious talk; also, a commonplace, dull fellow.—**hum'drum**, *v. i.*; *-drummed*, *-drumming*. To proceed in a humdrum way.

hu-mer-us (hū'me-rus), *n.*; pl. *humeri* (-rī). [L., prop. *umerus*, akin to Gr. *ὤμος*, shoulder.] In man, the single long bone in the arm which extends from the shoulder to the elbow; also, the brachium; also, a corresponding bone in the fore limb of other animals or in the wing of birds.—**hu'-mer-al**, *a.*

hu-mid (hū'mid), *a.* [L. *humidus*, prop. *umidus*, < *umere*, be moist: see *humor*.] Moist or damp (as, *humid* eyes; "Humid flowers, that breathed Their morning incense," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 193); esp., moist with aqueous vapor (as, *humid* air); characterized by much moisture in the air, as weather, climate, a region, etc.—**hu-mid-i-fy** (hū-mid'i-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To make humid, moist, or damp.—**hu-mid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*—**hu-mid'i-fi-er** (-fi-ér), *n.*—**hu-mid'i-ty** (-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Humid condition; moistness or dampness; also, moisture, or watery matter diffused through anything; in *meteor.*, the amount (or percentage) of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere compared with that which is required to saturate it at the given temperature, the humidity of complete saturation being expressed at 100, and lesser amounts by lower numbers (called specifically 'relative humidity').—**hu'-mid-ly**, *adv.*—**hu'-mid-ness**, *n.*

hu-mi-dor (hū'mi-dór), *n.* [From *humid*.] A box, jar, case, or storage-room for cigars or other preparations of tobacco, fitted with means for keeping the tobacco suitably moist; also, a device, as a holder containing a damp sponge or the like, for supplying moisture for this purpose.

hu-mil-i-ate (hū-mil'i-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [LL. *humiliatus*, pp. of *humiliare*, < L. *humilis*, E. *humble*.] To humble or abase in condition, dignity, etc.†; also, to lower the pride or self-respect of, as by some offense to dignity; treat or affect in such a manner as to cause a painful sense of loss of dignity; mortify.—**hu-mil'i-at-ing** (-ā-ting), *p. a.* That humiliates; mortifying.—**hu-mil'i-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**hu-mil-i-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *humiliatio*(n).] The

act of humiliating; the state or the feeling of being humiliated; mortification.—**hu-mil'i-a-tor**, *n.*

hu-mil-i-ty (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *humilité* (F. *humilité*), < L. *humilitas*, < *humilis*, E. *humble*.] Humble or lowly condition or character (obs. or rare); also, the quality of being humble in spirit or feeling; modest or meek sense of one's own insignificance, inferiority, weaknesses, faults, etc. (opposed to *pride* or *arrogance*); pl., acts showing a humble spirit.

hum-mer (hum'ér), *n.* One who or that which hums; a very rapid, energetic, or otherwise extraordinary person or thing (slang).

hum-ming (hum'ing), *p. a.* That hums; buzzing; resounding with busy activity (colloq.); extraordinarily active, intense, great, or big (slang); foaming, strong, or heady, as liquor (colloq.: as, "*humming* ale," Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 7).—**hum'ming-bird**, *n.* Any of the small American birds constituting the family *Trochilidae*, characterized by long and narrow bills, narrow wings whose rapid vibration produces a humming sound, and usually by brilliant plumage.

hum-mock (hum'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *hammock*², also *hump*.] A knoll or hillock; also, a protuberance or ridge, as on a floe of ice; also, an elevated tract rising above the general level of a marshy region; a hammock.—**hum'mock-y**, *a.* Abounding in hummocks; also, like a hummock.

hum-mum (hum'um), *n.* Humming-birds.—Upper figure, *Trochilus colubris*; lower figure, *Amazilia fuscocaudata*.

hu-mor (hū'mor or ū'-), *n.* [OF. *humor*, *humor* (F. *humeur*), < L. *humor*, prop. *umor*, moisture, liquid, < *umere*, be moist: cf. Gr. *ὕψος*, wet, moist, Skt. *uksh-*, sprinkle.] Moisture†; vapor†; also, any animal or plant fluid, whether natural or morbid; in the old physiology, one of the four chief bodily fluids, blood (see *sanguine*), choler or yellow bile, phlegm, and melancholy or black bile ('cardinal humors'), regarded as determining, by their relative proportions in the system, a person's physical and mental constitution (see *temperament*); hence, mental disposition or tendency (as, "that rash *humor* which my mother gave me": Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," iv. 3. 120); also, temporary state or frame of mind (as, good or bad *humor*; in the *humor* for fighting); temper; mood; inclination; sometimes, capricious or freakish inclination, or a fancy, whim, or caprice (as, "There is no crossing him in his *humor*," Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," i. 2. 166; "according as his *humorous* lead," Tennyson's "Day-Dream," 207); pl., whimsical or odd traits, ways, or actions (as, "And so well could paint The village-folk, with all their *humors* quaint": Whittier's "Countess"); also, *sing.*, the quality in anything whereby it excites amusement (as, to fail to see the *humor* of a situation; a speech abounding in unconscious *humor*, that is, in an amusing quality not perceived or intended by the speaker); pl., amusing or comical features (as, to be alive to the *humors* of the occasion); also, *sing.*, the faculty of perceiving what is amusing, comical, or ludicrous ('sense of humor'), or of expressing it in speech, or of imagining and expressing it as in literary work; speech or writing showing this faculty; sometimes, speech, writing, action, etc., intended to excite amusement (as, to introduce *humor* into a play; to indulge in crude *humor*); in *pathol.*, any chronic skin-disease ascribed to a disordered condition of the blood.—**aqueous humor**. See under *aqueous*.—**out of humor**, displeased or dissatisfied; cross.—**vitreous humor**. See under *vitreous*.—**hu'-mor**, *v. t.* To comply with the humor, inclination, or fancy of (as, to *humor* a child, an exacting person, or a madman, as by assenting to everything; "We must *humour* his madness," Dunsany's "Laughter of the Gods," iii.); indulge;

fig., to comply with the exigencies of (as, "Thou shalt be writ the man, That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue": Milton's "Sonnets," To H. Lawes); accommodate one's self to.—**hu'mor-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the bodily humors.—**hu'mored**, *a.* Having a (specified) humor: as, good-humored.

hu-mor-esque (hū-mō-resk'), *n.* [G. *humoreske*, < L. *humor*, E. *humor*.] A musical composition of humorous or capricious character.

hu-mor-ist (hū-mōr-ist), *n.* One subject to humors or whims; also, one who possesses or exercises the faculty of humor; a humorous talker, writer, actor, lecturer, or the like; esp., a writer devoted particularly to producing books, articles, paragraphs, etc., in a humorous vein.—**hu-mor-is'tic**, *a.*

hu-mor-less (hū-mōr-less), *a.* Destitute of humor.

hu-mor-ous (hū-mōr-us), *a.* [LL. *humorosus*, prop. *umorosus*, moist, < L. *humor*, *umor*: see *humor*.] Moist; also, pertaining or due to the bodily humors† (as, *humorous disorders*); also, out of humor†, or ill-humored†; also, full of or characterized by humors or whims (obs. or archaic: as, "a vain, giddy, shallow, *humorous* youth," Shakspeare's "Henry V.," ii. 4. 28); also, characterized by humor or amusing quality, amusing, comical, or funny (as, the affair has its *humorous* aspect or features; to be able to see the *humorous* side of things); having or showing the faculty of humor, as a person, speech, writing, action, etc.; droll; facetious.—**hu'mor-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**hu'mor-ous-ness**, *n.*

hu-mor-some (hū-mōr-sum), *a.* Out of humor, or ill-humored; also, subject to humors or whims; capricious; also, humorous, amusing, or droll (chiefly prov. Eng. and Sc.).

hu'mour, **hu'moured**, **hu'mour-less**, **hu'mour-some**. British preferred forms of *humor*, etc.

hump (hump), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. D. *homp*, lump, chunk, LG. *hump*, heap, hill, stump.] A rounded protuberance, esp. on the back, as that due to abnormal curvature of the spine in man, or that normally present in certain animals, such as the camel and bison; also, with *the*, a fit of ill humor or gloomy dissatisfaction (slang: as, to have or get the *hump*; to give one the *hump*).—**hump**, *v.* *tr.* To raise (the back, etc.) in a hump; also, to exert (one's self) in a great effort (slang, U. S.). **II. intr.** To rise in a hump; also, to exert one's self, as in running (slang, U. S.).—**hump-back**, *n.* A back with a hump; also, one who has such a back; also, a whale of the genus *Megaptera*, with a hump-like dorsal fin.—**hump-backed**, *a.* Having a hump on the back.—**humped**, *a.* Having a hump or humps: as, the two-humped (Bactrian) camel.

humph (humf or hmf). **I. interj.** An utterance expressive of disbelief, dissatisfaction, contempt, etc. **II. n.** An utterance of 'humph.'

hump-less (hump'les), *a.* Without a hump.

hump-ty-dump-ty (hump'ti-dump'ti). [Cf. *hump* and *dump*.] **I. a.** Short and thick-set or stout. **II. n.; pl. -ties** (-tiz). A short, clumsy stout person; also (written *Humpty-Dumpty* or *Humpty Dumpty*), the hero of a familiar riming nursery riddle (who fell from a wall, and could not be put up or together again), commonly explained as meaning an egg.

hump-y (hum'pi), *a.* Full of humps; also, hump-like.

hu-mus (hū'mus), *n.* [L., earth, ground.] The brown or black organic constituent of soils, which is produced by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter: a source of nitrogenous food for plants.

Hun (hun), *n.* [LL. *Hunni*, pl.] One of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads who in the 5th century, under their king Attila, overran and devastated Europe; hence, an uncivilized or barbarous devastator; in recent use, a German.

hunch (hunch), *v. t.* [Origin obscure: cf. *hump*.] To push or thrust (now prov.); also, to thrust out or up in a hump.—**hunch**, *n.* A protuberance or hump; also, a lump or thick piece; also, a premonition or suspicion (slang, U. S.).—**hunch-back**, *n.* A back with a hunch; also, one who has such a back; a humpback.—**hunch-backed**, *a.*

hun-dred (hun'dred), *n.*; pl. *hundreds* or (as after a numeral) *hundred*. [AS. *hundred* (= D. *honderd* = G. *hundert* = Icel. *hundrað*), < *hund* = OS. *hund* = OHG. *hunt* = Goth. *hund*, hundred; akin to L. *centum*, Gr.

ἑκατόν, Skt. *śata*, hundred. For the final element, -red, cf. Goth. *raihjō*, number.] A number composed of ten times ten units, or a symbol, as 100 or c, representing it; a set of a hundred persons or things; also, an administrative division of an English county; a similar division in colonial Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, still surviving in Delaware. Also used as a quasi-adjective, by omission of *of* before a noun following: as, a *hundred* (of) miles; five *hundred* (of) men.—**Hundred Days**, the closing period of Napoleon Bonaparte's career in France, in 1815, after his escape from Elba, variously reckoned as approximately 100 days, his actual second reign beginning with his reëntury into Paris, March 19, and ending with his abdication, June 22.—**Hundred Years' War**, the series of wars in France between England and France, from 1337 to 1453, the English, generally the victors, and rulers of a great part of France, being finally expelled except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.—**Old Hundred**. See under *old*, *a.*—**hun'dred-al** (-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred (administrative division).—**hun'dred-er**, **hun'dred-or**, *n.* The chief officer, or bailiff, of a hundred; also, an inhabitant of a hundred, esp. one liable to service on a jury.—**hun'dred-fold** (-föld), *a.* and *n.* A hundred times as great or as much.—**hun'dredth**. **I. a.** Next after the ninety-ninth; also, being one of a hundred equal parts. **II. n.** The hundredth member of a series; also, a hundredth part.—**hun'dred-weight**, *n.*; pl. *hundredweights* or (as after a numeral) *hundredweight*. A unit of avoirdupois weight commonly equivalent to 100 pounds in the U. S. and 112 pounds ('long hundredweight') in England.

hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of *hang*.

Hung-ga-ri-an (hung-gā'ri-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Hungary or its people; pertaining to the language of the predominant race of Hungary; also, freebooting† or thieving† (sometimes with implication of hunger: see Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 3. 23). **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Hungary; esp., a member of the predominant race of Hungary; a Magyar; also, the language of this race; Magyar.

hun-ger (hung'gēr), *n.* [AS. *hungor* = D. *honger* = G. *hunger* = Icel. *hungur*, hunger.] The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite; also, famine (archaic); also, fig., strong or eager desire (as, *hunger* for praise).—**hun'ger**, *v.* [AS. *hyngan*.] **I. intr.** To feel hunger; be hungry; fig., to have a strong desire. **II. tr.** To subject to hunger; starve.—**hun'gered**, *a.* Hungry; starved.—**hun'ger-er**, *n.*—**hun'ger-ly**, *a.* Having a hungry look. [Archaic].—**hun'ger-strike**, *n.* A persistent refusal to eat, as a protest against imprisonment or other forms of restraint or compulsion.—**hun'ger-strike**, *v. i.* To enter upon or engage in a hunger-strike.—**hun'ger-strik'er**, *n.*—**hun'gry**, *a.*; compar. *hungrier*, superl. *hungriest*. [AS. *hungrig*.] Having the sensation of hunger; craving food; having a keen appetite; indicating, characteristic of, or characterized by hunger (as, "Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look," Shakspeare's "Julius Caesar," i. 2. 194; "And stop and eat, for well you may Be in a *hungry* case," Cowper's "John Gilpin," 192); fig., strongly or eagerly desirous for something; also, rarely, causing hunger (as, a *hungry* place); that leaves one hungry, or unsatisfying (as, *hungry* fare); also, lacking needful or desirable elements, as land, etc.; not rich or fertile; poor.—**hun'gri-ly**, *adv.*—**hun'gri-ness**, *n.*

hunk¹ (hungk), *n.* [Cf. *hunch*.] A large piece or lump; a chunk. [Colloq.]

hunk² (hungk), *n.* [D. *honk*, post, station, home.] In children's games, the goal, base, or home: as, to be on *hunk*. [Local, U. S.].—**hunk**², *adv.* or *a.* On hunk (local, U. S.); hence, in a safe or satisfactory position or condition (slang, U. S.).

Hunk-er¹ (hung'kēr), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *honk*, post, home: see *hunk*².] Orig., a member of the conservative section of the Democratic party in the State of New York, about 1845; hence [L. c.], one who opposes innovation or change; a fogy. Cf. *Barnburner*.

hunk-er² (hung'kēr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure: cf. *huck*¹.] To squat on one's haunches, or with the haunches brought near the heels: as, "The road . . . is so steep . . . that in a

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviğry, èlect, agòny, intò, ùnite; (obscured) errànt, operà, ardènt, actòr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

sharp frost children *hunker* at the top and are blown down . . . on rails of ice" (Barrie's "Auld Licht Idylls," ii.). [Sc. and prov. Eng.]—**hunk'ers**, *n. pl.* The haunches or hams: in the phrase "on one's hunkers" (in a squatting posture, with the knees sharply bent). [Prov. or colloq.]

hunks (hungks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A crabbed, disagreeable person (as, "some old *hunks* of a sea-captain": H. Melville's "Moby-Dick," i.); also, a covetous, sordid man; a miser.

hunk-y¹ (hung'ki), *n.*; *pl. hunkies* (-kiz). A Hungarian. [Slang, U. S.]

hunk-y² (hung'ki), *a.* [See *hunk²*, *adv.* or *a.*] In a satisfactory position or condition; well; right. Also **hunk'y=do'ry** (-dō'ri). [Slang.]

hunt (hunt), *v.* [AS. *huntian*, prob. akin to *hentan*, seize, E. *hent*.] **I. tr.** To chase (game or other wild animals) for the purpose of catching or killing; hence, in general, to pursue with force, hostility, etc. (as, "Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him": Ps. cxl. II); drive (*out*, etc.); also, to search for, or seek; endeavor to obtain or find; also, to scour (a region) in pursuit of game; hence, to search (a place) thoroughly; also, to use or manage (a horse, etc.) in the chase. **II. intr.** To engage in the chase; also, to make a search or quest (often with *for* or *after*); in *mach.*, to jump back and forth or move abnormally instead of remaining steady, as a part of a mechanism.—**hunt**, *n.* The act or practice, or an act, of hunting game or other wild animals; the chase; hence, a pursuing with hostility, etc.; also, the act of seeking or endeavoring to find something; a search; also, a body of persons associated for the purpose of hunting; an association of huntsmen; also, a district hunted with hounds.—**hunt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of or suitable for being hunted.

hunter (hun'tēr), *n.* One who hunts game or other wild animals; a huntsman; a horse or a dog used in hunting; also, an animal that hunts its prey; also, one who searches or seeks for something (as, a fortune-hunter).—**hunter's moon**, the full moon next after the harvest-moon.

hunt-ing (hun'ting), *n.* The act of one who or that which hunts; esp., the pursuing of game or other wild animals in order to catch or kill them; the chase.—**hunt'ing=box**, *n.* A small house for use during the hunting-season; a shooting-box.—**hunt'ing=case**, *n.* A watchcase with a hinged cover to protect the crystal, orig. against accident in hunting.—**hunt'ing=dog**, *n.* A dog employed in hunting; also, any of various dog-like animals that hunt their prey in packs, as *Lycan pictus*, of South Africa, and the dhole, of India; also, *pl. [cap.]*, in *astron.*, the constellation Canes Venatici.—**hunt'ing=ground**, *n.* A place or region for hunting: as, the happy *hunt-ing-grounds* (the American Indians' heaven).—**hunt'ing=leopard**, *n.* The chetah.

hunt-ress (hun'tres), *n.* A woman who hunts; also, a mare employed in hunting.

hunts-man (hunts'man), *n.*; *pl. -men*. A man who practices hunting; also, the manager of a hunt.

hunt's=up (hunts'up), *n.* A song sung or tune played to awaken huntsmen in the morning. Also fig. [Archaic.]

Hu-on (hū'on) **pine**. [From the river *Huon*, in Tasmania.] A large taxaceous tree, *Dacrydium franklinii*, of Tasmania, whose wood is used for boat-building, carving, etc.

hur-dle (hēr'dl), *n.* [AS. *hyrdel*, akin to D. *horde*, G. *hürde*, hurdle, Icel. *hurdh*, Goth. *haurds*, door, L. *cratis*, wickerwork, Gr. *kúpros*, basket, cage.] A movable rectangular frame of interlaced twigs, crossed bars, or the like, as for a temporary fence; also, a frame or sledge on which

Hunting-dog (*Lycan pictus*).

criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution; also, a barrier in a race-course, to be leaped by the contestants; *pl.* (with *the*), a race in which such barriers are leaped.—**hur'dle**, *v.*; -*dled*, -*dling*. **I. tr.** To construct with hurdles; inclose with hurdles; also, to leap over (a hurdle, etc.), as in a race. **II. intr.** To leap over a hurdle or other barr.—**hur'dler**, *n.*

hurds (hērdz), *n. pl.* Same as *hards*.

hur-dy-gur-dy (hēr'di-gēr'di), *n.*; *pl. -dies* (-diz). [Appar. imit. of the sound of the instrument.] Orig., a lute-shaped stringed musical instrument sounded by the revolution, against the strings, of a rosined wheel turned by a crank; now, usually, a barrel-organ, street-piano, or similar instrument played by turning a handle.

hurl (hērl), *v.* [ME. *hurlen*; origin uncertain: cf. *hurtle*.]

I. tr. To drive or throw with great force; cast or fling violently; hence, to utter with vehemence (as, "*hurling* defiance toward the vault of heaven": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 669). **II. intr.** To rush impetuously (archaic: as, "The very streams . . . impatient seem To *hurl* into the covert of the grove," Thomson's "Seasons," Summer, 450); also, to throw a missile; specif., to play at the game of hurling.—**hurl**, *n.* A forcible or violent throw; a fling.—**hurl'er**, *n.*—**hurl'ey**, *n.* The Irish game of hurling; also, the stick or club used in this game.—**hurl'ing**, *n.* An old game, once popular in Cornwall, between opposite parties each striving to hurl or carry a ball to a goal; in Ireland, a game similar to hockey.

hur-ly (hēr'li), *n.* [See *hurly-burly*.] Commotion; hurly-burly.

hur-ly-bur-ly (hēr'li-bēr'li), *n.*; *pl. -lies* (-liz). [Appar. a reduplicated formation < *hurl*: cf. F. *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person.] Commotion; tumult; bustle; confusion.

hur-rah (hū-rā' or -rā'). [Cf. G. *hurra*, hurrah, in MHG. a cry used in chasing, connected with *hurren*, rush. Cf. also *huzza*.] **I. interj.** An exclamation of joy, exultation, applause, or the like. **II. n.** The exclamation 'hurrah.'

hurrah's nest, a tangled or disorderly mass; a scene or state of disorder: as, "Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been keeping up a perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen for three days" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," iv.). [U. S.]—**hur-rah'**, *v. I. intr.* To shout 'hurrah.'

II. tr. To salute with shouts of 'hurrah'; cheer.

hur-ri-cane (hur'i-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracán*; from Carib.] A violent West Indian or tropical cyclonic storm; any wind-storm of great violence; fig., anything resembling or suggesting such a storm.—**hur'ri-cane=deck'**, *n.* A light upper deck on passenger-steamers, etc.

hur-ried (hur'id), *p. a.* Driven or impelled to hurry, as a person; also, characterized by or done with hurry, as actions, work, etc.; hasty.—**hur'ried-ly**, *adv.*—**hur'ried-ness**, *n.*

hur-ri-er (hur'i-ēr), *n.* One who hurries.

hur-ry (hur'i), *v.*; -*ried*, -*rying*. [Prob. orig. imit.: cf. MHG. *hurren*, rush, G. *whir*, Dan. *hurre*, hum, buzz, and E. *whir*.] **I. tr.** To drive, carry, send, or move with more than a natural or easy speed, often with confused or precipitated haste (as, to *hurry* a person along the street; to *hurry* a thing out of sight; "A second fear . . . madly *hurries* her she knows not whither," Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 904); impel or force with haste, esp. undue haste, in action, mental processes, etc. (as, to be *hurried* into an imprudent action or decision); urge to a greater or undue rapidity of movement or action (as, to *hurry* a horse; to *hurry* a worker; don't let me *hurry* you); also, to hasten or accelerate (a process, etc.); bring about (an event, etc.) more speedily; also, to agitate or disturb (now prov. Eng.). **II. intr.** To move, proceed, or act with haste, often undue haste.—**hur'ry**, *n.*; *pl. hurries* (-iz). Hurried movement or action; haste, esp. undue or precipitate haste; sometimes, eager haste (as, to be in no *hurry* to begin); also, need of haste (as, there is no *hurry* for this); also, agitation, disturbance, or tumult (now prov. Eng. and Sc.).—**hur'ry-ing-ly**, *adv.*

hur-ry-scur-ry (hur'i-skur'i). **I. adv.** With hurrying and scurrying; in headlong, disorderly flight or haste. **II. a.** Characterized by headlong, disorderly flight or haste. **III. n.** A hurry-scurry flight, rush, or performance; also, headlong, disorderly haste; hurry and confusion.—**hur'ry-scur'ry**, *v. i.* To rush or go hurry-scurry.

hurst (hêrst), *n.* [AS. *hyrst* = G. *horst*.] A grove or small wood; a wooded eminence; a knoll, hill, or bank; a sand-bank. [Sc. and prov. Eng., or in place-names.]

hurt (hért), *v.*; *hurt*, *hurting*. [Prob. < OF. *hurter* (F. *heurter*), strike against something; origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To strike or dash (a thing) against something†; hence, to injure or damage (a material object, etc.) by striking rough use, or otherwise (as, the hail *hurt* the young pl^ts; to *hurt* walls or furniture; the cup fell without being *hurt*); in general, to injure, harm, or affect detrimentally (as, to *hurt* credit, business, or a cause; to *hurt* a person financially, socially, or morally); esp., to cause bodily injury to (with or without consequent pain: as, to be *hurt* in battle; to be *hurt* in the arm; "if one man's ox *hurt* another's, that he die," Ex. xxi. 35); hence, to cause bodily pain to or in (as, the wound still *hurts* him; tight shoes *hurt* the feet; the cough *hurts* my throat); fig., to cause mental pain to (as, to *hurt* a person, or his feelings, by unkind words; to feel *hurt* by neglect; wound in feelings; grieve. **II. intr.** To strike or dash, as against something†; also, to cause injury, damage, or harm; also, to cause or occasion pain (bodily or mental). —**hurt**, *n.* [OF. *hurte*, *hurt* (F. *heurt*).] A stroke† or blow; also, injury, damage, or harm; often, a bodily injury, as a wound; also, pain (bodily or mental) from a particular cause. —**hurt'er**, *n.* —**hurt'ful**, *a.* Such as to cause hurt or injury; injurious; harmful. —**hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**hurt'-ful-ness**, *n.*

hur-tle (hêrt'l), *v.*; *-tled*, *-tling*. [Freq. of *hurt*.] **I. tr.** To dash or knock, as one thing against another; drive violently, or fling; also, to dash against; collide with. **II. intr.** To strike together or against something; meet in collision; also, to rush or dash, esp. noisily (as, "The bowstrings twang'd, and arrows hiss'd, And javelins *hurled* by": Southey's "Roderick," xxv. 165); also, to resound as in collision or rapid motion. —**hur'tle**, *n.* The act or an act of hurtling; collision; clashing sound.

hur-tle-ber-ry (hêrt'l-ber'î), *n.*; pl. *-berries* (-iz). [= *whortleberry*.] The whortleberry; also, the huckleberry.

hurt-less (hêrt'les), *a.* Receiving or doing no hurt.

hus-band (huz'band), *n.* [AS. *hūsbonða*, < *hūs*, house, + *bonða*, householder: see *bond*.²] The master of a house†; also, a man joined in marriage to a woman as wife; also, a husbandman†; also, a manager or steward (archaic: cf. *ship's husband*, under *ship*, *n.*). —**hus'band**, *v. t.* To till, as soil; cultivate, as plants; also, to manage or administer, esp. with prudent economy (as, to *husband* one's resources); economize; also, to provide with a husband; also, to act as a husband to; marry (a woman). —**hus'band-hood** (-hūd), *n.* The position or relation of a husband. —**hus'band-less**, *a.* Destitute or bereft of a husband. —**hus'band-ly**, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a husband; marital; also, frugal†. —**hus'band-man** (-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. One who tills the soil; a farmer. —**hus'band-ry**, *n.* The management of domestic affairs, or of resources generally (as, good *husbandry*; bad *husbandry*); economy, good or bad; often, careful or thrifty management; frugality; thrift; also, the business of a husbandman or farmer; agriculture; farming; also, agricultural produce†.

hush (hush), *v.* [Appar. < ME. *hussht*, also *hust*, *huyst*, adj. (orig. interj., as a natural utterance calling for silence), taken as a pp.: cf. *whist*.¹] **I. tr.** To make silent; silence; quiet; still; also, to calm or allay (as, "All her fears were *hush'd* together": Cowper's "Fable"); also, to procure silence concerning (usually with *up*: as, "The thing was *hushed* up, and never known at court," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," ii. 5). **II. intr.** To become or be silent or quiet. —**hush**, *interj.* A command to be silent or quiet. —**hush**, *n.* Silence or quiet, esp. after noise. —**hush**, *a.* Silent; quiet: as, "The bold winds speechless and the orb below As *hush* as death" (Shakspere's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 508). [Archaic.] —**hush'ful**, *a.* Silent; still. —**hush'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**hush'=mon'ey**, *n.* Money paid to secure silence or prevent disclosure. —**hush'=ship**, *n.* One of a class of light cruisers of very high speed, provided with long-range guns, built by the British during the World War: so called because of the secrecy in regard to their construction.

husk¹ (husk), *n.* [ME. *huske*; origin uncertain.] The dry external covering of certain fruits or seeds, esp. (U. S.)

of an ear of maize or Indian corn; hence, the enveloping or outer part of anything, esp. when dry or worthless. —**husk**¹, *v. t.* To remove the husk from.

husk² (husk), *n.* [Prob. < *husky*.] A husky quality or state, as of the voice.

husk³ (husk), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *husk*.²] A disease of cattle, characterized by a hacking cough, due to round-worms in the bronchial tubes.

husk-er (hus'kêr), *n.* One who or that which husks.

husk-i-ly (hus'ki-li), *adv.* In a husky voice; hoarsely. —**husk'-i-ness**, *n.*

husk-ing (hus'king), *n.* The act of removing husks, esp. (U. S.) those of maize or Indian corn; also, a husking-bee.

husk'ing-bee, *n.* A gathering of persons to assist in husking Indian corn: usually a kind of merrymaking. [U. S.]

husk-y¹ (hus'ki). **I. a.**; compar. *huskier*, superl. *huskiest*. Of, like, or abounding in husks; dry as husks; also, dry in the throat, as a person; hoarse; rough in tone, as the voice; also, burly, or big and strong (colloq., U. S.). **II. n.**; pl. *huskies* (-kiz). A husky, or big and strong, person. [Colloq., U. S.]

Hus-ky² (hus'ki), *n.*; pl. *-kies* (-kiz). [Said to be a corruption of *Eskimo*.] An Eskimo; also, the Eskimo language; also [l. c.], an Eskimo dog (as, "skulking furry forms, —starving *huskies* . . . from some Indian village": Jack London's "Call of the Wild," iii.).

hus-sar (hū-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, orig. freebooter; akin to E. *corsair*.] Orig., one of a body of light Hungarian cavalry formed during the 15th century; hence, one of a class of similar troops, usually with striking or showy uniforms, in European armies.

Huss-ite (hus'it), *n.* A follower of John Huss (1369?–1415), the Bohemian religious reformer, whose teachings were largely founded on those of Wyclif, and who was adjudged a heretic and burned alive at Constance.

hus-sy (huz'î), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [From *housewife* (ME. *huswif*).] The mistress of a household†; also, a pert, mischievous, or ill-behaved girl (as, "Alice may only turn out a story-telling little *hussy*, after all!" W. De Morgan's "Alice-for-Short," vii.: often used jocosely); a worthless woman; also, a small case for needles, etc.

hus-tings (hus'tingz), *n. pl.* or *sing.* [AS. *hūsting*, from Scand.: cf. Icel. *hústing*; 'house assembly,' council summoned by a king or leader.] [cap.] An ancient court of the city of London, still infrequently held; also [l. c.], the temporary platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated and addressed the electors; in general, an electioneering platform; hence, election proceedings. [Eng.] —**hustings court**, a local court in various cities of Virginia.

hus-tle (hus'tl), *v.*; *-tled*, *-tling*. [D. *hutselen*, freq. of *hutsen*, shake, jog.] **I. tr.** To shake, push, or shove roughly; jostle; often, to force roughly or hurriedly, as into, out of, or through a place (as, "The orator . . . was . . . most unceremoniously *hustled* out of the city": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 6). **II. intr.** To push or force one's way (as, "Here in the ruck, anyhow . . . *Hustles* the Class!" Henley's "In Hospital," xi.); also, to proceed or work rapidly or energetically (colloq.). —**hus'tle**, *n.* The act of one who hustles; esp., energetic activity, as in work or business (colloq.). —**hus'tler**, *n.* One who hustles; esp., one who is active and energetic, as in work or business (colloq.). —**hus'tling**, *p. a.* That hustles; energetic; strenuous. [Colloq.]

hut (hut), *n.* [F. *hutte*, < G. *hütte*, hut; prob. from the root of E. *hide*.¹] A small, rude, or humble dwelling; *milie*, a rude wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops. —**hut**, *v.*; *huttled*, *hutting*. **I. tr.** To place in or furnish with a hut or huts: as, "There was a sawmill near, round which were left several piles of boards, with which we



Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down about the ear.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hêr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

soon *huted* ourselves" (B. Franklin's "Autobiography," xii.). **II. intr.** To take shelter in a hut or huts.

hutch (huch), *n.* [OF. F. *huche*, < ML. *hutica*, chest; perhaps from Teut.] A chest, box, or trough; also, a pen for confining small animals, as rabbits; also, a hut or cabin. — **hutch**, *v. t.* To put in or as in a hutch.

hut-ment (hut'ment), *n.* Accommodation in huts; a camp of huts; a hut, as for troops.

huz-za (hu-zä'). [Cf. G. *hussa*, *huzza*, also E. *hurrah*.] **I. interj.** An exclamation of exultation, applause, or the like. **II. n.**; pl. -zas (-zäz'). The exclamation 'huzza.' — **huz-za**, *v.*; -zaed, -zaing. **I. intr.** To shout 'huzza'; hurrah. **II. tr.** To salute with shouts of 'huzza.'

hy-a-cinth (hi'a-sinth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. ὑάκινθος, kind of flower, also a gem: cf. *jacinth*.] Among the ancients, a plant variously identified as iris, gladiolus, larkspur, etc.; now, any of the bulbous liliaceous plants constituting the genus *Hyacinthus*, esp. *H. orientalis*, widely cultivated for its spikes of fragrant, white or colored, bell-shaped flowers; any of various similar plants; also, among the ancients, a bluish gem; now, a reddish-orange gem, the jacinth. — **hy-a-cin'thine** (-sin'thin), *a.* [L. *hyacinthinus*, < Gr. ὑακινθινός.] Of or like the hyacinth (flower or gem); adorned with hyacinths.

Hy-a-des (hi'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἱάδες, Hyades, popularly associated with *ἄν*, rain, but perhaps < *ὑς*, hog.] In *astron.*, a group of stars in the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to portend rain when they rose with the sun.

hy-æ-na (hi-ē'nä), *n.* See *hyena*.

hy-a-line (hi'a-lin). [LL. *hyalinus*, < Gr. ὑάλινος, < ὑαλος, glass.] **I. a.** Glassy; crystalline; transparent: as, *hyaline* cartilage (in *anat.*, the typical translucent form of cartilage, containing little fibrous tissue). **II. n.** Something glassy or transparent; the clear sea (poetic: as, "the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea," Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 619); in *anat.*, the hyaloid membrane of the eye; also, hyaline cartilage.

hy-a-lite (hi'a-lit), *n.* [Gr. ὑαλος, glass.] A colorless variety of opal, sometimes transparent like glass, and sometimes whitish and translucent.

hy-a-loid (hi'a-loid). [Gr. ὑαλοειδής, < ὑαλος, glass, + εἶδος, form.] **I. a.** Glassy; hyaline: as, the *hyaloid* membrane of the eye (investing the vitreous humor). **II. n.** In *anat.*, the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

hy-a-lo-plasm (hi'a-lō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. ὑαλος, glass, + πλάσμα, E. *plasma*, *plasm*.] In *biol.*, the pellucid portion of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinguished from the granular and reticular portions.

Hy-blæ-an (hi-blæ'an), *a.* [L. *Hyblæus*.] Of or pertaining to the town of Hybla in ancient Sicily, celebrated for its honey; hence, honeyed; mellifuous.

hy-brid (hi'brid). [L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*.] **I. n.** The offspring of two animals or plants of different races, varieties, species, or genera (sometimes restricted to those produced by individuals of different species: cf. *mongrel*); a half-breed; a mongrel; hence, anything derived from heterogeneous sources, or composed of elements of different or incongruous kinds; specif., a word composed of elements belonging to different languages. **II. a.** Bred from two distinct races, varieties, species, or genera; hence, derived from heterogeneous sources, or of a mixed character (as, "The historians use a *hybrid* jargon intermixed with modern words": Hallam's "Literature of Europe," i. 1. § 87). — **hy'brid-ism**, *n.* Hybrid character; also, the production of hybrids. — **hy'brid-ist**, *n.* One who produces hybrids by

crossing different species, etc. — **hy-brid'i-ty**, *n.* Hybrid character. — **hy'brid-ize** (-iz), *v.*; -ized, -izing. **I. tr.** To cause to produce hybrids; cross; also, to form in a hybrid manner, as words. **II. intr.** To cause the production of hybrids by crossing different species, etc.; also, to produce hybrids by crossing with a different species, etc. — **hy'brid-iz-a'tion** (-i-zä'shən), *n.* — **hy'brid-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

hy-da-tid (hi'dä-tid), *n.* [Gr. ὕδαρις (*ὑδαριδ*), watery vesicle, < ὕδωρ (*ὑδαρ*), water.] A cyst with watery contents, produced in man and animals by a tapeworm in the larval state; hence, the encysted larva of a tapeworm, esp. of *Tænia echinococcus*; a cysticercus.

hy-dra (hi'drä), *n.*; pl. -dras (-dräz), L. -dræ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, < Gr. ὕδρα, water serpent, < ὕδωρ, water: see *water*.] [*cap. or l. c.*] A monstrous serpent of Greek mythology, slain by Hercules, represented as having nine heads, each of which was replaced by two after being cut off unless the wound was cauterized; hence [*l. c.*], any persistent evil arising from many sources or difficult to extirpate; in *zool.*, any of the fresh-water polyps constituting the genus *Hydra*, so called because when the tube-like body is cut into pieces each piece forms a new individual; [*cap.*] in *astron.*, a southern constellation represented as a serpent.

hy-dra-cid (hi-dras'id), *n.* [See *hydro*-².] In *chem.*, an acid which contains no oxygen, as hydrochloric acid, which is composed of hydrogen and chlorine.

hy-drae'mi-a, *n.* See *hydremia*.

hy-dra-gogue (hi'drä-gog). [LL. *hydragogus*, < Gr. ὕδραγωγός, < ὕδωρ, water, + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγω, lead.] In *med.*: **I. a.** Having the property of removing water or serum from the body, or of causing watery alvine evacuations. **II. n.** A hydragogue medicine.

hy-dra-head-ed (hi'drä-hed'ed), *a.* Having many heads, like the Hydra; also, self-renewing, like the Hydra; difficult to extirpate.

hy-dran-ge-a (hi-dran'jē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel: so called from the cup-shaped fruit.] Any shrub of the genus *Hydrangea*, various species of which are cultivated for their large, showy, white or pink or blue flower-clusters. — **hy-dran-ge-a'ceous** (-ä'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Hydrangeaceæ*, or *hydrangea* family of shrubs and trees.

hy-drant (hi'drant), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] An upright pipe with a spout, nozzle, or other outlet, usually in the street or elsewhere out of doors, for drawing water from a main.

hy-dranth (hi'dranth), *n.* [NL. *Hydra*, genus of polyps, + Gr. ἄνθος, flower.] In *zool.*, one of the distinct elements, individuals, or zooids, which make up a compound hydrozoan.

hy-drar-gy-ri-a-sis (hi-drär-ji-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum*: see *hydrargyrum*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition due to the introduction of mercury into the system; mercurial poisoning.

hy-drar-gyr-ic (hi-drär-jir'ik), *a.* [See *hydrargyrum*.] Of or pertaining to mercury; mercurial. — **hy-drar'gy-rism**



Combat between Hercules and the Hydra. — From a Greek amphora.



Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*). — *a*, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely; *c*, seed cut longitudinally, showing the embryo.



Hydrangea (*H. arborescens*). — *a*, *b*, fertile and sterile flowers; *c*, fruit cut transversely; *d*, fruit entire.

- (-ji-rizm), *n.* Hydrargyriasis.—**hy-drar'gy-rol** (-rol or -röl), *n.* In *phar.*, an organic salt of mercury, occurring in brownish-red scales: used as an antiseptic.
- hy-drar-gy-rum** (hī-drār'ji-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *hydrargyrus*, < Gr. ὑδράργυρος, < ὕδωρ, water, + ἄργυρος, silver.] Mercury; quicksilver: in *chem.*, abbreviated *Hg* (without period).
- hy-dras-tine** (hī-dras'tin), *n.* [NL. *Hydrastis* (see def.), < Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + δρᾶν, do (perhaps from the active properties of the juice).] In *chem.*, a crystalline alkaloid found in the rootstock of the goldenseal, *Hydrastis canadensis*: used in medicine.—**hy-dras'ti-nine** (-ti-nin), *n.* In *chem.*, a colorless crystalline compound formed by the oxidation of hydrastine: used in medicine.
- hy-drate** (hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] In *chem.*, any of a class of compounds produced when certain substances, as metallic salts, unite with water, often represented in formulas as actually containing water (because when heated they usually break down into the original substance and water), but now commonly regarded as true molecular compounds (cf. *water of hydration*, and *water of crystallization*, under *water*, *n.*); less properly, a hydroxide.—**hy'drate**, *v. t.* or *i.*; -drated, -drating. To combine chemically with water; form into a hydrate.—**hy-dra'tion** (-dra'shon), *n.*—**hy'dra'tor**, *n.*
- hy-drau-lic** (hī-drā'lik), *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, < Gr. ὑδραυλός, < ὑδραυλός, hydraulic organ, < ὕδωρ, water, + αἰλός, flute, pipe.] Pertaining to water or other liquid in motion, or to hydraulics; also, operated by or employing water; also, hardening under water, as a cement.—**hydrau-lic press**, a press in which a pressure exerted by a small piston, as one worked by hand, is communicated through a confined liquid to a larger piston, the force being multiplied as many times as the area of the smaller piston must be multiplied to equal that of the larger.—**hydraulic ram**, a device by which the energy of descending water is utilized to raise a part of the water to a height greater than that of the source.—**hy-drau'lic**, *v. t.*; -licked, -licking. In *mining*, to work (gravely auriferous deposits, etc.) by means of a powerful jet of water, which breaks up the material and washes it down into a sluice.—**hy-drau'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-drau-li'cian** (-lish'ān), *n.* One skilled in hydraulics.—**hy-drau-li'ci-ty** (-lis'i-ti), *n.* The quality or property, as of cement, of being hydraulic, or hardening under water.—**hy-drau'lics**, *n.* The science treating of water or other liquid in motion, its uses in engineering, the laws governing its action, etc.
- hy-dra-zine** (hī'drā-zin or -zēn), *n.* [From *hydrogen* + *azote*.] In *chem.*, a colorless, fuming liquid compound, H_4N_2 ; also, any of a class of compounds derived from it.
- hy-draz-o-** (hī-draz'ō-), [See *hydro-2* and *azo-*.] In *chem.*, a combining form used to denote the presence of a group of hydrogen and nitrogen atoms, -HNNH-, united with two hydrocarbon radicals: as, *hydrazobenzene* (a crystalline compound, $C_6H_5HNNHC_6H_5$). Also **hy-draz'o**, *a.*
- hy-dra-zo-ic** (hī-drā-zō'ik), *a.* [From *hydrogen* + *azote*.] In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, HN_3 , occurring as a very explosive, colorless liquid with a penetrating odor.
- hy-dre-mi-a**, **hy-draē-mi-a** (hī-drē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, a state of the blood characterized by excess of the watery element.
- hy-dri-a** (hī'dri-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *hydræ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. ὑδρία, water-pot, < ὕδωρ, water.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a kind of vase for carrying water, with capacious body, narrow mouth, and one large handle at the back and a small one at each side.
- hy-dric** (hī'drik), *a.* [From *hydrogen*.] Of or pertaining to hydrogen.
- hy-drics** (hī'driks), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] The branch of physics that treats of the properties of water.
- hy-dride**, **hy-drid** (hī'drid or -drid, -drid), *n.* [From *hydrogen*.] In *chem.*, a compound of hydrogen with another element or a radical.
- hy-dri-od-ic** (hī-dri-od'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-2*.] In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and iodine: as, *hydriodic acid* (a colorless gas, HI , with a suffocating odor).
- hydro-¹**, **hydr-¹**. Forms of Gr. ὕδωρ, water, used in combination.
- hydro-²**, **hydr-²**. Forms of *hydrogen* used in combination.
- hy-dro** (hī'drō), *n.* Shortened form of *hydropathic*, *n.*, also of *hydro-aëroplane*.
- hy-dro-a-ër-o-plane** (hī-drō-ā'ē-rō-plān'), *n.* [See *hydro-1*.] An aëroplane provided with floats, or with a boat-like under part, enabling it to alight upon or ascend from water.
- hy-dro-air-plane** (hī-drō-ār'plān), *n.* [See *hydro-1*.] A hydro-aëroplane.
- hy-dro-bi-plane** (hī-drō-bī'plān), *n.* [See *hydro-1*.] A biplane equipped as a hydro-aëroplane for use on the water.
- hy-dro-bro-mic** (hī-drō-brō'mik), *a.* [See *hydro-2*.] In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and bromine: as, *hydrobromic acid* (a colorless gas, HBr , with a pungent odor).
- hy-dro-car-bon** (hī-drō-kār'bōn), *n.* [See *hydro-2*.] In *chem.*, any of a class of compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon.
- hy-dro-cele** (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὑδροκήλη, < ὕδωρ, water, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous fluid; esp., dropsy of the testicle or scrotum.
- hy-dro-cel-lu-lose** (hī-drō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [See *hydro-1*.] In *chem.*, a brittle colloidal substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from cellulose by the action of dilute mineral acid.
- hy-dro-ceph-a-lus** (hī-drō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον, < ὕδωρ, water, + κεφαλή, head.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranium, esp. in infancy, often causing great enlargement of the head.—**hy-dro-ceph'a-lous**, *a.*
- hy-dro-chlo-ric** (hī-drō-klō'rik), *a.* [See *hydro-2*.] In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and chlorine: as, *hydrochloric acid* (a colorless gas, HCl , or an aqueous solution of it which is extensively used in chemical and industrial processes; muriatic acid).—**hy-dro-chlo'ride** (-rid or -rid), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound or salt formed by the direct union of hydrochloric acid with a compound or radical.
- hy-dro-cy-an-ic** (hī'drō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-2*.] In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and cyanogen: as, *hydrocyanic acid* (a colorless liquid, HCN , with an odor like that of bitter almonds; prussic acid: a prompt and virulent poison).
- hy-dro-drome** (hī'drō-drōm), *n.* [From *hydro-1* + *-drome* (Gr. δρόμος, running) as in *aërodrome* (first sense).] A kind of motor-boat fitted with submerged planes which enable it to travel with great speed over the surface of the water after the manner of a hydroplane.
- hy-dro-dy-nam-ic** (hī'drō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-1*.] Pertaining to the force or motion of fluids, or to hydrodynamics.
- hy'dro-dy-nam'ics**, *n.* The dynamics of fluids: commonly restricted to hydrokinetics, but in a wider sense including hydrokinetics, hydrostatics, and sometimes hydraulics.
- hy-dro-e-lec-tric** (hī'drō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [See *hydro-1*.] Pertaining to or effecting the generation of electricity by the friction of water or steam, or by water-power.
- hy-dro-flu-or-ic** (hī'drō-flō-or'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-2*.] In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and fluorine: as, *hydrofluoric acid* (a colorless, corrosive, volatile liquid, HF , used for etching glass).
- hy-dro-gen** (hī'drō-jen), *n.* [F. *hydrogène*, < Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + γεν-, bear, produce (from its generating water by combining with oxygen).] Chem. sym., H ; at. wt., 1.008. A colorless, odorless, inflammable gas, which combines chemically with oxygen to form water: the lightest of the known elements.—**hydrogen dioxide** or **peroxide**, a colorless, unstable, oily liquid, H_2O_2 , the aqueous solution of which is used as a bleaching agent and an antiseptic.—**hydrogen sulphide**, a colorless, inflammable poisonous gas, H_2S , smelling like rotten eggs.—**hy'dro-gen-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. To combine or treat with hydrogen.—**hy'dro-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shon), *n.*—**hy'dro-gen-ize**



Hydria. — Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte. mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; then, then; y, you;

(-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To hydrogenate.—**hy-drog'e-nous** (-droj'e-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.

hy-dro-graph (hi/drō-grāf), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*graph*.] A hydrographic record, diagram, or chart.—**hy-drog'ra-pher** (-drog'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in hydrography or engaged in hydrographic work.—**hy-dro-graph'ic**, **hy-dro-graph'i-cal** (-graf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrography.—**hy-dro-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-drog'ra-phy**, *n.* [See -*graphy*.] The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, etc., with special reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce.

hy-droid (hi/drōid), [See *hydra* and -*oid*.] In *zool.*: *I. a.* Noting, pertaining to, or resembling the hydras, or the hydrozoans; specif., noting or pertaining to that form of hydrozoan which is asexual and grows into branching colonies by budding (cf. *Medusa*). *II. n.* A hydroid hydrozoan; specif., the hydroid form of a hydrozoan.

hy-dro-ki-net-ic (hi/drō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-¹*.] Pertaining to the motion of fluids, or to hydrokinetics.—**hy'dro-ki-net'ics**, *n.* The kinetics of fluids: a branch of science usually confined to the theory of the motion of liquids.

hy-drol-o-gy (hi-drol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*logy*.] The science dealing with water, its properties, laws, geographical distribution, etc.—**hy-dro-log'ic**, **hy-dro-log'i-cal** (-drō-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**hy-drol'o-gist**, *n.*

hy-drol-y-sis (hi-drol'i-sis), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*lysis*.] A kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water.—**hy'dro-lyte** (-drō-lit), *n.* [See -*lyte*.] A compound subjected to hydrolysis.—**hy-dro-lyt'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*—**hy'dro-lyze** (-liz), *v. t.*; -lyzed, -lyzing. To subject to hydrolysis.—**hy'dro-lyz-a-ble**, *a.*

hy-dro-man-cy (hi/drō-man-sī), *n.* [L. *hydromantia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of water.—**hy-dro-man'tic**, *a.*

hy-dro-me-chan-i-cal (hi/drō-mē-kan'i-kāl), *a.* [See *hydro-¹*.] Pertaining to mechanical devices in which water is employed, or to hydromechanics.—**hy'dro-me-chan'ics**, *n.* The mechanics of fluids: usually considered as embracing hydrokinetics (hydrodynamics), hydrostatics, and hydraulics.

hy-dro-me-du-sa (hi/drō-mē-dū'sā), *n.*; pl. -sæ (-sē). [NL.: see *hydra* and *Medusa*.] One of the *Hydromedusæ*, a variously limited group of coelenterates, comprising all or a portion of the hydrozoans.—**hy'dro-me-du'san**, *a.* and *n.*

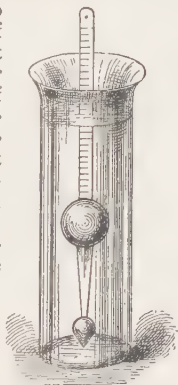
hy-dro-mel (hi/drō-mel), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὑδρὸμελι*, < *ὑδωρ*, water, + *μέλι*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey and water: when fermented, known also as *mead*.

hy-dro-met-al-lur-gy (hi-drō-met'ā-lēr-jī), *n.* [See *hydro-¹*.] The assay or reduction of ores by means of liquid reagents.—**hy'dro-met-al-lur'gi-cal**, *a.*

hy-drom-e-ter (hi-drom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*meter*.] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids (also of solids) and hence the strength of solutions, usually consisting of a graduated tube made to float vertically in a liquid by means of a hollow bulb and of a counterpoise at the lower end; also, an instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water.—**hy-dro-met'ric**, **hy-dro-met'ri-cal** (-drō-met'rik, -ri-kāl), *a.*—**hy-drom'e-try**, *n.* [See -*metry*.] The art of using the hydrometer; the determination of specific gravity, density, purity, etc., by means of hydrometers.

hy-dro-mon-o-plane (hi-drō-mon'ō-plān), *n.* [See *hydro-¹*.] A monoplane equipped as a hydro-aëroplane for use on the water.

hy-dro-path (hi/drō-path), *n.* [From *hydropathy*.] A hydropathist.—**hy-dro-path'ic**. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to hydrophathy or water-cure. *II. n.* A hydro-pathic establishment; a sanatorium in which the treatment is chiefly by water-cure: as, "the Dunleith sphere of influence, where there were four doctors and a *hydropathic*" (Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," vii. 1).—**hy-dro-path'i-cal**,



Hydrometer for Liquids, in Hydrometer-glass.

a.—**hy-drop'a-thist** (-drop'a-thist), *n.* One who practises or favors hydrophathy.

hy-drop-a-thy (hi-drop'a-thī), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*pathy*.] The treatment of disease by the external or internal use of water; hydrotherapy.

hy-drop-phane (hi/drō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A partly translucent variety of opal, which becomes more translucent or transparent when immersed in water.—**hy-drop'h'a-nous** (-drof'a-nus), *a.*

hy-droph-i-lous (hi-drof'i-lus), *a.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*philous*.] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of water.

hy-drop-ho-bi-a (hi-drō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὕδροφοβία*, < *ὑδροφόβος*, fearing water, < *ὑδωρ*, water, + *φέβεσθαι*, flee in fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid dread of water, as in rabies; hence, the disease rabies, esp. in man.—**hy-drop'h'o-b'ic**, *a.*

hy-dro-phone (hi/drō-fōn), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*phone*.] An instrument employing the principles of the microphone, used to detect the flow of water through a pipe, as in locating waste; also, any of various devices for locating causes or sources of sound under water, as for determining the presence and position of submarines from the noise made by their engines, etc.; in *med.*, an instrument used in auscultation, whereby sounds are conveyed through a column of water.

hy-dro-phyte (hi/drō-fit), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*phyte*.] A plant growing in water or very moist ground.—**hy-dro-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

hy-drop-ic (hi-drop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to hydrops; dropsical.

hy-drop-plane (hi/drō-plān), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and *plane*.] A kind of motor-boat provided with a plane or planes by means of which it can reduce its displacement at high speed or skim along the surface of the water; a plane on such a boat, or a similar attachment to an aëroplane enabling it to glide on the water; also, a horizontal rudder for submerging or elevating a submarine boat.

hy-dro-pneu-mat-ic (hi/drō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-¹*.] Pertaining to, involving, or produced by the action or use of both water and air or water and gas: as, *hydropneumatic* apparatus or appliances.

hy-drops (hi'drops), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, < *ὑδωρ*, water.] In *pathol.*, dropsy. Also **hy'drop-sy**.

hy-dro-quin-one (hi-drō-kwin'ōn), *n.* [See *hydro-²* and *quinone*.] In *chem.*, a white, sweetish crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, formed by the reduction of quinone: used in photographic developers and in medicine.

hy-dro-scope (hi/drō-skōp), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*scope*.] An ancient device which measured the lapse of time by the subsidence of water in a graduated tube perforated at the bottom; also, an optical apparatus which enables the observer to view objects below the surface of the sea.—**hy-dro-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

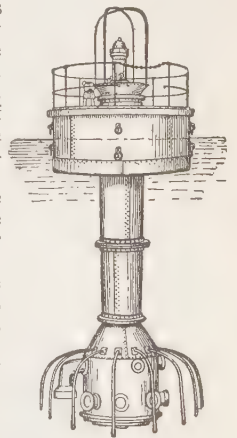
hy-dro-some (hi/drō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma*, < *Hydra*, genus of polyps, + Gr. *σῶμα*, body.] In *zool.*, the entire body of a compound hydrozoan.

hy-dro-sphere (hi/drō-sfēr), *n.* [See *hydro-¹*.] The water on the surface of the globe; also, the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

hy-dro-stat (hi/drō-stat), *n.* [See *hydro-¹* and -*stat*.] Any of various devices for preventing injury to a steam-boiler from low water; also, an electrical device for detecting the presence of water, as from overflow or leakage.

hy-dro-stat-ic (hi-drō-stat'ik), *a.* [See *hydro-¹* and *static*.] Pertaining to fluids in equilibrium, their properties, pressure, etc., or to hydrostatics.—**hydrostatic press**, a hydraulic press.—**hy-dro-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-dro-stat'ics**, *n.* The statics of fluids: a branch of science usually confined to the theory of the equilibrium and pressure of liquids.

hy-dro-sul-phide (hi-drō-sul'fid or -fid), *n.* [See *hydro-²*.] In *chem.*, a compound formed when one of the hydrogen



Hydroscope, for observing objects in the sea.

atoms of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) has been replaced by a more strongly electropositive element or radical: as, sodium hydrosulphide ($NaHS$).—**hy-dro-sul-phite** (-fit), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of hydrosulphurous acid.—**hy-dro-sul-phu-ric** (-fū'rik), *a.* In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and sulphur: as, hydrosulphuric acid (hydrogen sulphide).—**hy-dro-sul-phu-rous**, *a.* In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and sulphur: as, hydrosulphurous acid (hyposulphurous acid, $H_2S_2O_4$).

hy-dro-tech-ny (hī-drō-tek-nī), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + τέχνη, art.] Hydraulic engineering, esp. when applied to the storage and distribution of water; the technics of water-supply.—**hy-dro-tech-nic**, **hy-dro-tech-ni-cal**, *a.*

hy-dro-ther-a-peu-tics (hī-drō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [See *hydro*-¹.] That branch of therapeutics which deals with the curative use of water.—**hy-dro-ther-a-peu'tic**, *a.*—**hy-dro-ther'a-py**, *n.* Treatment of disease by means of water.—**hy-dro-the-rap'ic** (-the-rap'ik), *a.*

hy-dro-ther-mal (hī-drō-thēr-māl), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + θερμός, hot.] Of or pertaining to heated water: applied esp. to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving and redepositing mineral substances.

hy-dro-tho-rax (hī-drō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + θώραξ, chest.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid in one or both pleural cavities.—**hy-dro-tho-ra'cic** (-thō-ras'ik), *a.*

hy-dro-trop-ic (hī-drō-trop'ik), *a.* [See *hydro*-¹ and *-tropic*.] In *bot.*, turning or tending toward moisture, as growing organs; taking a particular direction with reference to moisture.—**hy-drot'ro-pism** (-drot'rō-pizm), *n.* In *bot.*, hydro-tropic tendency or growth.

hy-drous (hī'drus), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] Containing water; in *chem.* and *mineral.*, containing water or its elements in some kind of union, as in hydrates or in hydroxides.

hy-drox-ide (hī-drok'sid or -sid), *n.* [See *hydro*-¹.] In *chem.*, a compound consisting of an element or radical (esp. a metal or basic radical) combined with one or more hydroxyl groups.

hy-drox-y- (hī-drok'si-), [From *hydr(o)gen* + *oxy(gen)*.] In *chem.*, a combining form indicating the presence of the hydroxyl group: as, *hydroxybenzene* (a compound formed from benzene by substituting one or more hydroxyl groups for its hydrogen atoms). Also **hy-drox'y**, *a.*

hy-drox-yl (hī-drok'sil), *n.* [From *hydr(o)gen* + *ox(y)gen* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a univalent radical or group, OH, containing hydrogen and oxygen.—**hy-drox'yl-am'ine** (-am'-in), *n.* In *chem.*, a crystalline basic compound, NH_2OH , resembling ammonia in chemical properties, and used as a reducing agent.

hy-dro-zo-ön (hī-drō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *-zoa* (-zō'ä). [NL., < *Hydra*, genus of polyps, + Gr. ζῶον, animal.] Any of the *Hydrozoa*, a class of coelenterate aquatic (mostly marine) animals, simple or compound, including the hydras and other polyps, many jellyfishes, etc.—**hy-dro-zo'an**, *a.* and *n.*

hy-e-na (hī-ē'nä), *n.* [L. *hyæna*, < Gr. ὕαινα, < ὕς, hog.] Any of the nocturnal carnivorous quadrupeds constituting the genus *Hyæna*, as *H. striata* ('striped hyena' or 'laughing hyena'), a ravenous but cowardly African and Asiatic species about the size of a large dog, living chiefly on carrion, or *H. brunnea* ('brown hyena'), of South Africa, or *H. crocuta* ('spotted hyena'), of southern parts of Africa.—**painted hyena**, the hunting-dog, *Lycæon pictus*.—**hy-e'na-dog**, *n.* The hunting-dog, *Lycæon pictus*.

hyeto- Form of Gr. ἕτος, rain, used in combination.—**hy-e-to-graph** (hī'e-tō-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] A chart showing the rainfall.—**hy-e-tog'ra-phy** (-tog'rā-fī), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The branch of meteorology dealing with the dis-

Spotted Hyæna (*Hyæna crocuta*).

tribution of rain.—**hy'e-to-graph'ic**, **hy'e-to-graph'i-cal** (-gráf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**hy-e-tol'o-gy** (-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The branch of meteorology dealing with rain, snow, etc.—**hy'e-to-log'i-cal** (-loj'i-kāl), *a.*

Hy-ge-ia (hī-jē'ä), *n.* [Gr. Ὑγία, personification of ὕγεια, ὕγεια, health, < ὕγις, sound, healthy.] In *class. myth.*, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.—**Hy-ge'ian**, *a.* Pertaining to the goddess Hygeia; [*l. c.*] pertaining to health or to hygiene; hygienic.—**hy'ge-ist** (-jē-ist), *n.* A hygienist.

hy-gi-ene (hī'ji-ën), *n.* [F. *hygiène*, < Gr. ὑγιεινός, healthful, sanitary, < ὕγις, sound, healthy.] The science which deals with the preservation of health; sanitary science.—**hy-gi-en'ic** (-en'ik), *a.* Pertaining to hygiene; sanitary.—**hy-gi-en'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-gi-en'ics**, *n.* Hygiene.—**hy'gi-en-ist** (-ē-nist), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

hygro- Form of Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, used in combination.—**hy-gro-graph** (hī'grō-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations in atmospheric humidity.—**hy-grol'o-gy** (-grol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science which treats of humidity, as that of the atmosphere.—**hy-grom'e-ter** (-grom'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the humidity of the atmosphere.—**hy-gro-met'ric** (-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the hygrometer or hygrometry; also, hygroscopic.—**hy-grom'e-try**, *n.* [+ *-metry*.] The branch of physics that treats of the determination of the humidity of air and gases.—**hy-groph'i-lous** (-grof'i-lus), *a.* [+ *-philous*.] In *bot.*, growing in water or moist places.—**hy'gro-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [+ *-scope*.] An instrument which shows the variations in the humidity of the air.—**hy-gro-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or perceptible by the hygroscope; also, absorbing or attracting moisture from the air; in *bot.*, sensitive to or caused by moisture.

hy-ing (hī'ing), Present participle of *hie*.

hy-lic (hī'lik), *a.* [Gr. ὑλικός, < ὕλη, wood, matter.] Of or pertaining to matter; material.—**hy'li-cism** (-li-sizm), **hy'li-sm**, *n.* Materialism.—**hy'li-cist** (-sist), *n.* A materialist.

hylo- Form of Gr. ὕλη, wood, matter, used in combination.—**hy-loph-a-gous** (hī-lof'ā-gus), *a.* [Gr. ὑλοφάγος: see *-phagous*.] Eating wood, as certain beetles.—**hy-lo-the-ism** (hī'lō-thē-izm), *n.* [+ Gr. θεός, god.] The doctrine that matter or the material universe is God.—**hy-lo-zo'ic** (-zō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hylozoism.—**hy-lo-zo'ism**, *n.* [+ Gr. ζῶή, life.] The doctrine that all matter is endowed with life.—**hy-lo-zo'ist**, *n.* A believer in hylozoism.—**hy'lo-zo-is'tic** (-zō-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hylozoists or hylozoism.—**hy'lo-zo-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-men¹ (hī'men), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν, thin skin, membrane.] In *anat.*, a fold of mucous membrane extending across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina.

Hy-men² (hī'men), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὕμην.] The Greek god of marriage, represented as a young man bearing a bridal torch; hence [*cap. or l. c.*], marriage or a marriage-song (now rare).—**hy-me-ne-al** (hī-mē-nē'al), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. **II. n.** A marriage-song; also, *pl.*, nuptials.—**hy-me-ne'an**, *a.*

hy-me-nop-ter (hī-mē-nop'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Hymenoptera*, pl., < Gr. ὑμενόπτερος, having membranous wings, < ὑμήν, membrane, + πτερόν, wing.] Any of the *Hymenoptera*, an order of insects having (when winged) four membranous wings, and including the wasps, bees, ants, etc.—**hy-me-nop'ter-an** (-tēr-an), *a.* and *n.*—**hy-me-nop'ter-ous**, *a.* Having membranous wings; belonging to the hymenopters.

hymn (him), *n.* [LL. *hymnus*, < Gr. ὕμνος, festive song, ode, hymn.] A song or ode in praise or honor of God, a deity, a nation, etc.; esp., a metrical composition designed to be sung in religious worship.—**hymn**, *v.*; *hymned*, *hymning* (him'ing or him'ning). **I. tr.** To praise or celebrate in a hymn (as, "As sons of one great Sire, *Hymning* the Eternal Father": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vi. 96); also, to sing or express in a hymn. **II. intr.** To sing hymns.—**hym-nal** (him'nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hymns. **II. n.** A book of hymns for use in divine worship.—**hym-na-ry** (-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *hymnarium*.] A hymnal.—**hymn'=book**, *n.* A hymnal.—**hym'nic**, *a.* Of or

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, quīte; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

pertaining to hymns; having the character of a hymn.—**hym'nist**, *n.* A composer of hymns.

hym-no-dy (him-nō-dī), *n.* [ML. *hymnodia*, < Gr. ὕμνος, *hymn*, + δειδναι, *sing.*] The singing or the composition of hymns or sacred songs; also, hymns collectively.—**hym'no-dist**, *n.*

hym-nog-ra-phy (him-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, *hymn*; see *-graphy*.] The writing of hymns.—**hym-nog'ra-pher**, *n.*

hym-nol-o-gy (him-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, *hymn*; see *-logy*.] The study of hymns, their history, classification, etc.; also, the composition of hymns; also, hymns collectively.—**hym-no-log'ic**, **hym-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.*—**hym-nol'og-ist**, *n.*

hy-oid (hi'oid). [NL. *hyoides*, < Gr. ὑοειδής, < ὑ, the letter upsilon, + εἶδος, *form*.] **I.** *a.* Shaped like the Greek letter υ (upsilon); in *anat.*, noting or pertaining to a bone of this shape at the root of the tongue in man, or a corresponding bone or collection of bones in animals. **II.** *n.* In *anat.*, the hyoid bone.

hy-os-cine (hi'ō-sin), *n.* [L. *hyoscyamus*; see *hyoscyamine*.] In *chem.*, an alkaloid occurring with hyoscyamine in henbane, etc., and chemically identical with scopolamine: used as a mydriatic, etc.

hy-os-cy-a-mine (hi'ō-sī'ā-min), *n.* [L. *hyoscyamus*, < Gr. ὕοσκιάμος, henbane, lit. 'hog's bean,' < ὕς, hog, + κύαμος, bean.] In *chem.*, a poisonous alkaloid obtained from henbane and other solanaceous plants, used as a sedative, mydriatic, etc.

hyp (hip), *n.* and *v.* See *hyp*⁴.

hyp-æs-the-sia (hip-es-thē'ziā), *n.* [NL.: see *hypo-* and *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, diminished capacity for sensation.—**hyp-æs-the'sic** (-zik), *a.*

hyp-æ'thral, *a.* See *hypethral*.

hyp-pal-lage (hi-pal'ā-jē or hi-), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, < ὑπαλλάσσειν, exchange, < ὑπό, under, + ἀλλάσσειν, change.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in an inversion of syntactical relation between two words, as in 'to give the winds to the fleets' (L. *dare classibus austros*: Virgil's "Æneid," iii. 61), instead of 'to give the fleets to the winds.'

hyp-pax-i-al (hi-pak'ī-āl), *a.* [See *hypo-* and *axis*¹.] In *anat.*, beneath or anterior to an axis, esp. the vertebral axis.

hyper- [Gr. ὑπερ-, repr. ὑπέρ, prep., over, above, beyond, as adv. overmuch, beyond measure; akin to L. *super* and E. *over*: see *super-* and *over*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'over,' 'above,' 'beyond,' and hence 'exceedingly,' 'to excess,' freely used as an English formative, as in *hyperacute*, *hypermaturation*, *hypernormal*, *hypersecretion*. In chemical terms *hyper-* (like *super-*), as indicating the highest of a series of compounds or the largest amount of an element, is now commonly replaced by *per-*. Cf. *hypo-*.

hyper-a-cid (hi-pēr-as'id), *a.* Excessively acid.—**hy'per-a-cid'i-ty** (-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* Excessive acidity, as of the gastric juice. Cf. *hyopacid*.

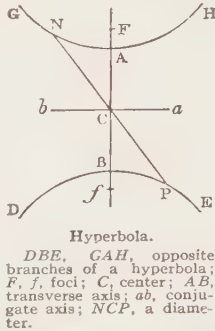
hyper-æ-mi-a, etc. See *hyperemia*, etc.

hyper-æs-the-sia (hi'pēr-es-thē'ziā), *n.* [NL.: see *hyper-* and *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, increased or excessive capacity for sensation.—**hy'per-æs-the'tic** (-thet'ik), *a.*

hyper-al-ge-sia (hi'pēr-al-jē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀλγεῖν, feel pain.] In *pathol.*, an abnormally great sensitiveness to pain.—**hy'per-al-ge'sic** (-zik), *a.*

hyper-ba-ton (hi-pēr-bā-ton), *n.*; pl. *-la* (-tā). [L., < Gr. ὑπέρβατον, < ὑπερβαίνειν, pass over, < ὑπέρ, over, + βαίνειν, go.] In *rhet.*, inversion of the natural or logical order of words, as for emphasis, as in "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" (Acts, xix. 28).

hyper-bo-la (hi-pēr'bō-lā), *n.*; pl. *-las* (-lāz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπερβολή, hyperbola, lit. 'a throwing beyond': see *hyperbole*.] In *geom.*, a curve consisting of two distinct and similar branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with two similar cones placed apex to apex.



hyper-bo-le (hi-pēr'bō-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὑπερβολή, a throwing beyond, excess, hyperbole, also a hyperbola, < ὑπερβάλλειν, throw beyond, exceed, < ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *rhet.*, obvious exaggeration, as for effect; an extravagant statement not intended to be understood literally.—**hy-per-bol'ic** (-bol'ik), *a.* [Gr. ὑπερβολικός.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole; exaggerated; using hyperbole, or exaggerating; also, of or pertaining to the hyperbola. Also **hy-per-bol'i-cal**.—**hy-per-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-per'bo-lism**, *n.* The use of hyperbole.—**hy-per'bo-list**, *n.* One who uses hyperbole.—**hy-per'bo-lize**, *v.*; *-lized*, *-lizing*. **I.** *intr.* To use hyperbole; exaggerate. **II.** *tr.* To represent or express with hyperbole or exaggeration.

Hy-per-bo-re-an (hi-pēr-bō'rē-an). [LL. *Hyperboreanus*, < L. *Hyperborei*, < Gr. Ὑπερβόρειοι, pl., the Hyperboreans, < ὑπέρ, beyond, + βορέας, the north wind, Boreas.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hyperboreans; hence [l. c.], of the far north; arctic; frigid. **II.** *n.* One of a people described in Greek legend as living in a land of perpetual sunshine and plenty beyond the north wind; hence [l. c.], an inhabitant of the far north.

hy-per-cat-a-lec-tic (hi'pēr-kat-ā-lek'tik), *a.* [LL. *hypercatalecticus*, < Gr. ὑπερκατάληκτος, < ὑπέρ, beyond, + καταλήγειν, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, having an additional syllable after the last complete dipody.

hy-per-crit-ic (hi-pēr-krit'ik), *n.* [See *hyper-*.] One who is excessively or captiously critical.—**hy-per-crit'i-cal**, *a.* Excessively or captiously critical; overcritical.—**hy-per-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-per-crit'i-cism** (-sizm), *n.* Excessively minute or severe criticism.

hy-per-du-li-a (hi'pēr-dū-lī'ā), *n.* [ML., < Gr. ὑπέρ, beyond, + δουλία, E. *dulia*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the veneration offered to the Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures. Cf. *dulia* and *latria*.

hyper-e-mi-a, **hyper-æ-mi-a** (hi-pēr-ē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of blood in any part.—**hy-per-ē'mic**, **hyper-æ'mic** (-ē'mik or -em'ik), *a.*

hy-per-es-the-sia, etc. See *hyperæsthesia*, etc.

hy-per-eu-tec-tic (hi'pēr-ū-tek'tik), *a.* [See *hyper-* and *eutectic*.] Noting or pertaining to steel whose combined carbon content is over 4.3%, which is the amount contained in the eutectic alloy of carbon and iron.

hyper-hi-dro-sis, **hyper-i-dro-sis** (hi'pēr-hi-drō'sis, -i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἰδρωσις, E. *hidrosis*.] In *pathol.*, excessive sweating.

hy-pe-ri-ca-ceous (hi'pē-ri-kā'shius), *a.* [L. *hypericum*, < Gr. ὑπέρεικον, St. John's-wort, < ὑπό, under, + ερείκειν, heath.] Belonging to the *Hypericaceæ*, or St. John's-wort family of plants.

hyper-ki-ne-sia (hi'pēr-ki-nē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + κινεῖν, move.] In *pathol.*, abnormal amount of muscular action; spasm. Also **hy'per-ki-ne'sis** (-sis).—**hy'per-ki-net'ic** (-net'ik), *a.*

hyper-me-ter (hi'pēr-me-tēr), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑπέρμετρος, beyond measure, beyond the meter, < ὑπέρ, beyond, + μέτρον, measure.] In *pros.*, a verse or line having one or more syllables in addition to those proper to the meter.—**hy-per-met'ric**, **hy-per-met'ri-cal** (-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.*

hyper-met-rop (hi-pēr-met'rōp), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρμετρος, beyond measure, + ὤψ, eye.] A person affected with hypermetropia.—**hy'per-me-tro'pi-a** (-me-tro'pi-ā), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, a condition of the eye in which parallel rays are focused behind the retina, distant objects being seen more distinctly than near ones; far-sightedness: opposed to *myopia*.—**hy'per-me-trop'ic** (-trop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; far-sighted.

hy-perm-ne-sia (hi-pēm-nē'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + μνᾶσθαι, remember.] Unusual power of recollection. Also **hy-perm-ne'sis** (-sis).

hy-per-o-pi-a (hi-pēr-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ὤψ, eye.] Hypermetropia.—**hy-per-op'ic** (-op'ik), *a.*

hy-per-os-mi-a (hi-pēr-os'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ὀσμή, smell.] An abnormally acute sense of smell.—**hy-per-os'mic**, *a.*

hy-per-os-to-sis (hi'pēr-os-tō'sis), *n.*; pl. *-toses* (-tō'sēz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + ὀστέον, bone.] *A*

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F.* cloche; *ü*, *F.* menu; *čh*, *Sc.* loch; *ñ*, *F.* bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- morbid outgrowth of bone from a bone; also, a normal increase or outgrowth of bony tissue.
- hy-per-ox-ide** (hī-pēr-ok'sid or -sid), *n.* [See *hyper-*.] Same as *peroxide*.
- hy-per-phe-nom-e-nal** (hī-pēr-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [See *hyper-*.] Superior to the phenomenal; transcendental; noumenal.
- hy-per-phys-i-cal** (hī-pēr-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [See *hyper-*.] Above or beyond the physical; immaterial; supernatural.
- hy-per-pla-sia** (hī-pēr-plā'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.* and *bot.*, abnormal multiplication of cells or structural elements.—**hy-per-pla'sic** (-zik), **hy-per-plas'tic**, *a.*
- hy-perp-ne-a** (hī-pēr-pnē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πνέειν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, energetic or labored respiration.
- hy-per-py-rex-i-a** (hī-pēr-pī-rek'si-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *hyper-* and *pyrexia*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormally high degree of fever.—**hy-per-py-rex'i-al**, *a.*
- hy-per-sen-si-tive** (hī-pēr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [See *hyper-*.] Excessively sensitive.—**hy-per-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*
- hy-per-space** (hī-pēr-spās), *n.* [See *hyper-*.] Space of more than three dimensions.
- hy-per-sthene** (hī-pēr-sthēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength (with reference to difficult frangibility).] A native silicate of iron and magnesium, usually of a grayish or greenish-black color.—**hy-per-sthen'ic** (-sthen'ik), *a.*
- hy-per-sus-cep-ti-bil-i-ty** (hī-pēr-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See *hyper-*.] Increased or abnormal susceptibility; in *pathol.*, anaphylaxis.
- hy-per-tro-phy** (hī-pēr-trō'fī), *n.* [NL. *hypertrophía*, < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.* and *bot.*, enlargement of a part or organ, as through excessive nutrition; excessive growth. Also fig.—**hy-per-troph'ic** (-trof'ik), *a.*—**hy-per'tro-phy**, *v. t. or i.*; -*phied*, -*phying*. To affect with or undergo hypertrophy.
- hyp-es-the-sia**, etc. See *hypæsthesia*, etc.
- hy-pe-thral**, **hy-pæ-thral** (hī-pē'thral or hī-), *a.* [L. *hypæthrus*, < Gr. *ὑπαῖθος*, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἶθήρ*, sky, E. *ether*.] Open to the sky, or having no roof, as a building; also, in the open air.
- hy-pha** (hī'fā), *n.*; pl. *hyphæ* (-fē). [NL., < Gr. *ὕφή*, web.] In *bot.*, one of the thread-like elements of the thallus in fungi, consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm, and developing by apical growth.—**hy'phal**, *a.*
- hy-phen** (hī'fen), *n.* [LL. *hyphen*, < Gr. *ὕφεν*, a sign for joining syllables, < *ὕφεν*, adv., for phrase *ὅφ' ἐν*, under one, in one, together.] A short line (-) used to connect the parts of a compound word, or the parts of a word divided for any purpose, as for syllabication or etymological analysis; specif., recently, in the U. S., this mark as used in designations (as *German-American*, etc.) of American citizens of foreign birth or descent (often with opprobrious force as implying incomplete allegiance to their adopted country and undue loyalty to that of their origin).—**hy'phen**, *v. t.* To hyphenate.—**hy'phen-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. To join by a hyphen; write with a hyphen.—**hy'phen-ate**. **I. a.** Joined by or written with a hyphen; specif., in the U. S., noting American citizens of foreign birth or descent as designated by a hyphenated term (as *German-American*, etc.), esp. those of this class whose complete allegiance to their adopted country is questionable; pertaining to such citizens. **II. n.** In the U. S., a hyphenate citizen.—**hy'phen-at-ed** (-ā-ted), *p. a.* Joined by or written with a hyphen; specif., in the U. S., hyphenate.—**hy-phen-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of joining by or writing with a hyphen; also, in the U. S., the practices or principles of hyphenates.—**hy'phen-ism**, *n.* In the U. S., the spirit or practices of hyphenates.—**hy'phen-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -*ized*, -*izing*. To hyphenate.—**hy'phen-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*
- hyp-na-gogue** (hip'nā-gog), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγω*, lead.] Something that induces sleep; a hypnotic.—**hyp-na-gog'ic** (-gōj'ik), *a.*
- hyp-nic** (hip'nik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνικός*, < *ὑπνος*, sleep.] Of, pertaining to, or inducing sleep; hypnotic.
- hypno-**. Form of Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, used in combination: sometimes used to mean the hypnotic sleep, or hypnosis.—**hyp-no-gen-e-sis** (hip-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Induction of the hypnotic state.—**hyp'no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-net'ik), *a.*—**hyp-**
- nog'e-ny** (-noj'e-ni), *n.* [+ *-geny*.] Hypnogenesis.—**hyp-no-gen'ic**, **hyp-nog'e-nous**, *a.*—**hyp'noid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling hypnosis.—**hyp-nol'o-gy** (-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science dealing with the phenomena of sleep.—**hyp-no-log'ic**, **hyp-no-log'i-cal** (-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.*—**hyp-nol'o-gist**, *n.*—**hyp-no-pho'bi-a** (-fō'bī-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *-phobia*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid dread of falling asleep.
- hyp-no-sis** (hip-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνοῦν*, put to sleep, < *ὑπνος*, sleep; see *sopor*.] A condition or state, allied to normal sleep, which can be artificially induced and is characterized by marked susceptibility to suggestion, loss of will-power, more or less loss of sensation, etc.; the hypnotic state; also, hypnotism.
- hyp-nos-o-phy** (hip-nos'ō-fī), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] Knowledge or the science of the phenomena of sleep.—**hyp-nos'o-phist**, *n.*
- hyp-no-ther-a-py** (hip-nō-ther'a-pī), *n.* [See *hypno-* and *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by means of hypnotism.
- hyp-not'ic** (hip-not'ik). [LL. *hypnoticus*, < Gr. *ὑπνωτικός*, < *ὑπνοῦν*, put to sleep; see *hypnosis*.] **I. a.** Inducing sleep; also, pertaining to hypnosis or hypnotism; also, susceptible to hypnotism, as a person. **II. n.** An agent or drug that produces sleep; a sedative; also, a person under the influence of hypnotism; one subject to hypnotic influence.—**hyp-not'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hyp-no-tism** (-nō-tizm), *n.* The induction of hypnosis; also, the science dealing with the induction of hypnosis; loosely, hypnosis.—**hyp'no-tist**, *n.* One who hypnotizes.—**hyp'no-tiz-a-ble** (-tī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being hypnotized.—**hyp'no-tize** (-tiz), *v. t.*; -*tized*, -*tizing*. To put in the hypnotic state.—**hyp'no-ti-za'tion** (-tī-zā'shən), *n.*—**hyp'no-tiz-er** (-tī-zēr), *n.*
- hypo-**, **hyp-**. [Gr. *ὑπο-*, *ὑπ-*, repr. *ὑπό*, prep. and adv., under; akin to L. *sub*, under; see *sub-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'under,' 'in a lower position,' 'in a lesser degree,' 'slightly,' 'somewhat,' freely used as an English formative, esp. in scientific words, as in *hypæsthesia*, *hypoc-acidity*, *hyposecretion*, *hypotoxicity*. In chemical terms *hypo-* indicates a lower place in a series of compounds or a lesser amount of an element. Cf. *hypo-*.
- hy-po** (hī'pō), *n.* Shortened form of *hypochondria*, also of *sodium hyposulphite* (see *hyposulphite*).
- hy-po-a-cid-i-ty** (hī'pō-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [See *hypo-*.] Acidity in a lesser degree than is usual or normal, as of the gastric juice. Cf. *hyperacidity*.
- hy-po-blast** (hī'pō-blast), *n.* [See *hypo-* and *-blast*.] In *embryol.*, the endoderm.—**hy-po-blas'tic** (-blas'tik), *a.*
- hyp-o-caust** (hip'ō-kāst or hī'pō-), *n.* [L. *hypocaustum*, < Gr. *ὑποκαυστον*, < *ὑποκαίειν*, heat from below, < *ὑπό*, under, + *καίειν*, burn.] In *anc. arch.*, a chamber for the reception or distribution of heat; a hollow space or flue in the floor or wall of a building, which received and distributed the heat from a furnace.
- hy-po-chlo-rite** (hī'pō-klō'rit), *n.* [See *hypo-*.] In *chem.*, a salt of hypochlorous acid.—**hy-po-chlo'rous**, *a.* In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to an acid, HClO, whose solutions have marked bleaching properties.
- hy-po-chon-dri-a** (hī'pō-kon'dri-ā or hip'ō-), *n.* [LL. *hypochondria*, pl., < Gr. *ὑποχόνδρια*, *a.* neut. pl. of *ὑποχόνδριος*, under the cartilage (of the breast-bone), < *ὑπό*, under, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Orig., as *pl.*, the parts of the body under the cartilage of the breast-bone and above the navel (see *hypochondrium*); hence, as *sing.*, a morbid condition, formerly supposed to have its seat in those parts, characterized by depressed spirits, fancies of ill health, etc.—**hy-po-chon'dri-ac** (-ak). [Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the hypochondria (as, the *hypochondriac* regions); also, pertaining to or suffering from hypochondria or morbid depression. **II. n.** A person suffering from or subject to hypochondria.—**hy-po-chon-dri'a-cal** (-dri'ā-kal), *a.* Hypochondriac.—**hy-po-chon-dri'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy-po-chon-dri'a-sis** (-dri'ā-sis), *n.* [NL.] Hypochondria as a pathological condition.—**hy-po-chon'dri-um** (-dri-um), *n.*; pl. *-dria* (-dri-ā). [NL.] Either of two regions of the human abdomen, situated on opposite sides (left and right) of the epigastrium, above the lumbar regions; also, a corresponding region in lower animals.
- hy-po-co-ris-tic** (hī'pō-kō-ris'tik or hip'ō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο-*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τη, then; y, you;

κοριστικός, < ὑποκορίζεσθαι, use endearing or fair terms, < ὑπό, under, + κόρος, boy, κόρη, girl.] Endearing, as a pet name; diminutive; euphemistic. — **hy-po-co-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-po-cot-yl (hī-pō-kot'il), *n.* [From *hypo-* + *cotyl* (*edon*).] In *bot.*, in the embryo of a plant, that part of the stem below the cotyledons. — **hy-po-cot-y-le'don-a-ry** (-i-lē'don-ā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, below the cotyledons.

hy-po-cra-ter-i-form (hī'pō-kra-ter'i-fōrm), *a.* [Gr. ὑποκρατήριον, the stand of a crater or bowl (< ὑπό, under, + κρατήρ, *E. crater*): see *-form*.] In *bot.*, salver-shaped: applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by a flat and spreading border. Also **hy-po-cra-ter-i-mor'phous** (-mōr'fus).

hy-poc-ri-sy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [OF. *ypocrisie* (F. *hypocrisie*), < LL. *hypocrisis*, < Gr. ὑπόκρισις, < ὑποκρίνεσθαι, reply, play a part, feign, < ὑπό, under, + κρίνειν, decide.] The feigning of a character or of beliefs, principles, etc., that one does not possess; esp., false assumption of virtue or piety; sanctimonious pretense.

hyp-o-crite (hip'ō-krit), *n.* [OF. *ypocrîte* (F. *hypocrîte*), < LL. *hypocrita*, < Gr. ὑποκριτής, actor, pretender, hypocrite, < ὑποκρίνεσθαι: see *hypocrisy*.] One given to hypocrisy; one who feigns virtue or piety; a pretender. — **hyp-o-crit'i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. ὑποκριτικός.] Of, like, or befitting a hypocrite; marked by hypocrisy. — **hyp-o-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-po-cy-cloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), *n.* [From *hypo-* + *cycloid* as in *epicycloid*.] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the concave side of another circle.

hy-po-der-ma (hī-pō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, a tissue or layer of cells beneath the epidermis; in *zool.*, the hypodermis. — **hy-po-der'mal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypodermis; also, hypodermic. — **hy-po-der-mat'ic** (-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hypodermic*. — **hy-po-der'mic**. [Gr. ὑπό + δέρμα.] *I. a.* Pertaining to parts under the skin; characterized by the introduction of medical remedies under the skin (as, *hypodermic injection*); introduced under the skin (as, a *hypodermic remedy*; a *hypodermic syringe*); also, lying under the skin, as tissue; of the nature of or pertaining to the hypodermis; also, burrowing or living under the skin, as certain parasites. *II. n.* A hypodermic remedy; a hypodermic injection; also, a hypodermic syringe. — **hy-po-der'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **hy-po-der'mis**, *n.* [NL.] In *zool.*, a layer of tissue lying under the outer integument of certain invertebrates, as the reticulated tissue lying beneath the cuticle of earthworms.

hy-po-eu-tec-tic (hī'pō-ū-tek'tik), *a.* [See *hypo-* and *eutectic*.] Noting or pertaining to steel whose combined carbon content is under 4.3%, which is the amount contained in the eutectic alloy of carbon and iron.

hy-po-gæ'al, etc. See *hypogæal*, etc.

hy-po-gas-tri-um (hī-pō-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπογάστριον, prop. neut. of ὑπογάστρος, abdominal, < ὑπό, under, + γαστήρ, belly, stomach.] In *human anat.*, the lower part of the abdomen, esp. the region between the right and left iliac regions. — **hy-po-gas'tric**, *a.*

hy-po-ge-al, **hy-po-ge-an** (hī-pō-jē'al, -an), *a.* [See *hypogeous*.] Underground; subterranean; in *bot.*, hypogeous.

hy-po-gene (hī'pō-jēn), *a.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, + -γενής, produced.] In *geol.*, formed beneath the earth's surface, as granite: opposed to *epigene*.

hy-pog-e-nous (hī-pō-jē-nus), *a.* [See *hypogene*.] In *bot.*, growing beneath, or on the under surface, as fungi on leaves. Cf. *epigenous*.

hy-po-ge-ous (hī-pō-jē'us), *a.* [L. *hypogeus*, < Gr. ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγειος, < ὑπό, under, + γῆ, earth.] Underground; subterranean; in *bot.*, growing or remaining underground.

hy-po-ge-um, **hy-po-gæ-um** (hī-pō-jē'um), *n.*; pl. *-gea*, *-gæa* (-jē'ā). [L., < Gr. ὑπόγειον, ὑπόγειον, neut. of ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγειος, underground: see *hypogeous*.] In *anc.*

arch., the underground part of a building; an underground structure or chamber.

hy-po-glos-sal (hī-pō-glos'al), [Gr. ὑπό, under, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] In *anat.* and *zool.*: *I. a.* Situated under the tongue, wholly or in part: as, a *hypoglossal nerve* (either of the pair of cranial nerves which give rise to the movements of the tongue). *II. n.* A hypoglossal nerve.

hy-pog-y-nous (hī-pōj'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, + γυνή, woman, female.] In *bot.*, situated on the receptacle beneath the pistil, as stamens, etc.; having stamens, etc., so arranged, as a flower. — **hy-pog'y-ny**, *n.*

hy-po-nas-ty (hī'pō-nas-ti), *n.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, + ναστός, pressed close, compact, < νάσσειν, press close.] In *bot.*, increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part, causing the part to bend upward. — **hy-po-nas'tic**, *a.*

hy-po-ni-trite (hī-pō-ni'trit), *n.* [See *hypo-*.] In *chem.*, a salt of hyponitrous acid. — **hy-po-ni'trous**, *a.* In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to an unstable crystalline acid, H₂N₂O₂.

hy-po-phos-phate (hī-pō-fos'fāt), *n.* [See *hypo-*.] In *chem.*, a salt of hypophosphoric acid. — **hy-po-phos'phite** (-fit), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of hypophosphorous acid. — **hy-po-phos-phor'ic** (-for'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a tetrabasic acid, H₄P₂O₆, produced by the slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist air. — **hy-po-phos'pho-rous** (-fō-rus), *a.* In *chem.*, noting or pertaining to a monobasic acid of phosphorus, H₃PO₂, having salts which are used in medicine.

hy-poph-y-ge (hī-pōf'i-jē or hī-), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποφυγή, < ὑποφύγειν, withdraw, < ὑπό, under, + φύγειν, flee.] In *arch.*, a depression of curved profile, as a hollow molding beneath some Doric capitals.

hy-poph-y-sis (hī-pōf'i-sis or hī-), *n.*; pl. *-yses* (-i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπόφυσις, anatomical process, < ὑποφύεσθαι, grow from below, < ὑπό, under, + φύειν, produce.] In *anat.*, the pituitary body of the brain.

hy-po-scope (hī'pō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An attachment for a rifle or the like, consisting of a number of mirrors so arranged that the piece can be aimed from behind a breastwork without exposing the head.

hy-pos-ta-sis (hī-pos'tā-sis or hī-), *n.*; pl. *-tases* (-tā-sēz). [LL., < Gr. ὑπόστασις, substance, nature, essence, also sediment, < ὑφίστασθαι, stand under, subsist, < ὑπό, under, + ἵσταναι, cause to stand.] In *metaph.*, the underlying or essential part of anything, as distinguished from attributes or from what is unsubstantial; substance, essence, or essential principle; also, a hypothetical substance; a phenomenon or state of things conceived of as a real substance; in *theol.*, a real personal subsistence; a personality; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God; a person of the Trinity; the one personality of Christ in which his two natures, human and divine, are united; in *med.*, a sediment or deposit, as from urine; also, an excessive accumulation of blood in a dependent part. — **hy-pos'ta-size** (-siz), *v. t.*; *-sized*, *-sizing*. To hypostatize. — **hy-po-stat'ic** (hī-pō-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. ὑποστατικός.] Of or pertaining to a hypostasis or hypostases. Also **hy-po-stat'i-cal**. — **hy-po-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **hy-pos'ta-tize** (-tiz), *v. t.*; *-tized*, *-tizing*. To treat or regard as a distinct substance or reality.

hy-po-style (hī'pō-stīl or hī'pō-), [Gr. ὑπόστυλος, < ὑπό, under, + στῦλος, pillar, column.] In *arch.*: *I. a.* Having the roof supported by pillars. *II. n.* A hypostyle structure; a covered colonnade.

hy-po-sul-phite (hī-pō-sul'fit), *n.* [See *hypo-*.] In *chem.*, a salt of hyposulphurous acid: as, sodium *hyposulphite* (a crystalline compound, Na₂S₂O₃, used in photography, etc., and properly called 'sodium thiosulphate'). — **hy-po-sul-phu'rous** (-fū'rus), *a.* Designating an acid, H₂S₂O₄, next in a series below sulphurous acid; also, less properly, thiosulphuric.

hy-po-tax-is (hī-pō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποτάξις, subjection, < ὑποτάσσειν, place under, < ὑπό, under, + τάσσειν, arrange.] In *gram.*, dependent relation or construction, as of clauses. — **hy-po-tac'tic** (-tak'tik), *a.*

hy-pot-e-nuse (hī-pōt'e-nūs or hī-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, < Gr. ὑποτείνουσα, prp. fem. of ὑποτείνειν, sub tend, < ὑπό, under, + τείνειν, stretch.] In *geom.*, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

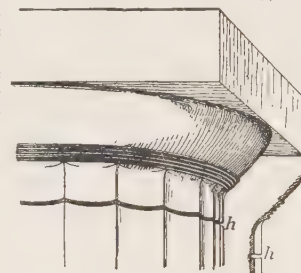
(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *čh*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

hy-poth-ec (hī-poth'ek or hī-), *n.* [= *F. hypothèque*, < *LL. hypotheca*, < *Gr. ὑπόθηκη*, a deposit, pledge, mortgage, < *ὑποτίθεναι*, put under, lay down: see *hypothesis*.] In *Roman* and *civil law*, a contract lien given by a debtor to his creditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. — **hy-poth'e-ca-ry** (-ē-kā-rī), *a.* [*LL. hypothecarius*.] Of or pertaining to a hypothec; created or secured by a hypothec. — **hy-poth'e-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [*ML. hypothecatus*, pp. of *hypothecare*, < *LL. hypotheca*.] To pledge to a creditor as security, without delivering over; mortgage; also, to put in pledge by delivery, as stocks given as security for a loan. — **hy-poth-e-ca'tion** (-kā'-shn), *n.* — **hy-poth'e-ca-tor**, *n.*

hy-poth-e-nuse (hī-poth'e-nūs or hī-), *n.* Erroneous form of *hypotenuse*.

hy-poth-e-sis (hī-poth'e-sis or hī-), *n.*; pl. -eses (-e-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὑπόθεσις*, supposition, postulate, < *ὑποτίθεναι*, put under, lay down, suppose, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τίθεναι*, put.] A proposition put forth as a basis for reasoning; also, a supposition or theory presented as an explanation of facts, as in the sciences; hence, in general, a supposition; an assumption; often, a mere assumption or guess. — **hy-poth'e-size** (-sīz), *v.*; -sized, -sizing. **I.** *intr.* To form a hypothesis or hypotheses. **II.** *tr.* To assume by hypothesis. — **hy-pothet-i-cal**, **hy-po-thet-ic** (hī-pō-thet'i-kāl, -ik, or hīp-ō-), *a.* [*Gr. ὑποθετικός*.] Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of hypothesis (as, *hypothetical reasoning*; a *hypothetical statement*); supposititious; conjectural; assumed by hypothesis, or supposed (as, a *hypothetical case*; a *hypothetical type* of prehistoric man); given to making hypotheses, as a person; in *logic*, involving a hypothesis or condition, as a proposition; conditional; of a syllogism, having a hypothetical proposition for one of its premises. — **hy-pothet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **hy-poth'e-tize** (-tīz), *v. i.* or *t.*; -tized, -tizing. To hypothesize.

hy-po-tra-che-li-um (hī'pō-tra-kē'li-um), *n.*; pl. -lia (-li-ā). [*L.*, < *Gr. ὑποτραχήλιον*, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τράχηλος*, neck.] In *arch.*, the neck of a column, between the echinus and the shaft; also, in the Doric order, the junction of this member with the shaft, marked by a bevel or cut.



Hypotrachelium (*h, h*), from a column of the Parthenon (Doric architecture).

hy-po-tro-choid (hī-pō-trō'-koid or hī-pot'rō-), *n.* [See *hypo-* and *trochoid*.] In *geom.*, a curve which can be traced by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

hy-po-xan-thine (hī-pō-zan'thin), *n.* [See *hypo-* and *xanthine*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline nitrogenous compound related to xanthine, and found in animal and vegetable tissues. — **hy-po-xan'thic**, *a.*

hypped, **hy-pish** (hipt, hip'ish). See *hipped*², *hippish*. **hy-pi-ce-phal-ic** (hip'si-se-fal'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὑψηλός*, on high, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *craniol.*, characterized by a high skull.

hypso-. Form of *Gr. ὕψος*, height, used in combination. — **hyp-sog-ra-phy** (hip-sog'rā-fi), *n.* [+ *-graphy*.] The science dealing with the form or relief of the earth's surface, esp. with regard to differences of elevation; topographic relief. — **hyp-so-graph'ic**, **hyp-so-graph'i-cal** (-sō-graf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* — **hyp-som'e-ter** (-som'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring altitude by determining the boiling-point of a liquid at the given height. — **hyp-so-met'ric**, **hyp-so-met'ri-cal** (-met'rik, -ri-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypsometry. — **hyp-so-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **hyp-som'e-try**, *n.* [+ *-metry*.] The measuring of altitudes.

hy-ra-coid (hī'rā-koid), *a.* [See *hyrax* and *-oid*.] Resembling the hyrax; of or belonging to the suborder *Hyracoidea*, comprising the hyraxes. — **hy-ra-coi'de-an** (-koi'dē-ān), *a.* and *n.*

hy-rax (hī'raks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὕραξ* (*hyrax*), shrew-mouse.] Any animal of the genus *Procavia* (or *Hyrax*), comprising small, timid, rabbit-like ungulate mammals of Asia and Africa, which live mostly in rocky places; also,

any animal belonging to the same suborder (*Hyracoidea*). **Hyr-ca-ni-an** (hēr-kā'ni-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hyrcania, an ancient country or province of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea.

hy-son (hī'sn), *n.* [From Chinese, and meaning lit. 'blooming spring.'] A Chinese green tea.

hys-sop (his'op), *n.* [*L. hyssopus*, < *Gr. ὕσσωπος*, kind of aromatic plant.] An aromatic menthaceous herb, *Hyssopus officinalis*, with blue flowers; also, in the Bible and derived use, a plant, perhaps the caper, whose twigs were used in ceremonial sprinkling (as, "Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean," Ps. li. 7; "They all went into the church, each one stopping, as he passed the grave, to throw a handful of earth into it, and sprinkle it with the hyssop," Longfellow's "Hyperion," iv. 8); also, any of various other plants (as, giant hyssop, any plant of the menthaceous genus *Agastache*, esp. *A. anethiodora*, a tall, fragrant herb).



Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). — *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hys-te-rec-to-my (his-tē-rek'tō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus, + *ἐκ*, out of, + *-τομή*, *E. -tomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus.

hys-te-re-sis (his-tē-rē'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὑστέρησις*, < *ὑστερεῖν*, be behind, come late, < *ὑστέρος*, latter, later.] A lagging of one of two related phenomena behind the other: as, magnetic *hysteresis* (the lag of magnetic effects behind the magnetizing force). — **hys-te-ret'ic** (-ret'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὑστερητικός*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hysteresis. — **hys-te-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

hys-te-ri-a (his-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus: cf. *hysteric*.] In *pathol.*, nervous disorder occurring most often in women and formerly attributed to disturbances of the uterus, characterized esp. by violent emotional outbursts, perversion of sensation, and various morbid effects due to autosuggestion; hence, fig., morbid or senseless emotionalism; emotional frenzy.

hys-ter-ic (his-ter'ik), [*L. hystericus*, < *Gr. ὑστερικός*, pertaining to or suffering in the uterus, hysterical, < *ὕστερα*, uterus.] **I.** *a.* Hysterical: as, "She often broke into a little, nervous, hysterical laugh" (Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," vii.). **II.** *n.* One subject to hysteria; also, *pl.* (occasionally *sing.*), a fit of hysteria; hysteria. — **hys-ter'i-cal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hysteria (as, a *hysterical fit*); suffering from or subject to hysteria (as, a *hysterical girl*); hence, fig., resembling or suggesting hysteria; morbidly or senselessly emotional; emotionally disordered. — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hys-te-ri-tis (his-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

hystero-. Form of *Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus, in combination: used also to represent *hysteria*. — **hys-te-ro-ep-i-lep-sy** (his'tē-rō-ep'i-lep-sī), *n.* In *pathol.*, a form of hysteria with epileptiform attacks. — **hys'te-ro-ep-i-lep'tic**, *a.* and *n.* — **hys'te-ro-gen'ic** (-jen'ik), *a.* [+ *-genic*.] Producing, or concerned in the production of, hysteria. — **hys'te-roid**, *a.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling hysteria. Also **hys-te-roi'dal**. — **hys-te-rom'e-ter** (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [+ *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the uterus; a uterine sound.

hys-te-ron=prot-e-ron (his'tē-ron-prot'e-ron), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. ὕστερον*, neut. of *ὑστέρος*, latter, + *πρότερον*, neut. of *πρότερος*, being before, sooner.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word, phrase, or clause that logically should come last is put first.

hys-te-ro-pex-i-a, **hys-te-ro-pex-y** (his'tē-rō-pek'si-ā, his'tē-rō-pek'sī), *n.* [*NL. hysteropexia*, < *Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus, + *πῆξις*, a making fast.] In *surg.*, the fixation of the uterus by suturing it to the anterior wall of the abdomen.

hys-te-rop-to-sis (his'tē-rōp-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus, + *πτῶσις*, a falling.] In *pathol.*, a downward displacement of the uterus; falling of the womb.

hys-te-ror-rha-phy (his-tē-rōr'ā-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ὕστερα*, uterus, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the closing of a wound in the uterus by sutures; also, hysteropexia.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

hys-te-rot-o-my (his-tē-rot'ō-mī), *n.* [NL. *hysterotomia*, < Gr. ὑστέρα, uterus, + -τομή, E. -tomy.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the uterus; sometimes, the Cæsarean operation.

hys-tri-co-morph (his'tri-kō-môrf), *n.* [NL. *Hystri-*

morpha, pl., < Gr. ὑστρίξ, porcupine, + μορφή, form.] Any of the *Hystricomorpha*, a group of rodents including the porcupines and their allies.—**hys'tri-co-mor'phic** (-môr'fik), *a.*

hythe (hīth), *n.* See *hithe*.

I

I, **i**¹ (ī); pl. *I's*, *i's* (īz). A vowel, the 9th letter of the English alphabet.

I² (ī), *pron.*; nom. *I*, poss. *my* or *mine*, obj. *me*, pl. nom. *we*, poss. *our* or *ours*, obj. *us*. [AS. *ic* = D. *ik* = G. *ich* = Icel. *ek* = Goth. *ik*, *I*; akin to L. *ego*, Gr. ἐγώ, Skt. *aham*, *I*.] The nominative case singular of the pronoun of the first person, used by a speaker or writer to denote himself.—**I**², *n.*; pl. *I's* (īz). The pronoun *I* used as a substantive; also, the ego.

i-amb (ī'amb), *n.* [L. *iambus*, < Gr. ἰαμβος, said to be < ἰάπτειν, throw, shoot, assail, the iambus having been first used in satiric verse.] In *pros.*, an iambus or iambic.—**i-am-bic** (i-am'bik). [LL. *iambicus*, < Gr. ἰαμβικός.] In *pros.*: **I. a.** Pertaining to the iambus; consisting of or employing an iambus or iambi. **II. n.** An iambus; also, a verse or poem consisting of iambi (usually in pl.).—**i-am'bus** (-bus), *n.*; pl. *-bi* (-bī) or *-buses*. [L.] In *pros.*, a metrical foot of two syllables, a short followed by a long, or an unaccented by an accented.

-iasis. [L. *-iasis*, < Gr. *-iaosis*, in nouns from verbs with infinitive in *-ιάειν*, *-ιάω*.] A suffix of nouns denoting state or condition, esp. a morbid condition or a form of disease, as in *elephantiasis*, *hydrargyriasis*, *leontiasis*, *phthiriasis*, and *trypanosomiasis*.

i-at-ric (ī-at'rik), *a.* [Gr. ἱατρικός, < ἱατρός, physician, < ἰάσθαι, heal.] Pertaining to a physician or to medicine. Also **i-at'ri-cal**.

i-a-tro-chem-i-cal (ī-ā'trō-kem'ī-kāl or ī-at'rō-), *a.* [Gr. ἱατρός, physician, + E. *chemical*.] Noting or pertaining to a period in the history of chemistry (the 16th century and the first half of the 17th century), during which the leading chemists held that the main purpose of this science is the preparation of medicine; also, noting or pertaining to a school of medicine of the 17th century, which held that physiological and pathological phenomena are due to chemical action, disturbances, etc.—**i-a'tro-chem'is-try**, *n.*

i-a-trol (ī-ā'trol or -trōl), *n.* [Gr. ἱατρός, physician.] In *phar.*, an organic compound containing iodine, used as an antiseptic.

i-a-tro-phys-i-cal (ī-ā'trō-fiz'ī-kāl or ī-at'rō-), *a.* [Gr. ἱατρός, physician, + E. *physical*.] Noting or pertaining to a school of medicine of the 17th century, which employed the laws of physics and mechanics in explaining the functions of the body and in applying remedies.—**i-a'tro-phys'ics**, *n.*

I-bar (ī'bār), *n.* A metal bar having a cross-section like the capital letter *I*.

I-be-ri-a (ī-bē'ri-ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἰβηρία, < Ἰβηρες, the Iberians.] An ancient name for the Spanish peninsula (Spain and Portugal: as, "The Musselmen upon *Iberia's* shore Descend," Southey's "Roderick," i. 15), also for a country of Asia south of the Caucasus.—**I-be'ri-an**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Iberia in Europe or its inhabitants (as, "Better be first, he [Julius Cæsar] said, in a little *Iberian* village, Than be second in Rome": Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," ii.); specif., noting or pertaining to a dark dolichocephalic race inhabiting a great part of southern Europe and parts of northern Africa, comprising the ancient Iberians and other peoples, and their descendants; also, of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia or its inhabitants. **II. n.** One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia in Europe, from whom the Basques are supposed to be descended; specif., a member of the Iberian race; also, one of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia in Asia.

I-be-ro- (ī-bē'rō-). Form of L. *Iberus*, Iberian, used in combination, often in the sense of 'Spanish and Portuguese,' as in *Ibero-American*.

i-bex (ī'beks), *n.*; pl. *ibexes* or (esp. collectively) *ibex*. [L.]

Any of various wild goats with large recurved horns, esp. *Capra ibex*, of the Alps and Apennines.

i-bi-dem (i-bī'dem), *adv.*

[L.] In the same place.

i-bis (ī'bis), *n.*; pl. *ibises*.

[L., < Gr. ἰβίς.] Any of various large wading birds of warm regions, allied to the herons and storks, esp. *Ibis æthiopica* (or *religiosa*) of Egypt and other parts of Africa, with white and black plumage, an object of veneration among the ancient Egyptians ('sacred ibis'), or any bird of the genus *Plegadis*, comprising species with dark, more or less metallic or iridescent plumage ('glossy ibis'), as *P. falcinellus*, an old-world species sometimes found in America.—**i-bi-dine** (ī'bī-dīn), *a.*

-ible. [L. *-ibilis*, suffix forming adjectives from verbs with infinitive in *-ere* and *-ire*, being one form of the suffix *-ibilis*: see *-ble*, and cf. *-able*.] An adjective suffix equivalent to *-able*, occurring in words taken from the Latin, as *credible*, *horrible*, *legible*, *visible*, or formed after the Latin type, as *addible* (for *addable*), *reducible*. See *-able* and *-ble*.

-ic. [= F. *-ique*, < L. *-icus*, < Gr. *-ικός*.] A suffix meaning 'of or pertaining to,' 'characteristic of,' 'of the nature of,' 'like,' 'due to,' etc., occurring in numerous adjectives, as *artistic*, *Attic*, *civic*, *electric*, *graphic*, *historic*, *metallic*, *poetic*, also in many nouns derived from such adjectives in English, or ultimately of adjectival origin, as *attic*, *critic*, *heretic*, *magic*, *mechanic*, *music*, *rhetoric*. In chemical terms, as compared with *-ous*, *-ic* implies a smaller proportion of the element indicated, that is, a higher valence (see *-ous*).

-ical. [= *-ic* + *-al*.] A compound suffix of adjectives usually interchangeable with forms in *-ic*, as in *geometrical* and *geometric*, *poetical* and *poetic*, but sometimes differentiated in sense, as in *economical* and *economic*, *historical* and *historic*, *political* and *politic*. In another class of adjectives, *-ical* represents *-al* attached to *-ic* of nouns, as in *musical*, *rhetorical*.

I-ca-ri-an (ī-kā'ri-ān), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Icarus, who, according to Greek legend, flew so high that the sun melted the wax with which his artificial wings were fastened on, causing him to fall into the Ægean Sea; hence, presumptuously ambitious, venturesome, or foolhardy (as, an *Icarian* undertaking).



Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).



Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*).

ice (is), *n.* [AS. *īs* = D. *ijs* = G. *eis* = Icel. *īss*, ice.] The solid form of water, produced by freezing; frozen water; the frozen surface of a body of water; hence, some substance resembling this; esp., a confection made of water and fruit-juice or of variously flavored cream, custard, etc., sweetened and frozen; also, icing.—**ice age**, the glacial epoch (see *glacial*).—**ice**, *v.*; *iced*, *icing*. **I. tr.** To cover with ice; also, to convert into ice; freeze; also, to refrigerate with ice; cool with ice, as a drink; hence, to make cold as if with ice; deprive of warmth of feeling; also, to cover (cakes, etc.) with icing; frost. **II. intr.** To turn to ice; freeze.

ice-a-pron (is'a/pron), *n.* A pointed structure on the upstream side of a bridge-pier to protect it from floating ice.



ice-berg (is'berg), *n.* Portion of Bridge showing Ice-aprons (a, a, a) on the bank and in midstream. [Cf. D.

ijssberg, G. *eisberg*, Sw. *isberg*, Dan. and Norw. *isbjerg*, 'ice mountain.'] A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier and carried out to sea.

ice-blink (is'blink), *n.* A luminous appearance near the horizon, due to the reflection of light from ice.

ice-boat (is'bōt), *n.* A triangular frame with runners, fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice; also, a strong boat used to break a channel through ice, as in a river.



Ice-boat, for sailing on ice.

ice-bound (is'bound), *a.* Held fast by ice; frozen in; hemmed in by ice; also, obstructed by ice, as a harbor.

ice-box (is'boks), *n.* A box or chest for containing ice to keep food, etc., cool.

ice-break-er (is'brā'kēr), *n.* Anything used or serving to break up ice; a tool or machine for breaking ice into conveniently small pieces for various uses; an ice-boat for breaking channels through ice; a structure of masonry or timber for protection against moving ice.

ice-cap (is'kap), *n.* A permanent cap or covering of ice over an area (sometimes of vast extent), sloping on all sides from an elevated center; in *med.*, a bag containing ice for application to the head.

ice-chest (is'chest), *n.* An ice-box.

ice-cold (is'kōld'), *a.* [AS. *īs-cald*.] Cold as ice.

ice-cream (is'krēm'), *n.* A confection made of cream, custard, etc., sweetened, variously flavored, and frozen.

iced (ist), *p. a.* Covered with ice; also, cooled by means of ice; also, covered with icing.

ice-floe (is'fłō), *n.* A large sheet of floating ice.

ice-foot (is'fūt), *n.* A belt or wall of ice extending along the shore in arctic regions: due chiefly to the accumulation of snow, which becomes converted into ice when it meets the sea-water.

ice-house (is'hous), *n.* A building for the storage of ice.

Ice-land-er (is'lan-dēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Iceland.

Ice-land-ic (is-lan'dik). **I. a.** Pertaining to Iceland, or to its inhabitants or their language. **II. n.** The language of Iceland, the oldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family of languages, in its older form accepted as representative of the old Scandinavian (or Old Norse) tongue, and having an extensive and important literature. See *Edda* and *saga*.

Ice-land (is'land) moss. An edible lichen, *Cetraria islandica*, of arctic regions, used to some extent in medicine.—**Ice'land spar.** A transparent variety of calcite, used extensively for optical purposes.

ice-less (is'les), *a.* Free from ice, as a river; also, requiring no ice, as a refrigerating device.

ice-ma-chine (is'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of ice.

ice-man (is'man or -man), *n.*; *pl.*

-men. A man skilled in traveling over ice; also, a man engaged in the industry of gathering and storing ice, or in selling or delivering it to customers; also, a man in charge of the ice on a skating-pond, etc.

ice-pack (is'pak), *n.* A large area of floating ice, consisting of separate masses more or less packed together, as in the arctic seas.

ice-pick (is'pik), *n.* A pick, or a small awl-like tool, for breaking ice.

ice-pitch-er (is'pich'er), *n.* A pitcher for holding ice-water: often made of metal, with double or non-conducting walls.

ice-plant (is'plant), *n.* A low-growing, spreading plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, native in southern Africa, the Mediterranean regions, etc., having leaves covered with pellucid watery vesicles that glisten in the sun.

ice-plow (is'plou), *n.* An implement for cutting grooves in ice to facilitate division into blocks for harvesting.

ice-quake (is'kwāk), *n.* The rending and crashing which precede or accompany the breaking up of great masses of ice.

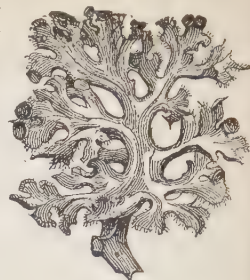
ice-sheet (is'shēt), *n.* A broad, thick sheet of ice covering an extensive area for a long period of time; a continental glacier: as, "It appears that during the glacial period a series of great ice-sheets covered enormous areas in North America and north-west Europe" (Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., XII. 59).

ice-storm (is'stōrm), *n.* A storm of rain turning to hail or ice, or freezing on the objects or surfaces that it strikes.

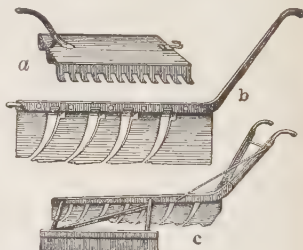
ice-wa-ter (is'wā'tēr), *n.* Water obtained from or cooled by ice.

Ich-a-bod (ik'a-bod), *n.* [Heb. *Ikābōd*, < *ī*, not, + *kābōd*, glory.] A Hebrew proper name (see 1 Sam. iv. 21, also etym.): used allusively to imply that the "glory" of something "is departed" (see Whittier's poem entitled "Ichabod" also Browning's "Waring," i. 6).

ich-neu-mon (ik-nū'mon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ιχθυήμων*, lit. 'tracker,' < *ιχθυος*, to track, < *ixvos*, track, trace.] A slender carnivorous mammal, *Herpestes ichneumon*, of Egypt, of the same genus as the common mongoos of India, resembling the weasel in form and habits, and feeding on rats, mice, reptiles, etc., but esp. noted for devouring crocodiles' eggs, for which reason it was held in great regard by the ancient Egyptians (also called *Pharaoh's rat*); hence, any animal of the same genus; a mongoos; also, an ichneumon-fly.—**ich-neu-mon-fly**, *n.* Any of a large group of hymenopterous insects (genera *Ophion*, *Thalessa*, etc.) which in



Iceland Moss.



Ice-plows.

a, plow for cutting three parallel grooves in moderately thick ice; b, plow with five shares following in the same groove, for cutting deep ice; c, plow with guide.



Ichneumon (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

larval form are parasitic on or in and destructive to the larvæ of other insects.

ich-nite (ik'nit), *n.* [Gr. *ἵχνος*, track, trace.] A fossil footprint; an ichnolite.

ichno- Form of Gr. *ἵχνος*, track, footprint, trace, used in combination.—**ich-no-graph** (ik'nō-gráf), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] A ground-plan.—**ich-nog'ra-phy** (-nog'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *ἱχνογραφία*: see *-graphy*.] The drawing of ground-plans; also, a ground-plan; a map.—**ich-no-graph'ic**, **ich-nograph-i-cal** (-gráf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**ich'no-lite** (-lit), *n.* [+ *-lite*.] A footprint preserved in rock; a fossil footprint.

—**ich-nol'o-gy** (-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil footprints.

i-chor (i'kōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχώρ*.] In *class. myth.*, an ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods; in *pathol.*, an acrid watery discharge, as from an ulcer or wound.—**i-chor-ous** (i'kōr-us), *a.*

ich-thy-ic (ik'thi-ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθυϊκός*, < *ἰχθύς*, fish.] Of or pertaining to fishes; piscine.

ichthyo-, ichthy- Forms of Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, used in combination.—**ich-thy-oid** (ik'thi-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοειδής*: see *-oid*.] Fish-like. Also **ich-thy-oi'dal**.—**ich'thy-ol** (-ol or -ōl), *n.* [+ *-ol*.] In *phar.*, a reddish-brown syrupy liquid obtained from a bituminous shale rich in fossil fishes, used externally as an alternative and discutient.

ich-thy-ol-o-gy (ik-thi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *ichthyo-* and *-logy*.]

The branch of zoology that treats of fishes.—**ich'thy-o-log'ic**, **ich'thy-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*—**ich-thy-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

ich-thy-o-mor-phic (ik'thi-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [See *ichthyo-* and *-morphic*.] Having the form or characteristics of a fish.

ich-thy-oph-a-gous (ik-thi-ōf'-a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος*, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Fish-eating; feeding on fish.—**ich-thy-oph'a-gy** (-jī), *n.*

ich-thy-or-nis (ik'thi-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] Any of an extinct genus (*Ichthyornis*) of toothed birds with vertebræ resembling those of fishes.

ich-thy-o-saur (ik'thi-ō-sâr), *n.* [NL. *ichthyosaurus*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] Any of an extinct order (*Ichthyosauria*) of marine fish-like reptiles ranging from 4 to 40 feet in length, and having a round tapering body, a large head, four paddle-like flippers, and a vertical caudal fin. Also **ich'thy-o-sau'rus** (-sâ'rus); pl. *-ri* (-rī).

ich-thy-o-sis (ik'thi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] In *pathol.*, a disease in which the skin becomes hard, dry, and scaly.—**ich-thy-ot'ic** (-ot'ik), *a.*

i-ci-cle (i'si-kl), *n.* [ME. *ysse-ikkle*, < AS. *īs*, ice, + *gicel*, icicle.] A pendent tapering mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.—**i'ci-cled**, *a.* Hung with icicles.

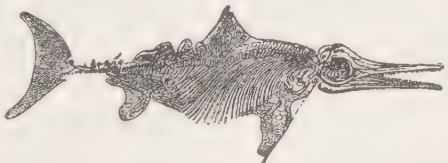
i-ci-ly (i'si-li), *adv.* In an icy manner.—**i'ci-ness**, *n.*
i-cing (i'sing), *n.* A preparation of sugar, often made with whites of eggs, for covering cakes, etc.; frosting.



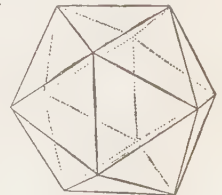
Ichnolite from the Triassic rocks near Boonton, New Jersey.



Ichthyornis (*I. victor*).



Ichthyosaur (*Ichthyosaurus quadricissus*).—Skeleton showing outline of integument and dorsal and caudal fins. Also **ich'thy-o-sau'rus** (-sâ'rus); pl. *-ri* (-rī).



Regular Icosahedron.

i-con (i'kon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *εἰκών*, likeness, image.] A picture, image, or other representation; in the *Greek Ch.*, a representation in painting, mosaic, etc., of some sacred personage, as Christ or a saint or angel, itself regarded as sacred and honored with a relative worship.—**i-con'ic**, *a.* [L. *iconicus*, < Gr. *εἰκονικός*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an icon, portrait, or image; specif., in *art*, of statues, etc., executed according to conventional type.

icono- Form of Gr. *εἰκών*, likeness, image, used in combination.

i-con-o-clasm (i-kon'ō-klazm), *n.* [See *iconoclast*.] The action or spirit of iconoclasm; the breaking or destroying of images, esp. those set up for religious veneration; the attacking of cherished beliefs or institutions as based on error or superstition.

i-con-o-clast (i-kon'ō-klast), *n.* [MGr. *εικονοκλάστης*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, image, + *κλάω*, break.] A breaker or destroyer of images, esp. those set up for religious veneration; one hostile to image-worship; specif. [often *cap.*], one of a sect or party in the Eastern or Greek Church in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed the use and veneration of images, and, when in power, destroyed them; also, one of those Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries, esp. in the Netherlands during the reign of Philip II., who practised or approved the destruction of images in the churches; also [*l. c.*], in fig. use, one who attacks cherished beliefs or institutions as based on error or superstition (as, "I have become a reformer, and, like all reformers, an *iconoclast* . . . I shatter creeds and demolish idols": G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," i.).—**i-con-o-clas'tic** (-klas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to iconoclasm or iconoclasm.—**i-con-o-clas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i-con-o-graph (i-kon'ō-gráf), *n.* [See *icono-* and *-graph*.] A drawing, engraving, or other picture, as for illustrating a book.

i-co-nog-ra-pher (i-kō-nog'rā-fēr), *n.* One skilled or versed in iconography.

i-co-nog-ra-phy (i-kō-nog'rā-fī), *n.*; pl. *-phies* (-fiz). [Gr. *εικονογραφία*: see *icono-* and *-graphy*.] The art of representing objects by pictures, images, or the like, as in painting, sculpture, etc.; also, the illustration of a subject by means of drawings, figures, etc.; a book or the like in which a subject is so illustrated.—**i-con-o-graph-ic**, **i-con-o-graph-i-cal** (i-kon-ō-gráf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*

i-co-nol-a-try (i-kō-nol'ā-trī), *n.* [See *icono-* and *-latry*.] The worship of images.—**i-co-nol'a-ter**, *n.*

i-co-nol-o-gy (i-kō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *icono-* and *-logy*.] The branch of knowledge concerned with pictorial or sculptural representations; such representations collectively; also, symbolical representation; symbolism.—**i-co-nol'o-gist**, *n.*—**i-con-o-log-i-cal** (i-kon-ō-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.*

i-co-nom-a-chy (i-kō-nom'ā-ki), *n.* [Gr. *εικονομαχία*: see *icono-* and *-macy*.] Hostility to images, esp. as objects of religious veneration: as, "the celebrated *iconomachy* of the Netherlands" (Motley's "Dutch Republic," ii. 7).—**i-co-nom'a-chist** (-kist), *n.*

i-co-nom-a-phil (i-kon'ō-fil), *n.* [See *icono-* and *-phil*.] A lover or connoisseur of pictures, engravings, etc.—**i-co-noph-i-lism** (i-kō-nof'i-lizm), *n.* A liking or taste for pictures, engravings, etc.—**i-co-noph'i-list**, *n.* An iconophile.

i-co-nos-ta-sis (i-kō-nos'tā-sis), *n.*; pl. *-tases* (-tā-sēz). [NL., < NGr. *εικονόστασις*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, image, + *στάσις*, a standing, station.] In the *Greek Ch.*, a partition or screen on which the icons are placed, separating the sanctuary from the main part of the church.

i-co-sa-he-dron (i'kō-sā-he'drōn), *n.*; pl. *-drons* or *-dra* (-drā). [Gr. *εἰκοσαέδρον*, < *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A solid figure having twenty faces.—**i'co-sa-he'dral**, *a.*

-ics. [Pl. form of *-ic*, orig. rendering L. *-ica*, Gr. *-ικά*, neut. pl. ending.] A suffix of nouns, originally plural, as denoting things pertaining to a particular subject, but now mostly used as singular, as denoting the body of matters, facts, knowledge, principles, etc., pertaining to a subject, and hence a science or art, as in *economics*, *ethics*, *physics*, *politics*, *tactics*.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- ic-ter-ic** (ik-ter'ik). [L. *ictericus*, < Gr. *ικτερικός*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or affected with icterus; jaundiced. **II. n.** One affected with jaundice; also, a remedy for jaundice.
- ic-te-rus** (ik'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ικτερος*.] In *pathol.*, the disease jaundice; in *bot.*, a yellow appearance assumed by wheat and certain other plants when exposed to excess moisture and cold.
- ic-tus** (ik'tus), *n.*; pl. *ictuses*, L. *ictus*. [L., < *icere*, strike.] A stroke; in *pros.*, rhythmical or metrical stress.
- i-cy** (i'si), *a.*; compar. *icier*, superl. *iciest*. Abounding in, or characterized by the presence of, ice; covered with ice; consisting of ice; resembling ice; extremely cold, like ice; slippery, like ice; fig., without warmth of feeling; chilling.
- id** (id), *n.* [G., < Gr. *ιδίος*, own: cf. *idioplasm*.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical unit of germ-plasm regarded as an aggregation of determinants: usually identified with a chromatin granule.
- I'd** (id). Contraction of *I would*, *I should*, or *I had*.
- id¹**. [L. *-id*, nom. *-is*, < Gr. *-ιδ*, nom. *-is*, fem. patronymic ending.] A noun suffix meaning 'daughter of,' as in *Nereid*, and used also, in *astron.*, to form names of meteors appearing to radiate in showers from particular constellations, etc., as in *Andromedid*, *Bielid*, *Leonid*, *Orionid*, *Perseid*.
- id²**. [NL. *-idæ*, in zoological family names, pl. of L. *-ides*, < Gr. *-ιδης*, masc. patronymic ending; sometimes, NL. *-ida*, in group names, taken as neut. pl. of L. *-ides*.] A suffix of nouns and adjectives indicating members of a zoological family, as in *cichlid*, *culicid*, *echinid*, *elaterid*, *muscid*, *noctuid*, or of some other group or division, as in *acarid*, *arachnid*, *araneid*, *eurypterid*.
- id³**. See *-ide*.
- i-dant** (i'dant), *n.* [G.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical unit of germ-plasm regarded as an aggregation of ids: usually identified with a chromosome.
- ide, -id³**. [From *oxide*.] A noun suffix in names of chemical compounds, as in *bromide*, *chloride*, *hydride*, *saccharide*.
- i-de-a** (i-dē'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἰδέα*, form, look, semblance, kind, sort, idea, < *ἰδεῖν*, see: see *wit*.] In the Platonic philosophy, an archetype or pattern of which the individual objects in any natural class are imperfect copies and from which they derive their being ('Platonic idea'); hence, in general, the conception of anything in its highest perfection (obs. or archaic); also, a conception of what is desirable, or what ought to be; a governing conception or principle; the plan or design in accordance with which a thing is created or constructed (as, "To behold this new-created world . . . how good, how fair, Answering his great *idea*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 557); hence, any conception or notion of a thing to be done or put into practice; a plan of action; an intention; also, a representation†, likeness†, or figure† (as, "I did infer your lineaments, Being the right *idea* of your father, Both in your form and nobleness of mind": Shakspeare's "Richard III," iii. 7. 13); also, a mental picture of something previously seen or known† (as, "Though I despaired of possessing you . . . I doated still on your charming *idea*": Fielding's "Tom Jones," xiii. 11); hence, a mental picture or conception of anything (as, to have an *idea* how a thing looks); sometimes, something merely imagined without corresponding reality; a fantasy; also, thought or imagination (in the phrase 'in *idea*'); also, any conception existing in the mind as the result of mental apprehension or activity; a thought, conception, or notion; an impression; an opinion, view, or belief; a particular way of thinking (as, old-fashioned *ideas*); often, a more or less indefinite or vague notion (as, I had no *idea* of such a state of affairs); a peculiar or fanciful notion (as, what an *idea*!); sometimes, an abstract principle (as, to go to war for an *idea*); also, in *music*, a theme, phrase, or figure.—**fixed idea**. See under *fixed*.
- i-de'aed, i-de'a'd** (-äd), *a.* Having an idea or ideas: as, one *ideaed*.
- i-de-al** (i-dē'al). [LL. *ideal*.] **I. a.** Existing as an archetype or Platonic idea; also, conceived as constituting a standard of perfection or excellence (as, *ideal* beauty); regarded as perfect in its kind (as, an *ideal* spot for a home); also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an idea, or mental image or conception; representing an idea rather than a material object; also, existing only in idea, thought, or imagination (as, things having only *ideal* existence); imaginary; hence, not real or practical; visionary; in *philos.*, regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to or of the nature of idealism. **II. n.** A conception of something in its highest perfection; a standard of perfection or excellence; a person or thing regarded as realizing such a conception or conforming to such a standard, and taken as a model for imitation (as, the Chevalier Bayard, the *ideal* of chivalry); often, an ideal end or object to be realized by attainment (as, to have high or low *ideals* in politics or business; to strive toward one's *ideals*); an ultimate object or aim of endeavor, esp. one of high or noble character (as, to sacrifice *ideals* to practical or sordid considerations).—**i-de'al-ism**, *n.* Any philosophical system or theory which maintains that the real is of the nature of thought or ideas, or that the object of external perception consists of ideas (cf. *realism*); also, the practice of idealizing; the tendency to represent things in an ideal form, or as they might be rather than as they are; specif., the imaginative treatment of subjects in literature or art (as opposed to *realism*); also, something idealized; an ideal representation; also, the cherishing or pursuing of ideals, as for attainment.—**i-de'al-ist**, *n.* One who holds some form of philosophical idealism; also, one who idealizes; one who represents things as they might be rather than as they are; a writer or artist who treats subjects imaginatively; also, one who cherishes or pursues ideals, as for attainment; hence, a visionary or impractical person.—**i-de-al-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining or proper to an idealist; characterized by idealism.—**i-de-al-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**i-de-al-i-ty** (i-dē'al-i'ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Ideal quality or character; also, capacity to idealize; also, something ideal or imaginary.—**i-de'al-ize** (-äl-iz), *v.*; *-ized, -izing*. **I. tr.** To make ideal; represent in an ideal form or character; exalt to an ideal perfection or excellence; represent, or exalt in representation, in accordance with some preconceived ideal: as, "He [Gibbon] *idealized* the crude and gross plutocracy of Rome into a world of fine gentlemen upon the eighteenth-century model" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 11). **II. intr.** To represent something in an ideal form; also, to imagine or form an ideal or ideals.—**i-de'al-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shən), *n.*—**i-de'al-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*—**i-de'al-ly**, *adv.* In an ideal manner; in accordance with an ideal; in the highest perfection; perfectly; also, in idea, thought, or imagination.—**i-de'al-ness**, *n.*
- i-de-ate** (i-dē'ät), *v.*; *-ated, -ating*. **I. tr.** To form in idea, thought, or imagination; imagine; conceive. **II. intr.** To form ideas; think.—**i-de'ate**, *n.* The external object of which an idea is formed.—**i-de-a-tion** (i-dē-ä'shən), *n.* The formation of ideas.—**i-de-a'tion-al**, *a.*
- i-dem** (i'dem), *pron.* [L.] The same (as previously given): used to avoid repetition.
- i-den-tic** (i-den'tik), *a.* [ML. *identicus*, irreg. < L. *idem*, same.] Identical: in *diplomacy*, applied to action, notes, etc., identical in form, as of two or more governments dealing simultaneously with another government.—**i-den'ti-cal**, *a.* The same, or being the same one (as, he is the *identical* man we saw here last week); also, of the same kind, nature, meaning, etc., or agreeing exactly (as, our experience was *identical* with yours); in *logic*, expressing identity, as a proposition.—**i-den'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**i-den'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*
- i-den-ti-fi-a-ble** (i-den'ti-fi-ä-bl), *a.* That may be identified.
- i-den-ti-fi-ca-tion** (i-den'ti-fi-kä'shən), *n.* The act of identifying, or the state of being identified.
- i-den-ti-fy** (i-den'ti-fi), *v. t.*; *-fied, -fying*. [ML. *identificare*, < *identicus*, same, + L. *facere*, make.] To make, represent to be, or regard or treat as, the same or identical (as, to *identify* the Roman god Mars with the Greek Ares); also, to recognize or establish as being a particular person or thing (as, to *identify* a man as a neighbor; to *identify* handwriting as one's own); attest or prove to be as purported or asserted (as, to *identify* the presenter of a check); determine who (a person) is or what or whose (a thing) is (as, to *identify* a victim of aphasia; to *identify* a strange plant; to *identify* the body of a drowned person); establish the identity of; also, to associate in feeling, interest, action, etc. (*with*: as, to *identify* one's self with a party or a cause; "I tried to *identify* my mind with the old fellow's, and take his view of the world," Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," x.); link or connect inseparably (*with*: as, a

fat, fate, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

doctrine *identified* with the name of President Monroe).—**i-den-ti-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

i-den-ti-ty (i-den'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [LL. *identitas*, irreg. < L. *idem*, same.] The state or fact of being the same one (as, to establish the *identity* of a person seen to-day with one seen yesterday); also, the state or fact of remaining the same one, as under varying aspects or conditions; the condition of being one's self or itself, and not another (as, "He doubted his own *identity*, and whether he was himself or another man": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle); condition or character as to who a person or what a thing is (as, to veil one's *identity* under a pseudonym; to discover the *identity* of a stranger, or of some strange substance; a case of mistaken *identity*); also, sameness in nature or qualities (as, there is complete *identity* between the two cases); exact likeness; an instance or point of sameness or likeness (as, to note the *identities* in the two cases).

ideo-. Form of Gr. *idéa*, idea, used in combination.

i-de-o-gram (i'dē-ō-gram or id'ē-), *n.* [See *ideo-* and *-gram*.] An ideograph.

i-de-o-graph (i'dē-ō-gráf or id'ē-), *n.* [See *ideo-* and *-graph*.] A graphic symbol representing the idea of a thing without expressing its name, as most Egyptian hieroglyphics.—**i'de-o-graph'ic**, **i'de-o-graph'i-cal** (-graf'ik, -i-kál), *a.*—**i'de-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**i-de-og'ra-phy** (-og'ra-fi), *n.* [See *-graphy*.] The representation of ideas by ideographs.

i-de-o-log-i-cal (i'dē-ō-loj'i-kál or id'ē-), *a.* [See *ideology*.] Pertaining to ideology, or the study of ideas; also, pertaining to ideas, esp. of a visionary nature; dealing with ideas rather than facts; speculative; visionary.—**i'de-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**i-de-ol'o-gist** (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in ideology; also, one occupied with ideas, esp. of a visionary or unpractical nature; one who indulges in theories or speculations; a mere theorist; a visionary.—**i-de-o-logue** (i-dē-ō-log), *n.* [F. *idéologue*.] One occupied with ideas, esp. of an unpractical nature; a visionary; an ideologist.

i-de-o-log-y (i-dē-ol'ō-jī or id'ē-), *n.* [F. *idéologie*: = E. *ideol-* + *-logy*.] The science of ideas; specif., the system of philosophy (of the French philosopher Condillac) which derives ideas exclusively from sensation; sensationalism; also, abstract speculation; esp., theorizing or speculation of a visionary or unpractical nature.

i-de-o-mo-tor (i'dē-ō-mō'tor or id'ē-), *a.* [See *ideo-* and *motor*.] In *psychol.*, noting or pertaining to muscular movement which is the result of complete engrossment by an idea, and is neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

ides (idz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*, pl.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months: as, "Cæsar! . . . Beware the *ides* of March" (Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," i. 2. 18).

idio-. Form of Gr. *idios*, own, private, peculiar, used in combination.

id-i-o-blast (id'i-ō-blast), *n.* [See *idio-* and *-blast*.] In *bot.*, a cell which differs greatly from the surrounding cells or tissue; in *biol.*, one of the hypothetical ultimate elements of living protoplasm (equivalent to *biophore*).

id-i-o-cy (id'i-ō-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The condition of being an idiot; mental imbecility; hence, senseless folly (as, "the bottomless *idiocy* of the world": H. James's "Portrait of a Lady," lv.).

id-i-o-e-lec-tric (id'i-ō-ē-lek'trik). [See *idio-*.] **I. a.** Capable of being electrified by friction: a practically obsolete term used orig. of substances such as sealing-wax, glass, etc., other substances, as metals, being then thought to be incapable of such electrification. Cf. *anelectric*. **II. n.** An idioelectric substance.

id-i-o-graph (id'i-ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ιδιόγραφος*, autographic, < *idios*, own, + *γράφειν*, mark, write.] A private mark or signature; a trade-mark.—**i'd-i-o-graph'ic** (-graf'ik), *a.*

id-i-om (id'i-ōm), *n.* [LL. *idioma*, < Gr. *ἰδιώμα*, a peculiarity, property, idiom, < *ἰδιοῦσθαι*, make one's own, < *idios*, own.] The language peculiar to a people; a variety or form of a language; a dialect; also, the peculiar character or genius of a language; also, a form of expression peculiar to a language.—**i'd-i-o-mat'ic** (-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιωματικός*.] Peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language; also, exhibiting the characteristic modes of expression of a

language; given to or marked by the use of idioms.—**i'd-i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id-i-o-mor-phic (id'i-ō-mór'fik), *a.* [See *idio-* and *-morphic*.] Having its own form; specif., noting or pertaining to a mineral constituent of a rock, which has its own characteristic crystalline form, and not one forced upon it by the other constituents of the rock. Cf. *xenomorphie*.—**i'd-i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id-i-o-pa-thy (id-i-ōp'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *-thies* (-thiz). [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, < *idios*, own, + *παθεῖν*, suffer.] In *pathol.*, a disease not preceded or occasioned by any other.—**i'd-i-o-path'ic** (-ō-path'ik), *a.*

id-i-o-plasm (id'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [See *idio-* and *-plasm*.] In *biol.*, that kind of protoplasm which is regarded as the physical basis of inheritance; germ-plasm.—**i'd-i-o-plas-mat'ic** (-plaz-mat'ik), **i'd-i-o-plas'mic**, *a.*

id-i-o-stat'ic (id'i-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [See *idio-* and *static*.] In *elect.*, noting or pertaining to the measurement of potential by electrostatic methods in which no auxiliary electrification is employed.

id-i-o-syn-cra-sy (id'i-ō-sing'kra-si), *n.*; pl. *-sies* (-siz). [Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*, < *idios*, own, + *σύνκρσις*, a mixing together, tempering, < *σύν*, with, + *κεράννυναι*, mix.] The physical constitution peculiar to an individual; also, a peculiarity of the physical or the mental constitution; any tendency, characteristic, mode of expression, or the like, peculiar to an individual.—**i'd-i-o-syn-crat'ic** (-krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining or due to idiosyncrasy.—**i'd-i-o-syn-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id-i-ot (id'i-ōt), *n.* [OF. F. *idiot*, < L. *idiota*, < Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, a private, non-professional, or ignorant person, < *idios*, own, private.] A private or non-professional person; also, an unlearned or ignorant person; also, one hopelessly deficient, esp. from birth, in the ordinary mental powers; hence, an utterly foolish or senseless person (as, "You *idiot*, do you know what peril you stand in?" Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," li.); also, a professional fool or jester (as, "the head of an *idiot* dressed in a cap and bells": Addison, in "Spectator," 47).—**i'd-i-ot-cy** (-si), *n.* Idiocy.—**i'd-i-ot'ic** (-ōt'ik), *a.* [LL. *idioticus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωτικός*.] Of or like an idiot; senselessly foolish.—**i'd-i-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**i'd-i-ot-ism**, *n.* [F. *idiotisme*, < L. *idiotismus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, < *ἰδιωτίζω*, put into common language, < *ἰδιώτης*.] A peculiarity of phrase; an idiom; also, idiocy or mental imbecility; also, idiotic or senselessly foolish conduct; an idiotic proceeding.

i-dle (i'dl), *a.*; compar. *idler*, superl. *idlest*. [AS. *idel* = D. *ijdel* = G. *eitel*, idle.] Empty, vacant, or void; hence, of no real worth, importance, or significance, or trivial (as, *idle* talk; *idle* dreams; an *idle* whim; "For manners are not *idle*, but the fruit Of loyal nature and of noble mind," Tennyson's "Guinevere," 333); baseless or groundless (as, *idle* fears; *idle* rumors); frivolous or vain (as, *idle* pleasures); futile or ineffective (as, *idle* threats); useless (as, *idle* weeds; "Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat Their *idle* wings," Thomson's "Seasons," Autumn, 371); also, unoccupied, as time (as, a pastime for *idle* hours); also, unemployed, or doing nothing, as a person (as, *idle* workmen; "Why stand ye here all the day *idle*?" Mat. xx. 6); not kept busy or in use or operation (as, *idle* hands; money lying *idle*; *idle* machinery); inactive; sometimes, habitually doing nothing or avoiding work (as, a shiftless, *idle* fellow); lazy; indolent.—**idle pulley**, a loose pulley made to press or rest on a belt in order to tighten or guide it.—**idle wheel**, a cog-wheel placed between two other cog-wheels in order to transfer the motion of one to the other without changing the direction of rotation; also, an idle pulley.—**i'dle**, *v.*; *idled*, *idling*. **I. intr.** To move, loiter, or saunter idly (as, "Pres-ently a vagrant poodle dog came

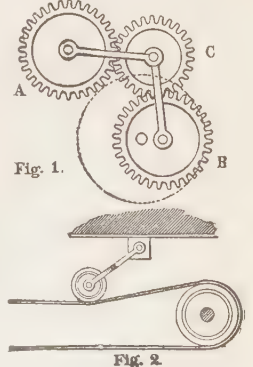


Fig. 1 shows Idle Wheel (C) between two other cog-wheels (A and B). Fig. 2 shows Idle Pulley resting on a belt in order to maintain the tension.

idling along . . . lazy with the summer softness": Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," v.); also, to pass time in idleness. **II. tr.** To pass (time) in idleness; also, to cause (a person) to be idle. — **i'dle-ness**, *n.* — **i'dler**, *n.* One who idles; *naut.*, a member of a ship's crew who is liable to constant day duty and therefore is not required to keep night-watch; in *mach.*, an idle pulley or wheel; in *railroading*, an empty car; an empty. — **i'dlesse**, **i'dless** (-des), *n.* [A pseudo-archaic formation appar. due to Spenser: see "Faerie Queene," vi. 2. 31.] The state of being idle; idleness: as, "The tables were drawn, it was *idlesse* all" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," i. 2). [Poetic.] — **i'dly**, *adv.* In an idle manner; vainly; uselessly; inactively; indolently.

I-do (ē'dō), *n.* An artificial language designed as an international medium, and put forth in 1907, being a revised and simplified form of Esperanto.

i-do-crase (i'dō-kra's), *n.* [F., < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *κράσις*, mixture, *E. crasis*.] The mineral vesuvianite.

i-dol (i'dol), *n.* [OF. F. *idole*, < L. *idolum*, *idolon*, < Gr. *εἰδωλον*, image, phantom, idol, < *εἶδος*, form, < *ιδεῖν*, see: see *wit*.] An image or other material object to which religious worship is addressed; hence, a false god or fictitious divinity, as of a heathen people (as, "All the gods of the nations are *idols*": Ps. xcvi. 5); fig., any person or thing that is the object of blindly adoring regard or inordinate devotion (as, to be the *idol* of one's family; a popular *idol*; gold was his *idol*); also, an image, effigy, or likeness of something; hence, a mere image or semblance of something, visible but without substance, as an image in a mirror, or a phantom; also, a figment of the mind or imagination; esp., a false conception or notion, or fallacy (as, *idols* of the tribe, cave, market-place, or theater: see *idolum*, note).

i-dol-a-ter (i-dol'a-tēr), *n.* [OF. *idolatre* (F. *idolâtre*), < LL. *idololatries*, < Gr. *εἰδωλολάτρης*, < *εἰδωλον*, idol, + *-λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, serve.] A worshiper of idols; fig., an adorer or devotee. — **i-dol'a-tress**, *n.* A female idolater. — **i-dol'a-trize** (-trīz), *v. t.*; -trized, -trizing. To worship as an idolater does; idolize. — **i-dol'a-trous**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry; also, given to idolatry; idolizing; blindly adoring. — **i-dol'a-trous-ly**, *adv.* — **i-dol'a-trous-ness**, *n.* — **i-dol'a-try** (-trī), *n.*; pl. -tries (-trīz). [OF. *idolatrie* (F. *idolâtrie*), < LL. *idololatria*, < Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία*, < *εἰδωλολάτρης*: see *idolater*.] The worship of idols; fig., blindly adoring regard or inordinate devotion.

i-dol-ism (i'dol-izm), *n.* Idolatry; idolizing; also, an idol or fallacy (obs. or archaic). — **i'dol-ist**, *n.*

i-dol-ize (i'dol-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To worship as an idol; regard with blindly adoring regard or inordinate devotion; adore. — **i'dol-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **i'dol-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

i-dol-o-clast (i-dol'ō-klast), *n.* [Gr. *εἰδωλον*, idol, with -*clast* as in *iconoclast*.] A breaker of idols; an iconoclast. — **i-dol-o-clas'tic** (-klas'tik), *a.*

i-do-lum, **i-do-lon** (i-dō'lum, -lon), *n.*; pl. -la (-lā). [L.: see *idol*, and cf. *eidolon*.] An image; a phantom; also, a false conception or notion; a fallacy or idol.

* Bacon, in his "Novum Organum" (written in Latin, and published in 1620), i. 39, divides the fallacies or forms of error that beset the human mind into four classes: (a) [Latin] *idola tribus*, 'idols of the tribe (or race)', those incident to humanity in general; (b) *idola specus*, 'idols of the cave (or den)', those incident to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; (c) *idola fori*, 'idols of the market-place', those arising from human intercourse, or due to the influence of mere words; and (d) *idola theatri*, 'idols of the theater', those resulting from imperfect philosophical systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

i-do-ne-ous (i-dō-nē-us), *a.* [L. *idoneus*.] Fit; suitable; convenient; apt. [Obs. or rare.]

i-dyl, **i-dyll** (i'dil), *n.* [L. *idyllium*, < Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, dim. of *εἶδος*, form: see *idol*.] A poem or prose composition describing pastoral scenes or events or any charmingly simple episode, appealing incident, or the like (as, the *idyls* of Theocritus, Bion, or Moschus; Austin Dobson's "Old-World *Idylls*"; Barrie's "Auld Licht *Idylls*"); less definitely, a simple descriptive or narrative piece in verse or prose (as, Tennyson's "*Idylls* of the King"); also, an episode or scene of idyllic simplicity or charm; also, a musical com-

position of like character. — **i'dyl-ist**, **i'dyll-ist**, *n.* A writer of idyls. — **i-dyl-li-an** (i-dil'i-an), *a.* Idyllic. — **i-dyl'-lic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an idyl (as, an *idyllic* poem or description); also, suitable for or suggestive of an idyl (as, an *idyllic* scene; *idyllic* simplicity or charm); of a charmingly simple, poetic character. Also **i-dyl'-li-cal**. — **i-dyl'-li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

-ie. [Sc. form of -y².] A diminutive suffix of nouns, same as -y², as in *beastie*, *dearie*, *laddie*, *lassie*, *Lizzie*, *Willie*.

i-er-oe (ē'ēr-ō'), *n.* [From Gael.] A great-grandchild. [Sc.]

if (if). [AS. *gif* = D. *of* = G. *ob* = Icel. *ef*, if, whether, = Goth. *ibai*, whether, lest; prob. akin to OHG. *iba*, condition, stipulation, doubt, Icel. *if*, *ef*, doubt.] **I. conj.** On condition that; in case that; granting or supposing that; also, even though (as, *if* he is little, he is strong); also, whether (as, "He sent forth a dove from him, to see *if* the waters were abated": Gen. viii. 8). **II. n.** The word 'if' as introducing a condition or a supposition; a condition; a supposition.

ig-loo (ig'lō), *n.*; pl. -loos (-lōz). [Eskimo.] An Eskimo hut, dome-shaped, and often built of blocks of hard snow; also, an excavation made by a seal in the snow over its breathing-hole in the ice.

ig-ne-ous (ig'nē-us), *a.* [L. *igneus*, < *ignis*, fire.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fire; also, produced by fire or intense heat, as rocks of volcanic origin.

ig-nes-cent (ig-nes'ent). [L. *ignes-cens* (-ent-), pp. of *ignescere*, take fire, < *ignis*, fire.] **I. a.** Bursting into flame; emitting sparks of fire, as certain stones when struck with steel. **II. n.** An ignescent substance.

ig-nic-o-list (ig-nik'ō-list), *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire, + *colere*, worship.] A worshiper of fire.

ig-nif-er-ous (ig-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *ignifer*, < *ignis*, fire, + *ferre*, bear.] Bringing or producing fire.

ig-ni-fy (ig-ni-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [L. *ignis*, fire: see -fy.] To set on fire.

ig-nip-o-tent (ig-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *ignipotens* (-ent-), < *ignis*, fire, + *potens*, E. *potent*.] Ruling over fire; potent in fire.

ig-ni-punc-ture (ig-ni-pungk-tūr), *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire, + *punctura*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture or pricking with white-hot needles.

ig-nis fat-u-us (ig'nis fat'ū-us); pl. *ignes fatui* (ig'nēz fat'ū-i). [NL., 'foolish fire.'] A flitting phosphorescent light seen at night, chiefly over marshy ground, and supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion of gas from decomposed organic matter; a jack-o'-lantern; a will-o'-the-wisp; hence, something deluding or misleading.

ig-nit-a-ble (ig-ni'tā-bl), etc. See *ignitable*, etc.

ig-nite (ig-nit'), *v.*; -nited, -niting. [L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, < *ignis*, fire.] **I. tr.** To set on fire; kindle; also, to make intensely hot; cause to glow with heat. **II. intr.** To take fire; begin to burn. — **ig-nit'er** (-ni'tēr), *n.* One who or that which ignites; specif., in an internal-combustion engine, a device for producing an electric spark which ignites the charge of gas or vapor in the cylinder. — **ig-nit'i-ble** (-ni'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being ignited. — **ig-nit-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ig-ni'tion** (-nish'ən), *n.* The act of igniting, or the state of being ignited; a kindling or burning; a heating to a glow; specif., in an internal-combustion engine, the igniting of the charge in the cylinder.

ig-niv-o-mous (ig-niv'ō-mus), *a.* [LL. *ignivomus*, < L. *ignis*, fire, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting fire.

ig-no-ble (ig-nō-bl), *a.* [F. *ignoble*, < L. *ignobilis*, < *in-*, not, + *gnobilis*, later *nobilis*, E. *noble*.] Not noble; of low birth or station; lowly, humble, or obscure; also, of low character, aims, etc.; mean; base; also, of low grade or quality; inferior. — **ig-no-bil'i-ty** (-nō-bil'i-ti), **ig-no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **ig-no'bly**, *adv.*

ig-no-min-i-ous (ig-nō-min'i-us), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*.]



Seal's Igloo (shown in section).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, then; y, you;

Marked by or attended with ignominy (as, "a precipitate and *ignominious* retreat": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xviii.); disgraceful; discreditable; shameful; often, injurious to one's dignity, or humiliating (as, "The blundering weapon recoiled and gave the valiant Kip an *ignominious* kick, which laid him prostrate": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," ii. 4); also, of persons, covered with or deserving ignominy; infamous; contemptible. — **ig-no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ig-no-min'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

ig-no-min-y (ig'nō-min-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [*L. ignominia*, < *in-*, not, + *nomen*, name, reputation.] Disgrace; dishonor; public contempt; also, base quality or conduct; a cause of disgrace or contempt.

ig-no-ra-mus (ig-nō-rā-mus), *n.*; pl. *-muses*. [*L.*, 'we do not know,' or 'we take no notice.'] An indorsement formerly made by a grand jury on a bill presented to them, to signify that they ignored or rejected it for want of sufficient evidence; hence, an answer or declaration admitting ignorance; also, an ignorant person (as, "I am quite an *ignoramus*. I know nothing—nothing in the world": C. Brontë's "Villette," vi.).

ig-no-rance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* [*OF. F. ignorance*, < *L. ignorantia*.] The state or fact of being ignorant; want of knowledge, learning, or information; also, a fault or offense due to want of knowledge (archaic: as, "Our sins are multiplied above our heads, and our *ignorances* have reached up unto heaven," 1 Esdras, viii. 75).

ig-no-rant (ig'nō-rant), *a.* [*OF. F. ignorant*, < *L. ignorans* (-ant-), ppr. of *ignorare*: see *ignore*.] Destitute of knowledge; unlearned; often, lacking knowledge or information as to a particular subject or fact (esp. with *of* or a dependent clause: as, "The Dutch governor was . . . *ignorant* of the existence of a war between England and Holland," Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," xiv.; "She was *ignorant* what sort of man Harold had become now," George Eliot's "Felix Holt," i.); uninformed; unaware; also, due to or showing lack of knowledge (as, an *ignorant* statement); also, keeping one in ignorance (as, "If you know aught . . . imprison 't not *In ignorant* concealment": Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," i. 2. 397).

ig-no-ran-tine (ig-nō-ran'tin), [*F. ignorantin*, < *ignorant*, *E. ignorant*.] **I. a.** An epithet assumed in humility by the Brothers of St. John of God, a religious community founded in 1540 to minister to the sick poor: also applied, by confusion or in disparagement, to the Brothers of the Christian Schools (founded in 1680), a religious community devoted to the Christian education of youth, esp. of the children of the poor. **II. n.** A member of the Ignorantine community.

ig-no-rant-ly (ig'nō-rant-li), *adv.* In an ignorant manner; in ignorance.

ig-no-ra-tion (ig-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. ignoratio(n)-*.] The act of ignoring, or the state or fact of being ignored.

ig-nore (ig-nōr'), *v. t.*; *-nored*, *-noring*. [*F. ignorer*, < *L. ignorare*, not to know, disregard, < *in-*, not, + *gno-*, a stem occurring also in *gnosce*, *noscere*, know: see *know*.] To be without knowledge of (now rare); also, to refrain from noticing or recognizing; disregard; in *law*, of a grand jury, to reject (a bill of indictment) as without sufficient evidence. — **ig-nor'er**, *n.*

I-go-rot (ē-go-rōt'), *n.* Same as *Igorrote*.

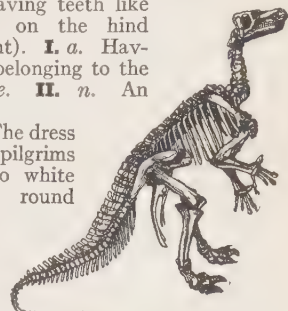
I-gor-ro-te (ē-gor-rō-tā), *n.* [*Sp.*; from native name.] A member of a people of the Malay stock in northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, comprising various tribes, some noted as head-hunters; also, the language of this people.



Iguana (*I. tuberculata*).

i-gua-na (i-gwä'nä), *n.* [*Sp.*; from Carib name.] Any lizard of the genus *Iguana*, of tropical America, esp. *I. tuberculata*, a large, arboreal, herbivorous species 5 feet or more in length, esteemed as food (see cut in preceding column); also, some lizard of a related genus. — **i-gua'ni-an** (-ni-än), *a.* and *n.*

i-guan-o-don (i-gwan'ō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, < *iguana*, *iguana*, + *Gr. ὀδὼν* (*ōdōn-*), tooth.] Any member of the extinct genus *Iguanodon*, found fossil in Europe, comprising reptiles from 15 to 30 feet long, having teeth like the iguana's and walking on the hind limbs. — **i-guan'o-dont** (-dont). **I. a.** Having teeth like the iguana's; belonging to the fossil family *Iguanodontidæ*. **II. n.** An iguanodont reptile.



Iguanodon (*I. bernissartensis*).

ih-ram (i-rām'), *n.* [*Ar.*] The dress assumed by Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca, consisting of two white cotton cloths, one girded round the waist, the other thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

IHS or **I. H. S.** A contraction or abbreviation of *Gr. Ἰησοῦς*, Jesus: sometimes taken as representing (a) *L. Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, Saviour of Men, (b) *L. In Hoc Signo (vinces)*, in this sign [the cross] (shalt thou conquer), (c) *L. In Hac Salus*, in this [cross] is salvation, or (d), popularly, *I [Christ] Have Suffered*.

il-1. A form of *in-1* used before *l*.

il-2. A form of *in-2* used before *l*.

i-lang-i-lang (ē'lang-ē'lang), *n.* See *ylang-ylang*.

-ile. [*L. -ilis*, used to form adjectives, esp. from verbs.] A suffix of adjectives expressing capability or susceptibility, liability, aptitude, adaptedness, etc., as in *agile*, *docile*, *ductile*, *fragile*, *prehensile*, *tensile*, *volatile*.

il-e-ac (il'ē-ak), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ileum. Cf. *iliac*.

il-e-os-to-my (il'ē-ōs'tō-mi), *n.* [*NL. ileum*, ileum, + *Gr. στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the formation of an artificial opening into the ileum.

il-e-um (il'ē-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ileum*, *ilium*, groin, flank, usually pl. *ilia*, flanks, also entrails.] In *anat.*, the third and lowest division of the small intestine, continuous with the jejunum and ending at the cæcum.

il-e-us (il'ē-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ileos*, < *Gr. εἰλεός*, *ileós*, ileus, prob. < *εἰλεω*, roll up, pack close.] In *pathol.*, severe colic attended with vomiting, etc., due to intestinal obstruction.

i-lex (i'leks), *n.* [*L. ilex*, the holm-oak, *NL. Ilex*, the holly genus.] The holm-oak; also, any tree or shrub of the aquifoliaceous genus *Ilex*; holly.

il-i-ac (il'i-ak), *a.* [*F. iliaque*, < *LL. iliacus*, pertaining to ileus or colic (*L. ileos*), later pertaining to the flank (*L. ilium*): see *ileum*, *ileus*, and *ilium*.] Pertaining to ileus or to the ileum (as, the *iliac* passion, ileus); also, pertaining to the flank or to the ilium.

Il-i-ad (il'i-ad), *n.* [*L. Ilias* (*Ilíad-*), < *Gr. Ἰλιάς* (*Ἰλιάδ-*), < *Ἴλιον*, *Ilium*, Troy.] A Greek epic poem attributed to Homer, describing the siege of Ilium or Troy by the Greeks; hence, any similar poem; a long narrative or account; also, a long series of woes, etc. — **Il-i-ad'ic** (-ad'ik), *a.*

il-i-ca-ceous (il-i-kā'shius), *a.* [*NL. Ilex* (*Ilic-*): see *ilex*.] Belonging to the *Ilicaceæ* (or *Aquifoliaceæ*), the holly family of plants.

il-i-cic (i-lis'ik), *a.* [*NL. Ilex* (*Ilic-*): see *ilex*.] Pertaining to or derived from holly: as, *ilicic* acid.

il-i-um (il'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ilia* (-ä). [*NL.*, < *L. ilium*, flank: see *ileum*.] In *anat.*, the ileum†; also, the broad upper portion of either innominate bone.

ilk¹ (ilk), *a.* [*AS. ilca*.] Same: now chiefly in the phrase (orig. *Sc.*) of *that ilk*, of that same (family or estate name, etc.) (as, Kinloch of *that ilk*, Kinloch of Kinloch; "Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine, Esq., of *that ilk*, commonly called Baron of Bradwardine," Scott's "Waverley," lxvi.). Hence sometimes used erroneously, as if a noun, to mean 'family,' 'class,' or 'kind': as, men of *that ilk*; he and all his *ilk*.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *û*, *F. bonbon*; *ˆ*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ilk² (ilk), *a.* [= *each*.] Each; every. Also **il-ka** (il'kă). [*Sc. and north. Eng.*]

ill (il). [*ME. ill, from Scand.: cf. Icel. illr, illr, ill, bad; origin unknown.*] **I. a.**; compar. *worse*, superl. *worst*. Evil, wicked, or bad (formerly often used of persons, now chiefly of actions, estimation, etc.: as, *ill deeds*; *ill repute*); also, hostile or unkindly (as, *ill feeling*; *ill nature*); also, unfavorable or adverse (as, *ill winds*; *ill luck*); also, of an objectionable, unsatisfactory, poor, or faulty kind (as, *ill effects*; *ill manners*; *ill success*); also, physically disordered, as the health; unwell, sick, or indisposed, as persons. Except with reference to health, and in certain established expressions, the adjective *ill* is now less common in general use than *bad* and other equivalents. **II. n.** Evil, as opposed to good (as, "O, yet we trust that somehow good Will be the final goal of *ill*": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," liv.); sometimes, wickedness or sin (archaic: as, "Many people call themselves virtuous, from no other pretence to it but an absence of *ill*," Steele, in "Spectator," 79); also, harm or injury (as, "Love worketh no *ill* to his neighbour": Rom. xiii. 10); also, trouble or misfortune (as, the fear of future *ill*); a misfortune (as, "No sense have they of *ills* to come": Gray's "On a Distant Prospect of Eton College"); also, a disease or ailment (as, "Peter now grew old, and had an *ill* no doctor could unravel": Shelley's "Peter Bell the Third," i. 3).—**ill, adv.** In an ill manner; wickedly or blamefully; in a hostile or unfriendly manner (as, to use a person *ill*); with displeasure or offense (as, a suggestion *ill* received; to take a thing *ill*); unfavorably or unfortunately (as, "*Ill* blows the wind that profits nobody," Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," ii. 5. 55; things have gone *ill* with him); faultily or improperly (as, to perform one's task *ill*); unsatisfactorily or poorly (as, conduct that *ill* becomes one; *ill* at ease, uncomfortable or uneasy); hence, with trouble, difficulty, or inconvenience (as, an expense we can *ill* afford; a man he can *ill* spare). The adverb *ill* is much used in composition, as in *ill-pleased*, *ill-satisfied*, *ill-smelling*, etc., only the most common of such combinations being entered separately below.

I'll (il). Contraction of *I will* or *I shall*.

ill-ad-vised (il'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Acting or done without due consideration; injudicious; imprudent.—**ill'-ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vī'zed-lī), *adv.*

ill-lapse (i-laps'), *v. i.*; *-lapsed, -lapsing*. [*L. illapsus*, pp. of *illabi*, < *in*, in, + *labi*, fall, slide.] To fall, glide, or slip in. [Now rare.]—**ill-lapse', n.** [*L. illapsus*, *n.*] A gliding in; a gentle influx. [Now rare.]

ill-la-tion (i-lă'shən), *n.* [*L. illatio(n)-*, < *illatus*, pp. of *inferre*, *E. infer*.] The act of inferring; an inference or conclusion.—**ill-la-tive** (il'ă-tiv), *a.* [*L. illativus*.] Pertaining to or expressing illation; inferential: as, an *illative* particle or word (such as *then* or *therefore*).—**ill-la-tive-ly, adv.**

ill-la-ud-a-ble (i-lă'dă-bl), *a.* [*L. illaudabilis*.] Not laudable; unworthy of praise; blameworthy: as, "sentiments which were not in themselves *illaudable*" (Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility," xi.).—**ill-la-ud-a-bly, adv.**

ill-bred (il'bred'), *a.* Badly brought up, as persons; also, showing, or due to, lack of proper breeding, as actions; unmannerly; rude.—**ill'-breed'ing, n.**

ill-con-di-tioned (il'kən-dish'ənd), *a.* Having bad qualities or undesirable characteristics (as, "an ugly, *ill-conditioned* cur, that snarls and snaps at everybody": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," May 6); also, in a bad condition.

ill-dis-posed (il'dis-pōzd'), *a.* Wickedly or unfavorably disposed; unfriendly; also, indisposed† or unwell† (see Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 3. 84).

ill-le-gal (i-lē'gal), *a.* [*ML. illegalis*.] Not legal; unlawful; illicit.—**ill-le-gal-i-ty** (il-ē'gal'i-ti), **ill-le'gal-ness, n.**—**ill-le'gal-ize** (-gal-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized, -izing*. To render illegal.—**ill-le'gal-ly, adv.**

ill-leg-i-ble (i-lē'j'i-bl), *a.* [See *il-²*.] Not legible; impossible or hard to read or decipher.—**ill-leg-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ill-leg'i-ble-ness, n.**—**ill-leg'i-bly, adv.**

ill-le-git-i-mate (il-ē-jit'i-măt), *a.* [See *il-²*.] Not legitimate; unlawful; hence, unauthorized or unwarranted; irregular or improper; in specific use, born out of wedlock; bastard; hence, spurious; also, not in accordance with the

laws of reasoning (as, an *illegitimate* inference); also, in *biol.*, abnormal, as fertilization; produced by irregular or abnormal fertilization.—**ill-le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mă-si), *n.*—**ill-le-git'i-mate** (-măt), *v. t.*; *-mated, -mating*. To render or declare illegitimate; bastardize.—**ill-le-git'i-mate-ly** (-măt-lī), *adv.*—**ill-le-git-i-ma'tion** (-mă'shən), *n.* The act of illegitimizing; the state of being illegitimate.

ill-fat-ed (il'făt'ed), *a.* Destined to an unhappy fate (as, an *ill-fated* person); also, bringing bad fortune (as, an *ill-fated* hour).

ill-fa-vored (il'fă'vərd), *a.* Unpleasing in appearance, or uncomely, as a person (as, "a poor virgin, sir, an *ill-favoured* thing, sir, but mine own": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," v. 4. 60); hence, offensive; unpleasant; objectionable.—**ill'-fa'vored-ness, n.**

ill-got-ten (il'got'ten), *a.* Acquired by evil means: as, *ill-gotten* gains.

ill-hu-mored (il'hū'mərd), *a.* Having or showing ill humor, or an unamiable temper or mood.—**ill-hu'mored-ly, adv.**

il-lib-er-al (i-lib'ē-rəl), *a.* [*L. illiberalis*.] Not liberal; without liberal culture; unscholarly; mean or vulgar; also, not generous in giving; niggardly; also, not generous in habit of thought; narrow-minded; bigoted.—**il-lib'er-al-ism, n.** Illiberal principles.—**il-lib-er-al'i-ty** (-ē-rəl'i-ti), *n.*—**il-lib'er-al-ly, adv.**

il-li-cit (i-lis'it), *a.* [*L. illicitus*, < *in-*, not, + *licitus*, permitte, *E. licit*.] Not permitted or authorized; unlicensed; unlawful: as, the *illicit* sale of intoxicating beverages; "There are lawful religions, there are *illicit*" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xxii.).—**il-li'cit-ly, adv.**—**il-li'cit-ness, n.**

il-lim-it-a-ble (i-lim'i-tă-bl), *a.* [See *il-²*.] Not limitable; limitless; boundless: as, "the void *illimitable* space" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xx.).—**il-lim'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness, n.**—**il-lim'it-a-bly, adv.**

il-li-quad (i-lī'wid), *a.* [See *il-²*.] In *civil* and *Sc. law*, of a debt, claim, etc., not liquid; not clear or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court.

il-lit-er-ate (i-lit'ē-răt), [*L. illiteratus*, < *in-*, not, + *litteratus*, lettered, *E. literate*.] **I. a.** Not literate or lettered; deficient in education; specif., unable to read; also, showing want of culture (as, an *illiterate* literary style). **II. n.** An illiterate person.—**il-lit'er-a-cy** (-ē-răt-si), **il-lit'er-ate-ness, n.**—**il-lit'er-ate-ly, adv.**

ill-judged (il'jud'), *a.* Done with or resulting from bad judgment; injudicious; unwise.

ill-na-tured (il'nă'tjurd), *a.* Having or showing ill nature, or an unamiable or unkindly disposition or mood; spiteful.—**ill'-na'tured-ly, adv.**—**ill'-na'tured-ness, n.**

ill-ness (il'nes), *n.* Wickedness; badness†; also, a state of ill health; sickness; an attack of sickness (as, "He soon contracted a slow *illness*": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xiii.).

il-lo-cal (i-lō'kal), *a.* [*LL. illocalis*.] Not local; independent of place or spatial conditions.—**il-lo-cal-i-ty** (il-ō'kal'i-ti), *n.*

il-log-ic (i-loj'ik), *n.* [See *il-²*.] The reverse of logic; illogical character; unreasonableness.—**il-log'i-cal, a.** Not logical; contrary to or disregarding of the rules of logic.—**il-log-i-cal'i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), **il-log'i-cal-ness, n.**—**il-log'i-cal-ly, adv.**

ill-starred (il'stărd'), *a.* Under the influence of an evil star; ill-fated; unfortunate; of actions, etc., disastrous.

ill-tem-pered (il'tem'pərd), *a.* Distempered†; also, having or showing ill temper; cross.—**ill'-tem'pered-ly, adv.**—**ill'-tem'pered-ness, n.**

ill-timed (il'timd'), *a.* Badly timed; inopportune; unseasonable.

ill-treat (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; ill-use; maltreat.
il-lude (i-lūd'), *v. t.*; *-luded, -luding*. [*L. illudere* (pp. *illusus*), < *in*, in, on, + *ludere*, play.] To mock† or deride†; also, to deceive by false appearances; trick.

il-lume (i-lūm'), *v. t.*; *-lumed, -luming*. [For *illumine*.] To illuminate. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 1. 37. [Poetic.]
il-lu-mi-na-ble (i-lū'mi-nă-bl), *a.* Capable of being illumined or illuminated.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardēt, actôr, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

il-lu-mi-nant (i-lū'mi-nānt). **I. a.** Illuminating; affording illumination. **II. n.** An illuminating agent or material.

il-lu-mi-nate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *v.*; *-nated, -nating*. [*L. illuminatus*, pp. of *illuminare*, < *in*, in, on, + *lumen* (*lumin-*), light.] **I. tr.** To supply with light; light up; also, to decorate with lights, as in celebration; also, to set alight, or kindle (rare: as, "The butler . . . illuminated the antique gothic chandelier," Thackeray's "Pendennis," i. 38); also, fig., to enlighten, as with knowledge; also, to throw light on (a subject); make lucid or clear; also, to render illustrious; also, to decorate (a letter, manuscript, etc.) with color, gold, or the like. **II. intr.** To display lights, as in celebration; also, to become illuminated. — **il-lu'mi-nate**. **I. a.** Illuminated. [Archaic.] **II. n.** One who is, or affects to be, specially enlightened.

il-lu-mi-na-ti (i-lū'mi-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Illuminates; persons possessing, or affecting to possess, superior enlightenment: used [*cap.*] as a name for various sects or societies (as the deistic and republican 'Order of the Illuminati,' founded in Bavaria in 1776 and suppressed there in 1785).

il-lu-mi-nat-ing (i-lū'mi-nā'ting), *p. a.* That illuminates; shedding light; enlightening. — **il-lu'mi-nat-ing-ly**, *adv.*

il-lu-mi-na-tion (i-lū'mi-nā'shon), *n.* [*LL. illuminatio(n-)*.] The act of illuminating, or supplying with light, or the fact or condition of being illuminated; the intensity of the light falling on a surface; a supply of light; often, a decorating with lights, as in celebration; a decoration consisting of lights; also, intellectual or spiritual enlightenment; also, decoration, as of a letter or manuscript, in color, gold, or the like; an embellishment in color, gold, or the like. — **il-lu'mi-na-tive** (nā'tiv), *a.* Serving to illuminate.

il-lu-mi-na-tor (i-lū'mi-nā-tōr), *n.* [*LL.*] One who or that which illuminates; any of various instruments for illuminating, as a lens for concentrating light, or a mirror for reflecting light; one who decorates manuscripts, books, etc., with color, gold, or the like.

il-lu-mine (i-lū'min), *v. t. or i.*; *-mined, -mining*. [*OF. F. illuminer*, < *L. illuminare*: see *illuminate*.] To illuminate or be illuminated.

il-lu-mi-nism (i-lū'mi-nizm), *n.* [*F. illuminisme*, < *illuminer*, *E. illumine*.] The doctrines or claims of illuminati; also, a doctrine advocating enlightenment. — **il-lu'mi-nist**, *n.*

ill-use (il'üz'), *v. t.*; *-used, -using*. To use badly; treat unjustly or cruelly; ill-treat.

il-lu-sion (i-lū'zhon), *n.* [*OF. F. illusion*, < *L. illusio(n-)*, < *illudere*, *E. illude*.] The act of deceiving by false appearance; also, the state of being so deceived, or an instance of this; a false impression or belief; a delusion or delusive fancy; specif., false perception or conception of some object of sense; a perception of a thing which misrepresents it, or gives it qualities not present in reality (cf. *hallucination*); sometimes, any false or apparent perception, including a hallucination; also, something that deceives by producing a false impression; a deceptive appearance; often, formerly, an apparition or phantom (as, "Stay, *illusion!* If thou hast any sound, or use of voice, Speak to me": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 1. 127); also, a very thin, delicate kind of tulle. — **il-lu'sion-a-ry** (ā-rī), *a.* Characterized by illusion; of the nature of an illusion; illusory. — **il-lu'sion-ism**, *n.* A theory or doctrine that the material world is an illusion. — **il-lu'sion-ist**, *n.* One subject to illusions; also, one who produces illusions, as by sleight of hand; a conjurer; also, an adherent of illusionism.

il-lu-sive (i-lū'siv), *a.* Illusory. — **il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*



Optical Illusion. — Zöllner's figure, producing an illusion as to the direction of the parallel verticals, which seem to converge and diverge under the influence of the oblique crosspieces.

il-lu-so-ry (i-lū'sō-rī), *a.* [*LL. illusorius*, < *L. illudere*, *E. illude*.] Causing illusion; deceptive; of the nature of an illusion; unreal. — **il-lu'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lu'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

il-lus-trate (il'us-trät or i-lus'), *v. t.*; *-trated, -trating*. [*L. illustratus*, pp. of *illustrare*, illuminate, make illustrious, make clear, < *illustris*: see *illustrious*.] To illuminate or light (archaic); also, to enlighten (archaic); also, to shed luster on (archaic); also, to embellish; also, to make clear or intelligible, as by examples; exemplify; also, to furnish (a book, etc.) with drawings or pictorial representations intended for elucidation or adornment; of drawings, etc., to elucidate or adorn (a book, etc.). — **il-lus'trate**, *a.* Illustrious; as, "this most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman" (Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 1. 128). — **il-lus-tra'tion** (trā'shon), *n.* [*L. illustratio(n-)*.] The act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; also, that which illustrates, as an example or a pictorial representation; esp., a picture used to illustrate a book, etc. — **il-lus-tra-tive** (trā'tiv), *a.* Serving to illustrate. — **il-lus'tra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **il'lus-tra-tor** (trā-tōr), *n.* [*LL.*] One who or that which illustrates; esp., an artist who makes illustrations for books, etc.

il-lus-tri-ous (i-lus'tri-ūs), *a.* [*L. illustris*, lighted up, bright, illustrious, < *in*, in, on, + *lustris*, prob. akin to *lux*, light: cf. *luster*.] Luminous; bright; also, highly distinguished, as persons, etc.; renowned; famous; glorious, as deeds, etc. — **il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ill-will (il'wil'), *n.* Hostile or unfriendly feeling.

ill-wish-er (il'wish'ēr), *n.* One who wishes ill or evil to another: as, "If he was left to his *ill-wishers* he would be a bloody corpse ere morn" (Scott's "Guy Mannering," xlvii.).

il-ly (il'i), *adv.* Ill: a form occasionally used but commonly objected to, preference being given to the older and better established *ill*.

Il-lyr-i-an (i-lir'i-an). **I. a.** Pertaining to ancient Illyria, a region on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, or to modern Illyria, a former titular kingdom of Austria comprising territories on or near the northern Adriatic. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Illyria; also, the language of ancient Illyria.

il-men-ito (il'men-it), *n.* [From the *Ilmen* Mountains, in the southern Urals.] A black mineral composed of iron, titanium, and oxygen.

I'm (im). Contraction of *I am*.

im-¹. A form of *in-¹* used before *b*, *m*, and *p*, as in *imbrute*, *imingle*, *impearl*.

im-². A form of *in-²* used before *b*, *m*, and *p*, as in *immoral*, *imparity*, *imperishable*.

im-age (im'āj), *n.* [*OF. F. image*, < *L. imago* (*imagin-*), copy, likeness, image, semblance, apparition, conception, idea, akin to *imitari*, *E. imitate*.] A likeness or similitude of something, esp. a representation in the solid form, as a statue or effigy; also, an optical counterpart of an object as produced by reflection, refraction, etc. (see phrases below); also, form, appearance, or semblance (as, "God created man in his own *image*, in the *image* of God created he him": Gen. i. 27); also, an illusion or apparition (archaic); also, a counterpart or copy (as, the child is the *image* of its mother); also, anything considered as representing something else; a symbol or emblem; also, a type or embodiment (as, "An awful *image* of calm power . . . now thou sittest": Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," i. 296); also, a mental picture or representation, as formed by the memory or imagination; an idea or conception; also, a description of something in speech or writing; in *rhet.*, a figure of speech, esp. a metaphor or a simile. — **real image**. See *real¹*, *a.* — **virtual image**. See *virtual*. — **im'age, v. t.**; *-aged, -aging*. To form an image of; figure; portray; also, to reflect the likeness of; mirror; also, to symbolize or typify (as, "O stream! . . . Thou *imagest* my life": Shelley's "Alastor," 505); also, to picture or represent in the mind; imagine; conceive; also, to set forth in speech or writing, or describe (as, "The flight of Satan to the gates of hell is finely *imaged* [in "Paradise Lost"]": Addison, in "Spectator," 309). — **im'age-ry** (ri), *n.*; *pl. -ries (-riz)*. The formation of images, figures, or likenesses of things, or such images collectively; also, the work of the imagination or fancy; mental images collectively (as, "a dream's dim *imagery*": Shelley's "Mask

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ȝ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

of Anarchy," lii.); also, the use of rhetorical images; figurative description or illustration; rhetorical images collectively.

—**im-a-ge'ri-al** (-ā-jē'ri-āl), *a.*

i-mag-i-na-ble (i-maj'i-nā-bl), *a.* Capable of being imagined or conceived: as, "He ran into all the extravagancies imaginable" (Steele, in "Spectator," 82). —**i-mag'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.* —**i-mag'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

i-mag-i-nal (i-maj'i-nāl), *a.* In *entom.*, of or pertaining to, or in the form of, an imago.

i-mag-i-na-ry (i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. imaginarius*, < *imago*: see *image*.] Existing only in the imagination or fancy (as, "Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only *imaginary*": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iv. 6); not real; fancied; also, imaginative† (as, "My soul's *imaginary* sight Presents thy shadow to my sightless view": Shakspere's "Sonnets," xxvii.); in *math.*, noting or pertaining to a quantity or expression involving the square root of a negative quantity, and thus having no real existence. —**i-mag'i-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* —**i-mag'i-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

i-mag-i-na-tion (i-maj-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*OF. F. imagination*, < *L. imaginatio* (*n.*), < *imaginari*: see *imagine*.] The action of imagining, or of forming mental images or concepts of what is not actually present to the senses; also, the faculty of forming such images or concepts; the power of the mind of reproducing images or concepts stored in the memory under the suggestion of associated images ('reproductive imagination'), or of recombining former experiences in the creation of new images different from any known by experience ('productive imagination' or 'creative imagination'); specif., the faculty of producing ideal creations consistent with reality, as in poetical or literary composition (distinguished from *fancy*); also, the product of imagining; a conception or mental creation, often a baseless or fanciful one; also, the act of planning or scheming, or a plan, scheme, or plot (archaic: as, "Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginings* against me," Lam. iii. 60); also, mind, or thinking or thought (now rare). —**i-mag-i-na-tion-al**, *a.*

i-mag-i-na-tive (i-maj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*OF. F. imaginatif*, < *LL. imaginativus*.] Given to imagining, as persons; having exceptional powers of imagination; sometimes, fanciful; also, pertaining to or concerned with imagination (as, the *imaginative* faculty); also, characterized by or bearing evidence of imagination (as, "the *imaginative* tale of Sintram and his companions, by Mons. Le Baron de la Motte Fouqué": Scott's "Guy Mannering," Intro.). —**i-mag-i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**i-mag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

i-mag-i-na-tor (i-maj'i-nā-tŏr), *n.* One who imagines.

i-mag-ine (i-maj'in), *v.*; *-ined*, *-ining*. [*OF. F. imaginer*, < *L. imaginari*, picture to one's self, fancy, imagine, < *imago*: see *image*.] **I. tr.** To form a mental image of (something not actually present to the senses: as, "And far beyond, *Imagined* more than seen, the skirts of France," Tennyson's "Princess," Conclusion, 48); represent to one's self in imagination; conceive; hence, to assume or suppose (as, for the sake of argument *imagine* this to be the case); conjecture or guess (as, I cannot *imagine* whom you mean); think, believe, or fancy (as, "I doubt not of the facts which you relate, but *imagine* that you impute them to mistaken motives": Johnson's "Rasselas," ix.); also, to plan, scheme, or plot (archaic: as, "How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?" Ps. lxii. 3). **II. intr.** To form mental images of things not present to the senses; exercise the imagination. —**i-mag'in-er**, *n.*

im-ag-ism (im'āj-izm), *n.* A method or movement in poetic composition, originating about 1912, which aims particularly at 'images' or clear presentments of what the poet has in mind (without vagueness or symbolism), and uses rhythm or cadence rather than the conventional metrical forms (cf. *vers libre*). —**im'ag-ist**, **I. n.** An adherent of imagism.

II. a. Pertaining to imagists or imagism. —**im-ag-is'tic**, *a.* **i-ma-go** (i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *-gos* (-gōz), *L. imagines* (i-maj'i-nēz). [*NL. use of L. imago*: see *image*.] In *entom.*, an insect in the final, perfect stage or form, after it has undergone complete metamorphosis.

i-mam, **i-maum** (i-mām', i-mām'), *n.* [*Ar. imām*, leader, guide.] The title of any of various Mohammedan leaders and chiefs; also, the officiating priest of a mosque.

i-ma-ret (i-mä'ret), *n.* [*Turk.*] Among the Turks, a kind of hospice for pilgrims and other travelers.

im-bal-ance (im-bal'ans), *n.* [*See im-2.*] Lack of balance; specif., inequality in the action of the muscles of the eyes; failure of the muscles of the eyes to keep the optical axes parallel.

im-be-cile (im'bē-sil, Brit. also -sēl or -sīl). [*F. imbecille*, now *imbécile*, < *L. imbecillus*, weak, feeble.] **I. a.** Weak or feeble, as persons or things (as, "his stunted stature and *imbecile* frame": Shelley's "Queen Mab," viii. 152); now, esp., mentally feeble, as persons; feeble-minded (as, "The man became *Imbecile* . . . Dead for two years before his death was he": Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 836); showing mental feebleness or incapacity, as actions; hence, silly; fatuous; absurd. **II. n.** An imbecile person; a person in a condition of imbecility. —**im'be-cil-ly**, *adv.* —**im-be-cil'i-ty** (-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*F. imbécillité*, < *L. imbecilitas*.] The condition or quality of being imbecile; weakness or feebleness, or an instance or point of weakness; now, esp., feebleness of mind; mental weakness (usually) that falls short of absolute idiocy; hence, silliness or absurdity, or an instance of it.

im-bed (im-bed'), etc. Same as *embed*, etc.

im-ber=goose (im'bēr-gōs), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

im-bibe (im-bīb'), *v.*; *-biped*, *-biping*. [*L. imbibere*, < *in*, in, + *bibere*, drink.] **I. tr.** To drink in, or drink (as, "He filled a quart flagon from a barrel . . . Oliver . . . *imbibed* the contents": Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," xvi.); hence, to absorb or take in as if by drinking (as, "So barren sands *imbibe* the show'r": Cowper's "Friendship," 184); often, to take or receive into the mind, as knowledge, ideas, etc. (as, "They had *imbibed* some notions of the Christian faith from Catholic missionaries": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," ix.); also, to soak† or saturate†; imbue†. **II. intr.** To drink; absorb liquid, moisture, etc. —**im-bib'er** (-bīb'ēr), *n.* —**im-bi-bi'tion** (-bi-bish'ŏn), *n.* The act of imbibing; absorption.

im-bos-om (im-būz'ŏm), *v. t.* Same as *embosom*.

im-bow-er (im-bou'ēr), *v. t.* Same as *embower*.

im-bri-cate (im'bri-kāt), *v. t. or i.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [*L. imbricatus*, pp. of *imbricare*, cover with tiles, < *imbrex*, tile, < *imber*, rain.] To overlap like tiles or shingles. —**im'bri-cate**, *a.* Overlapping like tiles or shingles, as scales, leaves, etc.; also, characterized by or as by overlapping scales. —**im-bri-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* An overlapping as of tiles or shingles; a decorative pattern in imitation of this.

im-bro-glio (im-brō'lyō), *n.*; pl. *-glios* (-lyōz). [*It.*, < *imbrogliare*, confuse, = *E. embroil*.] A confused heap (as, "I keep my prints, an *imbroglio*, Fifty in one portfolio": Browning's "A Likeness"); fig., an intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a complicated or difficult situation; esp., a misunderstanding or disagreement of a complicated nature, as between persons or nations; an embroilment.

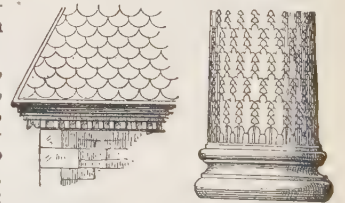
im-brown (im-broun'), *v.* Same as *embrown*.

im-brue (im-brō'), *v. t.*; *-brued*, *-bruing*. [*OF. embrewer*, *embewer*, give to drink, wet, imbrue, < *L. in*, in, + *bibere*, drink.] To wet† or soak†; also, to wet in or with something that stains, now esp. blood (as, "Who has not heard how brave O'Neale In English blood *imbrued* his steel?" Scott's "Rokeby," iv. 6); of blood, etc., to wet or stain. —**im-brue'ment**, *n.*

im-brute (im-brōt'), *v. t. or i.*; *-bruted*, *-bruting*. [*See im-1.*] To degrade or sink to the level of a brute: as, "They have been ground down and debased and *imbruted* till human nature can bear no longer" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxxviii.). —**im-brute'ment**, *n.*



1, Imbricate Flower-bud; 2, Imbricate Scales (of cone of hemlock-spruce).



Imbrication. — Roof and Column.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

- im-bue** (im-bū'), *v. t.*; *-bued, -buing*. [*L. imbuere, wet, tinge, imbue.*] To saturate with moisture; impregnate with color, etc.; sometimes, to imbrue, as with blood; often, fig., to impregnate or inspire, as with feelings, opinions, etc. (as, "Thy words, with grace divine *Imbued*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 216). — **im-bue'ment**, *n.*
- im-burse** (im-bērs'), *v. t.*; *-bursed, -bursing*. [*ML. imburse, < L. in, in, + ML. bursa, bag, purse.*] To put into a purse; store up; also, to pay, as a person; reimburse. — **im-burse'ment**, *n.*
- im-ide** (im'id or -id), *n.* [*Varied form of amide.*] In *chem.*, any of a class of compounds regarded as ammonia with two of its hydrogen atoms replaced by a bivalent acid radical, or as a combination of a bivalent acid radical with the imidogen radical NH. — **im-i-do-** (im'i-dō-, also i-mē'dō-). A form of *imide* in compounds. Also **im'i-do**, *a.* — **i-mid-ogen** (i-mid'ō-jen), *n.* [*See -gen.*] In *chem.*, the bivalent hydrogen and nitrogen radical NH, present in imides.
- im-i-ta-ble** (im'i-ta-bl), *a.* [*L. imitabilis.*] That may be imitated (as, "simple and imitable virtues, which are within every man's reach": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Roscoe); also, worthy of imitation†. — **im'i-ta-bl'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
- im-i-tate** (im'i-tāt), *v. t.*; *-tated, -tating*. [*L. imitatus, pp. of imitari, copy, imitate: cf. image.*] To follow or endeavor to follow in manner (as, "If our betters play at that game, we must not dare To *imitate* them": Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," i. 2. 13); copy in action; follow the example of; sometimes, to mimic or counterfeit; also, to make a copy of; copy; reproduce more or less closely; also, to have or assume the aspect or semblance of, or simulate (as, "The diseases of the mind do in almost every particular *imitate* those of the body," Fielding's "Tom Jones," iv. 12; wood painted to *imitate* stone). — **im-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), [*L. imitatio(n-)*]. **I. n.** The act or an act of imitating; the practice of imitating; also, a result or product of imitating; a copy, or more or less close reproduction, of something; a counterfeit, made to look like something else which it is not; in *music*, the repetition of a melodic phrase or theme at a different pitch or key from the original, or in a different voice-part, or with some modification of rhythm or intervals not so great as to destroy the resemblance. **II. a.** Made in imitation of something else; esp., made to imitate a genuine or superior article or thing (as, *imitation* pearls; *imitation* lace, machine-made lace as imitating the hand-made). — **im-i-ta'tion-al**, *a.* — **im-i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* [*LL. imitativus.*] Imitating or copying, or given to imitating, as persons or some animals; characterized by or involving imitation or copying (as, the *imitative* arts); also, reproducing more or less closely the appearance, character, sound, etc., of something (as, *imitative* coloration in animals; *imitative* words, such as *bobolink* and *whiz*); also, made in imitation of something; imitation; counterfeit. — **im'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.* — **im'i-ta-tor** (-tā-tōr), *n.*
- im-mac-u-late** (i-mak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. immaculatus, < in-, not, + maculatus, spotted.*] Free from spot or stain; spotlessly clean, as linen; esp., in fig. use, free from moral blemish or impurity, pure, or undefiled (as, "She was a woman . . . of . . . *immaculate* and inaccessible virtue": Irving's "Conquest of Granada," iii.); also, free from fault or flaw; free from errors, as a text; in *zool.* and *bot.*, without spots or colored marks; unicolor. — **immaculate concep-tion**, the conception of the Virgin Mary by her mother free from the taint of original sin: formally proclaimed on Dec. 8, 1854, as a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church. — **im-mac'u-la-cy** (-lā-si), **im-mac'u-late-ness**, *n.* — **im-mac'u-late-ly**, *adv.*
- im-mal-le-a-ble** (i-mal'ē-ā-bl or im-mal'-), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Not malleable; incapable of being extended by hammering or the like.
- im-mane** (i-mān'), *a.* [*L. immanis.*] Monstrous; huge; prodigious; also, monstrously cruel or savage.
- im-ma-nent** (im'a-nent), *a.* [*LL. immanens (-ent-), ppr. of immanere, remain in, < L. in, in, + manere, remain.*] Remaining within; indwelling; inherent; specif., of a mental act or action, taking place entirely within the mind of the subject, and producing no effect outside of it. — **im'-ma-nence**, **im'-ma-nen-cy**, *n.* — **im'-ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*
- im-man-tle** (i-man'tl or im-man'tl), *v. t.*; *-tled, -tling*. [*See im-1.*] To envelop with or as with a mantle: as, "O joy to him in this retreat, *Immantled* in ambrosial dark" (Tennyson's "In Memoriam," lxxxix.). [*Poetic.*]
- Im-man-u-el, Em-man-u-el** (i-man'ū-el, e-man'-), *n.* [*LL. Emmanuel, < Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, < Heb. 'Immanū'el, 'God with us.'*] A Scriptural name of Christ. See Isa. vii. 14, and Mat. i. 23.
- im-ma-te-ri-al** (im-a-tē'ri-āl), *a.* [*ML. immaterialis.*] Not material; incorporeal; spiritual; also, of no essential consequence, or unimportant (as, the discrepancy is *immaterial*). — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ism**, *n.* Immateriality; also, the doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only in the mind. — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **im'ma-te-ri-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or character of being immaterial, or not of the nature of matter (as, "All the conclusions of reason enforce the *immateriality* of mind": Johnson's "Rasselas," xlviii.); also, something immaterial; also, the state of being unessential or unimportant. — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ize** (-al-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized, -izing*. To make immaterial. — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*
- im-ma-ture** (im-a-tūr'), *a.* [*L. immaturus.*] Not mature, ripe, developed, or perfected; also, premature (archaic: as, a person's *immature* death); in *phys. geog.*, youthful. — **im-ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **im-ma-ture'ness**, **im-ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'ri-ti), *n.*
- im-meas-ur-a-ble** (i-mezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Incapable of being measured; limitless; immense. — **im-meas'ur-a-bl'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
- im-me-di-ate** (i-mē'di-āt), *a.* [*ML. immediatus.*] Not mediate; being or acting without intervening medium or agent; in direct connection or relation; direct; also, intuitive (as, *immediate* knowledge); also, having a direct bearing (as, *immediate* considerations); also, having no object or space intervening; nearest or next; hence, close or near (as, in the *immediate* vicinity); also, having no time intervening; present or next adjacent (as, our *immediate* age; the *immediate* future); pertaining to the present time or moment (as, our *immediate* plans); also, occurring or accomplished without delay (as, an *immediate* effect; an *immediate* reply); instant. — **im-me'di-a-cy** (-ā-si), **im-me'di-ate-ness**, *n.* — **im-me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* Without intervening medium or agent; in direct relation; so as to concern or affect directly; also, with no object or space intervening; next (as, *immediately* adjoining); closely (as, *immediately* in the vicinity); directly (as, "*Immediately* in the route of the travellers lay a high mountain": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," xxx.); also, without lapse of time, or without delay (as, "He had only dipped his head into the water, and *immediately* taken it out again": Addison, in "Spectator," 94); instantly; at once.
- im-med-i-ca-ble** (i-med'i-kā-bl), *a.* [*L. immedicabilis.*] Incapable of being healed; incurable: as, "wounds *im-medica-ble*" (Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 620).
- im-me-lo-di-ous** (im-e-lō'di-us), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Not melodious.
- im-mem-o-ra-ble** (i-mem'ō-rā-bl), *a.* [*L. immemorabilis.*] Not memorable; unworthy of remembrance; also, immemorial†.
- im-me-mo-ri-al** (im-ē-mō'ri-āl), *a.* [*ML. immemorialis.*] Extending or dating back beyond the bounds of memory; ancient beyond record or knowledge: as, dating from time *immemorial*; "*immemorial* elms" (Tennyson's "Princess," vii. 206); "keeping only one anna in each rupee . . . the *immemorial* commission of Asia" (Kipling's "Kim," ii.). — **im-me-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
- im-mense** (i-mens'). [*OF. F. immense, < L. immensus, < in-, not, + mensus, pp. of metiri, measure.*] **I. a.** Immeasurable; boundless; hence, vast; huge; very great; also, very good or fine (slang). **II. n.** An immense extent or quantity; the boundless expanse of space (as "When . . . the solid shores of sense Melt into the vague *immense*" (Whittier's "Andrew Rykman's Prayer"). — **im-mense'ly**, *adv.* — **im-mense'ness**, *n.* — **im-men-si-ty** (i-men'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state of being immense; boundless or vast extent; infinity; vastness; also, infinite space; a vast

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ^ˈ, primary accent; ^ˈ, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

expanse; an immense quantity (as, "rough-looking desperadoes, with . . . an *immensity* of beard": Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," xxi.).

im-men-su-ra-ble (i-men'shū-rā-bl), *a.* [LL. *immensurabilis*.] Not mensurable; immeasurable.

im-merge (i-mérj'), *v.*; -merged, -merging. [L. *immergere* (pp. *immersus*), < *in*, *in*, + *mergere*, dip, plunge, E. *merge*.] **I. tr.** To immerse. **II. intr.** To plunge, as into a fluid; disappear as by plunging. — **im-mer-gence** (i-mér'jens), *n.*

im-merse (i-mèrs'), *v. t.*; -mersed, -mersing. [L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*; see *immerge*.] To plunge into or place under a liquid; dip; sink; specif., to baptize by immersion; hence, to embed; bury; fig., to involve deeply; absorb. — **im-mersed'**, *p. a.* Plunged or sunk in or as in a liquid; in *bot.*, growing wholly under water; in *biol.*, somewhat or wholly sunk in the surrounding parts, as an organ. — **im-mer-si-ble** (i-mér'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being immersed. — **im-mer'sion** (-shon), *n.* [LL. *immersio(n)*.] The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; specif., baptism by plunging the whole person into water; in *astron.*, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow. — **im-mer'sion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism; also, the practice of baptism by immersion. — **im-mer'sion-ist**, *n.*

im-mesh (i-mesh'), *v. t.* Same as *enmesh*.

im-me-thod-i-cal (im-e-thod'i-kal or im-me-), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not methodical; having no method; irregular; disorderly: as, "My reading has been lamentably desultory and *immethodical*" (Lamb's "The Old and the New Schoolmaster"). — **im-me-thod-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

im-met-ri-cal (i-met'ri-kal or im-met'), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not metrical. — **im-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

im-mi-grant (im'i-grant), **I. a.** Immigrating. **II. n.** One who or that which immigrates; esp., a person who migrates into a country for permanent residence.

im-mi-grate (im'i-grát), *v.*; -grated, -grating. [L. *immigratus*, pp. of *immigrare*, < *in*, *in*, + *migrare*, migrate.] **I. intr.** To pass or come into a new habitat or place of residence; esp., to come into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence. **II. tr.** To introduce as settlers. — **im-mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shon), *n.* The act of immigrating; entrance into a foreign country for permanent residence; also, immigrants, or a body of immigrants, collectively. — **im'mi-gra-tor**, *n.*

im-mi-nence (im'i-nens), *n.* The state or fact of being imminent or impending (as, "The very *imminence* of the emergency paralyzed his invention": Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," xx.); also, that which is imminent; impending evil or danger. — **im'mi-nen-cy**, *n.* The state of being imminent.

im-mi-nent (im'i-nent), *a.* [L. *imminens* (-ent-), ppr. of *imminere*, overhang, < *in*, *in*, on, + *minere*, project; see *eminent*.] Projecting or leaning forward, or overhanging (as, "Flake by flake, the beetling avalanches Build up their *imminent* crags of noiseless snow": Lowell's "Ode to France," i.); also, likely to occur at any moment (as, changes are *imminent*); impending; usually, of evil or danger, impending threateningly (as, "the gloom of *imminent* war," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," Dedication, 12; "You have defended me from *imminent* death," Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI.," v. 3. 19). — **im'mi-nent-ly**, *adv.*

im-min-gle (i-ming'gl), *v. t. or i.*; -gled, -gling. [See *im-1*.] To mingle in; intermingle.

im-mis-ci-ble (i-mis'i-bl), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not miscible; incapable of being mixed. — **im-mis-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **im-mis'ci-bly**, *adv.*

im-mit (i-mit'), *v. t.*; -mitted, -mitting. [L. *immittere* (pp. *immissus*), < *in*, *in*, + *mittere*, send.] To send or let in; inject; introduce. — **im-mis-sion** (i-mish'on), *n.*

im-mit-i-ga-ble (i-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [LL. *immitigabilis*.] Not mitigable; not to be mitigated, softened, or made more mild: as, "the *immitigable* end" (Henley's "Echoes," xlv.). — **im-mit'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **im-mit'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

im-mix (i-miks'), *v. t.* [L. *immixtus*, pp. of *immiscere*, < *in*, *in*, + *miscere*, mix.] To mix in; mix intimately; mingle: as, "amongst her teares *immixing* prayers meeke" (Spen-

ser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 3. 47). — **im-mix'ture** (-tūr), *n.*

im-mo-bile (i-mō'bil), *a.* [L. *immobilis*.] Not mobile; immovable; fixed; also, that does not move; motionless. — **im-mo-bil-i-ty** (im-ō-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **im-mo'bi-lize** (-bi-līz), *v. t.*; -lized, -lizing. To render immobile. — **im-mo'bi-li-za-tion** (-li-zā'shon), *n.*

im-mod-er-ate (i-mod'ē-rāt), *a.* [L. *immoderatus*.] Not moderate; exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; extreme. — **im-mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **im-mod-er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *immoderatio(n)*.] Want of moderation; excess.

im-mod-est (i-mod'est), *a.* [L. *immodestus*.] Not modest in assertion or pretension; forward; impudent; also, not modest in conduct, utterance, etc.; wanting in delicacy or decency; indelicate; indecent. — **im-mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mod'es-ty**, *n.*

im-mo-late (im'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *immolatus*, pp. of *immolare*, sacrifice, orig. sprinkle (a victim) with sacrificial meal, < *in*, *in*, on, + *mola*, meal mixed with salt.] To kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; sacrifice. — **im-mo-la'tion** (-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *immolatio(n)*.] The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated; sacrifice; also, a sacrificial offering; a sacrifice. — **im'mo-la-tor**, *n.*

im-mor-al (i-mor'al), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not moral; not conforming to the moral law; unprincipled; vicious; licentious. — **im-mo-ral-i-ty** (im-ō-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Immoral quality, character, or conduct; wickedness; vice; specif., sexual impurity; unchastity; also, an immoral act or practice; a vice. — **im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.*

im-mor-tal (i-mór'tal), [L. *immortalis*.] **I. a.** Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; undying; hence, not liable to perish or decay; imperishable; everlasting; often, remembered or celebrated through all time (as, *immortal* fame; "immortal verse," Milton's "L'Allegro," 137); sometimes, perpetual, lasting, or constant; also, pertaining to immortal beings or immortality (as, "These be they that have put off the mortal clothing, and put on the *immortal*": 2 Esdras, ii. 45). **II. n.** An immortal being (as, "She thought she saw Christian her husband in a place of bliss, among many *immortals*, with a harp in his hand": Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," ii.); esp., one of the gods of classical mythology (usually in *pl.*); also, fig., a member of a body of persons regarded as immortal, as of the royal guard of ancient Persia ('the Immortals,' whose number was constantly kept full), or of the French Academy ('the Forty Immortals,' so called in allusion to the perpetuity of their number and succession, and to their supposed enduring fame); a person, esp. an author, of enduring fame. — **im-mor-tal-i-ty** (im-ór-tal'i-ti), *n.* [L. *immortalitas*.] The condition or quality of being immortal; unending life or existence; enduring fame (as, "In Fate's defiance—in the world's great eye, Poland has won her *immortality*": Campbell's "Lines on Poland"). — **im-mor'tal-ize** (-tāl-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render immortal; exempt from death; perpetuate; bestow enduring fame upon (as, "Drive them from Orleans and be *immortalized*": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," i. 2. 148). — **im-mor'tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shon), *n.* — **im-mor'tal-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.* — **im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

im-mor-telle (im-ór-tel'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *immortel*, < L. *immortalis*, E. *immortal*.] An everlasting (plant or flower).

im-mo-tile (i-mō'til), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not motile; incapable of movement.

im-mov-a-ble (i-mō'vā-bl). [See *im-2*.] **I. a.** Incapable of being moved; fixed; stationary; sometimes, not moving; motionless; fig., not subject to change, or unalterable; not changing from one date to another in different years (as, an *immovable* feast); incapable of being moved from one's purpose, opinion, etc., or steadfast or unyielding (as, "Mr. Jorkins has his opinions on these subjects . . . Mr. Jorkins is *immovable*": Dickens's "David Copperfield," xxiii.); incapable of being affected with feeling, emotionless, or impassive (as, an *immovable* countenance); in *law*, not liable to be removed, or permanent in place; real, as distinguished from personal. **II. n.** Something immovable; *pl.*, in *law*, lands and the appurtenances thereof, as trees, buildings, etc. — **im-mov-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-mov-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fáll, ásk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, plne; not, nōte, mōve, nór; up, lūte, púll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

im-mund (i-mund'), *a.* [*L. immundus*, < *in-*, not, + *mundus*, clean.] Unclean; impure; foul; filthy.—**im-mun-di-ty** (i-mun'di-ti), *n.*

im-mune (i-mūn'). [*L. immunis*, < *in-*, not, + *-munis*, bound, under obligation, akin to *munia*, duties, functions, *munus*, service, duty, *munis*, obliging: cf. *common*.] **I. a.** Exempt; specif., protected from a disease or the like, as by inoculation. **II. n.** One who is immune; specif., one who is immune from a particular disease or the like.—**im-mu-ni-ty** (i-mū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. immunitas*.] Exemption from obligation, service, or duty; freedom from liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc.; sometimes, special privilege; also, a particular exemption or privilege (as, "He is the Provost of Perth, and for his own honour must see the freedoms and *immunities* of the burgh preserved"; Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," vii.); specif., in ecclesiastical use, the exemption of ecclesiastical persons and things from secular or civil liabilities, duties, and burdens; a particular exemption of this kind; also, exemption from any natural or usual liability, or from anything evil (as, "But man is frail, and can but ill sustain A long *immunity* from grief and pain"; Cowper's "Expostulation," 82); specif., the state of being immune from or insusceptible to a particular disease or the like.—**im-mu-nize** (i-mū'niz or im'ū-), *v. t.*; *-nized*, *-nizing*. To render immune.—**im-mu-ni-za'tion** (-ni-zā'shən), *n.*—**im-mu-nol-o-gy** (im'ū-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] That branch of medical science which deals with immunity from disease and the production of such immunity.—**im-mu-no-log-ic**, **im-mu-no-log-i-cal** (i-mū-nō-loj'ik, -i-kəl), *a.*—**im-mu-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

im-mure (i-mūr'), *v. t.*; *-mured*, *-muring*. [*ML. immurare*, < *L. in*, in, + *murus*, wall.] To inclose within walls; imprison; hence, in general, to shut in; confine; also, to build into or entomb in a wall.—**im-mure'ment**, *n.*

im-mu-si-cal (i-mū'zi-kəl or im-mū'-), *a.* [See *im*-².] Un-musical.

im-mu-ta-ble (i-mū'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. immutabilis*.] Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; unchangeable; unalterable; changeless.—**im-mu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

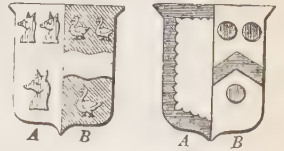
imp (imp), *n.* [*AS. impa*, shoot, graft.] A shoot of a plant (obs. or prov.); a shoot or slip used in grafting (obs. or prov.); also, a person as a scion or offshoot, as of a noble house (archaic); an offspring, usually a male child (archaic: as, "My *imps* . . . hard, bold and wild, As best befits the mountain child." Scott's "Marmion," i., *Intro.*); esp., a child of the devil; a little devil or demon; an evil spirit; hence, a mischievous child (as, "The little *imp* fell a squalling, and scratching, and biting"; Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iv. 8); also, something added or united to something else to lengthen, enlarge, or repair it (chiefly prov. Eng.).—**imp**, *v. t.* [*AS. impian*.] To graft (archaic); implant (archaic); esp., as in falconry, to graft (feathers) into a wing, or furnish (a wing, etc.) with feathers, as to make good losses or deficiencies and improve powers of flight (often fig.); also, to fasten (wings) on; equip with wings (as, "*Imp'd* with wings, The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings"; Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iv. 439); also, to extend or enlarge; eke out; add a piece to; mend or repair.

im-pact (im-pakt'), *v. t.* [*L. impactus*, pp. of *impingere*, drive in, strike against: see *impinge*.] To drive or press closely or firmly into something; pack in something.—**im-pact**, *n.* The striking of one body against another; a collision; specif., in *physics*, *mech.*, etc., the striking of a moving body against another body; an impinging; the single instantaneous blow of a moving body (as a projectile) when it meets another body.—**im-pac'tion** (-pak'shən), *n.* [*L. impactio* (n-).] The act of impacting; impacted state.—**im-pac'tion-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To render (an aeroplane, etc.) useless by plugging up or damaging machinery or parts.—**im-pac'tu-al** (-tū-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from impact.

im-pair (im-pār'), *v. t. or i.* [*OF. empeirier* (F. *empirer*), < *ML. impejorare*, < *L. in*, in, + *pejorare*, make worse: see *pejorate*.] To make or become worse; diminish in value, excellence, etc.; weaken.—**im-pair'er**, *n.*—**im-pair'ment**, *n.*

im-pale (im-pāl'), *v. t.*; *-paled*, *-paling*. [*F. empaler*, <

ML. impalare, < *L. in*, in, on, + *palus*, stake, E. *pale*¹.] To fix upon a sharpened stake or the like (as, "His head, crowned in mockery . . . is said to have been *impaled* on the walls of York": Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," vi. 2); pierce with a sharpened stake thrust up through the body, as for torture or punishment; hence, to fix upon, or pierce through with, anything pointed; fig., to render helpless as if pierced through; also, to inclose or surround with or as with pales or stakes; fence in; hem in; hence, to surround or encircle (archaic); also, in *her.*, to display or combine side by side, separated palewise, as two coats of arms on one shield.—**im-pale'ment**, *n.* The act of impaling, or the state of being impaled; also, a paling or inclosure; also, an inclosed space; specif., in *her.*, the impaling of two coats of arms; also, two coats of arms marshaled side by side on one shield.



Impalement.—The arms of the wife (B) impaled with those of the husband (A).

im-pal-pa-ble (im-pal'pā-bl), *a.* [*ML. impalpabilis*.] Not palpable; incapable of being perceived by the sense of touch; intangible; of powder, so fine that when rubbed between the fingers no grit is perceptible; fig., incapable of being readily grasped by the mind (as, *impalpable* distinctions).—**im-pal-pa-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**im-pal'pa-bly**, *adv.*

im-pa-nate (im-pā'nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [*ML. impanatus*, pp. of *impanare*, < *L. in*, in, + *panis*, bread.] In *theol.*, to embody in bread. See *impanation*.—**im-pa-na'tion** (-pā-nā'shən), *n.* [*ML. impanatio* (n-).] In *theol.*, a local presence or inclusion of the body of Christ in the bread of the eucharist after consecration. Cf. *consubstantiation* and *transubstantiation*.

im-pan-el (im-pan'el), *v. t.*; *-eled* or *-elled*, *-eling* or *-elling*. [*AF. empaneller*, < *em* (< *L. in*, in) + *panel*, panel.] To enter on a panel or list for jury duty; also, to select (a jury) from the panel.—**im-pan'el-ment**, *n.*

im-par-a-dise (im-par'ā-dis), *v. t.*; *-dised*, *-dising*. [See *im*-¹.] To put in or as in paradise; make supremely happy (as, "*imparadised* in one another's arms": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 506); also, to make a paradise of.

im-par-i-pin-nate (im-par-i-pin'āt), *a.* [*L. impar*, unequal, + *pinna*, E. *pinna*.] In *bot.*, unevenly pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet; odd-pinnate.

im-par-i-ty (im-par'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [See *im*-².] Lack of parity or equality; disparity; an inequality.

im-park (im-pärk'), *v. t.* [*OF. emparquer*, < *em* (< *L. in*, in) + *parc*, E. *park*.] To shut up as in a park; also, to inclose as a park.—**im-par-ka'tion** (-pär-kā'shən), *n.*

im-parl (im-pär'l'), *v. i.* [*OF. emparler*, < *em* (< *L. in*, in) + *parler*, speak, E. *parl*.] To *imparipinnate* confer† or parley†; in *law*, to confer for amicable adjustment.—**im-par'lance** (-pär'lans), *n.* Conferen†; a parley†; in *law*, a delay granted to a party before pleading, orig. to effect an amicable adjustment; any delay or continuance of a suit, or a petition or leave for such delay.



Leaf.

im-part (im-pärt'), *v.* [*OF. impartir*, < *L. impartire*, < *in*, in, + *partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To grant a part or share of; hence, to give, bestow, or communicate (esp. something immaterial, as a condition, quality, etc.); also, to make known, tell, or relate (as, "I came to *impart* a secret to you": Congreve's "Way of the World," ii.). **II. intr.** To grant a part or share; give: as, "He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none" (Luke, iii. 11).—**im-par-ta'tion** (-pär-tā'shən), *n.*—**im-part'er**, *n.*

im-par-tial (im-pär'shəl), *a.* [See *im*-².] Not partial; unbiased; fair; just.—**im-par-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), **im-par'tial-ness**, *n.*—**im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.*

im-par-ti-ble¹ (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [*LL. impartibilis*.] Not partible; indivisible.—**im-par-ti-bil'i-ty**¹ (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

im-par-ti-ble² (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being imparted; communicable.—**im-par-ti-bil'i-ty**² (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; †, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- im-part-ment** (im-pärt'ment), *n.* The act of imparting; also, a communication or disclosure.
- im-pass-a-ble** (im-päs'a-bl), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not passable; that cannot be passed over, through, or along: as, "The roads, which were difficult before, were now quite *impassable*" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 19).—**im-pass-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-pass-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-pass-a-bly**, *adv.*
- im-passe** (im-päs', F. an-päs), *n.*; pl. *impasses* (im-päs'ez, F. an-päs). [F., < *im-* (< *L. in-*), not, + *passer*, E. *pass*, *v.*] A road or way that has no outlet; fig., a position from which there is no escape.
- im-pas-si-ble** (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* [LL. *impassibilis*: cf. *passible*.] Incapable of suffering or pain; also, incapable of suffering harm; also, incapable of emotion; impassive.—**im-pas-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-pas'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-pas'si-bly**, *adv.*
- im-pas-sion** (im-pash'on), *v. t.* [See *im-1*.] To fill, or affect strongly, with passion.—**im-pas'sion-ate**¹, **im-pas'sion-at-ed** (-ät, -ä-ted), *a.* Impassioned; ardent. [Now rare.]
- im-pas-sion-ate**² (im-pash'on-ät), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Free from passion; dispassionate. [Now rare.]
- im-pas-sioned** (im-pash'on-d), *p. a.* Filled with passion; passionate; vehement; ardent.—**im-pas'sioned-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pas'sioned-ness**, *n.*
- im-pas-sive** (im-pas'iv), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not subject to suffering; hence, insensible or unconscious; also, inanimate; also, not susceptible of injury; also, without emotion; apathetic; unmoved.—**im-pas'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pas'sive-ness**, **im-pas-siv'i-ty** (-pas'siv'i-ti), *n.*
- im-paste** (im-päst'), *v. t.*; -pasted, -pasting. [It. *impastare*, < *im-* (< *L. in*, in) + *pasta*, < LL. *pasta*, E. *paste*.] To cover with or inclose in a paste; also, to form into a paste (as, "Blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons, Baked and *impasted* with the parching streets": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 481); also, to lay on thickly the colors of, in painting; also, to lay on thickly, as paste.—**im-pas-ta-tion** (im-pas-tä'shon), *n.*—**im-pas-to** (im-päs'to), *n.* [It.] In painting, the laying on of colors thickly; also, color so laid on.
- im-pa-tient** (im-pä'shent), *a.* [OF. F. *impatient*, < L. *impatiens* (-ent-).] Not patient; not bearing pain, opposition, etc., with composure; wanting in endurance; intolerant (of: as, "The knight . . . became . . . *impatient* of hearing his misery made . . . the ground of proverbs," Scott's "Talisman," xxii.); often, that does not endure delay with composure; restless in desire or expectation; eagerly desirous (to do something); also, indicating lack of patience (as, an *impatient* answer); attended with impatience of delay (as, "the five or six *impatient* minutes before the dinner is quite ready": Lamb's "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading").—**im-pa'tience** (-shens), *n.*—**im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*
- im-pave** (im-päv'), *v. t.*; -paved, -paving. [See *im-1*.] To form in a pavement. See Wordsworth's "On Revisiting Dunolly Castle."
- im-pav-id** (im-pav'id), *a.* [L. *impavidus*: cf. *pavid*.] Fearless; undaunted.—**im-pav'id-ly**, *adv.*
- im-pawn** (im-pän'), *v. t.* [See *im-1*.] To put in pawn; pledge. See Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 3. 103.
- im-pay-able** (an-pä-yäbl), *a.* [F.] Priceless; invaluable; hence, extraordinary.
- im-peach** (im-pēch'), *v. t.* [OF. *empechier* (F. *empêcher*), hinder, < LL. *impedicare*, catch, entangle, < *L. in*, in, + *pedica*, fetter, < *pes*, foot.] To hinder†; also, to affect injuriously†; also, to call in question, or cast an imputation upon (as, to *impeach* a person's motives; "a conclusive proof of accuracy wrongly *impeached*," W. De Morgan's "Alice-for-Short," ix.); challenge the credibility of (as, to *impeach* a witness); also, to bring an accusation against; charge with wrong-doing (as, "I *impeach* thee of treason": Scott's "Talisman," xxiv.); specif., to accuse (a public official), before a competent tribunal, of misconduct in office.—**im-peach'**, *n.* Impeachment: as, "It is war's prize to take all vantages; And ten to one is no *impeach* of valour" (Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," i. 4. 60).—**im-peach'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be impeached; rendering one liable to impeachment, as an offense.—**im-peach-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**im-peach'er**, *n.*
- im-peach'ment**, *n.* The act of impeaching, or the state of being impeached; specif., the impeaching of a public official before a competent tribunal.
- im-pearl** (im-pērl'), *v. t.* [See *im-1*.] To form into pearl-like drops (as, "Dew-drops, which the sun *Impearls* on every leaf and every flower": Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 747); also, to make pearl-like or pearly; also, to adorn with pearls or pearl-like drops (as, "Proud be the rose, with rains and dews Her head *impearling*": Wordsworth's "To the Daisy"). [Poetic.]
- im-pec-ca-ble** (im-pek'a-bl), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis*: cf. *peccable*.] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong; also, in general, faultless or irreproachable (as, *impeccable* manners; an *impeccable* appearance; "He was an *impeccable* young man, and the avowed delight of his tailor," Arnold Bennett's "Helen with the High Hand," x.).—**im-pec-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**im-pec-ca-bly**, *adv.*
- im-pec-cant** (im-pek'ant), *a.* [See *im-2* and *peccant*.] Not sinning; sinless; unerring.—**im-pec-can-cy**, *n.*
- im-pe-cu-ni-ous** (im-pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [See *im-2* and *pecunious*.] Having no money; penniless; poor: as, "Certainly an *impecunious* Subaltern was not a catch" (Kipling's "Post That Fitted").—**im-pe-cu-ni-os'i-ty** (-os'i-ti), *n.*—**im-pe-cu'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*
- im-pe-dance** (im-pē'dans), *n.* In *elect.*, the apparent resistance, or total opposition to current, of an alternating-current circuit, consisting of two components, reactance and true or ohmic resistance.
- im-pede** (im-pēd'), *v. t.*; -peded, -peding. [L. *impedire* (pp. *impeditus*), entangle, hamper, orig. as to the feet, < *in*, in, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: cf. *expedite*.] To retard in movement or progress by means of obstacles or hindrances, or as obstacles or hindrances do; obstruct; hinder: as, "It is one of the principal tenets of the Utilitarians that sentiment and eloquence serve only to *impede* the pursuit of truth" (Macaulay's "Essays," Mill on Government).—**im-ped'er** (-pē'dēr), *n.*—**im-pē-di-ent** (-pē-di-ent), *a.* [L. *impediens* (-ent-), ppr. of *impedire*.] Impeding; hindering.
- im-ped-i-ment** (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* [L. *impedimentum* (pl. *-ta*), < *impedire*, E. *impede*.] Obstruction or hindrance; also, an obstacle; a hindrance; also, a physical or bodily defect, now only a defect which prevents distinct speech (as, "They bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech": Mark, vii. 32); also (usually in *pl.*), baggage, esp. of an army; impedimenta.—**im-ped-i-men'ta** (-men'tä), *n. pl.* [L.] Things which impede or encumber progress, as baggage; *milit.*, supplies carried along with an army.—**im-ped-i-men'tal**, **im-ped-i-men'ta-ry** (-tä-ri), *a.* Of the nature of an impediment; impeditive.
- im-ped-ing** (im-pē'ding), *p. a.* That impedes; obstructing; hindering.—**im-ped'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- im-ped-i-tive** (im-ped'i-tiv), *a.* Tending to impede; obstructive; hindering.
- im-pel** (im-pel'), *v. t.*; -pelled, -pelling. [L. *impellere* (pp. *impulsus*), < *in*, in, on, + *pellere*, drive.] To drive, or cause to move, onward (as, "The wave behind *impels* the wave before": Dryden's tr. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," xv. 271); propel; impart motion to; fig., to constrain to, or to do, something, as by acting on the mind (as, "I cannot tell what *impels* me to speak thus boldly": Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," xxxi.); incite.—**im-pel'lent**. **I. a.** Impelling. **II. n.** An impelling agency or force.—**im-pel'ler**, *n.*
- im-pend** (im-pend'), *v. i.* [L. *impendere*, < *in*, in, on, + *pendere*, hang.] To hang or be suspended (*over*); overhang; fig., to hang or hover (*over*) as if about to fall, as evil or danger (as, "Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," ii.); hence, to be about to happen, be imminent, or be near at hand (as, "I saw, alas! some dread event *impend*," Pope's "Rape of the Lock," i. 109; "Now the same glad task *Impends*," Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination," ii. 68).—**im-pend'ent**, *a.* Impending.—**im-pend'ence**, **im-pend'en-cy**, *n.*—**im-pend'ing**, *p. a.* Overhanging (as, "Aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most *impending* brows": Cowper's "Task," iii. 193); fig., about to fall or happen; imminent.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty (im-pen'ē-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Impenetrable quality; in *physics*, that property of matter in virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

im-pen-e-tra-ble (im-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* [*L. impenetrabilis.*] Not penetrable; that cannot be penetrated, pierced, or entered; fig., inaccessible to ideas, influences, etc., as persons; also, incapable of being comprehended, inscrutable, or unfathomable (as, "an *impenetrable* mystery that mocked investigation": George Eliot's "Silas Marner," x.); in *physics*, of a body, excluding all other bodies from the space it occupies.—**im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

im-pen-e-trate (im-pen'ē-trāt), *v. t.*; -trated, -trating. [*See im-1.*] To penetrate within; permeate.—**im-pen-e-tra-tion** (-trā'shən), *n.*

im-pen-i-tent (im-pen'i-tent), *a.* [*LL. impēnitens (-ent-).*] Not penitent; having no contrition for sin; obdurate.—**im-pen'i-tence**, **im-pen'i-ten-cy**, *n.*—**im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pen-nate (im-pen'āt), *a.* [*See im-2* and *pennate.*] Featherless or wingless; specif., having short wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguins.

im-per-a-tive (im-per'a-tiv), [*L. imperativus, < imperare, command: see empire.*] **I. a.** Of the nature of or expressing a command; commanding; peremptory; also, not to be avoided or evaded (as, an *imperative* duty; *imperative* necessity); obligatory; urgent; in *gram.*, noting or pertaining to that mode of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, advice, or entreaty. **II. n.** Something imperative; a command; in *gram.*, the imperative mode, or a verb-form belonging to it.—**im-per-a-ti-val** (-ti'vəl), *a.*—**im-per'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**im-per'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-pe-ra-tor (im-pe-rā'tor), *n.* [*L.: see emperor.*] Orig., a Roman military commander; later, the Roman emperor; hence, an absolute or supreme ruler; also, a gastropod of the genus *Imperator* (family *Turbinidae*).—**im-per-a-to-ri-al** (-per-a-tō'ri-əl), *a.*

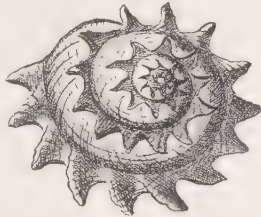
im-per-cep-ti-ble (im-pēr-sep'-ti-bl), *a.* [*ML. imperceptibilis.*] Not perceptible; not affecting the perceptive faculties; hence, very slight, gradual, or subtle.—**im-per-cep-ti-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-per-cep-ti-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-per-cep-ti-bly**, *adv.*

im-per-cep-tion (im-pēr-sep'shən), *n.* [*See im-2.*] Want of perception.—**im-per-cep-tive**, *a.* Not perceptive; lacking perception.—**im-per-cip'i-ent** (-sip'i-ent), *a.* Not percipient; imperceptive.

im-per-fect (im-pēr'fekt), [*L. imperfectus.*] **I. a.** Not perfect; incomplete; defective; in *bot.*, of a flower, wanting certain parts; esp., declinuous; in *gram.*, denoting incomplete action or state, esp. in past time (as, the *imperfect* tense); in *music*, noting the consonances of a normal third and sixth (cf. *perfect*); of an interval, diminished; of a chord or triad, involving a diminished fifth; of a cadence or period, not complete or fully satisfactory. **II. n.** In *gram.*, the imperfect tense; a verb-form in this tense, as Latin *amabam*, 'I was loving.'—**im-per-fec-tion** (-fek'shən), *n.* [*LL. imperfectio(n-).*] Lack of perfection; imperfect condition or character; incompleteness; defectiveness; also, a defect or fault (as, "Sent to my account With all my *imperfections* on my head": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 79).—**im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.*—**im-per'fect-ness**, *n.*

im-per-fo-rate (im-pēr'fō-rāt), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Not perforate; having no perforation. Also **im-per'fo-rat-ed** (-rāt-ed).—**im-per-fo-ra-tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* Imperforate state.

im-per-i-al (im-pē'ri-əl), *a.* [*OF. imperial (F. impérial), < L. imperialis, < imperium: see empire.*] Of or pertaining to an empire, or an emperor or empress; also, of the nature or rank of an emperor or supreme ruler; supreme in authority; also, of a commanding quality, manner, or aspect (as, "The Lily's height bespoke command—A fair *imperial* flow'r": Cowper's "Lily and the Rose"); majestic; some-



Imperator (*I. imperialis*).

times, domineering; imperious; also, befitting an emperor or empress; very fine or grand; magnificent; also, of special size or quality, as various products, commodities, etc.; also, of weights and measures, conforming to the standards legally established in Great Britain.—**Imperial Chamber**, a supreme court of justice of the old German Empire, or Holy Roman Empire, acting for the empire as the Aulic Council acted for the emperor.—**im-pe'ri-al**, *n.* A member of an imperial party or of imperial troops; also, an emperor or empress (as, "I . . . am going with Sir Proteus to the *Imperial's* court": Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," ii. 3. 5); also, a Russian gold coin worth 15 rubles; also, the top of a carriage, esp. of a diligence; a case for luggage carried there (as, "The *imperial*s were packed, and the post-chariot was at the door": Peacock's "Nightmare Abbey," iii.); also, any of various articles of special size or quality; a size of paper, 23 × 31 inches, in England 22 × 30 inches; also, a small part of the beard left growing beneath the under lip (said to be named from the emperor Napoleon III., who wore an imperial).—**im-pe'ri-al-ism**, *n.* Imperial government; an imperial system of government; also, advocacy of imperial interests; specif., the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies; also, as in British use, the policy of so uniting the separate parts of an empire with separate governments as to secure for certain purposes practically a single state.—**im-pe'ri-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent of an imperial cause; also, an advocate of imperial rule; also, an advocate of imperialism.—**im-pe'ri-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**im-pe-ri-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Imperial rank or power; also, one possessing it.—**im-pe'ri-al-ize** (-al-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make imperial; invest with imperial character or form.—**im-pe'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pe'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

im-per-il (im-per'il), *v. t.*; -iled or -illed, -iling or -illing. [*See im-1.*] To put in peril; endanger.—**im-per'il-ment**, *n.*

im-pe-ri-ous (im-pe'ri-us), *a.* [*L. imperiosus, < imperium: see empire.*] Imperial† (as, "imperial Cæsar, dead and turn'd to clay": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. i. 236); also, domineering, dictatorial, or overbearing (as, "A youthful face, *Imperious*, and of haughtiest lineaments": Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 190); also, urgent, overmastering, or imperative (as, "*imperious* need, which cannot be withstood": Dryden's "Hind and the Panther," iii. 837).—**im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pe'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

im-per-ish-a-ble (im-per'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Not perishable; indestructible; enduring.—**im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-per'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-pe-ri-um (im-pē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. -ria (-ri-ä). [*L.: see empire.*] Command; supreme power; empire; specif., in *law*, the right to command the force of the state in order to enforce the law.

im-per-ma-nent (im-pēr'mā-nent), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Not permanent; not enduring; transient.—**im-per'ma-nence**, **im-per'ma-nen-cy**, *n.*

im-per-me-a-ble (im-pēr'mē-a-bl), *a.* [*LL. impermeabilis.*] Not permeable; impassable; esp., of substances, not permitting the passage of a fluid through the pores, interstices, etc.—**im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-per'me-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**im-per'me-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-per-mis-si-ble (im-pēr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*See im-2.*] Not permissible or allowable.

im-per-son-al (im-pēr'son-al), *a.* [*LL. impersonalis.*] Not personal; without personal reference or connection (as, an *impersonal* remark); having no personality (as, an *impersonal* deity); in *gram.*, of verbs, constructions, etc., having the non-personal or non-specific subject *it* expressed or understood, as in 'it rains.'—**im-per-son-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Impersonal character; absence of personal quality; also, an impersonal being or thing.—**im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-per-son-ate (im-pēr'son-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. in, in, + persona, E. person.*] To embody in a person†; hence, to represent in personal or bodily form; personify; typify; also, to assume the character of; personate, esp. on the stage.—**im-per'son-ate**, *a.* Embodied in a person; invested with personality: as, "Love *impersonate*" (Keats's

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *ʹ*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

"Tsabella," l.). — **im-per-son-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of impersonating, or the state of being impersonated; personification; dramatic personation; also, a person or thing impersonating or representing a principle, quality, etc. (as, "the face of a pretty, laughing girl . . . the very impersonation of good-humour and blooming beauty": Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," iv.). — **im-per-son-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* That impersonates; pertaining to dramatic impersonation. — **im-per-son-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.* One who impersonates; esp., an actor who impersonates on the stage particular persons or types; a professional mimic.

im-per-ti-nence (im-pēr'ti-nens), *n.* Impertinent quality or action; irrelevance; inappropriateness or incongruity; triviality or absurdity; unmannerly intrusion or presumption; presumptuous rudeness of behavior or speech, esp. to a superior; insolence; also, something impertinent; an irrelevance; an incongruity; a triviality; a presumptuous, rude, or insolent act or speech. Also **im-per'ti-nen-cy**, *n.*; pl. -cies (-siz).

im-per-ti-nent (im-pēr'ti-nent). [LL. *impertinens* (-ent-).] **I. a.** Not pertinent or relevant; irrelevant; hence, inappropriate or incongruous; trivial, silly, or absurd; also, intrusive or presumptuous, as persons or their actions; presumptuously rude in behavior or speech, esp. to a superior; insolent or saucy. **II. n.** An impertinent person: as, "when an *impertinent* in tragedy . . . breaks in upon the serious passions of the scene" (Lamb's "Stage Illusion"). — **im-per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

im-per-turb-a-ble (im-pēr-tēr'ba-bl), *a.* [LL. *imperturbabilis*.] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; not easily excited; calm; as, "A man . . . Cool, and quite English, *imperturbable*" (Byron's "Don Juan," xiii. 14); "*imperturbable* gravity" (Scott's "Talisman," xviii.). — **im-per-turb-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-per-turb'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per-turb'a-bly**, *adv.* — **im-per-tur-ba'tion** (-tēr-bā'shən), *n.* [LL. *imperturbatio*(-n-).] Freedom from perturbation; tranquillity; calmness. — **im-per-turbed'**, *a.* Not perturbed; undisturbed; calm.

im-per-vi-a-ble (im-pēr'vi-a-bl), *a.* Impervious.

im-per-vi-ous (im-pēr'vi-us), *a.* [L. *impervius*.] Not pervious; impassable; impermeable; fig., impenetrable (as, "He was no more *impervious* than others to Miltoun's caustic, thinly-veiled contempt for the commonplace": Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 5). — **im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

im-pe-ti-go (im-pē-ti'gō), *n.* [L., < *impetere*, attack: see *impetus*.] In *pathol.*, a skin disease marked by small pustules. — **im-pe-tig'i-nous** (-tij'i-nus), *a.*

im-pe-trate (im-pē-trāt), *v. t.*; -trated, -trating. [L. *impetratus*, pp. of *impetrare*, < *in*, *in*, + *patrare*, bring to pass.] To obtain by entreaty; also, to entreat, or ask urgently for (as, "a slight testimonial, sir, which I thought fit to *impetrate* from that worthy nobleman": Scott's "Rob Roy," ix.). — **im-pe-tra'tion** (-trā'shən), *n.*

im-pet-u-os-i-ty (im-pēt-ū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). Impetuous quality or character; violence; sudden or rash energy; also, an impetuous action.

im-pet-u-ous (im-pēt'ū-us), *a.* [LL. *impetuosus*, < L. *impetus*: see *impetus*.] Having great impetus; moving with great force; violent; also, acting with or characterized by sudden or rash energy; passionate; ardent. — **im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pet'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

im-pe-tus (im-pē-tus), *n.* [L., < *impetere*, rush upon, attack, < *in*, *in*, on, + *petere*, fall on, rush at, seek.] The force with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance; energy of motion; hence, moving force; impulse; stimulus.

Im-pey-an
(im'pi-an)



Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

pheas'ant. [Named (1787) from Sir E. or Lady *Impey*, who tried to bring living specimens of the bird to England.] An East Indian pheasant, *Lophophorus impeyanus*, the male of which has remarkably brilliant plumage; sometimes, any of certain related species. See cut in preceding column.

im-pi (im'pi), *n.* [Zulu.] A band of Kafir warriors.

im-pic-ture (im-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. [See *im*-¹.] To represent as in a picture: as, "like passing clouds *im-pictured* on thy breast" (Coleridge's "Lines to a Beautiful Spring").

im-pi-e-ty (im-pi'ē-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *impietas*.] Lack of piety; want of reverence for God; ungodliness; wickedness; also, an impious or ungodly act, practice, etc.; also, lack of dutifulness or respect, as toward parents (as, filial *impiety*).

im-pig-no-rate (im-pig'nō-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [ML. *impignoratus*, pp. of *impignorare*, < L. *in*, *in*, + *pignus* (*pignor*-), a pledge.] To pledge; pawn. [Chiefly Sc.]

— **im-pig-no-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.*

im-pinge (im-pinj'), *v. i.*; -pinged, -pinging. [L. *impingere* (pp. *impactus*), drive in or at, strike against, < *in*, *in*, on, + *pangere*, fix, drive in.] To strike or dash (on, upon, or against); collide; also, to encroach or infringe (on or upon: as, "Heaven forbid that I should do aught that might . . . *impinge* upon the right of my kinsman," Scott's "Waverley," xiv.). — **im-pinge'ment**, *n.*

im-pi-ous (im'pi-us), *a.* [L. *impius*.] Not pious; wanting in reverence for God; ungodly; irreligious; wicked; profane. — **im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

imp-ish (im'pish), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, an imp; mischievous. — **imp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **imp'ish-ness**, *n.*

im-pla-ca-ble (im-plā'ka-bl), *a.* [L. *implacabilis*.] Not placable, not to be appeased or pacified, or inexorable (as, an *implacable* enemy; *implacable* malice); also, not to be assuaged† (as, "Pain *Implacable*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vi. 658). — **im-pla-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pla'ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-pla-cen-tal (im-plā-sen'tal), *a.* [See *im*-².] In zool., having no placenta.

im-plant (im-plant'), *v. t.* [F. *implanter*, < L. *in*, *in*, + *plantare*, E. *plant*, v.] To plant in something; infix; hence, to instil or inculcate (principles, opinions, etc.); also, to plant (ground, etc.) with something. — **im-plan-ta'tion** (-plan-tā'shən), *n.* — **im-plant'er**, *n.*

im-plau-si-ble (im-plā'zi-bl), *a.* [See *im*-².] Not plausible; not having the appearance of truth or credibility. — **im-plau'si-bly**, *adv.*

im-pleach (im-plēch'), *v. t.* [See *im*-¹ and *pleach*.] To interweave. See Shakspeare's "Lover's Complaint," 205. [Poetic.]

im-plead (im-plēd'), *v. t.* [OF. *emplaidier*, < *em*- (< L. *in*, *in*) + *plaidier*, E. *plead*.] To sue in a court of justice; also, to accuse; impeach; also, to plead (a suit, etc.). [Now rare.]

im-pledge (im-plej'), *v. t.*; -pledged, -pledging. [See *im*-¹.] To pledge.

im-ple-ment (im'plē-ment'), *n.* [LL. *implementum*, a filling up (hence, prob., a thing that completes, or supplies a want), < L. *implere*: see *impletion*.] An article of equipment or outfit; an article of household furniture, wearing apparel, etc.; now, usually, an instrument, tool, or utensil (as, "The *implements* of Scottish fray, The buckler, lance, and brand," Scott's "Marmion," iii. 3; agricultural *implements*); fig., an instrument, agent, or tool (as, "This old man was a most useful *implement* to us everywhere": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 13); also, fulfilment, performance, or execution, as of a contract (Sc.). — **im'ple-ment** (-ment), *v. t.* To provide with implements; also (chiefly Sc.), to fulfil or carry out, as an engagement, agreement, etc.; execute, as a piece of work; satisfy, as requirements or conditions; fill out or supplement. — **im-ple-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.*

im-ple-tion (im-plē'shən), *n.* [LL. *impletio*(-n-), < L. *implere*, fill up, < *in*, *in*, + *plere*, fill.] The act of filling; the state of being filled.

im-plic-ate (im'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [L. *implicatus*, pp. of *implicare*, infold, entangle, involve, < *in*, *in*, + *plicare*, fold: cf. *imply* and *employ*.] To fold or twist together, one thing or part within another; intertwine, inter-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꝥh, then; y, you;

lace, or entangle (as, "The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves Wove twilight o'er the Poet's path": Shelley's *Alastor*, 426); also, to imply as a necessary circumstance, or as something to be inferred or understood; also, to involve as being concerned in a matter, affair, condition, etc. (as, to be *implicated* in a crime or a scandal; the disease may *implicate* various organs).—*im'pli-cate*, *n.* A thing implied.—*im-pli-ca'tion* (-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. implicatio(n)*.] The act of implicating, intertwining, or entangling, or the resulting condition; also, the act of implying, or the state of being implied (as, to admit a thing by *implication* rather than by express statement); something implied, or suggested as naturally to be inferred, without being expressly stated; also, the act of involving or the state of being involved in some matter, condition of affairs, etc. (as, to acquit one of the charge of *implication* in a conspiracy).—*im'pli-cative* (-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to implicate or imply; characterized by or involving implication.

im-pli-cit (im-plis'it), *a.* [*L. implicitus*, var. of *implicatus*, pp. of *implicare*: see *implicate*.] Intertwined† or entangled† (as, "Th' humble shrub, And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 323); also, implied, rather than expressly stated (as, an *implicit* consent: cf. *explicit*); tacitly included or understood; virtually contained (*in*); existing in the mind without being clearly formulated, as ideas or feelings; also, of faith, involved in the general belief of the church, rather than proper to the individual; hence, in general, of faith, belief, confidence, obedience, etc., unquestioning, unreserved, or absolute; of persons, blindly credulous or obedient†.—*im-pli'cit-ly*, *adv.*—*im-pli'cit-ness*, *n.*

im-plied (im-plid'), *p. a.* [See *imply*.] Involved, indicated, or suggested by implying; so indicated as naturally to be inferred, though without express statement (as, an *implied* contract; an *implied* rebuke); tacitly understood.—*im-plied-ly* (-pli'ed-li), *adv.* By implication, rather than expressly.

im-plode (im-plōd'), *v. i.*; -ploded, -ploding. [From *im-1* + -plode as in *explode*.] To burst inward: opposed to *explode*.

im-plo-ra-tion (im-plō-rā'shən), *n.* [*L. imploratio(n)*.] The act of imploring; earnest supplication; beseechment.—*im-plor'a-to-ry* (-plōr'a-tō-ri), *a.* Imploring; beseeching.

im-plore (im-plōr'), *v.*; -plored, -ploring. [*L. implorare*, < *in*, in, on, + *plorare*, cry out, wail.] *I. tr.* To call upon (a person, a deity, etc.) in urgent or piteous supplication, as for aid or mercy; beseech; entreat earnestly (to do something); also, to make urgent supplication for (aid, mercy, pardon, etc.). *II. intr.* To make urgent or piteous supplication.—*im-plor'er* (-plōr'ēr), *n.*—*im-plor'ing-ly*, *adv.*—*im-plor'ing-ness*, *n.*

im-plo-sion (im-plō'zhən), *n.* [From *im-1* + -plosion as in *explosion*.] A bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*.

im-plu-vi-um (im-plō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. -via (-vi-ā). [*L.* < *impluere*, rain in, < *in*, in, + *pluere*, rain.] In ancient Roman houses, a rectangular basin or tank in the middle of the atrium or hall, for receiving the rain-water from an opening (the compluvium) in the roof above.

im-ply (im-pli'), *v. t.*; -plied, -plying. [OF. *emplier*, < *L. implicare*, infold, entangle, involve: see *implicate*, and cf. *employ*.] To infold†, inwrap†, or entangle† (as, "Striving to loose the knott . . . Himselfe in streighter bandes too rash *implies*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 11. 23); also, to involve as a necessary circumstance (as, speech *implies* a speaker); also, to indicate or suggest, as something naturally to be inferred, without express statement (as, "Your smooth eulogium, to one crown address'd, Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest," Cowper's "Table Talk," 92: opposed to *ex-*

press); express indirectly, or insinuate; also, of words, to signify or mean.

im-pol-i-cy (im-pol'i-si), *n.* [See *im-2*.] Bad policy; inexpediency: as, "The danger and the *impolicy* of such pledges were very clearly shown by the event" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.).

im-po-lite (im-pō-lit'), *a.* [*L. impolitus*.] Unpolished, as of surface†; fig., without refinement or elegance†; now, not polite or courteous; uncivil; rude.—*im-po-lite-ly*, *adv.*

im-po-lite-ness, *n.*
im-pol-i-tic (im-pol'i-tik), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not politic; inexpedient; injudicious: as, "a provision as *impolitic* as it was barbarous" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.).—*im-pol'i-tic-ly*, *adv.*

im-pon-der-a-ble (im-pon'dér-ā-bl), [See *im-2*.] *I. a.* Not ponderable; that cannot be weighed; without appreciable weight: formerly used esp. of heat, light, electricity, etc., on the supposition that they were material substances, but now chiefly of moral forces or agencies. *II. n.* An imponderable thing, force, or agency.—*im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *im-pon'dér-a-ble-ness*, *n.*—*im-pon'dér-a-bly*, *adv.*

im-pon-der-ous (im-pon'dér-us), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not ponderous; imponderable.

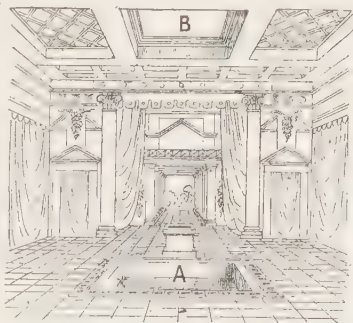
im-pone† (im-pōn'), *v. t.*; -poned, -poning. [*L. imponere* (pp. *impositus*), < *in*, in, on, + *ponere*, place, put: cf. *impose*.] To impose, or place on something; also, to stake or wager (see Shakspeare's "Hamlet" v. 2. 155).—*im-po-nent* (-pō'nent), *I. a.* That imposes. *II. n.* One who imposes.

im-port (im-pōrt'), *v.* [*L. importare*, bring in, bring about, occasion, cause, < *in*, in, + *portare*, carry. Some E. senses come through F. *importer*, be of consequence, matter, signify.] *I. tr.* To bring in; introduce from without or abroad (as, "Others *import* yet nobler arts from France": Pope's "Dunciad," iv. 597); esp., to bring in from a foreign country, as merchandise or commodities, for sale or use; also, to convey as a meaning or implication, as words, statements, actions, etc., do; mean, signify, betoken, or imply; make known or express; also, to be of consequence or importance to (as, "It doth *import* him much to speak with me": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," iv. 2. 52); concern; hence, to behoove (as, "Yet first, let me say . . . what it *imports* thee to know": Scott's "Ivanhoe," xxxi.).

II. intr. To be of consequence or importance; matter.—*im'port*, *n.* The act of importing or bringing in; importation, as of merchandise from abroad; that which is imported from abroad; an imported commodity or article; also, meaning, implication, or purport (as, "There's letters from my mother: what the *import* is, I know not yet": Shakspeare's "All's Well," ii. 3. 294); significance; also, consequence or importance (as, matters of great *import*).—*im-port-a-ble*, *a.* That may be imported.

im-port-ance (im-pōrt'ans), *n.* [F. *importance*, < ML. *importantia*.] The quality or fact of being important; significance, consequence, or moment; notable character; important position or standing; personal or social consequence; consequential air or manner; also, an important matter; also, importunity† (as, "At our *importance* hither is he come": Shakspeare's "King John," ii. 1. 7); also, import† or meaning† (see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," v. 2. 20).

im-por-tant (im-pōrt'ant), *a.* [F. *important*, < ML. *importans* (-ant-), ppr. of *importare*, be of consequence, L. bring in, cause: see *import*.] Of much significance or consequence (as, an *important* event, circumstance, or decision; "The great, the *important* day, big with the fate Of Cato and of Rome," Addison's "Cato," i. 1); having great consequences, momentous, or weighty; mattering much (to: as, details *important* to a clear understanding of the case); hence, of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice, as for character, merit, interest, etc. (as, an *important* subject, book, or discovery; an *important* example of a painter's work); noteworthy or notable; prominent (as, an *important* character or part in a play); also, of considerable influence or authority, as a person, official, committee, position or office, etc.; influential; also, of social consequence or distinction, as a personage, family, etc.; also, consequential,



A, Impluvium; B, Compluvium.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *˘*, primary accent; *˙*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pompous, or self-important (as, "*important* triflers," Cowper's "Conversation," 250; an *important* air or manner); also, importunate† (as, "If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in every thing": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 1. 74).—**im-por'tant-ly**, *adv.*

im-por-ta-tion (im-pōr-tā'shən), *n.* The act of importing or bringing in, as from abroad; esp., the bringing in of merchandise or commodities from foreign countries, for sale or use; also, something imported (as, the book is a recent *importation*).

im-port-er (im-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who imports; esp., a merchant or a mercantile house that imports goods from foreign countries.

im-por-tu-nate (im-pōr'tū-nāt), *a.* [*L. importunus*: see *importune*, *a.*] Inopportune†; also, troublesome†; also, urgent or persistent in solicitation (as, "*importune* hours . . . Each clamorous with its own sharp need": Whittier's "Snow-Bound"); pertinacious, as solicitations or demands.

—**im-por'tu-na-cy** (-nā-si), **im-por'tu-nate-ness**, *n.* —**im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

im-por-tune (im-pōr-tūn' or -pōr'tūn), *a.* [*OF. F. importun*, < *L. importunus*, unfit, inconvenient, troublesome: cf. *opportune*.] Inopportune† or unseasonable†; also, troublesome† or grievous†; also, importunate, persistent in solicitation, or pertinacious (now rare: as, "*the importune* tempter," Milton's "Paradise Regained," ii. 404).—**im-por-tune'**, *v.*; —**tuned**, —**tuning**. [*F. importuner*, < *ML. importunari*, < *L. importunus*.] **I. tr.** To trouble† or annoy† (as, "Nicholas the Fifth, the last [pope] who was *importuned* by the presence of a Roman emperor": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," lxx.); also, to harass or beset (a person, etc.) with solicitations; beg urgently or persistently (as, to *importune* one for money; to *importune* one to consent); also, to beg for (something) urgently or persistently. **II. intr.** To make urgent or persistent solicitations.—**im-por-tun'er** (-tū'nēr), *n.* —**im-por-tu-ni-ty** (-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*OF. importunite* (*F. importunité*), < *L. importunitas*.] The state of being importune or importunate; persistence in solicitation; pl., importunate solicitations or demands.

im-pose-a-ble (im-pō'zā-bl), *a.* That may be imposed.

im-pose (im-pōz'), *v.*; —**posed**, —**posing**. [*OF. F. imposer*, < *im-* (< *L. in*, in, on) + *poser*, put (see *pose*'), but associated with derivatives of *L. imponere*: see *imposition*.] **I. tr.** To put or place on something, or in a particular place (obs. or archaic); hence, to lay on (the hands) ceremonially, as in confirmation or ordination; also, to put or set by or as by authority (as, to *impose* a name on a place; to *impose* an arbitrary meaning or construction upon words); esp., to lay on or set as something to be borne, endured, obeyed, fulfilled, etc. (as, to *impose* taxes, penalties, laws, or tasks; to *impose* one's authority or opinions upon others); inflict or force (*on* or *upon*); obtrude or thrust (one's self, one's company, etc.) upon others; pass or palm off fraudulently or deceptively (as, "My son is either married, or going to be so, to this lady, whom he *imposed* upon me as his sister": Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," v.); also, to subject to some penalty, etc. (now rare: as, "*Impose* me to what penance your invention Can lay upon my sin," Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," v. 1. 283); in *printing*, to lay (type-pages, etc.) in proper order on an imposing-stone or the like and secure in a chase for printing. **II. intr.** To impose one's or its authority or influence, esp. on the mind (as, "When it [truth] is found, it *imposeth* upon men's thoughts": Bacon's "Essays," Of Truth); make an impression on the mind (see *imposing*); also, to obtrude one's self or one's requirements, as upon others; presume, as upon patience, good nature, etc.; also, to pass off something fraudulent, as upon a person; perpetrate some fraud or deception (*upon* or *on*); of something fraudulent, to produce a false impression or act with a delusive effect (*upon* or *on*).—**im-pos'er** (-pō'zēr), *n.* —**im-pos'ing**, *p. a.* That imposes; making an impression on the mind, as by great size, stately appearance or dignity, etc.—**im-pos'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**im-pos'ing-ness**, *n.* —**im-pos'ing-stone**, *n.* In *printing*, a slab, orig. of carefully leveled stone but now often of metal, resting upon a frame, on which pages of type or plates are imposed, and on which type-correcting in the page is

done.—**im-pos'ing-ta'ble**, *n.* In *printing*, an imposing-stone.

im-po-si-tion (im-pō-zish'ən), *n.* [*L. impositio(n)-*, < *imponere*, place or put upon, impose: see *imponere* and *impose*.] The act of putting, placing, or laying on, esp. the ceremonial laying on of hands, as in confirmation; also, the act of imposing by or as by authority; the laying on of something as a burden, obligation, etc. (as, the *imposition* of taxes or laws); something imposed, as a tax, duty, or impost; a task; a charge† or injunction† (see Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iii. 4. 33); also, an imposing upon a person as by taking undue advantage of his good nature, or something that has the effect of doing this (as, this demand is a downright *imposition*); also, the act of imposing fraudulently or deceptively on others; a passing off of something false as genuine or true; an imposture.

im-pos-si-bil-i-ty (im-pō-si-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being impossible; also, something impossible.

im-pos-si-ble (im-pō-si-bl), *a.* [*L. impossibilis*.] Not possible; that cannot be, exist, or happen (as, an *impossible* monster; an accident that had seemed *impossible*); that cannot be done or effected (as, "Few things are *impossible* to diligence and skill": Johnson's "Rasselas," xii.); that cannot be true, as a rumor or story; also, not to be done, endured, tolerated, etc., with any degree of reason or propriety (as, an *impossible* performance or situation; an *impossible* match or suitor); utterly impracticable; intolerable; hopelessly unsuitable, undesirable, or objectionable (as, an *impossible* hat; an *impossible* person).—**im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

im-post (im'pōst), *n.* [*In part, OF. impost* (*F. impôt*), < *ML. impostus*, a tax, < *L. imponere*, impose (see *imponere*); in part, *F. imposte*, < *It. imposta*, architectural impost, from the same *L. source*.] A tax, tribute, or duty; esp., a customs-duty; also, in *arch.*, the uppermost part of a column, etc., on which the end of an arch rests.

im-pos-tor (im-pōst'ər), *n.* [*LL.*, < *L. imponere*, impose: see *imponere*.] One who imposes fraudulently upon others; a deceiver or cheat; esp., one who practises deception under an assumed character or name.

im-pos-tume, **im-pos-thume** (im-pōst'ūm), *n.* [*OF. empostume*, for *apostume*, < *L. apostema*, < *Gr. ἀπόστημα*, lit. 'separation' (of pus), < *ἀπό*, from, + *στάναι*, stand.] An abscess. [*Obs. or archaic.*]

im-pos-ture (im-pōst'chūr), *n.* [*LL. impostura*, < *L. imponere*, impose: see *imponere*.] The action or practice of imposing fraudulently upon others; esp., deception practised under an assumed character or name, as by an impostor; an instance or piece of fraudulent imposition; anything deliberately passed off for what it is not.—**im-pos'tur-ous**, *a.*

im-po-sure (im-pō'zhūr), *n.* The act of imposing; imposition.

im-po-ta-ble (im-pō'tā-bl), *a.* [*LL. impotabilis*.] Not potable or drinkable; unfit for drinking.

im-po-tent (im-pō-tēnt), *a.* [*L. impotens* (-ent-).] Not potent; lacking power or ability, powerless, or helpless (as, to be *impotent* in a crisis); utterly unable (to do something: as, "Virtue, valour, wisdom . . . wealth, without these three, is *impotent* to gain dominion," Milton's "Paradise Regained," ii. 433); without force or effectiveness (as, "O most lame and *impotent* conclusion!" Shakspeare's "Othello," ii. 1. 162); lacking bodily strength, or physically helpless, as an aged person or a cripple; specif., wholly lacking in sexual power; also, without control or restraint† (as, "Juno, *impotent* of passion . . . with fury spoke": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," iv.).—**im'po-tence**, **im'po-ten-cy**, *n.* —**im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pound (im-pound'), *v. t.* [*See im-¹.*] To shut up in a pound, as a stray animal; confine within an inclosure or within limits (as, to *im-pound* water in a reservoir, as for distribution); also, to seize and retain in custody of the law, as a document for evidence; hence, to seize, take, or appropriate summarily, as for one's own use.—**im-pound'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be impounded.—**im-pound'er**, *n.*



Impost (A, A).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

im-pov-er-ish (im-pov'ér-ish), *v. t.* [OF. *empovrir* (*em-povrir*-), < *em-* (< *L. in, in*) + *poore*, *E. poor*.] To reduce to poverty (as, a country *impoverished* by war); also, to make poor in quality, productiveness, etc. (as, to *impoverish* the blood or the soil); exhaust the strength or richness of. — **im-pov'er-ish-er**, *n.* — **im-pov'er-ish-ment**, *n.*

im-prac-ti-ca-ble (im-prak'ti-kā-bl), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not practicable; that cannot be put into practice, carried out, or done, esp. with the available means or with the sanction of reason or good judgment (as, an *impracticable* measure, plan, or attempt; "my fellowship of toil and *impracticable* schemes with the dreamy brethren of Brook Farm," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," The Custom House); unsuitable for practical use or purposes, as a device, material, etc.; of ground, places, etc., impassable; of persons, etc., that one cannot do anything with, as because of stubbornness, stupidity, unpractical ideas, etc. (as, "The man was dull . . . A poor *impracticable* creature!" Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," ii.; "You are so utterly unreasonable and *impracticable*," G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," ii.). — **im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-prac-ti-cal (im-prak'ti-kāl), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not practical; unpractical.

im-pre-cate (im-prē-kāt), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [*L. imprecatus*, pp. of *imprecari*, < *in, in, on*, + *precari*, pray.] To call down or invoke (esp. evil or curses), as upon a person (as, "I on them *Did imprecate* quick ruin, and it came": Shelley's "Cenci," iv. l. 111); sometimes, to pray or make entreaty for (anything desired); also, to invoke evil upon, or curse (a person, etc.: now rare); also, to invoke or supplicate (a deity, etc.), as for something desired (now rare). — **im-pre-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. imprecatio* (*n.*).] The act of imprecating; the invoking of evil, as upon a person; cursing; a curse or malediction. — **im-pre-ca-tor**, *n.* — **im-pre-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing imprecation; invoking evil; maledictory.

im-pre-cise (im-prē-sis'), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not precise; lacking precision. — **im-pre-ci'sion** (-sizh'ən), *n.*

im-pregn (im-prēn'), *v. t.* [*LL. imprægnare*: see *impregnate*.] To impregnate: as, "Persuasive words, *impregn'd* With reason" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 737). [Obs. or poetic.]

im-preg-na-ble (im-preg'nā-bl), *a.* [OF. *F. imprenable*, < *im-*, not, + *prenable*, *E. pregnable*.] Not pregnable, as a fortress; not to be taken by force; proof against attack; fig., not to be overcome or overthrown (as, *impregnable* virtue; an *impregnable* basis of argument). — **im-preg-na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **im-preg'nā-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg-nate (im-preg'nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [*LL. imprægnatus*, pp. of *imprægnare*, < *L. in, in*, + *pregnans*, *E. pregnant*.] To make pregnant; get with child or young; hence, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element or reproductive cell, as an ovum; fecundate; fertilize; also, to charge with something infused or permeating throughout, or to permeate as something infused does (as, water *impregnated* with mineral salts; "airs *impregnated* with incense," Cowper's "My Mother's Picture," 94); saturate; fig., to furnish with some actuating or modifying element infused or introduced (as, to *impregnate* the mind with new ideas; a district *impregnated* with discontent or vice; a book *impregnated* with optimism); imbue, infect, or tincture. — **im-preg-nate**, *a.* Impregnated. — **im-preg-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated; also, that with which something is impregnated.

im-pre-sa-ri-o (im-pre-sā'ri-ō), *n.*; pl. -os (-ōz). [*It.*, < *impresa*, enterprise: see *imprese*.] The organizer or manager of an opera or concert company. — **im-pre-sa'ri-o-ship**, *n.*

im-pro-scrip-ti-ble (im-prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [See *im-2*.] Not subject to prescription; existing independently of law or convention; not legally to be taken away or violated, as rights. — **im-pro-scrip'ti-bly**, *adv.*

im-prese (im-prēz'), *n.* [Obs. *F. imprese*, < *It. impresa*, device, also enterprise, = *E. emprise*.] A device or emblem (see Shakspeare's "Richard II.," iii. l. 25); also, a motto.

im-press¹ (im-pres'), *v. t.* [See *im-1* and *press²*.] To press or force into public service, as seamen (as, "The captain applied to the port-admiral, and obtained permission to send parties on shore to *impress* seamen": Marryat's "Peter Simple," x.); seize or take for public use, as necessities; hence, in general, to take into service or use as by force or constraint, as the occasion arises (as, to *impress* a passer-by, or a vehicle, into service in an emergency). — **im'press¹**, *n.* Impressment, as into service: as, "Tell me . . . Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task Does not divide the Sunday from the week" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. l. 75).

im-press² (im-pres'), *v. t.* [*L. impressus*, pp. of *imprimere*, < *in, in, on*, + *primere*, press.] To press (a thing) into or on something (as, to *impress* a seal into wax; "But he . . . his foot *impress'd* On the strong neck of that destructive beast," Dryden's "Meleager and Atalanta," 210); apply with pressure, esp. so as to leave a mark; also, to produce (a mark, figure, etc.) by pressure; stamp; imprint; bestow (a kiss), as by pressure on the lips; fig., to impart or cause as if by pressure, as qualities, conditions, motion, etc.; fix deeply or firmly on the mind or memory, as ideas, facts, circumstances, etc.; urge, as something to be remembered or done; also, to subject to, or mark or indent by, pressure with something; furnish with a mark, figure, etc., by or as by stamping (as, a document *impressed* with a seal; leather *impressed* with an ornamental pattern); fig., to affect or invest with something as if by pressure or stamping (as, a literature strongly *impressed* with the national characteristics); affect deeply or strongly in mind or feelings (as, he *impressed* us with his earnestness, or his earnestness *impressed* us); make an impression on; influence in opinion (favorably or otherwise). — **im'press²**, *n.* The act of impressing; also, a mark made by or as by pressure; a stamp or imprint; fig., a distinctive character or effect imparted (as, a work that bears the *impress* of its origin); an impression on the mind or feelings (now rare). — **im-press'er**, *n.* — **im-press'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being impressed; sensitive to impressions; impressionable. — **im-press-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

im-pres-sion (im-pres'hən), *n.* [OF. *F. impression*, < *L. impressio* (*n.*), < *imprimere*: see *impress²*.] The act of impressing, or the state of being impressed; also, a mark, indentation, figure, etc., produced by pressure; hence, the effect produced by any agency or influence (as, time has left its *impression* on the structure; remonstrances made little *impression* on the action of the leaders); often, an effect produced on the senses or mind; a strong effect produced on the intellect, feelings, or conscience; a notion, remembrance, or belief, often one that is vague or indistinct; in *printing*, etc., the process or result of printing from type, plates, etc.; a printed copy from type, a plate, an engraved block, etc.; the aggregate of copies of a book, etc., printed at one time; esp., one of a number of printings made at different times from the same set of types, without alteration (as distinguished from an *edition*, which see: as, a copy of the second *impression* of the third edition of a book). — **im-pres'sion-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being impressed; liable to be easily impressed or influenced; susceptible. — **im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **im-pres'sion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pres'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to impression or impressions; also, impressionable. — **im-pres'sion-ism**, *n.* A method of painting in which scenes and objects are represented as they first strike the eye, in their immediate and momentary effect, without attention to details; also, a corresponding mode of treatment in literature; also, a recent method in musical composition, diverging markedly from classical methods by its great freedom of form and by employing various unorthodox or unusual means to express impressions or emotions (exemplified in the work of Debussy). — **im-pres'sion-ist**, *n.* One who practises the method of impressionism. — **im-pres-sion-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of impressionists; hence, conveying only a general or hasty impression; sketchy.

im-pres-sive (im-pres'iv), *a.* Such as to impress, or make a deep impression on the mind; arousing serious or solemn feelings or a degree of awe: as, an *impressive* discourse or ceremony; an *impressive* scene. — **im-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *čh*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; [˘], primary accent; [˙], secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

im-press-ment (im-pres'ment), *n.* The act or practice of impressing men, property, etc., as for public service or use.

im-pres-sure (im-pres'hūr), *n.* Impression. [Archaic.]

im-prest (im-pres't), *v. t.* [See *im-¹* and *prest¹*.] To advance (money), esp. for use in carrying out some public business. [Obs. or hist., Eng.]—**im'prest**, *n.* An advance of money, esp. for use in carrying out some public business; formerly, an advance payment made to a soldier or sailor at enlistment. [Eng.]

im-pri-ma-tur (im-pri-mā'tēr), *n.* [NL., 'let it be printed.'] An official license to print or publish a book, etc.

im-pri-mis (im-pri'mis), *adv.* [L. *imprimis*, in *primis*, in or among the first.] In the first place; first.

im-print (im'print), *n.* [OF. *F. empreinte*, < *empreindre*, < L. *imprimere*: see *impress²*.] A mark made by pressure (as, the *imprint* of a foot in sand); any impression or impressed effect (as, the *imprint* of suffering on the face); also, something printed, as from type; specif., the name of the publisher, with the place of issue, and often the date, printed on the title-page or elsewhere (formerly at the end) in a book or other publication, or the printer's name and address as printed on any printed matter; sometimes, the printing of a book or the like.—**im-print'**, *v. t.* To produce (a mark, etc.) on something by pressure; impress; stamp; bestow (a kiss); fix as by pressure or stamping, as on the aspect, character, mind, or memory; also, to make an imprint upon (as, "I . . . may tread a land never before *imprinted* by the foot of man": Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," letter i.); mark (a thing) with or as with something impressed or stamped upon it; formerly, specif., to print from type, as letters, words, etc., or a book†.—**im-print'er**, *n.*

im-pris-on (im-priz'n), *v. t.* [OF. *emprisonner* (F. *emprisonner*), < *em-* (< L. *in*, *in*) + *prison*, E. *prison*.] To put into or keep in prison; incarcerate; hence, to shut up as if in a prison; confine closely; hold in restraint.—**im-pris-on-ment**, *n.* The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; incarceration; confinement or restraint as if in prison.

im-prob-a-bil-i-ty (im-prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality or fact of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, something improbable or unlikely.

im-prob-a-ble (im-prob'a-bl), *a.* [L. *improbabilis*.] Not probable; unlikely to be true or to happen: as, "If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an *improbable* fiction" (Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iii. 4. 141).—**im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-pro-bi-ty (im-prō'bi-ti), *n.* [L. *improbitas*, < *improbus*, bad, < *in-*, not, + *probus*, good.] The reverse of probity; dishonesty; wickedness.

im-promp-tu (im-promp'tū), [L. *in promptu*, in readiness.] **I.** *adv.* Without preparation; offhand; extempore: as, verses written *impromptu*. **II.** *a.* Made or done without previous preparation (as, *impromptu* verses; an *impromptu* address); improvised, or having the character of an improvisation, as music; also, suddenly or hastily prepared, arranged, made, etc. (as, an *impromptu* dinner; an *impromptu* costume); extemporized; makeshift. **III.** *n.*; pl. *-tus* (-tūz). Something impromptu; an impromptu composition, speech, or performance; an improvisation.

im-prop-er (im-prop'ēr), *a.* [F. *impropre*, < L. *improprius*.] Not proper; not strictly belonging, applicable, or right (as, an *improper* name for a thing; to use a word in an *improper* sense); incorrect, erroneous, or wrong; abnormal or irregular (as, an *improper* fraction, one in which the numerator is greater than the denominator); metaphorical or figurative, rather than literal; unsuitable or inappropriate, as for the purpose, object, or occasion; often, not in accordance with propriety of behavior, manners, etc.; unbecoming or unseemly; indecorous; sometimes, immoral or indecent.—**im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.*—**im-prop'er-ness**, *n.*

im-pro-pri-ate (im-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [ML. *impropriatus*, pp. of *impropriare*, < L. *in*, *in*, + *proprius*, one's own, E. *proper*.] To appropriate; in *Eng. eccles. law*, to place (ecclesiastical property, tithes, etc.) in lay hands.—**im-pro-pri-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of appropriating; also, that which is appropriated.—**im-pro'pri-a-tor**, *n.* A layman in possession of church property or revenues.

im-pro-pri-e-ty (im-prō'pri-ē-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F.

impropriété, < L. *improprietas*.] The quality of being improper; incorrectness; inappropriateness; unseemliness; also, improper conduct; an improper act, expression, etc.; a breach of propriety.

im-prov-a-ble (im-prō'vā-bl), *a.* That may be improved.—**im-prov-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

im-prove (im-prōv'), *v.*; *-proved*, *-proving*. [AF. *emprouer*, < *em-* (< L. *in*, *in*) + OF. *prou*, *pro*, *prod*, profit: cf. L. *prodesse*, be of profit.] **I.** *tr.* To turn (money, land, etc.) to profit; hence, to turn to account, or make good use of (an opportunity, occasion, time, etc.); utilize, use, or employ (things, persons, places, etc.: now rare); also, to make (land) more profitable or valuable by inclosure, cultivation, etc.; increase the value of (real property) by betterments, as buildings or additions to buildings; in general, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition (as, to *improve* the health by exercise, or the mind by study; to *improve* breeds of cattle; to *improve* a poem by polishing); make better; ameliorate, as conditions; also, to increase in amount or degree; augment†. **II.** *intr.* To make improvements, as on real property; also, to make an advance in excellence or achievement on something previous (with *on* or *upon*: as, to *improve* on one's earlier work; this plan could hardly be *improved* upon); also, to increase in value, excellence, etc., or become better (as, the land *improves* in value every year; wine *improves* with age; the situation is *improving*); also, to increase† or grow† (as, "Intimacy *improves* with time": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," i. 3).—**im-prove'-ment**, *n.* The act of improving, or the state of being improved; profitable use, now esp. of an opportunity or occasion, time, etc.; a bringing into a more valuable or desirable condition, as of land or real property; a making or becoming better, or betterment; also, a change or addition whereby a thing is improved; specif., something done or added to real property whereby its value is increased; also, one thing or person that represents an advance on another in excellence or achievement (as, this book is a great *improvement* on the others; this cook is an *improvement* on the last; "To fall by the sword, however ungracefully, was still an *improvement* on the gallows," Stevenson's "David Balfour," viii.).—**im-prov'er** (-prō'vēr), *n.*

im-prov-i-dent (im-prōv'i-dent), *a.* [See *im-²*.] Not provident; wanting foresight; incautious or unwary (as, "*Improvident* soldiers! had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fall'n": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," ii. 1. 58); now, esp., neglecting to provide for future needs; spending freely without thought of the future; thriftless.—**im-prov'i-dence**, *n.*—**im-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov-ing (im-prō'ving), *p. a.* That improves; making or becoming better; often, such as to improve the mind or character (as, "a book of travels . . . very *improving* too," Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," iii.; *improving* conversation or company); instructive; elevating.—**im-prov'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov-i-sate (im-prōv'i-zāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; *-sated*, *-sating*. Same as *improvise*.

im-prov-i-sa-tion (im-prōv-i-zā'shən), *n.* The act of improvising; also, something improvised, as verse, music, etc.

im-prov-i-sa-tor (im-prōv'i-zā-tōr), *n.* One who improvises.—**im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al** (-zā-tō'ri-āl), **im-prov'i-sa-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an improvisator or improvisation.—**im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-pro-vise (im-prō'viz'), *v.*; *-vised*, *-vising*. [F. *improviser*, < It. *improvvisare*, < *improvviso*, < L. *improvisus*, unforeseen, unexpected, < *in-*, not, + *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, foresee, E. *provide*.] **I.** *tr.* To compose (verse, music, etc.) on the spur of the moment; recite, sing, etc., extemporaneously; also, to prepare or provide offhand or hastily; extemporize. **II.** *intr.* To compose, utter, or execute anything extemporaneously.—**im-pro-vis'er** (-vī'zēr), *n.*

im-prov-vi-sa-to-re (ēm-prōv-vē-zā-tō'rā), *n.*; pl. *-ri* (-rē). [It.] An improvisator.—**im-prov-vi-sa-tri'ce** (-trē'chā), *n.*; pl. *-ci* (-chē). [It.] Fem. of *improvisatore*.

im-pru-dence (im-prō'dens), *n.* [L. *imprudencia*.] The quality or fact of being imprudent; also, imprudent conduct; an imprudent act.

im-pru-dent (im-prō'dent), *a.* [L. *imprudens* (-ent-).]

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

Not prudent; wanting in prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; rash.—**im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pu-dence (im-pū-dens), *n.* [L. *impudentia*.] The quality or fact of being impudent; shamelessness; effrontery; insolence; also, impudent conduct or language; an impudent thing. Also **im-pu-den-cy**.

im-pu-dent (im-pū-dent), *a.* [L. *impudens* (-ent-), < *in-*, not, + *pudens*, ppr. of *pudere*, feel shame.] Shameless; or brazenly immodest; also, characterized by a shameless boldness, assurance, or effrontery (as, an *impudent* rogue; *impudent* behavior, language, or pretensions); offensively impertinent; insolent.—**im-pu-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pu-di-ci-ty (im-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [F. *impudicité*: cf. *pudicity*.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

im-pugn (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [OF. F. *impugner*, < L. *impugnare*, < *in*, in, on, + *pugnare*, fight.] To fight against; fig., to assail by words or arguments, as statements, opinions, motives, veracity, etc.; call in question; challenge as false; sometimes, to assail the statements or actions of (a person, etc.): as, "The Venetian law Cannot *impugn* you as you do proceed," Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 179).—**im-pugn'a-ble**, *a.* That may be impugned.—**im-pug-na'tion** (-pug-nā'shən), **im-pugn'ment**, *n.* The act of impugning, assailing, or calling in question.—**im-pugn'er**, *n.*

im-pu-is-sant (im-pū-i-sant), *a.* [F. *impuissant*: cf. *puissant*.] Impotent; powerless; feeble; weak.—**im-pu-is-sance**, *n.*

im-pulse (im-puls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, < *impellere*, E. *impel*.] An impelling action or force, driving onward or inducing motion (as, "instruments of soft music . . . played by the *impulse* of the wind": Johnson's "Rasselas," vi.); a thrust or push; also, the effect of an impelling force; motion induced; impetus given; fig., constraining or inciting action or influence on the mind or conduct (as, "So without least *impulse* . . . They trespass, authors to themselves in all": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iii. 120); often, the inciting influence of a particular feeling, mental state, etc. (as, to act under the *impulse* of pity, curiosity, or passion); hence, sudden, involuntary inclination prompting to action, or a particular instance of it (as, to be swayed by *impulse*, or by contrary *impulses*); in *mech.*, the product obtained by multiplying the value of a force by the time during which it acts (sometimes restricted to cases in which the force is great and the time very short, as in the blow of a hammer).

im-pul-sion (im-pul'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *impulsion*, < L. *impulsio*(n-), < *impellere*, E. *impel*.] The act of impelling, driving onward, or pushing, or the resulting state or effect; impulse; impetus; fig., constraining or inciting action on the mind or conduct (as, "Thou didst plead Divine *impulsion* prompting how thou might'st find some occasion to infest our foes": Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 422); the inciting influence of some feeling or motive; mental impulse.

im-pul-sive (im-pul'siv), *a.* [ML. *impulsivus*.] Having the power or effect of impelling; driving onward, or inducing motion; characterized by impulsion; fig., inciting to action, as a cause or motive; esp., actuated or controlled by mental impulse, as a person, the disposition, conduct, etc.; swayed by emotional or involuntary impulses; in *mech.*, of forces, acting momentarily; not continuous.—**im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

im-pu-ni-ty (im-pū-ni-ti), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, < *impunis*, unpunished, < *in-*, not, + *pæna*, penalty, punishment.] Exemption from punishment or ill consequences: as, "The *impunity* with which outrages were committed . . . can now hardly be realised" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.); "children . . . playing a thousand tricks on him with *impunity*" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle).

im-pure (im-pūr'), *a.* [L. *impurus*.] Not pure; mixed with extraneous matter, esp. of an inferior or contaminating kind (as, *impure* native salt; *impure* water or air); modified by admixture, as color; marked by foreign and unsuitable or objectionable elements or characteristics, as a style of art or of literary expression; ceremonially unclean, as things, animals, etc.; not morally pure, as persons, the mind, thoughts, life, etc.; corrupt; depraved; unchaste.—**im-pure-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pure'ness**, *n.*—**im-pu'ri-ty** (-pū'

ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *impuritas*.] The quality or state of being impure; also, that which is or makes impure (often in *pl.*: as, *impurities* in drinking-water).

im-pur-ple (im-pēr'pl), *v. t.* Same as *empurple*.

im-pu-ta-ble (im-pū-tā-bl), *a.* That may be imputed; attributable.—**im-pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**im-pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

im-pu-ta-tion (im-pū-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *imputatio*(n-).] The act of imputing; an attribution, esp. of fault, crime, etc., whether expressly or by implication; a charge or insinuation of something discreditable.

im-pu-ta-tive (im-pū-tā-tiv), *a.* [LL. *imputativus*.] That imputes; making imputations; also, imputed; belonging or existing by imputation.—**im-pu-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

im-pute (im-pūt'), *v. t.*; -*puted*, -*puting*. [OF. F. *imputer*, < L. *imputare*, bring into the reckoning, < *in*, in, + *putare*, reckon: see *putative*.] To attribute or ascribe (as, "Abraham believed God, and it was *imputed* unto him for righteousness": James, ii. 23); commonly, to attribute (fault, crime, or something discreditable), as to a person; also, to charge (a person) with fault, etc. (archaic: as, "They . . . that most impute a crime Are prone to it, and *impute* themselves," Tennyson's "Merlin and Vivien," 824); also, to reckon, regard, or consider (as, "if we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," lxiv.); in *theol.*, to attribute (righteousness, guilt, etc.) vicariously; ascribe as derived from another.—**im-put'er** (-pū'tēr), *n.*

in (in), *prep.* [AS. *in* = D. and G. *in* = Icel. *í* = Goth. *in*, in; akin to L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*, in.] A particle expressing inclusion, situation, presence, existence, action, etc., within limits, as of place, time, state, circumstances, etc.: in particular, used to express (1) inclusion within space or limits, a whole, material or immaterial surroundings, etc.: as, *in* the city; *in* the army; dressed *in* white; *in* politics; (2) inclusion within, or occurrence during the course of or at the expiration of, a period or limit of time: as, *in* ancient times; to do a task *in* an hour; to return *in* ten minutes; (3) situation, state, condition, occupation, action, manner, relation or respect, etc.: as, *in* darkness; *in* sickness; *in* tears; *in* service; *in* crossing the Alps; to tell *in* confidence; to write *in* French; (4) object or purpose: as, *in* honor of the event; (5) motion or direction from without to a point within (now usually *into*), or transition from one state to another: as, to put *in* operation; to break *in* two.—**in**, *adv.* [AS. *inn*, *in*.] In or into some place, position, state, relation, etc.; on the inside, or within; in one's house or office; in office or power; in possession or occupancy; having the turn to play, in a game; in season, or in fashion; in addition, or into the bargain; to the good, or in pocket.—**in**. **I. a.** That is in; internal; inward. **II. n.** In *pl.*, those who are in, as the political party in power; also, nooks or recesses (in the phrase 'ins and outs,' nooks and corners, turns and windings, or fig., intricacies).—**in**, *v. t.*; *inned*, *inning*. To put, take, or bring in; harvest, as grain; include or inclose, as waste land. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

in⁻¹. [In part, E. *in*, prep. and adv.; in part, L. *in*-, repr. *in*, prep., in, into, on, to: cf. *en*-, *em*-, and *im*⁻¹.] A prefix in part representing E. *in*, as in *income*, *indwelling*, *inland*, *insight*, in part of Latin origin and meaning primarily 'in,' but used also (like, or interchangeably with, its equivalent *en*-) as an English verb-formative with transitive, intensive, or sometimes little apparent force, as in *inarch*, *incase*, *ingulf*, *insnare*, *intrench*, *intrust*. See *en*-, and cf. *em*- and *im*⁻¹.

in⁻². [L. *in*-, akin to Gr. *ἐν*-, &- (see *a*⁻¹) and E. *un*⁻¹.] A prefix of Latin origin, having a negative or privative force, freely used as an English formative, esp. of adjectives and their derivatives and of nouns, as in *inapt*, *inattention*, *incaution*, *indefensible*, *indeavour*, *inexpensive*, *inoccupation*, *inorganic*, *insolvent*, *invariable*. See *un*⁻¹, and cf. *il*⁻², *im*⁻², and *ir*⁻².

-in. [= *-ine*⁻².] A noun suffix used in chemical terms, esp. names of neutral substances, as *albumin*, *gelatin*, *lecithin*. Cf. *-ine*⁻².

in-a-bil-i-ty (in-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See *in*⁻².] Lack of ability; want of power, capacity, or means: as, *inability* to perform a task, or to pay one's debts.

- in-ac-ces-si-ble** (in-ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* [LL. *inaccessibilis*.] Not accessible; not to be reached; inapproachable.—**in-ac-ces-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-ac-ces'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*
- in-ac-cu-ra-cy** (in-ak'ū-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The quality of being inaccurate; also, an error or mistake.
- in-ac-cu-rate** (in-ak'ū-rāt), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not accurate; inexact; incorrect.—**in-ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*
- in-ac-quaint-ance** (in-ā-kwān'tans), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Lack of acquaintance.
- in-ac-tion** (in-ak'shən), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Absence of action; inertness; idleness: as, "He soon grew impatient . . . of the quiet and inaction of his mimic kingdom" (Irving's "Conquest of Granada," lxxxv.).—**in-ac'tive**, *a.* Not active; inert; indolent; sluggish; passive.—**in-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ac'tive-ness**, **in-ac'tiv'i-ty**, *n.*
- in-a-dapt-a-ble** (in-ā-dap'tā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not adaptable; incapable of being adapted.—**in-a-dapt-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
- in-ad-e-quate** (in-ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient.—**in-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwā-si), **in-ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*—**in-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.*
- in-ad-mis-si-ble** (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not admissible.—**in-ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*
- in-ad-vert-ence** (in-ad-vēr'tens), *n.* The quality of being inadvertent; inattention; heedlessness; also, an act or effect of inattention; an oversight. Also **in-ad-vert'en-cy**.
- in-ad-vert-ent** (in-ad-vēr'tent), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not advertent or attentive, as persons; heedless; also, characterized by want of attention, as actions, etc.; hence, unintentional.—**in-ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*
- in-ad-vis-a-ble** (in-ad-vi'zā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not advisable; inexpedient.—**in-ad-vis-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
- in-al-i-en-a-ble** (in-āl'yen-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not alienable; that cannot be transferred to another.—**in-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-al'ien-a-bly**, *adv.*
- in-al-ter-a-ble** (in-āl'tēr-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not alterable; unalterable; unchangeable.—**in-al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*
- in-am-o-ra-ta** (in-am-ō-rā'tā), *n.*; pl. *-tas* (-tāz). [It. *innamorata*, fem. of *innamorato*: see *innamorato*.] A female lover; a woman with whom one is in love; a sweetheart: as, "I know not how the lover had behaved . . . so as to decline in the favour of his *innamorata*" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," July 18).—**in-am-o-ra'to** (-tō), *n.*; pl. *-tos* (-tōz). [It. *innamorato*, pp. masc. of *innamurare*, enamour, < *in*, in, + *amore*, love.] A (male) lover: as, "the chivalrous *innamorato*" (Scott's "Quentin Durward," xxiv.).
- in and in** (in and in). Repeatedly within the same limits, as of family or strain: as, to breed stock *in and in*.—**in=and=in'**, *a.*
- in-ane** (in-ān'). [L. *inanis*, empty, vain.] **I. a.** Empty; void; fig., void of sense or ideas, or silly (as, "asking *inane* questions": Kipling's "Kim," viii.). **II. n.** That which is inane, empty, or void; empty space; the void of infinite space: as, "the illimitable *inane*" (Tennyson's "Lucretius," 40).—**in-ane'ly**, *adv.*
- in-an-i-mate** (in-an'i-māt), *a.* [LL. *inanimatus*.] Not animate; destitute of life, or lifeless; not endowed with animal life (as, *inanimate* nature; "He then fell, like an *inanimate* log, to the earth," Cooper's "Prairie," xxvi.); hence, without the activity of life; spiritless; sluggish; dull.—**in-an'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-an'i-mate-ness**, *n.*
- in-a-ni-tion** (in-ā-nish'qn), *n.* [LL. *inanitio*(*n*)-, < L. *inanire*, make empty, < *inanis*, empty, E. *inane*.] The condition of being empty; specifi., exhaustion from lack of nourishment; starvation.
- in-an-i-ty** (in-an'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *inanitas*.] The state of being inane, empty, or void; emptiness; fig., want of substance, or vanity or worthlessness; lack of sense or ideas, or senselessness or silliness; emptiness of existence, or idleness or inaction; also, something inane; an inane or silly practice, remark, etc.
- in-ap-peas-a-ble** (in-ā-pē-zā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not appeasable; not to be appeased: as, an *inappeasable* appetite or longing; *inappeasable* anger.
- in-ap-pel-la-ble** (in-ā-pel'ā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not appealable; not admitting of appeal; from which there is no appeal.—**in-ap-pel-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
- in-ap-pe-tence** (in-ap'ē-tens), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Lack of appetite or appetite. Also **in-ap'pe-ten-cy**.
- in-ap-plic-a-ble** (in-ap'li-kā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not applicable; unsuitable.—**in-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*—**in-ap-plica'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* Want of application, or assiduous effort or attention; negligence; inattention; also, the quality of being inapplicable.
- in-ap-po-site** (in-ap'pō-zit), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not apposite; not pertinent.—**in-ap'pō-site-ly**, *adv.*
- in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble** (in-ā-prē'shi-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not appreciable; imperceptible; insignificant.—**in-ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*—**in-ap-pre-ci-a'tion** (-si-ā'shən), *n.* Want of appreciation.—**in-ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Not appreciative; wanting in appreciation.—**in-ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*
- in-ap-pre-hen-si-ble** (in-ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not apprehensible; not to be grasped by the senses or intellect.—**in-ap-pre-hen'sion** (-shən), *n.* Want of apprehension.—**in-ap-pre-hen'sive** (-siv), *a.* Not apprehensive; without apprehension.
- in-ap-proach-a-ble** (in-ā-prō'chā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not approachable; unapproachable.—**in-ap-proach-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ap-proach-a-bly**, *adv.*
- in-ap-pro-pri-ate** (in-ā-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not appropriate; unsuitable; unfitting.—**in-ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*
- in-apt** (in-apt'), *a.* [See *in*-2 and *apt*, and cf. *inept*.] Not apt or fitted; unsuited; inappropriate; inapposite; also, without aptitude or capacity; unskilful; awkward.—**in-apt'i-tude** (-ap'ti-tūd), *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unskilfulness.—**in-apt'ly**, *adv.*—**in-apt'ness**, *n.*
- in-arch** (in-ārch'), *v. t.* [See *in*-1.] To graft by uniting a growing branch to a stock without separating the branch from its parent stock.
- in-arm** (in-ārm'), *v. t.* [See *in*-1.] To encircle with or as with the arms.
- in-ar-tic-u-late** (in-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [LL. *inarticulatus*.] Not articulate or jointed; not composed of distinct segments united by joints, as an animal; also, not of the nature of articulate speech, as musical notes or a groan; imperfectly articulated, as words; also, unable to use articulate speech (as, "She . . . was found by the maids in the morning, *inarticulate*, but still alive": Thackeray's "Newcomes," v.); dumb.—**in-ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.*
- in-ar-ti-fi-cial** (in-ār-ti-fish'āl), *a.* [L. *inartificialis*.] Not artificial; natural; artless or unaffected; plain or simple; rude or inartistic.—**in-ar-ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*
- in-ar-tis-tic** (in-ār-tis'tik), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not artistic; esthetically crude or poor: as, "*inartistic* figures crowding the canvas of life without adequate effect" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," v.). Also **in-ar-tis'ti-cal**.—**in-ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- in-as-much** (in-az-much'), *adv.* Followed by *as*: In so far as, or to such a degree as; also, in view of the fact that, seeing that, or since (as, "He was not worthy of death, *inasmuch* as he hated him not in time past": Deut. xix. 6).
- in-as-sim-i-la-tion** (in-ā-sim-i-lā'shən), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Want of assimilation.
- in-at-ten-tion** (in-ā-ten'shən), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Lack of attention; want of observant notice; heedlessness; negligence.—**in-at-ten'tive**, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind attentively; heedless; negligent.—**in-at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*
- in-au-di-ble** (in-ā-di-bl), *a.* [LL. *inaudibilis*.] Not audible; incapable of being heard: as, "the *inaudible* and noiseless foot of Time" (Shakspeare's "All's Well," v. 3. 41).—**in-au-di-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-au-di-bly**, *adv.*
- in-au-gu-ral** (in-ā-gū-rāl), *a.* [F. *inaugural*, < *inaugurer*, < L. *inaugurare*: see *inaugurate*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to an inauguration. **II. n.** An inaugural address, as of a governor or president. [U. S.]



Inarching.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

in-au-gu-rate (in-â'gū-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [L. *inauguratus*, pp. of *inaugurare*, consecrate or install with augural ceremonies, < *in*, in, + *augurare*, take auguries.] To induct into office with formal ceremonies; install; also, to make a formal beginning of; initiate; commence or begin; also, to introduce into public use by some formal ceremony.—**in-au-gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *inauguratio*(*n*-).] The act or ceremony of inaugurating.—**Inauguration Day**, the day upon which the President of the United States is inaugurated, being Jan. 20 of every year next after a year whose number is divisible by four (but March 4 before 1937).—**in-au-gu-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), **in-au-gu-ra-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Inaugural.—**in-au-gu-ra-tor** (-rā-tor), *n.*

in-aus-pi-cious (in-ās-pish-us), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not auspicious; unfavorable; unlucky.—**in-aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**in-aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

in-au-then-tic (in-â-then'tik), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not authentic.—**in-au-then-ti'ci-ty** (-tis'i-ti), *n.*

in-au-thor-i-ta-tive (in-â-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not authoritative.—**in-au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-bark (in'bārk), *n.* In *forestry*, a condition of wood in which portions of the external bark are included within the wood: often produced by the trunk and a branch growing together at the fork.

in-be-ing (in'bē'ing), *n.* The condition of being or existing in something else; immanence; also, inward nature.

in-board (in'bōrd), *adv.* and *a.* *Naut.*, within the hull or interior, or toward the center, of a ship or boat.

in-born (in'bōrn), *a.* Implanted by nature; innate: as, *inborn* virtue; an *inborn* sense of courtesy.

in-bound (in'bound), *a.* Inward bound: as, an *inbound* vessel.

in-break (in'brāk), *n.* A breaking in; irruption; invasion.—**in-break'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

in-breathe (in-brē'th), *v. t.*; -breathed, -breathing. To breathe in; infuse; also, to inspire.—**in-breath'er** (-brē'thēr), *n.*

in-bred (in'bred), *a.* Bred within; innate; native.

in-breed (in'bred or in-brēd'), *v. t.*; -bred, -breeding. To breed within; engender; also, to breed (animals) in and in, as from one family or strain.

in-burst (in'bērst), *n.* A bursting in; irruption.—**in'-burst'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

In-ca (ing'kā), *n.* One of the dominant race of South American Indians who occupied Peru prior to the Spanish conquest; also, the chief ruler of the race; also [*l. c.*], a sea-bird, *Inca mystacalis*, a species of tern, having dark plumage with a bundle of white plumes on each side of the head (also called *inca* tern).—**In-ca-ic** (ing-kā'ik), *a.*

in-cage (in-kāj'), *v. t.* Same as *encage*.

in-cal-cu-la-ble (in-kal'kū-lā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation: as, "In an instant, a treasure of *incalculable* value lay gleaming before us" (Poe's "Gold-Bug").—**in-cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-cal'cu-la-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.*

in-ca-les-cent (in-kā-les'gnt), *a.* [L. *incallescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *incallescere*, grow hot, < *in*, in, + *calescere*: see *calescent*.] Increasing in heat.—**in-ca-les'cence**, *n.*

In-can (ing'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru.

in-can-desce (in-kan-des'), *v. i.* or *t.*; -descend, -descending. [L. *incandescere*, grow hot, glow, < *in*, in, + *candescere*: see *candescere*.] To glow or cause to glow with heat.—**in-can-des'cence**, *n.* Incandescent state; a glowing with heat. Also **in-can-des'cen-cy**.—**in-can-des'cent**, *a.* Glowing or white with heat; hence, intensely bright; brilliant; also, pertaining to an incandescent lamp or light.—**incandescent lamp**, a lamp whose light is due to the glowing of some special material, as a gas-lamp using a mantle

(see *Welsbach burner*), or the common electric lamp which consists of an exhausted glass bulb containing a carbon or other filament rendered luminous by the current.—**incandescent light**, light produced from an incandescent object, lamp, or the like; also, an incandescent lamp.—**in-can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-can-ta-tion (in-kan-tā'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *incantation*, < LL. *incantatio*(*n*-), < L. *incantare*, chant a magic formula against, enchant, < *in*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing, E. *chant*.] The chanting or uttering of words purporting to have magical power; also, the formula employed; a spell or charm; also, in general, magical ceremonies; magic; sorcery.—**in-can-ta-tor**, *n.* [LL., < L. *incantare*.] One who uses incantation.—**in-can'ta-to-ry** (-tā-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to incantation.

in-ca-pa-ble (in-kā'pā-bl), [See *in*-².] **I. a.** Not capable; unable to be a container (of)†; not open to the influence, or not susceptible or admitting (of): as, *incapable* of pleasure; *incapable* of exact measurement; not having the capacity or power (with of or formerly an infinitive: as, "a claim, which they were *incapable* of supporting, either by reason or by arms," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xxix.); not having the depravity, weakness, etc., for the doing, experiencing, etc. (of: as, *incapable* of sin; *incapable* of fear); without ordinary capability or ability, or incompetent (as, *incapable* workers); without qualification, esp. legal qualification (often with of: as, *incapable* of holding public office). **II. n.** One without capacity or ability; one thoroughly incompetent.—**in-ca-pa-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-ca'pā-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ca'pā-bly**, *adv.*

in-ca-pa-cious (in-kā-pā'shus), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not capacious; lacking capacity; narrow; limited; often, mentally incapable.—**in-ca-pa'ci-tate** (-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. To deprive of capacity; render incapable or unfit; disqualify.—**in-ca-pa-ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*—**in-ca-pa'ci-ty** (-pas'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Lack of capacity; incapability (as, "a leaden *incapacity* of motion that seized him": Reade's "Peg Woffington," i.); incompetence (as, "His *incapacity* and ignorance were equal to his presumption": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xxi.); legal disqualification; also, a disability.

in-car-cer-ate (in-kār'sē-rāt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [ML. *incarceratus*, pp. of *incarcerare*, < L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, prison.] To imprison; confine.—**in-car-cer-a'tion** (-sē-rā'shən), *n.*—**in-car-cer-a-tor**, *n.*

in-car-di-nate (in-kār'di-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [ML. *incardinatus*, pp. of *incardinare*, < L. *in*, in, on, + *cardo*, hinge: cf. *cardinal*.] To institute or attach as chief presbyter, priest, etc., in a particular church or place; also, to institute as a cardinal.—**in-car-di-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.*

in-car-na-dine (in-kār'nā-din), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, < It. *incarnatino*, < *incarnato*, flesh-colored, < LL. *incarnatus*: see *incarnate*.] Flesh-colored; pale-red; also, blood-colored. [Archaic].—**in-car'na-dine**, *n. t.*; -dined, -dining. To dye or tinge with the color of flesh, or (now usually) of blood. See Shakspeare's "Macbeth," ii. 2. 62. [Archaic.]

in-car-nate (in-kār'nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [LL. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnare*, < L. *in*, in, + *caro* (carn-), flesh.] To embody in flesh; invest with a bodily, esp. a human, form; hence, to put into or represent in a concrete form, as an idea; also, to be the embodiment or type of.—**in-car'na'te** (-nāt), *a.* Embodied in flesh; invested with a bodily, esp. a human, form (as, "You look on him almost with a shudder, as on some *incarnate* Mephistopheles": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," i. 4); hence, personified or typified, as a quality or idea (as, "Liberty and independence itself seemed *incarnate* in his name": Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," ii. 2); also, flesh-colored; red.—**in-car-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* [LL. *incarnatio*(*n*-).] The act of incarnating, or the state of being incarnated; esp., assumption of human form or nature, as by a divine being (as, the *incarnation* of God in Christ, often called simply 'the Incarnation'); also, an incarnate being or form (as, "When shall my soul her *incarnation* quit, And . . . Obtain her apotheosis in Thee?" Young's "Night Thoughts," ix. 1341); hence, a person or



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Inca Tern.

thing representing or exhibiting some quality, idea, etc., in typical form; a personification or embodiment.

in-case (in-kās'), *v. t.*; -cased, -casing. [See *in*¹.] To inclose in or as in a case: as, "In that portal should the chief appear . . . In radiant panoply his limbs incased" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," i.). — **in-case'ment**, *n.* The act of incasing, or the state of being incased; also, that which incases; also, in *biol.*, a former theory of reproduction according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of innumerable germs incased one within another.

in-cau-tion (in-kā'shən), *n.* [See *in*².] Want of caution; heedlessness; carelessness: as, "I blamed myself bitterly for my *incaution*" (Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," v.).

— **in-cau'tious** (-shus), *a.* Not cautious; heedless; unwary; rash: as, "The ostrich . . . Commits her eggs, *incautious*, to the dust, Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust" (Cowper's "Tirocinium," 791). — **in-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

in-cave (in-kāv'), *v. t.* Same as *encave*.

in-cen-di-ary (in-sen'di-ā-ri). [L. *incendiarius*, < *incendium*, a burning, fire, < *incendere*: see *incense*².] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the malicious or criminal setting on fire of buildings or other property; used or adapted for setting property on fire, as in war (as, "He had seen houses flaring, set afire by *incendiary* bombs": H. G. Wells's "Mr. Bridling," ii. 2 § 8); fig., tending to arouse strife, sedition, etc.; inflammatory. **II. n.**; pl. -ries (-riz). One who maliciously sets fire to buildings or other property; fig., one who stirs up strife, sedition, etc.; an agitator. — **in-cen'di-a-rism** (-ā-rizm), *n.*

in-cen-sa-tion (in-sen-sā'shən), *n.* The act of incensing, or perfuming with incense.

in-cense¹ (in'sens), *n.* [OF. *F. encens*, < LL. *incensum*, incense, prop. pp. neut. of L. *incendere*: see *incense*².] An aromatic gum or other substance producing a sweet odor when burned, used esp. in religious ceremonies; also, the perfume or smoke arising from such a substance when burned; hence, any pleasant perfume or fragrance (as, "The matin winds from the expanded flowers Scatter their hoarded *incense*": Shelley's "Ginevra," 126); fig., homage or adulation (as, the *incense* of flattery). — **in-cense**¹, *v.*; -censed, -censing. [OF. *F. encenser*.] **I. tr.** To burn incense for; perfume with incense. **II. intr.** To burn or offer incense.

in-cense² (in-sens'), *v. t.*; -censed, -censing. [L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, < *in*, in, on, + *cendere*, akin to *candere*, shine, glow.] To set on fire; hence, to kindle or excite (passion, etc.: obs. or rare: as, "Will God *incense* his ire For such a petty trespass?" Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 692); also, to inflame or excite (a person) with passion; now, to inflame with wrath; make angry; enrage.

in-cense-burn-er (in'sens-bēr'nēr), *n.* A vessel or receptacle, often highly ornamental, for holding incense when burned.

in-cense-ment (in-sens'mēt), *n.* The act of incensing or inflaming, as with wrath, or the state of being incensed; wrath; anger.

in-cen-tive (in-sen'tiv). [L. *incentivus*, setting the tune, later inciting, < *incinere*, sing, sound, < *in*, in, on, + *canere*, sing.] **I. a.** Inciting, as to action; stimulating; provocative. **II. n.** That which incites to action, etc.; a motive; a stimulus or incitement: as, "God's saints . . . pictured because their lives are perpetual *incentives* to purity and holiness" (Disraeli's "Lothair," xv.).

in-cept (in-sept'), *v.* [L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, begin, commence, < *in*, in, on, + *capere*, take.] **I. tr.** To begin or commence (obs. or rare); also, to take in; intussuscept. **II. intr.** To complete the taking of a degree in a university. [Eng.] — **in-cep'tion** (-sep'shən), *n.* [L. *inceptio(n)*.] Beginning; commencement; also, the action of incepting

in a university (Eng.); also, a taking in or receiving with. — **in-cep'tive**. **I. a.** Beginning; initial; in *gram.*, of verbs, etc., expressing the beginning of action. **II. n.** In *gram.*, an inceptive verb. — **in-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cep'tor**, *n.* [LL., beginner.] A beginner (rare); also, one who incepts in a university (Eng.).

in-cer-tain† (in-sēr'tān), *a.* [OF. *F. incertain*.] Uncertain. — **in-cer'tain-ty**†, *n.*

in-cer-ti-tude (in-sēr'ti-tūd), *n.* [F. *incertitude*, < ML. *incertitudo*, < L. *incertus*, uncertain, < *in*-, not, + *certus*, certain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; insecurity; also, want of assurance or confidence; doubt.

in-ces-sant (in-ses'ant), *a.* [LL. *incessans* (-ant-), < L. *in*-, not, + *cessans*, ppr. of *cessare*, E. *cease*.] Continuing without interruption; ceaseless; continual: as, "an *incessant* noise like that of a water-mill" (Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 2).

— **in-ces'san-cy**, **in-ces'sant-ness**, *n.* — **in-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

in-cest (in'sest), *n.* [L. *incestus*, *incestrum*, < *incestrus*, unchaste, < *in*-, not, + *castus*, E. *chaste*.] The crime of sexual intercourse between persons related within the degrees in which marriage is prohibited. — **in-ces'tu-ous** (-ses'tū-us), *a.* [LL. *incestuosus*.] Guilty of incest; also, pertaining to or involving incest. — **in-ces'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ces'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

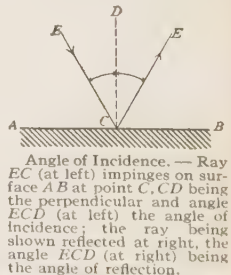
inch (inch), *n.* [AS. *ynce*, < L. *uncia*, twelfth part, inch, ounce: cf. *ounce*¹.] A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, or 2.54 centimeters; as a unit of rainfall or precipitation, the amount of water, melted (or frequently unmelted) snow, or the like, which would cover a surface to the depth of one inch; as a unit of atmospheric or other pressure, a degree of pressure which balances the weight of a vertical column of mercury or other liquid one inch in height in a barometer or the like; also, a very small measure or amount of anything (as, "I'll flog you within an *inch* of your life": Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," xiii.). — **by inches**, or **inch by inch**, by small or slow degrees; very gradually: as, "Don't kill him at once . . . starve him gradually, *inch by inch*" (Congreve's "Way of the World," iv.). — **every inch**, every bit; in every respect; completely: as, "*every inch* a king" (Shakespeare's "King Lear," iv. 6. 109). — **inch**, *v. i. or t.* To move by inches or small degrees: as, "I crawled aboard and *inched* along and got in among some bundles of shingles" (Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," iii.). — **inch'meal** (-mēl), *adv.* [With *-meal* as in *limbmeal*.] By inches; inch by inch; little by little. Also used as a quasi-noun, after *by*.

in-cho-ate (in'kō-āt), *v. t. or i.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, *inchoare*.] To begin; commence; start. — **in'cho-ate**, *a.* Just begun; in an early stage; incipient; hence, rudimentary; incomplete. — **in'cho-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'cho-ate-ness**, *n.* — **in-cho-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *inchoatio(n)*.] Beginning; commencement; rudimentary or early stage. — **in-cho'a-tive** (-kō'ā-tiv). [LL. *inchoativus*.] **I. a.** Rudimentary; inchoate; in *gram.*, inceptive. **II. n.** In *gram.*, an inchoative or inceptive verb.

inch-worm (inch'wērm), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth; a measuring-worm.

in-ci-dence (in'si-dens), *n.* The fact or the manner of being incident; the falling, or manner of falling, of a ray of light, etc., on a surface; also, a falling upon, affecting, or befalling; the range of occurrence or influence of a thing, or the extent of its effects (as, the *incidence* of the disease is general, or is limited to one locality); often, the fall of taxation upon individuals; also, something incidental†. — **angle of incidence**, the angle which a line, ray of light, etc., falling upon a surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface at the point of incidence.

in-ci-dent (in'si-dent). [L. *incidens* (-ent-), ppr. of *incidere*, fall on, befall, < *in*, in, on, + *cadere*, fall.] **I. a.** Falling or striking on something; impinging, as rays of light on a surface; also, befalling; liable or apt to happen (to: as, "All natural and almost all political evils are *incident* alike to the bad and good," Johnson's "Rasselas," xxvii.);



fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

hence, naturally appertaining (as, the hardships *incident* to the life of an explorer); also, conjoined or attaching, esp. as subordinate to a principal thing; also, incidental or casual (obs. or rare). **II. n.** Something that befalls in connection with a person or thing; something that occurs casually in connection with something else; an event or matter of accessory or subordinate character; sometimes, an occurrence or event considered separately or independently; in specif. use, a distinct piece of action, or an episode, as in a story, play, etc. (as, "A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct; The language plain, and incidents well link'd"; Cowper's "Conversation," 236); a separate or single feature in a painting, etc.; also, something appertaining or attaching to something else; a natural or characteristic accompaniment; a secondary feature. — **in-ci-den'tal** (-den'tal). **I. a.** Occurring or liable to occur in connection with something else; happening in fortuitous or subordinate conjunction with something else; casual or accidental; often, incurred casually and in addition to the regular or main amount, as expenses or charges; also, liable to happen or naturally appertaining (to); incident (to); also, casually met with or encountered (rare: as, an *incidental* acquaintance). **II. n.** Something incidental, as a circumstance; often, in *pl.*, incidental items, esp. of expense. — **in-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-cin-e-rate (in-sin'e-rāt), *v. t.*; -rated, -rating. [ML. *incineratus*, pp. of *incinerare*, < L. *in*, in, + *cinis* (ciner-), ashes.] To burn or reduce to ashes; cremate. — **in-cin-e-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* — **in-cin'e-ra-tor**, *n.* A furnace or apparatus for incinerating.

in-cip-i-ent (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* [L. *incipiens* (-ent-), ppr. of *incipere*, begin: see *incept*.] Beginning to exist or appear; in an initial stage. — **in-cip'i-ence**, **in-cip'i-en-cy**, *n.* — **in-cip'i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cise (in-siz'), *v. t.*; -cised, -cising. [L. *incisus*, pp. of *incidere*, cut into, < *in*, in, + *cædere*, cut.] To cut into; cut marks, etc., upon; also, to make (marks, etc.) by cutting; engrave; carve. — **in-cised'**, *p. a.* Cut into; made by cutting; in *bot.* and *entom.*, having the margin deeply notched, as certain leaves or insect wings. — **in-ci'sion** (-sizh'ŏn), *n.* [L. *incisio(n)-*.] The act of incising; a cutting into, esp. for surgical purposes; also, a cut, gash, or notch; also, fig., incisiveness; keenness. — **in-ci'sive** (-siv'), *a.* Adapted for cutting, as the incisor teeth; fig., penetrating, trenchant, or biting; sharp; keen; acute. — **in-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci'sive-ness**, *n.* — **in-ci'sor** (-sqr or -zor), *n.* [NL.] A tooth adapted for cutting, esp. one of the front teeth situated between the canine teeth in either jaw. — **in-ci'so-ry** (-sō-ri), *a.* Adapted for cutting, as the incisor teeth. — **in-cis'ure** (-sizh'ūr), *n.* [L. *incisura*.] An incision, cleft, or notch; a deep indentation. — **in-cis'ur-al** (-sizh'ūr-al), *a.*

in-cite (in-sit'), *v. t.*; -cited, -citing. [L. *incitare*, < *in*, in, on, + *citare*, drive, urge, call, E. *cite*.] To urge on; stimulate or prompt to action; instigate: as, "Each host now joins, and each a god inspires, These Mars incites, and those Minerva fires" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," iv.). — **in-ci-ta'tion** (-si-tā'shən), *n.* — **in-cite'ment**, *n.* The act of inciting; also, that which incites; a stimulus or incentive. — **in-cit'er** (-sit'ēr), *n.* — **in-cit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-ci-vil-i-ty (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [LL. *incivilitas*, < L. *incivilis*, uncivil, < *in-*, not, + *civilis*, E. *civil*.] The quality or fact of being uncivil; uncivil behavior or treatment; discourtesy; rudeness; also, an uncivil act.

in-civ-il-i-za-tion (in-siv'i-li-zā'shən), *n.* [See *in*-².] Want of civilization; uncivilized condition; barbarism.

in-civ-ism (in'si-vizm), *n.* [F. *incivisme*: cf. *civism*.] Bad citizenship; neglect of civic duties.

in-clem-ent (in-klem'ent), *a.* [L. *inclemens* (-ent-).] Not clement; severe in temper or disposition; harsh; also, of the weather, etc., rough or stormy. — **in-clem'en-cy**, *n.* — **in-clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

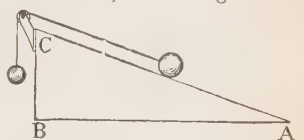
in-clin-a-ble (in-klī'nā-bl), *a.* [OF. *inclinable*, < L. *inclinabilis*.] Inclining; tending; disposed; favorable.

in-cli-na-tion (in-klī-nā'shən), *n.* [OF. F. *inclination*, < L. *inclinatio(n)-*.] The act or an act of inclining; a leaning, bending, or bowing; also, the state of being inclined; deviation or amount of deviation from a normal, esp. horizontal or vertical, direction or position; slant; also, an inclined

surface; also, tendency, now esp. of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing or person than to another; propensity; preference; specif., in *geom.*, the mutual approach of two lines or planes that tend to meet and form an angle ('angle of inclination'); also, the difference of direction of the lines or planes as measured by the angle. — **in-cli-na'tion-al**, *a.*

in-cline (in-klīn'), *v.*; -clined, -clining. [OF. F. *incliner*, < L. *inclinare*, incline, < *in*, in, on, + *-clinare*, bend, incline: see *decline*.] **I. tr.** To cause to lean or bend in a particular direction; give a slanting direction or position to; also, to bow (the head, body, etc.); turn (the ear) toward a speaker in order to listen attentively; also, to give a particular tendency to (the mind, heart, will, etc.); dispose (a person) in mind, will, habit, etc. (often with *to*). **II. intr.** To lean; bend; deviate from the vertical or horizontal; slant; also, to bow the head or body; also, to tend in course or character; have a mental tendency; be disposed.

— **in-cline** (in-klīn' or in'klīn), *n.* An inclined surface; a slope. — **in-clined'**, *p. a.* Deviating in direction from the horizontal or vertical; sloping; slanting; hence, having a direction making an angle with anything else; also, having a tendency; disposed, esp. favorably. — **inclined plane**, a plane surface inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle but a right angle: one of the so-called simple machines. — **in-clin'er** (-klī'nēr), *n.* — **in-clin-om'e-ter** (-klī-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the vertical component of the earth's



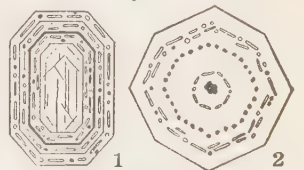
magnetic force, as shown by the dip of the magnetic needle; also, an instrument for measuring the inclination or slope of anything; in *aeronautics*, an instrument for measuring the angle an aircraft makes with the horizontal.

in-close, en-close (in-klōz', en-), *v. t.*; -closed, -closing. [OF. F. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, inclose, < ML. *includere*, L. *includere*: see *include*, and cf. *close*¹ and *close*².] To shut in; close in on all sides; insert in something that encompasses, surrounds, or confines; form an encompassing or confining medium about (something), as things do; esp., to surround as with a fence or wall; specif., to fence in (waste or common land) with the intention of cultivating it or of appropriating it to individual ownership; also, to shut up in a case, envelop, etc.; specif., to insert for transmission in the same cover with a letter, parcel, etc.; contain (the thing transmitted), as the letter or parcel does (as, we have received your letter *inclosing* your check). — **in-clos'er, en-clos'er** (-klōz'ēr), *n.* — **in-clo'sure, en-clo'sure** (-klō-zhūr), *n.* [OF. *enclosure*.] The act of inclosing, or the state of being inclosed; also, that which incloses, as a fence or wall, or an outer covering; also, that which is inclosed, as land, or a paper sent in a letter, or a parcel sent in a larger parcel.

in-clud-a-ble (in-klōd'ā-bl), *a.* Same as *includible*.

in-clude (in-klōd'), *v. t.*; -cluded, -cluding. [L. *includere* (pp. *inclusus*), shut in, < *in*, in, + *cludere*, claudere, shut, close: cf. *close*¹ and *inclose*.] To shut in†; also, to put within limits; hold or inclose within limits; also, to place in an aggregate, class, category, or the like; reckon in a calculation; also, to contain, embrace, or comprise, as a whole does parts or any part or element; often, to contain as a subordinate element; involve as a factor. — **in-clud'ed** (-klōd'ed), *p. a.* Inclosed; embraced; comprised; in *bot.*, not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla, as stamens or a style. — **in-clud'i-ble**, *a.* That may be included. — **in-clu'sion** (-klōd'zhən), *n.*

[L. *inclusio(n)-*.] The act of including, or the state of being included; also, that which is included; specif., in *mineral.*, a body of gas or liquid or a crystal inclosed within the mass of a mineral. — **in-clu'sive** (-siv), *a.* That includes; inclosing;



Sections of Crystals, with symmetrically arranged Inclusions. — 1, augite; 2, leucite.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n̄*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

embracing; comprising; often, including a great deal, or including everything concerned; comprehensive; also, including in consideration or account as the stated limit or extremes (often used adverbially: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday). — **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-co-ag-u-la-ble (in-kō-ag'ū-lā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not coagulable.

in-co-er-ci-ble (in-kō-ēr'si-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not coercible.

in-cog (in-kog'). Colloquial abbreviation of *incognita* or *incognito*: as, "a Foreign Count, — who came *incog*." (Hood's "Miss Kilmansegg," 1464).

in-cog-i-ta-ble (in-kōj'i-tā-bl), *a.* [LL. *incogitabilis*.] Not cogitable; unthinkable. — **in-cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-cog-i-tant (in-kōj'i-tant), *a.* [L. *incogitans* (-ant-), < *in-*, not, + *cogitans*, ppr. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] Unthinking; thoughtless; inconsiderate; also, not having the faculty of thinking.

in-cog-ni-ta (in-kog'ni-tā). [It., fem. of *incognito*: see *incognito*.] **I. a.** Of a woman or girl, unknown; having the real name or identity concealed. **II. n.; pl. -tas** (-tāz). A woman or girl who is *incognita*. — **in-cog'ni-to** (-tō). [It., masc., < L. *incognitus*, unknown, < *in-*, not, + *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, come to know: see *cognition*.] **I. a.** Unknown; having one's identity concealed, as under an assumed name: used esp. of persons of distinction who thus seek to avoid notice or formal attentions. **II. adv.** With the real name or identity concealed: as, to travel *incognito*. **III. n.; pl. -tos** (-tōz). One who is *incognito*; also, the state of being *incognito* (as, to preserve, or to discard, one's *incognito*).

in-cog-ni-za-ble (in-kog'ni-zā-bl or in-kon'i-), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not cognizable; beyond cognizance or knowledge; unrecognizable. — **in-cog'ni-zant** (-zant), *a.* Not cognizant; without perception or knowledge (*of*); unaware. — **in-cog'ni-zance**, *n.*

in-co-her-ence, **in-co-her-en-cy** (in-kō-hēr'ens, -ən-si), *n.; pl. -ences* (-ən-sez), *-encies* (-siz). The state of being incoherent; also, something incoherent; an incoherent statement, proceeding, etc.

in-co-her-ent (in-kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not coherent or cohering; without physical cohesion, unconnected, or loose, as matter; also, without unity or harmony of elements, as an assemblage; without congruity of parts, or uncoordinated, as a system; without logical connection, disjointed, or rambling, as thought, language, etc.; characterized by such thought or language, as a person; also, naturally different, or incompatible, as things. — **in-co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-co-he-sion (in-kō-hē'zhon), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of cohesion. — **in-co-he'sive** (-siv), *a.* Not cohesive.

in-com-bus-ti-ble (in-kōm-bus'ti-bl), [ML. *incombustibilis*.] **I. a.** Not combustible; incapable of being burned. **II. n.** An combustible substance. — **in-com-bus-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-bus'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in-come (in'kum), *n.* A coming in, or something that comes in; now, usually, the returns that come in periodically, esp. annually, from property, business, labor, etc.; revenue; receipts. — **income tax**, a tax levied on incomes; an annual government tax on personal incomes, commonly graduated, and usually with certain deductions and exemptions and operative on incomes above a comparatively low fixed limit. — **in'com'er** (-kum'ēr), *n.* One who comes in; a newcomer; a successor. — **in'com'ing**, *n.* A coming in; also, that which comes in, esp. revenue (usually in *pl.*). — **in'com'ing**, *a.* Coming in; entering, as a tenant or an office-holder; accruing, as profit; ensuing (Sc.: as, the *incoming* week).

in-com-men-su-ra-ble (in-kō-men'shū-rā-bl), *a.* [ML. *incommensurabilis*.] Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison; also, utterly disproportionate; specif., in *arith.*, having no common divisor except unity. — **in-com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-men-su-rate (in-kō-men'shū-rāt), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not commensurate; disproportionate; inadequate; also, incommensurable. — **in-com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

in-com-mode (in-kō-mōd'), *v. t.; -moded, -moding*. [F. *incommoder*, < L. *incommodare*, < *incommodus*, inconvenient, < *in-*, not, + *commodus*: see *commode*.] To subject to inconvenience, discommode, or trouble (as, "an interregnum *incommoded* with an abundance of sleek parsons and sly priests": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 11); also, to impede; hinder.

in-com-mo-di-ous (in-kō-mō'di-us), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not commodious; inconvenient; now, usually, not affording sufficient room; inconveniently or uncomfortably small. — **in-com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-com-mod-i-ty (in-kō-mod'i-ti), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). [OF. *incommodité* (F. *incommodité*), < L. *incommoditas*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*: see *incommode*.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; discomfort; also, something inconvenient or disadvantageous; a discomfort or annoyance.

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* [LL. *incommunicabilis*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, imparted, or told to others; sometimes, incommunicative; also, without communication. — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-mu-ni-ca'do, *a.* See *incomunicado*.

in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not communicative; uncommunicative; reserved. — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-com-mu-ta-ble (in-kō-mū'tā-bl), *a.* [L. *incommutabilis*.] Not mutable; not exchangeable; also, unchangeable. — **in-com-mu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-com-mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-pact (in-kōm-pakt'), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not compact; loose in structure or consistence. — **in-com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-pact'ness**, *n.*

in-com-pa-ra-ble (in-kōm'pā-rā-bl), *a.* [L. *incomparabilis*.] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison; esp., matchless or unequalled (as, "Her words do show her wit *incomparable*": Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI," iii. 2. 85). — **in-com'pā-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-com'pā-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pā-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-pat-i-ble (in-kōm-pat'i-bl), [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not compatible; incapable of existing together in harmony; contrary or opposed in character; discordant; inconsistent. **II. n.** An incompatible person or thing: usually in *pl.*: as, "In the inevitable jangle of these *incompatibles* the church had become dogmatic" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxiii. § 13). — **in-com-pat-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-pe-tent (in-kōm-pē-tent). [F. *incompétent*, < LL. *incompetens* (-ent-).] **I. a.** Not competent; lacking qualification or ability; incapable; not legally qualified; also, not admissible. **II. n.** An incompetent person. — **in-com'pe-tence**, **in-com'pe-ten-cy**, *n.* — **in-com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

in-com-plete (in-kōm-plēt'), *a.* [LL. *incompletus*.] Not complete; lacking some part; unfinished; imperfect; defective. — **in-com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-plete'ness**, *n.*

in-com-ple-tion (in-kōm-plē'shon), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Lack of completion; incomplete state.

in-com-pli-ant (in-kōm-pli'ant), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not compliant; unyielding; unaccommodating. — **in-com-pli'ance**, *n.*

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble (in-kōm-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [L. *incomprehensibilis*.] Not comprehensible; not to be comprehended within limits, or illimitable (archaic: as, "The firmament . . . And all her number'd stars, that seem to roll Spaces *incomprehensible*," Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 20); not to be grasped by the mind; not to be understood, or unintelligible (as, "She was perfectly *incomprehensible* to me": Dickens's "Great Expectations," ix.). — **in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-com-pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-pre-hen-sion (in-kōm-prē-hen'shon), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of comprehension or understanding. — **in-com-pre-hen'sive** (-siv), *a.* Not comprehensive; unduly limited or restricted; lacking mental comprehension (as, "Thou art an *incomprehensible* coxcomb!" Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," i. 2). — **in-com-pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-com-press-i-ble (in-kōm-pres'i-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not compressible. — **in-com-press-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nór; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ðlect, agôny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

in-com-pu-ta-ble (in-kəm-pū'tā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not computable; incalculable.

in-co-mu-ni-ca-do (ĕn-kō-mō-nē-kā'thō), *a.* [Sp.] Of a prisoner, deprived of communication or intercourse with others.

in-con-ceiv-a-ble (in-kən-sē'vā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not conceivable; unimaginable; unthinkable; incredible.—**in-con-ceiv-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-clu-sion (in-kən-klō'zhən), *n.* [See *in*-².] Absence of conclusion or final decision; also, something inconclusive.—**in-con-clu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Not conclusive; not such as to settle a question or case; without decisive force or effect; indecisive; ineffective.—**in-con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-con-dens-a-ble (in-kən-den'sā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not condensable. Also **in-con-dens'i-ble**.

in-con-dite (in-kon'dit or in'kən-dit), *a.* [L. *inconditus*, < *in*, not, + *conditus*, pp. of *condere*, put together: see *condiment*.] Unformed; ill constructed; crude; rude. [Now rare.]

in-con-du-cive (in-kən-dū'siv), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not conclusive.

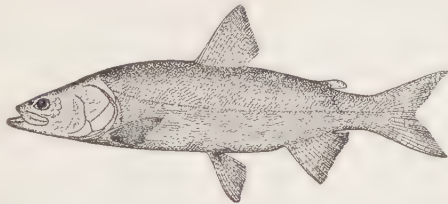
in-con-form-a-ble (in-kən-fôr'mā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not conformable; unconformable.—**in-con-for'mi-ty** (-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* Lack of conformity; failure or refusal to conform.

in-con-gru-ent (in-kong'grō-ent), *a.* [L. *incongruens* (-ent-).] Not congruent; disagreeing; incongruous.—**in-con-gru-ence**, *n.*

in-con-gru-i-ty (in-kən-grō'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being incongruous; also, something incongruous.

in-con-gru-ous (in-kong'grō-us), *a.* [L. *incongruus*.] Not congruous; inharmonious in character; in consonant; inconsistent; out of keeping or place; inappropriate; unbecoming; also, lacking harmony of parts.—**in-con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con'gru-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-con-nu (in-kō-nū, F. *an-kō-nū*), *n.* [F., 'unknown': the fish being unknown to the Canadian voyageurs who first saw it.] A large salmonoid food-fish, *Stenodus mackenzii*, of the rivers of north-western Canada and of Alaska. Also called *Mackenzie River salmon*.



Incennu.

in-con-scious (in-kon'-shus), *a.* [LL. *inconscius*.] Not conscious; unconscious. [Now rare.]—**in-con'scious-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-sec-u-tive (in-kən-sek'u-tiv), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not consecutive; disconnected.—**in-con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con-sec'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-con-se-quent (in-kon'sē-kwent), *a.* [L. *inconsequens* (-ent-).] Not consequent; not following from the premises, or illogical (as, an *inconsequent* deduction); out of proper relation, or irrelevant (as, an *inconsequent* remark); not in keeping with the general character or design (as, *inconsequent* features of a work; *inconsequent* ornamentation); also, characterized by lack of logical sequence (as, *inconsequent* reasoning); disconnected; of persons, characterized by lack of sequence in thought, speech, or action.—**in-con'se-quence**, *n.*—**in-con-se-quen'tial** (-kwen'shāl), *a.* Inconsequent; illogical; irrelevant; also, of no consequence (as, "As my time is not wholly *inconsequential*, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard": Miss Burney's "Cecilia," ix. 3).—**in-con-se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con'se-quent-ness**, *n.*

in-con-sid-er-a-ble (in-kən-sid'er-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small, as in value, amount, size, etc.—**in-con-sid'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-sid-er-ate (in-kən-sid'er-āt), *a.* [L. *inconsideratus*.] Not considerate; done or acting without consideration; thoughtless; heedless; also, without due regard for the

rights or feelings of others.—**in-con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*—**in-con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *inconsideratio*(n-).] Want of due consideration; thoughtlessness.

in-con-sist-en-cy (in-kən-sis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The quality of being inconsistent; also, something inconsistent.

in-con-sist-ent (in-kən-sis'tent), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not consistent; lacking agreement, as one thing with another, or two or more things in relation to each other; at variance; discrepant; incongruous; also, wanting in harmony between the different parts or elements; self-contradictory; also, of persons, not consistent in principles, conduct, etc. (as, "Man is a creature very *inconsistent* with himself": Steele, in "Tatler," 7); acting at variance with professed principles or former conduct.—**in-con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-sol-a-ble (in-kən-sō'lā-bl), *a.* [L. *inconsolabilis*.] Not consolable; disconsolate.—**in-con-sol'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-so-nant (in-kon'sō-nant), *a.* [LL. *inconsonans* (-ant-).] Not consonant or in accord.—**in-con'so-nance**, *n.*—**in-con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-spic-u-ous (in-kən-spik'ū-us), *a.* [LL. *inconspicuus*.] Not conspicuous, noticeable, or prominent.—**in-con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-con-stant (in-kon'stant), *a.* [OF. F. *inconstant*, < L. *inconstans* (-ant-).] Not constant; changeable; fickle; variable: as, "O, swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb" (Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 2. 109).—**in-con'stan-cy**, *n.*—**in-con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-sum-a-ble (in-kən-sū'mā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.

in-con-test-a-ble (in-kən-tes'tā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not contestable; not admitting of dispute; incontrovertible: as, "The genius and daring of Bolingbroke were . . . *incontestable*" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.).—**in-con-test'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-ti-nent¹ (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* [L. *incontinens* (-ent-).] Not continent; lacking in restraint, esp. over the sexual appetite; also, unable to contain or retain (usually with *of*: as, "Melancho with imperious mien Renew'd the attack, *incontinent* of spleen," Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xix.).—**in-con'ti-nence**, **in-con'ti-nen-cy**, *n.*—**in-con'ti-nent-ly**¹, *adv.*

in-con-ti-nent² (in-kon'ti-nent), *adv.* [OF. F. *incontinent*, < LL. *in continenti* (tempore), 'in continuous (time), or without pause.] Straightway; immediately; at once: as, "He will be here *incontinent*" (Scott's "Kenilworth," xix.). [Archaic.] Also **in-con'ti-nent-ly**².

in-con-tin-u-ous (in-kən-tin'ū-us), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not continuous; discontinuous.—**in-con-ti-nu'i-ty** (-kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.*

in-con-trol-la-ble (in-kən-trō'lā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not controllable; uncontrollable.

in-con-tro-vert-i-ble (in-kon-trō-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not controvertible; indisputable.—**in-con-tro-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-con-tro-vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-con-tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-ve-nience (in-kən-vē'niens), *n.* [OF. *inconvenience*, < LL. *inconvenientia*.] The quality of being inconvenient; disagreement†; unsuitableness†; impropriety†; now, troublesomeness; disadvantageousness; inopportune character; unfavorableness to comfort; trouble or discomfort caused or experienced (as, "She could have spared him without the smallest *inconvenience*": Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," xxvii.); also, something inconvenient; something that causes trouble, disadvantage, or discomfort.—**in-con-ve'nience**, *v. t.*; -*nienced*, -*niencing*. To put to inconvenience; incommode.—**in-con-ve'nien-cy** (-niēn-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). Inconvenience; also, something inconvenient.

in-con-ve-nient (in-kən-vē'niēnt), *a.* [OF. *inconvenient* (F. *inconvenient*), < L. *inconveniēns* (-ent-).] Not convenient; not agreeing or consonant†; unsuitable† or inappropriate†; now, giving trouble or annoyance; disadvantageous; embarrassing; inopportune; unfavorable to comfort.—**in-con-ve'nient-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-vert-i-ble (in-kən-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *û*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

convertible; incapable of being converted or exchanged; specif., of paper money, not capable of being converted into specie. — **in-con-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-con-vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-vin-ci-ble (in-kən-vin'si-bl), *a.* [See *in*-.] Not convincing; incapable of being convinced. — **in-con-vin-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-con-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-yt' (in-kun'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Rare; fine; pretty. See Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," iv. 1. 144.

in-co-ör-di-nate (in-kō-ör'di-nāt), *a.* [See *in*-.] Not coördinate. — **in-co-ör'di-nat-ed** (-nā-ted), *a.* Not coördinated. — **in-co-ör-di-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* Lack of coördination.

in-cor-po-rate¹ (in-kōr'pō-rāt), *a.* [LL. *incorporatus*; cf. *corpore*.] Not embodied; incorporeal. [Obs. or rare.]

in-cor-po-rate² (in-kōr'pō-rāt), *v.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [LL. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare*, < *L. in*, *in*, + *corpore*, *embody*; see *corpore*.] **I. tr.** To form or combine into one body or uniform substance, as ingredients; unite intimately; also, to put or introduce into a body or mass as an integral part or integral parts; take in or include as a part or parts, as the body or mass does; also, to form into a society or organization; esp., to constitute as a legal corporation; also, to admit as a member of an association or corporation; also, to give material form to, or embody (as, "some actual Air-maiden, incorporated into tangibility and reality": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 5). **II. intr.** To unite or combine so as to form one body; also, to form a corporation. — **in-cor'po-rate**² (-rāt), *a.* Incorporated; combined into one body, mass, or substance (as, "Gazing on thee, sullen tree . . . I seem to fall from out my blood And grow incorporate into thee": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," ii.); also, constituted as a corporation; admitted into a corporation, as a person; also, embodied. — **in-cor-po-ra'tion** (-rā'shən), *n.* [LL. *incorporatio(n)*.] The act of incorporating, or combining into one body; incorporated state; also, the act or process of forming into a corporation; an incorporated society, or a corporation (as, "an eminent member of the Goldsmiths' Incorporation": Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," ix.); also, embodiment; an embodied form of something. — **in-cor'po-ra-tor**, *n.* One who incorporates; specif., one of the original members of a corporation.

in-cor-po-re-al (in-kōr-pō'rē-əl), *a.* [L. *incorporeus*.] Not corporeal; immaterial; also, pertaining to immaterial beings; in *law*, without material existence, but existing in contemplation of law, as a franchise or a right of way. — **in-cor-po-re-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), **in-cor-po-re'i-ty** (-pō-rē'i-ti), *n.* — **in-cor-po're-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-corpse (in-kōrps'), *v. t.* [See *in*-.] To form or combine into one body; incorporate. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iv. 7. 88. [Archaic.]

in-cor-rect (in-kōr-ekt'), *a.* [L. *incorrectus*.] Not correct; faulty or improper; erroneous or inaccurate. — **in-cor-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rect'ness**, *n.*

in-cor-ri-gi-ble (in-kōr'i-ji-bl), *a.* [L. *in corrigibilis*.] Not corrigible; bad beyond correction or reform; irreclaimable: as, "If Tavy were not in love with you . . . he'd have found out what an incorrigible liar you are" (G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," ii.). — **in-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-cor-rupt (in-kōr-rupt'), *a.* [L. *in corruptus*.] Not corrupt; free from decomposition or putrefaction; not debased or perverted; morally upright; not to be bribed; not vitiated by errors or alterations, as a text. — **in-cor-rup-ti-ble** (-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [LL. *in corruptibilis*.] Not corruptible; incapable of physical or moral corruption; that cannot be perverted or bribed. — **in-cor-rup-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-cor-rup'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor-rup'ti-bly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rup'tion** (-shən), *n.* [LL. *in corruptio(n)*.] In corrupt condition. See 1 Cor. xv. 42-54. — **in-cor-rup't'y**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rup't'ness**, *n.*

in-cras-sate (in-kras'āt), *v. t.*; -*sated*, -*sating*. [LL. *incrassatus*, pp. of *incrassare*, < *L. in*, *in*, + *crassare*, thicken, < *crassus*, thick.] To thicken; in *phar.*, to make (a liquid) thicker by addition of another substance or by evaporation. — **in-cras'sate**, *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thickened or swollen. — **in-cras-sa'tion** (-kra-sā'shən), *n.*

in-creas-a-ble (in-kre'sā-bl), *a.* That may be increased.

in-crease (in-kre's), *v.*; -*creased*, -*creasing*. [OF. *encreistre*, < *L. incrementum*, < *in*, *in*, on, + *crecere*, grow.] **I. intr.** To become greater in any respect; augment; grow; wax, as the moon; multiply by propagation; formerly, often, to grow richer, more prosperous, or more powerful. **II. tr.** To make greater in any respect; augment; add to; make more numerous; formerly, often, to make richer, more prosperous, or more powerful. — **in'crease**, *n.* The act or process of increasing, or becoming or making greater; augmentation; growth; enlargement; growth or augmentation in numbers; specif., multiplication by propagation; the production of offspring; also, the result of increasing, or that by which something is increased; an addition or increment; also, offspring or progeny (as, "All the increase of thine house shall die in the flower of their age": 1 Sam. ii. 33); also, produce of the earth; also, product; profit; interest. — **in-creas'er**, *n.* — **in-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-cre-ate (in'kre-āt), *a.* [ML. *increatus*.] Not created; existing without having been created.

in-cred-i-ble (in-kred'i-bl), *a.* [L. *incredibilis*.] Not credible; surpassing the possibility of belief; also, surpassing belief as to what is possible, or seemingly too extraordinary to be possible (as, "Experienced as he was, he had never come across a fact so incredible as this fact": Arnold Bennett's "Helen with the High Hand," iv.). — **in-cred-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-cred-u-lous (in-kred'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *incredulus*.] Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical; also, indicating unbelief (as, an *incredulous* smile); also, incredible† (see Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iii. 4. 88). — **in-cre-dū'li-ty** (-kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* — **in-cred-u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

in-cre-mate (in'kre-māt), *v. t.*; -*mated*, -*mating*. [See *in*-.] To cremate. — **in-cre-ma'tion** (-mā'shən), *n.*

in-cre-ment (in'kre-ment), *n.* [L. *incrementum*, < *increcere*: see *increase*.] The act or process of increasing, or becoming greater; augmentation; growth; increase; also, something added or gained; an addition or increase; profit; in *math.*, a small increase (positive or negative) in an independent variable, or the increase of a function due to this. — **in-cre-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.*

in-cres-cent (in-kres'ent), *a.* [L. *increscens* (-ent-), ppr. of *increcere*: see *increase*.] Increasing or waxing, as the moon.

in-crim-i-nate (in-krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -*nated*, -*nating*. [ML. *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare*, < *L. in*, *in*, on, + *criminare*: see *criminate*.] To charge with a crime or fault; also, to involve in an accusation. — **in-crim-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* The act of incriminating, or the state or fact of being incriminated. — **in-crim'i-na-tor**, *n.* — **in-crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to incriminate.

in-croy-able (in-kro-wō-yā-bl), *n.* [F., 'incredible': so called from their frequent use of this word.] One of a class of French men and women of fashion during the period of the Directory (1795-99), who affected extravagant modes of dress, peculiarities of speech, etc.

in-crust (in-krust'), *v. t.* [L. *incrustare* (pp. *incrastatus*), < *in*, *in*, on, + *crusta*, E. *crust*.] To cover or line with a crust or hard coating; also, to form into a crust; deposit as a crust; also, specif., to overlay (a surface) with a crust of precious material; apply or inlay (mosaic, marble slabs, etc.) as a decorative covering. Also **in-crus'tate** (-krus'tāt); -*tated*, -*tating*. — **in-crus-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [LL. *incrustatio(n)*.] An incrusting or being incrustated; also, a crust or hard coating; specif., an outer hard layer or facing of fine material placed over a common substance.

in-cu-bate (in'kū-bāt), *v.*; -*bated*, -*bating*. [L. *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare*, lie on, sit or rest on, < *in*, *in*, on, + *cubare*, lie.] **I. tr.** To sit upon (eggs) for the purpose of hatching; hatch (eggs) as by sitting upon them; fig., to brood; produce as if by hatching; also, to hatch (eggs) by artificial heat, as in an incubator; maintain (bacterial cultures, etc.) at a temperature suitable for development. **II. intr.** To sit upon eggs; brood (sometimes fig.); also, to undergo incubation; in *pathol.*, to go through the process of incubation. — **in-cu-ba'tion** (-bā'shən), *n.* [L. *incubatio(n)*.] The



Heraldic representation of *in-crescent* Moon.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

act or process of incubating (often fig.); in *pathol.*, the development of a disease between infection and the appearance of its symptoms.—**in'cu-ba-tive** (-bā-tiv), **in'cu-ba-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation.—**in'cu-ba-tor** (-bā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially, consisting essentially of a case heated by a lamp or the like; a similar apparatus for rearing children prematurely born; a device in which bacterial cultures, etc., are developed.

in-cu-bus (in-kū-bus), *n.*; pl. *-buses*, *L. -bi* (-bi). [LL., < *L. incubare*, lie on: see *incubate*.] An imaginary demon or evil spirit supposed to descend upon sleeping persons; esp., a male demon supposed to consort with women in their sleep (cf. *succuba* and *succubus*); hence, the nightmare; also, something that weighs upon or oppresses one like a nightmare (as, "There sat upon my very heart an *incubus* of utterly causeless alarm," Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher"; "the hateful *incubus* of debt," George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," iv. 2).

in-cul-cate (in-kul'kāt or in'kul-), *v. t.*; *-cated, -cating*. [*L. inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare*, tread in, impress, < *in*, in, + *calcare*, tread, press, *E. calc*¹.] To impress by repeated statement or admonition; urge on the mind; teach persistently and earnestly: as, "When learning, virtue, piety, and truth, Were precious, and *inculcated* with care" (Cowper's "Task," ii. 701).—**in-cul-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* The act of inculcating; the impressing of principles, etc., on the mind by persistent urging or teaching.—**in-cul-ca-tor**, *n.*—**in-cul-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to inculcate.

in-cul-pa-ble (in-kul'pā-bl), *a.* [LL. *inculpabilis*.] Not culpable; blameless.—**in-cul-pa-bly**, *adv.*

in-cul-pate (in-kul-pāt or in-kul'-), *v. t.*; *-pated, -pating*. [ML. *inculpatus*, pp. of *inculpare*, < *L. in*, in, + *culpa*, fault.] To charge with fault; blame; accuse; also, to involve in a charge; incriminate.—**in-cul-pa'tion** (-pā'shən), *n.*—**in-cul-pa-to-ry** (-pā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to inculcate; imputing blame; incriminating.

in-cult (in-kult'), *a.* [*L. incultus*, < *in-*, not, + *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, cultivate, till.] Uncultivated; untilled; wild; rude; unrefined. [Now rare.]

in-cum-ben-cy (in-kum'bēn-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The state of being incumbent; also, that which is incumbent; an incumbent weight or mass; a duty or obligation; also, the position or term of an incumbent.

in-cum-bent (in-kum'bent). [*L. incumbens* (-ent-), pp. of *incumbere*, < *in*, in, on, + *cumbere*, lie: cf. *accumbent*.] *I. a.* Lying, leaning, or pressing on something; also, resting on one as a duty (as, "It . . . appeared a duty *incumbent* upon me to attempt to reclaim them": Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xxvi.); obligatory. *II. n.* The holder of an office; esp., one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice.—**in-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cum-ber (in-kum'bēr), etc. Same as *encumber*, etc.

in-cu-nab-u-la (in-kū-nab'ū-lā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, swaddling-clothes, cradle, beginning, < *in*, in, + *cunabula*, cradle: see *cunabula*.] The earliest stages or first traces of anything; the beginnings; commonly, books produced in the infancy of printing, esp. before the year 1500.—**in-cu-nab'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

in-cur (in-kēr'), *v. t.*; *-curred, -curring*. [*L. incurrere* (pp. *incursum*), < *in*, in, on, + *currere*, run.] To run or fall into (some consequence, usually an undesirable or injurious consequence); become liable or subject to through one's own action; bring upon one's self: as, to *incur* liabilities or penalties; "They are in danger of *incurring* his royal displeasure" (Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 9).

in-cur-a-ble (in-kūr'ā-bl). [LL. *incurabilis*.] *I. a.* Not curable; incapable of being cured or corrected; irremediable: as, an *incurable* invalid; an *incurable* disease; an *incurable* evil. *II. n.* One suffering from an incurable disease.—**in-cur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-cu-ri-ous (in-kū'ri-us), *a.* [*L. incuriosus*.] Not curious; careless, negligent, or heedless (of: archaic); inattentive or unobservant (as, an *incurious* observer; "listless and *incurious* eyes," Cooper's "Prairie," ii.); devoid of curiosity, or indifferent; also, deficient in interest or novelty (usually with a negative: as, a not *incurious* anecdote).

—**in-cu-ri-os'i-ty** (-os'i-ti), **in-cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*—**in-cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-cur-sion (in-kēr'shən), *n.* [*L. incursio* (n-), < *incurrere*: see *incur*.] A running in; usually, a hostile entrance into or invasion of a place or territory, esp. one of sudden character (as, "There had been repeated *incursions* of the Highlanders into the very town of Perth": Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," xiv.); a sudden attack; fig., a harmful inroad, as of the sea, of disease, etc.—**in-cur'sive** (-siv), *a.* Making incursions; invading.

in-cur-vate (in-kēr'vāt), *v. t.*; *-vated, -vating*. [*L. incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvare*, < *in*, in, + *curvare*, bend, *E. curve*, *v.*] To make curved; turn from a straight line or course; curve; esp., to curve inward.—**in-cur'vate**, *a.* Curved, esp. inward.—**in-cur-va'tion** (-vā'shən), *n.*

in-curve (in-kērv'), *v. t. or i.*; *-curved, -curving*. [*L. incurvare*: see *incurvate*.] To curve, esp. inward.

in-cus (ing'kus), *n.*; pl. *incudes* (in-kū'dēz). [*L. incus* (incud-), anvil, < *incudere*: see *incuse*.] In *anat.*, the middle one of a chain of three small bones in the middle ear of man and other mammals: so called from a fancied resemblance to an anvil. See *malleus* and *stapes*.

in-cuse (in-kūz'), *v. t.*; *-cused, -cusing*. [*L. incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with a hammer, < *in*, in, on, + *cadere*, strike, beat.] To impress by striking or stamping, as a coin.—**in-cuse'**. *I. a.* Hammered or stamped in, as a figure on a coin. *II. n.* An incuse figure or impression.

Ind (ind), *n.* [OF. *F. Inde*.] India (now poetic: as, "this . . . golden realm of *Ind*," Byron's "Sardanapalus," i. 2); also, the Indies (East or West)†.

in-da-ba (in-dā'bā), *n.* [Zulu.] A conference or consultation between or with South African natives.

in-da-gate (in-dā-gāt), *v. t.*; *-gated, -gating*. [*L. indagatus*, pp. of *indagare*, track, investigate.] To trace out; search out; investigate. [Now rare.]-**in-da-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.*—**in-da-ga-tor**, *n.*

in-da-mine (in-dam'in), *n.* [From *indigo* + *amine*.] In *chem.*, any of a certain series of basic organic compounds which form bluish and greenish salts: used in the manufacture of dyes.

in-debt (in-det'), *v. t.* [First used in pp., ME. *endetted*, < OF. *endetet* (F. *endetter*), < *en-* (< *L. in*, in) + *dete*, *E. debt*.] To put in debt; render (one) a debtor, as for money due; place under obligation for benefits, favors, assistance, etc., received; render beholden; bind by obligations of duty†: used chiefly in *indebted*, pp.—**in-debt'ed-ness**, *n.* The state or condition of being indebted; also, an amount owed; debts collectively. Also **in-debt'ment**.

in-de-cen-cy (in-dē'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The quality of being indecent; unbecomingness; impropriety; indelicacy or immodesty; obscenity; also, something indecent; an unseemly act, practice, etc.; a highly immodest or an obscene action, speech, etc.

in-de-cent (in-dē'sent), *a.* [*L. indecens* (-ent-).] Not decent; unbecoming or unseemly; offending against recognized standards of propriety or good taste; highly indelicate or immodest; offensive to the sense of decency; obscene.—**in-de-cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-de-cid-u-ate (in-dē-sīd'ū-āt), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not deciduate; having no decidua.

in-de-cid-u-ous (in-dē-sīd'ū-us), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not deciduous; not falling or shed at a particular time, as leaves; of trees, evergreen.

in-de-ci-pher-a-ble (in-dē-sī'fēr-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not decipherable.—**in-de-ci'pher-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-de-ci-sion (in-dē-sīz'hən), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of decision; irresolution: as, "the strange *indecision* of mind . . . which we may observe in some people" (Boswell's "Johnson," April 17, 1778).—**in-de-ci'sive** (-sī'siv), *a.* Not decisive or conclusive (as, "Several severe but *indecisive* naval battles were fought in the Indian seas": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," xiv.); also, character-



1. Reverse of Coin of Ægina, with early Incuse Square. — British Museum.
2. Reverse of Coin of Phocis, with later Incuse Square (inclosing the device). — British Museum.

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ized by indecision, as persons; irresolute; undecided.—**in-de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*
in-de-clin-a-ble (in-dē-klī'nā-bl), *a.* [LL. *indeclinabilis*.] In *gram.*, not declinable.—**in-de-clin'a-bly**, *adv.*
in-de-com-pos-a-ble (in-dē-kōm-pō'zā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not decomposable.
in-de-co-rous (in-dē-kō'rus or in-dek'ō-), *a.* [L. *indecorus*.] Not decorous; violating propriety; unseemly.—**in-de-co-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-de-co-rous-ness**, *n.*—**in-de-co-rum** (in-dē-kō'rum), *n.* [L., neut. of *indecorus*.] Something indecorous; a breach of decorum; an indecorous proceeding; also, indecorous behavior or character; impropriety.
in-deed (in-dēd'), *adv.* [Orig. two words, *in deed*.] In fact; in reality; in truth; truly; much used (a) for emphasis (as, I am very glad *indeed*; "Do you believe it?" "Yes, *indeed*"); (b) to confirm and amplify a previous statement (in the sense of 'as a matter of fact': as, he is a good workman, *indeed* an excellent one); (c) to indicate a concession or admission (in the sense of 'it must be admitted': as, it is *indeed* poor work, but it might be worse); (d) interrogatively, for the purpose of obtaining confirmation (equivalent to 'is it so?': as, "I fear that he is very ill." "*Indeed*"); and (e) as an interjection, expressing surprise, incredulity, etc., or used in irony (as, "The prisoner has escaped." "*Indeed*!" — "I will stand this no longer." "*Indeed*!").
in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (in-dē-fat'i-gā-bl), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *defatigare*, tire out, < *de-*, utterly, + *fatigare*, E. *fatigue*, *v.*] Incapable of being tired out; not yielding to fatigue; tireless; untiring; unwearied; unflagging; as, "The French were *indefatigable* in their efforts to obtain a naval ascendancy on the coast" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," xiv.); "His diligence was *indefatigable*" (Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xviii.).—**in-de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*
in-de-fea-si-ble (in-dē-fē'zī-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not defensible; not to be annulled or made void; not forfeitable; as, "the doctrine of the *indefeasible* right of the legitimate sovereign, and of the absolute sinfulness of resistance" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.).—**in-de-fea-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-de-fea'si-bly**, *adv.*
in-de-fec-ti-ble (in-dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not defensible; not liable to defect or failure; unailing; not liable to fault or imperfection; faultless.—**in-de-fec-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-de-fec'ti-bly**, *adv.*
in-de-fen-si-ble (in-dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not defensible; that cannot be defended by force of arms (as, an *indefensible* frontier); that cannot be defended in argument; unjustifiable; inexcusable.—**in-de-fen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-de-fen'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-de-fen'si-bly**, *adv.*
in-de-fin-a-ble (in-dē-fi'nā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not definable; incapable of being defined or exactly described; as, "*indefinable* longings" (Longfellow's "Evangeline," ii. 3).—**in-de-fin'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*
in-def-i-nite (in-def'i-nit), *a.* [L. *indefinitus*.] Not definite; without fixed or specified limit; unlimited; not clearly defined or determined; not precise; vague; in *gram.*, not specifying precisely (as, the *indefinite* article 'a'); in *logic*, without designation of extent; in *bot.*, very numerous or not easily counted, as stamens; of an inflorescence, indeterminate.—**in-def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.*—**in-def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*
in-de-fin-i-tive (in-dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not definitive.—**in-de-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.*
in-de-his-cent (in-dē-his'ent), *a.* [See *in-2*.] In *bot.*, not dehiscent; not opening at maturity.—**in-de-his'cence**, *n.*
in-del-i-ble (in-del'i-bl), *a.* [L. *indelebilis*; see *in-2* and *delebilis*.] Not deletable; incapable of being deleted or obliterated; ineffaceable; permanent: as, *indelible* ink; an *indelible* disgrace; an *indelible* impression.—**in-del-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-del'i-bly**, *adv.*
in-del-i-cate (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not delicate; lacking delicacy; offensive to a refined sense of propriety, or to purity of mind; coarse; unrefined.—**in-del'i-ca-cy** (-kā-si), *n.*—**in-del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*
in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion (in-dem'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The act of indemnifying, or the state of being indemnified; also, that which serves to indemnify; a compensation or recom-

pense (as, "What *indemnification* is one great man for populations of pigmies!" Emerson's "Representative Men," i.).

in-dem-ni-fy (in-dem'ni-fi), *v. t.*; -fied, -fying. [L. *indemnitas*, unharmed (see *indemnity*), + *facere*, make.] To preserve from or secure against damage or loss; secure against legal responsibility for actions, events, etc. (as, "The act *indemnified* the peace-officers . . . if they killed any of the mob in endeavouring to suppress such riot": Blackstone's "Commentaries," IV. 142); also, to compensate for damage or loss sustained, expense incurred, etc.; recompense for annoyances, disadvantages, hardships, etc. (as, "Here they found deer and other game in abundance, and *indemnified* themselves for past famine": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," xxxviii.).—**in-dem'ni-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

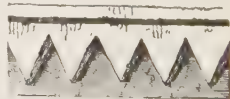
in-dem-ni-tee (in-dem-ni-tē'), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnity*.] One to whom indemnity is given.—**in-dem'ni-tor**, *n.* One who gives indemnity.

in-dem-ni-ty (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [LL. *indemnitas*, < L. *indemnitas*, unharmed, < *in-*, not, + *damnum*, harm, loss.] Protection or security against damage or loss; specif., legal exemption from liabilities or penalties incurred by one's actions (as, "He has . . . an *indemnity* granted him of being free and discharged forever from all debts owing by him at the time he became a bankrupt": Blackstone's "Commentaries," II. 483); legal exemption from penalties attaching to unconstitutional or illegal actions, granted to public officers and other persons (as, an act or bill of *indemnity*); also, compensation for damage or loss sustained; something paid by way of such compensation.

in-de-mon-stra-ble (in-dē-mon'strā-bl), *a.* [L. *indemonstrabilis*.] Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated; not subject to demonstration (said of primary truths, etc.).—**in-de-mon-stra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-dent¹ (in-dent'), *v. t.* [See *in-1* and *dent*.] To form as a dent or depression (as, "Deep scars were seen *indented* on his breast": Dryden's tr. Juvenal's "Satires," vi. 151); also, to drive or force into something so as to form a dent (as, "Deep in the neck his fangs *indent* their hold": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xix.); also, to make a dent or depression in (as, "shields *indented* deep in glorious wars": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xix.).—**in'dent**¹, *n.* A dent or depression in the surface of anything, as from a blow.

in-dent² (in-dent'), *v.* [OF. *F. endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, < L. *in-*, in, + *dens* (*dent*-), tooth.] **I. tr.** To make tooth-like notches in; notch; hence, to form deep recesses in; penetrate deeply; also, to make an incision or incisions in (a board, etc.) for the purpose of dovetailing; join together by dovetailing; also, to divide (a document drawn up in duplicate) by a zigzag line as a means of identification; cut the edge of (copies of a document) in an exactly corresponding shape; hence, to draw up (a document) in duplicate; also, to indenture, as an apprentice; also, to draw an order upon; order, as commodities; in *printing*, etc., to set in or back from the margin, as the first line of a paragraph. **II. intr.** To form a recess; also, to enter into an agreement by indenture; make a compact; also, to make out an order or requisition in duplicate; hence, to draw upon a person or thing for something.—**in-dent**² (in-dent' or in'dent), *n.* A tooth-like notch or deep recess; an indentation; also, an indenture; specif., a certificate issued by the U. S. government at the close of the Revolutionary War, for the principal or interest of the public debt; also, an official requisition for stores; also, an order for goods; in *printing*, etc., an indentation.—**in-den-ta'tion** (-den-tā'shon), *n.* A notching or being notched; also, a cut, notch, or deep recess, as in a margin; a series of incisions or notches; in *printing*, etc., an indentation.—**in-dent'ed**, *p. a.* Having a notched edge or serrate outline; having a zigzag direction or course; also, indentured, as an apprentice (as, "I lead the life of an *indented* slave": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," April 28); in *printing*, etc., set in or back from the margin.—**in-dent'er**, *n.*—**in-den'tion** (-shon), *n.* An indenting; an indentation; in *printing*, etc., an indenting of a line or lines, and leaving of blank space; also, the blank space so left.



Indented Molding.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, èlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardēt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; æh, then; y, you;

in-den-ture (in-den'tūr), *n.* [OF. *endenteure* (F. *endenture*)] Indentation; also, a deed or agreement executed in two or more copies with edges correspondingly indented as a means of identification; hence, any deed or sealed agreement; specif., a contract by which a person, as an apprentice, is bound to service; also, any official or formal list, certificate, etc., authenticated for use as a voucher or the like.—**in-den-ture**, *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. To bind by indenture, as an apprentice.

in-de-pend-ence (in-dē-pen'dens), *n.* The state or quality of being independent; exemption from external control or support; freedom from subjection, or from the influence of others; also, a competency (as, "In old-fashioned times, an 'independence' was hardly ever made without a little miserliness as a condition": George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," i. 12).—**Independence Day**, in the U. S., July 4, a holiday commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776; the Fourth of July.—**in-de-pend/en-cy**, *n.* Independence; specif. [cap.], eccles., the principle that the individual congregation or church is an autonomous society free from any external ecclesiastical control; the system of polity based on this principle.

in-de-pend-ent (in-dē-pen'dent). [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not dependent; not depending or contingent on something else for existence, operation, etc.; also, not subject to another's authority; autonomous; free; also, not relying on another or others for aid or support (as, "With his horse and his rifle, he is *independent* of the world": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," i.); hence, possessing a competency (as, "the only *independent* gentleman of the neighborhood": Irving's "Sketch-Book," Little Britain); sufficient for a competency (as, a gentleman of *independent* means); also, declining others' aid or support; refusing to be under obligations to others; also, not influenced by others in matters of opinion, conduct, etc.; thinking or acting for one's self; not influenced by that of others, as thought or action; also, expressive of a spirit of independence (as, an *independent* air or manner); self-confident; unconstrained; also, adverbially, independently (*of*); in *math.*, of a quantity or function, not depending upon another for value; [cap.] eccles., of or pertaining to the Independents. **II. n.** An independent person or thing; in *politics*, one who votes without regard to any organized party; also, a member of any party called 'Independent'; [cap.] eccles., an adherent of Independency; specif., a Congregationalist (Eng.).—**in-de-pend/ent-ly**, *adv.* In an independent manner; with *of*, apart from; without regard to.

in-de-scrib-a-ble (in-dē-skrī'ā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not describable; beyond or transcending description.—**in-de-scrib-a-bil/i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-de-scrib'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-sert (in-dē-zért'), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of desert or merit; as, "a man in power, who can . . . raise obscure merit, and discountenance successful *undesert*" (Steele, in "Tatler," 69).

in-de-struc-ti-ble (in-dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed; as, "Even if all these orchids died to-night yet their beauty is an *indestructible* memory" (Dunsany's "Laughter of the Gods," iii.).—**in-de-struc-ti-bil/i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-de-struc'ti-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-de-struc'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-ter-mi-na-ble (in-dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [LL. *indeterminabilis*.] Not determinable; incapable of being determined, decided, or ascertained.—**in-de-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-ter-mi-nate (in-dē-tēr'mi-nāt), *a.* [LL. *indeterminatus*.] Not determinate; undetermined; indefinite; uncertain; vague; unsettled or undecided; in *bot.*, of an inflorescence, having the axis or axes not ending in a flower or bud, thus allowing further elongation.—**in-de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

in-de-ter-mi-na-tion (in-dē-tēr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of determination; unsettledness; an unsettled state, as of the mind.

in-de-ter-min-ism (in-dē-tēr'min-izm), *n.* [See *in-2* and *determinism*.] The doctrine that human actions, though somewhat influenced by preëxisting psychological and other conditions, are not entirely governed by them, but have a certain freedom and spontaneity; the theory that the will is to some extent independent of the strength of motives,

or may itself determine their strength.—**in-de-ter'min-ist**, *n.*

in-de-vot-ion (in-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [LL. *indevotio(n)-*.] Want of devotion; impiety; irreligion.

in-de-vout (in-dē-vout'), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not devout; irreligious.

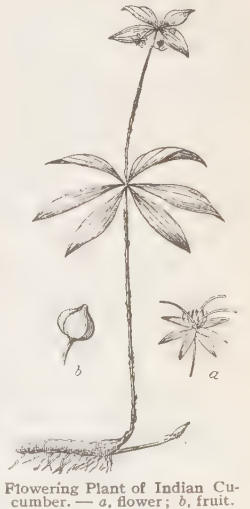
in-dex (in'deks), *n.*; pl. *indexes* or *indices* (in'di-sēz). [L. *index* (*indic-*), < *indicare*, point out, show: see *indicate*.] Something used or serving to point out; the forefinger, or index-finger; a piece of wood, metal, or the like, serving as a pointer or indicator; a pointer or indicator in a scientific instrument; an alidade; a hand of a clock, etc.; also, something that serves to direct attention to some fact, condition, etc. (as, "The State Constitutions . . . are . . . instructive . . . as an *index* to the present tendencies of American democracy": Bryce's "American Commonwealth," xxxviii.); a guiding principle; a sign, token, or indication (as, the face is an *index* of the heart); also, a table of contents, or a summary or argument, as of a book† (as, "Even as an *index* to a book, So to his mind was young Leander's look": Marlowe's "Hero and Leander," ii.); a preface† or prologue† (see Shakspeare's "Othello," ii. 1. 263); an alphabetic or classified list for facilitating reference, as one placed at the end of a book, or a series of books, and containing topics, names, etc., occurring in it, with indication of the places where they occur; specif. [cap.], a list of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden by ecclesiastical authority to read, or which are not to be read unless expurgated or corrected (L. *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*, 'Index of Prohibited Books'), or a list of books of the latter class only, with specification of objectionable passages (L. *Index Expurgatorius*, 'Expurgatory Index'); also [*l. c.*], in *printing*, etc., a sign (see fig.) used to point out a particular note, paragraph, etc.; in *alg.*, an exponent; in *science*, a number or formula expressing some property, ratio, etc., of a thing indicated.—**in-dex**, *v. t.* To provide with an index, as a book; enter in an index, as a word; also, to serve to indicate.

—**in-dex-cr**, *n.*—**in-dex-fin/ger**, *n.* The forefinger: so called because used in pointing.—**in-dex/i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an index.—**in-dex-less**, *a.* Having no index, as a book.

in-di-a (in'di-ā) **ink**. A black pigment, made chiefly in China and Japan, consisting of lampblack mixed with a binding material and molded into sticks or cakes; also, a liquid ink prepared from this.

in-di-a-man (in'di-ā-man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A ship in the India trade, esp. a large one belonging to the East India Company.

in-di-an (in'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to India or the East Indies (often 'East Indian': see *East Indian*, *a.*); also, noting, belonging to, or pertaining to the race embracing the aborigines of America (from the usage of Columbus and the people of his day, who believed that the lands he had discovered were a part of India or the East Indies: see *American*, *a.*); also, made of Indian corn (as, *Indian* meal: see phrase below).—**Indian club**, a bottle-shaped wooden club used in gymnastic exercises.—**Indian corn**, maize: so called because cultivated orig. by the American Indians.—**Indian cucumber**, a convallariaceous plant, *Medeola virginica*, growing in damp woods in eastern North America, having a fleshy rootstock with a flavor somewhat like that of a cucumber.—**Indian file**, single file (see under *single*, *a.*): as, "The party . . . moved up the pathway in single or *Indian file*" (Scott's "Waverley," xxxviii.).—**Indian giver**, one who takes back a gift after having bestowed it. [Colloq.]—**Indian hemp**. See under *hemp*.—**Indian licorice**, a fabaceous woody shrub, *Abrus abrus*, of India, etc., whose seeds (see *jequirity*) are



Flowering Plant of Indian Cucumber. — a, flower; b, fruit.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. honbon; *′*, primary accent; *″*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

used for beads, and whose root is employed as a substitute for licorice.—**Indian mallow**, a malvaceous plant, *Abutilon abutilon*, with yellow flowers and velvety leaves, introduced into America, etc., from southern Asia; sometimes, any of certain related species.—**Indian meal**, meal made from Indian corn.—**Indian millet**, durra.—**Indian Mutiny**. Same as *Sepoy Mutiny*, under *sepo*.—**Indian physic**, either of two American rosaceous herbs, *Porteranthus trifolius* and *P. stipulatus*, whose roots have emetic properties.—**Indian pudding**, a sweet pudding made with Indian meal: an old New England dish.—**Indian summer**, a period of mild, dry weather, usually accompanied by a hazy atmosphere, occurring in the U. S. in late autumn or early winter.—**Indian tobacco**, a common American herb, *Lobelia inflata*, with small blue flowers and inflated capsules: used medicinally.—**Indian turnip**, the plant jack-in-the-pulpit.—**In'di-an**, *n.* A member of any of the native races of India or the East Indies (an 'East Indian'); also, a European, esp. an Englishman, who resides or has resided in India or the East Indies (as, "He [Colonel Newcome] appeared at Bath and at Cheltenham, where . . . there are many old *Indians*": Thackeray's "Newcomes," xxi.); also, a member of the aboriginal race of America (see *Indian*, *a.*), or of any of the aboriginal North and South American stocks, often excepting the Eskimos (an 'American Indian'); also, the language, or any of the languages, of the American Indians.—**In'di-an-ist**, *n.* One versed in the languages, history, and customs of India.—**In'di-an=pipe'**, *n.* A leafless parasitic plant, *Monotropa uniflora*, of North America and Asia, having a solitary flower, and resembling a tobacco-pipe.

In-di-a (in'di-ä) *pa'per*. A thin, soft, absorbent paper, made chiefly in China and Japan, used for the first or finest impressions of engravings, etc.; also, a thin, tough, opaque printing-paper, used for Bibles, prayer-books, etc.

—**In'di-a proof**. A proof or first impression of an engraving, etc., on India paper.

in-di-a-rub-ber (in'di-ä-rub'er), *n.* A highly elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of numerous tropical plants, used for rubbing out pencil marks, and variously in the arts and manufactures; caoutchouc; gum elastic; rubber.

In-dic (in'dik), *a.* Of or pertaining to India; Indian; also, noting or pertaining to the Indian division of the Aryan family of languages.

in-di-can (in'di-kan), *n.* [*L. indicum*, indigo.]

In *chem.*, a natural glucoside which occurs in plants yielding indigo, and which upon decomposition forms indigo blue; also, a substance occurring in urine and other bodily fluids.

in-di-cant (in'di-kant). **I. a.** Indicating; indicative. **II. n.** That which indicates; in *med.*, something that indicates a suitable remedy or treatment, as a symptom.

in-di-cate (in'di-kät), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [*L. indicatus*, pp. of *indicare*, point out, show, < *in*, in, on, + *dicare*, declare: see *diction*.] To point out or point to (as, to *indicate* a place on a map; an arrow *indicates* the direction);

direct attention to; hence, in general, to show, or make known (as, the thermometer *indicates* temperature; to *indicate* a face by outlines; "Viewing all she sees, As meant to *indicate* a God to man," Cowper's "Task," iii. 246); be a sign of, or betoken (as, the asterisk *indicates* a foot-note; his hesitation *indicates* unwillingness); signify or imply, as words do; state or express, esp. briefly or in a general way (as, to *indicate* one's views or intentions); intimate or suggest; in *med.*, of symptoms, etc., to point out (a particular remedy, treatment, operation, etc.) as suitable or necessary; show the presence of (a disease, etc.).—**in-di-ca'tion** (-kä'shon), *n.* [*L. indicatio(n)*.] The act of indicating; a pointing out, showing, or betokening; a suggestion or hint; also, anything serving to indicate or point out, as a sign, token, or symptom; in *med.*, a special symptom or the like which points out a suitable remedy or treatment or shows the presence of a disease.

in-dic-a-tive (in-dik'a-tiv). [*LL. indicativus*.] **I. a.** That indicates; pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; suggestive; in *gram.*, stating or expressing something regarded as actual, and not merely possible or desirable, as a mode of the verb used in predicating, affirming, asking questions, etc.; of or pertaining to this mode. **II. n.** In *gram.*, the indicative mode, or a verb-form belonging to it.—**in-dic'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-di-ca-tor (in'di-kä-tor), *n.* [*LL.*] One who or that which indicates; specif., a pointing or directing device, as a pointer or hand on the dial of an instrument; any of various mechanical devices or gages for indicating or recording something, as an apparatus for recording (by means of a diagram) the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam-engine; in *chem.*, a substance used (esp. in volumetric analysis) to indicate (as by a change in color) the condition of a solution, the point at which a certain reaction ends and another begins, or the like.—**in'di-ca-to-ry** (-kä-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to indicate.

in-di-ces (in'di-sēz), *n.* A plural of *index*.

in-di-ci-a (in-dish'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, pl. of *indicium*, < *index*: see *index*.] Indications; signs, tokens, or symptoms: as, "The corpse afforded no other *indicia* respecting the fate of Kennedy" (Scott's "Guy Rannering," x.).—**in-di'cial** (-dish'al), *a.*

in-dict (in-dit'), *v. t.* [*AF. enditer*, accuse, indict, = *OF. enditer*, make known, dictate, write: see *indite*.] To charge with an offense or crime; accuse; esp., of a grand jury, to bring a formal accusation against, as a means of bringing to trial.—**in-dict'a-ble** (-dit'tä-bl), *a.* Liable to be indicted, as a person; also, rendering one liable to be indicted, as an offense.—**in-dict'er** (-dit'ter), *n.*

in-dic-tion (in-dik'shon), *n.* [*L. indictio(n)*, < *indicere*, declare, appoint, < *in*, in, + *dicere*, say.] Authoritative declaration or appointment; proclamation; esp., a proclamation made every 15 years in the ancient Roman Empire, fixing the valuation of property to be used as a basis for taxation; hence, a tax based on such valuation; also, the recurring fiscal period of 15 years in the Roman Empire, long used for dating ordinary events; also, a specified year in this period, or the number indicating it.

in-dict-ment (in-dit'ment), *n.* The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted; an accusation; esp., a formal accusation presented by a grand jury.

in-dif-fer-ence (in-dif'e-rēns), *n.* The quality or fact of being indifferent; impartiality; want of interest or concern (as, to regard a thing with *indifference*); unimportance (as, a matter of complete *indifference* to us); mediocre quality; absence of difference (obs. or rare). Also **in-dif'er-en-cy**.

in-dif-fer-ent (in-dif'e-rēnt). [*L. indifferens* (-ent), < *in*, not, + *differens* (-ent), *E. differant*.] **I. a.** Making no difference or distinction, as between persons or things; impartial, unbiased, or without preference (as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator); also, having no feeling favorable or unfavorable to some thing or person (as, to be *indifferent* to an advantage offered, or to an admirer); without interest or concern, not caring, or apathetic; also, not making a difference, or mattering, either way, as to a person (as, the hour for the meeting is *indifferent* to me; the details are *indifferent*); immaterial or unimportant; not essential or obligatory, as an observance; also, neutral in character or



Flowering Plant of Indian-pipe. — a, stamen; b, fruit.



Flowering Branch of *Castilla elastica*, a Central American Tree yielding India-rubber.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

quality; neither good nor bad (as, an *indifferent* specimen or quality; an *indifferent* player; things good, bad, and *indifferent*); mediocre; only passable, or not very good; sometimes, of only moderate amount, extent, etc. (as, an *indifferent* supply); also, neutral in chemical, electrical, or magnetic quality; also, not different, dissimilar, or distinct; in *biol.*, not differentiated or specialized, as cells or tissues. **II. n.** One who is indifferent in feeling, as to some matter or cause; a neutral; *pl.*, things that are indifferent; non-essentials; adiaphora.—**in-dif-fer-ent**, *adv.* Passably or moderately; not exceptionally: as, "I am myself *indifferent* honest" (Shakspere's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 123). [Obs. or archaic.]—**in-dif-fer-ent-ism**, *n.* Systematic indifference (as, "Often . . . was I blamed . . . for my so-called Hardness . . . my *Indifferentism* towards men": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 4); esp., the principle that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant; adiaphorism.—**in-dif-fer-ent-ist**, *n.*—**in-dif-fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-di-gence (in'di-jens), *n.* Indigent state; poverty; also, indigent persons collectively (as, "aiding helpless *indigence*": Cowper's "Task," vi. 964).

in-di-gene (in'di-jen), *n.* [*L. indigena*, < *indu*, old form of *in*, in, + *gen-*, beget, produce: see *genius*.] One who or that which is indigenous or native; a native; an autochthon.

in-dig-e-nous (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* [*L. indigenus*, < *indigena*: see *indigene*.] Born or originating in a particular region or country (as, the *indigenous* races, animals, or plants of South America; the *indigenous* school of Spanish poetry); produced or arising naturally in a region; native (*to*); fig., innate; inherent; natural (*to*).—**in-di-gen'i-ty** (-jen'i-ti), **in-dig'e-nous-ness**, *n.*—**in-dig'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

in-di-gent (in'di-jent), *a.* [OF. *F. indigent*, < *L. indigens* (-*ent*-), ppr. of *indigere*, be in need, < *indu* (see *indigene*) + *egere*, be needy, want.] Wanting, lacking, or deficient in what is requisite (archaic: as, "How low, how little are the proud, How *indigent* the great!" Gray's "On the Spring"); destitute or in want (*of*: archaic: as, "How do I see that our sex is naturally *indigent* of protection?" Steele's "Funeral," ii. 2); now, usually, lacking the necessities of life; needy; poor.—**in-di-gent-ly**, *adv.*

in-di-gest-ed (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not digested; undigested; without arrangement or order; unformed or shapeless (as, "Foul *indigested* lump, As crooked in thy manners as thy shape!" Shakspere's "2 Henry VI.," v. 1. 157); not duly considered, as a scheme; of food, not having undergone digestion.

in-di-gest-i-ble (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [LL. *indigestibilis*.] Not digestible; not capable of being digested; not easily digested.—**in-di-gest-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-di-gest'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-di-gest-i-bly**, *adv.*

in-di-ges-tion (in-di-jes'chən), *n.* [LL. *indigestio*(-*n*-).] Want of digestion; incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.—**in-di-ges'tive**, *a.* Attended with or suffering from indigestion; dyspeptic.

in-dign (in-din'), *a.* [OF. *F. indigne*, < *L. indignus*, < *in-*, not, + *dignus*, worthy.] Unworthy or undeserving (as, "She her self was of his grace *indigne*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 1. 30); also, unbecoming or disgraceful (as, "*indign* and base adversities": Shakspere's "Othello," i. 3. 274); also, undeserved, as suffering. [Now poetic.]

in-dig-nant (in-dig'nant), *a.* [*L. indignans* (-*ant*-), ppr. of *indignari*, deem unworthy, be displeased at, < *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*.] Displeased or incensed by something deemed unworthy, unjust, or base; affected with or characterized by indignation.—**in-dig-nant-ly**, *adv.*

in-dig-na-tion (in-dig-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. indignatio*(-*n*-), < *indignari*: see *indignant*.] Displeasure at something deemed unworthy, unjust, or base; anger mingled with contempt or abhorrence; righteous anger.—**indignation meeting**, a meeting held for the purpose of expressing indignation, as at some public abuse.

in-dig-ni-ty (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [*L. indignitas*, < *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*.] Unworthiness; also, disgrace, or disgraceful action; also, injury to dignity; slighting or contemptuous treatment; a humiliating affront, insult, or injury (as, "We, the most aristocratic of people . . . were we, by voluntarily going outside, to court *indignities*?" De Quincey's "English Mail-Coach," i.).

in-di-go (in'di-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos or -goes (-gōz). [Sp. or Pg., < *L. indicum*, indigo, lit. 'Indian (dye).'] A blue dye-stuff obtained from various plants, esp. of the fabaceous genus *Indigofera*; also, indigo blue or indigotin, the coloring principle of this dyestuff; also, a plant yielding this dyestuff; also, a deep violet-blue color, one of the seven prismatic colors.—**in-di-go blue**, the essential coloring principle (a chemical compound, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$), which is contained, along with other substances, in the dyestuff indigo, and which can also be prepared artificially (also called *indigotin*); also, the color indigo. Hence, adjectively, *indigo-blue*.—**in'di-go-bird**, *n.* A North American finch, *Cyanospiza cyanea*, the male of which is indigo-blue: often kept as a cage-bird. Also **in'di-go-bun'ting** and **in'di-go-finch**.—**in-di-got'ic** (-got'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from indigo or indigotin; also, of a deep-blue color.—**in'di-go-tin** (-gō-tin), *n.* In *chem.*, indigo blue, the coloring principle of the dye-stuff indigo.



Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*).
a, flower; b, fruit.

in-di-rect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* [*L. indirectus*.] Not direct; not straight, as a way or course; circuitous, roundabout, or devious; not descending in a direct line of succession, as a title or inheritance; coming or resulting otherwise than directly or immediately, as effects, consequences, etc.; not direct in bearing, application, force, etc. (as, *indirect* taxes; *indirect* criticism or evidence); not straightforward, as actions, methods, etc.; not fair and open; crooked.—**indirect discourse**. See under *discourse*, *n.*—**indirect object**. See *object*, *n.*—**indirect tax**. See under *tax*, *n.*—**in-di-rec'tion** (-rek'shən), *n.* Indirect action or procedure; a roundabout course or method (as, "Thus do we . . . By *indirections* find directions out": Shakspere's "Hamlet," ii. 1. 66); deceitful or crooked dealing.—**in-di-rec'tly**, *adv.*—**in-di-rec't-ness**, *n.*



Indigo-bird.

in-dis-cern-i-ble (in-di-zēr'ni-bl). [See *in*-².] **I. a.** Not discernible; imperceptible. **II. n.** Something indiscernible.—**in-dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*—**in-dis-cerp-ti-ble** (in-di-sēr'p-ti-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not perceptible; indivisible; not to be destroyed by dissolution of parts.—**in-dis-cerp-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-dis-ci-pline** (in-dis'i-plin), *n.* [See *in*-².] Want of discipline; lack of systematic training or regulating control.—**in-dis-cov-er-a-ble** (in-dis-kuv'er-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not discoverable; undiscoverable.

in-dis-creet (in-dis-kre't'), *a.* [OF. *F. indiscret*: cf. *discreet*.] Not discreet; injudicious; imprudent.—**in-dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*—**in-dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

in-dis-crete (in-dis-kre't'), *a.* [*L. indiscretus*: cf. *discrete*.] Not discrete; not consisting of distinct parts.

in-dis-cre-tion (in-dis-kresh'ən), *n.* [OF. *indiscretion* (*F. indiscretion*), < LL. *indiscretio*(-*n*-).] Want of discretion; imprudence; also, an indiscreet act or step.

in-dis-crim-i-nate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not discriminate; confused; promiscuous; also, not discriminating (as, to be *indiscriminate* in one's friendships).—**in-dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dis-crim'i-nate-ness**, *n.*—**in-dis-crim'i-nat-ing** (-nā-tīng), *a.* Not discriminating; indiscriminating.—**in-dis-crim'i-nat-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dis-**

- crim-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction; the condition of not being discriminated; also, want of discriminating judgment.—**in-dis-crim/i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* Not discriminative; making no distinctions.
- in-dis-pens-a-ble** (in-dis-pen'sa-bl). [See *in*-2.] **I. a.** Not dispensable; that cannot be dispensed with or done without; absolutely necessary or requisite: as, "Knowledge then is the indispensable condition of expansion of mind" (J. H. Newman's "Idea of a University," i. 6). **II. n.** One who or that which is indispensable: as, "Trust me, To-day's Most *Indispensables*, Five hundred men can take your place or mine" (Kipling's "Last Department").—**in-dis-pens-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-dis-pens'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-dis-pens'a-bly**, *adv.*
- in-dis-pose** (in-dis-pōz'), *v. t.*; -posed, -posing. [OF. *F. indisposer*, < *in*-, not, + *disposer*, E. *dispose*.] To put out of the proper condition (for something, or to do something); render unfit; disqualify; also, to put out of health, esp. slightly (see *indisposed*); also, to disincline; render averse or unwilling; sometimes, to make unfavorable or unfriendly (now rare); also, to render not liable or subject, as to disease.—**in-dis-posed'**, *p. a.* Sick or ill, esp. slightly (as, "Mr. Allworthy had been for some days *indisposed* with a cold": Fielding's "Tom Jones," v. 7); also, disinclined or unwilling; sometimes, unfavorable (now rare).—**in-dis-po-si'tion** (-pō-zish'ən), *n.* [OF. *F. indisposition*.] The state of being indisposed; derangement of health; a slight or passing illness; disinclination; unfavorable disposition.
- in-dis-pu-ta-ble** (in-dis-pū-ta-bl or in-dis-pū'-), *a.* [LL. *indisputabilis*.] Not disputable; incontestable; unquestionable.—**in-dis'pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*
- in-dis-so-cia-ble** (in-di-sō-shā-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not dissociable; incapable of being dissociated.
- in-dis-so-lu-ble** (in-dis'ō-lū-bl or in-di-sol'ū-), *a.* [L. *indissolubilis*.] Not dissoluble; incapable of being dissolved, decomposed, undone, or destroyed; firm or stable, as ties; perpetually binding or obligatory, as a covenant.—**in-dis'-so-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-dis'so-lu-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-dis'so-lu-bly**, *adv.*
- in-dis-tinct** (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [L. *indistinctus*.] Not distinct; not clearly marked off or defined; not clearly distinguishable or perceptible, as to the eye, ear, or mind; confused; faint; dim; also, not distinguishing clearly.
- in-dis-tinc-tion** (in-dis-tingk'tshən), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Want of distinction or discrimination; failure to distinguish; also, absence of distinction or difference; the condition of being indistinguishable; also, absence of distinction or eminence.—**in-dis-tinc'tive**, *a.* Not distinctive; without distinctive character or characteristics.—**in-dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*
- in-dis-tinct-ly** (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; dimly.—**in-dis-tinct'-ness**, *n.*
- in-dis-tin-guish-a-ble** (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not distinguishable; incapable of being discriminated as different, one from another; indiscernible or imperceptible.—**in-dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*
- in-dite** (in-dit'), *v. t.*; -dited, -diting. [OF. *enditer*, make known, dictate, write, < L. *in*, in, + *dictare*, pronounce, dictate, compose: see *dictate*, *v.*, and cf. *ditty* and *indict*.] To dictate or utter, as something to be written down; also, to dictate or prescribe (as, "Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*": Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 92); also, to frame in words, compose, or write, as a speech, poem, tale, letter, etc. (now chiefly archaic or literary); also, to treat of or describe in a literary composition (obs. or archaic: as, "Not sedulous by nature to *indite* Wars, hitherto the only argument Heroic deem'd," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 27).—**in-dite'ment**, *n.*—**in-dit'er** (-di'tēr), *n.*
- in-di-um** (in'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *indicum*, indigo.] Chem. sym., In; at wt., 114.8; sp. gr., 7.4. A rare metallic element, soft, white, malleable, and easily fusible, found combined in various ores, esp. zinc-blende: so called from the two indigo-blue lines in its spectrum.
- in-di-vert-i-ble** (in-di-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not divertible; not to be turned aside.—**in-di-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*
- in-di-vid-u-al** (in-di-vid'ū-əl). [ML. *individualis*, < L. *individuus*, indivisible, < *in*-, not, + *dividuus*, divisible: cf. *dividual*.] **I. a.** Indivisible; also, existing as a distinct, indivisible entity, or considered as such (as, each *individual* person; *individual* members may refuse to subscribe to the party policy; *individual* groups in a classification); single, particular, or separate; also, pertaining or peculiar to a single person or thing (as, *individual* characteristics or tendencies; *individual* property, tastes, efforts, or losses); intended for the use of one person only (as, an *individual* cup or salt-cellar; food served in *individual* portions); also, distinguished by peculiar and marked characteristics (as, to be *individual* in one's work, utterances, or views; a highly *individual* writer or style); exhibiting individuality. **II. n.** A distinct, indivisible entity; a single thing, being, instance, or item, or a group considered as a unit; often, a single human being, as distinguished from a group, the community, or society (as, "views about the functions of government and its relations to the *individual*": Bryce's "American Commonwealth," xcii.); hence, in general, a person (as, he is a strange *individual*; this *individual* gave us some trouble: now chiefly colloq., and humorous or disparaging); in *biol.*, a single or simple organism capable of independent existence; a member of a compound organism or colony, as one of the distinct elements or zooids which make up a compound hydrozoan, or sometimes (when a whole plant or tree is regarded as a colony or compound organism) a single shoot or bud; any of the morphological units known as morphons, embracing forms ranging from the plastid to the compound organism; any of the functional or physiological units known as bions.
- in-di-vid-u-al-ism** (in-di-vid'ū-əl-izm), *n.* The principle or habit of individual or independent thought or action; the pursuit of individual rather than common or collective interests; egoism; also, a social theory advocating the liberty, rights, or independent action of the individual; esp., the theory of the economic independence of the individual (cf. *collectivism*, also *socialism*); also, individual character, or individuality.—**in-di-vid'u-al-ist**, *n.* One characterized by individualism in thought or action; also, an advocate of a theory of individualism.—**in-di-vid'u-al-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to individualists or individualism; characterized by or tending to individualism.
- in-di-vid-u-al-i-ty** (in-di-vid'ū-əl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The state or quality of being individual; existence as a distinct individual; also, individual or distinctive character; the particular character, or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from others; often, strongly marked individual character (as, a person or a work having *individuality*); pl., individual characteristics (as, "These twain . . . Distinct in *individualities*, But like each other even as those who love": Tennyson's "Princess," vii. 275); also, *sing.*, a person or thing of individual or distinctive character.
- in-di-vid-u-al-ize** (in-di-vid'ū-əl-iz), *v.*; -ized, -izing. **I. tr.** To make individual; give an individual or distinctive character to (as, Carlyle's peculiar style strongly *individualizes* his works); also, to mention, indicate, or consider individually; specify; particularize. **II. intr.** To become individual; specialize; also, to mention or consider individuals; particularize.—**in-di-vid'u-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**in-di-vid'u-al-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*
- in-di-vid-u-al-ly** (in-di-vid'ū-əl-i), *adv.* In an individual manner; singly or separately; also, in an individual capacity.
- in-di-vid-u-ate** (in-di-vid'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [ML. *individuatus*, pp. of *individuare*, < L. *individuus*: see *individual*.] To form into an individual or distinct entity; also, to give an individual or distinctive character to; individualize.—**in-di-vid-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of individuating, or the state of being individuated; individual existence; individuality; also, an individualized state or form of something.
- in-di-vis-i-ble** (in-di-viz'i-bl). [LL. *indivisibilis*.] **I. a.** Not divisible. **II. n.** Something indivisible; esp., an infinitely small quantity.—**in-di-vis-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-di-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; xh, then; y, you;

In-do- (in'dō-). Form of *L. Indus*, Gr. *Ἰνδός*, of or in India, Indian, used in combination, as in *Indo-African* (of India and Africa), *Indo-Malayan*, *Indo-Malaysian*, *Indo-Aryan* (Aryan of India), *Indo-British* (British in India), *Indo-French*, *Indo-Portuguese*. — **In'do-Chi-nese'**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China (or Farther India), the southeastern peninsula of Asia; also, of or pertaining to the Mongoloid peoples of Indo-China or their languages; also, designating or pertaining to the language family comprising these languages and the Tibetan and Chinese groups of languages.

in-do-cile (in-dō'sil, Brit. also -dō'sil), *a.* [*L. indocilis*.] Not docile; not amenable to teaching, discipline, or guidance; intractable: as, "He had been *indocile* and restive to the pedant who held the office of his tutor" (Godwin's "Caleb Williams," iii.). — **in-do-cil-i-ty** (in-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.*

in-doc-tri-nate (in-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [*L. in*, in, + *doctrina*, teaching, *E. doctrine*.] To imbue (a person, etc.) with learning, or with a doctrine, principle, etc.; instruct; also, to teach or inculcate (a doctrine, etc.).

— **in-doc-tri-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* — **in-doc'tri-na-tor**, *n.* **In-do-Eu-ro-pe-an** (in'dō-ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* [See *Indo-*.] Of India and Europe: esp. applied to the peoples of Aryan descent and to the Aryan family of languages (including both Asiatic and European branches). See *Aryan*. — **In'do-Ger-man'ic**, *a.* Indian and Germanic (Teutonic); Indo-European. — **In'do-I-ra-ni-an**, *a.* Indian and Iranian; noting or pertaining to the Indian and Iranian divisions of the Aryan family of languages.

in-dol (in'dol or -dōl), *n.* [From *indigo*.] In *chem.*, a white crystalline compound obtained by the reduction of indigo derivatives, and also formed within the intestines.

in-do-lent (in'dō-lənt), *a.* [*LL. indolens* (-ent-), < *L. in-*, not, + *dolens*, suffering, painful, *E. dolent*.] Causing little or no pain (as, an *indolent* tumor); also, having or showing a disposition to avoid exertion (as, an *indolent* person; *indolent* repose); lazy; slothful. — **in'do-lence**, *n.* — **in'do-lent-ly**, *adv.*

in-dom-i-ta-ble (in-dom'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*LL. indomitabilis*, < *L. in-*, not, + *domitare*, freq. of *domare*, tame: see *tame*.] That cannot be tamed or made gentle; fig., that cannot be subdued or overcome, as persons, pride, courage, energy, determination, etc.; bravely or stubbornly unyielding. — **in-dom'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dom'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In-do-ne-sian (in-dō-nē'shi-an or -zhian), [*Gr. Ἰνδός*, Indian, + *νησος*, island.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Malay Archipelago; also, pertaining to the Indonesians. **II. n.** An inhabitant of the Malay Archipelago; esp., a member of a light-colored (mixed Caucasian and Mongoloid?) race supposed to have been dominant in the Malay Archipelago before the Malays, and believed to constitute one element of the present mixed population of Malaysia and Polynesia, and to be found in a nearly pure state on some of the islands.

in-door (in'dōr), *a.* Occurring, used, passed, etc., in a house or building, rather than out of doors (as, *indoor* amusements or dress; an *indoor* life); also, within a poorhouse, hospital, etc. (as, *indoor* paupers or patients; *indoor* relief). — **in'doors'**, *adv.* In or into a house or building: as, "Till then he must keep close *in-doors*" (J. H. Newman's "Calista," xviii.).

in-do-phe-nol (in-dō-fē'nol or -nōl), *n.* [From *ind(ig)o* + *phenol*.] A coal-tar dyestuff resembling indigo in appearance and giving indigo-blue shades; also, any of various related dyes.

in-dors-a-ble, **en-dors-a-ble** (in-dōr'sā-bl, en-), *a.* That may be indorsed.

in-dor-sa-tion, **en-dor-sa-tion** (in-dōr-sā'shən, en-), *n.* The act of indorsing, or something written by way of indorsing; indorsement. [Chiefly Sc.]

in-dorse, **en-dorse** (in-dōrs', en-), *v. t.*; -dorsed, -dorsing. [*ML. indorsare*, < *L. in*, in, on, + *dorsum*, back.] To write (something) on the back of a document, etc.; also, to inscribe (a document, etc.) with one's name or other writing on the back (or elsewhere), as in docketing papers, approving contents, guaranteeing payment of a note, or authorizing payment of a check; fig., to approve, support, or sustain (as, to *indorse* a statement, plan, or opinion); also, to load with something placed on the back (as, "Ele-

phants *indorsed* with towers of archers": Milton's "Paradise Regained," iii. 329). — **in-dors-ee'**, **en-dors-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a note, bill, or the like is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement. — **in-dorse'ment**, **en-dorse'ment**, *n.* The act of indorsing, or that which is written by way of indorsing, as on a note or bill; fig., approval or sanction. — **in-dors'er**, **en-dors'er**, *n.* One who indorses. Also (in *law*) **in-dor'sor**.

in-draft, **in-draught** (in'drāft), *n.* A draft or drawing inward; an inward current; an inflow: as, "There is sometimes a strong *indraught* setting up St. George's Channel, which deceives seamen" (B. Franklin's "Autobiography," xiv.).

in-draw-al (in'drā'al), *n.* A drawing in; indraft. — **in-draw'ing**, *a.* Drawing in. — **in'drawn**, *a.* Drawn in; introspective; abstracted.

in-dri (in'dri), *n.* [Malagasy, said to be an exclamation, 'lo! see!' erroneously taken as the name of the animal.]

A short-tailed lemur, *Indris brevicaudatus*, of Madagascar, about two feet in length.

in-du-bi-ta-ble

(in-dū'bi-tā-bl), *a.*

[*L. indubitabilis*.]

Not dubitable; that cannot be doubted; unquestionable; certain: as, "Between vague wavering Capability and fixed *indubitable* Performance, what a difference!" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 7). — **in-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-duce (in-dūs'), *v. t.*; -duced, -ducing. [*L. inducere* (pp. *inductus*), lead in, bring in, persuade, < *in*, in, + *ducere*, lead: cf. *induct*.] To lead or bring in; introduce; bring forward; or adduce; also, to lead by persuasion or influence, as to some action, state of mind, etc. (as, to *induce* a person to consent; "Pray what could *induce* him to commit so rash an action?" Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," i.); prevail upon, influence, or move; also, to bring about, produce, or cause (as, this measure *induced* discontent; opium *induces* sleep); also, to infer, as by logical induction; in *physics*, to produce (an electric current, etc.) by induction. — **in-duce'ment**, *n.* The act of inducing; also, something that induces or persuades; an incentive; in *law*, a statement which leads to the main statement; facts or circumstances stated by way of introduction. — **in-du'cer** (-dū'sér), *n.* — **in-du'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being induced.

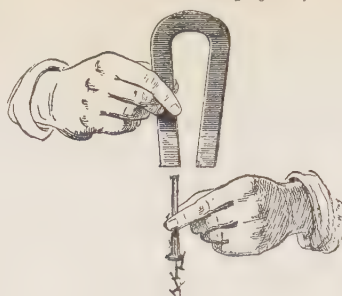
in-duct (in-dukt'), *v. t.* [*L. inductus*, pp. of *inducere*: see *induce*.] To lead or bring in; introduce, as into a place, seat, position, etc.; esp., to put formally in possession of an office or benefice; install; also, to initiate (*into*); introduce in knowledge or experience (*to*): as, "the pleasures to which the footman *inducted* him," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," lvi.). — **in-duct'ance**, *n.* In *elect.*, that property of a circuit by virtue of which induction takes place.

in-duc-tile (in-dukt'il), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not ductile; not pliable or yielding. — **in-duc-til'i-ty** (-til'i-ti), *n.*

in-duc-tion (in-dukt'shən), *n.* [*L. inductio*(n-), < *inducere*: see *induce* and *induct*.] The act of inducing; introduction or initiation; esp., formal introduction into an office or benefice; installation; also, an introductory act, stage, or part, or beginning (archaic: see Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iv. 4. 5); a preface or prologue (archaic: as, Sackville's *Induction*, 1563, to the "Mirror for Magistrates"; Shakspeare's *Induction* to "The Taming of the Shrew"); also, a bringing forward or adducing, as of facts, evidence, etc.; also, the act of inducing, bringing about, or causing (as, *induction* of the hypnotic state); production; in *logic*, inference by reasoning from particulars to generals (opposed

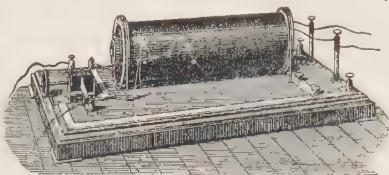


to *deduction*); a conclusion thus reached; in *physics*, the process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact.—**in-duc'tion=coil**, *n.* An electrical apparatus in which an ordinary battery current running through a coil of coarse wire (the *primary coil*) and having its circuit opened and closed in rapid succession, produces an induced current of high voltage in a surrounding coil of fine wire (the *secondary coil*).



Magnetic Induction.

in-duc-tive (in-duk'tiv), *a.* [LL. *inductivus*, < L. *inducere*: see *induce* and *induct*.] Serving to induce; leading or influencing (*to*: as, "A brutish vice, *Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve," Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 519); also, introductory; also, pertaining to or employing logical induction; also, pertaining to or involving electrical or magnetic induction.—**in-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*—**in-duc-tiv-i-ty** (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Inductive property; capacity for induction.



Induction-coil.

in-duc-tor (in-duk'tor), *n.* [L.] One who inducts, as into office; in *elect.*, any part of an apparatus which causes or is affected by induction.

in-duc-to-ri-um (in-duk-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *-riums* or *-ria* (-ri-ā). [NL.] An induction-coil.

in-due (in-dū'), *v. t.*; -*dued*, -*duing*. [L. *induere*, put on (cf. *exuere*, put off): cf. *endue*, also *endow*.] To put on (a garment, etc.): as, "By this time the Baron . . . had *indued* a pair of jack-boots," Scott's "Waverley," xii.; also, to clothe (a person, etc.), as with a garment (as, "*Indued* with robes of various hue she flies"; Dryden's "Ceyx and Alcione," 264); fig., to invest or endow, as with qualities, powers, etc.

in-dulge (in-dulj'), *v.*; -*dulged*, -*dulging*. [L. *indulgere* (pp. *indultus*), be kind, yield, grant.] *I. tr.* To yield to the wishes or whims of (as, to *indulge* a child); show favoring or complaisant allowance to, or humor (*in*: as, "Pelham . . . felt that an ally so little used to control . . . might well be *indulged* in an occasional fit of waywardness," Macaulay's "Essays," William Pitt, Earl of Chatham); allow (one's self) to follow one's will (*in*: as, to *indulge* one's self in folly, pleasing fancies, or vain hopes); gratify (*with*: as, will you not *indulge* us with a song?); also, to yield to, satisfy, or gratify (desires, feelings, etc.); give free scope to (qualities, activities, etc.: as, to *indulge* one's candor; "Useful rules . . . When to repress, and when *indulge* our flights," Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 93); also, to grant or accord (something) by favor or complaisance, as to a person (now rare); also, to grant special privileges to, as in matters of religion; in *com.*, to grant an extension of time, for payment or performance, to (a person, etc.) or on (a bill, etc.). *II. intr.* To indulge one's self, or yield to an inclination or impulse (*with in*: as, to *indulge* in pleasures or hopes; to *indulge* in a sneer); allow one's self something desired or pleasurable (with *in* specifying the object, or elliptically without *in*: as, to *indulge* in a new hat; to *indulge* in a social glass; no, thanks, I never *indulge*).—**in-dul'gence** (-dul'jens), *n.* [L. *indulgentia*.] The act or practice of indulging; indulgent allowance or tolerance (as, "some degree of *indulgence* towards human frailty"; Burke's "Conciliation with the Colonies"); humoring; gratification of desire; also, something granted or taken in gratification of desire (as, "to have a cup of tea, an *indulgence*

which she rarely allowed herself": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," x.); a grant of special privileges, esp. in religious matters; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a remission of the punishment still due to sin after sacramental absolution; in *com.*, an extension, through favor, of time for payment or performance. Also **in-dul'gen-cy**.—**in-dul'gent**, *a.* Indulging or humoring wishes, whims, etc. (as, an *indulgent* parent or master); laxly kind or complaisant; sometimes kindly lenient (as, "Mrs. Jamieson was kindly *indulgent* to Miss Barker's want of knowledge of the customs of high life": Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," vii.); also, characterized by or showing indulgence (as, *indulgent* treatment; an *indulgent* smile).—**in-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dul'ger**, *n.*

in-du-line (in'dū-lin), *n.* [From *indigo*.] Any of a large class of dyes yielding colors similar to indigo.

in-dult (in-dult'), *n.* [LL. *indultum*, indulgence, permission, favor, prop. neut. of L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*: see *indulge*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a license from the Pope granting some privilege not authorized by the common law of the church.

in-du-na (in-dō'nā), *n.* [Zulu.] Among the Zulus and other South African tribes, an officer under the chief or king.

in-du-plicate (in-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [NL. *induplicatus*, < L. *in*, in, + *duplicatus*, doubled: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*, folded or rolled inward: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation when the edges are bent abruptly toward the axis, or of leaves in vernation when the edges are rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping.—**in-du-plica'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*

in-du-rate (in'dū-rāt), *v. t. or i.*; -*rated*, -*rating*. [L. *induratus*, pp. of *indurare*, < *in*, in, + *durare*, harden, < *durus*, hard.] To make or become hard; harden. Also fig.—**in-du-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Hardened; fig., callous; unfeeling.

in-du-ra'tion (-rā'shən), *n.* The act of hardening, or a hardened condition; also, a hardened part or mass.—**in-du-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to harden.

in-du-si-al (in-dū'zi-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or containing *indusia*, or the coverings of larval insects: as, *indusial* limestone (a limestone found in France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated *indusia* of the larvæ of caddis-flies).

in-du-si-um (in-dū'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *-sia* (-zi-ā). [L., tunic, < *induere*, put on, E. *indue*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, an enveloping layer or membrane; specif., the covering of a larval insect; in *bot.*, the covering of a sorus; also, a cup-like collection of hairs inclosing a stigma.

in-dus-tri-al (in-dus'tri-əl), *a.* [ML. *industrialis*.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or resulting from industry or productive labor; pertaining to or connected with the industries, trades, or manufactures (as, *industrial* activity or depression; an *industrial* exhibition); engaged in an industry or industries (as, *industrial* workers); pertaining to the workers in industries; specif., noting or pertaining to a form of life insurance for the working classes, with policies for comparatively low sums and with premiums payable weekly.—**in-dus-tri-al school**, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating neglected children committed to its care and training them to some form of industry.—**Industrial Workers of the World**, an international industrial union, organized in Chicago in 1905, aiming to supersede trade-unions and bring together within itself as an unaffiliated organization the workers in all industries, for the purposes of promoting industrial unity, combating effectually the employing class, doing away with capitalism and abolishing the wage system, and taking possession of the machinery of production. Abbreviated *I. W. W.*—**in-dus'tri-al**, *n.* A worker in some industry, esp. a manufacturing industry; also, one who conducts or owns an industrial enterprise; also, *pl.*, stocks, bonds, etc., of industrial enterprises.—**in-dus'tri-al-ism**, *n.* The predominance of industrial activities or interests; the system of things in which industrial interests predominate; the modern system of great industries; also, the industrial branch of work or labor (as, "In 1765 Watt's steam engine was constructed, a very important date in the history of *industrialism*"; H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvi. § 12).—**in-dus'tri-al-ist**, *n.* A person employed in or concerned with some branch of industry; an industrial worker;

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry; elect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ~~th~~, then; y, you;

one who conducts or owns an industrial enterprise.—**in-dus'tri-al-ize**, *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To imbue with the spirit of industrialism; interest in industrial pursuits; organize industrially.—**in-dus'tri-al-ly**, *adv.* In an industrial manner; with respect to industry.

in-dus-tri-ous (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* [*L. industrius*, also *industrius*.] Given to or characterized by industry, as a person, the disposition or habits, activity or labor, etc.; diligent; busy; also, zealous, as in a cause† (as, "Here is a dear, a true *industrious* friend . . . new lighted from his horse": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV," i. 1. 62); studious† (with *in*, *of*, *to*, or an infinitive: as, "*industrious* of the common good," Dryden's "To John Dryden," 53); also, skillful or clever†.—**in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-dus-try (in'dus-tri), *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-triz). [*OF. F. industrie*, < *L. industria*, diligence, industry.] Assiduous activity at any work or task; diligence; busy application; also, systematic work or labor; productive labor, esp. in manufacturing; a particular branch of productive labor; a trade or manufacture (as, the steel *industry*; the cotton *industry*); also, skill†, cleverness†, or ingenuity†.

in-dwell (in-dwel'), *v.*; *-dwelt*, *-dwelling*. **I. tr.** To dwell within; inhabit. **II. intr.** To dwell (*in*).—**in'dwell'er**, *n.*—**in'dwell'ing**, *a.* Dwelling within; esp., abiding in the mind or soul (as, an *indwelling* faith).

-ine¹. [*L. -inus*, also *L. -inus*, < *Gr. -ivos*.] An adjective suffix meaning 'of or pertaining to,' 'of the nature of,' 'made of,' 'like,' as in *asinine*, *crystalline*, *equine*, *marine*, *murrine*, *vulpine*.

-ine². [*F. -ine*, < *L. -ina*, orig. fem. of *-inus*, adj. suffix: see *-ine¹*.] A noun suffix, orig. in words of Latin origin denoting some action, procedure, art, place, etc., as in *discipline*, *doctrine*, *medicine*, *rapine*, *latrine*, occurring also in many nouns of later formation and various meanings, as *famine*, *routine*, *vitrine*, *grenadine*, *brilliantine*, *vaseline*, *gasoline*, and particularly in chemical terms, as *bromine*, *chlorine*, and esp. names of basic substances, as *amine*, *aniline*, *caffeine*, *quinine*, *quinoline* (cf. *-in*).

in-earth (in-erth'), *v. t.* To bury in the earth; inter: as, "Refusing rest, Till I had seen in holy ground *inearth'd* My poor lost brother" (Southey's "Madoc," i. 3. 161). [Chiefly poetic.]

in-e-bri-ant (in-ē'bri-ant). **I. a.** Inebriating; intoxicating. **II. n.** An intoxicant.

in-e-bri-ate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*L. inebriatus*, pp. of *inebriare*, < *in*, *in*, + *ebrius*, drunk.] To make drunk, or to intoxicate (sometimes used absolutely: as, "While the . . . urn Throws up a steamy column, and the cups, That cheer but not *inebriate*, wait on each," Cowper's "Task," iv. 40); fig., to intoxicate mentally; excite beyond self-control; stupefy.—**in-e'bri-ate** (-āt). **I. a.** Inebriated; intoxicated. **II. n.** An intoxicated person; esp., a habitual drunkard.—**in-e-bri-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [*LL. inebriatio(n)*.] Intoxication; drunkenness. Also fig.

in-e-bri-e-ty (in-ē'bri-ē-ti), *n.* [From *in-*, as in *inebriate*, + *ebriety*.] The state or the habit of being inebriated; drunkenness, esp. habitual drunkenness.—**in-e'bri-ous** (-ē'bri-us), *a.* [Cf. *ebrius*.] Drunken; addicted to drunkenness.

in-ed-i-ble (in-ed'i-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not edible; unfit to be eaten.—**in-ed-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-ed-it-ed (in-ed'i-ted), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not edited; unpublished.

in-ed-u-ca-ble (in-ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not educable; incapable of being educated.

in-eff-a-ble (in-ef'fā-bl), *a.* [*L. ineffabilis*: cf. *effable*.] That cannot be uttered or expressed (as, "orgies of *ineffable* demoralisation": Disraeli's "Lothair," xv.); unutterable, inexpressible, or unspeakable; also, that must not be uttered (as, the *ineffable* name: see *Jehovah*).—**in-ef'fa-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ef'fa-bly**, *adv.*

in-eff-a-ce-a-ble (in-e-fā'sā-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not effaceable; indelible.—**in-ef-face-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ef-face-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-eff-ec-tive (in-e-fek'tiv), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not effective; without due effect; ineffectual, as efforts; inefficient, as a person; lacking in artistic effect, as a design or work.—**in-ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ef-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ef-fec-tu-al (in-e-fek'tū-āl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not effectual; without satisfactory or decisive effect, as efforts, actions, means, etc.; unavailing, futile, or vain; sometimes, powerless or impotent (as, "He [a ghost] lifts his *ineffectual* hand, and tries the frame": Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xviii.).—**in-ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

in-ef-fi-ca-cious (in-ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not efficacious; without efficacy or effective virtue; of inadequate force.—**in-ef-fi-ca-cious-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ef-fi-ca-cious-ness**, **in-ef-fi-ca/ci-ty** (-kas'i-ti), *n.* Inefficacy.—**in-ef-fi-ca-cy** (-kā-si), *n.* Lack of efficacy, effective virtue, or force: as, "The prince . . . went away convinced of the emptiness of rhetorical sound, and the *inefficacy* of polished periods and studied sentences" (Johnson's "Rasselas," xviii.).

in-ef-fi-cient (in-e-fish'ent), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not efficient; without ability to effect or accomplish; incapable; incompetent.—**in-ef-fi-cien-cy**, *n.*—**in-ef-fi-cient-ly**, *adv.*

in-el-as-tic (in-ē-las'tik), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not elastic; lacking elasticity; unyielding.—**in-el-as-ti/ci-ty** (-tis'i-ti), *n.*—**in-el-e-gant** (in-el'ē-gant), *a.* [*L. inelegans* (-ant-).] Not elegant; not in accordance with a nice or refined taste; unrefined; crude; vulgar.—**in-el'e-gance**, **in-el'e-gan-cy**, *n.*—**in-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

in-el-i-gi-ble (in-el'i-jī-bl), [See *in-²*.] **I. a.** Not eligible; not proper or suitable for choice; legally or otherwise disqualified, as for an office. **II. n.** One who is ineligible, esp. as a suitor or husband.—**in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-el-o-quent (in-el'ō-kwent), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not eloquent; lacking eloquence: as, "Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men, Nor tongue *ineloquent*" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 219).—**in-el'o-quence**, *n.*—**in-el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

in-el-uc-ta-ble (in-ē-luk'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. ineluctabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *eluctabilis*, escapable, < *eluctari*, struggle out of, < *e*, out of, + *luctari*, wrestle, struggle.] That cannot be escaped from, as a fate.—**in-el-uc'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-e-lud-i-ble (in-ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not eludible; inescapable.—**in-e-lud-i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ept (in-ept'), *a.* [*L. ineptus*, < *in-*, not, + *aptus*, E. *apt*: cf. *inapt*.] Not apt, fitted, or suitable; unsuitable; inappropriate; out of place; also, absurd or foolish, as a proceeding, remark, etc.—**in-ept'i-tude** (-ept'i-tūd), *n.* [*L. ineptitudo*.] The quality of being inept; unfitness; foolishness; also, an inept act or remark.—**in-ept'ly**, *adv.*—**in-ept'ness**, *n.*

in-e-qual-i-ty (in-ē-kwō'l-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. inæqualitas*, < *inæqualis*, unequal, < *in-*, not, + *æqualis*, E. *equal*.] The condition of being unequal; lack of equality; disparity; disproportion; inadequacy; unevenness, as of surface; irregularity; variableness; an instance of unevenness; a deviation from uniformity; in *math.*, an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality > or < (as, *a* > *b*, '*a* is greater than *b*'; *a* < *b*, '*a* is less than *b*').

in-e-qui-lat-er-al (in-ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not equilateral; having unequal sides.—**in-e-qui-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-e-qui-ta-ble (in-ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not equitable; unfair.—**in-e'qui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-e-qui-ty (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [See *in-²*.] Want of equity; unfairness; injustice; also, an unfair circumstance or proceeding.

in-e-rad-i-ca-ble (in-ē-rad'i-kā-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not eradicable; that cannot be eradicated, rooted out, or removed utterly.—**in-e-rad'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-e-ras-a-ble (in-ē-rā'sā-bl), *a.* [See *in-²*.] Not erasable; not to be erased or effaced.—**in-e-ras'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-er-ra-ble (in-er'ā-bl), *a.* [*L. inerrabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *errare*, wander, err.] Incapable of erring; infallible.—**in-er-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-er-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-er-rant (in-er'ant), *a.* [*L. inerrans* (-ant-), < *in-*, not, + *errans*, ppr. of *errare*, wander, err.] Of stars, not wandering†; fixed†; fig., not erring; free from error.—**in-er'-ran-cy**, *n.*

in-ert (in-ért'), *a.* [*L. iners* (*inert-*), unskilled, idle, inert, < *in-*, not, + *ars*, E. *art*.] Having no inherent power of

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ť* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *čh*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; *ˊ*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

action, motion, or resistance (as, *inert* matter; an *inert* mass); inactive, inanimate, or without life; also, without active properties, as a drug; also, of an inactive or sluggish habit or nature (as, "The Honourable Mrs. Jamieson . . . was fat and *inert*, and very much at the mercy of her old servants": Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," iii.); without energy; indolent or slothful (as, "The favour'd isles . . . *inert* Through plenty . . . victims of luxurious ease": Cowper's "Task," i. 623).

in-er-tia (in-ēr'shi-ä), *n.* [L., < *iners*: see *inert*.] That property of matter by virtue of which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as it is not acted upon by an external force; hence, an analogous property of a force (as, electric *inertia*); fig., inactivity; sluggishness; inert condition.—**in-er-tial** (-shi-äl), *a.*

in-er-tion (in-ēr'shön), *n.* [Irreg. < *inert*.] A being or remaining inert; inaction; sluggishness.

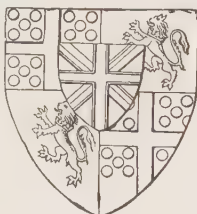
in-ert-ly (in-ért'li), *adv.* In an inert manner.—**in-ert-ness**, *n.*

in-er-u-dite (in-er'ö-dit), *a.* [L. *ineruditus*.] Not erudite; unlearned; as, "Others again will blame . . . my collections, for crude . . . verbose, *inerudite*" (Lamb's "Curious Fragments," i.).—**in-er-u-dite-ly**, *adv.*

in-es-cap-a-ble (in-es-kä'pä-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] That cannot be escaped; unescapable.

in-es-cut-cheon (in-es-kuch'ön), *n.* In *her.*, a small escutcheon borne as a charge upon a larger escutcheon.

in-es-sen-tial (in-e-sen'shal), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not essential; without essence or substantial quality, or insubstantial (as, "His *inessential* figure cast no shade Upon the golden floor": Shelley's "Queen Mab," vii. 71); not necessary, not indispensable, or non-essential.—**in-es-sen-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-äl'i-ti), *n.*



Inescutcheon.

in-es-sive (in-es'iv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *inesse*, be in, < *in*, in, + *esse*, be.] In *gram.*, expressing the place in which a thing is; locative.

in-es-ti-ma-ble (in-es'ti-mä-bl), *a.* [L. *inestimabilis*: cf. *estimable*.] That cannot be estimated, or too great to be estimated (as, "The people . . . fancied that a privilege so dearly purchased must be of *inestimable* value": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.); incalculable; also, of incalculable value (as, "Heaps of pearl, *Inestimable* stones, unvalued jewels": Shakspere's "Richard III," i. 4. 27); now more commonly, of immaterial things, of surpassing worth or excellence (as, an *inestimable* boon or privilege).—**in-es-ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

in-ev-i-ta-ble (in-ev'i-tä-bl), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis*: cf. *evitable*.] That cannot be avoided, evaded, or escaped (as, "Alcides . . . bending his *inevitable* bow, Reach'd him in air": Dryden's tr. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," xii. 744); admitting of no evasion, as necessity; esp., sure to befall, happen, or come, by the very nature of things (as, one's *inevitable* fate; "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power . . . Await alike th' *inevitable* hour: The paths of glory lead but to the grave," Gray's "Elegy," ix.); certain or necessary, as an effect, result, or conclusion.—**in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ev'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-act (in-eg-zakt'), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not exact; not strictly accurate or correct; not precise.—**in-ex-act'i-tude** (-eg-zak'ti-tüd), *n.*—**in-ex-act'ness**, *n.*—**in-ex-act'ly**, *adv.*

in-ex-cus-a-ble (in-eks-kü'zä-bl), *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis*.] Not excusable; unpardonable; indefensible.—**in-ex-cus-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-e-cut-a-ble (in-ek'sē-kü-tä-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed.—**in-ex-e-cu-tion** (-kü'shön), *n.* Lack or neglect of execution.

in-ex-er-tion (in-eg-zēr'shön), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want or absence of exertion; inaction.

in-ex-haust-ed (in-eg-zäs'ted), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not exhausted; unfailing; as, "a new and *inexhausted* fund of matter" (Addison, in "Spectator," 420).—**in-ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.* Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted;

unfailing; tireless.—**in-ex-haust-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex-haust'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex-haust'i-bly**, *adv.*—**in-ex-haus'tive**, *a.* Not exhaustive; failing to exhaust; also, *in-exhaustible*.—**in-ex-haus'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-ex-ist (in-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [See *in-1*.] To exist in something else; inhere.—**in-ex-ist'ence**¹, *n.* Existence in something else.

in-ex-ist-ence² (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Absence of existence; non-existence.—**in-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Not existent; having no existence.

in-ex-o-ra-ble (in-eks'ō-rä-bl), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis*: cf. *exorable*.] Not to be persuaded, moved, or affected by prayers or entreaties (as, an *inexorable* judge or avenger; *inexorable* justice; an *inexorable* doom; "Cynthia was *inexorable*—she would have none of him," W. Churchill's "Coniston," ii. 8); unrelenting; fig., unyielding or unalterable (as, *inexorable* law; *inexorable* facts).—**in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex'o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pa-n-si-ble (in-eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not expandable.—**in-ex-pan'sive** (-siv), *a.* Not expansive.

in-ex-pect-ant (in-eks-pek'tant), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not expectant; without expectation.—**in-ex-pect'an-cy**, *n.*

in-ex-pe-di-ent (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not expedient; not conducive to purposes, advantage, etc.; inadvisable; impolitic.—**in-ex-pē'di-ence**, *n.*—**in-ex-pē'di-en-cy**, *n.*—**in-ex-pē'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pen-sive (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not expensive; costing little.—**in-ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ex-pe-ri-ence (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [LL. *inexperientia*.] Want of experience, or of knowledge or skill gained from experience.—**in-ex-pē'ri-enced**, *a.* Not experienced; without knowledge or skill gained from experience.

in-ex-pert (in-eks-pért'), *a.* [L. *inexpertus*.] Not expert; unskilled.—**in-ex-pert'ly**, *adv.*—**in-ex-pert'ness**, *n.*

in-ex-pi-a-ble (in-eks-pi-ä-bl), *a.* [L. *inexpiables*.] Not expiable, as an offense; not admitting of expiation or atonement; also, not to be settled or appeased, as by expiation (as, *inexpiable* war; "*inexpiable* hate," Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 839); implacable.—**in-ex'pi-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex'pi-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-plain-a-ble (in-eks-plä'nä-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not explainable; inexplicable.

in-ex-pli-ca-ble (in-eks'pli-kä-bl), *a.* [L. *inexplicabilis*.] Not explicable; incapable of being explained.—**in-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pli-cit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* [L. *inexplicitus*.] Not explicit; not clearly expressed.—**in-ex-pli'cit-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ex-pli'cit-ness**, *n.*

in-ex-plo-sive (in-eks-plō'siv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not explosive.

in-ex-press-i-ble (in-eks-pres'i-bl). [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not expressible; beyond expression; unutterable; unspeakable. **II. n.** Something inexpressible; *pl.*, breeches or trousers (colloq.; as, "*inexpressibles* of the best Saxon cloth at 7s. 6d. a pair," Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," ii. 2).—**in-ex-press-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pres-sive (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not expressive; lacking in expression; also, inexpressible (archaic).—**in-ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ex-pug-na-ble (in-eks-pug'nä-bl or in-eks-pü'-), *a.* [L. *inpugnabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *expugnabilis*, capable of being taken by storm, < *expugnare*, storm, capture, < *ex-*, out, + *pugnare*, fight.] That cannot be taken by storm or overcome by force; impregnable; unconquerable. Often fig.—**in-ex-pug-na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex-pug'na-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex-pug'na-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-tend-ed (in-eks-ten'ded), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not extended; without extension.—**in-ex-ten'si-ble** (-ten'si-bl), *a.* Not extensible; incapable of being extended.—**in-ex-ten-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ex-ten'sion** (-shön), *n.* Want of extension.

in-ex-tin-guish-a-ble (in-eks-ting'gwish-ä-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not extinguishable; not to be extinguished, quenched, suppressed, or brought to an end; as, *inextinguishable*

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviăry, ėlect, agőny, intö, ũnite; (obscured) errănt, operă, arđent, actör, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tñ, then; y, you;

fire or light; *inextinguishable* rage; *inextinguishable* laughter (derived from a Greek expression used by Homer: see *Homeric laughter*, under *Homeric*).—**in-ex-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-tri-ca-ble (in-eks'tri-kə-bl), *a.* [L. *inextricabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *extricare*, E. *extricate*.] From which one cannot extricate one's self (as, an *inextricable* maze; *inextricable* difficulty); hence, hopelessly intricate, involved, or perplexing (as, *inextricable* confusion); also, that cannot be disentangled, undone, or loosed, as a tangle, knot, grasp, etc.—**in-ex'tri-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-ex'tri-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-fall (in'fāl), *n.* An incursion or inroad (now rare); also, the junction of one stream, road, etc., with another; also, the place where water enters a reservoir, canal, etc.

in-fal-li-bi-lism (in-fal'i-bi-lizm), *n.* The principle of infallibility, esp. of the infallibility of the Pope.—**in-fal'li-bi-list**, *n.*

in-fal-li-bil-i-ty (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [ML. *infallibilitas*.] The quality of being infallible; exemption from liability to error: as, the *infallibility* of the Pope (when speaking officially on matters of faith or morals: proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870).

in-fal-li-ble (in-fal'i-bl), [ML. *infallibilis*.] **I.** *a.* Not fallible; exempt from liability to error, as persons, the judgment, pronouncements, etc.; absolutely trustworthy or sure (as, an *infallible* rule; an *infallible* sign; "infallible proofs," Acts, i. 3); unfailing in operation (as, an *infallible* remedy); certain or indubitable (as, "most *infallible* disobedience": Shakspeare's "All's Well," i. 1. 150). **II.** *n.* An infallible person or thing.—**in-fal'li-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-fal'li-bly**, *adv.*

in-fa-mize (in'fā-miz), *v. t.*; -mized, -mizing. To make infamous; also, to defame.

in-fa-mous (in'fā-mus), *a.* [OF. *infameux*, < ML. *infamosus*, for L. *infamis*, infamous, < *in-*, not, + *fama*, E. *fame*.] Of evil fame or repute (as, "infamous for plunder'd provinces": Pope's "Essay on Man," iv. 298); notoriously bad or vile; also, such as to deserve or to cause evil repute (as, an *infamous* deceiver; *infamous* character; an *infamous* deed); detestable; shamefully bad; in *law*, deprived of credit and of certain rights as a citizen, in consequence of conviction of certain offenses; of offenses, etc., involving such deprivation.—**in'fa-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**in'fa-my** (-mi), *n.*; pl. -mies (-miz). [L. *infamia*, < *infamis*.] Evil fame, shameful notoriety, or public reproach; also, infamous character (as, to reveal the *infamy* of a proceeding); also, infamous conduct; an infamous act or circumstance; in *law*, the loss of credit and rights incurred by conviction of an infamous offense.

in-fan-cy (in'fan-si), *n.* [L. *infantia*.] The state or period of being an infant; babyhood; early childhood; hence, the corresponding period in the existence of anything (as, the *infancy* of the world; an art yet in its *infancy*); also, infants collectively; in *law*, the period of life to the age of majority (in the common law, to the end of the twenty-first year); minority; nonage.

in-fant (in'fant). [L. *infans* (*infant*), young child, prop. adj., 'not speaking,' < *in-*, not, + *fans*, ppr. of *fari*, speak.] **I.** *n.* A child during the earliest period of its life, or a baby (as, "As soon as the helpless *infant* sees the light, though in every other eye it appears a despicable and a miserable creature, it is regarded by its fond parent with the utmost affection": Hume's "Essays," The Sceptic); hence, anything in the first period of existence or the first stage of progress; a beginner, as in learning; formerly, a youth of noble or gentle birth† (see Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vi. 8. 25, and cf. *child*, *childe*); in *law*, a minor. **II.** *a.* Being in infancy or babyhood (as, an *infant* child); hence, being in the earliest period or stage (as, *infant* colonies; an *infant* industry); incipient, nascent, or of recent origin; also, of or pertaining to infants or infancy (as, *infant* hand; *infant* years); in *law*, minor.

in-fan-ta (in-fan'tā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., fem. of *infante*.] A royal princess of Spain or Portugal.—**in-fan'te** (-tā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., < L. *infans*, E. *infant*.] A royal prince of Spain or Portugal, not heir to the throne.

in-fant-hood (in'fant-hūd), *n.* Infancy; babyhood.

in-fan-ti-cide (in-fan'ti-sid), *n.* [LL. *infanticida*, *infanticidium*: see *-cide*.] One who kills an infant; also, the killing of an infant.—**in-fan'ti-ci-dal** (-si-dəl), *a.*

in-fan-tile (in'fan-til or -til), *a.* [L. *infantilis*.] Of or pertaining to infants; characteristic of or befitting an infant; babyish or childish; infant-like; also, being in the earliest stage.—**infantile paralysis**, in *pathol.*, an acute disease, most common in infants but often attacking older children and adults, characterized by inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and by motor paralysis, muscular atrophy, etc., and often resulting in permanent deformities. Also called *acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**infantile scurvy**, in *pathol.*, a disease of childhood, due to improper diet, characterized by progressive anemia, mental apathy, spongy gums, hemorrhages into various structures, etc.—**in'fan-til-ism** (-til-izm), *n.* Abnormal persistence or recurrence of childish characteristics (physical or mental) in an adult.

in-fan-tine (in'fan-tin or -tin), *a.* Infantile; babyish; childish: as, "an *infantine* flow of tears" (Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 9).

in-fan-try (in'fan-tri), *n.*; pl. -tries (-triz). [F. *infanterie*, < It. *infanteria*, < *infante*, infant, youth, foot-soldier, < L. *infans*: see *infant*.] Soldiery or troops regularly serving on foot, and commonly carrying small arms, now esp. rifles.—**in'fan-try-man** (-mən), *n.*; pl. -men. A soldier of the infantry; a foot-soldier.

in-farct (in-färkt'), *n.* [L. *infarctus*, *infartus*, pp. of *infarcire*, stuff in, < *in-*, in, + *farcire*, stuff.] In *pathol.*, a circumscribed portion of tissue that has become stuffed or filled with extraneous matter, as extravasated blood, or has become otherwise morbidly affected, through obstructed circulation, infiltration of salts, or the like; also, the morbid condition of such tissue; also, the matter which fills or obstructs such tissue; an embolus.—**in-farct'ed**, *a.* In *pathol.*, characterized by or exhibiting infarction.—**in-farc'tion** (-färk'shən), *n.* In *pathol.*, the formation of an infarct; also, an infarct.

in-fare (in'fär), *n.* [AS. *infær*, entrance, < *in*, in, + *faran*, go, E. *fare*, *v.*] A housewarming, esp. upon the entrance of a bride into her new home. [Sc., Ir., north. Eng., and local, U. S.]

in-fat-u-ate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [L. *infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuare*, < *in*, in, + *faturus*, foolish, E. *fatuous*.] To affect with senseless folly; esp., to inspire or possess with a foolish or unreasoning passion, as of love, admiration, enthusiasm, etc. (as, to be *infatuated* with a woman, or with an idea; "Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment, hood-wink'd. Some the style [of a book] *infatuates*," Cowper's "Task," vi. 103); also, to reduce to foolishness†, or bring to naught†.—**in-fat'u-ate**, *a.* Infatuated.—**in-fat'u-at-ed-ly** (-ā-ted-li), *adv.*—**in-fat-u-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [LL. *infatuatio(n)*.] The act of infatuating, or the state of being infatuated; a foolish or unreasoning passion.

in-faust (in-fāst'), *a.* [L. *inaustus*, < *in-*, not, + *faustus*, favorable, < *favere*, be favorable.] Unfavorable; inauspicious; unlucky: as, "It was an *inafaust* and sinister augury for Austin Caxton" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," vii. 1). [Now rare.]

in-fea-si-ble (in-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not feasible; impracticable.—**in-fea-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-fect (in-fekt'), *v. t.* [L. *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, put in, dye, imbue, infect, < *in*, in, + *facere*, do, make.] To dye†, color†, or tinge†; hence, to impregnate with something that affects quality, character, or condition, esp. unfavorably (as, to *infect* the air with noisome gases or noxious germs); often, to permeate and affect, as the entering element does (as, noisome gases have *infected* the air); specif., to impregnate (a person, organ, wound, etc.) with disease-producing or septic germs; affect with disease; fig., to taint, contaminate, or affect morally, as with vice or evil; imbue with some pernicious belief, opinion, etc.; also, to affect so as to influence feeling or action, as if by infection, or contagion (as, to *infect* others with one's own zeal; his courage *infected* his followers); in *law*, to taint with illegality, or expose to penalty, forfeiture, etc.—**in-fec'tion** (-fek'shən), *n.* [LL. *infectio(n)*.] The act of infecting, or the

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book

state of being infected; esp., an infecting with the germs of disease, as through the medium of infected insects, air, water, clothing, etc. (sometimes distinguished from *contagion*); also, an infectious disease; an epidemic; also, an infecting agency or influence; fig., an influence or impulse passing from one to another and affecting feeling or action (as, "While her tears deplored the godlike man, Through all her train the soft *infection* ran": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," vi.). — **in-fec'tious** (-shus), *a.* Causing or communicating infection; also, communicable by infection, as diseases; tending to spread from one to another, as feelings, actions, etc. (as, "They say cowardice is *infectious*": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," iv.); contagious; catching. — **in-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-fec'tious-ness**, *n.* — **in-fec'tive**, *a.* Infectious. — **in-fec'tive-ness**, **in-fec'tiv'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-fec'tor**, *n.* **in-fec-und** (in-fek'und or -fē'kund), *a.* [L. *infecundus*.] Not fecund; unfruitful; barren. — **in-fe-cun'di-ty** (-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.*

in-fe-li-ci-tous (in-fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not felicitous; unhappy or unfortunate; inapt or inappropriate. — **in-fe-li'ci-tous-ly**, *adv.*

in-fe-li-ci-ty (in-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *infelicitas*, < *infelix*, unhappy, < *in-*, not, + *felix*, happy.] The state of being unhappy; unhappiness; ill fortune; an unfortunate circumstance; a misfortune; also, inaptness or inappropriateness, as of expression or style; something inapt or infelicitous.

in-felt (in-felt'), *a.* Felt within; heartfelt.

in-fer (in-fēr'), *v.*; -ferred, -ferring. [L. *inferre* (pp. *illatus*), bring in or on, infer, < *in*, in, on, + *ferre*, bear: cf. *illation*.]

I. tr. To bring on or about, or cause† (as, "Who . . . fled fast away, afeard Of villany to be to her *inferd*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vi. 8. 31); also, to adduce† or allege† (as, "Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator, *Infering* arguments of mighty force": Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI," ii. 2. 44); also, to derive by reasoning, or conclude or judge from premises or evidence (as, to *infer* a conclusion; from the facts known we *infer* his innocence, or that he is innocent, or we *infer* him to be innocent); deduce; also, of facts, circumstances, statements, etc., to indicate or involve as a conclusion, or imply (as, "Consider first, that great Or bright *infers* not excellence": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 91). **II. intr.** To draw a conclusion, as by reasoning.

— **in-fer-a-ble** (in-fē-rā-bl or in-fēr'ā-), *a.* That may be inferred; deducible. — **in-fer-a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-fer-ence** (-fē-rēns), *n.* [ML. *inferentia*.] The act or process, or a particular act, of inferring (as, to form a judgment by *inference* from known facts; to make rash *inferences*); also, that which is inferred; a conclusion drawn from premises or evidence; a deduction. — **in-fer-en'tial** (-fē-ren'shəl), *a.* Pertaining to or depending on inference; deduced or deducible by inference. — **in-fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference; as may be inferred.

in-fe-ri-or (in-fē-ri-qr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus*, being below, under, nether: cf. *under*.] Lower in place or position (now chiefly in scientific or technical use); hence, lower in station, rank, degree, or grade; less important, valuable, or excellent; of lower grade or poorer quality; hence, of comparatively low grade; poor in quality; also, of lower status, grade, etc., as opposed (*to*); in *bot.*, situated below some other organ; of a calyx, inserted below the ovary; of an ovary, having a superior calyx; in *printing*, lower than the main line of type, as the figures in chemical formulæ. — **inferior planets**. See under *planet*. — **in-fe-ri-or**, *n.* One inferior to another or others, as in rank, merit, or some specified particular; in *printing*, an inferior letter or figure. — **in-fe-ri-or'i-ty** (-or'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being inferior. — **in-fe-ri-or-ly**, *adv.* In an inferior position, degree, or manner.

in-fer-nal (in-fēr'nəl), *a.* [OF. F. *infernal*, < LL. *infernalis*, < L. *infernus*, being below, of the lower regions, < *inferus*: see *inferior*.] Of or pertaining to the lower world, or regions of the dead, of classical mythology; also, of, inhabiting, or befitting hell, the abode of evil and condemned spirits; hellish; fiendish; diabolical; hence, execrable or outrageous (colloq.: as, "If you go ashore, you will get into some *infernal* row." H. Melville's "Typee," v.). — **infernal machine**, an explosive mechanical apparatus intended to destroy life

or property. — **in-fer-nal'i-ty** (-nal'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being infernal. — **in-fer'nal-ly**, *adv.*

in-fer-no (in-fēr'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). [It., hell (esp. as the subject and title of a part of Dante's "Divina Commedia"), < L. *infernus*: see *infernal*.] An infernal or hell-like region; a place of hellish torment.

in-fe-ro- (in-fē-rō-). Form of L. *inferus*, being below, used in combination, as in *infero-anterior* (situated below and in front), *inferoposterior* (situated below and behind), *inferolateral* (situated below and to one side).

in-fer-ri-ble (in-fēr'i-bl), *a.* Same as *inferable*.

in-fer-tile (in-fēr'til), *a.* [LL. *infertilis*.] Not fertile; unfruitful; unproductive; barren. — **in-fer-til'i-ty**, *n.*

in-fest (in-fest'), *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, < *infestus*, disturbed, unsafe, hostile, < *in*, in, on, + *-festus*, akin to *-fendere*, strike: see *defend*.] To attack or molest persistently, or harass (now rare: as, "How thou might'st Find some occasion to *infest* our foes," Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 423); also, to haunt or overrun in a troublesome manner, as predatory bands, destructive animals, vermin, etc., do (as, "mountains *infested* by barbarians," Johnson's "Rasselas," vi.; jungles *infested* with snakes); be numerous in, as anything troublesome (as, seas *infested* with icebergs; "the cares that *infest* the day," Longfellow's "The Day Is Done").

— **in-fes-ta'tion** (-fes-tā'shən), *n.* The act of infesting, or the state of being infested; a harassing or troublesome invasion. — **in-fest'er**, *n.*

in-feu-da-tion (in-fū-dā'shən), *n.* [ML. *infeudatio(n)*, < *infeudare*, enfeoff, < *in*, in, + *feudum*, fee: see *fee*.²] In *Eng. law*, the conferring of an estate in fee; also, the granting of tithes to laymen.

in-fi-del (in-fī-del). [F. *infidèle*, < L. *infidelis*, unfaithful, later unbelieving, < *in-*, not, + *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidelity*.]

I. a. Without religious faith; unbelieving; commonly, not accepting a particular faith, esp. Christianity or Mohammedanism; heathen; also, of or pertaining to unbelievers or infidels. **II. n.** An unbeliever; commonly, one who does not accept a particular faith, esp. Christianity (formerly applied by Christians esp. to a Mohammedan); also (to Mohammedans), one who does not accept the Mohammedan faith (as, "As long as he wore a cap . . . blessed by Mahomet, he deemed himself invulnerable amidst the darts of the *infidels*": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," li.). — **in-fi-del'i-ty**, *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [F. *infidélité*, < L. *infidelitas*.] Lack of religious faith; disbelief in religion, esp. in Christianity; also, unfaithfulness; a breach of trust; esp., unfaithfulness to the marriage vows.

in-field (in-fīld), *n.* That part of farm-lands nearest to the buildings; in *baseball*, the diamond; also, the three basemen and the shortstop. — **in-field'er**, *n.* In *baseball*, an infield player.

in-fight-ing (in-fī'ting), *n.* In *boxing*, fighting at close quarters, where only short-range blows can be delivered.

in-fill (in-fil or in-fīl'), *v. t.* To fill in; fill up. — **in-fill'ing**, *n.* A filling in or up; also, that which serves to fill in or up.

in-fil-ter (in-fil'tēr), *v. t. or i.* To filter in.

in-fil-trate (in-fil'trāt), *v.*; -trated, -trating. **I. tr.** To cause to pass in by or as by filtering; also, to filter into or through; permeate. **II. intr.** To pass in or through a substance, etc., by or as by filtering. — **in-fil'trate**, *n.* That which infiltrates; in *pathol.*, a substance which passes into the tissues and forms a morbid accumulation. — **in-fil-tra'tion** (-trā'shən), *n.* The act or process of infiltrating, or the state of being infiltrated; also, that which infiltrates; an infiltrate; specif., *milit.*, a method of attack in which small bodies of men penetrate into the enemy's lines at various weak points, in order to bring fire eventually upon the enemy's flanks or rear. — **in-fil'tra-tive** (-trā-tiv), *a.*

in-fin-i-tate (in-fin'i-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [ML. *infini-tatus*, pp. of *infinitare*, < L. *infinitus*, E. *infinite*.] To render infinite; in *logic*, to render (a positive term, etc.) indefinite by attaching a sign of negation to it. — **in-fin-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*

in-fi-nite (in-fī-nit). [L. *infinitus*, unbounded, unlimited, < *in-*, not, + *finitus*, E. *finite*.] **I. a.** Unbounded or unlimited, or not finite (as, *infinite* space; *infinite* time; the *infinite* wisdom of God); immeasurably great; boundless, endless, or innumerable; inexhaustible; also, indefinitely

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, púll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, flect, agôny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actör, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

or exceedingly great (as, "He . . . told him that the treasury in Jerusalem was full of *infinite* sums of money," 2 Mac. iii. 6; "All my devices . . . failed me, though they cost *infinite* labour too," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 9); immense; vast. **II. n.** That which is infinite; the boundless regions of space; an immeasurably or an indefinitely great extent or amount; an infinite quantity or magnitude; [*cap.*] with *the*, the Infinite Being, God.—**in-fi-nite-ly**, *adv.*—**in-fi-nite-ness**, *n.*

in-fi-ni-tes-i-mal (in-fi-ni-tes'i-mäl). [*NL. infinitesimus*, < *L. infinitus*: see *infinite*.] **I. a.** Immeasurably small; less than any assignable quantity; also, indefinitely or exceedingly small; minute; also, pertaining to or involving infinitesimals (as, *infinitesimal calculus*: see *calculus*). **II. n.** An infinitesimal quantity.—**in-fi-ni-tes-i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

in-fin-i-ti-val (in-fin-i-ti'vål), *a.* In *gram.*, of or pertaining to the infinitive mode.—**in-fin-i-ti-val-ly**, *adv.*

in-fin-i-tive (in-fin'i-tiv). [*LL. infinitivus*, < *L. in-*, not, + *finitivus*, defining, definite, < *finire*, bound, limit: see *finish*.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Unlimited or indefinite: applied to a certain mode or form of the verb (by origin a verbal noun, and in English commonly preceded by the preposition *to*) which expresses the general sense of the verb without restriction as to person or number, as (*to*) *give* (*F. donner*, *G. geben*, *L. dare*). **II. n.** The infinitive mode; also, an infinitive verb-form.—**split infinitive**. See under *split*, *p. a.*—**in-fin-i-tive-ly**, *adv.* As an infinitive.

in-fin-i-tude (in-fin'i-tüd), *n.* The state of being infinite; infinity; also, an infinite extent, amount, or number.

in-fin-i-ty (in-fin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*OF. infinité* (*F. infinité*), < *L. infinitas*, boundlessness, < *in-*, not, + *finis*, boundary, *E. fine*.] The state of being infinite; also, that which is infinite; infinite space, time, or quantity; an infinite extent, amount, or number; sometimes, an indefinitely great amount or number (as, "an infinity of rumors": Cooper's "Prairie," xv.); in *math.*, an infinite quantity or magnitude; in *geom.*, infinite distance, or an infinitely distant part of space.

in-firm (in-fërm'), *a.* [*L. infirmus*.] Not firm, solid, or strong (as, "*Infirm* the stalks, unsolid are the leaves": Dryden's tr. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," xv. 307); feeble in body or health, esp. from age (as, "Here I stand . . . A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man": Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 2. 20); physically weak or enfeebled; fig., not steadfast, unflinching, or resolute, as persons, the mind, etc.; also, unsound or invalid, as an argument, a title, etc.—**in-fir-ma-ri-an** (-fër-mä'ri-än), *n.* One in charge of an infirmary, as in a monastic institution.—**in-fir-ma-ry** (-mä-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [*ML. infirmaria*.] A place for the care of the infirm, sick, or injured; a hospital; esp., in an institution, as a school, a hospital for the members or inmates; also, a dispensary or establishment for treating or advising outdoor patients.—**in-fir-mi-ty** (-mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. infirmitas*.] The state of being infirm; want of strength; feebleness in body or health; a physical weakness or ailment (as, the *infirmities* of age); a moral weakness or failing (as, "Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind)": Milton's "Lycidas," 71).—**in-firm-ly**, *adv.*—**in-firm-ness**, *n.*

in-fix (in-fiks'), *v. t.* [*L. infixus*, pp. of *infigere*, < *in-*, in, + *figere*, fix, drive in.] To fix, fasten, or drive in (as, "Meges in the rear Pull in his nape *infix'd* the fatal spear": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," v.); implant; fig., to fix in the mind or memory, as a fact or idea; impress; in *gram.*, to insert (a formative element) in the body of a word.—**in-fix-ion** (-fik'shön), *n.* The act of infixing, or the state of being infix'd.

in-flame (in-fläm'), *v.*; *-flamed*, *-flaming*. [*OF. enflamer* (*F. enflammer*), < *L. inflammare*, < *in-*, in, + *flamma*, *E. flame*.] **I. tr.** To set aflame, ablaze, or afire (as, "Old wood *inflamm'd* doth yield the bravest fire": Sidney's "Arcadia," ii. 1); light or redden with or as with flames (as, the setting sun *inflames* the sky); also, to raise (the blood, bodily tissue, etc.) to a morbid or feverish heat; excite inflammation in; also, to rouse to a high degree of passion or feeling (as, to *inflamm* a person, or the mind, with ardor or rage); kindle or excite (passions, desires, etc.); make more violent, or aggravate (as, "The happy place . . .

inflames thy torment; representing Lost bliss": Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 418); sometimes, to affect in appearance by passion, etc. (as, a face *inflamed* with wrath). **II. intr.** To burst into flame; take fire; also, to become morbidly inflamed, or affected with inflammation; also, to become hot with passion, as the heart; be kindled, as passion.—**in-flamed**, *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as in flames or burning; decorated with flames along the edge, as a bend.—**in-flam'er** (-fläm'ër), *n.*

in-flam-ma-ble (in-fläm'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. inflammable*, < *L. inflammare*, *E. inflame*.] Capable of being set on fire; combustible; also, easily roused to passion; excitable.—**in-flam-ma-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-flam-ma-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-flam-ma-bly**, *adv.*



Bend Inflamed.

in-flam-ma-tion (in-fläm-mä'shön), *n.* [*L. inflammatio*(*n-*), < *inflammare*, *E. inflame*.] The act of inflaming, or the state of being inflamed; in *gunnery*, the propagation of ignition from grain to grain when a charge of powder is set off; in *pathol.*, a morbid condition of some part of the body, characterized by heat, redness, swelling, pain, etc.—**in-flam-ma-to-ry** (-fläm'a-tö-ri), *a.* Tending to inflame; kindling passion, anger, etc.; in *pathol.*, pertaining to or attended with inflammation.—**in-flam-ma-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

in-flat-a-ble (in-flät'a-bl), *a.* That may be inflated.

in-flat (in-flät'), *v.*; *-flated*, *-flating*. [*L. inflatus*, pp. of *inflare*, < *in-*, in, + *flare*, blow.] **I. tr.** To distend with air or gas (as, to *inflate* an air-cushion or a balloon); hence, to distend in any manner; swell or puff out; dilate; fig., to puff up with pride, self-importance, satisfaction, etc.; elate; also, to expand (currency, prices, etc.) unduly; raise above the just or proper amount or value. **II. intr.** To cause inflation; also, to become inflated.—**in-flat'ed** (-flät'ed), *p. a.* Distended with air or gas; swollen; fig., puffed up, as with pride; turgid or bombastic, as language; also, unduly expanded, as currency.—**in-flat'ed-ness**, *n.*—**in-flat'er**, **in-flat'or**, *n.*—**in-fla'tile** (-flät'til), *a.* [*LL. inflabilis*.] Sounded by blowing, as a wind-instrument.—**in-fla'tion** (-shön), *n.* [*L. inflatio*(*n-*)] The act of inflating, or the state of being inflated; specif., expansion or increase of the currency of a country by the issuing of paper money, esp. paper money not redeemable in specie or insufficiently secured by precious metal.—**in-fla'tion-ism**, *n.* The process or practice of inflation of currency.—**in-fla'tion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of inflation of currency.

in-flect (in-flekt'), *v. t.* [*L. inflectere* (pp. *inflexus*), < *in-*, in, + *flectere*, bend.] To bend in; hence, simply, to bend; fig., to incline or dispose; also, to modulate (the voice); in *gram.*, to vary (a noun, verb, etc.) in form, whether in the word-ending or the stem, to indicate number, case, mode, tense, etc.; decline; conjugate.—**in-flec'tion**, **in-flex'ion** (-flek'shön), *n.* [*L. inflexio*(*n-*)] The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; hence, a bend or angle; also, modulation of the voice; change in pitch or tone of voice; in *gram.*, the process of inflecting; also, an inflected form of a word; also, a suffix or other element used in inflecting.—**in-flec'tion-al**, **in-flex'ion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection, esp. grammatical inflection; exhibiting inflection.—**in-flec'tion-al-ly**, **in-flex'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-flec'tion-less**, **in-flex'ion-less**, *a.* Without inflection.—**in-flec'tive**, *a.* Tending to inflect or bend; in *gram.*, pertaining to or characterized by inflection.—**in-flec'tor**, *n.*

in-flex (in-fleks'), *v. t.* [*L. inflexus*, pp. of *infectere*: see *inflect*.] To bend in; incurve; hence, to bend: chiefly in *inflexed*, *p. a.*

in-flex-i-ble (in-flek'si-bl), *a.* [*L. inflexibilis*.] Not flexible; incapable of being bent, or stiff or rigid (as, "The bow *inflexible* resists their pain": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xxi.); unyielding in temper or purpose (as, to remain *inflexible* to both threats and promises; *inflexible* integrity); unalterable (as, "In religion the law is written, and *inflexible*, never to do evil": Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xxi.).—**in-flex-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-flex'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-flex'ion, etc. See *inflection*, etc.

in-flict (in-flikt'), *v. t.* [*L. infligere*, pp. of *infligere*, < *in-*, in, on, + *fligere*, strike.] To lay on as a stroke, blow, or wound; impose as something that must be borne or suffered,

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

as punishment or a penalty; hence, to impose as something unwelcome (as, to *inflict* one's presence on a person); also, to afflict or trouble (a person, etc.) with something (obs. or rare).—**in-flict/a-ble**, *a.* That may be inflicted.—**in-flict'er**, **in-flict'or**, *n.*—**in-flic'tion** (-flic'shən), *n.* [LL. *inflictio(n)-*.] The act of inflicting; also, something inflicted, as punishment, suffering, etc. (as, "What but thy malice moved thee to misdeem Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him With all *inflictions*?" Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 426); hence, an annoyance or nuisance (as, that young man is a terrible *infliction*).—**in-flic'tive**, *a.* Tending to inflict; pertaining to infliction.

in-flor-es-cence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* [NL. *inflorescentia*, < LL. *inflorescere*, come into flower, < L. *in*, in, + *florescere*, begin to flower: see *florescence*.] A flowering or blossoming; in *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis; the method of development of flowers; also, the flowering part of a plant; a flower cluster.

in-flow (in-flō), *n.* The act of flowing in; also, that which flows in.

in-flu-ence (in-flō-ens), *n.* [OF. F. *influence*, < ML. *influentia*, lit. 'a flowing in,' < L. *influens*, see *influent*.] A flowing in; inflow†; also, the supposed radiation of an ethereal fluid from the stars, regarded in astrology as affecting

human actions and destinies, etc.; hence, the exercise of occult power by the stars, or such power as exercised; fig., the exercise of similar power by human beings (now poetic; as, "Store of ladies, whose bright eyes Rain *influence*," Milton's "L'Allegro," 122); also, the inflow or infusion of some spiritual, moral, or like power or principle†, or such power or principle as flowing in or infused† (as, "So spake the false archangel, and infused Bad *influence* into the unwary breast Of his associate": Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 695); hence, invisible or insensible action exerted by one thing or person on another (as, the *influence* of the moon on the tides; the *influence* of example on the young); power of producing effects by invisible or insensible means (as, the drug in time loses its *influence* on the system); esp., personal power independent of force or authority enabling one to produce effects or gain ends (as, to obtain a position through *influence*; to have *influence* with those in authority); often, power or authority due to favor, position, etc. (as, a man of great *influence*); also, a thing or person that exerts action by invisible or insensible means (as, "These prejudices . . . are to be considered as *influences* of a like kind to enthusiasm": J. Butler's "Analogy of Religion," ii. 7); specif., in *elect.*, induction.—**in-flu-ence**, *v. t.*; —*enced*,

—*encing*. To exert influence upon; affect by invisible or insensible means (as, the moon *influences* the tides); esp., to affect (a person, etc.) by influence (as, "These prejudices are often scarce known or reflected upon by the persons themselves who are *influenced* by them": J. Butler's "Analogy of Religion," ii. 7); affect the mind or action of in some particular way; move or impel to, or to do, something; sometimes, to move by improper or undue influence.—**in-flu-en-cer** (-en-sēr), *n.*

in-flu-ent (in-flō-ent), *a.* [L. *influens* (-ent-), ppr. of *influer*, flow in, < *in*, in, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing in; also, exerting influence†.

in-flu-en-tial (in-flō-en'shāl), *a.* Having or exerting influence, esp. great influence; often, possessed of great personal influence (as, to have *influential* friends).—**in-flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-flu-en-za (in-flō-en'zā), *n.* [It., influence, also influx of disease, epidemic, influenza, < ML. *influentia*: see *influence*.] An acute, extremely contagious, commonly epidemic disease characterized by general prostration, and occurring in several forms with varying symptoms, usually with nasal catarrh and bronchial inflammation, and due to a specific micro-organism; grippé; also, a contagious specific fever of horses, characterized by alterations of the blood, depression of the vital forces, and inflammatory complications.—**in-flu-en'zal**, *a.*

in-flux (in-fluks), *n.* [LL. *influxus*, < L. *influer*, flow in: see *influent*.] The act of flowing in; an inflow; an inpouring; a continuous coming or going of persons or things into some place, etc. (as, "The *influx* of this wandering trade has had its effects on the habits of the mountain tribes": Irving's "Captain Bonneville," i.); also, the mouth of a stream. Also **in-flux'ion** (-fluk'shən).

in-fold, **en-fold** (in-fōld', en-), *v. t.* [See *in-1*.] To wrap up; inclose; encompass; embrace; also, to fold in or inward; form into a fold or folds.—**in-fold'er**, **en-fold'er**, *n.*—**in-fold'ment**, **en-fold'ment**, *n.*

in-form¹ (in-fōrm'), *v.* [OF. *enformer* (F. *informer*), < L. *informare*, give form to, shape, instruct, < *in*, in, + *forma*, E. *form*.] **I. tr.** To put into form or shape† (as, "Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd *Informed* in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iii. 6. 8); also, to endow or imbue with something that determines character (as, "The god of soldiers . . . *inform* Thy thoughts with nobleness": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," v. 3. 71); of the determining agency, to give character to; pervade with determining effect on the character; specif., to animate or inspire, as a spirit or soul does (as, "The breath Of life *informing* each organic frame": Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination," i. 74); also, to train or instruct (now rare); give instruction in†; also, to direct† or guide† (as, "Where else Shall I *inform* my unacquainted feet In the blind mazes of this tangled wood?" Milton's "Comus," 180); also, to impart knowledge of a fact or circumstance to (usually with *of* or a clause); apprise, notify, or tell; often, to supply (one's self) with knowledge of a matter or subject; also, to impart knowledge off (a fact, etc.): as, "Haply thou mayst *inform* Something to save thy life," Shakspeare's "All's Well," iv. 1. 91). **II. intr.** To take form† (as, "It is the bloody business which *informs* Thus to mine eyes": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," ii. 1. 48); also, to give intelligence or information, esp. as in accusation (as, "Even though it may benefit the public, you must not *inform* against him": Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xxi.).

in-form² (in-fōrm'), *a.* [L. *informis*, < *in-*, not, + *forma*, E. *form*.] Without form, or formless; shapeless; misshapen or deformed. [Archaic.]

in-for-mal (in-fōr'māl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not formal; not according to prescribed or customary forms, or irregular (as, *informal* proceedings); without formality, or unceremonious (as, an *informal* visit).—**in-for-mal'i-ty** (-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state of being informal; absence of formality; also, an informal act or procedure.—**in-for'mal-ly**, *adv.*

in-form-ant (in-fōr'mant), *n.* [L. *informans* (-ant-), ppr. of *informare*: see *inform*¹.] One who informs, or gives information: as, "Those came who wished to gain information on a subject new to them, from *informants* whom



Forms of Inflorescence.

1, spike (plantain, *Plantago*); 2, simple umbel (milkweed, *Asclepias*); 3, corymb (chokeberry, *Aronia*); 4, raceme (lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria*); 5, spadix within the spathe (calla, *Calla*); 6, flower-head (butter-bush, *Cephalanthus*); 7, female catkin (willow, *Salix*); 8, anthodium (goldenrod, *Solidago*); 9, compound umbel (water-parsnip, *Sium*); 10, panicle (blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum*); 11, cyme (a chickweed, *Cerastium*).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

they . . . regarded as authorities" (J. H. Newman's "Idea of a University," ii. 9).

in-for-ma-tion (in-fôr-mă'shən), *n.* [OF. *enformacion* (F. *information*), < L. *informatio*(n-), < *informare*: see *inform*¹.] The act of informing, training, or instructing (now rare: as, "our reason and affections, which God has given us for the *information* of our judgment and the conduct of our lives," J. Butler's "Analogy of Religion," ii. 7); also, the act of informing of some fact or circumstance, or the state of being so informed (as, for your *information* the names are given); also, knowledge communicated or received concerning some fact or circumstance (as, to get *information* of a shipwreck); news; intelligence; an item of information or intelligence; knowledge on various subjects, however acquired (as, a man of wide *information* rather than of learning); also, the act or an act of informing against, or laying a charge against, a person; specif., in law, a complaint or charge against a person for the institution of criminal proceedings otherwise than by formal indictment.—**in-for'ma-tive** (-mə-tiv), **in-for'ma-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Affording information; informing; instructive.

in-form-er (in-fôr'mēr), *n.* One who or that which informs, animates, or inspires (as, "O Sun! . . . *Inform*er of the planetary train!" Thomson's "Seasons," Summer, 104); also, one who communicates information; an informant; also, one who informs against another; specif., one who informs of a violation of law; a person who makes it his business to detect violations of law and to lay informations against the offenders.

in-for-mi-da-ble (in-fôr'mi-də-bl), *a.* [LL. *informidabilis*.] Not formidable; not to be dreaded.

in-form-ing (in-fôr'ming), *p. a.* That informs; affording information; instructive.—**in-form'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-for-tune (in-fôr'tün), *n.* [OF. F. *infortune*.] Misfortune; in *astrol.*, a planet or aspect of evil influence, esp. either of the planets Saturn and Mars.

in-fra (in'frā), *adv.* and *prep.* [L.] Below; beneath: esp. used (adverbially) in making reference to parts of a text. Cf. *supra*. Also used as a prefix, esp. in scientific words, as in *infra-axillary* (below the axilla or axil), *infra-costal* (below the costæ or ribs), *infrahyoid* (below the hyoid bone), *infra-orbital*, *infraspinal*, etc. Cf. *supra*.—**in-fra dig.** (dig.). Colloquial abbreviation of L. *infra dignitatem*, beneath (one's) dignity: as, "It would be *infra dig.* in the Provost of this most flourishing and loyal town to associate with Redgauntlet" (Scott's "Redgauntlet," ch. xi.).

in-fract (in-frakt'), *v. t.* [L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*: see *infringe*.] To break; violate or infringe.—**in-frac'tion** (-frak'shən), *n.* [L. *infractio*(n-).] The act of infracting; a breakage; breach, violation, or infringement, as of a law.—**in-frac'tor**, *n.* One who infracts or infringes; a violator: as, "The states-general formally declared that Don John was . . . an *infractor* of the peace which he had sworn to maintain" (Motley's "Dutch Republic," v. 4).

in-fra-nat-u-ral (in-frā-nat'ū-rāl), *a.* [See *infra*.] Below what is natural.

in-fran-gi-ble (in-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [See *in*².] Not frangible; not to be broken; unbreakable; also, inviolable.—**in-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-fran'gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-fra-red (in'frä-red'), *a.* [See *infra*.] Below the red, as the invisible rays of the spectrum lying outside the red end of the visible spectrum; pertaining to these rays.

in-fre-quent (in-frē'kwənt), *a.* [L. *infrequens* (-ent-).] Not frequent; found at wide distances apart, or not plentiful (as, a coast with *infrequent* lighthouses; a plant which is *infrequent* in this region); happening or occurring at long intervals or not often (as, words of *infrequent* occurrence; *infrequent* visits); not constant, habitual, or regular (as, an *infrequent* visitor to a place).—**in-fre'quence**, **in-fre'quen-cy**, *n.*—**in-fre'quent-ly**, *adv.*

in-fringe (in-frinj'), *v.*; *-fringed*, *-fringing*. [L. *infringere* (pp. *infractus*), < *in*, *in*, + *frangere*, break.] **I. tr.** To break down; frustrate; invalidate; now, to commit a breach or infraction of, violate, or transgress (as, "The ancient limits of the constitution which had been grievously *infringed*" . . . were reasserted by the Declaration of Rights": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.). **II. intr.** To encroach or trespass (on or upon).—**in-**

fringe'ment, *n.* The act of infringing; a breach or infraction, as of a law; a violation of a right or privilege of another; an encroaching or trespassing upon rights.—**in-frin'ger** (-frin'jēr), *n.*

in-fruc-tu-ous (in-fruk'tū-us), *a.* [L. *infructuosus*: cf. *fructuosus*.] Unfruitful; fruitless.—**in-fruc'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-fun-dib-u-lar (in-fun-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Infundibuliform.

in-fun-dib-u-li-form (in-fun-dib'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel: see *-form*.] Funnel-shaped: specif. in *bot.*, as of a flower.

in-fun-dib-u-lum (in-fun-dib'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl. -la* (-lā). [L., funnel, < *infundere*, pour in: see *infuse*.] A funnel-shaped part or organ.

in-fu-ri-ate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*.

[ML. *infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, < L. *in*, *in*, + *furia*, E. *fury*.] To put into a fury; render furious; enrage.—**in-fu'ri-ate** (-āt), *a.* Infuriated: as, "Inflamed beyond the most *infuriate* wrath Of the worst monster that e'er roamed the waste" (Thomson's "Seasons," Autumn, 392).—**in-fu'ri-at-ing-ly** (-ā-ting-lī), *adv.*—**in-fu-ri-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.*

in-fus-cate (in-fus'kāt), *a.* [L. *infuscatus*, pp. of *infuscare*, darken, < *in*, *in*, + *fuscus*, E. *fuscous*.] Darkened with a fuscous or brownish shade or cloud: said esp. of the wings of insects.

in-fuse (in-fūz'), *v. t.*; *-fused*, *-fusing*. [L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, pour in or on, < *in*, *in*, on, + *fundere*, pour.] To pour in; hence, to introduce as by pouring (as, "He *infused* his own intrepid spirit into the troops": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xviii.); instill; insinuate; also, to shed† or diffuse† (as, "those clear rays which she *infused* on me": Shakspeare's "1 Henry VI.," i. 2. 85); also, to steep or soak (a plant, etc.) in a liquid so as to extract its soluble properties or ingredients; also, to imbue or inspire (with).—**in-fus'er** (-fūz'ēr), *n.*—**in-fu'si-ble**¹ (-fū'zi-bl), *a.* Capable of being infused.

in-fu-si-ble² (in-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [See *in*².] Not fusible; incapable of being fused or melted.—**in-fu-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-fu'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-fu-sion (in-fū'zhən), *n.* [L. *infusio*(n-), < *infundere*: see *infuse*.] The act of infusing; also, that which is infused; an introduced element or admixture (as, "He was a gentleman with a slight *infusion* of the footman": Lamb's "On Some of the Old Actors"); also, a liquid extract obtained from a substance by steeping or soaking it in water; hence, any liquid containing dissolved organic matter, as that in which infusoria are found; in *med.*, the introduction of a saline or other solution into a vein.—**in-fu'sion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that the soul has existed in a previous state and is infused into the body at conception or birth. Cf. *creationism* and *traducianism*.—**in-fu'sion-ist**, *n.*—**in-fu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Infusing; pertaining to infusion.

in-fu-so-ri-a (in-fū-sō'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *infundere*: see *infuse*.] Orig., certain minute or microscopic animal and vegetable organisms (constituting the old group *Infusoria*) frequently developed in infusions of decaying organic matter; now, certain protozoans (constituting the modern class *Infusoria*), mostly microscopic and aquatic, having vibratile cilia or flagella.—**in-fu-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the infusoria; also, consisting of infusoria (as, *infusorial* earth, a fine white earth composed chiefly of the siliceous shells of diatoms, minute vegetable organisms formerly called infusoria).—**in-fu-sō'ri-an**, **I. a.** Belonging to the infusoria. **II. n.** Any of the infusoria.—**in-fu-sō'ri-um** (-um), *n.* [NL.] Occasional singular of *infusoria*.

ing (ing), *n.* [= Icel. *eng*.] A meadow; esp., a low meadow beside a river. [Prov. Eng., or in place-names.]

-ing¹. [ME. *-ing*, < AS. *-ing*, *-ung*.] A suffix of nouns formed from verbs ('verbal nouns'), and expressing the action of the verb or its result, product, material, etc., as in 'the art of *building*,' 'a new *building*,' 'fine *sewing*,' 'cotton *wadding*': hence used also to form nouns from other words than verbs, as in *lobstering*, *affing*, *overcoating*, *shirting*. Verbal nouns in *-ing* are often used attributively, as in



Infundibuliform Corolla.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

'building operations,' 'the drinking habit,' 'the printing trade,' and in composition, as in *drinking-song*, *meeting-house*. In some compounds, as *printing-press*, *sewing-machine*, the first element might reasonably be regarded as the participial adjective (see *-ing*²), the compound thus meaning 'a press that prints,' or 'a machine that sews'; but it is commonly taken as the verbal noun, the compound being explained as 'a press for printing,' or 'a machine for sewing.'

-ing². [ME. *-ing*, *-inge* (by confusion with *-ing* in verbal nouns: see *-ing*¹), for *-inde*, *-ende*, < AS. *-ende*.] A suffix forming the present participle of verbs, such participles being often used as adjectives ('participial adjectives'), as in 'a coming man,' 'warring factions.' Cf. *-ing*¹.

in-ga (in'gā), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] Any plant of the mimosaceous genus *Inga*, of tropical and subtropical America, comprising trees and shrubs with pinnate leaves and red or white flowers, as *I. vulpina*, a handsome species sometimes cultivated in conservatories.

in-gath-er (in-gath'ēr), *v. t.* To gather in; collect; bring in, as a harvest. — **in-gath-er-er**, *n.*

in-gem-i-nate (in-jem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingeminare*, < *in*, *in*, + *geminare*, double, E. *geminat*.] To repeat; reiterate. — **in-gem-i-na'tion** (nā'shən), *n.*

in-gen-er-a-ble (in-jen'ē-rā-bl), *a.* [See *in*².] Not generable; incapable of being generated.

in-gen-er-ate¹ (in-jen'ē-rāt), *a.* [LL. *ingeneratus*, < *in*, not, + *generatus*, pp., generated: see *generate*.] Not generated; unbegotten; self-existent.

in-gen-er-ate² (in-jen'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare*, < *in*, *in*, + *generare*, E. *generate*: cf. *engender*.] To generate within; breed or produce in one; engender. [Now rare.] — **in-gen'er-ate**², *a.* Ingenerated; inborn; innate. [Now rare.] — **in-gen-er-a'tion** (ē-rā'shən), *n.*

in-gen-i-ous (in-jē'nī-us), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, < *ingenium*, natural capacity, cleverness: see *engine*.] Possessed of genius†; also, having inventive faculty; apt or skilful in contriving or constructing; also, of things, actions, etc., showing cleverness of invention or construction; skilfully or cleverly contrived or devised; clever; also, ingenuoust. — **in-ge'nious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ge'nious-ness**, *n.*

in-ge-nue (ān-zhā-nū), *n.* [F.] An ingenuous or artless girl, esp. as represented on the stage; also, the actress who plays such a part.

in-ge-nu-i-ty (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *ingenuitas*, < *ingenuus*: see *ingenuous*.] The senses corresponding to *ingenuous* are due to a former confusion of *ingenuous* and *ingenious*.] Ingenuous or free-born condition†; frankness or candor (archaic); also, the quality of being ingenious; inventive or constructive capacity, as of a person; skilfulness of contrivance or design, as of things, actions, etc.; also, an ingenious contrivance.

in-gen-u-ous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, native, innate, free-born, noble, frank, < *in*, *in*, + *gen-*, beget, produce: see *genius*.] Of free or honorable birth; also, generous or noble (archaic); also, free from reserve, restraint, or dissimulation; frank or candid; hence, artless; guileless; innocent; also, erroneously, ingenuoust (see Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," iv. 2. 80: cf. *ingenuity*). — **in-gen'uous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen'uous-ness**, *n.*

in-gest (in-jest'), *v. t.* [L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, < *in*, *in*, + *gerere*, bear.] To put or take (food, etc.) into the body; opposed to *egest*. — **in-ges'ta** (-jes'tā), *n. pl.* [L.] Substances ingested, as through the alimentary passage. — **in-**

ges'tion (-chən), *n.* [LL. *ingestio*(*n*-).] The act of ingesting; the taking of food into the body. — **in-ges'tive**, *a.* Of or pertaining to ingestion.

in-gle (ing'gl), *n.* [Orig. Sc.; origin obscure.] Fire; a fire burning upon the hearth; sometimes, a fireplace (as, "The Indian women . . . grouped themselves about the end of the *ingle* already occupied by black Caesar": Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," vi.). — **in'gle-nook**, *n.* A nook or corner by the fire: as, "Old Feyther Taft . . . had some time ago gone back to his *ingle-nook*" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," ii.). [Orig. Sc.] — **in'gle-side**, *n.* A fireside: as, "It's an auld story now, and everybody tells it . . . by the *ingleside*" (Scott's "Guy Mannering," xii.). [Orig. Sc.]

in-glo-ri-ous (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* [L. *ingloriosus*.] Not glorious, famous, or renowned (as, "Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest": Gray's "Elegy," xv.); also, conferring no glory, as actions, etc.; hence, bringing disgrace; ignominious. — **in-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-go-ing (in'gō'ing), *n.* A going in; entrance. — **in'go-ing**, *a.*

in-got (ing'got), *n.* [ME. *ingot*, mold for metal, perhaps < AS. *in*, *in*, + *geotan*, pour: see *gut*.] A mold in which metal is cast†; also, a mass of metal, esp. of gold or silver, or of steel, cast into convenient shape in a mold.

in-graft (in-grāft'), *v. t.* [See *in*¹.] To insert as a graft, as a scion of one tree or plant into or upon another, for propagation; fig., to implant or introduce so as to make part of something; incorporate (*into*); add (*on* or *upon*); also, to subject to grafting, as a tree; furnish with a graft. — **in-graft'ment**, *n.*

in-grain (in-grān' or in'grān), *v. t.* [See *in*¹.] To dye scarlet or crimson with or as with grain (the dye from the kermes or the cochineal insect) (obs. or archaic); also, to dye in grain, or through the fiber, as yarn, wool, etc., esp. before manufacture; also, to cause (a dye, stain, etc.) to sink into the fiber or substance; fig., to fix deeply and firmly, as in the nature or mind (as, beliefs or prejudices *ingrained* in the human heart; a habit becomes *ingrained* in us). — **in'grain**. **I. a.** Dyed in grain, or through the fiber; hence, dyed in the yarn, or in a raw state, before manufacture; of carpets, made of yarn dyed before weaving, and so woven as to show the pattern on both sides; of colors, imparted by dyeing in the fiber or yarn; fig., ingrained, or firmly fixed. **II. n.** Yarn, wool, etc., dyed with fast colors before manufacture; also, ingrain carpet. — **in-grained** (in'grānd or in-grānd'), *p. a.* Fixed firmly, as in the very fiber, nature, or being (as, *ingrained* qualities, beliefs, or habits); also, being such in the very fiber or nature (as, an *ingrained* rebel; an *ingrained* optimist); thorough; out-and-out.

in-grate (in'grāt). [L. *ingratus*, < *in*-, not, + *gratus*, grateful: see *grace*.] **I. a.** Ungrateful; unthankful. [Archaic.] **II. n.** An ungrateful person: as, "This is worse than your treachery and deceit, you base *ingrate*" (Sheridan's "Rivals," iv. 2).

in-gra-ti-ate (in-grā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *in*, *in*, + *gratia*, favor, E. *grace*.] To bring (a person, now one's self) into favor (*with*): as, "I wanted . . . only to *ingratiate* myself with Lady Teazle, that she might not be my enemy with Maria," Sheridan's "School for Scandal," ii. 2); establish (one's self) in the favor or good graces of others; insinuate (one's self), as into favor; also, to render (a thing) agreeable or acceptable. — **in-gra'ti-at-ing-ly** (-ā-ting-lī), *adv.* — **in-gra-ti-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of ingratiating one's self. — **in-gra'ti-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving or intended to ingratiate.

in-grat-i-tude (in-grat'i-tūd), *n.* [LL. *ingratitude*, < L. *ingratus*, E. *ingrate*.] The state of being ungrateful; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate favors; unthankfulness.

in-gra-ves-cent (in-grā-ves'ent), *a.* [L. *ingravescent* (-ent-), ppr. of *ingravescere*, grow heavier, < *in*, *in*, + *gravescere*, grow heavy, < *gravis*, heavy, E. *grave*.] In *pathol.*, increasing in gravity or severity, as a disease. — **in-gra-ves'cence**, *n.*

in-gre-di-ent (in-grē'di-ent), *n.* [L. *ingrediens* (-ent-), ppr. of *ingredi*, enter: see *ingress*.] Something that enters as an element into a mixture or combination of substances or materials (as, an *ingredient* in a medicine; the *ingredients*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

of a cake); hence, a constituent element of anything (as, wit is an effective *ingredient* in a speech; the *ingredients* of one's mental make-up); a component part.

in-gress (in'gres), *n.* [L. *ingressus*, < *ingredi*, go in, enter, < *in*, in, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *gradient*.] The act of going in or entering; entrance; also, the right of going in (as, to have free *ingress* to a place); also, a means or place of going in; an entrance.—**in-gres'sion** (-gres'hon), *n.* [L. *ingressio(n)*, < *ingredi*.] A going in or entering; entrance.—**in-gres'sive** (-gres'iv), *a.* Entering; pertaining to entrance; in *gram.*, inceptive.—**in-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-grow-ing (in'grō'ing), *a.* Growing within or inward; of a nail, growing into the flesh.—**in'grown**, *a.* Grown within or inward; innate; of a nail, having grown into the flesh.—**in'growth**, *n.* Growth inward; also, something formed by growth inward.

in-gui-nal (ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen*, groin.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the groin.

in-gulf (in-gulf'), etc. Same as *engulf*, etc.

in-gur-gi-tate (in-gēr'ji-tāt), *v. t.*; -tated, -tating. [L. *ingurgitare*, pp. of *ingurgitare*, < *in*, in, + *gurgēs*, whirlpool, gulf.] To swallow greedily or in great quantity, as food or drink; also, to engulf (as, "There is only . . . a momentary eddy—very small, as compared with the apparent magnitude of the *ingurgitated* object": Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xxi.).—**in-gur-gi-ta'tion** (-tā'shon), *n.*

in-hab-it (in-hab'it), *v.* [OF. *inhabiter*, *enhabiter*, < L. *inhabitare*, < *in*, in, + *habitare*, dwell, E. *habit*².] *I. tr.* To live or dwell in (a place, region, house, cave, tree, the sea, etc.), as persons or animals; have the regular or natural abode in; fig., to have its seat, or exist, in (as, the soul *inhabits* the body; thoughts that *inhabit* the mind); also, to establish in a place of abode† (as, "O knowledge ill-*inhabited*, worse than Jove in a thatched house!" Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iii. 3. 10). *II. intr.* To live, dwell, or abide, as in a place. [Archaic.]—**in-hab'it-a-ble**, *a.* [LL. *inhabitabilis*.] That may be inhabited; habitable.—**in-hab'it-ance**, **in-hab'it-an-cy**, *n.* Residence as an inhabitant.—**in-hab'it-ant**, *n.* [OF., < L. *inhabitans* (-ant-), ppr. of *inhabitare*.] A person or an animal that inhabits a place; a permanent resident.—**in-hab-i-ta'tion** (-i-tā'shon), *n.* [LL. *inhabitation(n)*.] The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; also, a place inhabited†, or habitation†; also, inhabitants† or population†.—**in-hab'i-ta-tive-ness** (-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* Inhabitiveness.—**in-hab'it-er**, *n.*—**in-hab'i-tive-ness**, *n.* Propensity to remain in one place of residence; fondness for home: in *phren.*, a special faculty.

in-hal-a-ble (in-hā'la-bl), *a.* Capable of being inhaled.

in-hal-ant (in-hā'lant). *I. a.* Inhaling; used for inhaling. *II. n.* An apparatus or a medicine used for inhaling.

in-ha-la-tion (in-hā-lā'shon), *n.* The act of inhaling; also, a medicinal preparation to be inhaled.

in-hale (in-hāl'), *v. t.*; -haled, -haling. [L. *in*, in, + *halare*, breathe: cf. *exhale*.] To breathe in; draw in by or as by breathing: as, to *inhale* air, fragrance, or poisonous gases; to *inhale* medicinal vapors.—**in-hale'ment**, *n.*—**in-hal'er** (-hāl'ēr), *n.* One who inhales; also, an apparatus used in inhaling medicinal vapors, etc.; also, a respirator.

in-har-mon-ic (in-hār-mon'ik), *a.* [See *in*².] Not harmonic; inharmonious. Also **in-har-mon'i-cal**.—**in-har-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'ni-us), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant; disagreeing.—**in-har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*—**in-har'mo-ny** (-mō-ni), *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

in-haul (in'hāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope for hauling in a sail or spar.

in-hearse (in-hērs'), *v. t.*; -hearsed, -hearsing. To put into a hearse. See Shakspeare's "Sonnets," lxxxvi. [Archaic.]

in-her-e (in-hēr'), *v. i.*; -hered, -hering. [L. *inherere* (pp. *inhæsus*), < *in*, in, + *hære*, stick.] To stick or remain fixed (*in*: obs. or rare); hence, to exist permanently and inseparably (*in*), as a quality, attribute, or element; belong intrinsically; be inherent.—**in-her'ence** (-hēr'ens), *n.* The state or fact of inhering or being inherent. Also **in-her'en-cy**.—**in-her'ent**, *a.* Existing in something as a permanent and inseparable quality or attribute (as, the

inherent justice of a cause; faults *inherent* in a system); forming an essential or characteristic element; intrinsic; essential.—**in-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-her-it (in-her'it), *v.* [OF. *enheriter*, < LL. *inhereditare*, make (one) heir, < L. *in*, in, + *heres* (hered-), E. *heir*.] *I. tr.* To make (one) heir†; put in possession†; also, to take or receive (property, a right, a title, etc.) as being the heir of the former possessor; fig., to receive (qualities, traits, etc.) as by natural right from progenitors; receive (anything) as by succession from predecessors (as, to *inherit* the duties or difficulties of an office; to *inherit* the office furniture); receive as one's portion (as, "Good Master, what shall I do to *inherit* eternal life?" Luke, xviii. 18); also, to succeed (a person) as heir (as, "Our sons *inherit* us": Tennyson's "Choric Song," vi.). *II. intr.* To take or receive property, etc., as being heir to it; have succession as heir; fig., to receive qualities, powers, duties, etc., as by inheritance (*from*).—**in-her'it-a-ble**, *a.* [AF. *enheritable*.] Capable of being inherited; also, capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit.—**in-her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-her'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-her'it-a-bly**, *adv.*—**in-her'it-ance**, *n.* [AF. *enheritance*.] The act or fact of inheriting (as, to receive property, or, fig., qualities or abilities, by *inheritance*); also, the right of inheriting, or succession to property; also, that which is or may be inherited; any property passing, as at the owner's death, to the heir or those entitled to succeed; fig., anything received from progenitors or predecessors as if by a process of succession (as, an *inheritance* of family pride; he is an *inheritance* from the last administration); portion, peculiar possession, or heritage (as, "meet to be partakers of the *inheritance* of the saints in light": Col. i. 12).—**in-her'i-tor**, *n.* One who inherits; an heir.—**in-her'i-tress**, *n.* A female inheritor; an heiress. Also **in-her'i-trix**.

in-he-sion (in-hē'zhon), *n.* [LL. *inhæsiō(n)*.] The state or fact of inhering; inherence.

in-hib-it (in-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere*, hold back, restrain, < *in*, in, on, + *habere*, have, hold.] To prohibit (a person) from doing something; forbid; interdict; also, to prohibit the doing or use of (something): as, "A practiser Of arts *inhibited* and out of warrant," Shakspeare's "Othello," i. 2. 79); also, to restrain, hinder, arrest, or check, as action, esp. functional activity (now used esp. in *physiol.*).—**in-hi-bi'tion** (-hi-bish'on), *n.* [L. *inhibitio(n)*.] The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraining, arresting, or checking, as of action (specif. in *physiol.*).—**in-hib'i-tor**, *n.*—**in-hib'i-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving or tending to inhibit.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-hos'pi-tā-bl), *a.* [See *in*².] Not hospitable; not inclined to or characterized by hospitality, as persons, actions, etc.; of a region, climate, etc., not offering favorable conditions for visitors or travelers.—**in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*—**in-hos-pi-tal'i-ty** (-tal'i-ti), *n.* Want of hospitality; inhospitable attitude toward visitors or strangers.

in-hu-man (in-hū'man), *a.* [L. *inhumanus*: cf. *human* and *humane*.] Not human; not of the ordinary human type or kind; not having the qualities natural to a human being; esp., destitute of natural human feeling or sympathy for others; unfeeling, brutal, or barbarously cruel.—**in-hu-mane'** (-hū-mān'), *a.* [L. *inhumanus*.] Inhuman† or barbarously cruel†; now, in a milder sense, not humane; without compassion for the suffering or distressed; wanting in humanity or kindness.—**in-hu-mane'ly**, *adv.*—**in-hu-man'i-ty** (-man'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *inhumanitas*.] The quality of being inhuman or inhumane; brutality, cruelty, or want of humanity (as, "Man's *inhumanity* to man Makes countless thousands mourn!" Burns's "Man Was Made to Mourn," 55); also, an inhuman or inhumane act.—**in-hu'man-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To make inhuman.—**in-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

in-hume (in-hūm'), *v. t.*; -humed, -huming. [L. *inhumare*, < *in*, in, + *humus*, earth, ground.] To bury in the earth (esp. a dead body); inter: as, "No hand his bones shall gather, or *inhume*" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xxi.).—**in-hu-ma'tion** (-hū-mā'shon), *n.*

in-im-i-cal (in-im'i-kal), *a.* [LL. *inimicalis*, < L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, an enemy, < *in*-, not, + *amicus*, friendly, a

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- friend: cf. *enemy*.] Unfriendly or hostile in spirit (as, to be *inimical* to a proposed candidate; *inimical* opinions or utterances); hence, adverse in tendency or effect (as, conditions *inimical* to the success of an undertaking; a climate *inimical* to health); unfavorable; injurious. — **in-im-i-cal/i-ty** (-kal'i-ti), *n.* — **in-im/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- in-im-i-ta-ble** (in-im'i-tə-bl), *a.* [L. *inimitabilis*.] Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or reproduced (as, "Thick with sparkling orient gems The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth By model or by shading pencil drawn": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iii. 508); surpassing imitation; matchless. — **in-im/i-ta-bil/i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-im/i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-im/i-ta-bly**, *adv.*
- in-i-on** (in'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ivion*, back of the head, < *is*, muscle.] In *craniol.*, a point at the external occipital protuberance of the skull.
- i-ni-qui-tous** (i-nik'wi-tus), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; grossly unjust; unrighteous; wicked. — **i-ni'qui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **i-ni'qui-tous-ness**, *n.*
- i-ni-qui-ty** (i-nik'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [OF. *iniquité* (F. *iniquité*), < L. *iniquitas*, < *iniquus*, unequal, unjust, < *in-*, not, + *aequus*, equal.] Gross injustice, or unrighteousness (as, the *iniquity* of the transaction aroused general indignation); also, unrighteous action or practices (as, "If I have done *iniquity*, I will do no more": Job, xxxiv. 32); wickedness; sin; an unrighteous act or proceeding (as, "Blessed are they whose *iniquities* are forgiven": Rom. iv. 7).
- in-ile** (in-il'), *v. t.* Same as *enisle*.
- i-ni-tial** (i-nish'al), [L. *initialis*, < *initium*, beginning, < *inire*, go into, enter upon, < *in*, in, + *ire*, go.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting the beginning (as, the *initial* act or stage of a proceeding); standing at the beginning (as, the *initial* letter of a word). **II. n.** An initial letter, as of a word; often, the first letter of a proper name (as, to sign a note with one's *initials*, as 'J. S.' for 'John Smith'); also, a letter of extra size or ornamental character used at the beginning of a chapter or other division of a book, etc. — **i-ni'tial**, *v. t.*; — *-tial*ed or *-tial*led, *-tial*ing or *-tial*ling. To mark or sign with an initial or initials. — **i-ni'tial-ly**, *adv.*
- i-ni-ti-ate** (i-nish'i-āt), *v. t.*; — *-ated*, *-ating*. [L. *initiatum*, pp. of *initiare*, begin, initiate, < *initium*: see *initial*.] To begin, set going, or originate (as, to *initiate* a course of action; to *initiate* reforms); introduce by some initial step; also, to admit with formal rites into mysteries, secret knowledge, a society, etc.; introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject (as, to *initiate* a person into business methods). — **i-ni'ti-ate** (-āt). **I. a.** Initiated; begun, or set going; admitted into mysteries, a society, etc., or into the knowledge of a subject. **II. n.** One who has been initiated, as into mysteries or knowledge. — **i-ni-ti-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *initiatio*(*n*-).] The act of initiating, or the fact of being initiated; beginning or origination; formal admission into mysteries, a society, etc.; introduction into the knowledge of some art or subject. — **i-ni'ti-a-tive** (-ā-tiv). **I. a.** Serving to initiate; pertaining to initiation; initiatory. **II. n.** That which initiates; the introductory or first step in some process or enterprise (as, "Good evening, Sir Gervaise," called out the earl, as usual taking the *initiative* in the discourse": Cooper's "Two Admirals," xxvi.); hence, the taking of the first step (as, to act on one's own *initiative*); also, readiness and ability in initiating action (as, to lack *initiative*); enterprise; also, the right or power of initiating or originating something; esp., the right by which a sufficient number of citizens outside of the legislative body may originate or demand specific legislation to be submitted to popular vote. — **i-ni'ti-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **i-ni'ti-a-tor** (-ā-tər), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which initiates. — **i-ni'ti-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to initiation or beginning; introductory; initial; also, serving to initiate or admit, as into mysteries or knowledge. — **i-ni'ti-a-tress** (-ā-tres), **i-ni'ti-a-trix**, *n.* A female initiator.
- i-ni-tis** (i-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *is* (*iv-*), muscle, fiber.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular or fibrous tissue.
- in-ject** (in-jekt'), *v. t.* [L. *injecus*, pp. of *injacere*, throw or put in, < *in*, in, + *jacere*, throw.] To throw in; specif., to force (a fluid, etc.) into a passage, cavity, or tissue (as, to *inject* a drug into the body with a syringe; to *inject* coloring matter into anatomical specimens for the study of the structure); hence, to charge or fill (a cavity, etc.) with fluid matter forced in; also, fig., to introduce (something new or different) into a thing (as, to *inject* an element of comedy into a situation); interject (a remark, suggestion, etc.), as into conversation. — **in-ject/a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being injected. — **in-ject'ed**, *p. a.* Thrown or forced in; also, charged or filled by injection; in *pathol.*, affected with hyperemia; bloodshot. — **in-jec'tion** (-jek'shən), *n.* [L. *injection*(*n*-).] The act or an act of injecting (as, hypodermic *injections* of morphine); also, injected state; the condition of being charged with injected matter; also, that which is injected; esp., a liquid injected into the body, as for medicinal purposes. — **in-jec'tor**, *n.* One who or that which injects; specif., a device for forcing water into a steam-boiler.
- in-ju-di-cious** (in-jō-dish'us), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not judicious; showing lack of judgment; unwise; imprudent; ill-advised. — **in-ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*
- in-junc-tion** (in-jungk'shən), *n.* [LL. *injunctio*(*n*-), < L. *inungere*, E. *enjoin*.] The act of enjoining; a command, order, or direction; in *law*, a judicial process or order requiring the person or persons to whom it is directed to do or (more commonly) not to do a particular thing. — **in-junc'tive**, *a.* Serving to enjoin.
- in-jure** (in'jör), *v. t.*; — *-jured*, *-juring*. [Earlier *injury*, < OF. F. *injurier*, < L. *injuriari*, injure, < *injuria*: see *injury*.] To do wrong or injustice to (as, "Those that are not favoured will think themselves *injured*": Johnson's "Rasselas," xxvii.); treat unjustly; wrong; hence, to do or cause harm of any kind to; damage (as, to *injure* a knife-blade, a fabric, or a book-cover); hurt physically (as, to *injure* the hand or eyes; to be *injured* in a railroad accident); affect detrimentally, as in character, standing, prospects, etc.; impair, as credit, chances, etc.; wound or offend, as feelings, vanity, etc. — **in'-jured**, *p. a.* Wronged; harmed, damaged, or hurt; offended. — **in'-jur-er**, *n.*
- in-ju-ri-ous** (in-jō'ri-us), *a.* [OF. *injuriosus* (F. *injurieux*), < L. *injuriosus*, < *injuria*: see *injury*.] Doing or involving injury or wrong, as to a person (as, "Call him my king by whose *injurios* doom My elder brother . . . Was done to death?" Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," iii. 3. 101); also, harmful, hurtful, or detrimental, as in effect (as, acids *injurios* to color; rumors *injurios* to credit); also, insulting or abusive, as speech or a speaker. — **in-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
- in-ju-ry** (in-jō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [L. *injuria*, wrong, harm, insult, < *injurius*, wrongful, unjust, < *in-*, not, + *ius* (*jur-*), right, law.] Wrong or injustice done or suffered, or a wrong (as, "with lifelong *injuries* burning unavenged": Tennyson's "Geraint and Enid," 695); hence, harm of any kind done or sustained; damage, hurt, or detriment (as, to escape without *injury*); a particular form or instance of harm (as, an *injury* to a painting; severe bodily *injuries*; an *injury* to reputation); also, insulting language, or an insulting speech.
- in-jus-tice** (in-jus'tis), *n.* [OF. F. *injustice*, < L. *injustitia*, < *injustus*, unjust, < *in-*, not, + *justus*, E. *just*.] The quality or fact of being unjust; also, unjust action; violation of another's rights; unjust or unfair treatment; an act or circumstance that is unjust or unfair (as, "A scientific man must expect his little disappointments and *injustices*": Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xv.).
- ink** (ingk), *n.* [OF. *enque* (F. *encre*), < LL. *encaustum*, < LGr. *ἐγκαυστον*, purple ink used by Greek and Roman emperors, < Gr. *ἐγκαλεω*, burn in: see *encastic*.] A fluid or viscous substance, black or colored, used for writing or printing; also, a dark protective fluid ejected by the cuttlefish and other cephalopods. — **sympathetic ink**. See under *sympathetic*. — **ink**, *v. t.* To mark with ink; stain or smear with ink (as, "a poor gentleman who *inks* the seams of his coat": H. Melville's "Omoo," lxvii.); cover (type, etc.) with ink to print with. — **ink'ber-ry**, *n.* An aquifoliaceous shrub, *Ilex glabra*, with leathery evergreen leaves and black berries; its berry; also, any of various other plants, as the pokeweed, or the berry. — **ink'er**, *n.* One who or that which *inks* something; a telegraphic recording device using ink; a roller of a printing-press, by which ink is applied to the type. — **ink'horn**, *n.* A small portable vessel of horn or

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, plect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

other material, formerly used to hold writing-ink: as, "Pulling out an old *inkhorn*, he proceeded to fill out a bill of sale" (Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xiv.).

ink-i-ness (ing'ki-nes), *n.* Inky quality or state.

ink-kle¹ (ing'kl), *v. t.*; *-kled, -kling*. [ME. *inkle*; origin uncertain: cf. *inkling*.] To give a hint or inkling off; also, to get an inkling or notion of (prov. Eng.: as, "She inkled what it was," Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," lii.).

ink-kle² (ing'kl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of linen tape; also, the linen thread or yarn from which this tape is made.

ink-klng (ing'kling), *n.* [See *inkle*¹.] A hint, intimation, or slight suggestion (as, to give a person an *inkling* of what is going on); also, a vague idea or notion, or a suspicion (as, "They have had *inkling* this fortnight what we intend to do": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," i. 1. 59).

ink-sling-er (ingk'sling'ér), *n.* A writer; one who makes a business of writing. [Slang.]—**ink-sling-ing**, *n.*

ink-stand (ingk'stand), *n.* A stand for holding ink, pens, etc.; also, a cup-like receptacle for ink used in writing.

ink-well (ingk'wel), *n.* A receptacle or reservoir for ink in use.

ink-wood (ingk'wúd), *n.* A sapindaceous tree, *Exothea paniculata*, of the West Indies and Florida, with hard reddish-brown wood.

ink-y (ing'ki), *a.*; compar. *inkier*, superl. *inkiest*. Of or pertaining to ink; consisting of or containing ink; written with ink; stained with ink; resembling ink; black as ink (as, "inky shadows": Parkman's "Oregon Trail," v.).

in-lace (in-lās'), *v. t.* Same as *enlace*.

in-laid (in-lād' or in'lād). Pret. and pp. of *inlay*.—**in-laid**, *p. a.* Laid or set in the surface of a thing (as, an *inlaid* decorative design in wood); also, decorated or made with a design set in the surface (as, an *inlaid* table or box; *inlaid* work).

in-land (in'land or -land). **I. n.** The interior part of a country, away from the border or the coast: as, "A wall sufficient to defend Our *inland* from the pilfering borders" (Shakspeare's "Henry V.," i. 2. 142). **II. a.** Pertaining to or situated in the interior part of a country or region (as, *inland* cities; an *inland* sea); within and remote from the border or the coast; also, carried on, proceeding, or effective within the limits of a country (as, *inland* trade; an *inland* bill of exchange); domestic, or not foreign. **III. adv.** In or toward the interior of a country.—**in-land-er** (-lan-dér), *n.* An inhabitant of an inland region.

in-law (in-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *inlagian*, < *in*, in, + *lagu*, E. *law*³.] To clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection of the law. [Now hist.]

in-law (in-lā'), *n.* A person connected with one by marriage and designated by a name ending in *-in-law*, as a father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, etc. [Colloq.]

in-lay (in-lā' or in'lā), *v. t.*; *-laid, -laying*. To lay or insert in something; specif., to lay, set, or fix decoratively in the surface substance of a thing (as, to *inlay* ivory, shell, or metal in wood; to *inlay* gold wire in iron or steel); decorate (a surface, furniture, objects of art, etc.) with material or a design thus set in (also fig.); be set, as or like such materials, in (as, "The sea-girt isles, That, like to rich and various gems, *inlay* The unadorned bosom of the deep": Milton's "Comus," 22); also, to insert (a leaf, plate, etc.) in a book, esp. in a space cut in a larger leaf which thus serves as a frame or margin; furnish (a book) with matter so inserted.—**in-lay** (in'lā or in-lā'), *n.* The act or process of inlaying; also, that which is inlaid; material inlaid, or used for inlaying, in a surface (as, an ivory *inlay*; mother-of-pearl is used as an *inlay*); a design or decoration made by inlaying (also fig.: as, an *inlay* of flowers in a meadow); inlaid work.—**in-lay'er**, *n.*

in-let (in-let'), *v. t.*; *-let, -letting*. To let in† or admit†; also, to put in; insert.—**in-let**, *n.* A letting in, or admission; a place of admission or ingress; an entrance; also, a narrow strip of water running from a larger body into the land or between islands; a recess in a shore; also, something put in or inserted.

in-li-er (in'li'ér), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another of later date.

in-look (in'lúk), *n.* A looking in; introspection.

in-ly[†] (in'li), *a.* Inward; internal: as, "the *inly* touch of love" (Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," ii. 7. 18).—**in-ly**, *adv.* Inwardly, internally, or within (as, "What warm, poetic heart but *inly* bleeds, And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds!" Burns's "Brigs of Ayr," 38); hence, privately; intimately; deeply or thoroughly. [Now chiefly poetic.]

in-mate (in'māt), *n.* One who dwells as a mate or associate with another or others in the same house; one of a group occupying the same abode; often, one of those confined in a hospital, prison, etc.; also, a single or solitary occupant, as of an abode, cell, or other place (as, "So spake the enemy of mankind, enclosed In serpent, *inmate* bad!" Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 495).

in-mesh (in-mesh'), *v. t.* Same as *enmesh*.

in-most (in'möst). [AS. *innemest*, a double superlative < *inne*, within, < *in*, in: see *-most*.] **I. a. superl.** Situated furthest within; most remote from the outside; hence, most intimate (as, one's *inmost* thoughts); deepest. **II. n.** The inmost part.

inn (in), *n.* [AS. *inn*, house, < *inn*, E. *in*, *adv.*] A house†, dwelling, or abode†; also, a public house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers and others (a much older word than the modern *hotel*, and usually implying an older type of house, often one on a road of common travel: as, a wayside *inn*; "take mine ease in mine *inn*," Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iii. 3. 93); a hostelry or hostel; also, a house or place of residence for students (now only in names of buildings derived from such use: as, the *Inns* of Court, see phrase below); hence, a legal society occupying such a house or any buildings bearing the name of 'inn' (as, "The King's *Inns*, Dublin, the legal school in Ireland, corresponds closely to the English *Inns* of Court": Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., XIV. 587).—**Inns of Court**, the buildings, or sets of buildings, in London, Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn, belonging respectively to the four legal societies which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the English bar, and maintain instruction and examinations for them; also, these societies themselves.—**inn**, *v. I. tr.* To lodge in or as in an inn; find lodging for. [Archaic.] **II. intr.** To stop at an inn; lodge; sojourn. [Archaic.]

in-nate (in'nāt or in-nāt'), *a.* [L. *innatus*, pp. of *innasci*, be born in, < *in*, in, + *nasci*, be born.] Inborn, or existing in one from birth (as, *innate* modesty or good sense); native, esp. to the mind; of ideas, arising from the constitution of the mind, rather than acquired from experience; also, existing naturally or originating in anything; inherent.—**in-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-nate-ness**, *n.*

in-na-tive (in-nāt'iv), *a.* [From *innate*, with *-ive* as in *native*.] Innate; native: as, "Some *innative* weakness there must be in him" (Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," vi.). [Now rare.]

in-navig-a-ble (in-nāv'i-ga-bl), *a.* [L. *innavigabilis*.] Not navigable: as, "th' *innavigable* lake" (Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," vi. 205).

in-ner (in'ér), *a.* [AS. *innerra*, compar. of *inne*, within: cf. *inmost*.] Situated further within or inward; interior; inward; internal; hence, more intimate, private, or secret (as, "What delights can equal those that stir the spirit's *inner* depths?" Tennyson's "In Memoriam," xlii.); also, mental or spiritual (as, the *inner* life; "This attracts the soul, Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part," Milton's "Paradise Regained," ii. 477).—**in-ner-most**, **I. a. superl.** Furthest inward; inmost. **II. n.** The innermost part.—**in-ner-ness**, *n.*

in-ner-vate (in-nér'vāt), *v. t.*; *-vated, -vating*. [L. *in*, in, + *nervus*, E. *nerve*.] To supply with nerves; also, to communicate nervous energy to; stimulate through nerves.—**in-ner-va-tion** (in-ér-vā'shən), *n.* The act of innervating, or the state of being innervated; in *physiol.*, the communicating of nervous energy by means of nerves; the stimulation of some part or organ through its nerves; in *anat.*, the disposition of nerves in an animal body or some part of it.—**in-nerve** (in-nérv'), *v. t.*; *-nerved, -nerving*. To supply with nervous energy; invigorate; animate.

inn-hold-er (in'höl'dér), *n.* An innkeeper. [Now rare.]

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *˙*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

in-ning (in'ing), *n.* [See *in*, *v.*] The act of putting, taking, or bringing in; harvesting, as of crops; inclosure, as of waste land; reclaiming, as of marsh or flooded land; also, something taken or brought in; land reclaimed from the sea, etc.; also (often, esp. in British use, in plural form with singular sense and construction), that part of a game of cricket, baseball, etc., played while one side, or each side in turn, is at the bat; hence, the time during which a party, person, etc., is in power; an opportunity for activity; a turn.

inn-keep-er (in'kē'pēr), *n.* The keeper of an inn.

in-no-cence (in'ō-sēns), *n.* [OF. F. *innocence*, < L. *innocentia*.] The state or fact of being innocent; freedom from sin or moral wrong; freedom from specific wrong or guilt, or guiltlessness of that with which one is charged; simplicity, artlessness, or guilelessness (as, "The girl . . . was . . . a mixture of *innocence* and astuteness": W. Churchill's "Coniston," ii. 6); want of knowledge or sense; harmlessness or innocuousness; freedom from illegality, as of a cargo that might be contraband; also, an innocent person or thing; also, the common bluet or houstonia, *Houstonia carulea*; also, a scrophulariaceous herb, *Collinsia verna*, with a blue and white flower.—**in'no-cen-cy** (-sē-si), *n.* The state or fact of being innocent; innocence. [Now rare.]

in-no-cent (in'ō-sent), [OF. F. *innocent*, < L. *innocens* (-ent-), < *in-*, not, + *nocens*, pp. of *nocere*, harm, hurt.] **I. a.** Doing no wrong or evil; free from sin or moral wrong; sinless; often, unacquainted with evil, as a child; also, free from specific wrong or guilt; free from the guilt of a particular offense or crime; blameless; guiltless; hence, devoid (with *of*: colloq.: as, a book *innocent* of merit); also, having or showing the simplicity, artlessness, or unsuspecting nature of a child or one unacquainted with the world (as, "For all she looks so *innocent* . . . take my word for it she is no fool": Steele, in "Spectator," 118); guileless; ingenuous or naïve; hence, silly or half-witted (now prov.); also, not involving evil intent or motive (as, an *innocent* action; *innocent* misrepresentation); also, producing no morally bad result (as, an *innocent* amusement); morally harmless; hence, in general, harmless in effect (as, "The shaft with brazen head Fell *innocent*, and on the dust lay dead": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xv.); not injurious; innocuous; also, free from illegality, or lawful (as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent). **II. n.** An innocent person; one not disposed to do wrong; one unacquainted with evil; esp., a young child; specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, the young children of Bethlehem slain by Herod's order after the birth of Jesus (see Mat. ii. 16: as, *Innocents' Day*, or *Holy Innocents' Day*, see under *holy*, *a.*); also [*l. c.*], *sing.*, a simple or guileless person; also, a simpleton or idiot.—**in'no-cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-noc-u-ous (i-nok'ū-us), *a.* [L. *innocuus*, < *in-*, not, + *nocuus*, harmful, < *nocere*, hurt.] Not harmful or injurious; harmless.—**in-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-nom-i-nate (i-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *innominatus*, < L. *in-*, not, + *nominatus*, pp., named: see *nominatē*.] Unnamed; nameless.—**innominate bone**, in *anat.*, either of the two bones forming the sides of the pelvis, each consisting of three consolidated bones, known as ilium, ischium, and pubis; the hip-bone.

in-no-vate (in'ō-vāt), *v.*; -vated, -vating. [L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare*, renew, alter, < *in*, in, + *novare*, make new, < *novus*, new.] **I.† tr.** To change into something new; alter; also, to bring in (something new) for the first time (as, "Every moment alters what is done, And *innovates* some act till then unknown": Dryden's tr. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," xv. 277). **II. intr.** To introduce novelties; make changes in something established: as, "It were good . . . that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly" (Bacon's "Essays," Of Innovations).—**in-no-va'tion** (-vā'shōn), *n.* [L. *innovatio(n)-*.] The act of innovating; the introduction of novelties; also, a change made in an established arrangement of any kind; an unwanted variation; something new or different introduced (as, "The scheme of a Colony revenue by British authority appeared therefore to the Americans in the light of a great *innovation*": Burke's "American Taxation").—

in'no-va-tive (-vā-tiv), *a.* Tending to innovate; characterized by innovation.—**in'no-va-tor** (-vā-tōr), *n.*

in-nox-ious (i-nok'shūs or in-nok'-), *a.* [L. *innoxius*.] Not noxious; harmless; innocuous.—**in-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**in-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

in-nu-en-do (in-ū-en'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -does (-dōz). [L., 'intimating,' 'meaning' (in legal documents, used to introduce explanatory matter), abl. gerund of *innuere*, give a nod, intimate, < *in*, in, on, + *nuere*, nod.] In legal use, a parenthetic explanation or specification, esp., as in an action for slander or libel, of a word or expression thereby declared to be of injurious meaning; also, the word or expression thus explained; hence, in general, an oblique hint; an indirect intimation about a person or thing; esp., an indirect intimation of a derogatory nature.—**in-nu-en'do**, *v.*; -doed, -doing. **I. tr.** To explain by an innuendo, as in law; also, to convey by an innuendo or insinuation; insinuate. **II. intr.** To make innuendoes or insinuations.

In-nu-it (in'ū-it), *n. pl.* [Eskimo, 'the people.'] The native name of the Eskimos; as *sing.*, an Eskimo.

in-nu-mer-a-ble (i-nū'mē-ra-bl or in-nū'-), *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*.] Not numerable; incapable of being numbered or counted; countless; hence, very numerous.—**in-nu-mer-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-nu-mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-nu-mer-ous (i-nū'mē-rus or in-nū'-), *a.* [LL. *innumerosus*: cf. *numerosus*.] Numberless; innumerable: as, "The huge *innumerable* mass [of locusts] . . . began its career, darkening the face of day" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xv.). [Archaic.]

in-nu-tri-ent (i-nū'tri-ent or in-nū'-), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not nutrient or nourishing; innutritious.—**in-nu-tri-tion** (in-ū'trish'ōn or in-nū'-), *n.* Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment.—**in-nu-tri'tious** (-trish'us), *a.* Not nutritious.—**in-nu'tri-tive** (-tri-tiv), *a.* Not nutritive.

in-ob-ser-vance (in-gb-zēr'vāns), *n.* [L. *inobservantia*.] Want of observance or noticing; inattention; also, neglect or failure to observe, adhere to, or keep (as, "They justly blame . . . his *inobservance* of propriety": Hallam's "Literature of Europe," i. 4. § 69); non-observance.—**in-ob-ser'vant**, *a.* [LL. *inobservans* (-ant-).] Not observant; not quick or keen in observing; unobservant.

in-ob-tru-sive (in-gb-trō'siv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not obtrusive; unobtrusive.

in-oc-cu-pa-tion (in-ok-ū-pā'shōn), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Lack of occupation.

in-o-cer-a-mus (in-ō-ser'ā-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *īs* (*iv-*), muscle, fiber, + *κέραμος*, pottery, tile, shell.] Any of the genus *Inoceramus* of fossil bivalve mollusks, characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

in-oc-u-la-ble (in-ok'ū-lā-bl), *a.* Capable of being inoculated.—**in-oc'ū-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-oc-u-late (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.*; -lated, -lating.

[L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, ingraft, implant, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye, bud.]

I. tr. To insert (a bud or scion) in a plant for propagation; fig., to ingraft; also, to subject (a plant) to this operation; also, to introduce (micro-organisms) into surroundings suited to their growth, esp. into the body; specif., to implant (a disease) in a person or animal by the introduction of germs or virus, as through a puncture, in order to produce a mild form of the disease and thus secure immunity; also, to impregnate in this manner; specif., to impregnate (a person or animal) thus, in order to render immune from the disease; fig., to imbue (a person, etc.), as with ideas (as, "My parents had tried in vain to *inoculate* me with wisdom": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 8).

II. intr. To perform inoculation.—**in-oc-u-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *inoculatio(n)-*.] The act of inoculating; esp., the introduction of micro-organisms into surroundings suited to their growth; specif., the introduction of the germs or virus of a disease into a person or animal in order to produce the disease in a mild form and thus render the subject immune from future contagion.—**in-oc'ū-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to inoculation.—**in-oc'ū-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), *n.*



Inoceramus (I. sulcatus).

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

in-o-dor-ous (in-ō'dŏr ūs), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not odorous; odorless.—**in-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-of-fen-sive (in-ŏ-fen'siv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not offensive; doing no harm, harmless, or unoffending (as, an *inoffensive* animal; "a mild, *inoffensive* man," Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Partner"); not objectionable, or not being a cause of offense (as, an *inoffensive* odor or taste).—**in-of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-of-fi-cial (in-ŏ-fish'əl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not official; unofficial.

in-of-fi-cious (in-ŏ-fish'ūs), *a.* [L. *inofficiosus*: cf. *officious*.] Not ready to do one's duty†; not inclined to do good offices†; disobliging†; also, in *law*, not in accordance with moral duty (as, an *inofficious* testament or will, one disposing of property contrary to the dictates of natural affection or to just expectations).

in-op-er-a-ble (in-ŏp'ĕ-rā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not operable; not admitting of a surgical operation.

in-op-er-a-tive (in-ŏp'ĕ-rā-tiv), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not operative; not in operation; without effect.—**in-op'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-op-por-tune (in-ŏp-ŏr-tūn'), *a.* [LL. *inopportunos*.] Not opportune; inappropriate, esp. with regard to time; unseasonable.—**in-op-por-tune'ly**, *adv.*—**in-op-por-tune'-ness**, *n.*—**in-op-por-tun'ist** (-tū'nist), *n.* One who disapproves of a particular course or policy as being inopportune; esp. [*cap.*], one who opposed the declaration of the dogma of papal infallibility at the Vatican Council in 1870, on the ground that its publication was inopportune.—**in-op-por-tu-ni-ty** (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* The state or fact of being inopportune.

in-orb (in-ŏrb'), *v. t.* [See *in-1*.] To inclose in or surround as with an orb; encircle. [Poetic.]

in-or-di-nate (in-ŏr'di-nāt), *a.* [L. *inordinatus*: cf. *ordinate*.] Not properly ordered or regulated; irregular; also, not kept within proper limits, or immoderate or excessive (as, *inordinate* vanity; *inordinate* demands); also, of persons, not conforming to order or rule, or disorderly; unrestrained in conduct, passions, etc. (as, "Marcus Antonius . . . was indeed a voluptuous man, and *inordinate*": Bacon's "Essays," Of Love).—**in-or'di-na-cy** (-nā-si), **in-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*—**in-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.*

in-or-gan-ic (in-ŏr-gan'ik), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not organic; not having the organization which characterizes living bodies; not characterized by vital processes; specif., noting or pertaining to chemical compounds not containing carbon, or other than those classed in chemistry as 'organic' (see *organic*); also, not belonging or pertaining to the constitution or structure of a thing; not fundamental; extraneous.—**in-or-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in-or-gan-iz-a-ble (in-ŏr'gan-i-zā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not organizable; incapable of being organized.—**in-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* Absence of organization; unorganized condition.—**in-or'gan-ized** (-izd), *a.* Not organized; unorganized.

in-or-nate (in-ŏr-nāt'), *a.* [L. *inornatus*.] Not ornate; unadorned; plain: as, *inornate* language; a literary style that is simple yet not *inornate*.

in-os-cu-late (in-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i. or t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *in*, in, + LL. *osculare* (pp. *osculatus*), supply with a mouth or outlet, < L. *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth: cf. *osculate*.] To unite by openings, as arteries; also, to connect or join so as to become or make continuous, as fibers; hence, to unite intimately.—**in-os-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*

in-o-site (in'ŏ-sit), *n.* [Gr. *ts* (*iv*), muscle, fiber.] In *chem.*, a white, sweetish compound found in certain muscle tissues, plants, etc.

in-ox-id-i-z-a-ble (in-ŏk'si-dī-zā-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not oxidizable; incapable of being oxidized.—**in-ox'id-ize** (-ŏk'si-dīz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render inoxidizable.—**in-ox'id-ized**, *a.* Not oxidized.

in-pa-tient (in'pā'shənt), *n.* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital.

in-pour (in'pŏr), *n.* A pouring in; an influx.—**in'pour'-ing**, *n.* and *a.*

in-put (in'pūt), *n.* That which is put in; the power supplied to a machine; a contribution (Sc.).

in-quest (in'kwest), *n.* [OF. *enqueste* (F. *enquête*), < L.

inquirere (pp. *inquisitus*): see *inquire*.] An inquiry, investigation, or quest (obs. or rare); esp., a legal or judicial inquiry, esp. before a jury; now, commonly, one made by a coroner ('coroner's inquest'); also, the body of men appointed to hold such an inquiry, esp. a coroner's jury.

in-qui-et (in-kwi'et), *a.* [L. *inquietus*.] Not quiet; restless; disturbed; unquiet.—**in-qui'et-ly**, *adv.*—**in-qui'e-tude** (-e-tüd), *n.* [LL. *inquietudo*.] Inquiet state; restlessness; uneasiness; disquietude; *pl.*, disquieting thoughts or feelings, or anxieties (as, "As the evening advanced, my father's *inquietudes* increased": C. B. Brown's "Wieland," ii.).

in-qui-line (in'kwi-lin or -lin), *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, lodger, < *in*, in, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *zool.*, an animal that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, as certain hymenopterous insects that inhabit the galls made by the true gall-insects; a guest.—**in-qui-lin'i-ty** (-lin'i-ti), *n.* In *zool.*, the condition or the mode of life of an inquiline.—**in-qui-li'nous** (-li'nus), *a.*

in-quire (in-kwīr'), *v.*; -quired, -quiring. [OF. *enquerre* (F. *enquérir*), < L. *inquirere* (pp. *inquisitus*), < *in*, in, + *querere*, seek.] **I. tr.** To search into†; seek information concerning†; also, to seek to learn by asking (as, to *inquire* a person's name or business; to *inquire* when a person will be in); request to be told; also, to question† or interrogate† (a person); also, to seek†, search for†, or try to find† (often with *out*: as, "Well known to me the palace you *inquire*," Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," vii.; "Inquire her out . . . and tell her, her nephew . . . is in the house," Congreve's "Way of the World," iii.). **II. intr.** To make investigation (*into*); esp., to seek information by questioning, or ask (as, to *inquire* of a person about a matter; to *inquire* after a person, to make inquiries concerning his welfare; make inquiry (*for*: as, to *inquire* for a person, to ask to see him).—**in-quir'er** (-kwīr'ēr), *n.*—**in-quir'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**in-quir-y** (in-kwīr'i, also in'kwi-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). A seeking for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles; investigation; research; an investigation, as into a matter (as, to spend one's leisure in *inquiries* into antiquity); also, the act of inquiring, or seeking information by questioning; interrogation; a question or query.

in-qui-si-tion (in-kwi-zish'ŏn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio*(n), < *inquirere*: see *inquire*.] The act or process of inquiring or searching into matters, in order to learn the truth or the facts; inquiry; investigation; research; also, an investigation, or process of inquiry; esp., a judicial or official inquiry or investigation; an inquest; also, the finding of such an inquiry; also [*cap.*], in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a tribunal, officially styled the Holy Office, for the discovery and suppression of heresy and the punishment of heretics (as, the Spanish *Inquisition*, a branch of this tribunal in Spain, now suppressed, which was reorganized and put under the control of the state at the end of the 15th century, and which was particularly active in Spain, the Netherlands, etc., during the 16th century, and noted for its severity and the number of its victims).—**in-qui-si'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; inquisitorial; also, pertaining to the Inquisition.—**in-qui-si'tion-ist**, *n.* One who makes inquisition; an inquisitor; esp., a member of the Inquisition.

in-quis-i-tive (in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [LL. *inquisitivus*, < L. *inquirere*: see *inquire*.] Given to inquiry or research; desirous of or eager for knowledge; curious; now, usually, unduly curious (as, "Remember, no revolvers. The police are, I believe, proverbially *inquisitive*": Dunsany's "Night at an Inn"); prying.—**in-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-quis-i-tor (in-kwiz'i-tŏr), *n.* [L., < *inquirere*: see *inquire*.] One who makes inquisition; an investigator; esp., one who investigates by virtue of his office; specif., a member of the Inquisition; also, a questioner, esp. an inquisitive one.—**in-quis-i-to'ri-al** (-tŏ'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to an inquisitor or inquisitors, or to inquisition; exercising the office or functions of an inquisitor; hence, suggestive of an inquisitor; resembling an inquisitor; unduly curious, or inquisitive.—**in-quis-i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-quis'i-tor-ship**, *n.* The office of inquisitor.—**in-quis'i-tress**, *n.* A female inquisitor.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *û*, F. *bonbon*;

', primary accent; *"*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- in-ro** (in'rō), *n.* [Jap.] A set of small ornamental boxes, fitting one upon another, carried at the girdle by Japanese, to hold medicines, perfumes, etc.
- in-road** (in'rōd), *n.* [From *in* + *road* ('riding, raid').] A hostile or predatory incursion; a raid; a foray; fig., a forcible encroachment (as, "The face . . . had once been handsome . . . though intemperance was making sad *inroads* on its comeliness": Cooper's "Two Admirals," ii.). — **in-road**, *v. i.* To make inroads.
- in-run** (in'run), *n.* A running in; an influx or inrush. — **in-run**^{ning}, *n.* and *a.*
- in-rush** (in'rush), *n.* A rushing in; an influx: as, "since the Roman Imperial system dissolved under the barbarian *inrush*" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 6). — **in-rush**^{ing}, *n.* and *a.*
- in-sal-i-vate** (in-sal'i-vāt), *v. t.*; -vated, -vating. [See *in*-1.] To mix with saliva, as food. — **in-sal-i-va'tion** (-vā'shōn), *n.*
- in-sa-lu-bri-ous** (in-sā-lū'bri-us), *a.* [L. *insalubris*.] Not salubrious; unfavorable to health. — **in-sa-lu'bri-ty** (-bri-ti), *n.*
- in-sal-u-ta-ry** (in-sal'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [LL. *insalutaris*.] Not salutary; unwholesome; unfavorable; prejudicial.
- in-sane** (in-sān'), *a.* [L. *insanus*.] Not sane; not of sound mind; mentally deranged; mad; also, characteristic of one mentally deranged; hence, wild; utterly senseless; also, set apart for the use of mentally deranged persons (as, an *insane* asylum); also, causing insanity† (as, "Have we eaten on the *insane* root That takes the reason prisoner?" Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 3. 84). — **in-sane**^{ly}, *adv.* — **in-sane**^{ness}, *n.*
- in-san-i-ta-ry** (in-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not sanitary; unhealthful. — **in-san'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.***
- in-san-i-ta-tion** (in-san-i-tā'shōn), *n.* [See *in*-2.] Want of sanitation or sanitary regulation; insanitary condition.
- in-san-i-ty** (in-san'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *insanitas*.] The condition of being insane; more or less permanent derangement of one or more psychical functions, due to disease of the brain; madness or lunacy; hence, extreme folly, or an instance of it; specif., in *law*, such unsoundness of mind as affects legal responsibility or capacity.
- in-sa-ti-a-ble** (in-sā'shi-ā-bl), *a.* [L. *insatiabilis*, < *in*-, not, + *satiare*, E. *satiate*.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy. — **in-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*
- in-sa-ti-ate** (in-sā'shi-āt), *a.* [L. *insatiatus*, < *in*-, not, + *satiatus*, pp., satiated: see *satiate*.] Not satiated; never satisfied; insatiable: as, "the *insatiate* greediness of his desires" (Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iii. 7. 7). — **in-sa'ti-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sa'ti-ate-ness, *n.***
- in-scient** (in'shiēnt), *a.* [L. *insciens* (-ent-), < *in*-, not, + *sciens*, pp. of *scire*, know.] Not knowing; nescient; ignorant. [Now rare.] — **in'science** (-shiēns), *n.*
- in-scribe** (in-skrib'), *v. t.*; -scribed, -scribing. [L. *inscribere* (pp. *inscriptus*), < *in*, in, on, + *scribere*, write.] To write or engrave (words, characters, etc.), or mark (a surface) with words, characters, etc., esp. in a durable or conspicuous way; fig., to imprint or impress deeply (as, to *inscribe* something on the memory); also, to enroll, as on an official list; also, to address or dedicate (a book, etc.) informally to a person; in *geom.*, to draw or delineate (one figure) within another figure so that the inner lies in the boundary of the outer at as many points as possible. — **in-scrib'a-ble** (-skri'bā-bl), *a.* — **in-scrib'er, *n.***
- in-scrip-tion** (in-skrip'shōn), *n.* [L. *inscriptio(n)*.] The act of inscribing; also, something inscribed; a description, record, or the like, written, engraved, or otherwise traced, esp. upon something durable, as a monument, coin, etc.; also, a brief, more or less informal dedication, as of a book or a work of art. — **in-scrip'tion-al**, *a.* — **in-scrip'tion-less, *a.* Without an inscription.**
- in-scrip-tive** (in-skrip'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an inscription. — **in-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*
- in-scroll** (in-skrol'), *v. t.* [See *in*-1.] To write on a scroll.
- in-scru-ta-ble** (in-skro'tā-bl), *a.* [LL. *inscrutabilis*, < L. *in*-, not, + *scrutari*, search, examine: see *scrutiny*.] Incapable of being searched into, or of being understood by inquiry or investigation (as, "the doctrine of the Trinity, which theologians agree to call *inscrutable*": Hallam's "Literature of Europe," ii. 2. § 27); impenetrable or unfathomable to investigation; incomprehensible; also, sometimes, impenetrable or unfathomable physically (as, "A locust sang once or twice in some *inscrutable* seclusion of the tree," Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xix.; "deep holes, — *inscrutable* cavities of the earth," Lamb's "Two Races of Men"). — **in-scru-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-scru'ta-ble-ness, *n.* — **in-scru'ta-bly**, *adv.***
- in-sculp** (in-skulp'), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere* (pp. *insculptus*), < *in*, in, on, + *sculpere*, carve.] To carve in or on something; engrave. [Obs. or rare.]
- in-sculp-sit** (in-skulp'sit), [L.] ('The person indicated) engraved it': a word sometimes inscribed on an engraving, with the engraver's name or initials prefixed.
- in-sculp-ture** (in-skulp'tūr), *n.* [See *insculp*.] A carved or engraved figure or inscription. See Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," v. 4. 67. [Obs. or rare.] — **in-sculp'ture, *v. t.*; -tured, -turing. To carve or sculpture (figures, etc.) on something.**
- in-sect** (in'sekt), *n.* [L. *insectum* (so called from the segmented form), prop. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, cut in or up, < *in*, in, + *secare*, cut.] Popularly, any of numerous small, often winged, invertebrate creatures whose body generally appears to consist of several segments, as flies, spiders, centipedes, etc.; in *zool.*, any of the *Insecta*, a class of arthropods (including flies, bugs, beetles, etc.) with three pairs of legs, usually two pairs of wings, and a body divided into head, thorax, and abdomen.
- in-sec-ta-ri-um** (in-sek-tā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. -riums or -ria (-ri-ā). [NL.] A place in which a collection of living insects is kept; also, the collection itself. Also **in'sec-ta-ry** (-tā-ri); pl. -ries (-riz).
- in-sec-ti-cide** (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [See *-cide*.] A killer of insects; a substance or preparation used for killing insects; also, the killing of insects. — **in-sec'ti-ci-dal** (-sī-dāl), *a.*
- in-sec-tile** (in-sek'til), *a.* Of or pertaining to an insect; of the nature of an insect; consisting of insects; resembling an insect.
- in-sec-ti-vore** (in-sek'ti-vōr), *n.* [See *-vore*.] An insectivorous animal or plant; specif., one of the *Insectivora*, an order of small mammals including the shrews, moles, hedgehogs, and flying-lemurs. — **in-sec-tiv'o-rous** (-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [See *-vorous*.] Insect-eating, as certain animals and plants; specif., belonging or pertaining to the *Insectivora* (see *insectivore*).
- in-sec-tol-o-gy** (in-sek-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [See *-logy*.] The science of insects.
- in-se-cure** (in-sē-kūr'), *a.* [See *in*-2.] Not secure; not free from apprehension or uncertainty (as, "insecure delight": Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," i. 195); exposed to danger, or unsafe (as, a region where life is *insecure*); liable to fail or give way (as, an *insecure* support or fastening). — **in-se-cure-ly**, *adv.* — **in-se-cu'ri-ty** (-kū-ri-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). The state of being insecure; want of assurance or confidence; unsafe condition; liability to fail or give way; also, an instance of this; something insecure.
- in-sem-i-nate** (in-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *inseminatus*, pp. of *inseminare*, < *in*, in, + *seminare*, sow, E. *seminate*.] To sow as seed in something; implant; also, to inject seed into; impregnate. — **in-sem-i-na'tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.*
- in-sen-sate** (in-sen'sāt), *a.* [LL. *insensatus*: cf. *sensate*¹.] Not endowed with sense or sensation, or inanimate (as, "Hers the silence and the calm Of mute *insensate* things": Wordsworth's "Three Years She Grew"); also, devoid of sensibility or feeling, or unfeeling (as, "the *insensate* barbarous trade of war": Thomson's "Seasons," Winter, 844); also, devoid of sense, understanding, or judgment, or senseless (as, an *insensate* person; *insensate* folly). — **in-sen'sate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sen'sate-ness, *n.***
- in-sen-si-ble** (in-sen'si-bl), *a.* [L. *insensibilis*.] Not sensible, or not actually or readily perceptible by the senses or mind (as, *insensible* changes; *insensible* gradations or degrees); imperceptible; inappreciable; also, incapable of feeling or perceiving; not endowed with feeling or sensation, as matter; deprived of sensation, or unconscious, as a person after a violent blow; also, incapable or

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

devoid of, or not subject to, a particular feeling (as, *insensible* of, or to, pain or shame); unconscious, unaware, or inappreciative (as, we are not *insensible* of your kindness); unresponsive in feeling, or indifferent (as, "Nothing disturbs the tranquillity of their souls, equally *insensible* to disasters and to prosperity": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," i. 5); unfeeling; callous; apathetic.—**in-sen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.* In an insensible manner; by imperceptible degrees; imperceptibly.

in-sen-si-tive (in-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not sensitive; without sensation or feeling; not susceptible to agencies or influences; deficient in sensibility or acuteness of feeling.—**in-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-sen-tient (in-sen'shignt), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not sentient; not endowed with sensation or feeling; inanimate.—**in-sen'tience**, *n.*

in-sep-a-ra-ble (in-sep'a-ra-bl). [*L. inseparabilis*.] **I. a.** Not separable; incapable of being separated, parted, or disjoined: as, *inseparable* companions; an *inseparable* prefix; parts *inseparable* from the whole. **II. n.** Something inseparable; an inseparable companion or friend: usually in *pl.*—**in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-sert (in-sért'), *v. t.* [*L. insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, < *in*, in, + *serere*, join.] To put or set in (as, to *insert* a key in, or into, a lock; to *insert* a cut in a page of type); place in a hole or space, or between parts; introduce into the body of something (as, to *insert* a letter in a word; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper); in *bot.*, *zool.*, etc., to attach (used only in *pp.*: as, an organ *inserted* on its support, that is, fixed there by natural growth).—**in'sert**, *n.* Something inserted, or to be inserted; an extra leaf or extra leaves inserted between the pages of a book, etc.; an inset; a circular or the like placed within the leaves of a book, etc., or within the folds of a newspaper.—**in-sert'er**, *n.*—**in-ser'tion** (-sér'shən), *n.* [*LL. insertio(n)*.] The act of inserting; also, something inserted; lace, embroidery, or the like, in band-like form, to be sewed at each edge between parts of other material; in *bot.*, *zool.*, etc., manner or place of attachment, as of an organ.

in-ses-so-ri-al (in-se-só'ri-ál), *a.* [*NL. Insessores*, pl., the perching birds (considered as an order), < *L. insidere*, sit in or on, < *in*, in, on, + *sedere*, sit.] Of or pertaining to birds that perch; habitually perching, as a bird; adapted for perching, as a bird's foot.

in-set (in-set'), *v. t.*; -set, -setting. To set in; insert; specif., to insert as an inset; also, to insert an inset in.—**in'set**, *n.* The act of setting in; also, something set in or inserted; an extra leaf or series of leaves inserted in a folded sheet or a book, esp. before binding; a smaller picture, map, etc., inserted within the border of a larger one.

in-sev-er-a-ble (in-sev'ér-a-bl), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not severable; incapable of being severed.—**in-sev'ér-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sheathe (in-shēth'), *v. t.*; -sheathed, -sheathing. [See *in*-¹.] To inclose in or as in a sheath; sheathe.

in-shoot (in'shōt), *n.* In *baseball*, a curve which shoots or bends in toward the batter as it approaches the home base.

in-shore (in'shōr'), *adv.* and *a.* In toward or near the shore.

in-shrine (in-shrín'), *v. t.* Same as *enshrine*.

in-side (in'sid' or in-sid'), *n.* The inner side or surface; also, the inner part, or interior; specif., the inward parts of the body, esp. the stomach and intestines (often in *pl.*: colloq.); fig., the inward nature; also, an inside passenger or place in a coach, etc. (colloq.: as, "I . . . hurried . . . to the coach-office, to book myself an *inside* in the mail of that night," Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xiv.); in *print-ing*, that side of a sheet of paper which contains the second page.—**in-side** (in'sid' or in-sid'), *a.* Situated or being on or in the inside; interior; internal; also, acting, employed, done, or originating within a building or place (as, *inside* workers or work; the robbery was an *inside* job); of information, etc., derived from the inner circle of those concerned in and having private knowledge of a case.—**in-side'**, *I. adv.* On the inside; in or into the inner part; within; also, within the space or period (of: as, to break down *inside* of a mile or a year: colloq.). **II. prep.** Inside of; within.—**in-sid'er** (-síd'ér), *n.* One who is *inside*, or within the

limits of some place, society, organization, etc.; one who is within a limited circle of persons who understand the actual conditions or facts in a case.

in-sid-i-ous (in-sid'i-us), *a.* [*L. insidiosus*, < *insidiæ*, ambush, artifice, < *insidere*, sit in or on: see *insessorial*.] Seeking or intended to entrap or beguile (as, an *insidious* foe; *insidious* designs or attempts); stealthily treacherous or deceitful; wily, crafty, or sly; also, operating or proceeding inconspicuously but with grave effect, as poison, a disease, etc.—**in-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-sight (in'sit), *n.* Inner or mental vision†; understanding†; also, penetrating mental vision or discernment; faculty of seeing into inner character or underlying truth; also, a sight had or given into something; a view beneath the surface of a thing.

in-sig-ni-a (in-sig'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *insigne*, mark, badge, prop. neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, < *in*, in, + *signum*, mark, *E. sign*, *n.*: cf. *ensign*.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor (as, military *insignia*; the *insignia* of an order of knighthood); hence, distinguishing marks or signs of anything (as, "Rags . . . are the Beggar's robes, and graceful *insignia* of his profession": Lamb's "Decay of Beggars").

in-sig-nif-i-cant (in-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [See *in*-².] Not significant; meaningless, as terms; unimportant, trifling, or petty, as things, matters, details, etc.; of no consequence, influence, or distinction, as persons; sometimes, too small to be important (as, an *insignificant* sum).—**in-sig-nif'i-cance**, **in-sig-nif'i-can-cy**, *n.* **in-sig-nif-i-cant-ly**, *adv.*



Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

in-sin-cere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* [*L. insincerus*.] Not sincere; wanting in sincerity; not honest or candid in the expression of actual feeling; disingenuous; deceitful.—**in-sin-cere'ly**, *adv.*—**in-sin-cer'i-ty** (-ser'i-ti), *n.*

in-sin-u-ate (in-sin'ü-ät), *v.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. insinuat*, pp. of *insinuare*, < *in*, in, + *sinuare*, bend, wind: see *sinuate*.] **I. tr.** To bring or put in by winding movements or in an indirect or unobtrusive way (as, "She took his hand, opened the unresisting fingers, *insinuated* into them the handkerchief": C. Brontë's "Villette," ii.); fig., to bring or introduce (esp. one's self) into a position or relation by indirect or artful methods (as, to *insinuate* one's self into the favor or friendship of another; "The princess . . . *insinuated* herself into many families; for there are few doors through which liberality, joined with good humour, cannot find its way," Johnson's "Rasselas," xxv.); worm in; also, to instil or infuse subtly or artfully into the mind, as an idea; bring covertly into notice, belief, or acceptance; esp., to convey (something) to the mind by covert or artful suggestion rather than by direct and plain expression (as, to *insinuate* one's disbelief in a statement; to *insinuate* that a speaker is not disinterested); suggest or hint slyly; also, to signify indirectly, or imply (obs. or archaic). **II. intr.** To wind or worm itself or one's self in† (lit. or fig.); ingratiate one's self; also, to make insinuations; suggest one's meaning covertly or artfully.—**in-sin'u-at-ing-ly** (-ät-ing-lī), *adv.*—**in-sin-u-a'tion** (-ä'shən), *n.* [*L. insinuat(i)o(n)*.] The act of insinuating; a winding, worming, or stealing in; ingratiation, or an ingratiating act or speech; subtle or artful instilment into the mind; often, covert or artful suggestion or hinting, as of something not plainly stated; a suggestion or hint of this kind.—**in-sin'u-a-tive** (-ä-tiv), *a.* Insinuating; ingratiating; covertly suggesting or hinting.—**in-sin'u-a-tor** (-ä-tör), *n.*

in-sip-id (in-sip'id), *a.* [*LL. insipidus*, < *L. in*-, not, + *sapidus*, having a taste, savory, *E. sapid*.] Without taste or flavor; esp., without sufficient taste to be pleasing to the palate, as food or drink; fig., without distinctive, interesting, or attractive qualities (as, an *insipid* tale; "A faded beauty

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; †, primary accent; ‡, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

... *Inspid* as the queen upon a card," Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 28); flat; dull; uninteresting.—**in-sip-id-i-ty** (in-sip'id-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality of being inspid; also, something inspid; an inspid person or being (as, "His face looks out at us across an interval of thirty-four centuries, a man amidst ranks of divine *insipidities*": H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xix. § 7).—**in-sip'id-ly**, *adv.*—**in-sip'id-ness**, *n.*

in-sip-i-ent (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* [*L. insipiens* (-ent-), < *in-*, not, + *sapiens*, *E. sapient*.] Not sapient or wise; destitute of wisdom; foolish. [Now rare.]—**in-sip'i-ence**, *n.*

in-sist (in-sist'), *v. i.* [*L. insistere*, stand or press upon, insist, < *in*, in, + *sistere*, stand.] To stand or rest (on or upon: *on* or *upon*; fig., to dwell with earnestness or emphasis (on or upon: as, to *insist* on a point in a discourse); lay emphasis in assertion (as, to *insist* on the justice of a claim); assert or maintain positively (as, to *insist* that a claim is just); often, to be emphatic, firm, or pertinacious on some matter of desire, demand, intention, etc. (as, to *insist* on, or upon, having or doing something; he *insisted* that we should come; "Sharply thou hast *insisted* on rebuke," Milton's "Paradise Regained," i. 468); also, to continue firmly, or persist, as in a course.—**in-sist'ence**, *n.* The act or fact of insisting (as, *insistence* on the moral side of a question); also, the quality of being insistent; urgency; pertinacity.—**in-sist'en-cy**, *n.* The quality of being insistent; insistence.—**in-sist'ent**, *a.* Insisting; earnest or emphatic in dwelling upon, maintaining, or demanding something; urgent; pertinacious; persistent; of things, compelling attention or notice.—**in-sist'ent-ly**, **in-sist'-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**in-sist'er**, *n.*

in-si-ti-tious (in-si-tish'us), *a.* [*L. insiticius*, < *inserere* (pp. *insitus*), ingraft, < *in*, in, + *serere*, sow, plant.] Ingrafted or inserted; introduced from without: as, *insititious* passages in a text.

in situ (in si'tü). [*L.*] In its original situation or place.

in-snare, **in-snare** (in-snar', en-), *v. t.*; -snared, -snaring. [See *in-1*.] To take in or as in a snare; entrap; catch; entangle.—**in-snare'ment**, **en-snare'ment**, *n.*—**in-snar'er**, **en-snar'er** (in-snar'er), *n.*

in-so-bri-e-ty (in-sö-br'i-ë-ti), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

in-so-cia-ble (in-sö-shä-bl), *a.* [*L. insociabilis*.] Not sociable; unsociable: as, "this austere *insociable* life" (Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 2. 809).—**in-so-cia-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-so-late (in-sö-lät), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. insolatus*, pp. of *insolare*, < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun.] To expose to the sun's rays; treat by exposure to the sun's rays.—**in-so-la'tion** (-lä'shon), *n.* [*L. insolatio(n-)*.] Exposure to the sun's rays, specif. as a process of treatment; also, sunstroke.

in-sole (in-söl), *n.* The inner sole of a shoe or boot; also, a thickness of warm or waterproof material laid as an inner sole within a shoe.

in-so-lence (in-sö-lens), *n.* [*L. insolentia*.] The quality of being insolent; also, insolent behavior or speech; an insolent act.

in-so-lent (in-sö-lent), *a.* [*L. insolens* (-ent-), < *in-*, not, + *solens*, ppr. of *solere*, be accustomed.] Unusual; also, going beyond due bounds; also, arrogant, overbearing, or arrogantly contemptuous (as, "How *insolent* of late he is become, How proud, how peremptory": Shakespeare's "2 Henry VI," iii. 1. 7); also, boldly rude or disrespectful (as, an *insolent* fellow; an *insolent* reply or tone); contemptuously impertinent; insulting.—**in-so-lent-ly**, *adv.*

in-sol-u-ble (in-söl'ü-bl), *a.* [*L. insolubilis*.] Not soluble; that cannot be loosed or undone (now rare); that cannot be solved or explained, as a problem or mystery; incapable of being dissolved or liquefied, as a substance.—**in-sol-u-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-sol'u-bly**, *adv.*

in-solv-a-ble (in-söl'və-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not solvable.

in-sol-vent (in-söl'vent). [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not solvent; unable to satisfy creditors or liabilities; bankrupt; also, pertaining to bankrupt persons or bankruptcy (as, *insolvent* laws). **II. n.** One who is insolvent.—**in-sol'ven-cy**, *n.*

in-som-ni-a (in-som'ni-ä), *n.* [*L.*, < *insomnis*, sleepless, < *in-*, not, + *somnus*, sleep.] Inability to sleep, esp. when chronic; sleeplessness.—**in-som'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.* One who

suffers from insomnia.—**in-som'ni-ous**, *a.* Affected with insomnia; unable to sleep.

in-so-much (in-sö-much'), *adv.* To such an extent or degree (that or as: as, "The lover was thunder-struck . . . *inso-much* that . . . he lost his senses," Addison, in "Spectator," 60); so (that or as: as, "He answered him to never a word; *inso-much* that the governor marvelled greatly," Mat. xxvii. 14); also, followed by *as*, inasmuch as, seeing that, or since.

in-sou-ci-ant (in-sö'si-ant, F. an-sö-syän), *a.* [*F.*, < *in-*, not, + *souciant*, ppr. of *soucier*, refl., concern one's self, care, < *L. sollicitare*, disturb, *E. solicit*.] Free from concern or care; unconcerned; without solicitude or anxiety; care-free: as, "This *insouciant* light-tempered, gay, and thoughtless disposition conducted René . . . to a hale and mirthful old age" (Scott's "Anne of Geierstein," xxix.).—**in-sou-ci-ance** (in-sö'si-ans, F. an-sö-syän), *n.*

in-soul (in-söl'), *v. t.* Same as *ensoul*.

in-span (in-span'), *v.*; -spanned, -spanning. [*D. inspannen*.] **I. tr.** To yoke or harness, as oxen or horses to a wagon; attach animals to (a vehicle); span. [South Africa.] **II. intr.** To attach animals to a vehicle, as in preparation for a journey. [South Africa.]

in-spect (in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*L. inspectus*, pp. of *inspicere*, < *in*, in, on, + *specere*, look at.] To look carefully at or over; view closely and critically; esp., to view or examine formally or officially, in order to ascertain condition or quality or ensure conformity to standards or laws (as, to *inspect* troops; to *inspect* goods for trade; to *inspect* buildings or mines).—**in-spec'tion** (-spek'shon), *n.* [*L. inspectio(n-)*.] The act of inspecting; careful or critical viewing; esp., formal or official viewing or examination; the action of an inspector; also, a district under an inspector.—**in-spec'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to inspection; of an instrument, showing results directly on being inspected, without calculation or the like.—**in-spec'tive**, *a.* Given to or making inspection; pertaining to inspection.

in-spect-or (in-spek'tör), *n.* [*L.*, < *inspicere*; see *inspect*.] One who inspects; an officer appointed to inspect; an officer of police, usually ranking next below a superintendent.—**in-spect'or-ate** (-ät), *n.* The office or function of an inspector; also, a body of inspectors; also, a district under an inspector.—**in-spect'or-ri-al** (-tö'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inspector.—**in-spect'or-ship**, *n.* The office of an inspector.—**in-spect'ress**, *n.* A female inspector.

in-sphere (in-sfēr'), *v. t.* Same as *ensphere*.

in-spir-a-ble (in-spir'ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

in-spi-ra-tion (in-spi-rä'shon), *n.* [*LL. inspiratio(n-)*.] The act of inspiring, or the state of being inspired; the drawing of air into the lungs; inhalation; fig., the infusing of some animating, quickening, or exalting influence into the mind or soul; the arousing of some feeling, thought, or impulse, esp. of an exalted kind; inspiring or animating action or influence (as, "I cannot write without *inspiration*. And nobody can give me that except Ann": G. B. Shaw's "Man and Superman," ii.); also, something inspired, as a thought or impulse (as, "Holy men at their death have good *inspirations*": Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," i. 2. 31); a product or result of inspired activity (as, the device was a happy *inspiration*); also, a thing or person that inspires; a source of inspiring influence; in *theol.*, a divine influence directly and immediately exerted upon the mind or soul of man; esp., the direct influence of God under which the books of Scripture are regarded as having been written.—**in-spi-ra'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to inspiration; also, imparting inspiration; also, under the influence of inspiration, or inspired.—**in-spi-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-spir-a-to-ry (in-spir'ə-tō-ri or in'spi-rä-), *a.* Pertaining to inspiration or inhalation.

in-spire (in-spir'), *v.*; -spired, -spiring. [*L. inspirare*, < *in*, in, + *spirare*, breathe.] **I. tr.** To breathe or blow into or upon (obs. or archaic: as, to *inspire* a musical instrument); also, to breathe or blow (air, etc.) into or upon something (archaic); infuse (breath, life, a soul, etc.) into by breathing (archaic: as, "That pure breath of life, the spirit of man Which God *inspired*," Milton's "Paradise Lost," x. 785); also, to take (air, gases, etc.) into the lungs in breathing; inhale; also, fig., to infuse an animating, quickening, or

fat, fâte, fär, fällt, äsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nôt; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intö, ünite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

exalting influence into (as, his courage, or his example, *inspired* his followers; the orator, or his eloquence, *inspires* his hearers); animate or actuate by a divine or supernatural influence (as, to *inspire* a prophet or an oracle; "*Inspire* me, Phœbus, in my Della's praise," Pope's "Spring," 45); affect with a specified feeling, thought, etc. (as, to *inspire* a person with distrust); animate, as an influence, feeling, thought, or the like does; influence or impel to, or to do, something (as, opposition *inspired* him to greater efforts; this hope *inspires* us to persevere); also, to infuse (something) into the mind; produce or arouse (a feeling, thought, etc.: as, to *inspire* distrust in a person; to *inspire* fear, pleasure, or pleasant thoughts); also, to communicate or suggest by divine or supernatural influence, or inform with a sacred or lofty character (as, writings *inspired* by God; "I call no Goddess to *inspire* my strains," Burns's "To Robert Graham"); also, to give rise to, occasion, or cause (as, "Behold in Ætna's emblematic fires The mischiefs your ambitious pride *inspires*!" Cowper's "Heroism," 46); sometimes, to prompt or instigate (utterances, etc.) by influence without avowal of responsibility. **II. intr.** To draw air into the lungs, as in breathing; also, to infuse an animating or exalting influence; give inspiration.—**in-spired'**, *p. a.* Breathed in, or inhaled; also, animated or actuated by, or communicated or produced under, divine or supernatural influence (as, an *inspired* teacher or prophet; an *inspired* poet; the *inspired* writings of Scripture); sometimes, prompted by or emanating from an influential person, the authorities, etc., but without avowal of responsibility (as, an *inspired* editorial).—**in-spir'er** (-spîr'ér), *n.*—**in-spir'ing**, *p. a.* That inspires; animating; infusing fresh ardor, enthusiasm, confidence, etc.—**in-spir'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-spir-it (in-spîr'it), *v. t.* [See *in-1*.] To infuse spirit or life into; animate or enliven; cheer or encourage.—**in-spir'-it-ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-spis-sate (in-spis'ât), *v. t. or i.*; -sated, -sating. [LL. *inspissatus*, pp. of *inspissare*, < L. *in*, in, + *spissare*, to thicken, < *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as by evaporation; make or become dense; condense.—**in-spis-sa'tion** (-spi-sâ'shôn), *n.*

in-sta-bil-i-ty (in-stâ-bil'i-tî), *n.* [L. *instabilitas*.] The state of being instable; want of stability or firmness; liability to fall, fail, give way, or suffer change.

in-sta-ble (in-stâ'bl), *a.* [L. *instabilis*.] Not stable; lacking stability; unstable.

in-stall (in-stâl'), *v. t.* [ML. *installare*, < *in*, in, + *stallum*, place, seat, stall (from Teut.: see *stall*²).] To invest with office by seating in a stall or official seat; hence, to induct into an office, etc., with ceremonies or formalities; also, to establish in any office, position, or place (as, "Mrs. John Dashwood now *installed* herself mistress of Norland"; Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility," ii.); also, to place in position for service or use, as a system of electric lighting, etc.—**in-stal-la'tion** (-stâ-lâ'shôn), *n.* [ML. *installatio(n)-*.] The act of installing, or the fact of being installed; also, a system of machinery or apparatus placed in position for service or use.—**in-stal'er**, *n.*—**in-stal'ment**, **in-stall'ment**, *n.* The act of installing, or the fact of being installed; installation; also, a seat or place in which one is installed† (see Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," v. 5. 67); also, any of several parts into which a debt or other sum payable is divided for payment at successive fixed times (as, to pay for furniture by *instalments*; to buy furniture on the *instalment* plan, that is, on condition of paying for it by fixed instalments); a single portion of something furnished or issued by parts at successive times (as, a serial published in six *instalments*).

in-stance (in'stâns), *n.* [OF. F. *instance*, < L. *instantia*, < *instans*: see *instant*.] Urgency in speech or action (archaic); hence, solicitation, instigation, or suggestion (as, to do a thing at the *instance* of some one); also, an impelling motive† (as, "Tell him his fears are shallow, wanting *instance*": Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iii. 2. 25); also, the present time†; an instant† or moment†; also, an example put forth in proof or illustration (as, "We may take, perhaps, a foreign *instance* to illustrate this fundamental point in our municipal history," Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," iv. 4; for *instance*, that is, as an example of what

has been said); hence, an example or case of anything (as, "Some fresh *instance* of misery or oppression forced itself upon me," Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xxiv.; he is an *instance* of the man who succeeds without effort); sometimes, a case occurring or considered (as, this has happened in three *instances*; it was correct in the first *instance*); also, a proof, evidence†, sign†, or token† (as, "I beg you to accept a guinea as a small *instance* of my gratitude": Fielding's "Tom Jones," viii. 9); also, legal process (now chiefly in certain expressions: as, a court of first, or of higher, or of last, *instance*).—**in'stance**, *v.*; -stanced, -stancing. **I. tr.** To exemplify by an instance or as an instance does; also, to cite as an instance or example. **II. intr.** To cite an instance.—**in'stan-cy**, *n.* The quality of being instant; urgency or pressing nature; immediateness.

in-stant (in'stânt). [OF. F. *instant*, < L. *instans* (*instant-*), pp. of *instare*, stand upon, insist, be at hand, < *in*, in, on, + *stare*, stand.] **I. a.** Pressing or urgent (as, "Preach the word; be *instant* in season, out of season," 2 Tim. iv. 2; *instant* necessity); also, present, current, or now passing (as, the 10th *instant*, or *inst.*, the tenth day of the present month); also, close at hand in time, or imminent (as, "The evil which to men in other stations may seem far distant, to him is *instant*, and ever before his eyes": Steele, in "Guardian," 18); also, succeeding without any interval of time, immediate, or instantaneous (as, "The shame itself doth speak For *instant* remedy": Shakspeare's "King Lear," i. 4. 268). **II. n.** The point of time now present, or present with reference to some action or event; a particular moment; also, an infinitesimal or very short space of time (as, he hesitated for an *instant* only); a moment.—**in'stant**, *adv.* Instantly; at once: as, "You, my sinews, grow not *instant* old, But bear me stiffly up" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 94). [Obs. or archaic.]

in-stan-ta-ne-ous (in-stân-tâ'nē-us), *a.* [From L. *instans* (*instant-*), E. *instant*, + *-aneus* as in *momentaneous*, E. *momentaneous*.] Occurring, done, or completed in an instant (as, "His reason saw With *instantaneous* view the truth of things," Thomson's "To the Memory of Lord Talbot," 27; *instantaneous* photography); also, existing at or pertaining to a particular instant (as, the *instantaneous* position, velocity, or acceleration of something).—**in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-stan-ter (in-stânt-î), *adv.* [L.] Immediately; without delay; at once: as, "I was led *instantly* into the apartment" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Pelham," lxiii.).

in-stant-ly (in'stânt-lî), *adv.* Urgently (archaic: as, "When they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*," Luke, vii. 4); also, immediately; at once.

in-star (in-stâr'), *v. t.*; -starred, -starring. [See *in-1*.] To place as a star; make a star of; also, to set with or as with stars (as, "The shining circlets of his golden hair . . . *In-starr'd* with gems and gold": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xvii.).

in-state (in-stât'), *v. t.*; -stated, -stating. [See *in-1*.] To put into a certain state, condition, or position; install; also, to invest or endow with something† (see Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," v. 1. 429).—**in-state'ment**, *n.*

in-stau-ra-tion (in-stâ-râ'shôn), *n.* [L. *instauratio(n)-*, < *instaurare*, renew, restore, < *in*, in, + *staurare*, occurring also in *restaurare*, E. *restore*²: cf. *store*.] Renewal; restoration; renovation; repair.—**in'stau-ra-tor**, *n.* [LL.] A restorer or renovator.

in-stead (in-sted'), *adv.* [Orig. two words, *in stead*.] In the stead or place (*of*); in lieu (*of*); also, in one's (its, their, etc.) stead.

in-steep (in-stêp'), *v. t.* [See *in-1*.] To steep in something; imbue. See Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iv. 6. 12. [Poetic.]

in-step (in'stêp), *n.* [Appar. < *in* + *step*, but with orig. notion uncertain.] The arched upper surface of the human foot between the toes and the ankle; also, the front of the hind leg of a horse, etc., between the hock and the pastern-joint; also, the part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the in-step.

in-sti-gate (in'sti-gât'), *v. t.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *instigatus*, pp. of *instigare*, < *in*, in, on, + *stigare*, akin to *stingere*, prick, and prob. to *stimulus*, goad: see *stick*², and cf. *dis-*

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; *'*, primary accent; *ˈ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tinguish, instinct, and stimulus.] To spur on, set on, or incite to some action or course, now usually to wrong-doing; stimulate; induce; also, to bring about by incitement or persuasion; stir up; foment.—**in-sti-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* The act of instigating; incitement, esp. to wrong-doing; also, an incentive.—**in-sti-ga-tor**, *n.*

in-stil, in-still (in-stīl'), *v. t.*; *-stilled, -stilling.* [*L. instillare, < in, in, + stillare, drop, drip, < stilla, a drop.*] To put in by drops; introduce drop by drop; hence, to infuse by degrees or slowly into the mind, etc. (as, "How hast thou instill'd Thy malice into thousands!" Milton's "Paradise Lost," vi. 269); cause to enter gradually; insinuate.—**in-stil-la'tion** (-sti-lā'shən), *n.* [*L. instillatio(n)-.*] The act of instilling; also, something instilled.—**in-stil'ler**, *n.*

—**in-stil'ment, in-still'ment**, *n.*

in-stinct (in-stīngk'), *a.* [*L. instinctus, pp. of instingere, instigate, impel, < in, in, on, + -stingere, prick: see stick², and cf. distinguish and instigate.*] Impelled† or animated† (as, "Thou . . . in the loamy clod Swelling, with vegetative force *instinct* Didst burst thine egg": Cowper's "Yardley Oak," 34); also, imbued or pervaded with something (as, *instinct* with life, grace, beauty, or feeling).—**in'stinct**, *n.* [*L. instinctus, n., < instingere.*] Instigation†; also, innate impulse or natural inclination, or a particular natural inclination or tendency (as, a man who is by *instinct* a musician; "He had . . . neither the grander nor the meaner *instincts* of the born tyrant," Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," viii. 5); specif., the involuntary, unreasoning tendency in animals and human beings, or a particular tendency of this character, whether merely natural (or inherited) or modified by experience, to act in a specific way under given conditions (as, "those almighty *instincts* that propel the migrations of the swallow and the lemming, or the life-withering marches of the locust": De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars"); also, a natural aptitude or gift for something (as, to have an *instinct* for color, or for the choice of words).—**in-stinc'tive** (-stīngk'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of instinct; prompted by or resulting from instinct.—**in-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-sti-tute (in-stī-tūt'), *v. t.*; *-tuted, -tuting.* [*L. institutus, pp. of instituere, < in, in, on, + statuere, set up, set, establish: see statute.*] To set up or establish; bring into use or practice; hence, to set in operation, as an investigation or legal proceedings; set on foot; inaugurate; initiate; also, to establish in an office or position; specif., in ecclesiastical use, to assign to or invest with a spiritual charge; also, to train† or instruct†.—**in-sti-tute**, *n.* [*L. institutum, prop. pp. neut.*] Something instituted; an established principle, law, custom, or organization; an institution; often, a principle or element of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence; *pl.*, a digest of the elements of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence (as, the *Institutes* of Justinian, an elementary treatise on Roman law compiled under the authority of the emperor Justinian in the 6th century); also, *sing.*, a society or organization for carrying on a particular work, as of literary, scientific, or educational character; hence, the building occupied by such a society.

in-sti-tu-tion (in-stī-tū'shən), *n.* [*L. institutio(n)-.*] The act of instituting, or the fact of being instituted; establishment; foundation; specif., the investment of a clergyman with a spiritual charge; formerly, training† or instruction†; also, an established law, custom, usage, practice, organization, etc.; hence, any familiar practice or object (colloq.); esp., an organization or establishment instituted for the promotion of a particular object, usually one for some public, educational, charitable, or similar purpose; hence, the building devoted to its work; also, a principle of a subject†, or (*sing.* or *pl.*) a book of first principles†.—**in-sti-tu'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by institution; pertaining to or of the nature of an institution; often, pertaining to institutions or organized societies, or to the buildings devoted to their work (as, *institutional* charity; *institutional* life); also, pertaining to institutes or principles, esp. of jurisprudence.—**in-sti-tu'tion-al-ism**, *n.* Strong attachment to established institutions, as of religion; also, the system of institutions or organized societies for public, charitable, or similar purposes.—**in-sti-tu'tion-al-ize**, *v. t.*; *-ized, -izing.* To render institutional; make into or treat

as an institution.—**in-sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-sti-tu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to institution, esp. ecclesiastical institution; pertaining to an institution or institutions; pertaining to instruction or education†; pertaining to legal institutes or principles.

in-sti-tu-tive (in'stī-tū-tiv), *a.* Tending to institute; pertaining to institution; also, instituted or established.—**in'stī-tu-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-sti-tu-tor (in'stī-tū-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who institutes.

in-stream-ing (in'strēm'ing), *n.* A streaming in; an influx; an inflow.—**in-stream'ing**, *a.* Streaming in.

in-struct (in-strukt'), *v. t.* [*L. instructus, pp. of instruere, build, prepare, furnish, instruct, < in, in, + struere, pile up, build, make.*] To prepare† or equip†; also, to furnish with knowledge, esp. by a systematic method; teach; train; educate; also, to furnish with information, inform, or apprise (as, "A power I have, but of what strength and nature I am not yet *instructed*": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," i. 1. 81); also, to furnish with authoritative directions, direct, or command (as, "If thou dost As this *instructs* thee, thou dost make thy way To noble fortunes": Shakspeare's "King Lear," v. 3. 29).—**in-struct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being instructed; teachable.—**in-struc'tion** (-struk'shən), *n.* [*L. instructio(n)-.*] The act or practice of instructing or teaching; education; enlightenment; knowledge or information imparted, or an item of such knowledge or information; also, a furnishing with authoritative directions; an order or direction (usually in *pl.*: as, "My *instructions* are that this boy is to move on," Dickens's "Bleak House," xix.).—**in-struc'tion-al, in-struc'tion-a-ry** (-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to instruction; educational.

—**in-struc'tive**, *a.* Serving to instruct or inform; conveying instruction, knowledge, or information.—**in-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*—**in-struc'tor**, *n.* [*L.*] One who instructs; a teacher; specif., in American colleges, a teacher inferior in rank to a professor.—**in-struc'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or position of an instructor.

—**in-struc'tress**, *n.* A female instructor.

in-stru-ment (in'strō-ment), *n.* [*OF. F. instrument, < L. instrumentum, < instruere: see instruct.*] A thing with or by which something is effected (as, "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices Make *instruments* to plague us": Shakspeare's "King Lear," v. 3. 171); a means; an agency; sometimes, a person made use of by another or others for the accomplishment of a purpose (as, "When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death . . . he found a ready *instrument* in Cranmer": Macaulay's "Essays," Hallam); also, a mechanical device or contrivance; a tool; an implement; specif., a contrivance for producing musical sounds (as, a stringed *instrument*; a wind-*instrument*); also, a formal legal document, as a contract, deed, grant, etc.—**in'stru-ment** (-ment), *v. t.* In *music*, to score or arrange (a piece of music) for instruments, esp. for an orchestra.—**in-stru-men'tal** (-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an instrument; also, performed on or written for a musical instrument or musical instruments (as, *instrumental* music); also, serving as an instrument or means (as, "My chief inducement . . . was to be *instrumental* in forwarding your happiness": Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," ii.); conducive; serviceable; in *gram.*, noting or pertaining to a case in some languages, as Sanskrit, serving to indicate the instrument or means.—**in-stru-men'tal-ism**, *n.* In *philos.*, the theory that the function of thought is to be instrumental to control of the environment, or that ideas have value according to their function in human experience or progress.—**in-stru-men'tal-ist**, *n.* One who performs on a musical instrument; in *philos.*, an advocate of instrumentalism.—**in-stru-men'tal-is'tic**, *a.* In *philos.*, pertaining to instrumentalists or instrumentalism.—**in'stru-men-tal'i-ty** (-tal'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). The quality of being instrumental; the fact or function of serving for the accomplishment of some purpose; agency; also, a means or agency.—**in-stru-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**in'stru-men-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.*; *-tated, -tating.* In *music*, to instrument.—**in'stru-men-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* The use of, or work done by, instruments; also, instrumental agency; instrumentality; also, the composing or arranging of music for instruments, esp. for an orchestra.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agôny, întö, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardënt, actör, natÿre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

in-sub-or-di-nate (in-sub-ôr'di-năt). [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not subordinate; not submitting to authority; disobedient. **II. n.** One who is insubordinate.—**in-sub-or-di-na'tion** (-nă'shən), *n.*

in-sub-stan-tial (in-sub-stan'shəl), *a.* [ML. *insubstantialis*.] Not substantial; lacking substance; slight; without reality; unreal.—**in-sub-stan-ti-al'i-ty** (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*

in-suf-fer-a-ble (in-suf'ér-ə-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not sufferable; intolerable; unbearable; as, "A sense of insufferable gloom pervaded my spirit" (Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher").—**in-suf-fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-suf-fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-suf-fi-cient (in-su-fish'ent), *a.* [LL. *insufficiens* (-ent-).] Not sufficient; lacking in what is necessary or required; deficient in force, quality, or amount; inadequate.—**in-suf-fi-cience**, **in-suf-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*—**in-suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

in-suf-flate (in-suf'lāt or in'su-flāt), *v. t.*; -flated, -flating. [LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, < L. *in*, in, on, + *sufflare*, blow up, blow: see *sufflate*.] To blow or breathe (something) in; also, to breathe upon, as in exorcism; specif., in *med.*, to blow (air or a medicinal substance) into some opening or upon some part of the body; treat by insufflation.—**in-suf-fla'tion** (-su-flă'shən), *n.* [LL. *insufflatio*(n-).] The act of insufflating; also, the condition of being distended with air; specif., *eccles.*, the act or ceremony of breathing upon a person or thing to symbolize the influence of the Holy Ghost and the expulsion of evil spirits; in *med.*, the blowing of air into the lungs to induce respiration, or of a gas, vapor, etc., into some opening or upon some part of the body.—**in'suf-fla-tor**, *n.* One who or that which insufflates; an injector for blowing air into a furnace; a medical instrument for use in insufflation.

in-su-lar (in'sū-lăr), *a.* [LL. *insularis*, < L. *insula*, island.] Of or pertaining to an island or islands; dwelling or situated on an island (as, "There now is your *insular* city of the Manhattos, belted round by wharves": H. Melville's "Moby-Dick," i.); also, forming an island; hence, detached, or standing alone; also, characteristic or suggestive of inhabitants of an island; often, narrow or illiberal (as, *insular* prejudices); specif., in *pathol.*, occurring in or characterized by one or more isolated spots, patches, or the like.—**in'su-lar-ism**, *n.* Insular quality or character; narrowness of ideas or opinions.—**in-su-lar-i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.* Insular state or character; the condition of being an island; the condition of living on an island; narrowness of mind, views, etc., suggestive of inhabitants of an island.—**in'su-lar-ly**, *adv.*

in-su-late (in'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *insulatus*, made into an island, < *insula*, island.] To make into an island; hence, to cause to stand detached from surroundings; set or place apart; isolate; in *physics*, etc., to separate by the interposition of a non-conductor, in order to prevent the transfer of electricity or heat; cover or surround (an electric wire, etc.) with non-conducting material.—**in-su-la'tion** (-lă'shən), *n.* The act of insulating, or the resulting state; also, material used for insulating; non-conducting material.—**in'su-la-tor**, *n.* One who or that which insulates; a non-conductor; a contrivance, as of glass or porcelain, for supporting electric wires without carrying off the current.

in-su-lin (in'sū-lin), *n.* [L. *insula*, island: with reference to the islands of the pancreas.] In *med.*, an extract obtained from the pancreas of animals (which apparently contains the internal secretion of this organ, furnished by its 'islands'), used in the treatment of diabetes, and causing a reduction of the amount of sugar in the blood and urine. [Proprietary name.]

in-sult (in-sult'), *v.* [L. *insultare*, leap on or at, insult, freq. of *insilire*, leap into or on, < *in*, in, on, + *salire*, leap.] **I. intr.** To behave with insolent triumph; exult arrogantly or contemptuously; as, "So he walks, *insulting* o'er his prey" (Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI.," i. 3. 14). [Obs. or archaic.] **II. tr.** To treat insolently or with contemptuous rudeness; offer a scornful or wanton affront to, whether by action or by speech; also, to attack, assault, or assail



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(obs. or rare).—**in'sult**, *n.* The act or an act of insulting; an insolent or contemptuously rude action or speech; a wanton affront; something having the effect of an affront (as, "Ten shillings would have been an *insult* to the old fellow": Dunsany's "If," i. 2); also, an attack or assault (obs. or rare: as, "Many a rude tower and rampart there Repell'd the *insult* of the air," Scott's "Marmion," vi. 2).—**in-sult'a-ble**, *a.* That may be insulted; quick to feel insult.—**in-sul-ta'tion** (-sul-tă'shən), *n.* [L. *insultatio*(n-).] The act of insulting; insulting behavior or speech. [Obs. or archaic.]—**in-sult'er**, *n.*—**in-sult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-su-per-a-ble (in-sū'pér-ə-bl), *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*: cf. *superable*.] Not superable; not to be passed over or overcome; insurmountable: as, an *insuperable* barrier; "an *insuperable* aversion to all kinds of profitable labor" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle).—**in-su'per-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sup-port-a-ble (in-su-pôr'tă-bl), *a.* [LL. *insupportabilis*, < L. *in*-, not, + *supportare*, E. *support*.] That cannot be supported or endured; insufferable; intolerable.—**in-sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sup-pos-a-ble (in-su-pô'ză-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not supposable; that cannot be supposed.

in-sup-press-i-ble (in-su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not suppressible; not to be suppressed; irrepressible.—**in-sup-press'i-bly**, *adv.*—**in-sup-pres'sive**, *a.* Insuppressible: as, "*insuppressive* joy on every face" (Browning's "Colombe's Birthday," ii.). [Obs. or archaic.]

in-sur-a-ble (in-shôr'ă-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured, as against risk of loss or harm; proper to be insured.—**in-sur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-sur-ance (in-shôr'ans), *n.* The act of insuring; specif., the act, system, or business of insuring property, life, the person, etc., against loss or harm arising in specified contingencies, as fire, accident, death, disablement, or the like, in consideration of a payment proportioned to the risk involved; the contract thus made, set forth in a written or printed agreement (*policy*); also, the sum (*premium*) paid for insuring a thing; also, the amount for which anything is insured.—**in-sur'ant**, *n.* The person who takes out an insurance policy.

in-sure (in-shôr'), *v.*; -sured, -suring. [Var. of *ensure*.] **I. tr.** To ensure, or make sure, secure, or certain (see *ensure*); specif., to guarantee against risk of loss or harm; secure indemnity to or on, in case of loss, damage, or death; issue or procure an insurance policy on. **II. intr.** To issue or procure an insurance policy.—**in-sur'er**, *n.*

in-sur-gent (in-sér'jent). [L. *insurgens* (-ent-), ppr. of *insurgere* (pp. *insurrectus*), rise on or up, < *in*, in, on, + *surgere*, rise.] **I. a.** Rising in revolt; rebellious. **II. n.** One who is insurgent; a rebel; in *U. S. politics*, a member of a section of a political party that revolts against the methods of the party.—**in-sur'gence**, **in-sur'gen-cy**, *n.*

in-sur-moun-t-a-ble (in-sér-moun'tă-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not surmountable; that cannot be surmounted, passed over, or overcome.—**in-sur-moun't-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sur-rec-tion (in-su-rek'shən), *n.* [LL. *insurrectio*(n-), < L. *insurgere*: see *insurgent*.] The act of rising in arms or open resistance against civil or established authority; also, an instance of this; a revolt; an incipient or limited rebellion.—**in-sur-rec'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to insurrection.—**in-sur-rec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-sur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ă-ri). **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of insurrection; given to insurrection. **II. n.**; pl. -ries (-riz). One who engages in insurrection; an insurgent.—**in-sur-rec'tion-ism**, *n.* The principle of insurrection against constituted authority.—**in-sur-rec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who engages in or advocates insurrection.

in-sur-rec-to (ên-sôr-rek'tô), *n.*; pl. -tos (Sp. -tôs). [Sp.] An insurgent.

in-sus-cep-ti-ble (in-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not susceptible; not admitting (*of*); not accessible or sensitive (*to*); unsusceptible.—**in-sus-cep-ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-swathe (in-swăzh'), *v. t.* Same as *enswathe*.

in-tact (in-takt'), *a.* [L. *intactus*, < *in*-, not, + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, touch.] Untouched or unaffected by anything that might harm or impair; remaining uninjured, unaltered, sound, or whole: as, dishes left *intact* after a fall; the main

body of the text is *intact*; this sum is still *intact*.—**in-tact/-ness**, *n.*

in-ta-glio (in-tal'yō), *n.*; pl. *intaglios* (-yōz). [It., < *intagliare*, cut in, engrave, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *taliare*, cut: see *tail*¹.] Incised carving, as opposed to carving in relief; ornamentation with a figure or design sunk below the surface; also, a figure or design so produced; also, a gem, seal, piece of jewelry, or the like cut with an incised or sunken design (as, "He had also a seal ring, a veritable antique *intaglio*": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," iii. 2).—**in-ta-glio**, *v. t.*; pp. *-glioed*. To carve or execute in intaglio.

in-take (in'tāk), *n.* The act of taking in; also, that which is taken in; a piece of land inclosed from a moor, common, etc., or reclaimed from tidal waters (chiefly north. Eng.); also, the point at which a fluid is taken into a channel, pipe, etc.; also, a narrowing or contraction, as in a tube or a stocking, or the point at which this begins.

in-tan-gi-ble (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* [See *in*².] Not tangible; incapable of being perceived by the sense of touch, as incorporeal or immaterial things; fig., not to be grasped mentally, or not definite or clear to the mind.—**in-tan-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-te-ger (in'tē-jēr), *n.* [L. *integer*, untouched, whole, entire, sound, pure, upright, < *in*-, not, + *tag*-, root of *tangere*, touch: cf. *entire*.] A complete entity; specif., a whole number, as distinguished from a fraction or a mixed number.

in-te-gra-ble (in'tē-grā-bl), *a.* Capable of being integrated.—**in'te-gra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-te-gral (in'tē-grāl), [ML. *integralis*, < L. *integer*: see *integer*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a whole; belonging as a part to the whole; constituent or component; often, necessary to the completeness of the whole; also, made up of parts which together constitute a whole; hence, entire or complete; in *math.*, pertaining to or being an integer; not fractional; also, pertaining to or involving integrals (as, *integral calculus*: see *calculus*). **II. n.** An integral whole; a whole, either as made up of parts or as lacking no part; in *math.*, the result of the operation inverse to differentiation (see *integration*); an expression from which a given function, equation, or system of equations is derived by differentiation.—**in-te-gral'i-ty** (-grāl'i-ti), *n.* Integral state or character; entirety.—**in'te-gral-ly**, *adv.*

in-te-grand (in'tē-grand), *n.* [L. *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare*: see *integrate*.] In *math.*, the expression to be integrated.

in-te-grant (in'tē-grant), [L. *integrans* (-ant-), ppr. of *integrare*: see *integrate*.] **I. a.** Making up, or belonging as a part to, a whole; constituent; component. **II. n.** An integrant part; a component.

in-te-grate (in'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; -grated, -grating. [L. *integratus*, pp. of *integrare*, make whole, < *integer*: see *integer*.] To make up or complete as a whole, as parts do; also, to bring together (parts) into a whole; also, to indicate the total amount or the mean value of; in *math.*, to find the integral of.—**in'te-grate**, *a.* Entire; complete; also, composite.—**in-te-gra'tion** (-grā'shən), *n.* [L. *integratio*(n-).] The act of integrating; combination into an integral whole; in specif. uses, unification of diverse elements into a complex whole or a harmonious relation; harmonization; behavior, as of the individual, in harmony with the environment; in *math.*, the operation of finding the integral of a function or equation; the inverse of differentiation.—**in'te-gra-tive** (-grā-tiv), *a.* Tending to integrate.—**in'te-gra-tor** (-grā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which integrates; esp., an instrument for indicating the total amount or mean value of something, as area, temperature, etc.

in-teg-ri-ty (in-teg'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *integritas*, < *integer*: see *integer*.] The state of being whole, entire, or undiminished (as, to preserve the *integrity* of an empire); also, sound, unimpaired, or perfect condition; also, soundness of moral principle and character; uprightness; honesty.

in-teg-u-ment (in-teg'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, < *integere*, cover, < *in*, in, on, + *tegere*, cover.] A covering or investment, esp. of an animal or vegetable body; a skin, shell, rind, or the like.—**in-teg-u-men'ta-ry** (-men'tā-rī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an integument.

in-tel-lect (in'te-lekt), *n.* [L. *intellectus*, < *intelleger*:

see *intelligent*.] The power or faculty of the mind by which one knows or understands, in distinction from that by which one feels and that by which one wills; the understanding; also, understanding or mental capacity, esp. of a high order (as, men of *intellect*; "The only human quality that interested Sidonia was *Intellect*," Disraeli's "Coningsby," iv. 10); also, a particular mind or intelligence, esp. of a high order, or the person possessing it (as, a problem that occupied the greatest *intellects* of the time); sometimes, minds collectively, as of a number of persons, or the persons themselves (as, the *intellect* of the time); also, *pl.*, the mental faculties, or wits (archaic: as, "Our unfortunate patron was at times disordered in his *intellects*," Godwin's "Caleb Williams," i.).

in-tel-lec-tion (in-te-lek'shən), *n.* [ML. *intellectio*(n-), < L. *intelleger*: see *intelligent*.] The action or process of understanding; the exercise of the intellect; a particular act of the intellect (as, "The immortality of man is as legitimately preached from the *intellections* as from the moral volitions": Emerson's "Essays," *Intellect*); also, a conception or idea as the result of such an act.—**in-tel-lec-tive**, *a.* Having power to understand; intelligent; also, of or pertaining to the intellect.

in-tel-lec-tu-al (in-te-lek'tū-əl), [L. *intellectualis*, < *intellectus*, E. *intellect*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the intellect (as, *intellectual* powers or processes); appealing to or engaging the intellect (as, *intellectual* pleasures or pursuits); directed or inclined toward things that involve the intellect (as, *intellectual* tastes; "ladies *intellectual*," Byron's "Don Juan," i. 22); also, possessing or showing intellect or mental capacity, esp. to a high degree (as, an *intellectual* being; an *intellectual* writer or book); characterized by or suggesting a predominance of intellect (as, an *intellectual* type of mind; an *intellectual* face). **II. n.** The intellectual faculty†, or mind†; *pl.*, the mental faculties, or wits (archaic: as, "those instructions . . . being too refined for the *intellectuals* of their workmen," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 2); also, things pertaining to the intellect; also, *sing.*, an intellectual being or person; specif., a person of the intellectual class, as in a community; a member of a class or group professing or supposed to possess enlightened judgment and opinions with respect to public or political questions (often in *pl.*).—**in-tel-lec'tu-al-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that knowledge is wholly or chiefly derived from pure reason; also, the exercise of the intellect; devotion to intellectual pursuits.—**in-tel-lec'tu-al-ist**, *n.*—**in-tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty** (-al'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [LL. *intellectualitas*.] The quality of being intellectual; intellectual character or power; also, an intellectual person.—**in-tel-lec'tu-al-ize** (-al-īz), *v. t. or i.*; -ized, -izing. To make or become intellectual.—**in-tel-lec'tu-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**in-tel-lec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-tel-lec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

in-tel-li-gence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [L. *intelligentia*, *intelligentia*, < *intelligens*, *intelligens*: see *intelligent*.] The faculty of understanding; the mind; also, a mind or intelligent agency (as, "having recourse to a mind or supreme *intelligence* as the first cause of all": Hume's "Natural Hist. of Religion," iv.); hence, an intelligent being, esp. an incorporeal one, or spirit (as, "The great *Intelligences* fair That range above our mortal state": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," lxxxv.); also, capacity for understanding (as, a person of great or of little *intelligence*); esp., good mental capacity; quickness in grasping truth, facts, meaning, etc. (as, to display *intelligence*; a task requiring *intelligence*); also, understanding or knowledge of a thing or subject (archaic: as, "Of lakes he had *intelligence*, He knew something of heath and fell," Shelley's "Peter Bell the Third," v. 11); also, knowledge of an event, circumstance, state of affairs, etc., received or imparted; news or tidings; information (see phrases following); also, interchange of information, thoughts, etc., or communication (obs. or rare: as, to be accused of having *intelligence* with the enemy); also, mutual understanding, or relations between persons or parties (obs. or rare: as, to maintain good *intelligence* with an ally).—**intelligence bureau**, a bureau of information on particular matters.—**intelligence department**, a department of information; esp., a governmental department charged with obtaining information, as for the use of the army or navy.—**intelligence office**, an intelligence bureau; esp.,

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

an office where servants or other employees may be hired.—**intelligence officer**, an officer in the service of an intelligence department.—**intelligence quotient**, in *psychol.*, of a child (under the age of the normal or average limit of the growth of intelligence), the mental age divided by the actual age: as, a child with a mental age of 12 years and an actual age of 10 years has an *intelligence quotient* of 1.2 (or 120%), and is above the average intelligence for his age. Cf. *mental age*, under *mental*². *a.*—**in-tel/li-gen-cer** (-jen-sēr), *n.* One who or that which conveys intelligence or information (sometimes used, esp. formerly, as the name of a newspaper); specif., an informer; a spy.

in-tel-li-gent (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* [*L. intelligens* (-ent-), for *intelligens*, pp. of *intelligere*, also *intelligere*, discern, understand, < *inter*, between, + *legere*, gather, choose, see, read.] Having the faculty of understanding (as, an *intelligent* being); also, having a good understanding or mental capacity, or quick to understand, as persons or animals; acute, sagacious, or bright; showing quickness of understanding, as actions, utterances, etc.; also, having understanding or knowledge (of: obs. or rare: as, "The association of these masters with each other, and with men *intelligent* of their merits, is mutually agreeable and stimulating," Emerson's "Essays," *Manners*); also, imparting or conveying intelligence or information† (as, "Our posts shall be swift and *intelligent* betwixt us": Shakspeare's "King Lear," iii. 7. 12).

in-tel-li-gen-tial (in-tel-i-jen'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intelligence or understanding; also, endowed with intelligence (as, an *intelligential* being); also, conveying intelligence or information.

in-tel-li-gent-ly (in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; with intelligence or quickness of understanding.

in-tel-li-gen-tsi-a (in-tel-i-jent'si-ä), *n.* [*Russ.*, < *L. intelligentia*, *E. intelligence*.] In Russian use, the class or body of persons representing, or professing to represent, the superior intelligence or enlightened opinion of the country on public or political questions; the intellectuals; hence, in general use, a class or group of persons professing or affecting special enlightenment in views or principles.

in-tel-li-gi-bile (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* [*L. intelligibilis*, for *intelligibilis*, < *intelligere*: see *intelligent*.] Capable of being understood; comprehensible; in *philos.*, capable of being apprehended by the understanding only, not by the senses.—**in-tel/li-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-tel/li-gi-bile-ness**, *n.*—**in-tel/li-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-tem-er-ate (in-tem'e-rät), *a.* [*L. intemeratus*, < *in-*, not, + *temeratus*, pp. of *temerare*, violate.] Inviolable; undefiled; unsullied; pure. [Now rare.]

in-tem-per-ance (in-tem'për-äns), *n.* [*L. intemperantia*.] Lack of temperance, moderation, or due restraint, as in action or speech; immoderation; excess; esp., excessive indulgence of a natural appetite or passion (as, "*Intemperance* . . . In meats and drinks": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 472); specif., immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drink; excessive drinking of alcoholic liquors; also, severity of climate, weather, or the like†.

in-tem-per-ate (in-tem'për-ät), *a.* [*L. intemperatus*.] Not temperate; immoderate, unrestrained, or unbridled (as, "Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing": Ecclus. xxiii. 13); immoderate as regards indulgence of appetite or passion; given to or characterized by immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drink; extreme in temperance, as climate, etc.—**in-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**in-tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

in-tem-pes-tive (in-tem-pes'tiv), *a.* [*L. intempestivus*, < *in-*, not, + *tempestivus*, timely, < *tempestas*, time, season: see *tempest*.] Untimely; unseasonable; inopportune.

in-tend (in-tend'), *v.* [*OF. F. entendre*, < *L. intendere* (pp. *intensus*, also *intensus*), stretch out, extend, direct, attend, purpose, intend, < *in*, in, on, + *tendere*, stretch, *E. tend*¹.] *I. tr.* To stretch out† or extend†; stretch† or strain†; also, to direct (one's course, etc.): archaic: as, "Cæsar through Syria *Intends* his journey," Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," v. 2. 201); direct (the eyes, mind, etc.): archaic: as, "Let him *intend* his mind without respite, without rest, in one direction," Emerson's "Essays," *Intellect*); also, to direct or devote the attention to† (as, "Herodicus, who did nothing all his life long but *intend* his

health": Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," ii. 20. 11); now, commonly, to have in mind as something willed to be done or brought about (as, to *intend* an action; to *intend* to do a thing, or that a thing shall be done; "I *intend* the good of mine own countrymen," 2 Mac. xiv. 8); purpose, design, or mean; often, to design or mean for a particular purpose, use, lot, recipient, etc., or destine (as, a book *intended* for reference or for advanced students; nature *intended* him for a better fate); design to express or indicate, or mean (as, what, or whom, did you *intend* by that last speech?); of words, etc., to signify or indicate (obs. or rare: as, "The thesis which thy words *intend*—That to begin implies to end," Tennyson's "Two Voices," 338); also, to assert†, profess†, or pretend† (as, "*Intend* a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," ii. 2. 35). *II. intr.* To direct one's course†, or set out on one's course† (as, to *intend* homeward; to *intend* for France); also, to direct or devote the attention, as to a matter†; also, to have a purpose or design (as, he may *intend* otherwise).

in-tend-ance (in-tend'äns), *n.* [*F.*] The function of an intendant; superintendence; also, a department of the public service, as in France, or the officials in charge of it; also, the official quarters of an intendant.—**in-tend'an-cy** (-ten'dän-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). The office or function of an intendant; also, a body of intendants; also, a district under the charge of an intendant.

in-tend-ant (in-tend'änt), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. intendens* (-ent-), pp. of *intendere*: see *intend*.] One who has the direction or management of some public business, the affairs of an establishment, etc.; a superintendent: specif. used as the title of various public officials in France and other countries.

in-tend-ed (in-tend'ed), *I. p. a.* Purposed or designed (as, to produce the *intended* effect); determined upon; hence, prospective (as, one's *intended* husband or wife). *II. n.* An intended husband or wife. [*Colloq.*]—**in-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.* Purposely; designedly.

in-tend-er (in-tend'ēr), *n.* One who intends.

in-tend-ment (in-tend'ment), *n.* [*OF. F. entendement*, < *entendre*, *E. intend*.] Understanding† or intelligencet; also, manner of understanding, construing, or viewing something (now legal: as, in the *intendment* of law, according to the understanding or view of the law); also, signification or import (obs. or rare); also, intention† or design† (as, "We . . . fear the main *intendment* of the Scot": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," i. 2. 144).

in-ten-er-ate (in-ten'e-rät), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. in*, in, + *tener*, soft, *E. tender*².] To make soft or tender; soften: as, "Thus she [nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite and felspar" (Emerson's "Essays," *Compensation*). [Now rare.]—**in-ten-er-a'tion** (-e-rä'shən), *n.*

in-ten-sate (in-ten'sät), *v. t.*; -sated, -sating. To intensify.—**in-ten-sa'tion** (-sä'shən), *n.*—**in-ten'sa-tive** (-sä-tiv), *a.* and *n.* Same as *intensive*.

in-tense (in-tens'), *a.* [*OF. F. intense*, < *L. intensus*, stretched tight, intense, pp. of *intendere*: see *intend*.] Existing or occurring in a high or extreme degree (as, *intense* light, color, heat, or cold; an *intense* strain); hence, having the characteristic qualities in a high degree (as, "the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven," M. Arnold's "Self-Dependence"; "All is concentr'd in a life *intense*. Where not a beam, nor air, nor leaf is lost, But hath a part of being," Byron's "Childe Harold," iii. 89); in general, of an extreme kind; very great, strong, keen, severe, etc.; strenuous or earnest, as activity, exertion, diligence, thought, etc.; acute, strong, or vehement, as sensations, feelings, or emotions; hence, having or showing great strength or vehemence of feeling, as a person, the face, language, etc.; in *photog.*, dense.—**in-tense'ly**, *adv.*—**in-tense-ness**, *n.*

in-ten-si-fi-ca-tion (in-ten'si-fi-kä'shən), *n.* The act of intensifying, or the state of being intensified.

in-ten-si-fy (in-ten'si-fi), *v. t. or i.*; -fied, -fying. [See *-fy*.] To make or become intense or more intense; in *photog.*, to make or become denser or more opaque, as a negative.—**in-ten'si-fi-er** (-fi-ēr), *n.*

in-ten-sion (in-ten'shən), *n.* [*L. intensio*(-n-), < *intendere*: see *intend*.] A stretching or straining (obs. or rare); fig., exertion of the mind; attention; determination; also,

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

intensification, or increase in degree; intensity, or high degree; relative intensity, or degree; in *logic*, the sum of the attributes contained in a concept or connoted by a term (cf. *extension*).

in-ten-si-ty (in-ten'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The quality or condition of being intense; high or extreme degree, as of light or cold; great energy, strength, vehemence, etc., as of activity, thought, or feeling; also, the degree or extent to which something is intense; relative force or strength; in *physics*, magnitude, as of a force, per unit of area, volume, etc.; in *elect.*, the strength of an electric current in amperes; in *photog.*, density.

in-ten-sive (in-ten'siv), [*F. intensif*, < *L. intendere*: see *intend.*] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by intensity; specif., noting or pertaining to a system involving operations carried on by more laborious or more expensive methods designed to result in a high degree of effectiveness, as in the cultivation of land (as of a small area, where land is expensive) by thorough tillage, the application of fertilizers, etc., so as to secure the most from each acre (opposed to *extensive*); also, increasing in intensity or degree, as successive inoculations of a virus; also, increasing the intensity; intensifying; in *gram.*, expressing increase of intensity; serving to give force or emphasis. **II. n.** Something that intensifies; in *gram.*, an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-tent¹ (in-ten't), *a.* [*L. intentus*, stretched, strained, attentive, intent, pp. of *intendere*: see *intend.*] Fixed with strained or earnest attention, as the eyes or gaze, the mind or thoughts, etc. (often with *on* or *upon*); earnest; also, having the gaze or thoughts earnestly fixed on something (as, to be *intent* on, or upon, one's book or reading; to be *intent* on a task); attentively or sedulously engaged; often, bent, as on some object or purpose in view (as, to be *intent* on gain, or on revenge).

in-tent² (in-ten't), *n.* [*OF. entent, entente* (*F. entente*), < *L. intendere*: see *intend.*] An intending or purposing, as to commit some act (as, to do a thing with *intent*, or with criminal *intent*; to shoot with *intent* to kill); intention; a particular intention or design (as, "The word of God . . . is a discerner of the thoughts and *intents* of the heart": Heb. iv. 12); also, the end or object intended (as, "Jehu did it in subtilty, to the *intent* that he might destroy the worshippers of Baal," 2 Kings, x. 19; to all *intents* and purposes, see phrase following); also, meaning or import (as, "I have received New-dated letters . . . Their cold *intent*, tenour and substance, thus": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iv. 1. 9). — **to all intents and purposes**, for all the ends and purposes in view; for all practical purposes; practically: as, the revised edition is *to all intents and purposes* a new book.

in-ten-tion (in-ten'shon), *n.* [*OF. entencion* (*F. intention*), < *L. intentio(n)*, < *intendere*: see *intend.*] The directing of the eyes, mind, or attention on something (obs. or rare); also, the act or fact of intending or purposing (as, to do a thing without *intention*; to seek proof of *intention* in the case of damage done); a determining mentally upon some action or result; a purpose or design (as, to reveal or to carry out an *intention*; "Sir, Hell is paved with good *intentions*," Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," April, 1775); *pl.*, purposes with respect to a proposal of marriage (colloq.); *sing.*, the end or object intended (as, the chief *intention* of the builders, or of the structure, was stability); also, meaning or import, as of words or statements; in *surg.* and *med.*, a manner or process of healing, as in the healing of a lesion or fracture without granulation ('healing by first intention') or the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration ('healing by second intention'); in *logic*, a general concept. — **in-ten'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to intention or purpose; esp., done with intention or on purpose; intended; designed. — **in-ten'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten'tioned**, *a.* Having intentions (as specified): as, well-*intentioned*. — **in-ten'tion-less**, *a.* Without intention.

in-ten-tive (in-ten'tiv), *a.* [*OF. ententif*, < *L. intendere*: see *intend.*] Attentive; intent. [Obs. or archaic.]

in-ten-t-ly (in-ten'tli), *adv.* In an intent manner; with earnest attention. — **in-ten't-ness**, *n.*

in-ter (in-ter'), *v. t.*; -terred, -terring. [*OF. F. enterrer*, <

ML. interrare, < *L. in*, *in*, + *terra*, earth.] To put into the earth or ground (now only as in the following use); esp., to deposit (a dead body, etc.) in a grave or tomb; bury, esp. with ceremonies; inhumate.

inter- [*L. inter-*, repr. *inter*, *adv.* and *prep.*, between, among, during, a compar. form < *in*, *in*: cf. *Skt. antar*, within, between.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'between,' 'among,' 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'together,' freely used as an English formative, as in *interblend*, *intercellular*, *intercity*, *interflow*, *intergrowth*, *interlay*, *intermarry*, *inter-oceanic*, *interstate*, *interweave*.

in-ter-act (in'ter-akt), *n.* [See *inter-*.] An interval between two acts of a play, etc.; a short performance between two acts; hence, any intermediate time or employment. — **in-ter-act'**, *v. i.* To act on each other. — **in-ter-ac'tion** (-ak'-shon), *n.* Action on each other; reciprocal action. — **in-ter-ac'tive**, *a.* Interacting; reciprocally active.

in-ter-a-gent (in-tër-ä'jent), *n.* [See *inter-*.] An intermediate agent; an intermediary. — **in-ter-a'gen-cy**, *n.*

in-ter-al-lied (in'tër-ä-lid'), *a.* Between or among allied powers or nations, esp. the Allies of the World War: as, an *interallied* conference; *interallied* debts.

in-ter-am-ni-an (in-tër-am'ni-an), *a.* [*LL. interamnus*, < *L. inter*, between, + *amnis*, river.] Lying or situated between rivers (as Mesopotamia).

in-ter-bed (in'tër-bed'), *v. t.*; -bedded, -bedding. [See *inter-*.] To interstratify: used chiefly in the passive.

in-ter-blend (in-tër-blend'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -blended or -blent, -blending. [See *inter-*.] To blend, one with another.

in-ter-bor-ough (in-tër-bur'ō, also in'tër-bur'ō), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between boroughs: as, an *interborough* railway.

in-ter-bra-chi-al (in-tër-brä'ki-äl), *a.* [See *inter-* and *brachium*.] In *zool.*, between the brachia or arms, as of a starfish or a cephalopod.

in-ter-breed (in-tër-brēd'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -bred, -breeding. [See *inter-*.] To breed by the crossing of different animal or plant species, varieties, or the like.

in-ter-ca-la-ry (in-tër-ka-lä-ri), *a.* [*L. intercalarius, intercalaris*, < *intercalare*: see *intercalate*.] Inserted or interpolated in the calendar, as an extra day, month, etc.; having such an inserted day, month, etc., as a particular year; hence, in general, interpolated; interposed; intervening.

in-ter-ca-late (in-tër-ka-lät), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare*, < *inter*, between, + *calare*, call, proclaim.] To insert (an extra day, month, etc.) in the calendar; hence, in general, to interpolate; interpose. — **in-ter-ca-la'tion** (-lä'shon), *n.* [*L. intercalatio(n)*.] The act of intercalating; insertion or interpolation, as in a series (as, "He was obliged to submit to the *intercalation* of the disastrous siege of Metz in the long history of his successes": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iii. 1); also, that which is intercalated; an interpolation.

in-ter-cede (in-tër-sēd'), *v. i.*; -ceded, -ceding. [*L. intercedere* (pp. *intercessus*), < *inter*, between, + *cedere*, go.] To go or come between, as in space or time; also, to interpose in behalf of one in difficulty or trouble, as by pleading or petition (as, to *intercede* with the governor for a condemned man); also, in *Rom. hist.*, of a tribune or other magistrate, to interpose a veto. — **in-ter-ced'er** (-sē'dēr), *n.*

in-ter-cel-lu-lar (in-tër-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Situated between or among cells or cellulose.

in-ter-cen-sal (in-tër-sen'säl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between censuses: as, an *intercensal* period; the *intercensal* increase in population.

in-ter-cen-tral (in-tër-sen'träl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between centers.

in-ter-cept (in-tër-sept'), *v. t.* [*L. interceptus*, pp. of *intercipere*, < *inter*, between, + *capere*, take.] To take or seize on the way from one place to another (as, to *intercept*



Interbrachial Membrane, uniting the arms of a cephalopod. *Amphitretus pelagicus*.



a, a, a. Intercellular Spaces in Plant tissue.

fat, fâte, fâr, fäll, âsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviârý, èlect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardēt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

a letter or a messenger); cut off from the intended destination; hence, to stop the natural course of (light, water, etc.); stop or check (passage, etc.): as, to *intercept* a person's flight; formerly, to interrupt, as a speaker, a narrative, etc.† (as, "They will not *intercept* my tale": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iii. 1. 40); also, to prevent or hinder from accomplishing a purpose (obs. or rare: as, "O, she that might have *intercepted* thee . . . From all the slaughters, wretch, that thou hast done!" Shakspeare's "Richard III," iv. 4. 137); prevent or cut off the operation or effect of (as, to *intercept* the view); also, to cut off (one thing) from another; cut off from access, sight, etc. (as, "When I saw the gate which *intercepted* the tomb, my heart glowed within me," Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," vii. 40; "Thick clouds of dust . . . *intercept* the skies," Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xi.); also, to mark off or include, as between two points or lines (chiefly in *math.*).—**in-ter-cept**, *n.* An interception; in *math.*, the part of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by two other lines or the like.—**in-ter-cep-tion** (-sep'shən), *n.* [L. *interceptio*(-n-).] The act or an act of intercepting, or the state or fact of being intercepted: as, the *interception* of letters; the *interception* of light.—**in-ter-cep-tive**, *a.* Serving to intercept.—**in-ter-cept'or**, **in-ter-cept'er**, *n.*

in-ter-ces-sion (in-tēr-sesh'ən), *n.* [L. *intercessio*(-n-), < *intercedere*: see *intercede*.] The act of interceding; an interposing or pleading in behalf of one in difficulty or trouble; rarely, a pleading against others (see Rom. xi. 2); often, in religious use, an interposing or pleading with God in behalf of another or others, as that of Christ (see Heb. vii. 25) or that of the saints in behalf of men; also, in *Rom. hist.*, the interposing of a veto, as by a tribune.—**in-ter-ces-sion-al**, *a.*

in-ter-ces-sor (in-tēr-ses'ər), *n.* [L., < *intercedere*: see *intercede*.] One who intercedes, or makes intercession; often, one who intercedes with God in behalf of men.—**in-ter-ces-so-ry** (-ses'ō-ri), *a.* Making intercession.

in-ter-chain' (in-tēr-chān'), *v. t.* [See *inter*.] To chain or link, one to another. See Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," ii. 2. 49.

in-ter-change (in-tēr-chān'), *v.*; -changed, -changing. [OF. *entrecangier*, < *entre* (< L. *inter*, between) + *cangier*, E. *change*.] **I. tr.** To give and receive (things) reciprocally (as, two persons *interchange* gifts or blows; one person *interchanges* courtesies with another); exchange; also, to put each of (two things) in the place of the other; cause (one thing) to change places with another; transpose; also, formerly, to exchange (a thing) for something else† (as, "Once more I shall *interchange* My waned state for Henry's regal crown": Shakspeare's "3 Henry VI," iv. 7. 3); also, to cause to occur by turns, in succession (as, to *interchange* severity and indulgence, or to *interchange* severity with indulgence, in the treatment of children); alternate.

II. intr. To change places, as two persons or things, or as one with another; also, to occur by turns, in succession; alternate.—**in-ter-change**, *n.* [OF. *entrecange*.] The act or an act of interchanging, or giving and receiving reciprocally (as, the *interchange* of commodities; an *interchange* of blows); reciprocal exchange; also, the putting of each of two things in the place of the other, or of causing one thing to change places with another; a changing of places, as between two persons or things, or of one with another; also, alternation; alternate succession.—**in-ter-change-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being interchanged; esp., capable of being put or used in the place of each other, as two things; admitting of mutual substitution; of one thing, that may be put in the place of, or may change places with, something else (as, one *terza interchange-able* with another).—**in-ter-change-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-ter-change'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; with interchange.—**interchangeably posed**, in *her.*, of charges, as fishes, swords, arrows, etc., so placed that the head of each appears between the tails or after ends of two others.—**in-ter-chan'ger** (-chān'jēr), *n.*

in-ter-city (in-tēr-sit'i), *a.* [See *inter*.] Between cities, or representatives of differ-

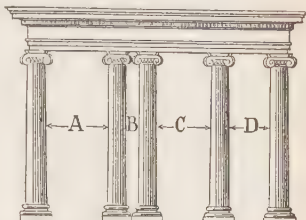


Interchangeably Posed.

ent cities: as, an *intercity* contest or match.—**in-ter-civ'ic** (-siv'ik), *a.* Between citizens of the same place.—**in-ter-col-le'gi-ate** (-kə-lē'ji-āt), *a.* Between colleges, or representatives of different colleges.—**in-ter-co-lo'ni-al** (-kə-lō'ni-əl), *a.* Between colonies, as of one country: as, *intercolonial* commerce or trade; *intercolonial* relations.—**in-ter-co-lo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-co-lum-nar (in-tēr-kō-lum'när), *a.* [See *inter*.] Between columns.

in-ter-co-lum-ni-a-tion (in-tēr-kō-lum-ni-ā'shən), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium*, space between columns, < *inter*, between, + *columna*, E. *column*.] In *arch.*, the space between two adjacent columns, usually the clear space between the lower parts of the shafts, but sometimes the distance from center to center; also, the system of spacing between columns.



Intercolumniation.—A, of 3½ diameters; C, of 3 diameters; D, of 2½ diameters; B, coupled columns.

in-ter-com-mon (in-tēr-kom'mən), *v. i.* [OF. *entrecommer*, < *entre* (< L. *inter*, between) + *comuner*, share, E. *commune*¹.] To have intercourse with others or with each other†; also, to participate with others or mutually†; also, in *Eng. law*, to share in the use of the same common (as, "Common because of vicinage . . . is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another": Blackstone's "Commentaries," II. 33).—**in-ter-com-mon-age** (-āj), *n.*

in-ter-com-mu-ni-cate (in-tēr-kə-mū'ni-kāt), *v. t. or i.*; -cated, -cating. [ML. *intercommunicatus*, pp. of *intercommunicare*, < L. *inter*, between, + *communicare*, E. *communicate*.] To communicate reciprocally.—**in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion** (-kā'shən), *n.*—**in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), *a.*

in-ter-com-mu-nion (in-tēr-kə-mū'nyən), *n.* [See *inter*.] Mutual communion, association, or intercourse.

in-ter-com-mu-ni-ty (in-tēr-kə-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [See *inter*.] Community between persons or parties; common ownership or use.

in-ter-com-pare (in-tēr-kəm-pār'), *v. t.*; -pared, -paring. [See *inter*.] To compare, one with another.—**in-ter-com-pa-ra-ble** (-kom'pə-rə-bl), *a.*—**in-ter-com-par'i-son** (-par'i-sən), *n.*

in-ter-con-nect (in-tēr-kə-nekt'), *v. t.* [See *inter*.] To connect, one with another.—**in-ter-con-nec'tion** (-nek'shən), *n.*

in-ter-con-ti-nen-tal (in-tēr-kon-ti-nen'təl), *a.* [See *inter*.] Between continents: as, an *intercontinental* railroad; *intercontinental* trade.

in-ter-con-ver-sion (in-tēr-kən-vēr'shən), *n.* [See *inter*.] Reciprocal conversion; interchange of form or constitution.

—**in-ter-con-vert'i-ble** (-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* Reciprocally convertible; interchangeable.—**in-ter-con-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ter-con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ter-cos-tal (in-tēr-kos'təl), [NL. *intercostalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *costa*, rib.] **I. a.** Situated between the ribs; pertaining to muscles or parts between the ribs. **II. n.** An intercostal muscle or part.

in-ter-course (in-tēr-kōrs), *n.* [OF. *entrecours*, < L. *intercursus*, a running between, < *intercurrere*: see *intercurrent*.] A going to and fro between places in commercial or other dealings; dealings between the inhabitants of different places; also, dealings or communication between individuals; frequent or habitual meeting or contact between individuals, as in social life; interchange of thoughts, feelings, etc.; sometimes, sexual connection; also, continuous interchange or exchange (now rare: as, an *intercourse* of letters or of courtesies).

in-ter-cross (in-tēr-krōs'), *v.* [See *inter*.] **I. tr.** To cross (things), one with another; also, to cross (each other), as streets do; also, to cross in interbreeding. **II. intr.** To cross each other; also, to interbreed.—**in-ter-cross**, *n.* An instance of intercrossing.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

in-ter-cur-rent (in-tér-kur'ent), *a.* [L. *intercurrere* (-ent-), ppr. of *intercurrere*, run between, intervene, < *inter*, between, + *currere*, run.] Running, coming, or situated between; intervening; in *pathol.*, of a disease, occurring while another disease is in progress. — **in-ter-cur'rence**, *n.* **in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al** (in-tér-dē-nom-i-nā'shən-əl), *a.* [See *inter*-.] Between (religious) denominations.

in-ter-den-tal (in-tér-den'tal), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *dens* (dent-), tooth.] Between teeth; in *phonetics*, produced by placing the tip of the tongue between the upper and lower teeth.

in-ter-de-pend (in-tér-dē-pend'), *v. i.* [See *inter*-.] To depend, each on the other; be mutually dependent. — **in-ter-de-pend'ent**, *a.* Mutually dependent. — **in-ter-de-pend'-ence**, **in-ter-de-pend'en-cy**, *n.* — **in-ter-de-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-dict (in-tér-dikt'), *v. t.* [L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, interpose by speaking, prohibit, < *inter*, between, + *dicere*, say.] To declare authoritatively against the doing or use of (something); forbid; prohibit; also, to restrain (a person) by authoritative injunction from the doing or use of something (with *from* or with double object: as, to *interdict* a person from proceeding, or from a place; to *interdict* a person indulgence in something, or to *interdict* him fire and water); *eccles.*, to cut off authoritatively from ecclesiastical functions and privileges; lay under an interdict. — **in-ter-dict**, *n.* [L. *interdictum*, orig. neut. of *interdictus*, pp.] An authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory order or decree; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a sentence debarring a place or person from ecclesiastical functions and privileges. — **in-ter-dic'tion** (-dik'shən), *n.* [L. *interdictio* (-n-).] The act of interdicting; the state of being interdicted; also, an interdict. — **in-ter-dic'tive**, **in-ter-dic'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Interdicting; prohibitory. — **in-ter-dic'tor**, *n.*

in-ter-dig-i-tate (in-tér-dij'i-tāt), *v. i. or t.*; -lated, -tating. [L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger, E. *digit*.] To interlock like the fingers of the two hands. — **in-ter-dig-i-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.*

in-ter-est (in-tér-est), *n.* [For earlier *interesse*, < ML. *interesse*, noun use of L. *interesse*, inf., be between, make a difference, concern, < *inter*, between, + *esse*, be.] The fact or relation of being concerned in or connected with a thing through having a right or title to it, a share in it, or some claim upon it; hence, a right to a share in something; a share or part (as, "A Persian . . . begg'd an *int'rest* in his frequent prayers": Cowper's "Conversation," 74); a share in the ownership of property, or in a commercial or financial undertaking or the like; any right of ownership in property, commercial undertakings, etc. (as, to sell one's *interests* and retire); also, the relation of being affected by something in respect of advantage or detriment (as, to choose an arbitrator having no *interest* in the outcome of a controversy); a relation of being affected advantageously by something (as, to have an *interest* in the success of a venture; what *interest* has he in misrepresenting the facts?); *sing.* or *pl.*, benefit or advantage (as, "Woe be to that man or woman who relied on her one inch beyond the point where it was her *interest* to be trustworthy," C. Brontë's "Villette," viii.; to have one's own *interest*, or *interests*, in mind); hence, *sing.*, regard for one's own advantage or profit (as, "*Interest* was the master-key of Madame's nature — the mainspring of her motives": C. Brontë's "Villette," viii.); self-interest; also, *sing.* or *pl.*, behalf, favor, or aid (as, he has been very active in your *interest*; to labor in the *interest*, or *interests*, of peace: see also phrase *in the interest of*, below); also, *sing.*, the feeling of one whose attention or curiosity is particularly engaged by something (as, to have little *interest* in a subject; a book which holds the *interest*); a particular feeling of this kind (as, a man of varied intellectual *interests*); hence, power of exciting such feeling, or interesting quality (as, questions of great *interest*; a book which lacks *interest*); sometimes, concernment, importance, or moment (as, a matter of primary, or of secondary, *interest*); also, something in which one has an interest, as of ownership, participation, advantage, engaged attention, etc.; a business, cause, or the like, in which a number of persons are interested; also, a number or group of persons, or a party, having a common interest (as, the banking *interest*; the labor *interest*); often,

in *pl.*, the group of persons or organizations having extensive financial or business interests; also, *sing.*, influence, or power of influencing action (as, "Sir Anthony shall use his *interest* with Mrs. Malaprop," Sheridan's "Rivals," i. 2; to make *interest*, to bring one's influence to bear); also, money paid for the use of money borrowed (the *principal*) or for forbearance of a debt; the rate per cent per unit of time which this represents; fig., something added or thrown in above an exact equivalent (as, "You shall have your desires with *interest*": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 3. 49). — **com-pound interest**, interest paid, not only on the principal, but also on the interest after it has periodically become due and, remaining unpaid, been added to the principal: contrasted with *simple interest*, or interest paid only on the principal as lent. — **in the interest (or interests) of**, on the side of what is advantageous to (now rare: as, the party *in the interest*, or *interests*, of the king, or of the parliament); also, in behalf of (see def. above). — **in-ter-est**, *v. t.* [For earlier *interesse*, *v.*, < *interesse*, *n.*] To invest with a title to or a share in something, esp. a spiritual privilege (now rare); also, to cause or induce to take a share or part in an undertaking, scheme, etc.; engage in something; also, to concern (a person, etc.) in something, as through the bearing or effect upon personal or private interests (as, every citizen is *interested* in seeing that this bill shall become a law); involve; also, to engage or excite the attention or curiosity of (as, a subject which does not *interest* him; a story which *interested* him greatly); affect with a feeling of interest; also, to concern, relate to, or affect (obs. or rare: as, a matter which *interests* human welfare). — **in-ter-est-ed**, *p. a.* Invested with or having an interest in something; concerned in something through its bearing upon one's interests; hence, influenced by considerations of personal advantage; biased by personal or selfish motives; not disinterested; also, having the attention or curiosity engaged (as, an *interested* spectator); characterized by a feeling of interest (as, *interested* attention). — **in-ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.* — **in-ter-est-ing**, *p. a.* That interests, or engages or excites the attention or curiosity (as, an *interesting* subject; an *interesting* book); having the quality of arousing a feeling of interest; also, that concerns, relates to, or affects; important. — **in-ter-est-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ter-est-ing-ness**, *n.*

in-ter-face (in-tér-fās), *n.* [See *inter*-.] A surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies or spaces. — **in-ter-fa'cial** (-fā'shəl), *a.* Included between two faces (as, an *interfacial* angle, one formed by the meeting of two planes); also, pertaining to an interface.

in-ter-fere (in-tér-fēr'), *v. i.*; -fered, -fering. [OF. *entreferir*, refl., strike each other, < L. *inter*, between, + *ferire*, strike.] To strike one foot or leg against the opposite foot or leg in going, as a horse; also, of things, to strike against each other, or one against another, so as to hamper or hinder action; come into physical collision; specif., to act reciprocally, or one upon another, so as to modify the natural effect (said, in *physics*, of waves of light, sound, etc.); also, to come into non-physical collision, or clash in claims, tendencies, etc., as two things; come into opposition, as one thing with another, esp. with the effect of hampering action or procedure (as, he will come Saturday if nothing *interferes*; these interruptions *interfere* with the work); also, of persons, to use some opposing or hampering action with a person or thing or in a matter, esp. intrusively or without warrant (as, to *interfere* with a peaceable citizen in the exercise of his rights; to *interfere* with the carrying out of a plan); meddle; sometimes, to interpose or intervene for a particular purpose (as, the government *interfered* in the strike to prevent destruction of property or to protect the public); also, in football and other games, to obstruct the action of an opposing player in a way barred by the rules. — **in-ter-fer'ence** (-fēr'ens), *n.* The act or fact of interfering (in any sense); the striking together of opposite feet or legs, as of a horse; collision which hampers or hinders action; clashing of claims, etc.; opposing or hampering action; meddling; intervention; specif., in *physics*, the reciprocal action of waves (as of light, sound, etc.), as when meeting, by which they reinforce or neutralize each other. — **in-ter-fe-ren'tial** (-fēr'en'shəl), *a.* In *physics*, of or pertaining to interference. — **in-ter-fer'er**, *n.* — **in-ter-fer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ũnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

—**in^{ter}-fe-rom^{'e}-ter** (-rom^{'e}-tēr), *n.* [See *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring small lengths or distances by means of the interference of two rays of light.

in-ter-flow (in-tēr-flō'), *v. i.* [See *inter-*.] To flow between; also, to flow into each other, or intermingle (as, "Good and evil *interflow*": Whittier's "Over-Heart"). —**in^{ter}-flow**, *n.* An interflowing.

in-ter-flu-ent (in-tēr-flō-ent), *a.* [*L. interfluens* (-ent-), ppr. of *interfluere*, < *inter*, between, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing between; also, flowing into each other; intermingling. Also **in-ter[']flu-ous**.

in-ter-fold (in-tēr-fōld'), *v. t.* [See *inter-*.] To fold, one within another; fold together.

in-ter-fo-li-ate (in-tēr-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [*L. inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf.] To interleave (a book).

in-ter-fuse (in-tēr-fūz'), *v.*; -fused, -fusing. [*L. interfusus*, pp. of *interfundere*, pour between, < *inter*, between, + *fundere*, pour.] **I. tr.** To pour (something) between or through; diffuse throughout; also, to intersperse or intermingle with something (as, "floating vapors *interfused* with light": Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane," ii); also, to blend or fuse, one with another; also, to be diffused through; permeate. **II. intr.** To become blended or fused, one with another. —**in-ter-fu[']sion** (-fū'zhon), *n.*

in-ter-gla-cial (in-tēr-glā'shā), *a.* [See *inter-*.] In *geol.*, occurring or formed between two periods of glacial action.

in-ter-grade (in-tēr-grād'), *v. i.*; -graded, -grading. [See *inter-*.] To pass gradually, one into another, as different species. —**in^{ter}-gra-da[']tion** (-grā-dā'shōn), *n.* —**in^{ter}-grade**, *n.* An intermediate grade.

in-ter-growth (in-tēr-grōth), *n.* [See *inter-*.] Growth or growing together, as of one thing with another.

in-ter-im (in-tēr-im), *n.* [*L.* in the meantime, < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] An intervening time; the meantime; also, a temporary or provisional arrangement; [*cap.*] in *eccles. hist.*, any of three provisional arrangements for the settlement of religious differences between German Protestants and Roman Catholics during the Reformation.

in-te-ri-or (in-tē'ri-ōr). [*L.* inner, compar. adj. < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] **I. a.** Inner (as, the *interior* side or surface of a thing); being inside of something, or pertaining to the inside; often, situated inside of and at a distance from the coast or border (as, the *interior* parts of a region or country); inland; pertaining to the inland or interior; also, internal or domestic, as opposed to *foreign*; sometimes, inner, private, or secret; also, of or pertaining to the mind or soul; mental or spiritual. **II. n.** The interior or internal part; the inside; often, the inside of a building, room, etc., esp. with reference to artistic effect; also, a pictorial representation of the inside of a building, room, etc.; also, the interior or inland parts of a region, country, etc. (as, the *interior* of Africa, of Madagascar, or of Germany); also, the internal or domestic affairs of a country or state (as, the Department of the *Interior*, of the U. S.); also, the inner or inward nature or character of anything. —**in-te-ri-or[']i-ty** (-or'i-ti), *n.* —**in-te[']ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-ja-cent (in-tēr-jā'sent), *a.* [*L. interjacens* (-ent-), ppr. of *interjacere*, < *inter*, between, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying between; intervening. —**in-ter-ja[']cen-cy**, *n.*

in-ter-jac-u-late (in-tēr-jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [*L. inter*, between, + *jaculari* (pp. *jaculatus*), throw, hurl: cf. *ejaculate*.] To interject as an ejaculation. —**in-ter-jac'ū-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-ri), *a.*

in-ter-ject (in-tēr-jekt'), *v. t.* [*L. interjectus*, pp. of *interjacere*, *interjicere*, < *inter*, between, + *jacere*, throw.] To throw in between other things; interpolate; interpose, as a remark. —**in-ter-jec[']tion** (-jek'shōn), *n.* [*L. inter-jectio* (-n-).] The act of interjecting, or something, as a remark, interjected; also, the utterance of ejaculations expressive of emotion; an ejaculation or exclamation; in *gram.*, an ejaculatory or exclamatory word, commonly without grammatical connection, regarded as a distinct part of speech, as *ah*, *alas*, *fie*, *hurrah*, *O*, *oh*, *pooh*, *pshaw*, *tut*, *whew*, etc. —**in-ter-jec[']tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of interjection or an interjection. —**in-ter-jec[']tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In an interjectional manner; as an interjection. —**in-ter-jec[']to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Interjectional; interjected. —**in-ter-jec[']to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-knit (in-tēr-nit'), *v. t. or i.*; -knitted or -knit, -knitting.

[See *inter-*.] To knit together, one with another; intertwine.

in-ter-lace (in-tēr-lās'), *v.*; -laced, -lacing. [OF. *entrelacier* (*F. entrelacer*), < *entre-* (< *L. inter*, between) + *lacier*, *E. lace*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To dispose (threads, strips, parts, branches, etc.) so as to intercross one another, passing alternately over and under (as, to *interlace* osiers in wickerwork; to *interlace* ribbons; to *interlace* the fingers); combine by interweaving or interlocking of parts; interweave; of parts, pieces, etc., to intercross as in an interwoven or interlocked whole (as, "The cane from India . . . sever'd into stripes That *inter-lac'd* each other": Cowper's "Task," i. 41); fig., to diversify as with threads woven in (as, meadows *interlaced* with streams); intersperse or intermingle with anything introduced. **II. intr.** To intercross, as threads, strips, etc., interwoven or interlocked; fig., to become intermingled. —**in-ter-lace[']ment**, *n.* The act of interlacing, or the condition of being interlaced; also, the result or product of interlacing; something interlaced.

in-ter-lam-i-nate (in-tēr-lam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -nated, -nating. [See *inter-*.] To interlay with or lay between laminæ; interstratify. —**in-ter-lam-i-na[']tion** (-nā'shōn), *n.*

in-ter-lap (in-tēr-lap'), *v. i.*; -lapped, -lapping. [See *inter-*.] To lap, one over another.

in-ter-lard (in-tēr-lārd'), *v. t.* [*F. entrelarder*, < *entre-* (< *L. inter*, between) + *larder*, *E. lard*, *v.*] To mix with alternate layers of fat; lard (meat); also, to diversify with something intermixed or interjected (as, to *interlard* one's speech with oaths); intersperse (*with*); sometimes, of things, to be intermixed in (something: as, oaths *interlarded* his speech); also, to interpolate (as, "When a little trifle of new matter was *interlarded* [in a prayer], his ear detected it": Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," v.). —**in-ter-lard[']ment**, *n.*

in-ter-lay (in-tēr-lā'), *v. t.*; -laid, -laying. [See *inter-*.] To lay between; interpose; also, to diversify with something laid between or inserted.

in-ter-leaf (in-tēr-lēf), *n.*; pl. *-leaves* (-lēvz). [See *inter-*.] A leaf inserted between other leaves, as a blank one for notes. —**in-ter-leave[']** (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -leaved, -leaving. To furnish (a book) with interleaves; also, to insert (blank leaves, illustrations, etc.) between leaves.

in-ter-line¹ (in-tēr-līn'), *v. t.*; -lined, -lining. [See *inter-* and *line²*.] To mark or inscribe (a document, book, etc.) with matter inserted between the lines; also, to write or insert (words, etc.) between the lines of writing or print (as, "These words were found *interlined* in Richard's grant": Stubbs's "Constitutional Hist. of Eng.," xviii. § 314); also, to write or print in alternate lines. —**in-ter-line¹**, *n.* An intervening line.

in-ter-line² (in-tēr-līn'), *v. t.*; -lined, -lining. [See *inter-* and *line³*.] To provide (a garment) with an inner lining inserted between the ordinary lining and the outer fabric.

in-ter-lin-e-ar (in-tēr-līn'ē-ār), *a.* [*ML. interlinearis*, < *L. inter*, between, + *linea*, *E. line²*.] Inserted between the lines; also, containing interpolated lines, as of translation.

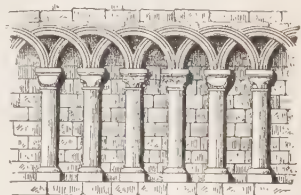
in-ter-lin-e-ate (in-tēr-līn'ē-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [*ML. interlineatus*, pp. of *interlineare*, < *L. inter*, between, + *linea*, *E. line²*.] To mark (a document, etc.) with matter inserted between the lines; insert (matter) between lines, as of writing or print; interline. —**in-ter-lin-e-a[']tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* The act of interlining or interlining; insertion of matter between the lines of writing or print; also, the matter thus inserted.

in-ter-lin-ing¹ (in-tēr-lī'ning), *n.* [See *interline¹*.] Interlineation.

in-ter-lin-ing² (in-tēr-lī-ning), *n.* [See *inter-*.] An inner lining placed between the ordinary lining and the outer fabric of a garment.



Heraldic Crests Interlaced.



Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral, England.

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *n*, *F. bonbon*; ['], primary accent; ^u, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

- in-ter-link** (in-têr-lingk'), *v. t.* [See *inter-*.] To link, one with another. — **in-ter-link**, *n.* A connecting link.
- in-ter-lo-cate** (in-têr-lô'kât), *v. t.*; -cated, -cating. [See *inter-*.] To place between other things; interlay. — **in-ter-lo-ca'tion** (-lô-kâ'shən), *n.*
- in-ter-lock** (in-têr-lok'), *v. t. or i.* [See *inter-*.] To lock or engage, one with another. — **in-ter-lock'er**, *n.*
- in-ter-lo-cu-tion** (in-têr-lô-kû'shən), *n.* [L. *interlocutio*(n)-, < *interloqui*, speak between, < *inter*, between, + *loqui*, speak.] Interchange of speech; alternation in speaking; conversation; a dialogue or colloquy. — **in-ter-loc'u-tor** (-lôk'û-tôr), *n.* One who takes part in a conversation or dialogue; one who enters into conversation with, or questions, another (as, "Your true rustic turns his back on his *interlocutor*": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," ii.); also, the man in the middle of the line of performers of a minstrel-troupe, who carries on conversation with the end-men; the middle-man. — **in-ter-loc'u-to-ry** (-tô-ri), *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or occurring in conversation or dialogue; also, spoken intermediately (as, *interlocutory* observations); interjected into the main course of speech; in *law*, pronounced during the course of an action, as a decision or order; not finally decisive of a case; also, pertaining to a provisional decision. — **in-ter-loc'u-tress**, *n.* A female interlocutor.
- Also **in-ter-loc'u-trice** (-tris), **in-ter-loc'u-trix**.
- in-ter-lope** (in-têr-lôp'), *v. i.*; -loped, -loping. [Origin uncertain: cf. *inter-* and *lope*, also D. *loopen*, run, and E. *landloper*.] To intrude into some region or field of trade without a proper license; hence, to thrust one's self into the domain or affair of others; intrude. — **in-ter-lop'er** (-lô-pêr), *n.* An intruding and unlicensed trader; hence, an intruder in any field or affair.
- in-ter-lu-ca-tion** (in-têr-lû-kâ'shən), *n.* [L. *interluca-tio*(n)-, < *interlucare*, let light through (a tree) by thinning the branches, < *inter*, between, + *lux* (luc-), light.] The act of thinning a tree or a wood to let in light; specif., in *forestry*, the cutting of trees from a stand to let in light beyond the degree of severe thinning, so as to induce greater growth among the remaining trees.
- in-ter-lude** (in-têr-lûd), *n.* [ML. *interludium*, < L. *inter*, between, + *ludere*, play.] An intermediate performance or entertainment, as between the acts of a play; specif., a kind of short dramatic piece, esp. of a light or farcical character, formerly introduced between the parts of miracle-plays and moralities or given as part of other entertainments; hence, one of the early English farces or comedies (such as those by John Heywood, 1497?–1580?) which grew out of such pieces; sometimes (now obs.), any play, esp. one of a popular character; also, an instrumental passage or a piece of music rendered between the parts of a song, church service, drama, etc.; also, an intervening episode, period, space, etc. (as, "He would look on the affair as no more than an *interlude* in the main business of his life": Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales," Wakefield). — **in-ter-lude**, *v.*; -luded, -luding. **I. intr.** To perform an interlude or play†; also, to occur as an interlude between other things; intervene. **II. tr.** To interrupt as with an interlude. — **in-ter-lu'di-al** (-lû'di-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an interlude.
- in-ter-lu-nar** (in-têr-lû'nâr), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Pertaining to the moon's monthly period of invisibility between the old moon and the new. — **in-ter-lu-na'tion** (-lû-nâ'shən), *n.* The interlunar period; fig., any blank or dark interval.
- in-ter-mar-ry** (in-têr-mar'î), *v. i.*; -ried, -rying. [See *inter-*.] To marry, one with another; also, to become connected by marriage, as two families, tribes, or castes; also, to marry within the limits of the family or of near relationship. — **in-ter-mar'riage** (-mar'āj), *n.*
- in-ter-med-dle** (in-têr-med'ḡl), *v.*; -dled, -dling. [OF. *entremedler* (F. *entremêler*), < *entre-* (< L. *inter*, between) + *medler*, E. *meddle*.] **I. † tr.** To intermix; intermingle; also, to involve or concern (one's self) in a matter. **II. intr.** To take part in a matter, esp. officiously or impertinently; interfere; meddle. — **in-ter-med'dler**, *n.*
- in-ter-me-di-a-cy** (in-têr-mê'di-ă-si), *n.* The state of being intermediate; intermediate position, relation, or agency.
- in-ter-me-di-al** (in-têr-mê'di-ăl), *a.* [L. *intermedius*, < *inter*, between, + *medius*, middle.] Being, occurring, or acting between; intermediate; intermediary.
- in-ter-me-di-a-ry** (in-têr-mê'di-ă-ri). [= F. *intermédiaire*, < L. *intermedius*: see *intermedial*.] **I. a.** Being between; intermediate; also, acting between persons, parties, etc.; serving as an intermediate agent or agency. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). An intermediate agent or agency; a go-between; a medium or means.**
- in-ter-me-di-ate** (in-têr-mê'di-ăt), [= F. *intermédiaire*, < ML. *intermediatus*, < L. *intermedius*: see *intermedial*.] **I. a.** Being, situated, or occurring between two points, stages, things, etc.; also, acting between others; intervening. **II. n.** Something intermediate; also, an intermediary. — **in-ter-me'di-ate** (-ăt), *v. i.*; -ated, -ating. To act as an intermediary; intervene; mediate. — **in-ter-me'di-ate-ly** (-ăt-li), *adv.* — **in-ter-me-di-a'tion** (-ă'shən), *n.* The act of intermediating; intervention; mediation. — **in-ter-me'-di-a-tor**, *n.*
- in-ter-me-di-um** (in-têr-mê'di-um), *n.*; pl. -dia (-di-ă). [L., neut. of *intermedius*: see *intermedial*.] Something intermediate; an interval of space or time†; an interlude†; esp., an intermediate agent or medium; an intermediary.
- in-ter-ment** (in-têr'mənt), *n.* The act of interring; burial.
- in-ter-mez-zo** (in-têr-med'zô), *n.*; pl. -zi (-zê). [It., < L. *intermedius*: see *intermedial*.] A short dramatic, musical, or other entertainment of light character introduced between the acts of a drama or opera; also, a short musical composition introduced between main divisions of an extended musical work; an independent musical composition of similar character.
- in-ter-mi-gra-tion** (in-têr-mi-gră'shən), *n.* [See *inter-*.] Reciprocal migration; interchange of country or habitat by migrating bodies.
- in-ter-mi-na-ble** (in-têr-mi-nă-bl), *a.* [LL. *interminabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *terminare*, E. *terminate*.] That cannot be terminated; unending; endless, or seemingly so (as, *interminable* talk). — **in-ter'mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*
- in-ter-mi-nate** (in-têr-mi-năt), *a.* [L. *interminatus*, < *in-*, not, + *terminatus*, bounded: see *terminate*.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.
- in-ter-min-gle** (in-têr-ming'gl), *v. t. or i.*; -gled, -gling. [See *inter-*.] To mingle, one with another; intermix: as, "It is a remarkable circumstance how our affairs appear to *intermingle*" (Stevenson's "David Balfour," xxv.). — **in-ter-min'gle-ment**, *n.*
- in-ter-mis-sion** (in-têr-mish'ən), *n.* [L. *intermissio*(n)-, < *intermittere*: see *intermit*.] The act or fact of intermitting (as, "I did laugh sans *intermission* An hour by his dial": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 7. 32); temporary cessation; pause; also, a period during which action temporarily ceases; a space of time between periods of action or activity. — **in-ter-mis'sive** (-mis'iv), *a.* Characterized by intermission; intermittent.
- in-ter-mit** (in-têr-mit'), *v.*; -mitted, -mitting. [L. *intermittere* (pp. *intermissus*), leave off, omit, leave an interval, < *inter*, between, + *mittere*, send.] **I. tr.** To discontinue temporarily; suspend: as, to *intermit* one's efforts. **II. intr.** To cease or stop, or break off operations, for a time (as, "The last application . . . had brought the fever to *intermit*," Fielding's "Tom Jones," v. 8; "Let me know the exact time when your Courts *intermit*," Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," July 5, 1773); stop or pause at intervals, or be intermittent. — **in-ter-mit'tent**. **I. a.** That intermits, or ceases for a time; alternately ceasing and beginning again (as, an *intermittent* fever); repeatedly interrupted (as, an *intermittent* current); coming at intervals. **II. n.** An intermittent fever. — **in-ter-mit'tence**, **in-ter-mit'ten-cy**, *n.* — **in-ter-mit'tent-ly**, **in-ter-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.*
- in-ter-mix** (in-têr-miks'), *v. t. or i.* [L. *intermiscere*, < *inter*, between, + *miscere*, mix.] To mix, one with another; intermingle. — **in-ter-mix'ture** (-tūr), *n.* The act of intermixing; also, a mass of ingredients mixed together; also, something added by intermixing.
- in-ter-mo-lec-u-lar** (in-têr-mô-lek'û-lăr), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between molecules. — **in-ter-mon'tane** (-mon'tăn), *a.* Between mountains. Also **in-ter-moun'tain**, **in-ter-mun'dane** (-mun'dăn), *a.* Between worlds; between heavenly bodies. — **in-ter-mus-cu-lar** (-mus'kû-lăr), *a.* Between muscles or muscular fibers.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ðlect, agôny. intĕ, ūnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

in-tern (in-térn'). [F. *interne*, < L. *internus*, < *in*, in: cf. *extern*.] **I. a.** Internal. [Archaic.] **II. n.** (Also pron. in'térn.) An inmate; esp., a resident member of the medical staff of a hospital, commonly a recent medical graduate acting as assistant.—**in-tern'**, *v. t.* [F. *interner*, < *interne*.] To confine within the limits of a country or place; oblige to reside within prescribed limits under prohibition to leave them, as prisoners of war or enemy aliens, or as combatant troops who take refuge in a neutral country; hold within a country until the termination of a war, as a vessel of a belligerent which has put into a neutral port and remained beyond a limited period allowed.

in-ter-nal (in-tér-nal), *a.* [L. *internus*: see *intern*.] Of or pertaining to the inside or inner part; to be taken inwardly, as a remedy; also, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior; also, existing, occurring, or found within the limits or scope of something (as, the *internal* conditions or relations of a society; *internal* evidence of the date of a manuscript, such as a mention in the manuscript of particular events as contemporary); also, existing or occurring within a country, or domestic (as, *internal* affairs); pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country; also, being within or pertaining to the mind or soul; mental or spiritual; subjective.—**internal-combustion engine**, an engine of one or more working cylinders in which the pressure energy is produced by the explosion of gas or vapor inside the cylinder and against the piston-head: used in automobiles, motor-boats, etc.—**in-ter'nal-ist**, *n.* Same as *internist*.—**in-ter-nal-i-ty** (-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or quality of being internal; also, something internal.—**in-ter'nal-ize** (-nal-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make internal or subjective.—**in-ter'nal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**in-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-na-tion-al (in-tér-nash'ən-əl). [See *inter*.] **I. a.** Between or among nations; of or pertaining to different nations or their citizens; pertaining to the relations between nations (as, *international* law); also [*cap.*], of or pertaining to any socialistic or other association known as an International. **II. n.** [*cap.*] A socialistic association (in full, 'International Working-Men's Association') intended to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting their own interests, and social and industrial reforms, by political means, formed in London in 1864, carried on largely under the influence of Karl Marx, and dissolved in Philadelphia in 1876 ('First International'); also, an international socialistic association formed in 1889, uniting socialistic groups or political parties of various countries, and holding international congresses from time to time ('Second International'); also, an ultraradical socialistic or communistic association formed in Moscow, under Bolshevik auspices, in 1919, uniting radical groups of various countries, and advocating the attainment of its ends by revolutionary or violent measures ('Third International'); also, any of certain other international associations. Also, a member or adherent of any of these associations.—**In-ter-na-tio-nale** (an-ter-nā-syo-nāl), *n.* [F.] An International (socialistic association); also, a French song ('*L'Internationale*') popular among French and other socialists.—**in-ter-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.* International character, relations, coöperation, or control; esp., the principle of coöperation among nations to promote their common good, sometimes as contrasted with *nationalism*, or devotion to the interests of a particular nation; also [*cap.*], the principles or methods advocated by any socialistic association known as an International.—**in-ter-na'tion-al-ist**, *n.* An advocate of internationalism; [*cap.*] a member or adherent of an International; also [*l. c.*], one versed in international law.—**in-ter-na-tion-al-i-ty** (-nash-ə-nal'i-ti), *n.*—**in-ter-na'tion-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To make international; bring under international control, as a territory, etc.—**in-ter-na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**in-ter-na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-terne (in-térn' or in'térn), *n.* [F.: see *intern*.] An intern (of the medical staff of a hospital).

in-ter-ne-cine (in-tér-nē'sin or -sin), *a.* [L. *internecinus*, < *internecio*, slaughter, destruction, < *internecare*, destroy, < *inter*, between, + *necare*, kill.] Characterized by great slaughter; murderous; deadly; destructive; now, usually, mutually destructive: applied esp. to war, strife, etc.

in-tern-ee (in-tér-nē'), *n.* One who has been interned, as a prisoner of war.

in-tern-ist (in-tér'nist), *n.* One who treats internal diseases, or those of the internal organs not amenable to operative measures; a physician, as distinguished from a surgeon.

in-tern-ment (in-térn'ment), *n.* The act of interning, or the state of being interned.

in-ter-node (in'tér-nōd), *n.* [L. *internodium*, < *inter*, between, + *nodus*, knot, E. *node*.] A part or space between two nodes, knots, or joints, as the portion of a plant stem between two nodes.—**in-ter-no'dal** (-nō'd-əl), *a.*

in-ter-nun-ci-o (in-tér-nun'shi-ō), *n.*; pl. *-os* (-ōz). [It., now *internunzio*, < L. *internuntius*, < *inter*, between, + *nuntius*, messenger.] A messenger between parties; also, a papal ambassador ranking next below a nuncio.

in-ter-nup-tial (in'tér-nup'shəl), *a.* [See *inter*.] Pertaining to intermarriage; also, occurring between two marriages of the same person.

in-ter-o-ce-an-ic (in'tér-ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* [See *inter*.] Between oceans: as, an *interoceanic* canal.

in-ter-os-cu-late (in-tér-os'kū-lāt), *v. i.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [See *inter* and *osculate*.] To connect, one with another; hence, to have points of contact or resemblance; also, to form a connecting link between objects, species, or the like.—**in-ter-os-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*

in-ter-page (in-tér-pāj'), *v. t.*; *-paged*, *-paging*. [See *inter*.] To insert intermediate pages in; also, to insert on intermediate pages.

in-ter-pel-lant (in-tér-pel'ant), *n.* [F.] One who interpellates.

in-ter-pel-late (in-tér-pel'āt), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking, < *inter*, between, + *pellare*, akin to *pellere*, drive.] To interrupt†; also, in legislative proceedings (as in France), to call formally upon (a minister or member of the government) for an explanation of official action or government policy.—**in'ter-pel-la'tion** (-pe-lā'shən), *n.*—**in'ter-pel-la'tor**, *n.*

in-ter-pen-e-trate (in-tér-pen'ē-trāt), *v.*; *-trated*, *-trating*. [See *inter*.] **I. tr.** To penetrate between the parts of; penetrate thoroughly; permeate; also, to penetrate reciprocally. **II. intr.** To penetrate between things or parts; also, to penetrate each other.—**in-ter-pen-e-tra'tion** (-trā'shən), *n.*—**in-ter-pen'e-tra-tive** (-trā-tiv), *a.*

in-ter-plane (in'tér-plān), *a.* [See *inter*.] Between planes: as, *interplane* struts of an aeroplane.

in-ter-plan-e-ta-ry (in-tér-plan'e-tā-ri), *a.* [See *inter*.] In *astron.*, situated between or in the region of the planets; within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet.

in-ter-play (in'tér-plā), *n.* [See *inter*.] Reciprocal play, action, or influence; interaction.

in-ter-plead (in-tér-plēd'), *v. i.* [AF. *enterpleder*, < OF. *entre*, (< L. *inter*, between) + *plaidier*, E. *plead*.] In law, to litigate with each other in order to determine which is the rightful claimant against a third party.—**in-ter-plead'er**, *n.* [AF. *enterpleder*.] In law, a proceeding by which two parties making the same claim against a third party determine judicially which is the rightful claimant.

in-ter-po-lar (in-tér-pō'lār), *a.* [See *inter*.] Situated between or connecting the poles, as of a voltaic battery.

in-ter-po-late (in-tér-pō-lāt), *v.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare*, furbish, alter, falsify, < *inter*, between, + *polare*, akin to *polire*, E. *polish*.] **I. tr.** To alter (a text, etc.) by the insertion of new matter, esp. deceptively or without authorization; also, to insert (new or spurious matter) thus; in general, to introduce (something additional or extraneous) between other things or parts; interject; interpose; intercalate; in *math.*, to insert or find intermediate terms in (a series); introduce (intermediate terms) in a series. **II. intr.** To make interpolations.—**in-ter-po-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* [L.



Part of Stem, showing (a) Internode.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; *ˊ*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

interpolatio(n)-] The act or an act of interpolating, or the fact of being interpolated; also, something interpolated, as a word or passage introduced into a text.—**in-ter'-po-la-tor**, *n.*

in-ter-po-sal (in-tēr-pō'sāl), *n.* The act of interposing; interposition; intervention.

in-ter-pose (in-tēr-pōz'), *v.*; -posed, -posing. [F. *interposer*, < L. *inter*, between, + F. *poser*, put (see *pose*¹), but associated with derivatives of L. *interponere*: see *interposition*.] **I. tr.** To put (something) between (as, to *interpose* the hand between the eye and a light; to *interpose* intervals of rest between periods of work); cause to intervene in place, time, or order; esp., to put (a barrier, obstacle, etc.) between, or in the way; put or bring in (an objection, delay, etc.); also, to bring (influence, action, etc.) to bear between parties, or in behalf of a party or person; also, to put in (a remark, statement, etc.) in the midst of a conversation, discourse, or the like. **II. intr.** To come or lie between (as, a cloud *interposing* hid the sun); also, to bring one's influence or action to bear between parties at variance, or in behalf of a party or person; intervene as a mediator or intercessor; also, to interpose a remark or the like, as in the midst of a conversation.—**in-ter-pos'er** (-pō'zēr), *n.*—**in-ter-pos'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-po-si-tion (in'tēr-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [OF. F. *interposition*, < L. *interpositio(n)-*, < *interponere*, put between, interpose, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, place, put.] The act of putting between or interposing, or the state of being put between; interposal; fig., intervention, as between parties or in behalf of a person; also, something interposed (as, "A shelter, and a kind of shading cool *Interposition*, as a summer's cloud": Milton's "Paradise Regained," iii. 222).

in-ter-pret (in-tēr'pret), *v.* [L. *interpretari*, < *interpres* (*interpret-*), agent, broker, interpreter: cf. *inter-* and Skt. *prath-*, spread out.] **I. tr.** To set forth the meaning of (something not plain or clear: as, to *interpret* oracles or omens; to *interpret* an obscure passage or the writer); explain or elucidate; translate (as, "They shall call his name Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us": Mat. i. 23); sometimes, to explain to one's self, or understand (as, to endeavor to *interpret* a person's expression); explain, construe, or understand in a particular way (as, to *interpret* a reply as favorable); also, to bring out the meaning of (a dramatic work or part, music, an artistic conception, etc.) by performance or execution; render or present in a revealing manner; also, of things, to express, indicate, or reveal (poetic: as, "Arms hanging idly down, hands clasp'd below, *Interpret* to the marking eye distress," Cowper's "Retirement," 287). **II. intr.** To give an explanation; esp., to translate what is said in a foreign language.—**in-ter'-pret-able**, *a.* Capable of being interpreted; explicable.—**in-ter-pre-ta'tion** (-pre-tā'shōn), *n.* [L. *interpretatio(n)-*.] The act of interpreting; explanation or elucidation; translation; the rendering of a dramatic part, music, etc., so as to bring out the meaning; also, a way of interpreting; an explanation given; a construction placed upon something; sometimes, the proper explanation or meaning.—**in-ter'-pre-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Serving to interpret; explanatory; also, deduced by interpretation; constructive or inferential.—**in-ter'-pre-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ter'-pret-er**, *n.* One who interprets; esp., one whose function it is to interpret what is said in a foreign language, as for travelers or in the civil or military service of a government.—**in-ter'-pret-er-ship**, *n.* The office or position of an interpreter.—**in-ter'-pre-tive**, *a.* Same as *interpretative*.—**in-ter'-pre-tress**, *n.* A female interpreter.

in-ter-pro-vin-cial (in'tēr-prō-vin'shāl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between provinces: as, *interprovincial* relations or intercourse.

in-ter-punc-tion (in-tēr-pungk'shōn), *n.* [L. *interpunctio(n)-*, < *interpungere*, put points between, < *inter*, between, + *pungere*, prick.] The inserting of points or punctuation-marks between words, etc.; punctuation; also, a point or mark thus inserted.

in-ter-punc-tu-ate (in-tēr-pungk'tū-āt), *v. t.*; -ated, -ating. [See *inter-*.] To put punctuation-marks between; punctuate.—**in-ter-punc-tu-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.*

in-ter-reg-num (in-tēr-reg'num), *n.*; pl. -nums, L. -na (-nā). [L., < *inter*, between, + *regnum*, E. *reign*.] An interval of time between the close of a sovereign's reign and the accession of his normal or legitimate successor; any period during which a state has no ruler or only a temporary executive; hence, an intermission in any order of succession; an interval; a pause.—**in-ter-reg'nal**, *a.*

in-ter-re-late (in'tēr-rē-lāt'), *v. t.*; -lated, -lating. [See *inter-*.] To bring into reciprocal relation.—**in'ter-re-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* Reciprocal relation.—**in'ter-re-la'tion-ship**, *n.*

in-ter-rer (in-tēr'ēr), *n.* One who inters or buries.

in-ter-rex (in'tēr-reks), *n.*; pl. *interreges* (in-tēr-rē'jēz). [L., < *inter*, between, + *rex*, king.] A person holding supreme authority in a state during an interregnum.

in-ter-ro-gate (in-tēr'ō-gāt), *v.*; -gated, -gating. [L. *interrogatus*, pp. of *interrogare*, < *inter*, between, + *rogare*, ask.] **I. tr.** To ask a question or a series of questions of (a person); examine by questions; question. **II. intr.** To ask questions.—**in-ter-ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shōn), *n.* [L. *interrogatio(n)-*.] The act of interrogating; questioning, or a question; also, an interrogation-point.—**in-ter-ro-ga'tion-point**, *n.* A mark indicating a question: usually, as in English, the mark "?" placed after the question.—**in-ter-ro-g'a-tive** (-tē-ro-g'a-tiv), [LL. *interrogativus*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or conveying a question; questioning. **II. n.** An interrogation or question; in *gram.*, a word used in asking a question, as *who* or *why*.—**in-ter-ro-g'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ter'-ro-ga-tor**, *n.* [LL.] One who interrogates; a questioner.—**in-ter-ro-g'a-to-ry** (-tō-ri), [LL. *interrogatorius*.] **I. a.** Interrogative; questioning. **II. n.; pl. -ries (-riz). A question or inquiry; in *law*, a formal or written question.—**in-ter-ro-ga'trix** (-gā'triks), *n.* A female interrogator.**

in-ter-rupt (in-tē-rupt'), *v.* [L. *interruptus*, pp. of *inter-rumpere*, < *inter*, between, + *rumpere*, break.] **I. tr.** To make a break in (an otherwise continuous extent, course, process, condition, etc.); break off or cause to cease, as in the midst or course (as, to *interrupt* one's view, work, speech, or rest; to *interrupt* the proceedings or a succession); hinder the continuation of, esp. temporarily; also, to stop (a person) in the midst of doing or saying something, esp. by some temporary interference, an interjected remark, or the like (as, "I don't want to be *interrupted* in my business," J. Conrad's "Victory," ii. 6; "neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk," Eccles. xi. 8); also, sometimes, to say in interruption; also, to hinder or prevent. **II. intr.** To cause a break or discontinuance; interrupt action or speech.—**in-ter-rupt'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an interrupted manner; with interruptions; discontinuously.—**in-ter-rupt'er**, *n.* One who or that which interrupts; in *elect.*, a device for interrupting or periodically making and breaking a circuit.—**in-ter-rupt'ion** (-rup'shōn), *n.* [L. *interruptio(n)-*.] The act of interrupting, or the state of being interrupted; a break in continuity or continuance; a stopping of action, speech, etc., esp. temporarily; an intermission or cessation; hindrance.—**in-ter-rupt'ive**, *a.* Tending to interrupt.—**in-ter-rupt'or**, *n.* [LL.] Same as *interrupter*.

in-ter-scap-u-lar (in-tēr-skap'ū-lār), *a.* [See *inter-*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, between the scapulae or shoulder-blades.

in-ter-scho-las-tic (in'tēr-skō-las'tik), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between schools: as, *interscholastic* games.

in-ter-sect (in-tēr-sekt'), *v.* [L. *intersecus*, pp. of *intersecare*, < *inter*, between, + *secare*, cut.] **I. tr.** To cut or divide by passing through or lying across: as, one line or one road *intersects* another in crossing; "a bleak treeless region, *intersected* by lines of cold gray stone" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," ii.). **II. intr.** To cross, as lines.—**in-ter-sec'tion** (-sek'shōn), *n.* [L. *intersectio(n)-*.] The act, fact, or place of intersecting.

in-ter-sep-tal (in-tēr-sep'tāl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between septa or partitions.

in-ter-si-de-re-al (in'tēr-sī-dē-rē-āl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between the stars; interstellar.

in-ter-space (in'tēr-spās), *n.* [See *inter-*.] A space between things (as, "The lucid *interspace* of world and world, Where never creeps a cloud": Tennyson's "Lucretius," 105); sometimes, an intervening space, or interval, of time.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, infō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; an, then; y, you;

—**in-ter-space'**, *v. t.*; -spaced, -spacing. To put a space between; also, to occupy or fill the space between.—**in-ter-spa'tial** (-spā'shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an interspace.

—**in-ter-spa'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-sperse (in-tēr-spērs'), *v. t.*; -spersed, -spersing. [*L. interspersus*, interspersed, < *inter*, between, + *spargere*, scatter.] To scatter here and there among other things (as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees; verses *interspersed* among prose pieces); also, to diversify with something scattered or introduced here and there (as, lawns *interspersed* with beds of flowers; remarks *interspersed* with oaths); sometimes, of things, to be scattered here and there over (as, "A narrow brook . . . divides the field; Oaks *inter-sperse* it"; Cowper's "Needless Alarm," 11).—**in-ter-sper'sion** (-spēr'shōn), **in-ter-sper'sal**, *n.* The act of interspersing, or the state of being interspersed.

in-ter-state (in-tēr-stāt), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between states; esp., between, or jointly involving, States of the American Union: as, *inter-state* commerce. Cf. *intrastate*.

in-ter-stel-lar (in-tēr-stel'ār), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between the stars: as, *interstellar* space.

in-ter-stice (in-tēr-stis or in-tēr'-), *n.* [*L. interstitium*, < *intersistere*, stand between, < *inter*, between, + *sistere*, stand.] An intervening space, esp. a small or narrow space between things or parts; a small chink, crevice, or opening; also, an interval of time (archaic).—**in-ter-sti'tial** (-stish'āl), *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or forming interstices; specif., in *anat.*, situated between the cellular elements of a structure or part (as, *interstitial* tissue, fine connective tissue lying between the cells of other tissue; *interstitial* cells, specif., certain cells in the human and animal testis and ovary, supposed to have an endocrine function; an *interstitial* gland, a group of such interstitial cells).—**in-ter-sti'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-strat-i-fy (in-tēr-strat'i-fi), *v.*; -fied, -fying. [See *inter-*.] **I. tr.** To interlay with or interpose between other strata; arrange in alternate strata: used in the passive. **II. intr.** To lie in interposed or alternate strata.—**in-ter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shōn), *n.*

in-ter-tan-gle (in-tēr-tang'gl), *v. t.*; -gled, -gling. [See *inter-*.] To tangle, one with another.—**in-ter-tan'gle-ment**, *n.*

in-ter-tex-ture (in-tēr-teks'tūr), *n.* [*L. intertexere* (pp. *intertextus*), interweave, < *inter*, between, + *texere*, weave.] The act of interweaving; interwoven state; also, something formed by interweaving (as, "Lanes . . . skirted thick with *intertexture* firm Of thorny boughs": Cowper's "Task," i. 111).

in-ter-tri-bal (in-tēr-tri'bāl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between tribes: as, *intertribal* war or commerce.

in-ter-trop-i-cal (in-tēr-trop'i-kāl), *a.* [See *inter-*.] Between the tropics (of Cancer and Capricorn); tropical: as, *intertropical* islands; "I cannot refrain from lauding the very superior inducements which most *intertropical* countries afford" (H. Melville's "Omoo," lxvii.).

in-ter-twine (in-tēr-twin'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -twined, -twining. [See *inter-*.] To twine, one with another.—**in-ter-twine'ment**, *n.*—**in-ter-twin'ing-ly** (-twi'ning-li), *adv.*

in-ter-twist (in-tēr-twist'), *v. t.* or *i.* [See *inter-*.] To twist, one with another.—**in-ter-twist**, *n.* An intertwisting; also, an intertwisted mass.—**in-ter-twist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-urb-an (in-tēr-ēr'bān), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, + *urbs*, city.] Between cities: as, an *interurban* railway.

in-ter-val (in'tēr-vāl), *n.* [*OF. F. intervalle*, < *L. intervallum*, interval, orig. space between palisades, < *inter*, between, + *vallum*, palisade, wall.] A space intervening between things, points, or limits (as, an *interval* of ten feet between columns); an open space; a gap; often, an intervening period of time (as, an *interval* of a week between letters; *intervals* between attacks of a disease); a period of cessation; a pause; in general, a separating space or extent of any kind (often fig.: as, "There seems to be no *interval* between greatness and meanness," Emerson's "Essays," Heroism); sometimes, an *intervale* (local, U. S. and Canada); in *music*, the difference in pitch between two tones (as, a harmonic *interval*, an *interval* between two tones sounded simultaneously; a melodic *interval*, an *interval* between two tones sounded successively).

in-ter-vale (in'tēr-vāl), *n.* [*Var. of interval*, associated with *vale*']. A low, level tract of land, esp. along a river: as, "From the lake that never fails, Falls the Saco in the green lap of Conway's *intervalles*" (Whittier's "Mary Garvin"). [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

in-ter-vein (in-tēr-vān'), *v. t.* [See *inter-*.] To intersect with or as with veins: as, "Two rivers flow'd . . . and left between Fair champain with less rivers *intervein'd*" (Milton's "Paradise Regained," iii. 257).

in-ter-vene (in-tēr-vēn'), *v. i.*; -vened, -vening. [*L. intervenire* (pp. *interventus*), < *inter*, between, + *venire*, come.] To come or be between, as in place, time, or a series (as, mountains *intervene* between the two countries; a period of peace *intervening* between wars; two English sovereigns *intervened* between Henry VIII. and Elizabeth); also, to come between in action (as, to *intervene* between combatants); enter into an affair between parties, as for the purpose of adjusting differences or of interceding for or aiding one party; interpose; interfere; of things, to occur incidentally so as to modify a result.—**in-ter-ven'er** (-vē'nēr), *n.*—**in-ter-ve'nient** (-vē'nient), *a.* [*L. interveniens* (-ent-), ppr.] Intervening, as in place, time, order, or action; also, incidental (as, "Nature, *interveniens* till this time And secondary, now at length was sought For her own sake": Wordsworth's "Prelude," ii. 201).

in-ter-ven-tion (in-tēr-ven'shōn), *n.* [*LL. interventio*(n-).] The act or fact of intervening; esp., the interposition or interference of one state in the affairs of another, as to restore order or regulate matters (as, the *intervention* of the United States in Cuba in 1906).—**in-ter-ven'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors intervention, as of one state in the affairs of another.

in-ter-view (in'tēr-vū), *n.* [*F. entrevue*, < *entrevoir*, refl., see (each other), < *entre-* (< *L. inter*, between) + *voir* (< *L. videre*), see.] A meeting of persons face to face, esp. for formal conference; specif., a meeting between a representative of the press and a person from whom information is sought for publication; the conversation at such a meeting, or the published report of it.—**in-ter-view**, *v. t.* To have an interview with, esp. to obtain information for publication.—**in-ter-view-er**, *n.*

in-ter-vi-tal (in-tēr-vi'tāl), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, + *vita*, life.] Between two lives, or stages of existence. See Tennyson's "In Memoriam," xliii.

in-ter-vo-cal-ic (in'tēr-vō-kal'ik), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, + *vocalis*, *E. vowel*.] Between vowels: as, an *intervocalic* consonant.

in-ter-volve (in-tēr-volv'), *v. t.*; -volved, -volving. [*L. inter*, between, + *volvare* (pp. *volutus*), roll.] To roll, wind, or involve, one within another: as, "Mystical dance . . . mazes intricate, Eccentric, *intervolved*" (Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 623).

in-ter-weave (in-tēr-wēv'), *v.*; pret. -wove (also -weaved), pp. -woven (also -wove, -weaved), ppr. -weaving. [See *inter-*.] **I. tr.** To weave together, one with another, as threads, strands, branches, roots, etc.; interlace or intertwine; fig., to intermingle or combine as if by weaving (as, to *interweave* truth with fiction). **II. intr.** To become woven together, interlaced, or intermingled.—**in-ter-weave'ment**, *n.*—**in-ter-weav'er**, *n.*

in-ter-wind (in-tēr-wind'), *v. t.* or *i.*; -wound, -winding. [See *inter-*.] To wind together, one with another; intertwine.

in-ter-work (in-tēr-wēr'k'), *v.*; -worked or -wrought, -working. [See *inter-*.] **I. tr.** To work together or combine, one with another. **II. intr.** To work, one upon another; interact; also, to work or operate intermediately.

in-ter-wreathe (in-tēr-rēth'), *v. t.*; -wreathed, -wreathing. [See *inter-*.] To wreath together; intertwine.

in-tes-ta-ble (in-tes'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. intestabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *testari*: see *intestate*.] Legally incompetent to make a will.

in-tes-ta-cy (in-tes'tā-si), *n.* The state or fact of being intestate at death.

in-tes-tate (in-tes'tāt). [*L. intestatus*, < *in-*, not, + *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, bear witness, make a will, < *testis*, a witness.] **I. a.** Having made no will; also, not disposed of by will. **II. n.** One who dies intestate.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

in-tes-ti-nal (in-tes'ti-nəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestine; occurring or found in the intestine (as, *intestinal* worms); having an intestine.—**in-tes'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

in-tes-tine (in-tes'tin). [*L. intestinus*, < *intus*, within, < *in*, in.] **I. a.** Internal or inward; now, commonly, internal with respect to a country or community, as (usually) war, strife, foes, etc. **II. n.** In *anat.*, the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pylorus to the anus, or a definite portion of this part (as, the small intestine, comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the large intestine, comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum); sometimes, the whole alimentary canal, as in animals having no stomach: in popular use commonly in *pl.*

in-ti-ma (in'ti-mä), *n.*; *pl. -mæ* (-mē). [*NL.*, prop. fem. of *L. intimus*, inmost, superl. of *interior*: see *interior*.] In *anat.*, the innermost membrane, coat, or lining of some organ or part, esp. that of an artery, vein, or lymphatic.

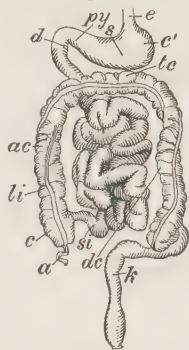
in-ti-ma-cy (in'ti-mä-si), *n.*; *pl. -cies* (-siz). The state of being intimate; intimate association or intercourse; an intimate friendship; sometimes, illicit sexual relations between persons; an amour or liaison.

in-ti-mate¹ (in'ti-mät), *v. t.*; *-mated*, *-mating*. [*LL. intimatus*, pp. of *intimare*, put or press into, announce, < *L. intimus*, inmost: see *intima*.] To make known, esp. formally; announce; also, to make known indirectly; hint; suggest.

in-ti-mate² (in'ti-mät). [*In form* < *LL. intimatus*, pp., but with sense of *L. intimus*: see *intimate*¹.] **I. a.** Inmost, or deep within (as, the *intimate*, or most *intimate*, recesses of the heart); hence, pertaining to the inmost or essential nature, or intrinsic (as, the *intimate* structure or constitution of a thing); also, pertaining to or existing in the inmost mind (as, *intimate* beliefs or convictions); also, peculiarly private, or closely personal (as, one's *intimate* affairs or experiences; "Winter . . . I crown thee king of *intimate* delights, Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness," Cowper's "Task," iv. 139); dealing with closely personal matters, as a narrative, description, etc.; also, associated in close personal relations and familiar intercourse (as, an *intimate* friend; to be *intimate* with a person; "The English colonists at Rome perforce become *intimate*, and in many cases friendly," Thackeray's "Newcomes," xxxix.); sometimes, maintaining illicit sexual relations; also, characterized by or involving personally close or familiar association, as relations, intercourse, etc.; also, of acquaintance, knowledge, etc., arising from close personal connection or familiar experience; also, characterized by close union or combination of particles or elements (as, an *intimate* mixture). **II. n.** An intimate friend or associate.—**in'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*

in-ti-ma-tion (in-ti-mä'shən), *n.* [*LL. intimatio*(-n-).] The act of intimating or announcing; an announcement; a formal notification; also, the act of intimating indirectly; a hint or suggestion (as in the title of Wordsworth's poem, "Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood").

in-tim-i-date (in-tim'i-dät), *v. t.*; *-dated*, *-dating*. [*ML. intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare*, < *L. in*, in, + *timidus*, *E. timid*.] To make timid, or inspire with fear (as, "He imagined that his power would *intimidate* all opponents": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.); overawe; cow; esp., to make (a person) afraid, because of threats, hostile acts, etc., to do something, esp. to exercise some right or perform some duty (as, to *intimidate* a voter or a witness; to *intimidate* workers during a strike); force into or deter from some action by inducing fear.—**in-tim-i-da-tion** (-dä'shən), *n.* The act of intimidating, or the state of being intimidated.—**in-tim'i-da-tor**, *n.*



Human Stomach and Intestines.

a, vermiform appendix; *ac*, ascending colon; *c*, cæcum; *c'*, cardiac end of stomach; *d*, duodenum; *dc*, descending colon; *e*, termination of esophagus; *k*, rectum, ending at anus; *li*, large intestine, including *ac*, *tc*, *dc*; *py*, pyloric end of stomach, whence the coiled small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) extends to *si*; *st*, stomach; *tc*, transverse colon.

in-tim-i-ty (in-tim'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. intimité*, < *L. intimus*, inmost: see *intima*.] Intimate association†, or intimacy†; also, intimate character or quality; closely personal nature; privacy.

in-tinc-tion (in-tingk'shən), *n.* [*LL. intinctio*(-n-), < *L. intingere*, dip in, < *in*, in, + *tingere*, wet, moisten.] *Eccles.*, a dipping of the eucharistic bread in the wine in order to administer both together, as in the Oriental churches.

in-tine (in'tin or -tin), *n.* [*L. intus*, within.] In *bot.*, a membrane forming the inner coat of a pollen-grain.

in-tit-ule (in-tit'ül), *v. t.*; *-uled*, *-uling*. [*OF. F. intituler*, < *LL. intitulare*, < *L. in*, in, + *titulus*, *E. title*.] To give a title to; entitle. [Archaic.]—**in-tit-u-la'tion** (-ü-lä'shən), *n.*

in-to (in'tö), *prep.* [Orig. two words, *in to*.] In to; in and to: expressing motion or direction toward the inner part of a place or thing, and hence entrance or inclusion within limits, or change to new circumstances, relations, condition, form, etc.

in-tol-er-a-ble (in-tol'ë-rä-bl), *a.* [*L. intolerabilis*.] Not tolerable; unendurable; insufferable: as, *intolerable* agony; *intolerable* wrongs; an *intolerable* nuisance; "Something that has oppressed us all has become *intolerable* and has to be ended" (H. G. Wells's "Mr. Britling," i. 5. § 12).—**in-tol'era-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-tol-er-ant (in-tol'ë-ränt), *a.* [*L. intolerans* (-ant-).] Not tolerant; unable or indisposed to tolerate or endure; esp., not tolerating contrary opinions, esp. in religious matters; bigoted.—**in-tol'er-ance**, *n.*—**in-tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

in-tol-er-a-tion (in-tol'ë-rä'shən), *n.* [See *in*².] Want of toleration; intolerance.

in-to-nate (in'tö-nät), *v. t.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. [*ML. intonatus*, pp. of *intonare*, < *L. in*, in, + *tonus*, *E. tone*.] To intone or chant; also, to utter with a particular tone or modulation of voice.—**in-to-na'tion** (-nä'shən), *n.* The act of intoning or intoning; also, the utterance or production of musical tones; also, the manner of intoning in speaking; a modulation or inflection of voice (as, "I found the half-forgotten Southern *intonations* . . . as pleasing to my ear as they had formerly been": Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," xlv.).

in-tone (in-tön'), *v.*; *-toned*, *-toning*. [*ML. intonare*: see *intonate*.] **I. tr.** To utter in a singing voice, as in a liturgical service; chant; recite in monotone; also, to utter with a particular tone, or intone. **II. intr.** To speak or recite in a singing voice, esp. in monotone; utter sonorous tones of musical quality.—**in-ton'er** (-tön'ër), *n.*

in-tor'sion, *n.* See *intortion*.

in-tort (in-tört'), *v. t.* [*L. intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, < *in*, in, + *torquere*, twist.] To twist inward, curl, or wind: as, "*intorted* horns" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," iii.).—**in-tor'tion** (-tört'shən), *n.* [*LL. intortio*(-n-).] A twisting or winding, as of the stem of a plant.

in-tox-i-cant (in-tok'si-känt), **I. a.** Intoxicating. **II. n.** An intoxicating agent, as alcoholic liquor or any of certain drugs.

in-tox-i-cate (in-tok'si-kät), *v. t.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [*ML. intoxicatus*, pp. of *intoxicare*, < *L. in*, in, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic*.] To poison†; also, to affect temporarily with loss of control over the physical and mental powers, by means of alcoholic liquor, a drug, or other substance, or as the liquor or substance does; excite, stupefy, or overcome by affecting thus; inebriate; make drunk; fig., to excite or transport mentally beyond self-control or reason (as, to be *intoxicated* with joy, vanity, or success).—**in-tox'i-cate** (-kät), *a.* Intoxicated: as, "*intoxicate* with joy and pride" (Southey's "Thalaba," i. 34). [Archaic.]—**in-tox'i-cat-ing-ly** (-kä-ting-li), *adv.*—**in-tox-i-ca'tion** (-kä'shən), *n.* The act of intoxicating, or the state of being intoxicated; poisoning (now only in *pathol.*: cf. *auto-intoxication*); inebriation; drunkenness; fig., overpowering action or effect upon the mind (as, "the sweet *intoxication* of young love": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," ix.).

intra-. [*L. intra-*, repr. *intra*, *adv.* and *prep.*, within, akin to *interior*, inner, and *inter*, between: see *interior* and *inter-*, and cf. *intro-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'within,' freely used as an English formative, esp. in scientific

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

terms, sometimes in opposition to *extra-*.—**in-tra-ca-non-i-cal** (in'tră-kā-non'i-kāl), *a.* Included within the canon of Scripture.—**in-tra-cel'lu-lar** (-sel'ū-lār), *a.* Within a cell or cells.—**in-tra-cra'ni-al** (-krā'ni-āl), *a.* Within the cranium or skull.

in-trac-ta-ble (in-trak'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. intractabilis*.] Not tractable; hard to handle or manage; refractory; stubborn: as, "Fox, as the less proud and *intractable* of the refractory pair, was preferred" (Macaulay's "Essays," William Pitt, Earl of Chatham).—**in-trac-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-trac-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-trac'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-tra-dos (in-trā'dos), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. intra*, within, + *F. dos*, < *L. dorsum*, back.] In arch., the interior curve or surface of an arch or vault. Cf. *extrados*.

in-tra-lob-u-lar (in-trā-lob'ū-lār), *a.* [See *intra-*.] Within a lobule, esp. of the liver.

in-tra-mar-gi-nal (in-trā-mār'ji-nāl), *a.* [See *intra-*.] Within the margin, as of a leaf.

in-tra-mo-lec-u-lar (in'trā-mō-lek'ū-lār), *a.* [See *intra-*.] Within the molecule or molecules.

in-tra-mun-dane (in-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *mundus*, world.] Within the world or the material universe.

in-tra-mu-ral (in-trā-mū-rāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *murus*, wall.] Within the walls or inclosing limits, as of a city or a building; in *anat.*, within the substance of a wall, as of an organ.

in-tran-si-geant (ān-trān-zē-zhān), *a.* and *n.* [*F.*] Same as *intransigent*.—**in-tran-si-geance** (ān-trān-zē-zhāns), *n.*

in-tran-si-gent (in-tran'si-jent), [= *F. intransigent*, < *Sp. intransigente*, < *L. in-*, not, + *transigens* (-ent-), ppr. of *transigere*, settle, *E. transact*.] **I. a.** Uncompromising, esp. in politics; irreconcilable. **II. n.** One who is irreconcilable, esp. in politics.—**in-tran'si-gence**, **in-tran'si-gen-cy**, *n.*—**in-tran'si-gent-ism**, *n.*

in-tran-sit-a-ble (in-tran'sit-ā-bl), *a.* [See *in-*.] Not transitable; not admitting of transit; impassable.

in-tran-si-tive (in-tran'si-tiv), [*LL. intransitivus*.] In *gram.*: **I. a.** Not transitive, as a verb; not taking a direct object. **II. n.** An intransitive verb.—**in-tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-trant (in'trānt), *n.* [*L. intrans* (*intrans*-), ppr. of *intrare*, *E. enter*.] One who enters (esp. a college, association, etc.); an entrant.

in-tra-spi-nal (in-trā-spi'nāl), *a.* [See *intra-*.] Within the spinal column or spinal cord; pertaining to parts within the spinal column or spinal cord. Also **in-tra-spi'nous**.—**in-tra-spi'nal-ly**, **in-tra-spi'nous-ly**, *adv.*

in-tra-state (in'trā-stāt), *a.* [See *intra-*.] Within a state; esp., within the boundaries of a State of the American Union: as, *intrastate* commerce or business. Cf. *interstate*.

in-tra-ve-nous (in-trā-vē'nus), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *vena*, *E. vein*.] Within a vein or the veins; noting or pertaining to an injection into a vein.—**in-tra-vē'nous-ly**, *adv.*

in-treat (in-trēt'), etc. Obs. or archaic form of *entreat*, etc.

in-trench (in-trench'), *v.* [See *in-*.] **I. tr.** To surround with a trench; fortify with trenches or other defensive works; hence, fig., to establish in a strong position (as, to be safely *intrenched* behind undeniable facts); also, to furrow (as, "His face Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 601). **II. intr.** To trench or encroach (on or upon: as, to *intrench* on the domain or rights of another); trespass; infringe; sometimes, to verge (on or upon: as, proceedings *intrenching* on impiety).—**in-trench'er**, *n.*—**in-trench'ment**, *n. The act of *intrenching*; also, an *intrenched* position; in *fort.*, a defensive work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet.*

in-trep-id (in-trep'id), *a.* [*L. intrepidus*: cf. *trepid*.] Fearless; dauntless: as, an *intrepid* adventurer; *intrepid* courage.—**in-tre-pid'i-ty** (-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being *intrepid*; fearless courage.—**in-trep'id-ly**, *adv.*

in-tri-ca-cy (in'tri-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *-cies* (-siz). Intricate character or state; also, an intricate part, thing, proceeding, etc. (as, "the *intricacies* of political intrigue": Disraeli's "Coningsby," ii. 7).

in-tri-cate (in'tri-kāt), *a.* [*L. intricatus*, pp. of *intricare*, entangle, perplex, < *in*, in, + *trix*, trifles, hindrances,

perplexities.] Perplexingly entangled or involved, as a combination of paths or windings, a knot, or anything comprising various parts or proceedings; confusingly complex, or complicated, as a mechanism, design, plot, argument, etc. (as, "No one could soar into a more *intricate* labyrinth of refined phraseology": Trollope's "Warden," v.); hard to follow out or understand as a whole; obscure.—**in'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.*—**in'tri-cate-ness**, *n.*

in-tri-gant, **in-tri-guant** (in'trē-gant, *F. ān-trē-gān*), *n.* [*F. intrigant*, < *It. intrigante*, ppr. of *intrigare*: see *intrigue*, *v.*] An intriguing person: as, "I knew him . . . as a bold *intrigant*" (Poe's "Purloined Letter").—**in-tri-gante**, **in-tri-guante** (in'trē-gānt, *F. ān-trē-gānt*), *n.* [*F. intrigante*.] Fem. of *intrigant*, *intrigant*.

in-trigue (in'trēg'), *v.*; *-trigued*, *-triguing*. [*F. intriguer*, < *It. intrigare*, < *L. intricare*, entangle, perplex; see *intricate*.]

I. tr. To entangle, or involve in intricacies or complications (now chiefly as representing a French use: as, a highly *intrigued* drama); hence, to trick or cheat (obs. or rare); also, to bring or force by intrigue or underhand machinations (as, to *intrigue* a person into or out of office); also, recently (from French use), to puzzle; excite the curiosity or interest of by puzzling, novel, or otherwise arresting qualities (as, a mystery, subject, idea, or suggestion *intrigues* one); loosely, to take the fancy of (as, a picture or a hat *intrigues* one); sometimes, to beguile (*into*) by appeal to the curiosity, interest, or fancy (as, to be *intrigued* into reading a book). **II. intr.** To use underhand machinations, or seek to accomplish designs by plotting or crafty contrivance (as, "It was known or suspected that he was busily *intriguing* against his colleagues": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.); also, to carry on a clandestine amour or illicit intimacy.—**in-trigue** (in'trēg' or in'trēg), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. intrigo*, < *intrigare*.] Intricacy; also, the series of complications forming the plot of a play or the like (now chiefly as representing a French use); also, the use of underhand machinations to accomplish designs; a course of plotting or crafty dealings for some secret end (as, political or court *intrigues*); also, a clandestine amour or illicit intimacy.—**in-tri'guer** (-trēg'ēr), *n.*—**in-tri'guing-ly**, *adv.*

in-trin-sic (in-trin'sik), *a.* [*F. intrinsèque*, < *LL. intrinsecus*, adj., inward, < *L. intrinsecus*, adv., inwardly, < *intra*, within, + *secus*, beside: see *extrinsic*.] Being inside of a thing, inward, or internal (now chiefly in *anat.* and *pathol.*); also, belonging to a thing by its very nature (as, *intrinsic* value or merit; the *intrinsic* meaning of a term); inherent; essential.—**in-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

intro-. [*L. intro-*, repr. *intro*, adv., inwardly, within, akin to *intra*, within: see *intra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'inwardly,' 'within,' occasionally used as an English formative.

in-tro-ac-tive (in-trō-ak'tiv), *a.* [See *intro-*.] Acting within or upon itself.

in-tro-duce (in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.*; *-duced*, *-ducing*. [*L. introducere* (pp. *introducitus*), < *intro*, within, + *ducere*, lead.] To lead, bring, or put into a place, position, surroundings, relations, etc. (as, to *introduce* a person into a room, a figure into a design, or an anecdote into a discourse); insert (as, to *introduce* the hand into a cavity); also, to bring into notice, knowledge, use, vogue, etc. (as, to *introduce* a foreign article, or a doctrine, reform, custom, or fashion); also, to bring forward, usher in, or begin with something preliminary (as, "With preamble sweet Of charming symphony they *introduce* Their sacred song": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iii. 368); also, to bring (a person) into the acquaintance of another; make known, as one person to another, with mention of names, etc.; present formally, as to a person, an audience, or society; sometimes, to bring (a person) to the knowledge or experience of something (with *to*: as, to *introduce* a person to a new sport, or to city life); also, to bring forward for consideration, as a subject, a proposed measure, a legislative bill, etc.—**in-tro-du'cer** (-dū'sēr), *n.*—**in-tro-du'ci-ble**, *a.* That may be introduced.

in-tro-duc-tion (in-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [*L. introductio(n)*.] The act of introducing, or bringing into a place, position, relations, notice, use, acquaintance, etc.; often, a formal presentation of one person to another or others; also, something introduced (as, the word is a recent *introduction*);

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

also, something that introduces; a preliminary part, as of a book, discourse, musical composition, or other work, leading up to the main part; often, a more or less elementary treatise designed to introduce the reader to some study or subject (as, an *introduction* to the study, or the science, of botany). — **in-tro-duc'tive**, *a.* Introductory.

in-tro-duc-tor (in-trō-duk'tor), *n.* [LL.] One who introduces. [Archaic.] — **in-tro-duc'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* [LL. *introductorius*.] Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory. — **in-tro-duc'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

in-tro-it (in-trō'it), *n.* [= F. *introit*, < L. *introitus*, entrance, < *introire*, enter, < *intro*, within, + *ire*, go.] *Eccles.*, an antiphon, psalm, or anthem sung as the priest approaches the altar to celebrate the mass or communion.

in-tro-mit (in-trō-mit'), *v.*; -mitted, -mitting. [L. *intromittere* (pp. *intromissus*), < *intro*, within, + *mittere*, send.] *I. tr.* To send, put, or let in; introduce; admit. *II. intr.* To interfere; meddle; concern one's self. [Sc.] — **in-tro-mis'sion** (-mish'on), *n.* — **in-tro-mit'tent**, *a.*

in-trorse (in-trōrs'), *a.* [L. *introversus*, toward the inside, < *intro*, within, + *versus*, toward.] In *bot.*, turned or facing inward, as anthers which open toward the gynoecium. — **in-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

in-tro-spect (in-trō-spek't), *v.* [L. *introspectus*, pp. of *introspicere*, < *intro*, within, + *specere*, look at.] *I. tr.* To look into, examine. *II. intr.* To look within; practise introspection. — **in-tro-spec'tion** (-spek'shən), *n.* The act of looking within; esp., observation or examination of one's own mental states or processes. — **in-tro-spec'tive**, *a.* Looking within; given to or characterized by introspection. — **in-tro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tro-spec'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-tro-ver-sion (in-trō-ver'shən), *n.* The act of introverting; introverted state; in *psychol.*, interest directed inward or upon the self (cf. *extroversion*).

in-tro-vert (in-trō-vert'), *v. t.* [L. *intro*, within, + *vertere* (pp. *versus*), turn.] To turn inward; direct (the mind, etc.) inward or upon the self; in *zool.*, etc., to insheath a part of within another part; invaginate. — **in'tro-vert**, *n.* In *zool.*, etc., a part that is or can be introverted; in *psychol.*, one characterized by introversion; a person concerned chiefly with his own thoughts (cf. *extrovert* and *ambivert*). — **in-tro-vert'ed**, *p. a.* In *psychol.*, characterized by introversion.

in-trude (in-trōd'), *v.*; -truded, -truding. [L. *intrudere* (pp. *intrusus*), < *in*, in, + *trudere*, thrust.] *I. tr.* To thrust or force in (as, rock *intruded* while molten into fissures or between strata); hence, to thrust or bring in without warrant, leave, or welcome (as, to *intrude* one's self into a place, or into a person's society; to *intrude* one's company or opinions on, or upon, others). *II. intr.* To thrust one's self in; come in without warrant or propriety; come uninvited or with unwelcome presence: as, to *intrude* into a place, or upon a person or his privacy. — **in-trud'er** (-trōd-ēr), *n.* — **in-trud'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-tru-sion (in-trō'zhən), *n.* [ML. *intrusio*(n-).] The act of intruding; a thrusting or forcing in; an unwarranted or unwelcome entrance (as, "Why this *intrusion*? Were not my orders that I would be private?" Addison's "Cato," v. 2); also, something intruded; in *law*, wrongful entry; usurpation; in *geol.*, the forcing of extraneous matter, as molten rock, into some other formation; the matter forced in. — **in-tru'sive** (-siv), *a.* Intruding; characterized by or involving intrusion; in *geol.*, of rocks, having been forced, while molten or plastic, into fissures or between layers of other rocks; in *philol.*, inserted without properly belonging, as a letter in a word. *II. n.* In *geol.*, an intrusive rock or mass of rock. — **in-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-trust, en-trust (in-trust', en-), *v. t.* [See *in-*¹ and *en-*.] To invest with a trust or responsibility; charge with a specified office of duty involving trust (as, "His wife was *intrusted* with the management of the privy purse": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.); hence, to trust with anything confided or committed (as, to *intrust* a person with a secret, or with money); also, to commit (something) in trust (*to*); confide, as for care, use, or performance (as, to *intrust* money, powers, or work to another); hence, to commit as if with trust or confidence (as, to hesitate to *intrust* one's life to a frayed rope).

in-tu-bate (in'tū-bāt), *v. t.*; -bated, -bating. [L. *in*, in, + *tubus*, E. *tube*.] In *med.*, to insert a tube into; treat by inserting a tube, as into the larynx. — **in-tu-ba'tion** (-bā'shən), *n.*

in-tu-it (in'tū-it), *v. t. or i.*; -ited, -iting. [L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intueri*, look upon, regard, < *in*, in, on, + *tueri*, look at.] To know, or receive knowledge, by immediate perception.

in-tu-i-tion (in'tū-ish'on), *n.* [ML. *intuitio*(n-), < L. *intueri*: see *intuit*.] Sight† or view†; hence, direct or immediate perception of truths, facts, etc., independently of any reasoning process (as, "mighty preacher, to whose blessed *intuition* it was given to know all human hearts": Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xxxvii.); instinctive knowledge; immediate apprehension or cognition; an act of immediate perception or apprehension (as, to regard a happy guess as an *intuition*; the *intuitions* of genius); also, something discerned by immediate perception; esp., a primary truth.

— **in-tu-i'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of intuition; characterized by intuition; also, based on intuition as a principle, as a doctrine or school of philosophy or ethics. — **in-tu-i'tion-al-ism**, *n.* Intuitionist doctrine, as in philosophy or ethics; the doctrine of the immediate perception of truths by intuition (intellectual or moral); specif., *metaph.*, the doctrine that the absolute is known by an immediate cognition of the understanding; also, intuitionism. — **in-tu-i'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **in-tu-i'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tu-i'tion-ism**, *n.* Intuitionism; specif., in *metaph.*, the doctrine that in perception external objects are known immediately, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon. — **in-tu-i'tion-ist**, *n.*

in-tu-i-tive (in'tū-i'tiv), *a.* [ML. *intuitivus*, < L. *intueri*: see *intuit*.] Perceiving by intuition, as a person, the mind, etc.; concerned with or proceeding by intuition (as, the *intuitive* reason: opposed to *discursive*); of the nature of intuition (as, "Her perception of the right seemed almost *intuitive*": Cooper's "Deerslayer," iv.); also, perceived by, resulting from, or involving intuition (as, *intuitive* truths; *intuitive* knowledge or certainty). — **in-tu-i'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tu-i'tive-ness**, *n.* — **in-tu-i'tiv-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are reached by intuition; ethical intuitionism; also, intuitive perception; insight. — **in-tu-i'tiv-ist**, *n.*

in-tu-mesce (in'tū-mes'), *v. i.*; -mesced, -mescing. [L. *intumescere*, < *in*, in, on, + *tumescere*, begin to swell, < *tumere*, swell.] To swell up, as with heat; become tumid; bubble up. — **in-tu-mes'cence** (-mes'ens), *n.* A swelling up or bubbling up, as with heat; swollen state; also, a swollen mass or growth. — **in-tu-mes'cent**, *a.* Intumescing; becoming tumid.

in-turn (in'tēr'n), *n.* A turning inward, as of the toes; an inward turn.

in-tus-sus-cept (in'tus-su-sept'), *v. t.* [L. *intus*, within, + *suscipere* (pp. *susceptus*), receive: see *susception*.] To take within, as one part of the intestine into an adjacent part; invaginate. — **in'tus-sus-cep'tion** (-sep'shən), *n.* [L. *intus* + *susceptio*(n-), E. *susception*.] A taking within; in *physiol.*, the taking in of foreign matter by a living organism, and its conversion into living tissue; in *pathol.*, the reception of one part within another, as when a part of the intestine is introduced into an adjacent part; invagination. — **in'tus-sus-cep'tive**, *a.*

in-twine (in-twin'), etc. Same as *entwine*, etc.

in-twist (in-twist'), *v. t.* Same as *entwist*.

in-u-lase (in'ū-lās), *n.* [See *inulin* and *-ase*.] In *chem.*, an enzyme which converts inulin into levulose.

in-u-lin (in'ū-lin), *n.* [L. *inula*, elecampane.] A white starch-like substance obtained from the roots of certain plants, esp. elecampane, *Inula helenium*.

in-unc-tion (in-ungk'shən), *n.* [L. *inunctio*(n-), < *inungere*, anoint: see *anoint*, and cf. *unction*.] The act of anointing; in *med.*, the rubbing in of an oil or ointment.

in-un-dant (in-un'dant), *a.* Inundating; overflowing.

in-un-date (in'un-dāt or in-un'd-), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [L. *inundatus*, pp. of *inundare*, < *in*, in, on, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave.] To overspread with a flood, or as a flood does; flood, deluge, or overflow; fig., to overspread as with or as in a flood (as, "The calm and the magical moonlight Seemed to *inundate* her soul with inde-

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, oprâ, ârdent, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

finable longings": Longfellow's "Evangeline," ii. 3); cover or fill with an overflowing abundance; overwhelm.—**in-un-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.* [L. *inundatio*(-n-)] The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflowing of water over the land (as, "heavy rains, which were causing *inundations* and much damage throughout the country": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," xxvii.); a flood; fig., an overspreading or overwhelming as if by flood; superabundance.

in-ur-bane (in-ēr-bān'), *a.* [L. *inurbanus*.] Not urbane; lacking in courtesy, politeness, or suavity; rude.—**in-ur-ban'i-ty** (-ban'i-ti), *n.*

in-ure (in-ūr'), *v.*; -ured, -uring. [Also *enure*; < *in-1*, *en-*, + obs. *ure*, work, operation, use, < OF. *uevre* (F. *œuvre*), < L. *opera*, work.] **I. tr.** To put into operation; exercise† or use†; also, to accustom by exercise or experience, as to something, or to do something, esp. a thing requiring discipline or endurance (as, to *inure* a person to military service, or to danger, hardship, or cold; to *inure* one's self to endure cold); habituate; harden. **II. intr.** To become operative or have effect (as, an agreement that *inures* to the especial benefit of one party); become serviceable (to).—**in-ure'ment**, *n.*

in-urn (in-ēr'n'), *v. t.* [See *in-1*.] To put into an urn (esp. the ashes of the dead); hence, to entomb (as, "The sepulchre, Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 4. 49).—**in-urn'ment**, *n.*

in-u-si-tate (in-ū'zi-tāt), *a.* [L. *inusitatus*, < *in-*, not, + *usitatus*, pp. of *usitari*, freq. of *uti*, use.] Not commonly used; unusual. [Now rare.]

in-u-tile (in-ū'til), *a.* [OF. F. *inutile*, < L. *inutilis*, < *in-*, not, + *utilis*, useful: see *utility*.] Useless; of no use or service; unprofitable.—**in-u-til'i-ty** (-ū'til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. *inutilitas*.] Uselessness (as, "The *inutility* of her best efforts . . . palsied the poor old gentlewoman": Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xv.); also, a useless thing or person.

in-ut-ter-a-ble (in-ut'ēr-a-bl), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Unutterable; inexpressible: as, "*inutterable* unkindliness" (Tennyson's "Merlin and Vivien," 884).

in-vade (in-vād'), *v. t.*; -vaded, -vading. [L. *invadere* (pp. *invadus*), < *in*, in, + *vadere*, go.] To enter (a country, region, etc.) with armed force, as for conquest or spoliation; make a hostile incursion into; hence, fig., to enter like an enemy (as, locusts *invaded* the fields; disease *invades* the system); enter as if to take possession, overrun, or overspread (as, to *invade* a friend's quarters; tourists *invade* a city; night *invades* the sky); intrude upon (privacy, thoughts, etc.); intrench, encroach, or infringe upon (rights, etc.).—**in-vad'er** (-vād'ēr), *n.*

in-vag-i-nate (in-vaj'i-nāt), *v.*; -nated, -nating. [L. *in*, in, + *vagina*, sheath: cf. *evaginate*.] **I. tr.** To insert or receive as into a sheath; sheathe; specif., to fold or draw (a tubular organ, etc.) back within itself; introvert; intussuscept. **II. intr.** To become invaginated; undergo invagination.—**in-vag'i-nate**, *a.* Invaginated.—**in-vag-i-na'tion** (-nā'shən), *n.* The act or process of invaginating, or the resulting state; also, an invaginated part; in *pathol.*, intussusception, as of a portion of the intestine; in *embryol.*, the drawing inward of a portion of the wall of a blastula in the formation of a gastrula.

in-val-id¹ (in-val'id), *a.* [L. *invalidus*, < *in-*, not, + *validus*, strong, powerful, effective, E. *valid*.] Not valid; having no force, weight, or cogency, as an argument; esp., without legal force, or void, as a contract.

in-val-id² (in'va-lid, Brit. also in'va-lēd or in'va-lēd'). [F. *invalid*, < L. *invalidus*: see *invalid*¹.] **I. a.** Impaired in health; sick; infirm; also, of or for invalids. **II. n.** A person suffering from prolonged ill health or from some disabling injury; sometimes, one disabled for active service, as a soldier or a sailor.—**in'va-lid**², *v. I. tr.* To make an invalid of; also, to class or enroll, or remove from active service, as an invalid. **II. intr.** To become an invalid; also, of a soldier or a sailor, to cause one's self to be registered as an invalid, or retire from active service because of illness or injury (as, "He had been long suffering . . . and though repeatedly advised to *invalid*, he never would consent": Marryat's "Peter Simple," xxxvii.).

in-val-i-date (in-val'i-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [See

*invalid*¹.] To render invalid, or of no force or effect; esp., to deprive of legal force or efficacy.—**in-val-i-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.*—**in-val'i-da-tor**, *n.*

in-va-lid-ism (in'va-lid-izm), *n.* [See *invalid*².] The condition of an invalid; prolonged ill health.

in-va-lid-i-ty (in'va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [See *in-2*.] Want of validity, cogency, or legal force.

in-val-u-a-ble (in-val'ū-a-bl), *a.* [See *in-2* and *valuable*.] That cannot be valued or appraised; of inestimable value; priceless.—**in-val'ū-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-val'ū-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-var (in-vār'), *n.* [Short for *invariable*.] An alloy of steel and nickel, having a coefficient of expansion which is virtually zero: used for making scientific instruments, etc.

in-va-ri-a-ble (in-vā'ri-a-bl), [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not variable; unchangeable or unalterable; constant; uniform; always the same. **II. n.** In *math.*, a constant.—**in-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va-ri-ant (in-vā'ri-ant). [See *in-2*.] **I. a.** Not variant; unvarying; invariable; constant. **II. n.** An invariable entity or quantity.—**in-va'ri-an-tive** (-an-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to an invariant.

in-va-sion (in-vā'shən), *n.* [LL. *invasio*(-n-), < L. *invadere*: see *invade*.] The act of invading; the entering of a country by an enemy force, as for conquest or spoliation; a hostile incursion; hence, the entrance or advent of anything troublesome or harmful, as disease; entrance as if to take possession or overrun (as, the peaceful *invasion* of Europe by tourists or foreign trade; the *invasion* of a region by plants from another region); infringement by intrusion (as, *invasion* of rights).—**in-va'sive** (-siv), *a.* Invading, or tending to invade; characterized by or involving invasion; offensive; intrusive.

in-vecked, in-vect-ed (in-vekt', -vek'ted), *a.* [L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, carry in: see *inveigh*.] Bordered by, or formed exteriorly of, small convex or outward curves or slightly projecting rounded lobes: chiefly in *her*.

in-vec-tive (in-vek'tiv), [LL. *invectivus*, < L. *invehere*: see *inveigh*.] **I. a.** Characterized by inveighing; vehemently denunciatory. **II. n.** An invective utterance; a vehement attack in words; also, invective language, or vehement denunciation (as, "He [the elder Pitt] far surpassed them all in the blasting fury of his *invective*": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," viii.).—**in-vec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-veigh (in-vā'), *v. i.* [L. *invehere* (pp. *invectus*), carry in, refl. or pass. attack, assail, inveigh, < *in*, in, + *vehere*, carry.] To make a vehement attack in words; speak or write in vehement denunciation; rail: as, "He never fails to *inveigh* with hearty bitterness against democracy as the source of every species of crime" (Macaulay's "Essays," Mitford's Hist. of Greece).—**in-veigh'er**, *n.*

in-vei-gle (in-vē'gl), *v. t.*; -gled, -gling. [OF. *avugler* (F. *aveugler*), to blind, < *avugle*, blind, < L. *ab*, from, + *oculus*, eye.] To blind in mind or judgment†; beguile† or deceive†; also, to allure, win, or seduce by beguiling (as, "Yet have they many baits and guileful spells, To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense Of them that pass": Milton's "Comus," 538); now, esp., to draw (into, sometimes from, away, etc.) by beguiling or artful inducements (as, to *inveigle* a person into a place, or into doing something; "Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him," Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 3. 99); entice.—**in-vei'gle-ment**, *n.* The act of inveigling; allurements; enticement; also, that which inveigles; a means of inveigling.—**in-vei'gler**, *n.*

in-vent (in-vent'), *v.* [L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, come upon, find, < *in*, in, on, + *venire*, come.] **I. tr.** To come upon†, or find† (as, "And vowed never to returne againe, Till him alive or dead she did *invent*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iii. 5. 10); hence, to find out or hit upon with the mind; devise by thought or ingenuity, as something new or original (as, to *invent* a method or process, or a machine; to *invent* an alphabet or a name; "Who first *invented* work . . . ? Who but the being unblest . . . Sabbathless Satan!" Lamb's "Work"); originate as a product of one's own contrivance; also, to produce or create with the imag-



Escutcheon with a Pale Invected.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; çh, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

ination (as, to *invent* a plot for a story); sometimes, to make up, or fabricate, as something merely fictitious or false (as, to *invent* a statement; to *invent* excuses or reasons).

II. intr. To devise something new, as by thought or ingenuity; originate or create something by exercise of an inventive faculty: as, "Young men are fitter to *invent* than judge" (Bacon's "Essays," Of Youth and Age); "They hunt old trails," said Cyril, "very well; But when did woman ever yet *invent*?" (Tennyson's "Princess," ii. 369).—**in-vent'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being invented.

in-ven-tion (in-ven'shən), *n.* [L. *inventio*(n-), < *invenire*: see *invent*.] The act of finding (obs. or archaic: cf. *Invention of the Cross*, below); also, the act of inventing or devising by thought or ingenuity (as, the *invention* of labor-saving processes or machinery; the *invention* of gunpowder); original contrivance, as of something new; something invented or devised, or a product of inventive ingenuity (as, to patent an *invention*; this plan was his *invention*); also, the act of producing or creating by exercise of the imagination; mental fabrication, or something fabricated, as a made-up story or a false statement; specif., the exercise of imaginative or creative power in literature or art; also, the power or faculty of inventing, devising, or originating; the creative faculty.—**Invention of the Cross**, a church festival, observed on May 3, in commemoration of the reputed finding of the cross of Christ by St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, at Jerusalem, A.D. 326.

in-ven-tive (in-ven'tiv), *a.* Apt at inventing, devising, or contriving, as a person, the mind, etc.; having the function of inventing (as, the *inventive* faculty); also, pertaining to, involving, or showing invention (as, *inventive* skill; *inventive* drawing).—**in-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ven-tor (in-ven'tər), *n.* [L.] One who invents; esp., one who devises some new process, appliance, machine, or article; one who makes inventions.

in-ven-to-ry (in-ven-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [ML. *inventorium*, for LL. *inventarium*, < L. *invenire*: see *invent*.] A detailed list of articles, such as the items of property of an estate or the wares of a merchant, sometimes with a record of their nature or value; hence, a collection of articles which are or may be so listed.—**in-ven-to-ri-al** (-tō-ri-al), *a.*—**in-ven-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ven-to-ry**, *v. t.*; *-ried*, *-rying*. To make an inventory of; enter in an inventory.

in-ven-tress (in-ven'tres), *n.* A female inventor.

in-ve-ra-cious (in-vē-rā'shūs), *a.* [See *in-2*.] Not veracious; untruthful.—**in-ve-ra-ci-ty** (-ras'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Lack of veracity; untruthfulness; also, an untruth.

In-ver-ness (in-vēr-nes') *coat*. [From *Inverness*, in Scotland.] An overcoat with a long, removable cape (*Inverness cape*).

in-verse (in-vērs'), *v. t.*; *-versed*, *-versing*. [L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*: see *invert*.] To invert; reverse. [Now rare.]—**in-verse** (in-vērs' or in-vērs'). **I. a.** Inverted, or turned upside down (as, "I saw a tower buildied on a lake, Mock'd by its *inverse* shadow": Hood's "Two Swans," II); hence, in general, reversed in position, direction, or tendency (as, verify the addition by adding in *inverse* order); opposite in nature or effect, as a mathematical relation or operation (as, "The reigning taste was so bad, that the success of a writer was in *inverse* proportion to his labour, and to his desire of excellence": Macaulay's "Essays," John Dryden). **II. n.** That which is inverse; the direct opposite.—**in-verse-ly**, *adv.* In an inverse manner or order; in inverse proportion (as when one thing is greater in proportion as another is less, or less in proportion as the other is greater).

in-ver-sion (in-vēr'shən), *n.* [L. *inversio*(n-), < *invertere*: see *invert*.] The act of inverting, or an inverted state; reversal of position, direction, order, or relation; also, something inverted; in *rhet.*, reversal of the usual or natural order of words; anastrophe; in *chem.*, a hydrolysis of certain carbohydrates, as cane-sugar, which results in a reversal of direction of the rotatory power of the carbohydrate solution.—**in-ver-sive** (-siv), *a.* Characterized by inversion.

in-vert (in-vērt'), *v. t.* [L. *invertere* (pp. *inversus*), < *in*, *in*, on, + *vertere*, turn.] To turn upside down (as, to *invert* a tumbler or bowl); hence, in general, to reverse in position, direction, or order (as, to *invert* the letters of a name or the

parts of a sentence); turn or change to the opposite or contrary, as in nature, bearing, or effect; in *chem.*, to subject to inversion, as sugar.

in-vert-ase (in-vēr'tās), *n.* [From *invert* + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, an enzyme which causes the inversion of cane-sugar, thus changing it into invert-sugar: found in plants and in the digestive juices of animals.

in-ver-te-brate (in-vēr'tē-brāt). [NL. *invertebratus*.] **I. a.** Not vertebrate; without a backbone; of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*, an obsolete zoölogical division (sometimes still used for convenience) including all the animals without a vertebral column; fig., without backbone, or strength of character. **II. n.** An invertebrate animal; fig., a person lacking strength of character.—**in-ver'te-bra-cy** (-brā-si), **in-ver'te-brate-ness**, *n.*

in-vert-ed (in-vēr'ted), *p. a.* Turned upside down; reversed in position, direction, or order; turned or changed to the opposite.—**inverted arch**, in *arch.*, an arch set upside down, that is, with its intrados below the axis or springing-line: used in foundation construction, etc.—**in-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.*

in-ver-er (in-vēr'tər), *n.*

One who or that which inverts.

in-vert-i-ble (in-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* That may be inverted.

in-ver-tor (in-vēr'tər), *n.* An inverter; in *elect.*, a commutator.

in-vert-sug-ar (in'vērt-shùg'ār), *n.* A mixture of dextroglucose and levulose formed naturally in fruits and produced artificially by the inversion of cane-sugar.

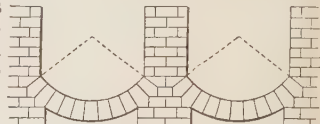
in-vest (in-vest'), *v.* [L. *investire* (pp. *investitus*), < *in*, *in*, + *vestire*, clothe, E. *vest*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To clothe in or with a garment or article of attire (as, "Invest me in my motley": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," ii. 7. 58); cover or adorn as an article of attire does (as, a turban, or a diadem, *invested* his head); sometimes, to put on (a garment, etc.: obs. or rare); also, fig., to cover or surround as if with a garment, or like a garment (as, spring *invests* the trees with leaves; thick foliage *invested* the trees; darkness *invested* the earth); indue or endow (whether actually or by ascription) with a quality, attribute, or character (as, to *invest* a narrative with the charm of romance; to *invest* a friend with every virtue); belong to, as a quality or character does (as, the charm of romance *invested* the subject); also, to clothe in or with the insignia of office (as, "That, in the official marks *invested*, you Anon do meet the senate": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," ii. 3. 148); hence, to install in an office or position; furnish with power, authority, rank, a right, etc. (as, "He had twice been *invested* with the consular dignity": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xii.); sometimes, to settle or vest (a power, right, etc.), as in a person; also, to surround (a place) with military forces or works so as to prevent approach or escape; hem in, as in besieging; also, to put (money) to use, by purchase or expenditure, in something offering profitable returns, esp. interest or income (as, to *invest* one's capital in stocks, real estate, or goods for trade); loosely, to lay out or spend (as, to *invest* large sums in books; to *invest* a dollar in having one's fortune told).

II. intr. To invest money; make an investment.

in-ves-ti-ga-ble (in-ves'ti-gā-bl), *a.* [LL. *investigabilis*.] Capable of being investigated.

in-ves-ti-gate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v.*; *-gated*, *-gating*. [L. *investigatus*, pp. of *investigare*, < *in*, *in*, + *vestigare*, track, trace out.] **I. tr.** To search or inquire into, in order to trace out or ascertain facts; make a searching inquiry into; examine in detail: as, to *investigate* natural phenomena, a crime, or a person's conduct or past. **II. intr.** To make inquiry, examination, or investigation.—**in-ves'ti-gat-ing-ly** (-gā-ting-li), *adv.*—**in-ves-ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [L. *investigatio*(n-).] The act or process of investigating; a searching inquiry in order to ascertain facts; a detailed or careful examination.—**in-ves'ti-ga-tive** (-gā-tiv), **in-ves'ti-ga-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Inclined or tending toward investigation; pertaining to investigation.—**in-ves'ti-ga-tor** (-gā-tər), *n.*

in-ves-ti-tive (in-ves'ti-tiv), *a.* [L. *investire* (pp. *investitus*), E. *invest*.] Serving to invest; pertaining to investiture.



Inverted Arches.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obsured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒ, then; y, you;

in-ves-ti-ture (in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [ML. *investitura*, < L. *investire*, E. *invest*.] The act of investing, or the state of being invested, as with a garment, covering, quality, attribute, etc.; that which invests, as clothing or a covering (archaic or literary); specif., the formal investing of a person with the insignia of office, or with an office or dignity, power, a right, etc.

in-vest-ment (in-vest'mēt), *n.* The act of investing, or the state of being invested, with a garment or covering; a garment or vestment (archaic: as, "You, lord archbishop . . . Whose white *investments* figure innocence," Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV," iv. 1. 45); any covering, coating, outer layer, or integument, as of an animal or vegetable body; also, an investing with a quality, attribute, etc.; some times, investiture with an office, dignity, or right; also, the surrounding of a place with military forces or works, as in besieging; also, the investing of money or capital in order to secure profitable returns, esp. interest or income; a particular instance or mode of investing (as, a good income from judicious *investments*); a thing invested in (as, U. S. bonds are the safest *investment*); sometimes, a sum of money invested.

in-vest-or (in-ves'tor), *n.* One who invests; esp., one who invests money, as in stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.

in-vet-er-ate (in-vet'ē-rāt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare*, render old, < *in*, in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old.] Old† (as, *inveterate* walls or trees); hence, firmly established by long continuance, as a disease or sore, a habit or practice (often bad), or a feeling (often hostile); chronic, settled, or fixed; also, confirmed in a habit, practice, feeling, or the like, as a person (as, an *inveterate* smoker; an *inveterate* gambler; "These savages are . . . the *inveterate* foe of the trappers," Irving's "Captain Bonneville," v.); also, embittered or virulent (obs. or rare).—**in-vet'er-a-cy** (-ē-rā-si), **in-vet'er-ate-ness**, *n.*—**in-vet'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

in-vex-ed (in-vekst'), *a.* [From *in*-¹ + *vez*, as in *convex*, + *-ed*.] In *her*, curved inward or concavely.

in-vid-i-ous (in-vid'i-us), *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, < *invidia*, ill-will, E. *envy*.] Full of ill-will†, grudging†, or envious†; also, regarded with ill-will†, hateful†, or odious† (as, "*invidious* crimes": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," xi. 518); also, calculated to excite ill-will or resentment or give offense (as, *invidious* remarks; "He deprecated any *invidious* retrospect as to what had passed in former debates," Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," viii.); offensively or unfairly discriminating, as a distinction or comparison; such as to bring odium, unpopularity, or envious dislike (as, an *invidious* honor); also, enviable†.—**in-vid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-vid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-vig-i-late (in-vij'i-lāt), *v. i.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *invigilatus*, pp. of *invigilare*, < *in*, in, on, + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] To keep watch; now, esp., to keep watch over students at an examination (Eng.).—**in-vig-i-la-tion** (-lā'shən), *n.*—**in-vig'i-la-tor**, *n.*

in-vig-or-ant (in-vig'or-ant), *n.* An invigorating agent; a tonic.

in-vig-or-ate (in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [For earlier *invigor*, < *in*-¹ + *vigor*.] To give vigor to; supply with healthy or active force; fill with life and energy: as, to *invigorate* the body or the mind; to *invigorate* the industries of a country.—**in-vig'or-at-ing-ly** (-ā-ting-li), *adv.*—**in-vig-or-a'tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* The act of invigorating, or the state of being invigorated.—**in-vig'or-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Invigorating.—**in-vig'or-a-tor** (-ā-tor), *n.*

in-vin-ci-ble (in-vin'si-bl), *a.* [L. *invincibilis*: cf. *vincible*.] That cannot be conquered or vanquished (as, an *invincible* foe, army, or fortress; the *Invincible* Armada, see *armada*); fig., not to be overcome (as, *invincible* difficulties; an *invincible* dislike; *invincible* courage; "I had an *invincible* impression upon my thoughts that my deliverance was at hand," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 16); insuperable; insurmountable.—**in-vin-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-vin-ci-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-vin-ci-bly**, *adv.*

in-vi-o-la-ble (in-vi'ō-lā-bl), *a.* [L. *inviolabilis*: cf. *violable*.] That cannot be violated, subjected to violence, or injured (as, "Jove, the *inviolable* king": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad,"

iii.); also, that must not be violated; that is to be kept free from violence or violation of any kind, or treated as if sacred (as, the person of the herald was *inviolable*; an *inviolable* sanctuary; *inviolable* faith or laws).—**in-vi'ō-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-vi'ō-la-bly**, *adv.*

in-vi-o-late (in-vi'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *inviolatus*, < *in*-, not, + *violatus*, pp., violated: see *violate*.] Not violated; free from violation, injury, desecration, or outrage (as, to keep a tomb or a sacred place *inviolated*; *inviolated* sanctity or purity); unbroken, as a law, agreement, or promise; not infringed, as rights; undisturbed, as privacy.—**in-vi'ō-la-cy** (-lā-si), **in-vi'ō-late-ness**, *n.*—**in-vi'ō-late-ly**, *adv.*

in-vis-i-ble (in-viz'i-bl), *a.* [L. *invisible*.] Not visible; not perceptible by the eye (as, *invisible* atoms; *invisible* vapor; *invisible* ink, sympathetic ink, see under *sympathetic*); withdrawn from or out of sight (as, to keep one's self *invisible*); not perceptible or discernible by the mind (as, differences or changes that are almost *invisible*); also, of colors, so dark as to be scarcely distinguishable from black (as, *invisible* green; *invisible* blue; "I saw about fifty girls exposed for sale, but all of them black or '*invisible*' brown," Kinglake's "Eothen," xviii.).—**Invisible Empire**, a title of the earlier 'Ku Klux Klan,' and of the later 'Knights of the Ku Klux Klan': as, "This proclamation [Feb. 20, 1869] . . . was followed by a proclamation from the 'Grand Wizard of the *Invisible Empire*' to his subjects" (Century Magazine, July, 1884, p. 410). See *Ku Klux*.—**in-vis'i-ble**, *n.* An invisible thing or being; with *the*, the unseen or spiritual world; [cap.] God.—**in-vis-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-vi-ta-tion (in-vi-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *invitatio*(-n), < *invitare*: see *invite*.] The act of inviting; a request to come to a place, gathering, or the like, or to do something; a form of words (often written, engraved, or printed) in which such a request is conveyed; sometimes, attraction or allure-ment (as, "She gives the leer of *invitation*": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 3. 50).

in-vi-ta-to-ry (in-vi'tā-tō-ri), [L. *invitatorius* (as *n.*, ML. *invitatorium*), < L. *invitare*: see *invite*.] *I. a.* Serving to invite; conveying an invitation. *II. n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). An invitation; esp., some form of invitation in church service.

in-vite (in-vit'), *v.*; *-vited*, *-viting*. [L. *invitare* (pp. *invitatus*); origin uncertain.] *I. tr.* To ask, in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary way, to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something (as, to *invite* friends to dinner or to a wedding; to *invite* a person to join or to address a society); request politely or formally; also, to make request for (as, to *invite* a person's presence, attention, or opinion); fig., to act so as to bring on or render probable (as, "To resent his affronts was perilous; yet not to resent them was . . . to *invite* them": Macaulay's "Essays," Frederic the Great); give occasion for (as, this subject *invites* a few remarks); also, to attract, allure, or tempt (as, "I saw nothing in this country that could *invite* me to a longer continuance," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 6: cf. *inviting*, *p. a.*). *II. intr.* To give invitation; offer attractions or allurements.—**in-vite** (in-vit' or in-vit), *n.* An invitation. [Colloq.]—**in-vit'er** (-vi-tēr), *n.*—**in-vit'ing**, *p. a.* That invites; esp., attractive, alluring, or tempting (as, an *inviting* prospect; an *inviting* offer).—**in-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**in-vit'ing-ness**, *n.*

in-vo-cate (in-vō-kāt), *v. t.*; *-cated*, *-cating*. [L. *invocatus*, pp. of *invocare*: see *invoke*.] To invoke: as, "Be thou the tenth Muse, ten times more in worth Than those old nine which rhymers *invocate*" (Shakspeare's "Sonnets," xxxviii.). [Now rare.]—**in-vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *invocatio*(-n).] The act or an act of invoking; a calling upon a deity, etc., as in prayer; a calling for aid or protection; a form of words used in invoking, esp. as part of a public religious service; a calling upon a spirit by incantation, or an incantation or magical formula used for such a purpose; in *law*, a judicial call or demand for something, as papers or evidence.—**in-voc-a-to-ry** (in-vok'ā-tō-ri or in-vō-kā-), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of invocation.

in-voice (in'vois), *n.* [Appar. < F. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent: see *envoy*.] A list of items of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, etc., with



Escutcheon with a Chief invexed.

the value or prices, and charges; also, the merchandise or shipment itself; a shipment or consignment of invoiced goods.—**in-voice**, *v. t.*; -voiced, -voicing. To make an invoice of; enter in an invoice.

in-voke (in-vōk'), *v. t.*; -voked, -voking. [OF. F. *invoker*, < L. *invocare* (pp. *invocatus*), < *in*, in, on, + *vocare*, call.] To call on (a divine being, etc.), as in prayer; appeal to, as for aid or protection; sometimes, to call on to come or to do something; also, to call forth or upon (a spirit) by incantation; conjure; also, to call for earnestly (as, to *invoke* mercy or assistance); make supplication for; in *law*, to call for judicially.—**in-vok'er** (-vō-kēr), *n.*

in-vol-u-cel (in-vōl'ū-sel), *n.* [NL. *involutellum*, dim. of L. *involutum*: see *involute*.] In *bot.*, a secondary involucre, as in a compound cluster of flowers.—**in-vol-u-cel'late** (-sel'at), *a.* Having involucrels.

in-vo-lu-cral (in-vō-lū'krāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an involucre.

in-vo-lu-crate (in-vō-lū'krāt), *a.* Having an involucre.

in-vo-lu-cre (in-vō-lū-kēr), *n.* [F. *involucure*, < L. *involutum*, wrapper, covering, < *involvere*: see *involve*.] A covering, esp. a membranous one; in *bot.*, a collection or rosette of bracts round a flower-cluster, umbel, or the like.—**in-vo-lu-cred** (-kēr'd), *a.* Having an involucre; involucreate.—**in-vo-lu'crum** (-krum), *n.*; pl. -*cra* (-krä). [L.] An involucre.

in-vol-un-ta-ry (in-vōl'un-tā-ri), *a.* [LL. *involutarius*.] Not voluntary; acting, or done or made, without one's own volition, or otherwise than by one's own will or choice (as, an *involuntary* listener; an *involuntary* sigh; *involuntary* bankruptcy); done by accident, or unintentional (as, an *involuntary* affront); acting independently of, or done or occurring without exercise of, the will (as, *involuntary* muscles; *involuntary* movements).—**in-vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**in-vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

in-vo-lute (in-vō-lūt), [L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvere*: see *involve*.] *I. a.* Rolled up on itself; curved spirally; also, involved or intricate (as, "the possible moves [in chess] being not only manifold, but *involute*": Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue"); specif., in *bot.*, rolled inward from the edge, as a leaf; in *conch.*, having the whorls closely wound, as certain shells. *II. n.* Something involved; in *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a flex-



Involucre subtending the Cluster of Flowers of Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), forming the conspicuous part of the flower.



1, Branch of Poplar, showing Involute Leaves. 2, Outline of transverse section of an Involute Leaf.

ible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve (cf. *evolute*).—**in-vo-lut-ed** (-lū-ted), *a.* Involute.

in-vo-lu-tion (in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *involutio* (*n.*), < *involvere*: see *involve*.] The act of involving, or the state of being involved; a rolling up or folding in upon itself, or a part formed by this; entanglement or complication; complicated construction, as in the arrangement of words in a sentence; something complicated; inclusion, comprehension, or implication; in *physiol.*, etc., a retrograde change, as the return of an organ to its normal size after enlargement; in *biol.*, retrograde development; degeneration; in *math.*, the raising of a quantity or expression to any given power.

in-volve (in-volv'), *v. t.*; -volved, -volving. [L. *involvere* (pp. *involutus*), roll in or on, inwrap, involve, < *in*, in, on, +

volvère, roll.] To roll, wrap, or shroud in something that surrounds or conceals (as, "She saw . . . Her sacred domes *involved* in rolling fire": Pope's "Windsor Forest," 324); envelop or infold, as the surrounding thing does (as, clouds *involved* the mountain); enshroud in mist, darkness, or obscurity (often fig.); also, to roll up on itself; wind spirally, coil, or wreath (as, "Some of serpent kind . . . *involved* Their snaky folds": Milton's "Paradise Lost," vii. 483); also, to bring into an intricate or complicated form or condition (esp. in *involved*, *p. a.*); entangle; complicate; combine inextricably (*with*: as, "He knows His end with mine *involved*," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 807); bring into difficulties (*with*: as, a plot to *involve* one government with another); cause to be inextricably associated or concerned, as in something embarrassing or unfavorable (as, "When they fell, they *involved* armies and provinces in their fall": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," x.); implicate, as in guilt or crime, or in any matter or affair; also, to include, contain, or comprehend within itself or its scope (as, a combination *involving* various elements); include as a necessary circumstance, condition, or consequence; imply; entail; affect, as something within the scope of operation (as, changes *involving* the interests of the stockholders); also, to swallow up, engulf, or overwhelm (as, "The stormy fates descend: one death *involves* Tyrants and slaves": Thomson's "Seasons," Summer, 1022); in *math.*, to raise to a given power.—**in-volved**, *p. a.* Intricately formed or combined; complicated: as, an *involved* sentence or argument.—**in-volv'ed-ly** (-vōl'ved-li), *adv.*—**in-volv'-ed-ness**, *n.*—**in-volve'ment**, *n.* The act of involving, or the state or fact of being involved.—**in-volv'er**, *n.*

in-vul-ner-a-ble (in-vul'nē-rā-bl), *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis*.] Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or hurt; proof against attack (as, "*invulnerable* patience": Johnson's "Rasselas," xviii.).—**in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**in-vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-vul'ner-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-wall (in-wāl'), *v. t.* [See *in-1*.] To wall in; inclose with or as with a wall.

in-ward (in'wārd), *adv.* [AS. *inweard*, < *in*, in, + *-weard*: see *-ward*.] Toward the inside or interior, as of a place, a space, or a body; sometimes, in the inside or interior (as, "the Maple seldom *inward* sound": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 1. 9); fig., into the mind or soul (as, "Thou, celestial Light, Shine *inward*, and the mind through all her powers Irradiate": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iii. 52); in the mind or soul, or mentally or spiritually.—**in'ward**, [AS. *inweard*.] *I. a.* Proceeding or directed toward the inside or interior; also, situated within; interior; internal; pertaining to the inside or inner part; often, located within the body (as, the *inward* parts, commonly the organs within the trunk, esp. the stomach and intestines); pertaining to the inside of the body; hence, muffled or indistinct, as the voice (as, "The dog [in dreams] With *inward* yelp and restless forefoot plies His function of the woodland": Tennyson's "Lucretius," 45); also, inner, mental, or spiritual (as, "*Inward* security and peace . . . are the natural attendants of innocence and virtue": J. Butler's "Analogy of Religion," i. 3); sometimes, inland; sometimes, internal or domestic (obs. or rare: as, *inward* war); also, intrinsic, inherent, or essential (as, the *inward* nature of a thing); also, closely personal; intimate; or familiar (as, an *inward* friend); also, private; or secret (as, "What is *inward* between us, let it pass": Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 1. 102). *II. n.* The inward or internal part; the inside; esp. (now only in *pl.*), the inward parts of the body, or the stomach and intestines (as, "ups and downs o' hills . . . to shake a body's virtuals out of his *inwards*": Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xii.); also, an intimate acquaintance (as, "Sir, I was an *inward* of his . . . I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing": Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," iii. 2. 138); also, *pl.*, imported articles, or dues on such articles (Eng.).—**in'ward-ly**, *adv.* Toward the inside or interior; also, in or on, or with reference to, the inside or inner part (as, "He had bled *inwardly*": De-foe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 14); hence, in low tones, or not aloud, as in speaking to one's self (as, "Half *inwardly*, half audibly she spoke": Tennyson's "Marriage of Geraint," 109); also, in mind or thought; in spirit; privately; also,

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

intrinsically; also, intimately† or closely†. — **in'ward-ness**, *n.* The state of being inward or internal; also, depth of thought or feeling; earnestness; also, occupation with what concerns man's inner nature; spirituality; also, the inward or intrinsic character of a thing; inward meaning; also, intimacy† or familiarity†. — **in'wards** (-wārdz), *adv.* Inward.

in-weave (in-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *-wove* (also *-weaved*), pp. *-woven* (also *-wove*, *-weaved*), ppr. *-weaving*. [See *in*⁻¹.] To weave in or together; also, to introduce into or as into a fabric in weaving; also, to combine or diversify with something woven in.

in-wind (in-wind'), *v. t.* Same as *enwind*.

in-work (in-wērk'), *v. t.*; *-worked* or *-wrought*, *-working*. [See *in*⁻¹.] To work into or with something, as by embroidering; also, to produce (something) within.

in-wrap (in-rap'), *v. t.*; *-wrapped*, *-wrapping*. [See *in*⁻¹.] To wrap or envelop in something; surround, as the enveloping thing does; hence, to enshroud in clouds, darkness, etc.; envelop, as the clouds, etc., do; fig., to wrap in slumber, etc.; absorb or engross in thought, etc.; also, to involve or imply.

in-wreathe (in-rēth'), *v. t.*; *-wreathed*, *-wreathing*. [See *in*⁻¹.] To surround with or as with a wreath (as, "It was not at all a distressed blush, for it was *inwreathed* with smiles and dimples": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," vii.); encircle as a wreath does.

in-wrought (in-rōt' or in'rōt), *p. a.* Wrought or worked in, as a decorative pattern; also, wrought or worked with something by way of decoration (as, "Shirt of doeskin . . . All *inwrought* with beads of wampum": Longfellow's "Hiawatha," xi. 76).

in-ya-la (in-yā'lā), *n.* [S. Afr.] A South African antelope, *Tragelaphus angasi*.

i-o (i'ō). [L., = Gr. *ἰώ*.] **I.** *interj.* A Latin and Greek exclamation of joy, triumph, etc. **II.** *n.*; pl. *ios* (i'ōz). A cry of 'io!'

i-o-date¹ (i'ō-dāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of iodic acid.

i-o-date² (i'ō-dāt), *v. t.*; *-dated*, *-dating*. To combine, impregnate, or treat with iodine. — **i-o-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.*

i-od-ic (i-od'ik), *a.* Of or containing iodine: as, *iodic acid* (an acid, HIO_3 , formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine).

i-o-dide, **i-o-did** (i'ō-did or -did, -did), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of iodine with an element or radical; a salt of hydriodic acid.

i-o-dine, **i-o-din** (i'ō-din or -din, -din), *n.* [Gr. *ἰώδης*, violet-like, < *ἰώ*, violet, + *ἔδος*, form.] Chem. sym., *I*; at. wt., 126.92; sp. gr., 4.947. A non-metallic element occurring, at ordinary temperatures, as a grayish-black crystalline solid, which changes to a dense violet vapor when heated: used in medicine and the arts. — **i'o-dism**, *n.* In *pathol.*, a morbid condition due to the use of iodine or its compounds. — **i'o-dize**, *v. t.*; *-dized*, *-dizing*. To treat, impregnate, or affect with iodine. — **i-o-do-form** (i-ō'dō-fōrm or i-od'ō-), *n.* [From *iod(ine)* + *form(yl)*.] In *chem.*, a yellowish crystalline compound, CHI_3 , analogous to chloroform: used as an antiseptic. — **i'o-dol** (-dol or -dōl), *n.* In *chem.*, a crystalline compound containing iodine: used as a substitute for iodoform.

i-o-lite (i'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *ἰώ*, violet, + *λίθος*, stone.] A blue mineral consisting of a silicate of magnesium, aluminum, and iron.

i-on (i'qn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰών*, ppr. neut. of *ἵεναι*, go.] Either of the two substances into which a compound is decomposed by electrolysis; also, either of the two electrified atoms or groups of atoms into which the molecule of an electrolyte is separated by water, etc.; also, one of the electrically charged particles formed in a gas by the action of an electric current, etc.

-ion. [F. *-ion*, < L. *-io(n)*, suffix forming nouns, esp. from verbs.] A suffix of nouns denoting action or process, state or condition, or sometimes things or persons, as in *alluvion*, *communion*, *flexion*, *fusion*, *legion*, *opinion*, *suspicion*, *union*. See *-ion* and *-ation*.

I-o-ni-an (i-ō'ni-ān). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a branch of the Greek race named from Ion, the legendary founder; pertaining to ancient Ionia, a region on the western coast of Asia Minor, with adjacent islands, colonized by the Ionians;

designating or pertaining to a group of Greek islands ('Ionian Islands') in the Mediterranean on the western coast of Greece proper, and a sea ('Ionian Sea') forming the part of the Mediterranean between Greece and southern Italy and Sicily (where the Ionians planted colonies). **II.** *n.* An Ionian Greek.

I-on-ic¹ (i-on'ik). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Ionians; in *arch.*, noting or pertaining to one of the three Greek orders, distinguished

by the volute (spiral scroll) of its capital; in *pros.*, noting or employing a foot consisting of two long syllables followed or preceded by two short. **II.**

n. The Ionian dialect of ancient Greek, the form used by Homer, Hesiod, and Herodotus, and the source of the Attic dialect; in *pros.*, an Ionic foot, verse, or meter; in *printing* [also *l. c.*], a style of type (see *type*).

i-on-ic² (i-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to ions.

i-o-ni-um (i-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *ion*.] In *chem.*, a radioactive substance with chemical properties resembling those of thorium, supposed to be a new element.

i-on-ize (i'qn-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To separate into ions; produce ions in. — **i'on-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **i'on-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.* A device for ionizing a gas, etc.

i-o-ta (i-ō'tā or ē-), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἰώτα*, the letter ι (the smallest in the Greek alphabet), a jot.] The ninth letter (I, ι, = English I, i) of the Greek alphabet (which is also the smallest letter); hence, the least, or a very small, part or quantity; a tittle; a jot.

I O U (i' ō ū'), *n.* [For *I owe you*.] An acknowledgment of debt, less formal than a promissory note, containing these three letters, the amount, and the signature of the debtor: as, "Mr. Micawber placed his *I. O. U.* in the hands of Traddles . . . this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money" (Dickens's "David Copperfield," xxxvi.).

ipe-cac (ip'ē-kak), *n.* Shortened form of *ipeccacuanha*.

ipe-cac-u-an-ha (ip-ē-kak-ū-an'ā), *n.* [Pg.; from Brazilian name.] The dried root of a small, shrubby South American rubiaceous plant, *Cephaelis ipeccacuanha*, used as an emetic, purgative, etc.; a drug or extract prepared from it; the plant itself; also, any of various other plants with similar properties.

ip-o-mœ-a (ip-ō-mē'ā or i-pō-), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵψ* (*ip*-), kind of worm, + *μοῖος*, like.] Any plant of the genus *Ipomœa*, of the morning-glory family, containing many species with ornamental flowers.

ip-se dix-it (ip'sē dik'sit). [L.] 'He himself has said (it)': an expression also used as a noun, meaning 'a mere dogmatic assertion,' as, "He took on him to decide dogmatically . . . as if it had been our duty to acquiesce in the *ipse dixit* of this new Pythagoras" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 2).

ir⁻¹, **ir**⁻². Forms of *in*⁻¹ and *in*⁻² used before *r*.

i-ra-cund (i'rā-kund), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, < *ira*, anger, *E ire*.] Prone to anger; irascible. — **i-ra-cun'di-ty** (-kun'di-ti), *n.*



Ionic Architecture. — Temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens.



Ipeccacuanha (*Cephaelis ipeccacuanha*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *ʹ*, primary accent; *˘*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

i-ra-do (ĕ-ră'dă), *n.* [Turk., < Ar. *iradah*, will, desire.] A decree of the Sultan of Turkey.

i-ra-ni-an (i-ră'ni-an). [Pers. *Irân*, Persia.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Iran or Persia, or to that branch of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages which includes the Old Persian and Avestan. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Iran; a Persian; specif., an Iranian Aryan.

i-ras-ci-ble (i-ras'ci-bl or i-), *a.* [F. *irascible*, < LL. *irascibilis*, < L. *irasci*, grow angry: see *irate*.] Easily provoked to anger, as a person; characterized by or showing proneness to anger, as the temper, disposition, actions, etc.; choleric; irritable. — **i-ras-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **i-ras-ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **i-ras'ci-bly**, *adv.*

i-rate (i-răt' or i'răt'), *a.* [L. *iratus*, pp. of *irasci*, grow angry, < *ira*, anger, E. *ire*.] Excited to anger; incensed; enraged; angry. — **i-rate'ly**, *adv.*

ire (ir), *n.* [OF. *ire*, < L. *ira*, anger.] Anger; wrath. — **ire'ful**, *a.* Full of ire; wrathful; also, irascible. — **ire'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ire'ful-ness**, *n.*

i-ren-ic, **i-ren-i-cal** (i-ren'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, < *εἰρήνη*, peace.] Peaceful; pacific; tending to promote peace, esp. with reference to theological or ecclesiastical differences. — **i-ren'i-con** (-kon), *n.*; pl. *-ca* (-kā). [Gr. *εἰρηνικόν*, neut. of *εἰρηνικός*.] A proposal for promoting peace, esp. in the church. — **i-ren'ics**, *n.* Irenical theology.

i-rid (i'rid), *n.* [See *iris*.] The iris of the eye: as, "brown eyes, with a benignant light in their *irids*" (C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," v.).

i-ri-da-ceous (i-ri-dă'shi-us or i-ri-), *a.* [NL. *Iris* (*Irid-*), the iris genus: see *iris*.] Belonging to the *Iridaceæ*, or iris family of plants, which includes, besides various flags, the crocus, gladiolus, and freesia.

i-ri-dec-to-my (i-ri-dek'tō-mi or i-ri-), *n.* [Gr. *ἰρις* (*ipid-*), iris, & *ek*, out of, + *tomia*, E. *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting out a part of the iris.

i-ri-des-cence (i-ri-des'ens), *n.* The quality of being iridescent; intermingling or interchange of colors as in mother-of-pearl, etc.; a play of lustrous, changing colors.

i-ri-des-cent (i-ri-des'ent), *a.* [L. *iris* (*irid-*), rainbow: see *-escent*.] Displaying colors like those of the rainbow; exhibiting a rainbow-like play of colors, as mother-of-pearl or shot silk. — **i-ri-des-cent-ly**, *adv.*

i-rid-i-um (i-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *iris* (*irid-*), rainbow: named from its iridescence in solution.] Chem. sym., Ir; at. wt., 193.1; sp. gr., 22.4. A rare metallic element resembling platinum: used in platinum alloys and for the points of gold pens. — **i-rid'ic**, *a.*

i-ri-dize (i'ri-diz), *v. t.*; *-dized*, *-dizing*. [L. *iris* (*irid-*), rainbow.] To make iridescent. — **i-ri'di-za'tion** (-di-ză'shən), *n.*

i-ri-dos-min, **i-ri-dos-mi-um** (i-ri-dos'min or -doz'min, -mi-um), *n.* [From *iridium* + *osmium*.] A native alloy of iridium and osmium, usually containing some rhodium, ruthenium, platinum, etc.: used for the points of gold pens and for other purposes.

i-ri-dot-o-my (i-ri-dot'ō-mi or i-ri-), *n.* [Gr. *ἰρις* (*ipid-*), iris: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, incision into the iris.

i-ris (i'ris), *n.*; pl. *irises*, L. *irides* (i'ri-dēz). [L. *Iris*, the goddess Iris, *iris* (*irid-*), rainbow, kind of plant, < Gr. *ἰρις*, Iris, *ἰρις* (*ipid-*), rainbow, iris of the eye, iris plant.] [*cap.*] The goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods, in classical mythology; also [l. c.], a rainbow; hence, any appearance resembling a rainbow; a combination or play of colors; an iridescence; in *anat.*, the contractile circular diaphragm forming the colored portion of the eye and containing a circular opening (the *pupil*) in its center; in *bot.*, any plant of the genus *Iris*, including various perennial herbs with handsome flowers and sword-shaped leaves; the fleur-de-lis or flag; also, the flower of



Iris (*I. versicolor*), or Blue Flag. — 1, inflorescence; 2, rootstock with leaves; 3, stamens; 4, stigma; 5, fruit.

any such plant. — **i-ri-sat-ed** (i'ri-să-ted), *a.* Iridescent. — **i-ri-sa'tion** (-să'shən), *n.* Iridescent coloration. — **i'ris-ed**, *a.* Rainbow-colored or iridescent (as, "Wrecked is the ship of pearl . . . Its *irised* ceiling rent": Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus"); also, of the eye, having an iris.

I-rish (i'rish), *a.* [ME. *Irisc*, < AS. *Irās*, pl., the Irish: cf. OIr. *Eriu*, Erin, Ireland.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Ireland or its people; also, designating, or belonging to, or spoken or written in, the Celtic language of the natives of Ireland. — **I-rish bull**. See *bull*³. — **I-rish moss**, carrageen. — **I-rish potato**, the common white potato. — **I-rish stew**, a stew made of mutton or beef, with potatoes, onions, etc. — **I-rish terrier**, one of a breed of small, active, intelligent dogs with wiry hair usually of a reddish tinge. — **I-rish**, *n.* The inhabitants of Ireland and their immediate descendants elsewhere, esp. those of Celtic race; also, the Celtic language of the natives of Ireland; also, the dialect of English spoken by the Irish; also, temper (slang: as, to get one's *Irish* up). — **I-rish-ism**, *n.* An Irish peculiarity, as of speech. — **I-rish-man** (-mən), *n.*; pl. *-men*. — **I-rish-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). The native Irish, as opposed to English settlers in Ireland; also, Irish character; an Irish trait. — **I-rish-wom'an**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

i-ri-tis (i-ri'tis), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the iris of the eye. — **i-rit-ic** (i-rit'ik), *a.*

irk (ĕrk), *v.* [ME. *irken*, *yrken*: cf. MHG. *erken*, disgust.]

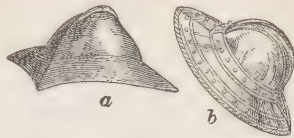
I† *intr.* To grow weary, as of something tedious or disagreeable; feel disgusted, annoyed, or troubled. **II. tr.** To find wearisome, or regard with disgust; also, to weary, annoy, or trouble (often used in the impersonal construction: as, "It *irked* him that he was forced to make one exception to this rule," C. Brontë's "Villette," xv.). — **irk'some** (-sum), *a.* Feeling weariness or disgust; as, "He could not rest; but did his stout heart eat . . . Yrkesome of life": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 2. 6; also, causing weariness, disgust, or annoyance (as, an *irksome* task; *irksome* restrictions; "Company was *irksome* to me," Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," xix.); wearisome or tedious; annoying or vexatious; formerly, distressing. — **irk'some-ly**, *adv.* — **irk'some-ness**, *n.*

i-ron (i'ern), *n.* [AS. *īren*, *isen*, *isern*, = OS. and OHG. *isarn* (G. *eisen*) = Icel. *isarn* = Goth. *eisarn*, iron.] Chem. sym., Fe (see *ferrum*); at. wt., 55.84; sp. gr., about 7.9. A ductile, malleable, silver-white metallic element, scarcely known in a pure condition but abundantly used in its crude or impure forms (*pig-iron*, *cast-iron*, *steel*, and *wrought-iron*: see these entries) for making tools, implements, machinery, etc.; also, a form or variety of this metal, as wrought-iron or cast-iron, esp. as contrasted with steel; also, an instrument, utensil, weapon, etc., made of iron; a branding-iron; an iron implement used heated for smoothing or pressing cloth, etc.; a harpoon; an iron-headed golf-club intermediate between a cleek and a mashie (as, a driving *iron*; a lofting *iron*; a mid-*iron*); a sword (obs. or archaic), or swords and other weapons collectively; a pistol (slang); an iron shackle or fetter (chiefly in *pl.*); fig., something hard, strong, rigid, unyielding, or the like (in metaphorical expressions: as, "muscles and sinews of *iron*," Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," i.; "hearts of *iron*," Shakspeare's "Henry VIII.," iii. 2. 424); in *med.*, a preparation of iron, or containing iron, used as a tonic, etc. — **in irons**, in shackles or fetters; *naut.*, of a sailing boat or vessel, with the head to the wind and not enough momentum to come around on either tack. — **i'ron**, *a.* Made of iron; also, pertaining to iron; also, resembling iron in appearance (as, "*iron* clouds": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," i. 630); also, resembling iron in its characteristic qualities; hard or strong; extremely hardy or robust (as, an *iron* constitution); inflexible or unyielding (as, "*iron* virtues," Reade's "Christie Johnstone," ii.; "her *iron* will," Tennyson's "Princess," vi. 102); stern, harsh, or cruel; not to be broken, as sleep (a Latinism, with reference to death: see Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," xii. 467); also, pertaining to the iron age of mythology, or to any similar period (see *iron age*, below); degenerate, debased, or wicked (as, "these hard *iron* times": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Pastorals," ix. 15). — **iron age**, the age in the history of mankind (subsequent to the stone and bronze ages) marked by the

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

use of iron implements (see *ages in archaeology*, under *age*, *n.*); also, the last and worst age of the world, or any age or period of degeneracy or wickedness (see *ages in mythology*, under *age*, *n.*)—**Iron Cross**, the badge of the Order of the Iron Cross (a Prussian order founded in 1813 and reorganized in 1870), conferred for services in war.—**iron hat**, a helmet of iron or steel shaped like a hat (with crown and brim), used during the middle ages and later.

—**iron horse**, a locomotive; also, a bicycle or tri-cycle. [Colloq.]—**iron man**, a dollar. [Slang, U. S.]—



a, Iron Hat, 14th century. b, Iron Hat, time of Charles I. and Cromwell.

iron pyrites, pyrite, or ordinary pyrites; also, marcasite ('white iron pyrites').—**iron ration**, a special ration of food carried by a soldier in his haversack, not to be used except at the commanding officer's order, as in an emergency. [Colloq.]—**i'ron**, *v.* **I**, *tr.* To furnish, cover, or arm with iron (as, "the gate that was *iron'd* within and without": Coleridge's "Christabel," i.); also, to shackle or fetter with irons; also, to smooth or press with a heated iron, as clothes, etc. **II**, *intr.* To press clothes, etc., with a heated iron: as, "Mrs. Nubbles *ironed* away in silence" (Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," x.).

i-ron-bark (i'érn-bàrk), *n.* Any of various Australian eucalyptuses with a hard, solid bark, as *Eucalyptus resinifera*, a tall tree yielding a valuable timber.

i-ron-bound (i'érn-bound), *a.* Bound with iron; hence, faced or surrounded with rocks (as, an *iron-bound* coast); fig., hard, rigid, or unyielding.

i-ron-clad (i'érn-klad), **I**, *a.* Clad in iron; covered or protected with metal armor; fig., strengthened by special provisions, as an agreement. **II**, *n.* An ironclad naval vessel.

i-ron-er (i'ér-nér), *n.* One who or that which irons.

i-ron=glance (i'érn-gláns), *n.* Specular iron ore. See under *specular*.

i-ron-gray (i'érn-grā), *a.* Of a gray like that of freshly broken iron: as, *iron-gray* hair.

i-ron-hand-ed (i'érn-han'ded), *a.* Acting or ruling, or maintained or done, as if with an iron hand; severe; harsh; despotic: as, an *iron-handed* ruler; *iron-handed* rule.

i-ron-heart-ed (i'érn-här'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

i-ron-ic, **i-ron-i-cal** (i-ron'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. εἰρωνικός.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by irony; using, or addicted to, irony.—**i-ron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**i-ron'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

i-ron-mas-ter (i'érn-màs'tér), *n.* The master of iron-works; a manufacturer of iron.

i-ron-mong-er (i'érn-mung'gér), *n.* A dealer in ironware.—**i'ron-mong'er-y**, *n.* The goods, shop, or business of an ironmonger.

i-ron-rust (i'érn-rust), *n.* The rust of iron. See *rust*, *n.*

i-ron-side, **i-ron-sides** (i'érn-sid, -sidz), *n.* Epithets [often *cap.*] ascribing great strength, endurance, or power of resistance, applied to persons or ships: as, Edmund *Ironsides* (Edmund II, king of the English, 1016); *Ironsides*, or *Ironsides* (Oliver Cromwell); Oliver Cromwell's *Ironsides* (troopers); Old *Ironsides* (the old U. S. frigate Constitution).

i-ron-smith (i'érn-smith), *n.* A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

i-ron-stone (i'érn-stōn), *n.* Any ore of iron (commonly a carbonate of iron) with clayey or siliceous impurities.—**ironstone china**, a kind of hard, white, opaque pottery used esp. for table and toilet purposes.

i-ron-ware (i'érn-wār), *n.* Articles of iron, as pots, kettles, tools, etc.; hardware.

i-ron-weed (i'érn-wēd), *n.* Any of certain North American plants of the asteraceous genus *Vernonia*, bearing tubular flowers, chiefly purple or red.

i-ron-wood (i'érn-wūd), *n.* Any of various trees with hard, heavy wood, as *Carpinus caroliniana*, an American species

of hornbeam, or *Lyonothamnus floribundus*, found on islands off the coast of southern California ('Santa Cruz ironwood'); also, the wood.

i-ron-work (i'érn-wérk), *n.* Work in iron; parts or articles made of iron: as, "We got out a great deal of *ironwork*, as bolts, spikes, nails, &c." (De-foe's "Captain Singleton," iii.).—**i'ron-work'er**, *n.* A worker in iron; one employed in the manufacture of iron, or of articles of iron; one employed in the erection of steel structures, as bridges, etc.—**i'ron=works**, *n. pl.* or *sing.* An establishment where iron is smelted, or where it is cast or wrought into heavy work.

i-ron-y (i'ér-ni), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling iron.

i-ro-my (i'rō-ni), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-niz). [L. *ironia*, < Gr. εἰρωνεία, < εἰρων, dissembling speaker, < εἰρεω, say, speak: cf. *rhetor*.] Dissimulation, esp. simulated ignorance in discussion ('Socratic irony'); also, a method of expression or a figure of speech in which the literal meaning of the words is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind and intended to be conveyed, and which is employed in ridicule or contempt or merely playfully; usually, agreeable or complimentary language intended to convey an opposite meaning (as, "A drayman in a passion calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow,' without suspecting that he is uttering *irony*": Macaulay's "Essays," Lord Bacon); also, an ironical utterance or expression; an ironical quality (as, "There was a staid *irony* in his tone": Kingsley's "Yeast," iii.); also, an outcome of events contrary to what was, or what might have been, expected (as, it was the *irony* of fate that made Joseph the ruler over the land of his captivity).

ir-o-quoi-an (ir-ō-kwoi'an), *a.* Belonging to or constituting a linguistic stock of North American Indians, of Canada and the eastern U. S., including the Iroquois confederacy (the Five Nations, comprising the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, with, later, the Tuscaroras) and the Cherokees, Wyandots or Hurons, and others.

ir-ra-di-ant (i-rā'di-ant), *a.* Irradiating; radiant; shining.—**ir-ra-di-ance**, **ir-ra-di-an-cy**, *n.*

ir-ra-di-ate (i-rā'di-āt), *v.* -ated, -ating. [L. *irradiatus*, pp. of *irradiare*, < *ir*, in, on, + *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] **I**, *tr.* To shed rays of light upon; illuminate; fig., to illumine intellectually or spiritually (as, "a sordid life . . . irradiated by no sublime principles, no romantic visions": George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," iv. 1); brighten as if with light, as the countenance; also, to radiate (light, etc.).

II, *intr.* To emit rays; shine; also, to become radiant.—**ir-ra-di-ate**, *a.* Irradiated; bright.—**ir-ra-di-a-tion** (-ā'shon), *n.* The act of irradiating, or the state of being irradiated; an emitting of rays of light, or of other rays; sometimes, a ray of light; a beam; fig., intellectual or spiritual enlightenment; in *optics*, the apparent enlargement of a bright object when seen against a dark ground.—**ir-ra-di-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving to irradiate.

ir-ra-tion-al (i-rā'shon-āl), *a.* [L. *irrationalis*.] Not rational; without the faculty of, or not endowed with, reason (as, *irrational* animals); without, or deprived of, sound judgment; not in accordance with reason, or utterly illogical or absurd (as, "the *irrational* laws which bad critics have framed for the government of poets": Macaulay's "Essays," Moore's Byron); in *math.*, not capable of being exactly expressed by an integer or a vulgar fraction; surd.—**ir-ra-tion-al-ism**, *n.* Irrationality in thought or action.—**ir-ra-tion-al-i-ty** (-rash-ō-nāl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). The quality of being irrational; also, an irrational, illogical, or absurd action, thought, etc. (as, "the confused *irrationalities* into which you all allow yourselves to fall": Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xvii.).—**ir-ra-tion-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render irrational.—**ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*



Santa Cruz Ironwood (*Lyonothamnus floribundus*). — a, flowering branch showing inflorescence and pin-nate leaves; b, a simple leaf; c, a fruiting corymb.

ir-re-cip-ro-cal (ir-ē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not reciprocal. — **ir-re-ci-pro-ci-ty** (i-res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* Absence of reciprocity.

ir-re-claim-a-ble (ir-ē-klā'mā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed. — **ir-re-claim-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-claim'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-re-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rec-og-ni-tion (i-rek-og-nish'qn), *n.* [See *ir*-².] Absence of recognition. — **ir-rec'og-niz-a-ble** (-ni-zā-bl), *a.* Not recognizable.

ir-rec-on-cil-a-ble (i-rek'qn-si-lā-bl or i-rek-qn-si'-). [See *ir*-².] *I. a.* Not reconcilable; implacably opposed, as an enemy; that cannot be harmonized or adjusted, as a quarrel; that cannot be brought to acquiescence or content, as persons; incompatible, as statements or ideas. *II. n.* One who is irreconcilable; esp., one who remains implacably opposed to agreement or compromise, as in political matters. — **ir-rec'on-cil-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-rec'on-cil-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rec'on-cil-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-cov'er-a-ble (ir-ē-kuv'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not recoverable; that cannot be got back or regained (as, "If the path is . . . once lost, it is *irrecoverable*": Hardy's "Return of the Native," v. 8); that cannot be restored to health, as a person (archaic); incurable, as a disease (archaic); that cannot be remedied or rectified (as, *irrecoverable* sorrow). — **ir-re-cov'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-re-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-cu-sa-ble (ir-ē-kū'zā-bl), *a.* [LL. *irrecusabilis*, < *L. in*-, not, + *recusare*, object to: see *recuse*.] Not to be objected to or rejected. — **ir-re-cu-sa-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-deem-a-ble (ir-ē-dē'mā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not redeemable; incapable of being bought back or paid off (as, an *irredeemable* mortgage); not convertible into specie, as paper money; irremediable, irreparable, or hopeless (as, "a misfortune, but not an *irredeemable* one": Disraeli's "Lothair," liii); beyond redemption, irreclaimable, or thoroughly depraved (as, an *irredeemable* criminal). — **ir-re-deem-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-den-ta (ir-ē-den'tā), *n.* [It.: see *irredentist*.] Any of certain regions situated near Italy, and having a considerable Italian population though politically subject to other governments, whose union to Italy was advocated by the Irredentists; hence, any region included politically in one country but claimed or desired by another as properly belonging to the latter by reason of racial or other ties.

ir-re-den-tist (ir-ē-den'tist). [It. *irredentista*, < (*Italia*) *irredenta*, (Italy) unredeemed, fem. of *irredento*, < *L. in*-, not, + *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, E. *redeem*.] *I. n.* [Usually *cap.*] A member of an Italian political party which became prominent in 1878, advocating the redemption, or the incorporation into Italy, of certain neighboring regions (*Italia irredenta*: see etym.) having an important part of their population Italian, but subject politically to other governments; hence [*l. c.*], a member of a party in any country advocating the taking over of some region, actually included in another country, but claimed as properly belonging to the former country by reason of racial or other ties. *II. a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to irredentists. — **ir-re-den'tism**, *n.*

ir-re-du-ci-ble (ir-ē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not reducible; incapable of being reduced. — **ir-re-du-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-du'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-re-du'ci-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-flec-tion (ir-ē-flek'shon), *n.* [See *ir*-².] Want of reflection; thoughtlessness. — **ir-re-flec'tive**, *a.* Not reflective; unthinking; thoughtless. — **ir-re-flec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-re-flec'tive-ness**, *n.*

ir-re-form-a-ble (ir-ē-fōr'mā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not reformable; incapable of being reformed.

ir-ref-ra-ga-ble (i-ref'ra-gā-bl), *a.* [LL. *irrefragabilis*, < *L. in*-, not, + *refragari*, oppose, gainsay.] Not to be refuted; incontrovertible; undeniable: as, "*irrefragable* proofs that the account in the newspapers was correct" (Hardy's "Two on a Tower," xxxiii). — **ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ir-ref'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-fran-gi-ble (ir-ē-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-² and *refrangible*.] Not to be broken or violated; inviolable; also, not refrangible; incapable of being refracted. — **ir-re-fran'gi-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-fut-a-ble (ir-ē-fū'tā-bl or i-ref'ū-), *a.* [LL. *irrefutabilis*.] Not refutable; not to be disproved; incontrovertible. — **ir-re-fut-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ir-re-fut'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-reg-u-lar (i-reg'ū-lār). [ML. *irregularis*.] *I. a.* Not regular; not according to rule, or to the accepted principle, method, course, order, etc., as an action, proceeding, instance, or thing; not conformed to or conforming to rules of justice or morality, as conduct, transactions, mode of life, etc., or persons (as, "Now that to steal by law is grown an art . . . And 'slightly *irregular*' dilutes the shame Of what had once a somewhat blunter name": Lowell's "Tempora Mutantur," 40); not characterized by any fixed principle, method, or rate (as, *irregular* movements; *irregular* intervals; *irregular* breathing); without symmetry, even shape, formal arrangement, etc. (as, an *irregular* figure; *irregular* features; an *irregular* pattern); specif., in *gram.*, not conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection; *milit.*, of troops, not belonging to the regular army organization; in *bot.*, not uniform; of a flower, having the members of some or all of its floral circles or whorls differing from one another in size or shape, or extent of union. *II. n.* One who or that which is irregular; one who does not belong to the regular body, or who does something irregularly; *milit.*, a soldier not in the regular army. — **ir-reg-u-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). The state or fact of being irregular; deviation from rule, principle, or method; want of conformity to rules of justice or morality; lack of any fixed principle, method, or rate; absence of symmetry, evenness, or formal arrangement; also, something irregular; a breach of rule; an act at variance with the rules of justice or morality; an irregular part, as of an outline; an uneven spot, as on a surface. — **ir-reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

ir-re-lat-ed (ir-ē-lā'ted), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not related. — **ir-re-la'tion** (-lā'shon), *n.* Absence of relation. — **ir-rel'a-tive** (-rel'ā-tiv), *a.* Not relative; without relation; also, irrelevant. — **ir-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-rel'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ir-rel-e-vant (i-rel'ē-vant), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent. — **ir-rel'e-vance**, **ir-rel'e-van-cy**, *n.* — **ir-rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

ir-re-liev-a-ble (ir-ē-lē'vā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not relievable. **ir-re-li-gion** (ir-ē-lij'qn), *n.* [L. *irreligio*(-n-).] Lack of religion; hostility to or disregard of religion; impiety: as, "He denounced the pride and *irreligion* of the clergy" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxiii. § 12). — **ir-re-li'gion-ist**, *n.* — **ir-re-li'gious** (-lij'us), *a.* [L. *irreligiosus*.] Not religious; without religious principles; hostile to religion; ungodly; also, showing disregard for or hostility to religion, as conduct, etc. — **ir-re-li'giously**, *adv.* — **ir-re-li'gious-ness**, *n.*

ir-rem-e-a-ble (i-rem'ē-ā-bl), *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*, < *in*-, not, + *remeare*, go back, < *re*-, back, + *meare*, go.] From which one cannot return; admitting of no return: as, "My three brave brothers in one mournful day All trod the dark, *irremeable* way" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xix.). [Now poetic.]

ir-re-me-di-a-ble (ir-ē-mē'di-ā-bl), *a.* [L. *irremediabilis*.] Not remediable; beyond remedy; irreparable: as, an *irremediable* disease; *irremediable* faults. — **ir-re-me'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-re-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-mis-si-ble (ir-ē-mis'i-bl), *a.* [LL. *irremissibilis*.] Not remissible; unpardonable, as a sin; that cannot be remitted, as a duty. — **ir-re-mis-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-re-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-mov-a-ble (ir-ē-mō'vā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not removable; not subject to removal; also, immovable. — **ir-re-mov-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ir-re-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rep-a-ra-ble (i-rep'ā-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *irreparabilis*.] Not reparable; incapable of being rectified, remedied, or made good: as, an *irreparable* injury or loss. — **ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-peal-a-ble (ir-ē-pē'ā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not repealable; irrevocable.

ir-re-place-a-ble (ir-ē-plā'sā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced.

ir-re-plev-i-sa-ble, **ir-re-plev-i-a-ble** (ir-ē-plev'i-sā-bl, -ā-bl), *a.* [See *ir*-².] In *law*, not replevisable or repleviable; that cannot be replevied.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ir-re-press-i-ble (ir-ē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not repressible; irrestrainable; uncontrollable: as, "*irrepressible* wrath" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," iv.).—**ir-re-press-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-proach-a-ble (ir-ē-prō'chā-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not reproachable; free from blame; faultless: as, "an *irreproachable* repose of manner" (G. W. Curtis's "Prue and I," i.).—**ir-re-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-sist-i-ble (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not resistible; that cannot be resisted or withstood: as, "an *irresistible* impulse" (Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," x. 1).—**ir-re-sist-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-res-o-lu-ble (i-rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [L. *irresolubilis*.] Not resolvable; indissoluble; insoluble.

ir-res-o-lute (i-rez'ō-lūt), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not resolute; doubtful or undecided; infirm of purpose, or vacillating.—**ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.*—**ir-res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*—**ir-res-o-lu'tion** (-lū'shən), *n.* Lack of resolution; indecision; vacillation: as, "His countenance betrayed *irresolution* and reluctance" (C. B. Brown's "Wieland," xvii.).

ir-re-solv-a-ble (ir-ē-zol'vā-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not resolvable.

ir-re-spec-tive (ir-ē-spek'tiv), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not respecting or regarding particular persons, circumstances, or conditions (obs. or rare: as, an *irrespective* decree); also, without respect or regard to something else, esp. something specified; independent (of: as, "No abstract intellectual plan of life Quite *irrespective* of life's plainest laws," Browning's "Bishop Blougram's Apology"); often, adverbially, irrespectively or independently (of).—**ir-re-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a manner showing disregard of particular persons, circumstances, etc. (obs. or rare); also, with disregard of other things, esp. of something specified (as, to accept a proposed measure *irrespectively* of party relations).

ir-re-spir-a-ble (ir-ē-spir'ā-bl or i-res'pi-rā-), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

ir-re-spon-si-ble (ir-ē-spon'si-bl), [See *ir-2.*] **I. a.** Not responsible; not answerable, accountable, or subject to accounting (as, an *irresponsible* ruler; *irresponsible* commands); not capable of responsibility, or done without a sense of responsibility (as, to be mentally *irresponsible*; *irresponsible* actions). **II. n.** An irresponsible person.—**ir-re-spon-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-spon'si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-spon-sive (ir-ē-spon'siv), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not responsive; not responding, or not responding readily, as in speech, action, or feeling.—**ir-re-spon'sive-ness**, *n.*

ir-re-strain-a-ble (ir-ē-strā'nā-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not restrainable; that cannot be restrained.—**ir-re-strain'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-ten-tion (ir-ē-ten'shən), *n.* [See *ir-2.*] Lack of retention; inability to retain.—**ir-re-ten'tive**, *a.* Not retentive; lacking power to retain, esp. mentally.—**ir-re-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

ir-re-trace-a-ble (ir-ē-trā'sā-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not retraceable; that cannot be retraced.

ir-re-triev-a-ble (ir-ē-trē'vā-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, an *irretrievable* loss.—**ir-re-triev-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-triev'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev-er-ent (i-rev'ē-rənt), *a.* [L. *irreverens* (-ent-).] Not reverent; deficient in reverence or veneration: as, "a reckless and *irreverent* knight" (Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 853); an *irreverent* reply.—**ir-rev'er-ence**, *n.*—**ir-rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

ir-re-vers-i-ble (ir-ē-vēr'si-bl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not reversible; that cannot be reversed: as, "*irreversible* laws" (George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," iv. 3).—**ir-re-vers-i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-re-vers'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-vers'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev'o-ca-ble (i-rev'ō-kā-bl), *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis*.] Not revocable; that cannot be revoked, recalled, withdrawn, or annulled: as, "the *irrevocable* yesterday" (Kingsley's "Hereward," xii.); "Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom Which I have pass'd upon her" (Shakspeare's "As You Like It," i. 3. 85).—**ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ir-ri-ga-ble (ir'i-gā-bl), *a.* That may be irrigated.

ir-ri-gate (ir'i-gāt), *v. t.; -gated, -gating*. [L. *irrigatus*, pp. of *irrigare*, < *in*, in, on, + *rigare*, moisten, water.] To moisten; wet; specif., to supply (land) with water by means of streams passing through it, esp. artificial streams provided to promote vegetation; water (land), as such streams do; in *med.*, to supply (a wound, etc.) with a constant flow of some liquid.—**ir-ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shən), *n.* [L. *irrigatio*(n-).] The act of irrigating, or the state of being irrigated; specif., the supplying of land with water from artificial channels to promote vegetation (as, "Channels had been cut from the larger rills for the *irrigation* of the open land": J. H. Newman's "Callista," i.).—**ir-ri-ga'tion-al**, *a.*—**ir-ri-ga'tion-ist**, *n.* One who is interested or engaged in irrigation.—**ir'ri-ga-tive**, *a.* Serving for or pertaining to irrigation.—**ir'ri-ga-tor**, *n.*

ir-rig-u-ous (i-rig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *irriguus*, < *in*, in, on, + *riguus*, watered, watering, < *rigare*: see *irrigate*.] Moist; wet; well-watered, as land (as, "The flowery lap Of some *irriguous* valley": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 255); also, affording moisture; watering. [Now rare.]

ir-ri-sor (i-ri'sor), *n.* [NL. use (with allusion to the cry) of L. *irrisor*, a derider, < *irridere*, laugh at, < *in*, in, on, + *ridere*, laugh.] Any bird of the African genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridæ*, related to the hoopoes; a wood-hoopoe.



Irrisor (*I. erythrorhynchus*).

ir-ri-ta-ble (ir'i-tā-bl), *a.* [L. *irritabilis*.] Easily irritated; readily

excited to impatience or anger; also, responding readily to a stimulus; esp., morbidly excitable or sensitive, as a bodily organ or part; in *physiol.* and *biol.*, capable of being excited to a characteristic action or function by the application of some physical stimulus.—**ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **ir'ri-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir'ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*

ir-ri-tant (ir'i-tānt), [L. *irritans* (-ant-), ppr.] **I. a.** Irritating. **II. n.** Anything that irritates; in *pathol.* and *med.*, something, as a poison or a therapeutic agent, producing irritation.—**ir'ri-tan-cy**, *n.*

ir-ri-tate (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.; -tated, -tating*. [L. *irritatus*, pp. of *irritare*, excite, stimulate, provoke, irritate.] To excite or rouse, as to action†; give rise to, as action†; excite to greater intensity†, or stimulate† (as, "This exploit . . . served rather to *irritate* than to subdue the undaunted spirit of the northern invaders": Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," x.); also, to excite to impatience or anger (as, "Let me beg you, madam . . . not to *irritate* his worship": Fielding's "Tom Jones," xvi. 4); annoy; provoke; vex; specif., in *pathol.*, to bring (a bodily part, etc.) to an abnormally excited or sensitive condition; in *physiol.* and *biol.*, to excite (an organ) to some characteristic action or function.—**ir'ri-tat-ing-ly** (-tā-ting-lī), *adv.*—**ir-ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shən), *n.* [L. *irritatio*(n-).] The act of irritating, or the state of being irritated; esp., annoyance; vexation; in *pathol.*, the bringing of a bodily part or organ to an abnormally excited or sensitive condition; the condition itself.—**ir'ri-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to irritate; causing mental irritation or annoyance; in *pathol.*, characterized or produced by irritation of some bodily part, etc. (as, an *irritative* fever); in *physiol.* and *biol.*, exciting to some characteristic action or function.—**ir'ri-ta-tor** (-tā-tor), *n.*

ir-ro-ta-tion-al (ir-ō-tā'shən-əl), *a.* [See *ir-2.*] Not rotational; characterized by absence of rotation.—**ir-ro-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ir-rupt (i-rupt'), *v. i.* [L. *irruptus*, pp. of *irrumperē*, < *in*, in, + *rumpere*, break.] To break in; burst or rush violently in.—**ir-rup-tion** (i-rup'shən), *n.* [L. *irruptio*(n-).] A breaking or bursting in; a violent incursion or invasion; a sudden entry by a horde or multitude: as, "an inclosure of strong palisadoes, to guard against any sudden *irruption*

of the savages" (Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," ii. 8).—**ir-ruptive**, *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to irruption.

Ir-ving-ite (ēr'ving-it), *n.* A member of a religious denomination (the 'Catholic Apostolic Church') holding mystical doctrines and having a highly ritualistic service, which was founded in England on principles promulgated by Edward Irving (1792–1834).

is (iz). [AS. *is*, akin to G. *ist*, Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *ἐστί*, Skt. *asti*, *is*: see *be*.] Third person singular, present indicative, of *be*.

is-a-bel (iz'ā-bel), *n.* Same as *isabella*.

is-a-bel-la (iz-ā-bel'ā), *n.* [From *Isabella*, woman's name.] A grayish-yellow color.—**is-a-bel'line** (-bel'in), *a.* Of the color called *isabella*.

is-sab-nor-mal (i-sab-nôr'māl). [See *iso-* and *abnormal*.] In *meteor.*: **I.** *a.* Noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface, or a corresponding line on a map or the like, connecting places which have the same deviation of the observed from the normal temperature, pressure, or the like. **II.** *n.* An *isabnormal* line.

is-sa-cous-tic (i-sā-kôs'tik), *a.* [See *iso-*.] Of or pertaining to equality or equal intensity of sound.

is-a-go-ge (i-sā-gō'jē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *εισαγωγή*, < *εἰσαγω*, introduce, < *εἰς*, into, + *αγω*, lead.] An introduction.—**is-a-gog'ic** (-gō'ik), *a.* [*L. isagogicus*, < Gr. *εισαγωγικός*.] Introductory, esp. to the interpretation of the Bible.—**is-a-gog'ics**, *n.* Introductory studies; esp., the department of theology which is introductory to exegesis or the interpretation of the Bible, and is concerned with the literary history of the books of the Bible.

I-sai-an, **I-sai-an-ic** (i-zā'an or i-zī', i-zā-an'ik or i-zī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrew prophet Isaiah, or the book of the Old Testament bearing his name.

is-a-tin (i'sā-tin), *n.* [NL. *Isatis*, genus of plants including woad, < Gr. *ἰσάτις*, woad.] In *chem.*, an orange-red compound, C₈H₅O₂N: a source of artificial indigo.

is-ba (iz-bā' or iz'bā), *n.* [Russ. *izba*, peasant's cottage.] The dwelling of the Russian peasant; hence, an entertainment presenting scenes from Russian peasant life, with folk-songs, folk-dances, etc.

is-chi-ad-ic, **is-chi-at-ic** (is-ki-ad'ik, -at'ik), *a.* [L. *ischiatricus* (ML. *ischiatricus*), < Gr. *ἰσχυαδικός*, < *ἰσχυον*, hip-joint: see *ischium*, and cf. *sciatic*.] Pertaining to the ischium; sciatic. Also **is'chi-al**.

is-chi-um (is'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *ischia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, haunch, ischium.] In *anat.*, the lowermost of the three parts composing either innominate bone; either of the bones on which the body rests when sitting.

-ise. See *-ize*.

-ish¹. [AS. *-isc*: cf. *-esque*.] A suffix used to form adjectives (a) from nouns, with the sense of 'belonging to' (a people, country, etc.), as in *British*, *Danish*, *English*, *Spanish*, or 'after the manner of,' 'having characteristics of,' 'like,' as in *babyish*, *girlish*, *mulish*, *wolfish*, *womanish* (such words being now often depreciatory), or 'addicted to,' 'inclined or tending to,' as in *bookish*, *freakish*, *qualmish*, or (b) from other adjectives, with the sense of 'somewhat,' 'rather,' as in *baddish*, *latish*, *oldish*, *reddish*, *sweetish*.

-ish². [OF. F. *-iss*, in some parts of verbs with infinitive in *-ir*.] A termination (without assignable force) of many verbs from the French, as in *accomplish*, *blandish*, *cherish*, *embellish*, *finish*, *flourish*, *polish*.

Ish-ma-el (ish'mā-el), *n.* The son of Abraham and Hagar (see Gen. xvi. 11, 12), whose hand was to be "against every man, and every man's hand against him"; hence, one at war with society; an outcast.—**Ish'ma-el-ite** (-it'), *n.* A descendant of Ishmael (from whom the Arabs claim descent); hence, a wanderer; an outcast.—**Ish'ma-el-it'ish** (-it'ish), *a.*
Ish-tar (ish'tār), *n.* [= *Astarte*.] The chief goddess of the Babylonians and Assyrians. Cf. *Astarte*.

I-si-ac (i'si-ak), *a.* [L. *Isiacus*, < Gr. *Ἰσιάκος*.] Of or pertaining to the Egyptian goddess Isis.

i-sin-glass (i'zing-glās), *n.* [Appar. a corruption (simulating glass) of MD. *huyzenblas* = G. *hausenblase*, isinglass, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder': cf. *hausen*.] A pure, transparent or translucent form of gelatin, esp. that derived from the air-bladders of certain fishes; also, mica.

I-sis (i'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰσις*; from Egypt.] An Egyptian goddess, sister and wife of Osiris, usually distinguished by the solar disk and cow's horns on her head.

Is-lam (is'lām, iz'lām, or is-lām'), *n.* [Ar. *islām*, submission (to the will of God).] The religious system of Mohammed; Mohammedanism; also, the body of Mohammedans; the Mohammedan world.—**Is-lam'ic** (-lām'ik), *a.*

—**Is'lam-ism**, *n.* Mohammedanism.

—**Is'lam-ite** (-it), *n.* A Mohammedan.—**Is-lam-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.*—**Is'lam-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To Mohammedanize.

is-land (i'land), *n.* [AS. *īland*, *īgland*, < *īg*, *īeg*, island, + *land*, land. The spelling *island* is due to association with *isle* (L. *insula*).] A tract of land completely surrounded by water; hence, something suggestive of this, in being detached or isolated; an isolated hill; a clump of woodland in a prairie; a platform in the middle of a street, at a crossing, for the safety of pedestrians; specif., in *anat.*, an isolated portion of tissue or aggregation of cells (as, the island of Reil, a central cluster of convolutions of each cerebral hemisphere; the islands of Langerhans, certain collections of cells in the interstitial tissue of the pancreas, thought to be independent ductless glands furnishing an internal secretion).

—**Islands of the Blessed**, in *class. myth.*, certain islands in the remote western part of the ocean, where favored mortals, rescued by the gods from death, were supposed to live in everlasting joy.—**is'land**, *v. t.* To make into or as into an island (as, "A thousand streamlets . . . With labyrinthine channels *islanding* A thousand rocks": Southey's "Thalaba," vi. 10); place on or as on an island; also, to dot with or as with islands (as, "The waveless plain of Lombardy . . . *Islanded* by cities fair": Shelley's "Euganean Hills," 93).—**is'land-er**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island: as, "some surly *islander*, of manners rude" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xxiv.).

isle (il), *n.* [OF. *isle*, *île* (F. *île*), < L. *insula*, island.] An island; now, usually, a small island (except in certain established names, as 'the British Isles').—**Isles of the Blessed**. Same as *Islands of the Blessed*, under *island*.—**isle**, *v.*; *isled*, *isling*. **I. tr.** To make into or as into an isle; place on or as on an isle. **II. intr.** To dwell or remain on an isle: "Lion and stoat have *isled* together, knave, In time of flood" (Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," 871).—**isles-man** (ilz'mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. An islander: as, "The *Isles-men* carried at their backs The ancient Danish Battle-axe" (Scott's "Marmion," v. 5).

is-let (i'let), *n.* [F. *islette* (now *îlette*).] A small island; hence, a small isolated tract or area, as of color; in *anat.*, an island, as of the pancreas.

ism (izm), *n.* [Noun use of *-ism*.] A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice: as, "This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the Twelfth Century:—something like the *Ism* of all true men in all true centuries" (Carlyle's "Past and Present," ii. 15); a man interested in all the *isms* of the day. [Often in disparagement.]

-ism. [= F. *-isme*, < L. *-ismus*, *-isma*, < Gr. *-ισμός*, *-ισμα*, forming nouns from verbs with infinitive in *-ίζειν*, E. *-ize*.] A suffix of nouns denoting action or practice, state or condition, principles, doctrines, a usage or characteristic, etc., as in *baptism*, *barbarism*, *criticism*, *Darwinism*, *Latinism*, *plagiarism*, *realism*, *socialism*, *vandalism*, *westernism*. Cf. *-ist* and *-ize*.

iso-, **is-**. Forms of Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, used in combination: in *chem.*, sometimes prefixed to the name of one compound to denote another isomeric with it.

i-so-ab-nor-mal (i'sō-ab-nôr'māl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *isabnormal*.

i-so-bar (i'sō-bār), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάρος*, weight.] In *meteor.*, etc., a line on a weather-map, etc., connecting



Isis. — Egyptian cavi-rilievo.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviáry, élect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ͡th, then; y, you;

places at which the barometric pressure (reduced to sea-level) is the same.—**i-so-bar'ic** (-bar'ik), *a.* Having or showing equal barometric pressure; of or pertaining to isobars.

i-so-bath (i'sō-bath),

n. [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *βάθος*, depth.] In *phys. geog.*, a line connecting points that have the same depth below sea-level.—**i-so-bath'ic**, *a.*

i-so-bath-y-met-ric (i'sō-bath-i-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *βάθος*, deep, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Having the same depth below sea-level.

i-so-bath-y-therm (i-sō-bath'i-thērm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *βάθος*, deep, + *θερμη*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, a line connecting points of equal temperature in a vertical section of a part of the ocean.—**i'so-bath-y-ther'mal**, **i'so-bath-y-ther'mic** (-ther'mal, -mik), *a.*

i-so-ceph-a-ly (i-sō-sef'a-li), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *art*, a principle illustrated in ancient Greek friezes, etc., of representing the heads of the figures, whether seated or standing, at about the same level.—**i'so-ce-phal'ic** (-se-fal'ik), *a.*

i-so-chime, **i-so-cheim** (i'sō-

kīm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *χείμα*, winter.] In *phys. geog.*, a line on a map connecting places which have the same mean winter temperature.—**i-so-chi'mal**,

i-so-chei'mal (-ki'mal), *a. and n.*

i-so-chro-mat-ic (i'sō-sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [See *iso-*.] In *optics*, having the same color or tint; in *photog.*, orthochromatic.

i-soch-ro-nal, **i-soch-ro-nous** (i-sōk'rō-nal, -nus), *a.* [Gr. *ισόχρονος*, < *isos*, equal, + *χρόνος*, time.] Equal or uniform in time; performed in equal times; characterized by motions or vibrations of equal duration.—**i-soch'ro-nism**, *n.* Isochronous character or action.—**i-soch'ro-nize**, *v. t.:* -nized, -nizing. To make isochronous.

i-soch-ro-color (i-sōk'rō-us), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *χρόα*, color.] Of the same color throughout.

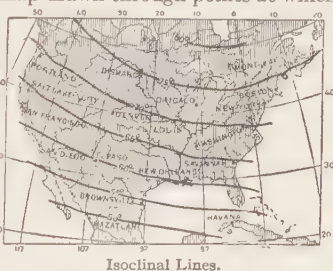
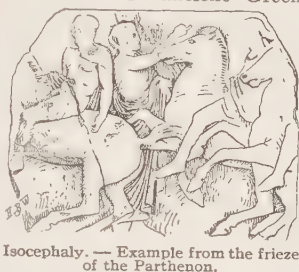
i-so-cli-nal (i-sō-klī'nal), [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to equal inclination; inclining or dipping in the same direction; specif., noting or pertaining to a line on a map drawn through points at which the dip of the magnetic needle is the same; in

geol., noting or pertaining to a fold of strata which is of the nature of an isocline. **II. n.** An isocline line.—**i'so-cline** (-klin), *n.* In *geol.*, a fold of strata so tightly compressed that the parts on each side of the axis dip in the same direction.—**i-so-clin'ic** (-klin'ik), *a. and n.* Same as *isocline*.

i-so-cra-cy (i-sōk'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *ισοκρατία*, < *isos*, equal, + *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Equality of rule or power; a government in which all possess equal political power.—**i-so-crat** (i'sō-krat), *n.* An advocate of isocracy.—**i-so-crat'ic**, *a.*

i-so-cryme (i'sō-krim), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *κρυμός*, cold.] In *phys. geog.*, a line on a map, etc., connecting points at which the temperature is the same during some specified coldest portion of the year.—**i-so-cry'mal** (-kri'mal), *a. and n.*

i-so-di-a-met-ric (i'sō-dī-a-met'rik), *a.* [See *iso-*.] Having equal diameters or axes; in *bot.*, having the diameter similar throughout, as a cell. Also **i'so-di-a-met'ri-cal**.



i-so-di-mor-phism (i'sō-dī-mōr'fizm), *n.* [See *iso-*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between the forms of two dimorphous substances.—**i'so-di-mor'phous** (-fus), *a.*

i-so-dy-nam-ic (i'sō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [See *iso-*.] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of force, intensity, or the like; specif., noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting points where the intensity of the magnetic force is the same. Also **i'so-dy-nam'ic-al**.

i-sog-a-mous (i-sog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *biol.*, having two similar gametes in which no differentiation of sex can be distinguished, or reproducing by the union of such gametes: opposed to *heterogamous*.—**i-sog'a-my**, *n.*

i-sog-e-nous (i-soj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *γενν*, bear, produce.] In *biol.*, of the same or a similar origin, as parts derived from the same or corresponding tissues of the embryo.—**i-sog'e-my**, *n.*

i-so-ge-o-therm (i-sō-jē'ō-thērm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *γη*, earth, + *θερμη*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line or surface passing through points in the interior of the earth which have the same mean temperature.—**i'so-ge-o-ther'mal**, **i'so-ge-o-ther'mic** (-ther'mal, -mik), *a.*

i-sog-on (i'sō-gon), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure whose angles are equal.—**i-sog-o-nal** (i-sōg'ō-nal), *a.* Equiangular; isogonic.—**i-so-gon'ic**, *a.* Having or pertaining to equal angles; specif., noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting points at which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

i-so-hy-e-tal (i-sō-hī'e-tal), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *ὕετος*, rain.] Pertaining to or marking equality of rainfall: as, an *isohyetal* line (a line on a map connecting places having the same amount of annual or of seasonal rainfall).

iso-la-ble (i'sō-lā-bl or i'sō-), *a.* Capable of being isolated.

iso-late (i'sō-lāt or i'sō-), *v. t.:* -lated, -lating. [First in *isolated*, *p. a.*, < *F. isolé*, < *It. isolato*, pp. of *isolare*, isolate, < *L. insula*, island: cf. *insulate*.] To place or set apart; detach or separate so as to cause to be alone; cut off, as from contact, intercourse, or relations with others (as, "It became the maxim of Tory statesmen that England should . . . isolate herself from continental embarrassments": Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," i.); in *elect.*, to insulate; in *chem.*, to obtain (a substance) in an uncombined or pure state.—**i-so-la'tion** (-lā'shən), *n.* The act of isolating, or the state of being isolated (as, "the isolation of Crusoe, depicted by Defoe's genius": W. Churchill's "Coniston," ii. 19); specif., the complete separation from others of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease; also, the separation of a nation from other nations by a policy of non-participation in international affairs.—**i-so-la'tion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates isolation; esp., one who favors a national policy of political isolation, or non-participation in international affairs.—**i'so-la-tor**, *n.*

i-sol-o-gous (i-sol'ō-gus), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *λόγος*, relation.] In *chem.*, having similar relations: applied esp. to a series of hydrocarbons each member of which has two hydrogen atoms less than the one above it.

i-so-mag-net-ic (i'sō-mag-net'ik). [See *iso-*.] **I. a.** Noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface, or a corresponding line on a map or the like, connecting places which have the same magnetic elements. **II. n.** An isomagnetic line.

i-so-mer (i'sō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, + *μέρος*, part.] In *chem.*, a compound isomeric with one or more other compounds.—**i'so-mere** (-mēr), *n.* In *zool.*, a homologous part or segment of a limb.—**i-so-mer'ic** (-mer'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, of compounds, composed of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, and (in the usual, restricted sense of the term) having the same molecular weight, but differing in one or more properties.—**i-som-er-ism** (i-som'er-izm), *n.* The fact or condition of being isomeric.—**i-som'er-ous**, *a.* Having an equal number of parts, markings, etc.; in *bot.*, of a flower, having the same number of members in each whorl.

i-so-met-ric (i-sō-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ισόμετρος*, < *isos*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Pertaining to or having equality of measure; in *crystal.*, noting or pertaining to that system of crystallization which is characterized by three equal axes

at right angles to one another.—**isometric projection**, the projection of an object upon a plane equally inclined to the object's three principal axes, so that dimensions parallel to these are represented in their true proportions. Also **i-so-met'ri-cal**.—**i-so-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i-so-me-tro-pi-a (i'sō-me-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A condition in which the refraction is the same in the two eyes.

i-so-morph (i'sō-mōrf), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] An isomorphous substance; also, an organism isomorphous with another or others.—**i-so-mor'phic** (-mōr'fik), *a.* Isomorphous; in *biol.*, being of the same or of like form; different in ancestry, but alike in appearance.—**i-so-mor'phism**, *n.* The state or property of being isomorphous or isomorphous.—**i-so-mor'phous**, *a.* Crystallizing in the same or a related form: said esp. of substances of analogous chemical composition. Cf. *homæomorphous*.

i-son-o-my (i-son'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσωνυμία*, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *νόμος*, law.] Equality of political rights, as among citizens of a state.—**i-so-nom-ic** (i-sō-nom'ik), *a.*

i-so-pe-rim-e-ter (i'sō-pe-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος*, of equal perimeter: see *iso-* and *perimeter*.] In *geom.*, a figure equal in perimeter to another.—**i-so-per-i-met'ri-cal** (-per-i-met'ri-kal), *a.*

i-so-pi-es-tic (i'sō-pī-es'tik), [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πίεζειν*, press.] **I. a.** Pertaining to equal pressure: as, an *isopiestic* line (a curve showing the relation between volume and temperature in a body or system the pressure of which remains constant). **II. n.** An isopiestic line.

i-so-pod (i'sō-pod), *n.* [NL. *Isopoda*, pl., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (ποδ-), foot.] Any of the *Isopoda*, an order or suborder of crustaceans (fresh-water, marine, and terrestrial) with seven pairs of legs, which are usually similar.—**i-sop-o-dous** (i-sop'ō-dus), *a.*



Blind Isopod (*Caecidotea stygia*), Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

i-so-pol-i-ty (i-sō-pol'i-tī), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοπολιτεία*, < *ἰσopolίτης*, one having equal civil rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πολίτης*, citizen: see *polity*.] Equality of rights of citizenship between different communities or states; mutual political rights.—**i'so-po-lit'i-cal** (-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.*

i-so-prene (i'sō-prēn), *n.* [See *iso-* and *cf. terpenene*.] In *chem.*, a colorless liquid hydrocarbon, C_8H_8 , of the terpene class, produced from caoutchouc or from oil of turpentine, and convertible into caoutchouc.

i-so-pyre (i'sō-pīr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πῦρ*, fire.] An impure form of opal, sometimes used as a semiprecious stone.

i-sos-ce-les (i-sos'ē-lēz), *a.* [LL., < Gr. *ἰσοσκελές*, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σκέλος*, leg.] Of a triangle, having two sides equal.

i-so-seis-mal (i-sō-sīs'mal or -sīz'mal), [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σεισμός*, earthquake: see *seism*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to equal intensity of earthquake-shock; specif., noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting points characterized by such intensity. **II. n.** An isoseismal line.—**i-so-seis'mic**, *a.* Isoseismal.



Isosceles Triangle.

i-sos-ta-sy (i-sos'tā-sī), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στάσις*, a standing: see *stasis*.] Equilibrium when there is pressure from all sides; hydrostatic equilibrium; specif., the equilibrium of the earth's crust, a condition in which the forces tending to elevate balance those tending to depress.—**i-so-stat-ic** (i-sō-stat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by isotasy.

i-so-ste-mo-nous (i-sō-stē'mō-nus or -stem'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στήμων*, warp, thread.] In *bot.*, having the stamens equal in number to the sepals or petals.

i-so-there (i'sō-thēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean summer temperature.—**i-so-ther-al** (i-sō-thēr'al or i-soth'ē-ral), *a.* and *n.*

i-so-therm (i'sō-thērm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same (mean) temperature.

—**i-so-ther'mal** (-thēr'mal), **I. a.** Pertaining to or indicating equality of temperature; pertaining to isotherms.

II. n. An isotherm.—**i-so-ther'mal-ly**, *adv.*—**i-so-ther'mic**, *a.* Isothermal.

i-so-ton-ic (i-sō-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσότονος*, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόνος*, E. *tone*.] In *music*, pertaining to or characterized by equal tones; in *physiol.*, noting or pertaining to a contraction of a muscle when under a constant tension; in *physiol. chem.*, characterized by equal osmotic pressure; noting or pertaining to a solution containing just enough salt to prevent the destruction of the red blood-corpuscles when added to the blood.

i-so-tope (i'sō-tōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόπος*, place.] In *chem.*, any of two or more chemical elements occupying the same place in the periodic table and apparently identical in properties, but differing slightly in atomic weight: as, certain of the common chemical elements are thought to be mixtures of *isotopes*.—**i-so-top'ic** (-top'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an isotope or isotopes; of the nature of an isotope.—**i-sot-o-py** (i-sot'ō-pī), *n.* Isotopic character.

i-so-trop-ic (i-sō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τρόπος*, turn, way.] In *physics*, having the same properties (as elasticity or conduction) in all directions. Also **i-sot-ro-pous** (i-sot'rō-pus).—**i-sot'ro-py**, *n.*

Is-ra-el (iz'rā-el), *n.* [Heb. *Yisrā'el*, (appar.) 'he who striveth with God.'] A name given to Jacob after he had wrestled with the angel (see Gen. xxii. 28); also, the people descended from Israel or Jacob; the Hebrew or Jewish people or nation; fig., God's chosen people; the elect; the Christian church.—**Is'ra-el-ite'** (-it'). **I. n.** A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew; fig., one of God's chosen people.

II. a. Pertaining to Israel; Jewish.—**Is'ra-el-it'ish** (-it'ish), **Is'ra-el-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.*

is-su-a-ble (ish'ō-ā-bl), *a.* That may be issued or may issue; in *law*, that admits of issue being taken.—**is'su-a-bly**, *adv.*

is-su-ance (ish'ō-āns), *n.* The act of issuing; issue.

is-su-ant (ish'ō-ānt), *a.* Issuing; emerging: in *her.*, said of a beast of which only the upper half is seen.

is-sue (ish'ō), *n.* [OF. *issue*, *eissue* (F. *issue*), < *issir*, *eissir*, < L. *exire*, go out, come forth, issue, < *ex*, out of, + *ire*, go.] A going, coming, passing, or flowing out; egress; outflow; hence, a place or means of egress; an outlet or vent; also, that which comes out, as an outflowing stream; also, offspring or progeny (now chiefly in legal use as, to die without *issue*); a child or children; a descendant or descendants; also, the yield or profit from land or other property (now legal: as, the *issues*, rents, and profits of an estate); something proceeding from any source, as a product, effect, result, or consequence (as, "Many receipts he gave me; chiefly one . . . the dearest *issue* of his practice": Shakspeare's "All's Well," ii. 1. 109); the ultimate result, event, or outcome of a proceeding, affair, etc. (as, to await the *issue* of a contest; the policy was vindicated in the *issue*); rarely, a proceeding† or action† (see Shakspeare's "Julius Caesar," iii. 1. 294); also, a point in question or dispute, as between contending parties in an action at law or in any controversy (as, to raise an *issue*; to try or decide an *issue*); a point the decision of which determines a matter; a point at which a matter is ready for decision (as, to bring or put a case to an *issue*); a point or matter the decision of which is of special or public importance (as, "Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined Great *issues*, good or bad for human kind," Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior," 50; to seek *issues* for a political campaign); also, the act of issuing, sending, or putting forth, or that which is issued; a quantity issued at one time (as, an *issue* of stamps, coins, or bonds; the daily *issues* of a newspaper); in *med.*, a discharge of blood, pus, or the like; also, an incision, ulcer, or the like emitting such a discharge, esp. one produced or maintained artificially to relieve morbid conditions in some other part.—**at issue**, in controversy; in question.—**to join issue**, to submit an issue jointly for legal decision; hence, to join in controversy; take issue.—**to take issue**, to join in controversy; take a contrary view; disagree, as with a speaker, statement, or conclusion.



Lion Issuant.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʔh, then; y, you;

—**is'sue**, *v.*; —**sued**, —**suing**. **I. intr.** To go, pass, or flow out; come forth; emerge; also, to proceed as offspring, or be born or descended (now chiefly legal); also, to come as a yield or profit, as from land (chiefly legal); come or proceed from any source; arise as a result or consequence; result, as from something; have the result or outcome as specified; result or end (*in*); also, to be sent or put forth authoritatively or publicly, as a writ, money, etc.; be published, as a book.

II. tr. To send out, discharge, or emit (as, to **issue** water, smoke, or heat); esp., to put forth authoritatively, formally, or publicly (as, to **issue** an edict or a warrant; to **issue** invitations; to **issue** bonds); put into public circulation (as, to **issue** stamps or money); publish (a book, periodical, etc.); also, to give birth to, or bear. —**is'sue-less**, *a.* Without issue; childless; without result. —**is'sue-pea**, *n.* In *med.*, a pea or similar round body inserted in an issue or artificial ulcer in order to maintain the discharge of pus. —**is'su-er**, *n.*

—**ist**. [= *F. -iste*, < *L. -ista*, < *Gr. -ιστής*, forming agent-nouns from verbs with infinitive in *-ίζω*, *E. -ize*.] A suffix of nouns, often accompanying verbs ending in *-ize* or nouns ending in *-ism*, denoting one who does, practises, or is concerned with something, or holds certain principles, doctrines, etc., as in *apologist*, *dramatist*, *machinist*, *plagiarist*, *realist*, *socialist*, *theorist*.

isthm-mi-an (is'mi-ən or ist'-). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to an isthmus, esp. [cap.] the Isthmus of Corinth, Greece (as, the *Isthmian* games, one of the great national festivals of ancient Greece, held every two years), or the Isthmus of Panama (as, the *Isthmian* Canal Zone, a strip of land, 10 miles wide, granted in 1904 to the United States in perpetuity by the Republic of Panama for use, occupation, and control in connection with the Panama Canal). **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of an isthmus.

isthm-mi-tis (is-mī'tis or ist-), *n.* [NL., < *L. isthmus*: see *isthmus*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.

isthm-mus (is'mus or ist'-), *n.* [L., < *Gr. ἰσμός*, narrow passage, neck, isthmus, < *ἵνα*, go.] A narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water, connecting two larger bodies of land; in *anat.*, etc., a connecting part, organ, or passage, esp. when narrow or joining structures or cavities larger than itself (as, the *isthmus* of the fauces, the contracted passage leading from the cavity of the mouth into that of the pharynx).

is-tle (is'tlē), *n.* [Mex. *iztli*.] A fiber obtained from various tropical American plants, esp. *Bromelia sylvestris*, a kind of wild pineapple: used in making bagging, carpets, etc.

Is-tri-an (is'tri-ən). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Istria (a peninsula at the eastern side of the head of the Adriatic Sea) or its inhabitants. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Istria.

it (it), *pron.*; *nom. it*, *poss. its*, earlier *it* (*obs.* or *prov.*), *his't*, *obj. it*, *pl. nom. they*, *poss. their* or *theirs*, *obj. them*. [AS. *hit* (*gen. his*, *dat. him*, *acc. hit*), *neut. of hē*, he: see *he*.] A personal pronoun of the third person and neuter gender, corresponding to *he* and *she*: used (a) as a substitute for a neuter noun or a noun representing something possessing sex when sex is not particularized or considered; (b) to refer to some matter expressed or understood, or some thing or notion not definitely conceived; (c) to refer to the subject of inquiry or attention, whether impersonal or personal, in sentences asking or stating what or who this is (as, what was *it*? *it* is I; *it* is they who are at fault); (d) as the grammatical subject of a clause of which the logical subject is a phrase or clause, generally following, regarded as in apposition with *it* (as, *it* is hard to believe that; *it* is believed that he is dead; he is dead, *it* is generally believed); (e) in impersonal constructions (as, *it* snows); and (f) without definite force after an intransitive verb (as, to foot *it*, that is, to go on foot).

it-a-col-u-mite (it-a-kol'ū-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, mountain in Brazil.] A rock consisting of interlocking quartz grains, talc, etc., found in Brazil, North Carolina, etc., and remarkable for its flexibility when in thin slabs.

I-tal-ian (i-tal'yān), *a.* [L. *Italia*, < *Gr. Ἰταλία*, Italy.] Of or pertaining to Italy, its people, or their language.

Italian architecture, the architectural styles developed in and characteristic of Italy; specif., the architecture of the

Italian Renaissance, developed through study of ancient Roman models by Brunelleschi and others in the 15th century. — **Italian millet**. See *foxtail millet*, under *foxtail*. — **I-tal'ian**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Italy; also, the language of Italy, developed from Latin.

—**I-tal'ian-ate**, (-āt), *v. t.*; —**-ated**, —**-ating**. To Italianize. —**I-tal'ian-ate**, *a.* Italianized; conformed to the Italian type or style: as, "the house most com-modiously built in the French fashion, or per-haps *Italianate*" (Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," ii.). — **I-tal-ian-esque'** (-esk'), *a.* [See *-esque*.] In the Italian style. — **I-tal'ian-ism**, *n.* An Italian practice, trait, or idiom; also, Italian quality, spirit, or principles; attachment to Italian ideas or principles, or sympathy with Italy. — **I-tal'ian-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; —**-ized**, —**-izing**. To render Italian. — **I-tal'ian-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.* — **I-tal'ian-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.* — **I-tal'ian-ly**, *adv.* In the Italian manner: as, to pronounce a word *Italianly*.

I-tal-ic (i-tal'ik). [L. *Italicus*, < *Gr. Ἰταλῆς*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Italy, esp. ancient Italy or its tribes; specif., pertaining to parts of Italy other than Rome; also [*l. c.*], designating or pertaining to a style of printing-types (introduced by Aldus Manutius, of Venice, in 1501) in which the letters slope to the right (thus, *italic*), used for emphasis, etc. (cf. *Roman*, *a.*). **II. n.** [*l. c.*] Italic type or letters; also, an italic type, letter, or character (usually in *pl.*). — **I-tal'i-cism** (-i-sizm), *n.* An Italianism. — **I-tal'i-cize** (-siz), *v.*; —**-cized**, —**-cizing**. **I. tr.** To print in italic type; also, to underscore (words, etc.) with a single line, as in indicating italics. **II. intr.** To use italics. — **I-tal'i-ci-za'tion** (-si-zā'shən), *n.*

I-tal-i-ot, **I-tal-i-ote** (i-tal'i-ot, -ōt). [Gr. Ἰταλιώτης: see *-ot* and *-ote*.] **I. n.** A person of Greek birth or descent living in ancient Italy. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek colonies in southern Italy.

It-a-lo- (it'a-lō-). Form of *L. Italus*, Italian, used in combination, as in *Italo-American*, *Italo-Byzantine*, *Italo-Gre-cian*. — **It'a-lo-phil**, **It'a-lo-phile** (-fil). [+ *-phil*, *-phile*.] **I. a.** Friendly to Italy or the Italians; fond of Italian ways, institutions, etc. **II. n.** One who is friendly to Italy or the Italians. — **It'a-lo-phobe** (-fōb), *n.* [+ *-phobe*.] One who fears or hates Italy or the Italians. — **It'a-lo-pho-bi-a** (-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [+ *-phobia*.] Fear or hatred of Italy or anything Italian.

itch (ich), *v.* [ME. *icchen*, < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, *itch*.] **I. intr.** To have or feel a peculiar irritation of the skin which causes a desire to scratch the part affected; fig., to have an uneasy desire, as after, for, or to do something (as, "I . . . after no field honours *itch*, Achiev'd by leap-ing hedge and ditch," M. Green's "The Spleen"; "Their hands had felt Queen Ino's gold, And *itched* for more," W. Morris's "Jason," ii. 408; to *itch* to ask questions).

II. tr. To cause to itch: as, "There's been the devil's own fly *itching* my nose" (Synges "Shadow of the Glen").

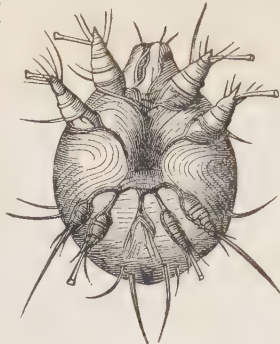
—**itch**, *n.* The sensation of itching; fig., an uneasy or restless desire or longing (as, an *itch* for authorship; "The folk belonging to the cotton-mill . . . were afflicted with the *itch* of jacobinism," Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xlv.); in *pathol.*, any of various diseases of the skin accompanied by itching, esp. a contagious disease due to a small mite



Italian Architecture. — Church of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice; constructed 1632.

(‘itch-mite,’ *Sarcoptes scabiei*) which burrows under the skin.—**itch’y**, *a.* Having an itching sensation or the itch; of the nature of itching or the itch.—**itch/i-ness**, *n.*

-ite. [= *F. -ite*, < *L. -ita*, *-ites*, < *Gr. -itēs*, fem. *-itis*.] A suffix of nouns denoting esp. (a) persons associated with a place, tribe, leader, doctrine, system, etc., as in *Campbellite*, *Carmelite*, *Israelite*, *Jacobite*, *laborite*, *sybarite*, (b) minerals and fossils, as in *ammonite*, *anthracite*, *dolomite*, (c) explosives, as in *cordite*, *dynamite*, *lyddite*, (d) chemical compounds, esp. salts of acids whose names end in *-ous*, as in *phosphite*, *sulphite*, and (e) pharmaceutical and commercial products, as in *glycerite*, *vulcanite*.



Under side of Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), highly magnified.

i-tem (i'tēm). [*L.*, adv., from the stem of *is*, he, that.] **I.** *adv.* Likewise; also: used in introducing the separate articles or particulars of an enumeration (as, ‘Imprimis: She can milk . . . Item: She brews good ale . . . Item: She can sew’): Shakspeare’s “Two Gentlemen of Verona,” iii. 1. 304.

II. n. A separate article or particular in an enumeration; a single particular or detail of any list or the like; also, a separate piece of information or news, as in a newspaper; also, a statement† or saying†; an admonition† or warning† (as, ‘He . . . has need of an *item*, to caution him to take heed every moment of the day’): Bunyan’s “Pilgrim’s Progress,” ii.; an intimation† or hint†.—**i'tēm**, *v. t.* To set down or enter as an item, or by or in items.—**i'tēm-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized*, *-izing*. To set down by items; specify the items or particulars of (an account, etc.); also, to set down or enter as an item in an enumeration, bill, etc.—**i'tēm-iza'tion** (-i-zā'shən), *n.*—**i'tēm-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

it'er-ant (it'ē-rānt), *a.* [*L. iterans* (-ant-), ppr.] Iterating; repeating.—**it'er-ance**, **it'er-an-cy**, *n.*

it'er-ate (it'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*L. iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, < *iterum*, again, from the stem of *is*, he, that.] To do (something) over again; perform or present a second time or repeatedly (as, to *iterate* an experiment; “the *iterated* nodes of a sea-shell,” Emerson’s “Essays,” The Poet); now, usually, to utter again or repeatedly (as, “*iterating* and speaking again that which thou hast heard,” *Ecclus.*, xli. 23; to *iterate* a demand); repeat.—**it'er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [*L. iteratio*(n-).] Repetition; repeated performance, occurrence, or utterance: as, “These . . . questions . . . pursued her in dreams with pitiless *iteration*” (Howells’s “Chance Acquaintance,” xii.).—**it'er-a-tive** (-ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*LL. iterativus*.] Repeating; making repetition; in *gram.*, frequentative, as a verb.

ith-er (i'th'ēr), *a.* and *prom.* Scotch form of *other*.

ith-y-phal-lie (ith-i-fal'ik). [*L. ithyphallicus*, < *Gr. ιθυφαλλικός*, < *ιθύφαλλος*, < *ιθύς*, straight, + *φαλλός*, *E. phallus*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the phallus, as carried in ancient festivals of Bacchus; in *anc. pros.*, noting or pertaining to any of several meters employed in hymns sung in phallic processions. **II. n.** A poem in ithyphallic meter; also, a poem of indecent character.

i-tin'er-ant (i-tin'ē-rānt). [*LL. itinerans* (-ant-), ppr. of *itinerari*: see *itinerate*.] **I. a.** Itinerating; journeying; traveling from place to place, or on a circuit, in the performance of duty or business, as a preacher, a judge, or a peddler (as, “In 1739 arrived among us from Ireland the Reverend Mr. Whitefield, who had made himself remarkable there as an *itinerant* preacher”: B. Franklin’s “Autobiography,” vii.). **II. n.** One who travels from place to place, esp. for duty or business.—**i-tin'er-an-cy**, *n.*—**i-tin'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

i-tin'er-ary (i-tin'ē-rā-rī). [*LL. itinerarius* (as *n.*, *itinerarium*), < *L. iter* (*itiner-*), journey, way: see *itinerate*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to traveling or to routes of travel; also, itinerant (as, an *itinerary* judge). **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). An account of a journey; a record of travel; also, a line of

travel; a route; also, a book describing a route or routes of travel, with information for travelers; also, a plan of travel; a sketch of a proposed route; also, an itinerant (rare).

i-tin'er-ate (i-tin'ē-rāt), *v. i.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. [*LL. itineratus*, pp. of *itinerari*, < *L. iter* (*itiner-*), a going, journey, way, road, < *ire*, go.] To travel; go from place to place, esp. in a regular circuit of duty or business, as to preach, hold court, or sell wares.—**i-tin'er-a'tion** (-ē-rā'shən), *n.*

-itis. [*L. -itis*, < *Gr. -itis*, fem. suffix: see *-ite*.] A noun suffix used in pathological terms denoting inflammation of some part or organ, as in *bronchitis*, *gastritis*, *neuritis*.

its (its). Possessive case of *it*.

it's (its). Contraction of *it is*.

it-self (it-self'), *pron.* Emphatic or reflexive form of *it*.

I-van I-van-o-vitch (ē-vān' ē-vān'ō-vich). [*Russ. Ivan Ivanovich*, lit. ‘Ivan (John) son of Ivan.’] The typical Russian; the Russian people.

I've (iv). Contraction of *I have*.

-ive. [*L. -ivus*.] A suffix of adjectives (and nouns of adjectival origin) expressing tendency, disposition, function, connection, etc., as in *active*, *corrective*, *destructive*, *detective*, *passive*, *sportive*. See *-ative*.

i-vid (i'vid), *p. a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy: as “Upon an *ivied* stone Reclined his languid head” (Shelley’s “Alastor,” 634).

i-vo-ried (i'vō-rid), *a.* Finished to resemble ivory.

i-vo-rist (i'vō-ris't), *n.* A worker in ivory.

i-vo-ry (i'vō-rī), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [*OF. F. ivoire*, < *L. eboreus*, made of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory.] The hard white substance, a variety of dentin, composing the main part of the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc., used for carvings, billiard-balls, etc.; sometimes, dentin of any kind; also, some substance resembling ivory; the hard endosperm (“vegetable ivory”) of the ivory-nut, used for ornamental purposes, buttons, etc.; also, an article made of ivory, as a carving or a billiard-ball; also, a tusk, as of an elephant; sometimes, a tooth, or the teeth (humorous); also, a creamy white color; the whiteness of the human skin.—**black ivory**. See under *black*, *a.*—**i-vo-ry**, *a.* Consisting or made of ivory (as, an *ivory* billiard-ball; an *ivory* box); also, resembling ivory; of a creamy white color.—**ivory tower**. Same as *tower of ivory*, under *tower*, *n.*—**i-vo-ry-bill**, *n.* An American woodpecker, *Campephilus principalis*, with a hard white bill.—**i-vo-ry-billed**, *a.*—**i-vo-ry-black**, *n.* A fine black pigment made by calcining ivory.

—**i-vo-ry-nut**, *n.* The seed of a low-growing South American palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, forming the source of vegetable ivory; also, a similar seed obtained from other palms.—**i-vo-ry-palm**, *n.* The palm yielding the common ivory-nut.

i-vy (i'vi), *n.*; pl. *ivies* (i'viz). [*AS. iſig*, akin to *G. ephēu*, ivy.] An araliaceous climbing plant, *Hedera helix*, with smooth, shiny evergreen leaves, yellowish inconspicuous flowers, and black berries (‘English ivy’); any of various other climbing or trailing plants, as *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (‘American ivy’; see *Virginia creeper*), *Glecoma hederacea* (see *ground-ivy*), *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (‘Japanese ivy’; a vine much used for ornament on walls, buildings, etc.), and *Cymbalaria cymbalaria* (‘Kenilworth ivy’; a handsome trailing scrophulariaceous vine, often cultivated, and used in hanging baskets, etc.). Cf. *poison-ivy*.—**i'vy**, *v. t.*; *ivied*, *ivying*. To cover with or as with ivy: as, “Earth with her twining memories *ivies* o'er Their holy sepulchres” (Lowell’s “Prometheus,” 179).—**i'vy-bush**, *n.* A plant or bushy branch of ivy; also, this, or a representation of it, formerly placed outside a tavern as a sign that wine



Fruiting Female Plant of Ivory-palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).



Ivy (*Hedera helix*).—*a.* flower; *b.* fruit; *c.* leaf and aerial roots of young plant.

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

was sold there (ivy anciently having been sacred to Bacchus: cf. *bush*¹, *n.*). —**i-vy=tod** (-tod), *n.* [See *tod*¹.] An ivy-bush: as, "when the *ivy-tod* is heavy with snow" (Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," vii.). [Archaic.]

i-wis, y-wis (i-wis'), *adv.* [ME., *adv.*, < AS. *gewis*, *adj.* (= D. *gewis* = G. *gewiss*), certain, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *-wis*, akin to *witan*, know, E. *wit*, *v.*] Certainly; assuredly; indeed: in later use often erroneously taken as *I wis*, as if a form of *wit*, *v.* ('know'): as, "A well-bred horse he was *I wis*" (Hood's "Epping Hunt," 73); "*I wis*, in all the Senate, There was no heart so bold" (Macaulay's "Horatius," xviii.). [Archaic.]

I. W. W. See *Industrial Workers of the World*, under *industrial*, *a.*

ix-i-a (ik'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (named with reference to the juice), < Gr. *ixós*, birdlime.] Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Ixia*, comprising South African plants with sword-shaped leaves and showy ornamental flowers.

ix-tle, ix-tli (iks'tlē), *n.* Same as *istle*.

I-yar (ē-yār'), *n.* [Heb.] In the Jewish calendar, the eighth month (29 days) of the civil year and the second of

the ecclesiastical year, beginning in the latter part of April or the first part of May.

iz-ar (iz'är), *n.* [Ar. *izār*.] An outer garment worn by Moslem women, made of cotton and covering the whole person; also, a cloth girded round the waist, forming part of the ihram (pilgrim's dress).

iz-ard (iz'ärd), *n.* [F. *isard*.] The chamois which inhabits the Pyrenees.

-ize. [Also *-ise*, < F. *-iser*, < L. *-izare*, < Gr. *-ίζω*.] A suffix of verbs having the sense (a) intransitively, of following some line of action, practice, policy, etc., as in *Atticize*, *Bantingize*, *Judaize*, *apologize*, *economize*, *philosophize*, *theorize*, *tyrannize*, or of becoming (as indicated), as in *crystallize* and *oxidize* (*intr.*), and (b) transitively, of acting toward or upon, treating, or affecting in a particular way, as in *baptize*, *colonize*, *macadamize*, *patronize*, *plagiarize*, *stigmatize*, or of making or rendering (as indicated), as in *civilize*, *dramatize*, *legalize*, *mobilize*, *neutralize*, *realize*. Cf. *-ism* and *-ist*.

iz-zard (iz'ärd), *n.* [Cf. *zed*.] A name for the letter Z. [Archaic or prov.]

J

J, j (jā); pl. *J's, j's* (jāz). A consonant, the 10th letter of the English alphabet.

jab (jab), *v.*; *jabbed, jabbing*. [Var. (orig. Sc.) of *job*¹.] **I. tr.** To strike (a person, etc.) with the end or point of something; also, to thrust (something) smartly or sharply into an object. [Colloq.] **II. intr.** To make a jab. [Colloq.] — **jab, n.** A stroke with the end or point of something; a smart or sharp thrust. [Colloq.]

jab-ber (jab'ēr), *v. i. or t.* [Appar. imit.: cf. *gab*¹, *gabble*, and *gibber*¹.] To talk or utter rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; chatter unintelligibly or senselessly: as, "Demons for fright *Jabber* and scream about him in the night" (W. B. Yeats's "Wanderings of Oisín," ii.). — **jab'ber, n.** *Jabbering* talk or utterance; chatter; gibberish. — **jab'ber-er, n.** — **jab'ber-ing-ly, adv.**

jab-ble (jab'l), *v.*; *-bled, -bling*. [Appar. a freq. form connected with *jaup*.] **I. tr.** To shake up (liquid matter); cause to splash. [Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. intr.** To splash, as

water; break or dash in small waves. [Sc. and north. Eng.] — **jab'ble, n.** Agitation of a liquid; a splashing or dashing in small waves; fig., turmoil or confusion. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

jab-i-ru (jab'i-rō), *n.* [Brazilian.] A large wading bird, *Mycteria americana*, of the stork family, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; also, any of various similar birds of the Old World.

jab-o-ran-di (jab-ō-ran'di), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any of certain South American shrubs of the rutaceous genus *Pilocarpus*; a drug yielded by their dried leaflets, used as a sudorific and sialagogue; also, any of various similar plants.

ja-bot (zhā-bō), *n.* [F., bird's crop, *jabot*.] A falling ruffle, cascade, or other arrangement of lace, embroidery, or the like, worn (formerly by men, now by women) for ornament at the throat or on the breast.

ja-cal (hā-kāl'), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A native Mexican house or hut whose walls consist of rows of thin vertical poles filled in and plastered with mud; also, this method of constructing walls and houses.

jac-a-mar (jak'ā-mär), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any of the sharp-

billed, usually brilliantly colored, insectivorous birds constituting the subfamily *Galbulinæ* (family *Galbulidae*) of tropical America.

jac-a-na (jak'a-nā), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any bird of the family *Jacani-dæ*, which comprises aquatic birds resembling the plovers and usually having long, straight claws adapted for walking on the floating leaves of aquatic plants. See cut below.

jac-a-ran-da (jak-a-ran'dā), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any of the tall tropical American trees constituting the bignoniaceous genus *Jacaranda*; the fragrant ornamental wood of such a tree; also, any of various related or similar trees, or the wood.

jac'co-net, n. See *jaconet*.

ja-cinth (jā'sinth), *n.* [OF. *jacint*, *jacinte* (F. *jacinthe*), < L. *hyacinthus*: see *hyacinth*.] Among the ancients, a bluish gem; now, any of several gems, esp. a reddish-orange variety of zircon. Cf. *hyacinth*.

jack¹ (jak), *n.* [OF. *jaque, jaques*; origin uncertain.] A defensive coat, usually of leather, formerly worn by foot-soldiers and others. See cut on following page.

jack² (jak), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*; from E. Ind. name.] An East Indian moraceous tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, with a fruit resembling breadfruit; also, the fruit itself.

jack³ (jak), *n.* [From *Jack*, in general use as a familiar equivalent of *John*, man's name, and possibly a var. of *John*, but commonly explained as < OF. *Jagues* (F. *Jacques*), < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jacobus*.] [cap.] A



Kingfisher Jacamar (*Galbalcyrrhynchus leucotis*).



American Jabiru (*Mycteria americana*).



Mexican Jacana (*Jacana*, or *Parra*, *gymnostoma*).

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; *'*, primary accent; *ˆ*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; *<*, from; *+*, and; *=*, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

nickname for the name *John*; hence, a popular name for a boy, lad, or man (as, "*Jack shall have Jill*," Shakspeare's "*Midsummer Night's Dream*," iii. 2. 461: see *Gill*⁴, *Jill*); [*cap.* or *l. c.*] a sailor (also *Jack Tar* and *Jacky*); a man or fellow (as, a *jack* of all trades: see below); [*l. c.*] a steeple-jack; any of the four knaves in playing-cards, orig. the knave of trumps; a figure, usually of a man, which strikes a bell attached to a clock; also, any of various mechanical contrivances or devices, as a contrivance for raising great weights small distances by a force exerted from below, a device for turning a spit, etc.; a



Arbalister of the 14th century, wearing a Jack. See preceding page.

bootjack; in the harpsichord, spinet, etc., an upright piece of wood at the inner end of a key, carrying a quill or spine by which the string is twanged; an analogous device in other instruments of this class; a wooden frame on which wood is sawed; a portable cresset used in hunting or fishing at night; a horizontal bar or crosstree of iron at the head of a topgallant-mast; also, a vessel for holding liquor, orig. one of waxed leather coated externally with tar (archaic: as, "a large black leathern *jack*, which contained two double flagons of strong ale," Scott's "*Woodstock*," ix.); also, a small bowl used as a mark for the players to aim at, in the game of bowls (see Shakspeare's "*Cymbeline*," ii. 1. 2); also, a small union or ensign used by a ship or vessel as a signal, etc., and flown from the jack-staff as an indication of nationality; also, the male of certain animals; esp., the male ass, or jackass (as, "He leisurely untied From head and neck the halter of the *jack*": Longfellow's "*Monk of Casal-Maggiore*," 38); also, a jack-rabbit; also (pl. *jacks*, or, esp. collectively, *jack*), any of various fishes, as a pike or a pickerel. — **every man jack**, every one without exception: as, "Send them [children] all to bed — *every man jack* of them!" (Read's "*Peg Woffington*," viii.). [*Colloq.*] — **jack in office**, a pretentious petty official. — **jack of all trades**, one who can turn his hand (after a fashion) to any kind of work or business: as, "a very handy, ingenious fellow, who was a cooper by trade . . . a good turner, and a good pot-maker . . . we called him our *Jack of all trades*" (Defoe's "*Robinson Crusoe*," ii. 1). — **jack**, *v. I. tr.* To lift or move with or as with a jack, or contrivance for raising (usually with *up*: often fig., in colloq. use, as in 'to jack up wages'); also, to throw up or abandon (with *up*: slang); also, to seek (game or fish) at night with a jack (portable cresset). **II. intr.** To hunt or fish with a jack.

jack-a-dan-dy (jak'-a-dan'di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [From *jack* + *dandy*³.] A foppish little fellow; a dandy.

jack-al (jak'al), *n.* [Turk. *chakāl*, < Pers. *shaghāl*.] Any of several species of wild dog (genus *Canis*), of Asia and Africa, which hunt in packs at night, and which were formerly supposed to hunt prey for the lion; hence, one who does subordinate preliminary work or drudgery for another, or who meanly serves the purposes of another (as, "He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his *jackal*": Bulwer-Lytton's "*My Novel*," ix. 13).



Black-backed Jackal (*Canis mesomelas*).

Jack'=a-Lent', *n.* See *Jack-o'-Lent*.

jack-a-napes (jak'-a-nāps), *n.* [Earlier *Jack a Napes*, *Jack*

Napes, perhaps meaning 'Jack of Naples.'] An ape or monkey (archaic: as, "a rebeck or a guitar at my back, and a *jackanapes* on my shoulder," Scott's "*Fair Maid of Perth*," xii.); hence, one who suggests an ape in behavior or airs; a pert, presuming fellow, or whipper-snapper (as, "Then there's her brother . . . a pert *jackanapes*, full of college petulance and self-conceit": Smollett's "*Humphry Clinker*," April 17).

jack-a-roo (jak'-rō'), *n.*; pl. *-roos* (-rōz'). [Said to be < *jack* + (*kangaroo*).] A new arrival gaining experience in the bush; an inexperienced colonist. [*Colloq.*, Australia.]

jack-ass (jak'ās), *n.* A male ass; hence, a very stupid or foolish person (as, "I . . . began . . . to think I had borne myself something like a *jackass* in the matter": Scott's "*Peveril of the Peak*," vii.); also, a laughing-jackass (as, "A mob of *jackasses* were shouting and laughing uproariously": H. Kingsley's "*Geoffrey Hamlyn*," xviii.).

jack=boot (jak'böt), *n.* A large, strong boot reaching above the knee, orig. one serving as armor.



Jack=boot, time of James II.

jack-daw (jak'dā), *n.* A glossy-black European bird, *Corvus monedula*, of the crow family, frequenting church steeples, ruins, etc.

jack-er (jak'er), *n.* One who or that which jacks.

jack-et (jak'et), *n.*

[OF. *jaquette* (F. *jaquette*), dim. of *jaque*, E. *jack*¹.] A short coat, in various forms, worn by both sexes; also, any of various outer coverings, as the coat of an animal, a casing round a steam-pipe, a paper cover for protecting the binding of a book, etc. — **jack'et**, *v. t.* To cover with a jacket; also, to beat or thrash (colloq.). — **jack'et-ing**, *n.* A jacket or covering, as of a steam-pipe; also, material for making jackets; also, a beating or thrashing (colloq.).



Jackdaw.

Jack Frost (jak fröst). Frost, or freezing cold, personified.

jack-in-a=box (jak'in-ā-boks'), *n.* A tropical tree, *Hernandia sonora*, which bears a large nut that rattles in its casing when



Jack-in-the-pulpit. — *a*, inflorescence, the spathe turned back; *b*, male, and *c*, female spadix.



Jack-in-a-box (*Hernandia sonora*).

shaken; also, a jack-in-the-box.

jack-in-the=box (jak'in-ṭhē-boks'), *n.* A toy consisting of a figure which is inclosed in a box and which springs up from the box when the lid is unfastened.

jack-in-the=pul-pit (jak'in-ṭhē-pul'pit), *n.* An araceous herb, *Arisæma triphyllum*, of North America,

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

having an upright spadix arched over by a spathe. Also called *Indian turnip*.

Jack Ketch (jak'ketch). [From an English executioner, *Jack* (or *John*) *Ketch* (died 1686).] A public executioner or hangman.

jack-knife (jak'nif), *n.* A large, strong pocket-knife.

jack-leg (jak'leg), *n.* A lawyer or other professional man who employs questionable or dishonest practices. [Slang.]

jack-light (jak'lit), *n.* The light carried in a jack or cresset for hunting or fishing at night. — **jack'-light**, *v. i.* To hunt or fish with a jack-light.

jack-o'-lan-tern (jak'ō-lan'tern), *n.* A man with a lantern; also, an ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; also, a lantern made of a rind, as of a pumpkin, with holes cut to represent human eyes, nose, and mouth.

Jack-o'-Lent (jak'ō-lent'), *n.* A figure of a man set up to be pelted during Lent; hence, a butt, as of scorn or ridicule; also, a puppet; an insignificant person. [Archaic.]

jack-pine (jak'pin), *n.* A slender pine, *Pinus divaricata*, covering large tracts of barren land in Canada and the northern U. S.

jack-plane (jak'plān), *n.* A carpenter's plane used for rough work.

jack-pot (jak'pot), *n.* In *poker*, a pot or pool that must accumulate until one of the players can open the betting with a pair of jacks or better.

jack-pud'-ding (jak'pud'ing), *n.* A buffoon; a clown; a merry-andrew: as, "What make you in that fool's jacket and playing the pranks of a *jack-pudding*?" (Scott's "Woodstock," xxviii.). [Archaic.]

jack-rab-bit (jak'rab'it), *n.* Any of various large species of hare of western North America, noted for the length of their limbs and ears.

jack-screw (jak'skrō), *n.* A jack for raising weights, operated by a screw.

jack-snipe (jak'snip), *n.* Any of several species of snipe, as *Gallinago delicata*, the common American snipe; also, the pectoral sandpiper.

Jack-so-ni-an (jak-sō'ni-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to some person named Jackson, as, in *U. S. hist. and politics*, Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States (1829-37) and long a prominent leader of the Democratic party. **II. n.** A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jack Sprat (jak sprat). [Cf. *sprat*.] A dwarfish or insignificant-looking little fellow (prov. Eng.); also, a character in a familiar nursery rime who "could eat no fat," while "His wife could eat no lean; And so betwixt them both, you see, They licked the platter clean."

jack-staff (jak'stāf), *n.* *Naut.*, a short staff, set upon the bowsprit or at the bow of a ship or vessel, upon which the flag called the jack is hoisted: as, "a lantern hanging on the *jackstaff* of a double-hull ferryboat" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xiii.).

jack-stay (jak'stā), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope, rod, or the like, on a yard or gaff, for bending a sail to; also, a rod or rope running up and down on the forward side of a mast, for a yard to travel on.

jack-stone (jak'stōn), *n.* [For earlier *checkstone*: cf. *checker*.] A small round pebble or stone; esp., one of a set of pebbles or of shaped pieces of iron tossed up and caught and otherwise used in children's play; *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), a game played with these.

jack-straw (jak'strā), *n.* A man of straw; a man of no substance or worth; an insignificant person; also, one of a set of straws, or strips of wood, bone, etc., used in a game in which they are thrown on a table in a confused pile and are to be picked up singly without disturbing the rest of the pile; *pl.* (construed as *sing.*), the game itself.



Jack-rabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

Jack Tar (jak tär). A sailor: as, "a jolly warm-hearted *Jack Tar*" (Lamb's "On Some of the Old Actors").

jack=tow-el (jak'tou'el), *n.* A long towel with the ends sewed together, for hanging on a roller: as, "He . . . dipping his head into a bowl of water, had recourse to a *jack-towel* inside the closet door" (Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," xxxi.).

Jack-y (jak'i), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz). A diminutive of the name *Jack*; [*cap.* or *l. c.*] a sailor; also [*l. c.*], gin (prov. or slang, Eng.).

jack-yard (jak'yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, a light yard used to extend the head of a square-cut gaff-topsail; also, a spar to extend the foot of a gaff-topsail beyond the peak. — **jack'-yard'er**, *n.* *Naut.*, a gaff-topsail extended by a jackyard.

jac-o-bæ-a (jak-ō-bē'ä) *lil'y.* [NL. *jacobæa*, prop. fem. of *Jacobæus*, of James (here St. James): see *Jacobean*.] A red-flowered amaryllidaceous plant, *Sprekelia formosissima*, native in Mexico.

Jac-o-be-an (jak-ō-bē'an), *a.* [NL. *Jacobæus*, < LL. *Jacobus*, James: see *jacobus*.] Of or pertaining to some person named James; esp., of or pertaining to James I., king of England (1603-25), or his times (as, *Jacobean architecture*, late English Gothic architecture, subsequent to the Elizabethan, characterized by a large admixture of debased Italian forms).

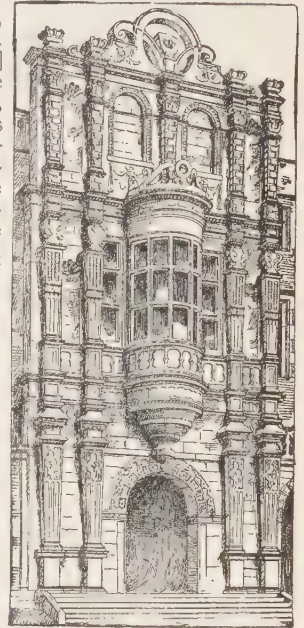
Jac-o-bin (jak'ō-bin). [OF. *F. Jacobin*, < ML. *Jacobinus*, < LL. *Jacobus*, James: see *jacobus*.] **I. n.** A Dominican friar, orig. a French Dominican (so called because the first convent of the order in Paris was established in a hospice for pilgrims going to the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain); also, a member of a famous club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789, called *Jacobins* from the *Jacobin* or Dominican convent in Paris in which they met; hence, an extreme radical, esp. in politics; also [*l. c.*], one of a variety of domestic pigeons whose neck-feathers form a kind of hood.

II. a. Of or belonging to the *Jacobins* or Dominican friars; also, pertaining to the revolutionary *Jacobins*; hence, in general, ultraradical, as in politics.

— **Jac-o-bin'ic**, **Jac-o-bin'i-cal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the revolutionary *Jacobins*; hence, in general, ultraradical, as in politics. — **Jac-o-bin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Jac-o-bin-ism**, *n.* The principles of the revolutionary *Jacobins*; hence, extreme radicalism. esp. in politics. — **Jac'o-bin-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To render *Jacobin*; imbue with *Jacobinism*.

Jac-o-bite (jak'ō-bit), *n.* [LL. *Jacobus*, James: see *jacobus*.] A partizan or adherent of James II. of England, after his abdication (1688). or of his descendants; a supporter of the Stuarts or their claims after the English Revolution of 1688.

— **Jac-o-bit'ic**, **Jac-o-bit'i-cal** (-bit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* — **Jac-o-bit-ism** (-bit-izm), *n.* The principles of the *Jacobites*; adherence to the Stuart cause.



Jacobean Architecture.
Bramshill House, Hants, England.



Jacobin Pigeon.

Ja-cob's-lad-der (jă'kəbz-lad'ēr), *n.* [From the ladder seen by the patriarch Jacob in a dream: see Gen. xxviii. 12.]

A common garden-plant, *Polemonium caruleum*, whose leaves have a ladder-like arrangement; any of certain related species; also, *naut.*, a rope ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

ja-co-bus (jă-kə'bus), *n.* [LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James, < Heb. Ya'aqōb, Jacob, lit. 'one who takes by the heel,' a supplanter: see Gen. xxv. 26, xxvii. 36.] An English gold coin struck in the reign of James I., worth orig. 20 shillings, later 24.

jac-o-net (jak'ə-net), *n.* [From *Jagannath* (or Puri), in Orissa, India: cf. *Juggernaut*.] A soft, light cotton fabric, orig. from India.

Jac-guard (jă-kärd', F. zhă-kär) **loom.** A loom with an attachment invented by J. M. Jacquard (1752-1834), of Lyons, France, for weaving figured fabrics.

Jacque-mi-not (jak'mi-nō, F. zhăk-mē-nō), *n.* [From J. F. *Jacqueminot* (1787-1865), French general.] A deep-red variety of the rose.

Jacque-rie (zhăk-rē), *n.* [F. *Jacquerie*, OF. *Jaquerie*, < *Jaques* (see *jack*), taken as a name for a peasant.] The revolt of the peasants of northern France against the nobles in 1358; hence [*l. c.*], any insurrection of peasants.

jac-tance (jak'tans), *n.* [OF. F. *jactance*, < L. *jactantia*, < *jactare*: see *jactation*.] Boasting; boastfulness. [Now rare.] Also **jac'tan-cy**.

jac-ta-tion (jak-tă'shən), *n.* [L. *jactatio*(-n), < *jactare*, throw, toss, agitate, discuss, boast, freq. of *jacere*, throw.] Agitation of the body, as for exercise; specif., a restless tossing of the body in disease; also, boasting, bragging, or ostentation.

jac-ti-ta-tion (jak-ti-tă'shən), *n.* [ML. *jactitatio*(-n), < L. *jactitare*, bring forward in public, utter, freq. of *jactare*: see *jactation*.] Public or open declaration, esp. of a boastful character; boasting or bragging; specif., in *law*, the assertion of a false claim, to the injury of another; in *pathol.*, a restless tossing of the body in disease.

jac-u-late (jak'ū-lăt), *v. t. or i.*; -lătēd, -lătēg. [L. *jaculatus*, pp. of *jaculari*, throw, hurl, < *jaculum*, a dart, < *jacere*, throw.] To hurl or dart. [Obs. or archaic.]—**jac-u-la-tion** (-lăt'shən), *n.*

jade¹ (jäd), *n.* [F. *jade*, < Sp. (*piedra de*) *ijada*, '(stone of) colic,' so called from its supposed medicinal virtue (Sp. *ijada*, flank, pain in the side, colic, < L. *ilia*, flanks: see *ileum*).] The mineral nephrite, varying in color from whitish to dark green, anciently credited with medicinal virtues and long used for making implements and ornaments; also, the mineral jadeite, in similar colors, highly esteemed in the East and elsewhere as an ornamental stone for carvings, jewelry, etc.; also, any of various other stones of similar appearance and use; also, an object, carving, or the like, made from any variety of jade (as, a collection of *jades*).

jade² (jäd), *n.* [ME.: cf. Icel. *jalda*, mare.] A horse, esp. one of inferior breed, or one that is worn-out or vicious; also, a woman (generally used opprobriously, sometimes playfully: as, "a light-minded, jilting *jade*," Cooper's "Deerslayer," i.; "some handsome young *jades*," Addison, in "Spectator," 130); rarely, a worthless man.—**jade**³, *v.*; *jaded*, *jading*. **I. tr.** To make a jade of (a horse); exhaust by working hard; hence, in general, to weary or fatigue; tire; dull; also, to make a fool of (as, "I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me": Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," ii. 5. 179). **II. intr.** To become weary or tired; grow dull.—**jad-ed** (jä'ded), *p. a.* Worn out or exhausted; fatigued; also, dulled from continual use, as the faculties;

sated by continual indulgence, as the appetite.—**jad'-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**jad'-ed-ness**, *n.*

jade-ite (jäd'it), *n.* A mineral consisting essentially of a silicate of sodium and aluminium. See *jade*¹.

jade-stone (jäd'stön), *n.* Same as *jade*¹.

jad-ish (jä'dish), *a.* Like a jade; worthless; vicious.—

jad-ish-ly, *adv.*—**jad'-ish-ness**, *n.*

jad-y (jä'di), *a.* Like a jade; jadish.

jae-ger (yă'gēr), *n.* See *jäger*.

jag¹ (jag), *v. t.*; *jagged*, *jagging*. [ME. *jaggen*; origin uncertain.] To pierce, prick, or jab (now prov.); fig., to irritate, vex, or trouble (Sc. and prov. Eng.: as, "Easie Haggart *jagged* the minister sorely," Barrie's "Auld Licht Idylls," iii.); also, to cut or slash, esp. in points or pendants along the edge; make indentations in the edge or surface of; form notches, teeth, or ragged points in.—**jag**², *n.* [ME. *jagge*.] One of a series of points or pendants cut in the edge of a garment; also, a shred, as of cloth (now prov.); also, a sharp projection on an edge or surface; a tooth; also, a prick or jab with something sharp (Sc.).

jag³ (jag), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A load, as of hay or wood (prov.); also (slang, U. S.), as much liquor as one can carry; a fit of intoxication.

Jag-an-nath (jug'u-năt), *n.* See *Juggernaut*.

jă-ger (yă'gēr), *n.* [G., hunter, < *jagen*, drive, chase, hunt.] A hunter; also, a member of any certain bodies of sharpshooters in the German or Austrian army; also, an attendant dressed like a huntsman (as, "our duke . . . supervised by his *jager*, who stood behind his chair": Disraeli's "Young Duke," ii. 8); also, any of the rapacious sea-birds constituting the subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestrudinæ* of the gull family (*Laridæ*), which pursue weaker birds in order to make them disgorge their prey; a skua.

jag-ged (jag'-ed), *p. a.* Cut or formed into jags; notched; having the edge or surface formed into irregular indentations and projecting points; of plants, having jagged leaves or flowers.—**jag'-ged-ly**, *adv.*—**jag'-ged-ness**, *n.*

jag-ger (jag'ēr), *n.* One who or that which jags; a small wheel with a jagged or wavy edge and a handle, for cutting pastry; a toothed chisel.

jag-ger-y (jag'ēr-i), *n.* [Pg. *jágara*, < Skt. *çarkara*, Prakrit *sakkara*: see *sugar*.] Coarse sugar made in the East Indies from the sap of palm-trees.

jag-gy (jag'i), *a.* Jagged; notched.

ja-ghir, **ja-ghire** (jă-gēr'), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *jāgīr*.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government revenues of a district to a person or body of persons, either for private use or for the support of a public (esp. military) establishment; also, the district, or the revenues derived from it.

jag-u-ar (jag'wär or jä-gwăr'), *n.* [Brazilian.]

A large, ferocious, spotted feline mammal, *Felis onca*, of the



Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium caruleum*).

1, rootstock and lower part of stem; 2, upper part of stem with flowers; a, half of a flower, from within; b, fruit.



Parasitic Jäger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).



Jaguar.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operă, ardēt, actôr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

warmer parts of America. Also called *American leopard*, and *panther*.

Jah-veh, Jah-ve (yā'vā), **Jah-vism** (yā'vizm), etc. Same as *Yahweh*, etc.

jail (jāl), *n.* [OF. *jaiole*, *gaiole* (F. *geôle*), < LL. *caveola*, dim. of *L. cavea*, cavity, inclosure, E. *cage*: cf. *gaol*.] A prison, esp. one for the detention of persons awaiting trial or convicted of minor offenses. — **jail**, *v. t.* To confine in or as in a jail; imprison. — **jail/bird**, *n.* One who is or has been confined in jail; a criminal. — **jail'=de-liu'er-y**, *n.* The act of clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial, as at the assizes in England; also, a deliverance of imprisoned persons, esp. by force. — **jail'er**, *n.* The keeper of a jail. — **jail'=fe/ver**, *n.* Typhus: formerly common in jails: as, "In most large prisons the *jail fever*, produced by squalor, overcrowding, bad drainage, insufficient nourishment, and insufficient exercise, made fearful ravages" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.).

Jain (jin or jān). [Skt. *jaina*, < *jina*, lit. 'conqueror' (applied to the sages or teachers of the sect).] **I. n.** A member of a non-Brahmanic sect of India, established about the 6th century B.C., the doctrinal system of which corresponds in many essential points with Buddhism. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Jains or their religion: as, *Jain architecture* (one of the chief styles of Indian architecture, at its best about the 11th century, seen in many temples and towers characterized notably by the predominance of horizontal courses). Also **Jain-na** (ji'nā or jā'nā), *n.* and *a.* — **Jain'ism**, *n.* The religious system of the Jains. — **Jain'ist**, *n.*



Jain Architecture.

jakes (jāks), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A privy.

jal-ap (jal'ap), *n.* [Sp. *jalapa*; so called from *Jalapa*, city in southeastern Mexico.] A purgative drug obtained from the tuberous roots of a convolvulaceous plant, *Exogonium purga*, of Mexico, or of any of various other convolvulaceous plants; also, any of these plants. — **ja-lap-ic** (ja-lap'ik), *a.* — **jal'a-pin** (a-pin), *n.* A resin which is one of the purgative principles of jalap.

ja-louse (ja-lōz'), *v. t.*; -loused, -lousing. [F. *jalouser*, < *jaloux*, E. *jealous*.] To be suspicious about; suspect; also, to have a suspicion of, surmise, or guess (as, "He *jaloused* their looking into his letters": Scott's "Antiquary," xvi.). [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

jal-ou-sie (zhal'ō-zē), *n.* [F., lit. 'jealousy': see *jealousy*.] A kind of blind or shutter made with slats. — **jal'ou-sied** (-zēd), *a.* Furnished with jealousies.

jam¹ (jam), *v.*; jammed, jamming. [Perhaps imit.: cf. *champ*.] **I. tr.** To press or squeeze tightly between bodies or surfaces, so that motion or extrication is made difficult or impossible (as, "The ship . . . stuck fast, *jammed* in between two rocks": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 13); also, to bruise or crush by squeezing; also, to cause (a movable part of a machine, etc.) to become wedged, caught, or displaced, so that it cannot work; render (a machine, etc.) unworkable by such wedging, catching, or displacement; also, to press, push, or thrust violently, as into a confined space or against some object (as, "Everything was *jammed* into the tightest cases," Dickens's "Dombey and Son," iv.; "the steersman having *jammed* his helm hard

down," Hughes's "Tom Brown at Oxford," ii.); press or squeeze (a number of objects) closely or tightly together (as, "drays and baggage-vans . . . getting blocked and *jammed* together": Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," xvi.); also, to pull or draw tight or fast, as a noose; also, to fill or block up (a passageway, etc.) by crowding (as, "Crowds that in an hour Of civic tumult *jam* the doors, and bear The keepers down": Tennyson's "Lucretius," 169); also, in *wireless telegraph* and *teleph.*, to interfere with (signals, etc.) by sending out others of approximately the same wavelength; of signals, etc., to interfere with (other signals, etc.).

II. intr. To become wedged or fixed; stick fast; also, of a machine, etc., to become unworkable as through the wedging or displacement of a part; also, to press or push violently, as into a confined space or against one another (as, "They swarmed up in front of Sherburn's palings as thick as they could *jam* together": Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xxii.). — **jam**², *n.* The act of jamming, or the state of being jammed; a condition of being pressed or crowded together so closely or tightly as to prevent or hinder motion, or the mass of objects so pressed or crowded together; a block or obstructed condition in a passageway.

jam² (jam), *n.* [Appar. < *jam*¹.] A preserve of fruit boiled to a pulp with sugar.

jam³ (jām), *n.* [E. Ind.] The title of certain native chiefs of northwestern India.

jamb (jam), *n.* [OF. *jambe*, leg, jamb (F. leg, supporting piece), < LL. *gamba*, hoof.] A jambe; also, in *arch.*, the side of an opening; a vertical piece forming the side of a doorway, window, or the like.

jam-be (jamb), *n.* [OF. *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*.] A piece of armor for the leg.

jam-bo-ree (jam-bō-rē'), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A carousal; a spree; any noisy merry-making. [Slang. U. S.]

James-town (jāmz'-town) **weed**. Same as *Jimson-weed*.

jam-pan (jam'pan), *n.* [Hind. *jānpān*.] A kind of sedan-chair carried by four men, used in India.

jane (jān), *n.* [From Church of St. Genest, Nevers, France; 12th century. — *J, J*, jamps.]

Jane, woman's name.]

A woman or girl. [Slang.]

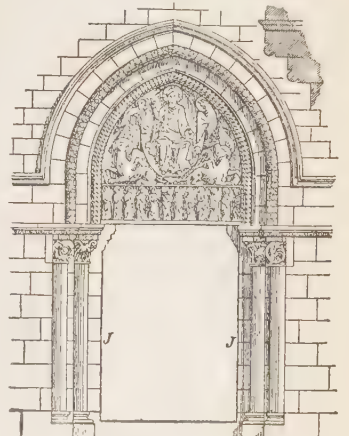
jan-gle (jang'gl), *v.*; -gled, -gling. [OF. *jangler*, chatter, babble, tattle; prob. ult. imit.] **I. intr.** To chatter or babble (obs. or rare); also, to speak angrily; grumble; dispute or wrangle; also, to sound harshly or discordantly (as, "a *jangling* noise of words unknown": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xii. 55). **II. tr.** To utter or give forth in a babbling, contentious, or discordant manner; also, to cause to sound harshly or discordantly (as, "like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 166).

— **jan'gle**, *n.* The act or sound of jangling; idle or noisy talk; wrangling or altercation; a wrangle or quarrel (as, "But now, Sir Peter, if we have finished our daily *jangle*, I presume I may go to my engagement at Lady Sneerwell's": Sheridan's "School for Scandal," ii. 1); harsh or discordant sound. — **jan'gler**, *n.* — **jan'gly**, *a.* Jangling; sounding harshly; discordant.

jan-is-sa-ry (jan'i-sā-ri), *n.* Same as *janizary*.

jan-i-tor (jan'i-tōr), *n.* [L., < *janua*, door: cf. *Janus*.] A doorkeeper or porter; also, a person employed to take care of a building, offices, etc. — **jan-i-to'ri-al** (-tō'ri-āl), *a.* — **jan'i-tor-ship**, *n.* The office or position of a janitor. — **jan'i-tress**, *n.* A female janitor.

jan-i-za-ry (jan'i-zā-ri), *n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). [= F. *janissaire*, < Turk. *yeñicheri*, 'new soldiery'.] [Also *cap*.] A member of a body of Turkish infantry constituting the Sultan's guard and the main part of the standing army of the Turks,



jar-gon² (jār'gōn), *n.* [F. *jargon*, < It. *giargone*: cf. *zircon*.] A variety of the mineral zircon, from Ceylon. See *zircon*.

jar-go-nelle (jār-gō-nel'), *n.* [F.] A variety of pear.

jar-gon-ize (jār'gōn-iz), *v.*; -ized, -izing. **I. intr.** To utter or talk jargon or a jargon. **II. tr.** To translate into jargon; also, to bring, put, etc., by means of jargon.

jar-goon (jār-gōn'), *n.* Same as *jargon²*.

jarl (yār'l), *n.* [Icel.: see *earl*.] In *Scand. hist.*, a chieftain; an under-king or viceroy; an earl.

ja-ro-side (jā-rō'sit or jā-rō'-), *n.* [From Barranco *Jaroso*, in Almeria, southeastern Spain.] A yellowish or brownish mineral consisting of a hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium.

jar-rah (jār'ā), *n.* [From native Australian name.] An Australian eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus marginata*, valued for its reddish, close-grained, durable wood; also, the wood itself.

jar-voy (jār'vi), *n.*; pl. -veys (-viz). [From *Jarvis* or *Jervis*, personal name.] The driver of a hackney coach; also, the driver of a jaunting-car; also, a hackney coach (as, "I . . . had despatched waiters in different directions for a *jarvey*": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xiv.). [Colloq.]

jas-bo (jas'bō), *n.* [Based on *jazz*.] Elements of low or vulgar comedy introduced into a play or the like. [Slang.]

ja-sey (jā'zi), *n.*; pl. -seys (-ziz). [Cf. *jersey*.] A wig, esp. one made of worsted.

jas-mine, **jas-min** (jas'min), *n.* [F. *jasmin*, < Ar. *yāsmīn*, < Pers. *yāsmīn*.] Any of the fragrant-flowered shrubs constituting the oleaceous genus *Jasminum*; also, any of various plants of other genera, as *Gelsemium semper-virens* ('yellow jasmine': see *gelsemium*), *Gardenia florida* ('Cape jasmine': see *gardenia*), *Tabernaemontana coronaria* ('crape jasmine,' a white-flowered shrub), and *Plumeria rubra* ('red jasmine,' the frangipani).

jas-per¹ (jas'pēr), *n.* [Perhaps < *Jasper*, man's name.] Afellow; a man. [Slang.]

jas-per² (jas'pēr), *n.* [OF. *jaspre*, for *jaspe* (F. *jaspe*), < L. *iaspis* (*iaspid-*), < Gr. *ιασπις* (*iaspís*); of Eastern origin.] Among the ancients, a variety of chalcedony, apparently most commonly green, esteemed as a precious stone; now, a colored variety of quartz, usually red or brown. —**jas-per-ize**, *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To convert into jasper or a jasper-like substance: as, *jasperized* wood.

jas-pid-e-ous (jas-pid'ē-us), *a.* [L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*: see *jasper²*.] Of the nature of or resembling jasper.

jass (jas), etc. See *jazz*, etc.

jaun-dice (jān'dis or jān'-), *n.* [OF. F. *jaunisse*, < *jaune*, yellow, < L. *galbinus*, greenish-yellow, yellowish.] In *pathol.*, a morbid bodily condition due to the presence of bile-pigments in the blood, characterized by yellowness of the skin, the whites of the eyes, etc., by lassitude and loss of appetite, and in rare instances by yellow vision; hence, fig., a state of feeling in which views are colored or judgment is distorted (as, "jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul": Dryden's "Hind and the Panther," iii. 73). —**jaun'dice**, *v. t.*; -diced, -dicing. To affect with jaundice; hence, fig., to affect with envy, jealousy, etc. (as, "The young man's handsome face and figure appeared to Courtier's *jaundiced* eye more obviously successful and complacent than ever": Galsworthy's "Patrician," ii. 6).

jaunt (jānt or jānt'), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To trudge about† (as, "Sending me about, To catch my death with *jaunting* up and down": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 5. 53); also, to make a short journey or excursion, esp.

for pleasure. —**jaunt**, *n.* A fatiguing journey† (as, "Fie, how my bones ache! what a *jaunt* have I had!": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 5. 26); also, a short journey or excursion, esp. for pleasure (as, "My uncle . . . talks of treating us with a *jaunt* to London": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," May 6). —**jaunt'ing-car**, *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle, popular in Ireland, having two seats, one on each side, set back to back or facing each other, and a perch in front for the driver.

jaun-ty (jān'ti or jān'-), *a.*; compar. *jauntier*, superl. *jauntiest*. [F. *gentil*: see *gentle* and *genteel*.] Genteel†; also, easy and sprightly in manner or bearing (as, "Light of step, as *jaunty*, gay As on some happy holiday They stepped with head high in the air": Joaquin Miller's "Walker in Nicaragua," ii. 11); airy; smart; smartly trim or effective in appearance, as articles of dress. —**jaun'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **jaun'ti-ness**, *n.*

jaup (jāp), *v.* [Appar. imit.: cf. *jabble*.] **I. intr.** To dash or splash, as water; make a splashing sound. [Sc. and north. Eng.] **II. tr.** To cause (water, etc.) to splash; also, to bespatter with water, mud, etc. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

jaup, *n.* The dashing or splashing of water, etc.; also, a splash or spot of water, mud, etc. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

Ja-va (jā'vā), *n.* [From the Dutch East Indian island of *Java*.] A kind of coffee obtained from the Dutch East Indies.

Ja-va (jā'vā) **man**. See *pithecanthropus*.

Jav-a-nese (jav-ā-nēs' or -nēz'). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the island of Java, its people, or their language. **II. n.**; pl. -nese. A member of the native Malayan race of Java, esp. of that branch of it which occupies the central part of the island; also, the language of central Java, of the Malayan family.

Ja-va (jā'vā) **spar'row**. A finch-like bird, *Munia oryzivora*, native in Java: a common cage-bird. Also called *rice-bird*.

jave-lin (jav'lin or jav'ē-lin), *n.* [F. *javeline*; prob. from Celtic.] A spear to be thrown by the hand: as, "His figured shield, a shining orb, he takes, And in his hand a pointed *javelin* shakes" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," iii.). —**jave'lin**, *v. t.* To strike or pierce with or as with a javelin.

Ja-vel (zhā-vel) **wa'ter**. Same as *eau de Javel* (which see under *eau*).

jaw (jā), *n.* [ME. *jawe*, *jowe*; prob. akin to E. *chew*.] One of the two bones or structures (upper and lower) which form the framework of the mouth; hence, the mouth-parts collectively, or the mouth (usually in *pl.*); also, either of the two sides of a narrow pass, gorge, or the like (as, "The guide . . . Led slowly through the pass's *jaws*": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," v. 3); also, one of two or more parts, as of a machine, which grasp or hold something; also, talk, esp. offensive talk (vulgar). —**jaw**, *v.* **I. intr.** To talk; gossip; often, to scold, find fault, or use abusive language (as, "Sambo's allers a *jawin'* at me, 'cause I doesn't pick faster": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xxxii.). [Vulgar.] **II. tr.** To scold; address abusively: as, "I have been *jawed* for letting you go" (Marryat's "Peter Simple," xi.). [Vulgar.] —**jaw'=bone**, *n.* A bone of the jaws, esp. of the lower jaw: as, "He [Samson] found a new *jawbone* of an ass . . . and slew a thousand men therewith" (Judges, xv. 15). —**jaw'=break'er**, *n.* A word hard to pronounce. [Colloq.] —**jaw'=break'ing**, *a.* —**jawed**, *a.* Having a jaw or jaws.

jay (jā), *n.* [OF. *jai*, *gai* (F. *geai*); origin uncertain.] A noisy, arboreal European bird, *Garrulus glandarius*, with a crested head (see cut on following page); any of various birds of the same subfamily (*Garrulinae*), as *Cyanocitta cristata*, an American bird with a bluish back ('blue jay'); hence, an impertinent chatterer; also, a flashy or loose woman†; also (slang), an absurdly dressed person; a guy; also (slang), a simple-minded or gullible person; a simpleton.



Flowering Branch of Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). — *a*, flower entire; *b*, flower opened to show the stamens; *c*, pistil.



Java Sparrow.

jay-hawk (jā'hāk), *v. t.* [Back-formation from *jayhawker*.]

To harry as a jayhawker does; pillage; also, to carry off. [Slang, U. S.]

jay-hawk-er (jā'hā'kēr), *n.* [Of disputed origin.] A plundering marauder; esp., one of a class of freebooting guerrillas in Kansas, Missouri, and other States before and during the Civil War; also, a native of Kansas (which is sometimes called 'the Jayhawker State').

jay-walk-er (jā'wā'kēr), *n.* [Cf. *jay*, in sense of 'simpleton'.] One who crosses a street otherwise than by a regular crossing, as diagonally or at some point between crossings. [Colloq.]—**jay'walk'ing**, *n.*



European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

jaz-e-rant (jaz'e-rant), *n.* [OF. *jazerant*, *jaseran*, *jesseran*; prob. from Ar. (cf. Ar. *Al-Jezair*, Algiers).] A kind of mail composed of splints or small metal plates mounted on a lining of canvas or the like; also, a coat made of this.

jazz (jaz). [Origin obscure; said to have been long used by negroes of the southern U. S., esp. those of Louisiana, and to be of African origin.] **I. n.** A kind of noisy, discordant syncopated music (rag-time), such as is played by a jazz band (see phrase below); a piece of such music; also, dancing or a dance performed to such music, as with violent bodily motions and gestures; also, colloquially, in various fig. uses, violent or wild activity or animation; liveliness, spirit, dash, or 'go'; sometimes, lively comedy elements introduced into a play or the like. **II. a.** Of the nature of or pertaining to jazz (as, *jazz music*; a *jazz band*, see phrase below); also (colloq.), having some characteristic suggestive of jazz; violently active or lively; freakish; strikingly unusual.—**jazz band**, a band adapted for or devoted to the playing of jazz, which uses the cornet, trombone, saxophone, clarinet, piccolo, banjo, cymbals, drum, etc., producing peculiar effects by sliding from tone to tone, by various unusual manipulations or uses of the instruments, and by dissonances, independent tones, long-drawn wavering or wailing sounds, etc., and often accompanying the playing with singing, cries, and exaggerated gestures.—**jazz**, *v. I. intr.* To play the kind of music known as jazz; also, to dance to such music; also, to act or proceed with wild energy or great liveliness or dash (colloq.). **II. tr. To play (music) in the manner of jazz; also (colloq.), to put jazz, liveliness, or 'go' into; stir or rouse by infusing jazz (often with *up*: as, to *jazz up* a dull play).—**jazz'er**, *n.*—**jazz'y**, *a.*; compar. *jazzier*, superl. *jazziest*. Pertaining to or suggestive of jazz music; wildly active or lively. [Colloq.]**

jeal-ous (jel'us), *a.* [OF. *gelos* (F. *jalous*), < ML. *zelosus*, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. ζῆλος, E. *zeal*.] Zealous, as in a cause; also, solicitous or vigilant in maintaining or guarding something (as, a nation *jealous* of its liberties); anxiously or suspiciously watchful; wary or suspicious, as vigilance, attention, or care; also, inclined to or troubled by suspicions or fears of rivalry, as in love or aims (as, a *jealous* lover or husband; a *jealous* fellow-employee; a *jealous* disposition); resentfully fearful, as of a person regarded as a rival, or of his actions, etc. (with *of*); feeling envious resentment against a successful rival, or at success, advantages, etc., wherein another is thought to have surpassed one's self (with *of*: as, to be *jealous* of a victor, or of the victory or superiority of another); characterized by or proceeding from suspicious fears or envious resentment (as, *jealous* pride; *jealous* spite; *jealous* attacks or intrigues); also, in Biblical use, intolerant of unfaithfulness or rivalry (as, "Thou shalt worship no other god: for the Lord, whose name is *Jealous*, is a *jealous* God": Ex. xxxiv. 14); also, apprehensive or fearful, as of something evil; also, doubtful (as, "That you do love me,

I am nothing *jealous*": Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," i. 2. 162).—**jeal'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**jeal'ous-ness**, *n.*—**jeal'ous-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [OF. *gelosie* (F. *jalousie*).] The state or feeling of being jealous; anxious or suspicious vigilance; mental uneasiness from suspicion or fear of rivalry, as in love or aims; envious resentment against a successful rival or the possessor of any coveted advantage; an instance of jealous feeling (as, the petty *jealousies* of a small community).

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* [For *James*, man's name: cf. Thackeray's "Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq."'] A footman; a flunky. [Eng.]

jean (jān, commonly jēn), *n.* [Prob. < F. *Gênes*, Genoa.] A stout twilled cotton fabric, used for overalls, etc.; *pl.*, clothes of this material.

jee¹, **jee²**. See *gee¹*, *gee²*.

jeer¹ (jēr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, tackle for hoisting or lowering the lower yards: usually in *pl.*

jeer² (jēr), *v.* [Origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To speak or shout derisively; direct derisive remarks at a person or thing; gibe or scoff rudely: as, "He was *jeered* at for his alacrity in retreating" (Irving's "Captain Bonneville," xxiv.); the mob *jeered* at his protestations of innocence.

II. tr. To jeer at; assail with jeers or derisive utterances; drive (*out*, *off*, etc.) by jeers.—**jeer²**, *n.* A jeering utterance; a derisive or rude gibe.—**jeer'er**, *n.*—**jeer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Jef-fer-so-ni-an (jef-ēr-sō'ni-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to some person named Jefferson, as, in *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States (1801-09), and the first great leader of the Democratic (then called the Republican) party. **II. n.** An adherent or follower of Thomas Jefferson.

je-had (jē-hād'), *n.* See *jihad*.

Je-ho-vah (jē-hō'vā), *n.* [The common European rendering of Heb. JHVH (or YHWH), representing, without vowels, Heb. *Jahveh* (or *Yahweh*), a divine name of uncertain origin and meaning, regarded by the Jews as too sacred for utterance and hence replaced in the reading of the Scriptures by *adōnāi* or *elōhīm* (see *Adonai* and *Elohim*); the form *Jehovah* being due to a mispronunciation of Heb. JHVH with the vowels of the associated Heb. *adōnāi*.] A name of God in the Old Testament, being the Christian rendering of the 'ineffable name,' JHVH, in the Hebrew Scriptures. See etym.—**Je-ho'vism**, **Je-ho'vist**, **Je-ho-vis-tic** (jē-hō-vis'tik). Same as *Yahwism*, *Yahwist*, *Yahwistic*.

Je-hu (jē'hū), *n.* [From *Jehu*, in 2 Kings, ix. 20, with allusion to the driving furiously.] A fast driver; in general, a driver; a coachman. [Colloq.]

je-june (jē-jōn'), *a.* [L. *jejunus*, fasting, empty, dry, barren, poor.] Fasting, or without food; also, deficient in nourishing or substantial qualities, as food or soil; fig., unsatisfying to the mind (as, *jejune* discourses, writings, or speculations; "Farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*, Calls for the kind assistance of a tune," Cowper's "Retirement," 711); without substance, pith, or solid merit; poor; bald; ineffective.—**je-june'ly**, *adv.*—**je-june'ness**, **je-ju'ni-ty** (jē-ju'ni-ti), *n.*

je-ju-num (jē-jō'num), *n.* [NL., prop. neut. of L. *jejunus*, fasting, empty (see *jejune*); so called because usually found empty after death.] In *anat.*, the middle portion of the small intestine, intervening between the duodenum and the ileum.

jell (jel), *v. i.* [Back-formation from *jelly*.] To assume the consistence of jelly. [Colloq.]

jel-li-fy (jel'i-fi), *v. t. or i.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [See *-fy*.] To make or turn into jelly.—**jel'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

jel-ly (jel'i), *n.*; pl. *jellies* (-iz). [OF. *gelee* (F. *gelée*), frost, jelly, < L. *gelata*, pp. fem. of *gelare*, freeze, congeal.] A food preparation of a soft, elastic consistence due to the presence of gelatin; hence, any food preparation of similar consistence, as of fruit juice boiled down with sugar; also, in general, any gelatinous substance; anything of the consistence of jelly (as, "Mademoiselle was nearly crushed to a *jelly* in a hubbub at the theatre": C. Brontë's "Villette," xxiv.); also, a jellyfish (as, "When leagued about the 'wildered boat The rainbow *Jellies* fill and float": Kipling's "In the Matter of One Compass").—**jel'ly**, *v. t. or i.*; *-lied*, *-lying*. To bring or come to the consistence of jelly.—**jel'ly-fish**, *n.*; pl. *-fishes* or *-fish*. Any of various marine cœlen-

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tē, then; y, you;

terates of a soft, gelatinous structure, esp. one with an umbrella-like body and long, trailing tentacles; a medusa.

jem-a-dar (jem'ā-dār), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *jama'dār*.] In India, a native officer in a sepoy regiment, corresponding in rank to a lieutenant; also, any of various government officials, or the chief of a body of servants.

jem-my (jem'i), *n.* Same as *jimmy*.

jen-net (jen'et), *n.* [OF. *F. genet*, < Sp. *jinete*, mounted soldier, horse, prob. < Ar. *Zenāta*, name of a Berber tribe noted for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse.

jen-not-ing (jen'et-ing), *n.* [Appar. from some dim. of *F. Jean*, John, with allusion to ripening by St. John's Day, June 24.] A kind of early apple: as, "the summer jennet-ing" (Tennyson's "Blackbird").

jen-ny (jen'i), *n.*; pl. *jennies* (-iz). [From *Jenny*, for *Jane*, woman's name.] The female of certain animals (used esp. attributively or in composition: as, *jenny-ass*; *jenny-wren*); also, a spinning-jenny.

jeopard (jep'ard), *v. t.* [From *jeopardy*.] To jeopardize, risk, or imperil (as, "Zebulun and Naphtali . . . jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field": Judges, v. 18); also, to stake or bet.

jeopard-ize (jep'ar-diz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. To put in jeopardy; hazard; risk; imperil: as, "I dare not jeopardize my life for them" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," iv.).

jeopard-dy (jep'ar-di), *n.* [OF. *jeu parti*, 'divided game,' even game or chance, < L. *jocus*, jest, sport, and *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide.] An evenly balanced situation, or even chance, as in a game; chance; hence, hazard or risk of loss or harm (as, "With the jeopardy of their lives they brought it [water]": 1 Chron. xi. 19); peril or danger (as, "For a moment his life was in jeopardy": Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Partner").

jequiri-ty (jē-kwī'rī-ti), *n.* [Brazilian.] The Indian liquor plant, *Abrus abrus*, of India and Brazil, which bears a scarlet and black seed ('jequirity bean') used as a bead and in medicine; also, the seeds collectively.

jer-bo-a (jēr-bō'ā or jēr'bō-ā), *n.* [NL.; from Ar.] Any of various old-world mouse-like rodents (genus *Dipus*, etc.), with long hind legs used for jumping.

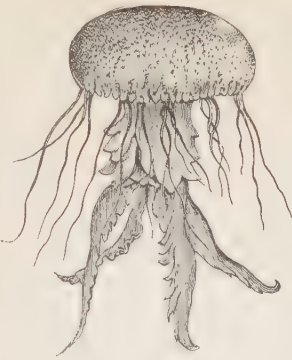
je-reed, **je-rid** (jē-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *jarid*.] A blunt wooden javelin used in games by horsemen in Arabia, Persia, etc.: as, "The Bedouen dashed off . . . in their game of throwing the jereed or lance, and so regaled us with Arabian sham fights" (G. W. Curtis's "Howadji in Syria," ii. 12).

jer-e-mi-ad (jer-ē-mī'ad), *n.* [F. *jérémieade*, < *Jérémie*, Jeremiah; with reference to the Biblical "Lamentations of Jeremiah."] A lamentation; a prolonged doleful utterance or effusion; a lugubrious complaint.

Jer-i-cho (jer'i-kō), *n.* [From *Jericho*, town in Palestine: see 2 Sam. x. 4, 5.] A place of retirement; an indefinitely remote place: used in colloquial phrases (as, to go to *Jericho*).

je-rid', *n.* See *jereed*.

jerk' (jèrk), *v. t.* [Amer. Sp. *charquear*, < Peruvian *charqui*, jerked meat, charqui.] To cure (meat, esp. beef) by cutting into long, thin pieces and drying in the sun. — **jerk'**, *n.* Jerked meat, esp. beef.



Jellyfish (*Dactylometra quinquecirra*).

jerk' (jèrk), *v.* [Appar. imit.] **I. tr.** To strike with or as with a whip, switch, or the like; also, to move with a quick, suddenly arrested motion (as, "He jerked his elbow in the direction of the . . . Board School": Arnold Bennett's "Helen with the High Hand," iv.); give a sudden thrust, pull, or twist to; sometimes, to throw with a quick, sharp motion; also, to utter abruptly. **II. intr.** To move with a quick, sharp motion; move spasmodically; give a jerk or jerks. — **jerk'**, *n.* A stroke with a whip or the like; also, a quick, suddenly arrested motion; a quick, sharp thrust, pull, throw, or the like; a sudden start; in *physiol.*, an involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action resulting from a blow or other stimulus. — **jerk'er**, *n.*

jer-kin (jèr'kin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A man's close-fitting jacket or short coat, as of leather, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries; also, some similar garment.

jer-kin-head (jèr'kin-hed), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, the end of a roof when shaped like a gable but having the upper portion sloping backward or hipped.

jerk-wa-ter (jèrk'wā'tèr), **I. a.** Serving only to supply water to the engines of passing trains, as a place other than a regular station or stopping-place on a line of railroad; hence, of minor or slight importance (as, a *jerkwater* village; a *jerkwater* college). [Colloq.] **II. n.** A place on a railroad serving only to supply water to passing engines; hence, any place, institution, etc., of minor importance. [Colloq.]



Jerkin-head.

jerk-y (jèr'ki), *a.*; compar. *jerkier*, superl. *jerkiest*. Characterized by jerks or sudden starts; spasmodic. — **jerk'-ly**, *adv.* — **jerk'-iness**, *n.*

jer-o-bo-am (jer-ō-bō'am), *n.* [From *Jeroboam*, "a mighty man of valour" (1 Kings, xi. 28) "who made Israel to sin" (xiv. 16).] A large bowl, goblet, or bottle for spirituous beverages; also, the contents. [Eng. and Sc.]

jer-ry (jer'i), *a.* [Appar. < *Jerry*, for *Jeremiah* or *Jeremy*, man's name: perhaps first used in *jerry-built*.] Of poor construction or materials; flimsy; jerry-built. — **jer'-ry=build**, *v. t.* To build cheaply and flimsily. See *jerry-built*. — **jer'-ry=build'er**, *n.* — **jer'-ry=built**, *a.* Built quickly, cheaply, and flimsily, of poor materials, as a house made to sell rather than to last.

jer-y-man-der (jer'i-man-dér), etc. Erroneous form of *gerrymander*, etc. [Eng.]

jer-sey (jèr'zi), *n.*; pl. *-seys* (-ziz). [From the island of *Jersey*, in the English Channel.] Worsted, orig. that from *Jersey*; also, wool combed but not spun into yarn; also, a close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or shirt worn by seamen, athletes, and others; hence, a similar garment of machine-knitted or elastic material of wool, silk, etc., worn by women; also, jersey cloth (see phrase following); also [*cap.*], one of a celebrated breed of dairy cattle, smaller than the *Guernsey*, originating on the island of *Jersey*. — **jersey cloth**, a machine-knitted fabric of wool, silk, or other fiber, used for making garments, etc. — **jer'seyed**, *a.* Wearing a jersey.

Je-ru-sa-lem (jē-rō'sā-lem) **ar'ti-choke**. See *artichoke*.

jess (jes), *n.* [OF. *ges*, *gies*, nom. (and pl.) of *get*, *giet*, orig. a throwing or casting: see *jet'*, *n.*] A short strap of leather, silk, or other material, fastened round the leg of a hawk used in falconry, and serving as a means of attachment for the leash. — **jess**, *v. t.* To put jesses on (a hawk).

jess-sa-mine (jes'sā-min), *n.* Same as *jasmine*.

jess-se-rant (jes'sē-rant), *n.* Same as *jazerant*.

jest (jest), *n.* [= *gest'*.] A deed or exploit (cf. *gest'*); hence, a narrative of deeds or events; a tale or romance; sometimes, an idle tale; also, a derisive speech, or gibe; a piece of raillery or banter; also, something said in sport or to cause laughter (as, "With long-ear'd cap, and motley vest, The licensed fool retail'd his jest": Scott's "Marmion," v. 7); a witticism, joke, or pleasantry; sometimes, esp. formerly, a thing done to cause laughter; a playful action or trick; an amusing occurrence or circumstance; also,

jesting, joking, or merry trifling (as, "a fellow of infinite *jest*, of most excellent fancy": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 204); sport or fun; often, mere sport, as opposed to earnest (as, to speak half in *jest*, half in earnest); also, an object of derision or jesting (as, "Queens may die a *jest*," Pope's "Moral Essays," ii. 282; the attempt became a standing *jest*).—**jest**, *v.* **I. intr.** To utter derisive speeches, gibe, or scoff (as, "He *jest*s at scars that never felt a wound": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii. 2. 1); also, to speak in a playful, humorous, or facetious way; joke; also, to speak or act in mere sport, rather than in earnest; trifle. **II. tr.** To jest at; deride; banter.—**jest'er**, *n.* A reciter of tales or romances (archaic); also, a professed maker of amusement, using jests or witticisms, mimicry, buffoonery, etc., maintained by a prince or noble in the middle ages and later; a professional fool; also, one who jests or jokes.—**jest'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Jes-u-it (jēz'ū-it), *n.* [NL. *Jesuita*, < L. *Jesus*, *Jesus*.] A member of a Roman Catholic religious order ("Society of Jesus") founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; also, a crafty, intriguing, or equivocating person (in allusion to the methods commonly ascribed to the order by its opponents).—**Jes-u-it'ic**, **Jes-u-it'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jesuits; also [usually *l. c.*], of the character ascribed to the Jesuits by their opponents; crafty; intriguing; equivocating.—**Jes-u-it'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**Jes'u-it-ism**, *n.* The system, principles, or practices of the Jesuits; also [usually *l. c.*], principles or practices such as are ascribed to the Jesuits; craft; subtle casuistry; sometimes, a quibble or equivocation.—**Jes'u-it-ize**, *v.*; -ized, -izing. **I. intr.** To be or become Jesuitical. **II. tr.** To make Jesuitical.—**Jes'u-it-ry**, *n.* Jesuitism; esp. [usually *l. c.*], craft; subtle casuistry; equivocation.

jet¹ (jet), *v.*; *jetted*, *jetting*. [F. *jeter*, OF. *jeter*, *geter*, < L. *jactare*, throw: see *jactation*.] **I. tr.** To throw (now prov. Eng.); also, to send forth in a stream, esp. from a small orifice; spout. **II. intr.** To shoot forth in a stream; spout; also, to jut† or project†; also, to encroach† (as, "Insulting tyranny begins to *jet* Upon the innocent and aweless throne": Shakspeare's "Richard III," ii. 4. 51); also, to strut† or swagger†.—**jet**¹, *n.* [F. *jet*, OF. *jet*, *get*, *giet*, < *jeter*, *geter*.] A shooting or spouting forth, as of water; also, a stream, as of water or gas, issuing forth, esp. from a small orifice (as, "Far off, the lofty *jet* of the whale might be seen": H. Melville's "Typee," ii.); also, a spout or nozzle for such a stream.

jet² (jet). [OF. *jaiet* (F. *jais*), < L. *gagates*, < Gr. γαγάτης, *jet*, < γάγα, town in Lycia, Asia Minor.] **I. n.** A black, inflammable fossil substance, susceptible of a high polish, found in beds of lignite and elsewhere, used for making beads, jewelry, buttons, etc.; also, some other mineral or substance of like appearance used as a substitute; also, the color of this substance, a deep, glossy black (as, "the pansy freak'd with *jet*": Milton's "Lycidas," 144). **II. a.** Consisting or made of jet (as, *jet* beads); also, of the color jet; black as jet.—**jet'=black'**, *a.*

jet-sam (jet'sam), *n.* [= *jettison*.] Jettison†; also, goods thrown overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; esp., such goods when washed ashore. Also fig. Cf. *flotsam*.

jet-ted (jet'ed), *a.* Ornamented with jet.

jet-ti-son (jet'i-son), *n.* [OF. *getaison*, < L. *jactatio(n)-*, a throwing: see *jactation*.] The throwing overboard of goods, esp. to lighten a vessel in distress; also, jetsam.—**jet'ti-son**, *v. t.* To throw (cargo, etc.) overboard, esp. to lighten a vessel in distress.

jet-ton (jet'on), *n.* [F. *jeton*, < *jeter*, throw, cast, cast up (accounts, etc.): see *jet*¹.] A counter to reckon with; a token.

jet-ty¹ (jet'i), *n.*; pl. *jetties* (-iz). [OF. *jetee* (F. *jetée*), < *jeter*, throw: see *jet*¹.] A projecting and overhanging part



Obverse.



Reverse.

Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV. — British Museum.

of a building, as a bay-window; also, a pier or structure of stones, piles, or the like, projecting into the sea or other body of water so as to protect a harbor, influence the current, etc.; also, a wharf or landing-pier.—**jet'ty**¹, *v. t.*; -*tying*. To furnish with a jetty.

jet-ty² (jet'i), *a.* Consisting of jet; resembling jet; black as jet, or of the color jet (as, "The floods in which the full-formed maids of Afric lave Their *jetty* limbs": Thomson's "Seasons," Summer, 824).

jeu (zhè), *n.*; pl. *jeux* (zhè). [F., < L. *jocus*, jest, sport.] Play; sport; a game; also, gambling.—**jeu de mots** (dè mō). [F.] A play on words; a pun.—**jeu d'esprit** (des-prè). [F.] A play of wit; a witticism; a witty piece of writing.

jeu-nesse do-rée (zhè-nes do-rā). [F.] Gilded youth; rich and fashionable young people.

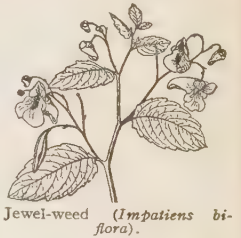
Jew (jō), *n.* [OF. *Juiieu* (F. *Juif*), < L. *Judæus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew, prop. one of the tribe of Judah, < Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah.] Orig., a Hebrew of the tribe or kingdom of Judah; later, any one belonging to the Hebrew race or religion; a Hebrew; an Israelite; also, in opprobrious use (in allusion to practices popularly ascribed to the Jews), an extortionate money-lender, tricky dealer, or sharp bargainer.—**jew**, *v. t.* To overreach or cheat; also, to beat (down) in price. [Colloq.]—**Jew'=bait'er**, *n.* A person given to harrying or persecuting Jews.—**Jew'=bait'ing**, *n.*—**Jew'dom** (-dōm), *n.* The Jewish world; Jews collectively; the religion of the Jews.

jew-el (jō'el), *n.* [OF. *jouel*, *joiel* (F. *joyau*), jewel; origin uncertain: cf. ML. *jocabia*, jewels, < L. *jocus* (F. *jeu*), jest, sport.] A costly article of personal adornment, now esp. one of gold or other precious metal set with a gem or gems; also, a gem or precious stone (as, a sword-hilt set with *jewels*); a precious stone (or some substitute) used as a bearing in a watch; a bit of glass, enamel, or other material, simulating a gem, used decoratively, as on costume; an ornamental boss of glass, sometimes cut with facets, in stained-glass work; also, fig., something resembling a gem in appearance, ornamental effect, etc., as a dewdrop, a star, a berry, etc.; a thing or person of great worth or rare excellence (as, "Oh! she is an inestimable *jewel*": Steele, in "Tatler," 95); a precious possession (as, "Good name in man and woman . . . Is the immediate *jewel* of their souls": Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 156).—**jew'el**, *v. t.*; -*eled* or -*elled*, -*eling* or -*elling*. To set or adorn with jewels (as, "golden armour *jewell'd* everywhere": Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 412); furnish (a watch) with jewels for bearings; decorate with something simulating or suggesting jewels (as, *jeweled* porcelain or glass); fig., to adorn as if with jewels (as, "woods of birch all *jewelled* with the autumn yellow": Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," ii. 1).—**jew'el-er**, **jew'el-ler**, *n.* One who makes, or deals in, jewels or jewelry.—**jew'el-ly**, *a.* Jewel-like; brilliant; also, adorned with or as with jewels.—**jew'el-ry**, *n.* Jewelers' work; jewels; articles made of gold, silver, precious stones, enamel-work, or other materials, for personal adornment. Also **jew'el-ler-y**.—**jew'el-weed**, *n.* An American touch-me-not, as *Impatiens biflora*, with orange-yellow flowers spotted with brown, or *I. aurea*, with pale-yellow flowers.

Jew-ess (jō'es), *n.* A Jewish girl or woman.

jew-fish (jō'fish), *n.* Any of various large marine fishes (chiefly of the family *Serranidae*) frequenting southern waters, as *Promicrops itaiara* (or *guttatus*) of the southern and eastern coasts of the U. S., the West Indies, etc., which sometimes reaches a weight of several hundred pounds.

Jew-ish (jō'ish), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Jews; Jewish; Israelitish.—**Jewish calendar**, the lunisolar calendar in use

Jewel-weed (*Impatiens biflora*).Jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hér; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ðlect, agôny, intô, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operă, ardent, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; xh, then; y, you;

among the Jews, reckoning from the Creation (dated traditionally during the year 3761 B.C.), the year containing 12 or (in intercalary years) 13 months, of 29 or 30 days each, which, beginning during September or October, are as follows: Tishri, Heshvan, Kislev, Tebet, Shebat, Adar, Veadar (occurring only in intercalary years), Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Ab, and Elul.

Jew-ry (jō'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [OF. *juerie* (F. *juiverie*).] Judea, in Palestine (obs. or archaic: as, "Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in *Jewry*, because the Jews sought to kill him," John, vii. 1); also, a district inhabited by Jews; a ghetto; also, the Jewish people.

jews'-harp (jōz'hārp), *n.* A simple musical instrument consisting of a small lyre-shaped metal frame in which is fastened a flexible metal tongue with a projecting free end bent outward at a right angle, the instrument being played by holding it pressed against the teeth and striking the projecting free end with the finger, and variations of tone being produced by altering the shape and size of the mouth-cavity.



Jew's-harp.

je-zail (je-zil' or -zāl'), *n.* [Pers. *jazā'il*.] A long, heavy Afghan musket.

Jez-e-bel (jez'ē-bel), *n.* [From *Jezebel*, wife of Ahab, king of Israel: see 1 Kings, xvi. 31, xxi. 25, 2 Kings, ix. 30-37.] A shameless, abandoned woman, esp. one who paints her face or uses meretricious adornments: as, "Mrs. Jenkins was . . . insulted with the opprobrious name of painted *Jezebel*" (Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," July 18).

jhil, jheel (jēl), *n.* [Hind. *jhil*.] In India, a pool or lagoon remaining after an inundation.

JHWH. See *Jehovah*.

jib¹ (jīb), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *jib²*, *jibe¹*.] *Naut.*, a triangular sail (or either of two triangular sails, 'inner jib' and 'outer jib') set in front of the forward (or single) mast, beyond the forestaysail if there is one; also (usually with a qualifying term), any of certain similar sails set beyond the jib proper, as a 'flying jib' (see under *flying*).

jib² (jīb), *v. i.* or *t.* Same as *jibe¹*.

jib³ (jīb), *v. i.*; *jibbed*, *jibbing*. [Origin uncertain: cf. *jib²*, *jibe¹*.] To move restively sidewise or backward instead of forward, as an animal in harness; refuse to go on; balk. — **jib³**, *n.* A horse or other animal that jibs.

jib⁴ (jīb), *n.* [Cf. *gibbet*.] The projecting arm of a crane; the boom of a derrick.

jib-bah (jīb'ā), *n.* Same as *jubbah*.

jib-boom (jīb'bōm'), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar forming a continuation of a bowsprit.

jib-crane (jīb'krān'), *n.* A crane which has a jib or projecting arm, esp. a horizontal arm which carries a trolley to which the hoisting tackle is attached.

jibe¹ (jīb), *v.*; *jibed*, *jibing*. [Cf. D. *gippen*, Dan. *gibbe*, Sw. *gippa*, *jibe*.] *Naut.*: **I. intr.** To shift from one side to the other when running before the wind, as a fore-and-aft sail or its boom (as, "The boat capsized from the sail's 'jibing'": H. Melville's "Omoo," xxv.); also, to alter the course so that the sail shifts in this manner. **II. tr.** To cause (a sail, etc.) to jibe.

jibe² (jīb), etc. See *jibe*, etc.

jibe³ (jīb), *v. i.*; *jibed*, *jibing*. [Origin uncertain.] To agree; be in harmony or accord. [Colloq., U. S.]

jif-fy (jif'i), *n.*; pl. *jiffies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A very short space of time: as, "He was on his stool in a *jiffy*, driving away with his pen" (Dickens's "Christmas Carol," v.). [Colloq.]

jig (jig), *n.* [Appar. imit.] A rapid, lively, springy, irregular dance for one or more persons, usually in triple rhythm; also, a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, such a dance (cf. *gigue*); also, a lively performance or entertainment given at the end or in an interval of a play†; also, a piece of sport, a prank, or a trick (now chiefly in the slang phrase 'the jig is up,' that is, the game is up, or there is no further chance); also, any of various mechanical contrivances or devices; an apparatus for separating ore from gangue, etc., by shaking in or treating with water; a device used in fishing, esp. a hook or collection of hooks loaded with metal

or having a spoon-shaped piece of bone or other material attached, for drawing through the water. — **jig**, *v.*; *jigged*, *jigging*. **I. tr.** To dance (a jig or any lively dance); also, to sing or play in the time or rhythm of a jig; also, to move with a jerky or bobbing motion; jerk up and down or to and fro; also, to treat, cut, or produce in or with any of the mechanical contrivances called jigs; separate (ore) by shaking in a jig; catch (fish) with a jig. **II. intr.** To dance a jig; also, to play a jig; also, to move with a quick, jerky motion; hop; bob; also, to work with a jig (mechanical contrivance); fish with a jig. — **jig-ger¹**, *n.* One who or that which jigs; specif., any of various mechanical devices, many of which have a jerky or jolting motion; a kind of potters' wheel; a jig for separating ore or for fishing; in general, some contrivance, article, or part that one cannot name more precisely (colloq.: as, what is that little *jigger* on the pistol?); *naut.*, a light tackle used about the deck of a ship; also, a small sail set on a jigger-mast in the stern of a canoe, yawl, etc.; in *billiards*, a bridge; in *golf*, an iron-headed club, a cross between a mashie and a mid-iron, used in making an approach.

jig-ger² (jig'ēr), *n.* [Corruption of *chigo*.] A chigo; also, in the southern U. S., any of various harvest-ticks which fasten to the skin of human beings and cause great irritation.

jig-gered (jig'ērd), *a.* [Origin obscure.] A word used in asseveration as a vague substitute for a profane word (as, "I'm *jiggered* if I don't see you home!" Dickens's "Great Expectations," xvii.); also, intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

jig-ger-mast (jig'ēr-māst), *n.* *Naut.*, a small mast for the jigger, in the stern of a canoe, yawl, etc.; also, the aftermost mast of a four-masted ship.

jig-get (jig'et), *v. i.*; *-geted*, *-geting*. [Freq. of *jig*.] To move or go in a jiggling, hopping, or jerky way.

jig-gle (jig'gl), *v. i.* or *v.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [Freq. of *jig*.] To move up and down or to and fro with short, quick jerks. — **jig-gle**, *n.* A jiggling movement.

jig-gy (jig'i), *a.* Jig-like; suitable for a jig: as, "*jiggy* tunes" (Arnold Bennett's "Helen with the High Hand," xiv.).

jig-saw (jig'sā), *n.* A narrow saw mounted vertically in a frame and operated with an up-and-down motion: used for cutting curves, etc.

jī-had (jē-hād'), *n.* [Ar. *jihād*.] A general religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers in Islam; hence, a war or crusade, as against some belief or principle.

Jill (jil), *n.* Another spelling of *Gill*⁴, esp. in connection with *Jack*: as, "Our wooing doth not end like an old play; Jack hath not *Jill*" (Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 2. 885).

jil-let (jil'et), *n.* [Dim. of *Jill*.] A giddy young woman; a jilt: as, "A *jillet* brak his heart at last" (Burns's "On a Scotch Bard, Gone to the West Indies"). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

jilt (jilt), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. *jillet*.] A wanton woman† (as, "When love was all an easy monarch's care . . . *Jilts* ruled the state": Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 538); also, a woman who casts off or jilts a lover after accepting or deliberately encouraging him; sometimes, a man who jilts a woman. — **jilt**, *v. t.* To cast off (a lover or sweetheart) as by a heartless breach of faith or a disappointing of justified expectations: as, "He had the mortification of being *jilted* by a little boarding-school girl" (Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 2); "It is too ridiculous that such a girl . . . could so mortify us as to get *jilted* on the wedding-day" (Hardy's "Return of the Native," ii. 8). — **jilt'er**, *n.*

Jim Crow (jim krō). A negro. [U. S.] — **Jim Crow car**, a car, as on a railroad, set apart for the use of negroes; also, a car divided into two parts, one for whites and the other for negroes. [U. S.]

jim-jam (jim'jam), *n.* [Cf. *gimcrack*.] A gimcrack† or knickknack†; pl., peculiarities or eccentricities (colloq.); also, delirium tremens (slang).

jim-my (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). [From *Jimmy*, for *James*, man's name.] A short crowbar used by burglars. — **jim-my**, *v. t.*; *-mied*, *-mying*. To use a jimmy on; force open by means of a jimmy, as a door or window.

jimp (jimp), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Slim or slender (as, "thy waist sae *jimp*": Burns's "O, Were I on Parnassus' Hill");

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *š* as *s* or *sh*, *ț* as *t* or *ch*, *ž* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; †, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

also, scanty; short. [Sc. and north. Eng.]—**jimp**, *adv.* Scarcely. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

jin-son-weed (jim'son-wéd), *n.* [Orig. *Jamestown weed*; from *Jamestown*, Va.] A species of *datura*, *Datura stramonium*, a coarse, ill-smelling weed with white flowers and poisonous, narcotic leaves.

jin'gal, *n.* See *jinjal*.

jin-gle (jing'gl), *v.*; *gled*, *-gling*. [Imit.]

I. intr. To make clinking or tinkling sounds, as coins, keys, etc., when struck together; move or proceed with such sounds; also, to sound in a manner suggestive of this, as verse or any sequence of words (as, "a *jingling* ballad": Macaulay's "Essays," Warren Hastings); also, to make rimes (as, "Whene'er my Muse does on me glance, 'I jingle at her': Burns's "Epistle to John Lapraik," 54). **II. tr.** To cause to jingle: as, "Dick jingled his spurs" (Bret Harte's "How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar").—**jin'gle**, *n.* A clinking or tinkling sound, as of small bells or of small pieces of metal struck together (as, "a canvas bag, that gave forth, at a touch, the *jingle* of gold": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," iv.); also, something that makes such a sound, as a small bell or a metal pendant; also, a musical succession of like sounds, as in rime or aliteration, without particular regard for sense; jingling verse, or a piece of such verse; any catching sequence of words, whether in verse or in prose; also, a covered two-wheeled car (Ireland and Australia).—**jin'gler**, *n.* One who or that which jingles; a rimer.—**jin'glet**, *n.* A small, loose metal ball serving as the clapper for a globular sleigh-bell.—**jin'gling-ly**, *adv.*



Jimson-weed, with cross-section of seed-vessel.

jin-go (jing'gō), [Origin obscure; first in conjurers' jargon.] **I. n.**; pl. *-goes* (-gōz). A word used in vehement asseveration in the phrase 'by jingo!' or 'by the living jingo!' (colloq.: as, "She observed, that, *by the living jingo*, she was all of a muck of sweat," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," ix.); also [cap.], a supporter of the aggressive policy of the Earl of Beaconsfield in sending a British fleet into Turkish waters to resist the advance of Russia in 1878; hence [*l. c.*], one who boasts of his country's preparedness for war, or who favors a bellicose or blustering foreign policy; a chauvinist. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to jingoes; characterized by jingoism.—**jin'go-ism**, *n.* The spirit, policy, or practices of jingoes.—**jin'go-ist**, *n.*—**jin-go-is'tic**, *a.*

jin-jal, jin-gal (jin'jāl, jing'gāl), *n.* [Hind. *janjāl*.] A large musket or piece fired from a rest, usually swiveled and sometimes mounted on a carriage: used by natives in India, China, etc.

jink (jink), *v.* [Perhaps imit.] **I. intr.** To move nimbly; move in a jerky manner; dance; also, to make a quick, elusive turn; dodge. **II. tr.** To elude by dodging; dodge; also, to cheat; swindle. [Chiefly Sc.]—**jink**, *n.* A quick turn, as to elude a pursuer; also, a prank or frolic (as, "He was the star . . . of good company forty years ago. I remember him in the height of his *jinks*," Hardy's "Laodicean," i. 5; high *jinks*, see phrase below). [Orig. Sc.]—**high jinks**, any of various frolics formerly indulged in at drinking-parties in Scotland (see Scott's "Guy Mannering," xxxvi.); hence, romping games or play, boisterous sport, or unrestrained merrymaking (colloq.: as, "All sorts of *high jinks* go on on the grass-plot," Hughes's "Tom Brown at Oxford," i.); sometimes, wild or unrestrained behavior in general (colloq.).

jinn (jin), *n. pl.* [Ar. *jinn*, pl. of *jinnī*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, a class of spirits lower than the angels, made of fire, capable of appearing in human and animal forms, and exercising influence over mankind for good and evil; also, as *sing.* (with pl. *jinnīs*), a spirit of this class.—**jin-ni, jin-nee** (ji-nē), *n.* [Ar. *jinnī*.] Singular of *jinn*.

jin-ny (jin'i), *n.*; pl. *jinnies* (-iz). [= *jenny*.] In *mining*, a stationary engine by means of which trucks are moved on an inclined plane; also, a jinny-road.—**jin'ny-road**, *n.* In *mining*, an inclined plane upon which descending loaded trucks are made to pull up empty trucks by an arrangement of cables, etc.

jin-rik-i-sha (jin-rik'i-shā), *n.* [Jap., 'man power carriage.']

A small two-wheeled hooded vehicle drawn by one or more men, used in Japan and elsewhere. Also **jin-rik'sha**.



Jinrikisha.

jinx (jinkks), *n.* [Origin

obscure: cf. NL. *jynx*, L. *iynx*, < Gr. *ὑγξ*, the wryneck, a bird anciently used in magic rites against unfaithful lovers, etc., a spell or charm.] A person, thing, or influence supposed to bring bad luck; a hoodoo. [Colloq.]

jit-ney (jit'ni), *n.*; pl. *-neys* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] A nickel, or five-cent piece (slang); also (colloq.), an automobile which carries a number of passengers, each for a fare of five cents or other comparatively low sum, usually along a regular route (also called *jitney-bus*).—**jit'ney**, *v. i. or t.*

To travel or convey in a jitney. [Colloq.]

jit-ter (jit'er), *v.* [Origin uncertain.] **I. intr.** To be nervous; act nervously. [Slang.] **II. tr.** To utter nervously. [Slang.]—**jit'ters**, *n. pl.* Nervousness; nerves. [Slang.]—**jit'ter-y**, *a.* Nervous; uneasy; jumpy. [Slang.]

jiu-jit-su (jō-jit'sō), *n.* See *jiu-jutsu*.

jiu-jut-su (jō-jūt'sō), *n.* [Jap., 'soft (or pliant) art.'] A Japanese method of offense and defense without weapons in personal encounter, which employs the strength and weight of the opponent to his disadvantage or undoing, and which is used as a basis for physical training.

jo, joe (jō), *n.*; pl. *joes* (jōz). [Origin uncertain: cf. Sc. *jō*, obs. form of *joy*.] A sweetheart (esp. male); in address, darling or dear. [Sc.]

Joan (jōn), *n.* See *Darby and Joan*.

job¹ (job), *v.*; *jobbed*, *jobbing*. [ME.; perhaps imit.: cf.

jab.] **I. tr.** To punch or stab, as with something pointed; jab; also, to thrust (something pointed) into an object. **II. intr.** To thrust, as with something pointed; peck (*at*), as a bird does; penetrate (*into*).—**job¹**, *n.* A sharp thrust or stab; a jab.

job² (job). [Origin uncertain.] **I. n.** A piece of work; an individual piece of work done in the routine of one's occupation or trade; a piece of work of defined character undertaken for a fixed price; specif., a piece of printer's work of the miscellaneous class, as the printing of cards, circulars, posters, etc.; also, a theft or robbery, or any criminal deed (slang: as, "His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob, And ask'd him to go and assist in the *job*," Cowper's "Pity for Poor Africans," 24); also, a piece of public or official business carried through with a view to improper private gain (as, "Who makes a trust of charity a *job*, And gets an act of parliament to rob": Pope's "Satires of Donne," iv. 142); also, anything one has to do (as, "It'll be a hard *job* for me to tell her aunt": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," xxxviii.); also, an affair, matter, occurrence, or state of affairs (colloq.: as, to make the best of a bad *job*; a put-up *job*, an affair arranged beforehand to impose upon or deceive some one); also, a situation, or post of employment (colloq.); also, a job lot (see below). **II. a.** Pertaining to, or hired or employed for, the job or particular piece of work; also, sold or bought together (as, a *job* lot, a quantity of goods, often of miscellaneous character, sizes, etc., sold or bought as a single lot for a lump sum and at a comparatively low price).—**job²**, *v.*; *jobbed*, *jobbing*. **I. tr.** To let out (work) in separate portions, as among different contractors or workmen; also, to let out or hire (a horse, carriage, etc.) for a particular job or for a limited time (Eng.: as, "the liveryman from whom she *jobbed* her carriages," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xlviii.); also, to buy and sell (goods, etc.) as a broker or middleman; buy in large quantities, and sell to dealers in smaller lots, or to consumers; also, to deal with or manipulate corruptly for private gain. **II. intr.** To work at jobs or odd pieces of work; work by the piece; also, to buy and sell as a broker or middleman; do business as a

fat, fâte, fâr, fâll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, çlect, agôny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

jobber; also, to turn public business, etc., improperly to private gain.

jo-ba-tion (jō-bā'shən), *n.* [From obs. *job*, *jobe*, to lecture, reprove, < *Job*, the Biblical patriarch, in allusion to the reproofs he received from his friends.] A reproving harangue; a lecture; a lengthy, tedious reproof: as, "Don't be angry at my *jobation*; but write me a long answer" (Hughes's "Tom Brown at Oxford," xlii.). [Colloq.]

job-ber (jōb'ēr), *n.* One who jobs; specif., one employed by the job; also, one who lets out horses, etc., for hire (Eng.); also, a broker or middleman; one who buys goods, etc., in bulk from producers or importers, and sells them to retailers or to consumers; also, a stock-jobber, or stock-exchange operator who acts as intermediary between brokers (Eng.); also, one who perpetrates corrupt public or official jobs.

job-ber-noll (jōb'ēr-noll), *n.* [Appar. < ME. *jobard*, simpleton, + *nolle*, E. noll.] The head (used contemptuously: as, "And powdered th' inside of his skull, Instead of th' outward *jobber-noll*," Butler's "Hudibras," iii. 2); also, a stupid person; a blockhead. [Colloq. or prov., Eng.]

job-ber-y (jōb'ēr-i), *n.* The practice of turning public business, etc., improperly to private gain; the perpetration of corrupt public or official jobs.

job-less (jōb'les), *a.* Having no job, situation, or post of employment. [Colloq.]—**job/less-ness**, *n.*

jo-bo (jō'bō, Sp. hō'bō), *n.* [Sp.] An anacardiaceous tree, *Spondias lutea*, resembling the ash and native in tropical America, which has a soft wood used for making matches, etc., and bears an edible plum-like fruit.

job-press (jōb'pres), *n.* A small printing-press used for printing miscellaneous small jobs, as cards, circulars, etc.

job-print-er (jōb'prin'tēr), *n.* A printer who does job-work.—**job'=print'ing**, *n.*

Job's (jōbz) **com'fort-er**. [From *Job*, the Biblical patriarch.] A "miserable comforter" (see *Job*, xvi. 2); one whose ostensible efforts to comfort aggravate the distress of a sufferer; also, a boil (see *Job*, ii. 7).—**Job's news**. Bad news; tidings of disaster. See *Job*, i. 14-19.—**Job's post**. A bearer of bad news. See *Job*, i. 14-19.—**Job's'=tears'**, *n. pl.* The hard, nearly globular involucre which surround the female flowers in a species of grass, *Coix lacryma-jobi*, and which when ripe are of a bluish-white color and are used as beads; also, as *sing.*, the grass itself, which is native in Asia but cultivated elsewhere.

job-work (jōb'wērk), *n.* Work done by the job; in *printing*, miscellaneous work, as the printing of cards, circulars, posters, etc.

Jock (jok), *n.* [Sc. equivalent of *Jack*, for *John*, man's name.] A popular name for a Scotchman; also, a countryman or rustic (Sc.).

jock-ey (jok'i), *n.*; *pl.* -eys (-iz). [Orig. Sc., dim. of *Jock*: see *Jock*.] A fellow or lad (now prov. Eng.); also, a strolling minstrel or beggar (as, "tribes of gipsies, *jockeys*, or cairds": Scott's "Guy Mannering," vii.); also, a horse-dealer (obs. or prov.); also, a crafty bargainer; a cheat; also, one who professionally rides horses in races.—**jock'ey**, *v.*; -eyed, -eying. *I. tr.* To trick or cheat; gain the advantage of by trickery; also, to manipulate trickily; also, to bring, put, etc., by trickery, or by skilful maneuvering (as, "His Majesty, Louis XIV., *jockeyed* his grandson on to the throne of Spain": Thackeray's "Newcomes," xxxiii.); also, to ride (a horse) as a jockey in a race. *II. intr.* To act trickily; seek an advantage by trickery; often, to aim at an advantage by skilful maneuvering (as, to *jockey* for position in a race).—**jock'ey-ship**, *n.*

jock-o (jok'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz). [F. *jocko*; from W. Afr. name.] Orig., the chimpanzee; now [*cap.*], a familiar name for any monkey.

jock-te-leg (jok'tē-leg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A large clasp-knife. [Sc.]

jo-cose (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus*, < *jocus*, E. *joke*.] Given to or characterized by joking; jesting; humorous; playful: as, a *jocose* speaker or mood; *jocose* remarks.—**jo-cose'ly**, *adv.*—**jo-cose'ness**, *n.*

jo-co-se-ri-ous (jō-kō-sē'ri-us), *a.* [L. *jocus*, E. *joke*, + E. *serious*.] Partly jesting, partly serious: as, "Or drink a *joco-serious* cup With souls who've took their freedom up" (M. Green's "The Spleen").

jo-cos-i-ty (jō-kos'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). The state or quality of being jocose; also, joking or jesting; a joke or jest.

joc-u-lar (jok'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, E. *joke*.] Given to, characterized by, intended for, or suited to joking or jesting; waggish; facetious: as, a *jocular* person; *jocular* talk or behavior; a *jocular* manner; a *jocular* wink.—**joc-u-lar'i-ty** (-lar'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). The state or quality of being jocular; also, jocular speech or behavior; a jocular remark or act.—**joc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

joc-und (jok'und), *a.* [LL. *jocundus*, for L. *jucundus*, pleasant, agreeable, < *juvare*, help, please.] Cheerful; merry; gay; blithe; glad. [Now literary.]—**jo-cun-di-ty** (jō-kun'di-ti), *n.*—**joc'und-ly**, *adv.*

jodh-purs (jōd'pōrz, jōd'pērz), *n. pl.* [From *Jodhpur*, native state, also city, in northwestern India.] Riding-breeches reaching down to the ankle, and fitting closely from the knee to the ankle, worn also in sports, etc., and by both men and women.

joe, *n.* See *jo*.

Joe Mill-er (jō mil'ēr). [From *Joe* (or *Joseph*) *Miller* (1684-1738), an English comic actor whose name was attached to a popular jest-book published in 1739.] A jest-book; also, a jest or joke, esp. a stale joke, or 'chestnut.' [Colloq.]

joe-pye-weed (jō-pi'wēd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tall asteraceous weed, *Eupatorium purpureum*, of North America, with clusters of pinkish or purple flowers; also, another North American species, *E. maculatum*, with similar flowers, and stems that are often spotted with purple ('spotted joe-pye-weed').



jo-ey (jō'i), *n.*; *pl.* *joeys* (-iz). [Native Australian.] A young kangaroo; any young animal; a young child. [Australia.]

jog¹ (jog), *n.* [Var. of *jag¹*.] An irregularity of line or surface; a jag; a projection; a notch; a recess. [Chiefly U. S.]

jog² (jog), *v.*; *jogged*, *jogging*. [Perhaps imit.: cf. *shog*.] *I. tr.* To move or shake with a push or jerk; also, to give a slight push to, as to arouse the attention; nudge; hence, to stir up by hint or reminder (as, to *jog* a person's memory).

II. intr. To move with a jolt or jerk; move up and down or to and fro unsteadily (as, "Mr. Venus listened to these lamentations in silence, while Mr. Boffin *jogged* to and fro": Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," iii. 14); also, to go or travel with a jolting pace or motion; move along in a heavy, labored, or plodding way; fig., to go (*on* or *along*) in a steady or humdrum fashion (as, "We *jogged* on together some time, till Alfred saw plainly that I was no planter": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xix.); also, to move on or be off (as, "The door is open, sir; there lies your way; You may be *jogging*": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iii. 2. 213).

—**jog²**, *n.* The act or an act of jogging some thing or person; a shake; a slight push; a nudge; also, the act or an act of moving with a jolt, or with jolts or jerks; also, the act of going or traveling with a jolting pace or motion; a slow, steady walk, trot, etc.—**jog'ger**, *n.*

jog-gle¹ (jog'gl), *n.* [Freq. of *jog¹*.] A projection on one of two joining surfaces, or a notch on the other, to prevent slipping; a key or dowel let in between two surfaces, as one for joining two blocks of masonry; a joint formed in either way.—**jog'gle¹**, *v. t.*; -gled, -gling. To join or fasten by a joggle or joggles.

jog-gle² (jog'gl), *v. t. or i.*; -gled, -gling. [Freq. of *jog²*.] To shake slightly; move to and fro as by repeated jerks.—**jog'gle²**, *n.* The act or an act of jogging; a slight shake; a jolt; a moving with jolts or jerks.

jog-trot (jog'trot), *n.* A jogging trot; a slow, regular, jolting pace, as of a horse; fig., a routine or humdrum mode of procedure.

jo-han-nes, **jo-an-nes** (jō-han'ēz, jō-an'ēz), *n.* [ML. and LL.: see *John*.] A Portuguese gold coin formerly current, worth about \$9, and named from King John (João) V. (who reigned 1706-50), by whom it was first issued. See cut on following page.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

Jo-han-nine (jō-han'in or -in), *a.* [ML. *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] Of or pertaining to John, esp. the apostle John.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Johannes of John V., King of Portugal, 1723. — British Museum.

Jo-han-nis-berg-er (jō-han'is-bēr-gēr), *n.* [G., < *Johannisberg*, village on the Rhine, in Prussia.] A fine white Rhine wine.

John (jon), *n.* [ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, < Gr. Ἰωάννης, < Heb. *Yōkhānān*, lit. 'Jehovah hath been gracious'.] A common masculine Christian name, often used for servants or others whose true name is unknown or unimportant: as, "Suddenly . . . her Majesty's own crimson footmen . . . came in. It was pitiable to see the other poor *Johns* slink off at this arrival!" (Thackeray's "Book of Snobs," ii). — **John Bull**, the typical Englishman; the English people. — **John Company**, the English East India Company (which resigned its governing functions to the Crown in 1858). — **John Doe**, a fictitious personage in legal proceedings. — **John Hancock**. [From the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.] One's signature, as on a document. [Colloq.] — **John=a=dreams** ('a-drēmz'), *n.* A dreamy, unpractical fellow. See Shakspeare's "Hamlet," ii. 2. 595. — **John=do'ry** (-dō'ri), *n.* A kind of fish. See *dory*¹.

John-ny (jon'i), *n.*; pl. *Johnnies* (-iz). A familiar diminutive of *John*, often used as a nickname for men generally; [cap. or l. c.] a man, lad, or fellow; [cap.] a Confederate soldier in the U. S. Civil War (also called *Johnny Reb*); [l. c.] an idle young man of fashion, esp. a dangler about theaters. [Colloq.] — **Johnny Crapaud** (krā-pō). [F. *crapaud*, toad.] A Frenchman; the French people. — **Johnny Fresh**. Same as *Johnny Raw*. [Colloq.] — **Johnny Newcome**, a new-comer; a greenhorn. [Colloq.] — **Johnny on the spot**, one who is on hand to perform a duty, seize an opportunity, etc.; one who is always ready or on the alert. [Colloq.] — **Johnny Raw**, a raw or inexperienced person; a novice; a greenhorn. [Colloq.] — **Johnny Reb**, a Confederate soldier in the U. S. Civil War. [Colloq.]

john-ny=cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* [Perhaps orig. *journey cake*.] A kind of cake or bread made of Indian meal, water or milk, and often eggs, etc. [U. S.]

John-ny=jump=up (jon-i-jump'up), *n.* Any of certain violets, esp. *Viola pedata*; also, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. [U. S.]

John-son-ese (jon-sŏn-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* The language or literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84), characterized by pompous phraseology and the use of many words of Latin origin (as, "When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he did his sentences out of English into *Johnsonese*": Macaulay's "Essays," Boswell's Johnson); in general, pompous or ponderously learned diction.

John-so-ni-an (jon-sō'ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson, his writings, or his style: as, "delighting herself with the *Johnsonian* balance of the rhythmical sentences" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxx.). See *Johnsonese*. — **John-so'ni-an-ism**, *n.* Johnsonian style; also, a Johnsonian word or expression.

join (join), *v.* [OF. F. *joindre*, < L. *jungere* (pp. *junctus*), join, yoke, akin to Gr. *ζεύειν*, Skt. *yuj-*, yoke: cf. *yoke*.] **I. tr.** To bring or put together in contact or connection (as, to *join* hands; to *join* planks end to end; to *join* islands by a bridge or words by a hyphen); connect; fig., to bring together in relation, purpose, action, coexistence, etc. (as, to *join* parties or forces; to *join* efforts or prayers for a common end; strength *joined* with beauty); unite, associate, combine, or conjoin; specif., to unite in marriage (as, "But were I *join'd* with her, Then might we live together

as one life": Tennyson's "Coming of Arthur," 89); also, to come into contact, connection, or union with (as, the brook *joins* the river; one floating mass *joins* another); adjoin (as, his land *joins* mine); come into the company of (as, go now, and I will *join* you later); associate one's self with (a person, party, etc.); become a member of (a society, regiment, etc.); also, to enter into (company, relations, etc.: now chiefly in 'to join company'); meet or engage in (battle, conflict, etc.); also, to construct by putting parts together, as furniture (obs. or rare: cf. *joiner*). **II. intr.** To come into or be in contact or connection, or form a junction; fig., to become united, associated, or combined; associate or ally one's self (*with*); take part with others (*in*, or to do something); also, to meet in battle or conflict (obs. or archaic). — **join**, *n.* A joining; also, a place or line of joining; a seam.

join-der (join'dēr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf., used as noun: see *join*.] The act of joining (as, "A contract of eternal bonds of love, Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands": Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," v. 1. 160); in *law*, the joining of causes of action in a suit; also, the joining of parties in a suit; also, the acceptance by a party to an action of an issue tendered.

join-er (join'ēr), *n.* One who or that which joins; esp., a craftsman who constructs things by joining pieces of wood; usually, one who constructs the doors, windows, and other fittings of houses, ships, etc. — **join'er-y**, *n.* The art or trade of a joiner; also, joiners' work.

joint (joint), *a.* [OF. F. *joint*, pp. of *joindre*, join: see *join*.] Joined or associated, as in relation, interest, or action (as, *joint* owners; *joint* tenants); sharing or acting in common; also, held, done, etc., by two or more in conjunction or in common (as, *joint* stock; *joint* ownership; *joint* action); shared by or common to two or more. — **joint**, *n.* [OF. F. *joint*, *jointe*, < *joindre*.] The place or part in which two things, or parts of one thing, are joined or united, either rigidly or so as to admit of motion; an articulation; in an animal body, a place or part where two bones or two segments join, or the hinge-like or other arrangement of such a part; in a plant, the part of a stem from which a branch or a leaf grows; a node; also, a portion, esp. of an animal or plant body, connected with another portion by an articulation, node, or the like, or a portion between two articulations, nodes, or the like; one of the portions into which a carcass is divided by a butcher (as, a *joint* of beef for roasting); also, a place of low resort, as for opium-smoking or for the illicit sale of liquor (colloq., U. S.); any resort or abode (slang, U. S.); in *geol.*, one of a series of planes (usually parallel and commonly occurring in two sets approximately at right angles to each other) along which a mass of rock fractures in directions transverse to the stratification. — **out of joint**, displaced from its position of articulation, as a bone; dislocated; fig., disordered, or out of order (as, "The time is *out of joint*": O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right!" Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 5. 189). — **joint**, *v. t.* To unite by a joint or joints; also, to form or provide with a joint or joints; also, to prepare the edge or surface of (a board, etc.) for fitting in a joint; also, to divide at a joint, or separate into joints or pieces (as, to *joint* meat). — **joint'ed**, *a.* Having a joint or joints: as, a *jointed* doll; a loose-*jointed* frame. — **joint'er**, *n.* One who or that which joints; an implement or machine used in making joints. — **joint'less**, *a.* Without joints; hence, unbending; rigid. — **joint'ly**, *adv.* Together; in conjunction; in common.

join-tress (join'tres), *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

joint-stock (join'tstok'), *a.* Having stock or capital divided into a number of shares. — **joint=stock company**, a business partnership or association of individuals, of which the capital is represented by transferable shares of stock, and which resembles more or less closely a joint-stock corporation; sometimes, a joint-stock corporation (see *corporation*).

joint-stool (join'tstōl), *n.* [Orig. *joined stool*.] A stool made of parts skilfully joined or fitted together, as distinguished from one more roughly made.

join-ture (join'tjūr), *n.* [OF. F. *jointure*, < L. *junctura*, < *jungere*, join: see *join*, and cf. *juncture*.] Joining† or union†; also, a joint (now rare); also, an estate or property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be

fat, fāte, fār, fāll, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, flect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

enjoyed by her after her husband's decease. — **join'ture**, *v. t.*; *-tured, -turing*. To settle a jointure upon (a woman).

joint-weed (joi'twēd), *n.* An American polygonaceous herb, *Polygonella articulata*, with many-jointed spike-like racemes of small white or rose-colored flowers.

joint-worm (joi'twērm), *n.* The larva of any of certain hymenopterous insects (genus *Isosoma*), which is very injurious to grain, feeding near the joints of the stalk.

joist (joist), *n.* [OF. *giste* (F. *gîte*), lit. 'resting-place,' 'bed,' < *gesir*, lie, rest, < L. *jacere*, lie: cf. *gist*.] One of the parallel pieces of timber to which are fastened the boards of a floor, the laths of a ceiling, or the like. — **joist**, *v. t.* To furnish with or fix on joists.

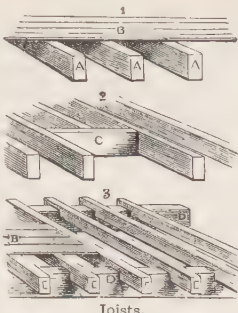
joke (jök), *n.* [L. *jocus*, jest, sport.] Something said or done to excite laughter or amusement; a jest; a playful or mischievous trick (as, a practical joke: see under *practical*); hence, an amusing or ridiculous circumstance (as, the *joke* of the matter was this; this was a good *joke* on me); also, joking or jesting (as, "He was full of *joke* and jest": Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year"); jest, as opposed to earnest (as, to speak in *joke*); also, an object of joking or jesting; a thing or person laughed at rather than taken seriously; a matter for joking about (as, the loss was no *joke*, that is, it was a serious matter). — **joke**, *v.*; *joked, joking*. **I. intr.** To speak or act in a playful or merry way; also, to say or do something in mere sport, rather than in earnest (as, "But court na anither, tho' *jokin'* ye be": Burns's "Whistle, and I'll Come to You"); jest. **II. tr.** To subject to jokes; banter, rally, or chaff: as, "He disliked any risk of being '*joked*' about Hetty" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," xxiii.).

— **jok-er** (jō'kēr), *n.* One who jokes; hence, a fellow or 'chap' (colloq.); also, an extra playing-card in a pack, used in some games, often counting as the highest card; also, any device or expedient for getting the better of or tricking another; esp., a clause or expression inserted in a legislative bill with the unavowed object of defeating the ostensible purpose of the bill if passed. — **joke'smith**, *n.* A maker or writer of jokes: as, a newspaper *jokesmith*. — **jok'ing-ly**, *adv.*

jole, **joll** (jöl). See *jowl*¹, *jowl*², *jowl*³, *jowl*⁴.
jol-li-fi-ca-tion (jöl'i-fi-kä'shən), *n.* [See *-fication*.] Jolly merrymaking; a jolly festivity.
jol-li-fy (jöl'i-fi), *v. t. or i.*; *-fied, -fying*. [See *-fy*.] To make or be jolly or merry.

jol-li-ly (jöl'i-li), *adv.* In a jolly manner. — **jol'li-ness**, *n.*
jol-li-ty (jöl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). Jolly state, mood, or proceedings (as, "All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game": Milton's "Paradise Lost," xi. 714); pl., jolly festivities (as, "As a beginning of our *jollities*, I must remind our leader that my aunt's board awaits him": Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," xxiv.).

jol-ly (jöl'i), *a.*; compar. *jollier*, superl. *jolliest*. [OF. *joli*, *jolif*, joyous, gay, gallant, fine (F. *joli*, pretty); origin uncertain.] Joyous, glad, or gay (archaic: as, "The *jolly* Hours lead on propitious May," Milton's "Sonnets," To the Nightingale); now, esp., cheerful or merry in an unaffected or sociable way (as, he is a *jolly* old soul; a *jolly* crowd; a *jolly* disposition; a *jolly* laugh); jovial; mirthful; cheerfully festive or convivial (as, "*jolly* supper-parties": Thackeray's "Newcomes," xviii.); sometimes, exhilarated by drink; also, gallant or brave, as a knight; also, of fine appearance, buxom, or plump (now prov. Eng.: as, a *jolly* landlady); in general, fine or excellent, or pleasing or delightful (now colloq.: as, "I've got such a *jolly* pony," Thackeray's "Newcomes," i.); big or great (now colloq.: as, a *jolly* fool). — **Jolly Roger**, the pirates' flag, having a white skull and cross-bones on a black field: as, "The 'Hispaniola' still lay where she had anchored, but . . . there was the *Jolly Roger*—the black flag of piracy—flying from her peak" (Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xix.). — **jol'ly**, *n.*;



Joists.
1. A, A, joists; B, floor-boards.
2. C, trimming-joist. 3. D, D, binding-joists; E, E, bridging-joists; F, floor-boards.

pl. *jollies* (-iz). A British royal marine (as, "I'm a *Jolly*—'Er Majesty's *Jolly*—soldier an' sailor too!" Kipling's "Soldier an' Sailor Too"); also, a cheer, as for a person; also, a bit of agreeable talk or action intended to put or keep a person in good humor, often in order to secure some end. [Colloq.] — **jol'ly**, *adv.* Extremely; very: as, *jolly* well; *jolly* awkward; " 'Tis like you'll prove a *jolly* surly groom" (Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," iii. 2. 215). [Now colloq.] — **jol'ly**, *v.*; *-lied, -lying*. **I. tr.** To talk or act agreeably to (a person) in order to put or keep him in good humor; banter pleasantly. [Colloq.] **II. intr.** To make merry (obs. or rare); also, to jolly a person (colloq.).

jol-ly-boat (jöl'i-bōt), *n.* [Cf. LG. and Dan. *jolle*, and E. *yawl*.] A clincher-built boat smaller than a cutter, usually hoisted at the stern of a ship.

jolt (jölt), *v.* [Appar. for earlier *jot*¹, perhaps influenced by *jowl*⁴.] **I. tr.** To jolt or nudge; hence, to jar or shake as by a sudden rough thrust; shake up roughly, or transport with a rough shaking motion, as in passing over an uneven road. **II. intr.** To move with a shock or jerk, or a succession of shocks or jerks; travel or ride with a rough, jerky motion. — **jolt**, *n.* A jolting shock or movement. — **jolt-er** (jölt'ēr), *n.*

jolt-er-head, **jolt-head** (jölt'ēr-hed, jölt'hed), *n.* [Cf. *jolt*.] A large, thick, or stupid head (as, "*jolterheads*, that have no more brains in them than a brick-bat": Scott's "Kenilworth," x.); also, a stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt. [Colloq. or prov.] — **jolt'er-head'ed**, **jolt-head'ed**, *a.*

Jo-nah (jō'nä), *n.* [From *Jonah*, the Hebrew prophet, who was thrown overboard to allay a tempest at sea: see *Jonah*, i.] A person whose presence on shipboard or elsewhere is supposed to bring ill luck: as, "A *Jonah* must be cast overboard to save the ship" (J. H. Newman's "Callista," xvii.).

Jon-a-than (jon'a-ṭhan), *n.* See *Brother Jonathan*.

jon-gleur (zhôn-glēr), *n.* [F. *jongleur*, OF. *jogleor*: see *juggler*.] In medieval France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel or entertainer who sang songs (sometimes of his own composition), told stories, and otherwise entertained people.

jon-quil (jong'kwil), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, < Sp. *junquillo*, *jonquil*, < *junco*, < L. *juncus*, a rush.] A species of narcissus, *Narcissus jonquilla*, with long, narrow, rush-like leaves and fragrant yellow or white flowers.

jook (jök), *v. and n.* See *jouk*².

Jor-dan (jór'dan) **al'mond**. [Prob. < F. *jardin*, garden.] A choice variety of almond from Malaga.

jo-rum (jör'rum), *n.* [Said to be from *Joram*, who brought to David vessels of silver, gold, and brass: see 2 Sam. viii. 10.] A large bowl or vessel for holding drink, or its contents: as, a *jorum* of punch; "And here's to them that, like ourself, Can push about the *jorum*!" (Burns's "O May, Thy Morn").

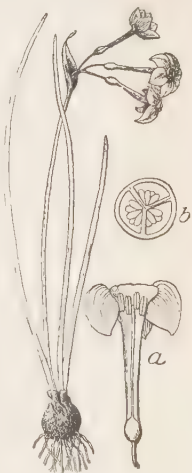
jo-seph (jō'zef), *n.* [From *Joseph* (= It. *Giuseppe*), man's name: cf. Gen. xxxvii. 3, also xxxix. 12.] A long cloak with a cape, worn chiefly in the 18th century, esp. by women, as when riding (as, "Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon . . . dressed in a green *joseph*, richly laced with gold": Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," xvi.); also [*cap.*], a violin made by Giuseppe Guarneri (Joseph Guarnerius), 1683–1745, of Cremona, Italy.

josh (josh), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To chaff; banter; rally in a teasing way. [Slang, U. S.] — **josh**, *n.* A chaffing remark; a piece of banter. [Slang, U. S.] — **josh'er**, *n.*

Josh-u-a-tree (josh'ū-ā-trē), *n.* A tree, *Yucca arborescens*, growing in arid or desert regions of the southwestern U. S. See *yucca*.

joss-kin (jös'kin), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A raw or ignorant rustic; a country bumpkin; a yokel. [Prov. or slang, Eng. and Sc.]

joss (jos), *n.* [Pidgin-English corruption of Pg. *deos*, < L. *deus*, god.] A Chinese deity or idol, or any heathen deity



Jonquil. — a, flower cut longitudinally; b, fruit cut transversely.

or idol (as, "And one called out on a heathen *joss* and one on the Virgin's Name": Kipling's "Rhyme of the Three Sealers"); also, luck, fortune, or chance (colloq.).—**joss'=house**, *n.* A Chinese temple or place of idol-worship.—**joss=stick**, *n.* A slender stick of a dried fragrant paste burned by the Chinese as incense or used for other purposes.

jostle (jos'l), *v.*; *-tled, -tling*. [Earlier *justle*, freq. of *just*.] **I. intr.** To contend in jutting or tilting; hence, to strive as with collisions, rough pushing, etc., for room, place, or any advantage; also, to collide (*with*) or strike or push (*against*) as in passing or in a crowd; push or elbow one's way rudely. **II. tr.** To strike or push roughly or rudely against; elbow roughly; hustle; also, to drive or force by or as by pushing or shoving.—**jostle**, *n.* A jostling; a collision, shock, or push, as in jostling.—**jostle-ment**, *n.*

jot¹ (jot), *v. t. or i.*; *jotted, jotting*. [Appar. imit.] To jog; bump; jar; jolt. [Now prov. Eng.]

jot² (jot), *n.* [L. *iota*: see *iota*.] An iota or least part or quantity of something, orig. of something written (as, "Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled": Mat. v. 18); indefinitely, a bit or whit (as, I do not care a *jot*; it does not matter one *jot*): commonly in negative expressions.—**jot**², *v. t.*; *jotted, jotting*. To write or mark down briefly; note, as for a memorandum: usually with *down*.—**jot/ter**, *n.*—**jot/ting**, *n.* The act of one who jots; also, something jotted down; a brief note or memorandum.

jo-tun, jö-tun (yö'tun, yë'tün), *n.* [Icel. *jötunn*.] One of a supernatural race of giants in Scandinavian mythology: as, "A great mist-*jötun* you will see Lifting himself up silently" (Lowell's "Pictures from Appledore," v.).

jougs (jögz), *n. pl.* [F. *joug*, a yoke, < L. *jugum*: see *yoke*.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of a kind of iron collar made fast about an offender's neck, and attached by a chain to a wall, post, or the like.

jouk¹ (jök), *v. i.* [OF. *joquier*, roost, rest: cf. *jug*.] To roost as a bird; settle down or lie at rest. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

jouk² (jök), *v. i. or t.* [Cf. *duck*.] To duck, or elude by ducking; dodge. [Sc.].—**jouk**, *n.* A ducking movement; a dodge. [Sc.]

joule (joule, also jöl), *n.* [From J. P. Joule (1818-89), English physicist.] In *physics*, a unit of work or energy equal to 10,000,000 ergs.

jounce (jouns), *v. i. or t.*; *jounced, jouncing*. [ME.; origin obscure.] To move violently up and down; bounce; bump; jolt.—**jounce**, *n.* A jouncing movement; a bounce; a jolt.

jour-nal (jër'nal). [OF. F. *journal*, < LL. *diurnalis*, daily: see *diurnal*.] **I. a.** Diurnal; daily: as, "ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting" (Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," iv. 3. 92). **II. n.** A daily record, as of occurrences, experiences, or observations; a diary; any record of events or affairs from day to day; specif., a register of the daily transactions of a public or legislative body; also, a daily or other periodical publication giving news or discussing matters of current interest (often called "public journal"); a newspaper, magazine, or the like; in *book-keeping*, a day-book; in double entry, a book in which all transactions are entered (from the day-book or blotter), in systematic form, to facilitate posting into the ledger; *navy*, a log or log-book; in *mach.*, that part of a shaft or axle which is in actual contact with a bearing.—**jour-nal-ese'** (-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [See *-ese*.] The style of writing or expression (less precise and restrained than that of conventional literary work) supposed to be characteristic of newspapers: as, "It's a clumsy ending and vile *journal-ese*" (Kipling's "Light That Failed," iv.).—**jour'nal-ism**, *n.* The occupation or profession of writing for, editing, or conducting newspapers; also, newspapers collectively; the press.—**jour'nal-ist**, *n.* One who keeps a journal or diary; also, one engaged in journalism.—**jour-nal-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of journalists or journalism.—**jour-nal-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**jour'nal-ize**, *v.*; *-ized, -izing*. **I. tr.** To enter or record in a journal. **II. intr.** To keep, or make entries in, a journal; also, to engage in journalism.

jour-ney (jër'ni), *n.*; *pl. -neys (-niz)*. [OF. *journee* (F.

journal), a day's time, travel, or work, < L. *diurnus*, of the day, daily: see *diurnal*, and cf. *journal*.] A day's travel (as, a place ten *journeys* from here); hence, a distance traveled, or suitable for traveling, in a specified time (as, a day's or a week's *journey*; a Sabbath-day's *journey*, see under *Sabbath*, *a.*); also, a course of travel from one place to another, esp. by land (cf. *voyage*); fig., the course or passage through life; also, a day's labor (obs. or prov. Eng.); also, a round of work, as in glass-making.—**jour'ney**, *v. i.* To make a journey; travel: as, "And Abram *journeyed*, going on still toward the south" (Gen. xii. 9).—**jour'ney-er**, *n.*—**jour'ney-man** (-man), *n.*; *pl. -men*. One who has served his apprenticeship at a trade or handicraft, and who works at it, as for day's wages, for another; fig., one hired to do work for another (as, "I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men and not made them well": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 37).—**jour'ney=work**, *n.* The work of a journeyman.

joust (just or jöst), *etc.* See *just*, etc.

Jove (jöv), *n.* [Early L. *Jovis* (later only in oblique cases), akin to Gr. *Zeüs*, Zeus, Skt. *dyaus*, heaven, AS. *Tiw*, god of war: see *deity*, and cf. *Jupiter*.] The Roman god Jupiter (as, "Keep in mind What *Jove* decrees," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," iii. 328; the bird of *Jove*, the eagle; by *Jove!*); also, the planet Jupiter (poetic: as, "the moons of *Jove*," Cowper's "Tirocinium," 634).—**Jo-vi-al** (jöv'i-äl), *a.* [LL. *Jovialis*.] Of or pertaining to the god Jove or Jupiter; also, of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter; under the influence of, or having the characteristics imparted by, the planet Jupiter (which, in astrology, as a natal planet, was regarded as the source of joy and happiness); hence [*l. c.*], endowed with or characterized by a hearty, joyous humor or a spirit of good-fellowship (as, a *jovial* fellow or party; a *jovial* laugh); merry; jolly; convivial.—**jo-vi-al-i-ty** (-äl'i-ti), *n.*—**jo'vi-al-ness**, *n.*—**jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.*—**Jo'vi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the god Jove, or to the planet Jupiter.

jow (jou), *v.* [Prob. = *jowl*.] **I. tr.** To strike, knock, or bump (north. Eng.); also, to toll (a bell: Sc.). **II. intr.** To toll, as a bell does; also, to swing, rock, or roll to and fro (as, "when his coble is *jowing* awa in the Firth": Scott's "Antiquary," xxvi.). [Sc.].—**jow**, *n.* A stroke, as of a bell. [Sc.]

jowl¹ (jou or jöl), *n.* [ME. *chawl*, *chavel*, < AS. *ceafst*, jaw, akin to D. *kevel*, gum, G. *kiefer*, jaw, chap, Icel. *kjaptr*, mouth, jaw: cf. *chaw*.] A jaw, esp. the under jaw; also, the cheek.—**cheek by jowl**. See under *cheek*.

jowl² (jou or jöl), *n.* [ME. *cholle*: cf. AS. *ceole*, throat.] A fold of flesh hanging from the jaw, as of a fat person; also, the dewlap of cattle; also, the wattle of fowls.

jowl³ (jou or jöl), *n.* [ME. *cholle*, *jolle*: cf. *jowl*.] The head of a man or beast (obs. or prov.); also, the head and adjacent parts of certain fish, as the salmon, sturgeon, etc., as for the table.

jowl⁴ (jou or jöl), *v.* [ME. *cholle*, *joll*; perhaps < *jowl*.] **I. tr.** To strike, knock, bump, or dash (esp. the head: as, "That skull . . . how the knave *jowls* it to the ground," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 84); also, to jolt or shake; also, to toll or ring (a bell). [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.] **II. intr.** To strike; knock; peck; also, to jolt along; also, to toll, as a bell does. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]—**jowl**⁴, *n.* A knock; a bump; also, a stroke of a bell. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]

jowled (jould or jöld), *a.* [See *jowl*.] Having jowls or jaws (as specified): as, heavy-jowled.—**jowl'er**, *n.* A heavy-jawed dog, as a hound or beagle: now prov., except [*cap.*] as a name for such a dog.—**jowl'y**, *a.* Having large or prominent jowls.—**jowl'i-ness**, *n.*

joy (joi), *n.* [OF. F. *joie*, < L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium*, joy, gladness, < *gaudere*, rejoice.] An emotion of keen or lively pleasure arising from present or expected good (as, "I caused the widow's heart to sing for *joy*": Job, xxix. 13); exultant satisfaction; great gladness; delight; also, the manifestation of glad feeling, or outward rejoicing (as, "The *joy* of Jerusalem was heard even afar off": Neh. xii. 43); festive gaiety (as, "On with the dancel let *joy* be unconfined": Byron's "Childe Harold," iii. 22); also, a source or cause of gladness or delight (as, "A thing of beauty is a *joy* for ever": Keats's "Endymion," i.); also, a state of happiness or felicity; esp.,



Jougs.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fáre; net, mē, hér; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviäry, ãlect, agöny, intö, ùnite; (obscured) erränt, operä, ardënt, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

the bliss of heaven; also, glad praise or worship (archaic: as, "Glory and joy and honour to our Lord," Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 836).—**joy**, *v.* [OF. *joir* (F. *joir*), < L. *gaudere*.] **I.** *intr.* To feel joy; be glad; rejoice: as, "those cruel potentates of the school, who joy in the smart of their subjects" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow). [Archaic.] **II.** *tr.* To gladden or delight (archaic: as, a sight that *joys* the heart); also, to enjoy† (as, "I, Who might have lived, and joy'd immortal bliss": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ix. 1166); also, to felicitate†, compliment†, or welcome†.

joy-ance (joi'ans), *n.* Joyous feeling, gladness, or delight (as, "With thy clear keen joyance Languor cannot be": Shelley's "To a Skylark," 76); also, enjoyment, merry-making, or festive gaiety (as, "His sports were faire, his joyance innocent": Spenser's "Astrophel," 25). [Archaic.]

joy-ful (joi'fŭl), *a.* Full of joy, as a person, the heart, etc.; glad; delighted; showing or expressing joy, as looks, actions, speech, etc.; also, causing or bringing joy, as an event, a sight, news, etc.; highly pleasing; delightful.—**joy'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**joy'ful-ness**, *n.*

joy-less (joi'les), *a.* Destitute of joy or gladness (as, "With downcast looks the joyless victor sate": Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," iv.); also, causing no joy, cheerless, or dismal (as, a *joyless* prospect).—**joy'less-ly**, *adv.*—**joy'less-ness**, *n.*

joy-ous (joi'us), *a.* [OF. *joios* (F. *joyeux*).] Full of joy, gladness, or happy gaiety (as, a *joyous* person, heart, or mood; "a *joyous* city," Isa. xxii. 2); showing or expressing joy, as laughter, song, festivities, etc.; cheerful, blithe, or gay; also, delighted, pleased, or glad, as at something specified (as, "Right *joyous* are we to behold your face": Shakspeare's "Henry V.," v. 2. 9); also, causing joy or gladness (as, "No chastening for the present seemeth to be *joyous*, but grievous": Heb. xii. 11).—**joy'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

joy-ride (joi'rid), *n.* A pleasure-ride in an automobile, esp. when the car is driven recklessly or used without the owner's permission. [Colloq.]—**joy'=rid'er**, *n.*—**joy'=rid'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

joy=stick (joi'stik), *n.* In *aeronautics*, a lever by means of which certain of the principal controls of an aeroplane are operated, as to regulate pitching and rolling. [Colloq.]

ju-ba (jŭ'bā), *n.* [Negro word.] A characteristic dance of plantation negroes in the southern U. S., performed by one or more dancers, while the spectators clap hands, pat the knee or thigh, strike the ground with the foot, and sing a refrain in which the word *juba* is frequently repeated. The spectators in accompanying the dancers are said to 'pat juba': as, "They got out an old fiddle, and one played, and another *patted juba*, and the rest turned themselves loose on a . . . breakdown" (Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," iii.).

jub-bah (jŭ'bā), *n.* [Ar. *jubbah*: cf. *jupe*.] A kind of long outer garment with sleeves, worn in Mohammedan countries.

ju-be (jŭ'bē), *n.* [= F. *jubé*, < L. *jube*, 'bid thou,' the first word of a formula spoken from the gallery above the rood-screen.] In a church, a rood-loft, or the entire structure formed by the rood-loft and rood-screen.

ju-bi-lant (jŭ'bi-lant), *a.* [L. *jubilans* (-ant-), ppr.] Jubilating; rejoicing; exultant: as, "Great organs surged through arches dim Their *jubilant* floods in praise of him" (Lowell's "Parable").—**ju'bi-lance**, **ju'bi-lan-cy**, *n.*—**ju'bi-lant-ly**, *adv.*

ju-bi-late¹ (jŭ'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; -lated, -lating. [L. *jubilatus*, pp. of *jubilare*, shout, shout for joy, < *jubilum*, a wild cry, shout: cf. *jubilee*.] To shout for joy; hence, to manifest or feel great joy; rejoice; exult; sometimes, to celebrate a jubilee or joyful occasion.

Ju-bi-la-te² (jŭ'bi-lā'tē), *n.* [L. *jubilare*, 'shout ye': the first word of both psalms in the Vulgate.] The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate), used as a canticle in the Anglican liturgy; a musical setting of this psalm; also, the third Sunday ('Jubilate Sunday') after Easter (when the 66th psalm, 65th in the Vulgate, is used as the introit).

ju-bi-la-tion (jŭ'bi-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *jubilatio*(n-).] The act of jubilating; rejoicing; exultation; sometimes, a joyful or festive celebration.—**ju'bi-la-to-ry** (-lā-tŏ-ri), *a.*

ju-bi-le (jŭ'bi-lē), *n.* See *jubilee*.

ju-bi-lee (jŭ'bi-lē), *n.* [OF. *jubile* (F. *jubilé*), < LL. *jubilæus*, < Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος*, < Heb. *yōbēl*, ram, ram's horn (used as a trumpet: cf. Lev. xxv. 9); not connected with *jubilare*.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a year to be observed every 50th year (see Lev. xxv.), and to be announced by the blowing of trumpets, during which the fields were to be left untilled, alienated lands to be restored, and Hebrew bondmen to be set free; hence, the completion of the 50th year of any continuous course or period, as of existence or activity, or its celebration; the celebration of any of certain anniversaries, as the 25th ('silver jubilee'), 50th ('golden jubilee'), or 60th or 75th ('diamond jubilee'); also, any season or occasion of rejoicing or festivity; also, rejoicing or jubilation (as, "They passed on . . . singing hymns of *jubilee*": Irving's "Conquest of Granada," c.); joyful shouting, or sounds of rejoicing (as, "All along the crowded way Was *jubilee* and loud huzza": Scott's "Lady of the Lake," v. 21); specif., in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an appointed year (or other period), now ordinarily every 25th year, in which remission from the penal consequences of sin is granted upon repentance and the performance of certain religious acts.

Ju-dæ-o- (jŭ-dē'ŏ-). Form of L. *Judæus*, Jew, used in combination.—**Ju-dæ'o-phil**, **Ju-dæ'o-phile** (-fil). [+ *-phil*, *-phile*.] **I.** *a.* Friendly to the Jews. **II.** *n.* One who is friendly to the Jews.—**Ju-dæ'o-phobe** (-fŏb), *n.* [+ *-phobe*.] One who fears or hates the Jews.—**Ju-dæ'o-pho'bi-a** (-fŏ'bi-ā), *n.* [+ *-phobia*.] Fear or hatred of the Jews.

Ju-da-ic (jŭ-dā'ik), *a.* [L. *Judaicus*, < Gr. *Ἰουδαϊκός*, < *Ἰουδαῖος*, E. *Jew*.] Of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish. Also **Ju-da'i-cal**.—**Ju-da-ism** (jŭ-dā-izm), *n.* [LL. *Judaismus*, < Gr. *Ἰουδαϊσμός*.] The religious system and polity of the Jews; also, conformity to or adoption of Jewish rites or practices.—**Ju-da-ist**, *n.* An adherent of Judaism; esp., a Jewish Christian in the early church who followed or advocated Jewish rites or practices.—**Ju-da-is'tic**, *a.*—**Ju-da-ize** (-iz), *v. i.* or *t.*; -ized, -izing. [LL. *Judaizare*, < Gr. *Ἰουδαΐζειν*.] To conform to Jewish usages or ideas.—**Ju'da-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shon), *n.*—**Ju'da-iz-er** (-i-zēr), *n.*

Ju-das (jŭ'das), *n.* [From *Judas* Iscariot, the disciple who betrayed Jesus: see Mat. xxvi. 14-16, 47-49.] One treacherous enough to betray a friend (as, "Three *Judas*es, each one thrice worse than Judas!" Shakspeare's "Richard II.," iii. 2. 132); also [l. c.], an aperture or trap, as in a door, through which to look without being seen from the other side (also called *judas-hole* and *judas-trap*).—**Ju'das=col'ored**, *a.* Of hair, red: from the medieval belief that Judas Iscariot had red hair.—**Ju'das-tree**, *n.* A purple-flowered cæsalpinaceous European and Asiatic tree, *Cercis siliquastrum*, supposed to be of the same kind as that upon which Judas hanged himself; hence, any of various other trees of the same genus, as the redbud, *C. canadensis*, of America, or *C. occidentalis* ('California Judas-tree').

judge (juj), *n.* [OF. *F. juge*, < L. *judex* (*judic*-), < *jus*, right, law, + *dicere*, say.] A public officer authorized to hear and determine causes in a court of law; a magistrate charged with the administering of justice; hence, in general, one who gives judgment or passes sentence (as, "God the *Judge* of all": Heb. xii. 23); one who gives decision in a dispute or contest, as an arbiter or umpire; one who judges or decides in any matter admitting of question or doubt (as, "sole *judge* of truth," Pope's "Essay on Man," ii. 17; to be the *judge* of the wisdom or propriety of one's conduct; you must let me be the *judge* of that); also, one qualified to



Judas-tree, or Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*).—1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with leaves and fruit; a, flower.

(variable) *q* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

pass a critical judgment (as, a *judge* of horses or of wines; a *judge* of character); also, an administrative officer at the head of the Hebrew nation in the period between Joshua and the kings; *pl.* [*cap.*], the seventh book of the Old Testament (called in full "The Book of Judges"), dealing with this period.—**judge**, *v.*; *judged*, *judging*. [OF. *jugier* (F. *juger*), < L. *judicare*, judge, decide, adjudge, < *judex*.]

I. tr. To try (a person or a cause) as a judge does; pass sentence on or in; also, to decide or decree judicially or authoritatively (as, "touching such things as he *judged* to be referred to the king": 2 Mac. xi. 36); adjudge or award, as a prize; also, to pronounce an opinion (esp. unfavorable) upon (as, "Who art thou that *judgest* another?" James, iv. 12); criticize; condemn; also, to form an opinion or estimate of (as, to *judge* others by one's self; to *judge* a cause from its advocates); also, to infer, think, or hold in opinion (with a clause or complement: as, I *judged* that he had forgotten me; I *judged* it to be unintentional; "To-morrow, then, I *judge* a happy day," Shakspeare's "Richard III," iii. 4. 6); conclude, consider, or deem; also, of the Hebrew judges, to govern (as, "And Jephthah *judged* Israel six years": Judges, xii. 7). **II. intr.** To act as a judge; pass sentence; decide as an arbiter or umpire between parties; also, to form an opinion or estimate (as, to *judge* of the merits of a book; to *judge* of the probable consequences of a proposed measure); make a mental judgment.—**judge**'-ad-vo-cate, *n.* In military and naval use, the officer appointed to prosecute before a court-martial, and to act as its legal adviser.—**judge**'ment, etc. See *judgment*, etc.—**judg**'er, *n.*—**judge**'ship, *n.* The office, function, or period of incumbency of a judge.

judg-mat-ic, **judg-mat-i-cal** (juj-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *judge* + *-matic* as in *dogmatic*.] Exercising or showing good judgment; judicious: as, "A *judgmatical* rap over the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time" (Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," xxv.). [Colloq.]-**judg-mat-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

judg-ment (juj'ment), *n.* The act of judging or trying, as in a court of justice (as, a hall of *judgment*; "Be not faint-hearted when thou sittest in *judgment*." Eccles. iv. 9); hence, the final trial of all mankind, both the living and the dead, at the end of the world (often, 'Last Judgment'); also, the judicial decision of a cause in court; a decision, decree, or sentence given by a judge; hence, the obligation, esp. a debt, arising from a judicial decision; the certificate embodying such a decision; also, a divine decree or sentence (as, "I will utter my *judgments* against them . . . who have forsaken me": Jer. i. 16); hence, a misfortune regarded as inflicted by divine sentence, as for sin; also, justice or righteousness (archaic: as, "Learn to do well; seek *judgment*, relieve the oppressed," Isa. i. 17); also, the act of judging as an arbiter or umpire (as, the *judgment* of Paris, who awarded the golden apple to Aphrodite: see *apple of discord*, under *apple*); also, the pronouncing of an opinion upon a person or thing; criticism; an opinion pronounced (as, "Where blind and naked Ignorance Delivers brawling *judgments*, unashamed, On all things all day long": Tennyson's "Merlin and Vivien," 663); also, the forming of an opinion, estimate, notion, or conclusion, as from circumstances presented to the mind (as, "To judge rightly of the present, we must oppose it to the past; for all *judgment* is comparative": Johnson's "Rasselas," xxx.); an opinion, estimate, or the like, formed (as, hasty *judgments* are often erroneous); one's opinion, view, or way of thinking (as, in my *judgment* this is unwise); also, the faculty of judging; ability to form opinions, or to discern circumstances and draw conclusions (as, "My salad days, When I was green in *judgment*": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," i. 5. 74); often, ability to judge justly or wisely, esp. in matters affecting action (as, men of *judgment*; a task requiring *judgment* rather than learning); good sense; discretion; in *logic*, a mental affirmation or assertion.—**judg'ment**-day, *n.* The day of God's final judgment of mankind at the end of the world; doomsday.

ju-di-ca-to-ry (jō'di-kā-tō-ri). [LL. *judicatorius* (as *n.*, *judicatorium*), < L. *judicare*, E. *judge*, *v.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to judgment or the administration of justice: as, *judicatory* power; a *judicatory* tribunal. **II. n.**; *pl.*

-ries (-riz). A court of justice; a tribunal; also, the administration of justice.

ju-di-ca-ture (jō'di-kā-tūr), *n.* [ML. *judicatura*, < L. *judicare*, E. *judge*, *v.*] The administration of justice, as by judges or courts; also, the office, function, or authority of a judge; also, the extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court; also, a body of judges; a judiciary.

ju-di-cial (jō-dish'al), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, < *judicium*, judgment, decision, opinion, court of justice, < *judex*, E. *judge*, *n.*] Pertaining to judgment in courts of justice or to the administration of justice (as, *judicial* proceedings; a *judicial* tribunal); pertaining to courts of law or to judges (as, *judicial* functions); decreed, sanctioned, or enforced by a court (as, a *judicial* sale; a *judicial* separation; *judicial* law, as opposed to moral law); also, inflicted by God as a judgment or punishment (as, "The government was under an infatuation such as, in a more simple age, would have been called *judicial*": Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," viii.); also, appropriate for or suggestive of a judge (as, a *judicial* mind; *judicial* gravity; a *judicial* attitude or manner); also, pertaining to judgment or decision in a dispute or contest (as, a *judicial* duel or combat, as in the middle ages); also, pertaining to judging of matters in doubt (as, *judicial* astrology, astrology as concerned with judging of the influence of the heavenly bodies on human affairs).—**ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

ju-di-ci-a-ry (jō-dish'i-ā-ri). [L. *judiciarius*, < *judicium*: see *judicial*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to judgment in courts of justice, or to courts or judges; judicial. **II. n.**; *pl.* -ries (-riz). The judicial branch of government; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges collectively.

ju-di-cious (jō-dish'us), *a.* [F. *judicieux*, < L. *judicium*: see *judicial*.] Having, exercising, or showing good judgment (as, a *judicious* historian; a *judicious* selection; "A tale should be *judicious*, clear, succinct," Cowper's "Conversation," 235); wise, sensible, or well-advised; esp., using or showing judgment as to action or practical expediency (as, "He did not answer immediately, for he had to be *judicious* and not truthful": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," xxviii.); discreet, prudent, or politic; also, judicial† (as, "His last offences to us Shall have *judicious* hearing": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," v. 6. 128).—**ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ju-dy (jō'di), *n.* [For *Judith*.] The wife of Punch in the puppet-show called "Punch and Judy." See *Punch*².

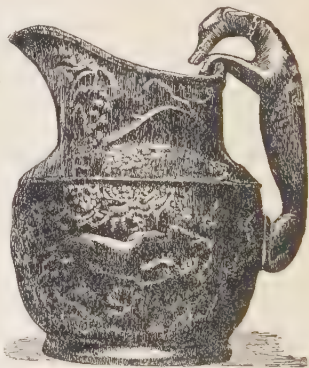
jug¹ (jug), *n.* [Perhaps < *Jug*, for *Joan*, or *Joanna*, woman's name.] A vessel in various forms for holding liquids,

commonly having a handle, often a spout or lip, and sometimes a lid; a pitcher; also, a deep vessel, usually of earthenware, with a handle and a narrow neck stopped by a cork (U. S.); also, the contents of any such vessel (as, "a *jug* of warm water": Dickens's "Dombey and Son," v.); also, a prison or jail (slang: as, "They sentenced me . . . to ten years in the *Jug*," Lowell's "Biglow Papers," ii. 1. 110).—**jug¹**, *v. t.*; *jugged*, *jugging*. To put into a jug; cook (as hare, etc.) in a jug or jar set in boiling water; also, to commit to jail, or imprison (slang: as, "He was the justice of the peace that *jugged* me for a vagrant," Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," xxix.).

jug² (jug), *v. i.*; *jugged*, *jugging*. [Prob. var. of *jouk¹*.] To nestle together, as partridges; collect in a covey.

jug³ (jug), *n.* [Imit.] A sound uttered by the nightingale and some other birds.—**jug³**, *v. i.*; *jugged*, *jugging*. To utter the sound 'jug.'

ju-gal (jō'gal), *a.* [L. *jugalis*, < *jugum*, a yoke.] Of or pertaining to the bony arch of the cheek: as, the *jugal* bone (the cheek-bone, or principal bone of the cheek, in man; a corresponding bone in animals).



Hound-handle Jug, of about 1850 (from Bennington, Vermont).—Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

ju-gate (jō'gāt), *a.* [L. *jugatus*, pp. of *jugare*, join, < *jugum*, a yoke.] In *bot.*, having the leaflets in pairs, as a pinnate leaf.

jug-ful (jug'fūl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*. A quantity sufficient to fill a jug.

Jug-ger-naut (jug'ēr-nāt), *n.* [Hind. *Jagannāth*, < Skt. *Jagannātha*, 'lord of the world.'] A title of the Hindu deity Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; also, an idol of this deity, at Puri in Orissa, India, annually drawn on an enormous car under whose wheels devotees are said to have thrown themselves to be crushed; hence, anything to which a person blindly devotes himself, or is cruelly sacrificed.

jug-gins (jug'inz), *n.* [Appar. < *Juggins*, proper name.] A simpleton; one easily imposed upon. [Slang, Eng.]

jug-gle (jug'gl), *v.*; *-gled*, *-gling*. [OF. *jogler*, *jugler*, < L. *joculari*, to jest, joke, < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, E. *joke*.]

I. intr. To act as a jester; also, to perform tricks, as by sleight of hand; practise legerdemain; conjure; also, to perform feats of manual or bodily dexterity, such as tossing up and keeping in continuous motion a number of balls, plates, knives, etc.; also, to use artifice or trickery (as, "She never juggles or plays tricks with her understanding"; Lamb's "Mackery End"). **II. tr.** To trick by or as by legerdemain or conjuring; also, to perform conjuring tricks with; perform juggling feats with (balls, knives, etc.); also, to manipulate by artifice or trickery (as, to *juggle* accounts).—**jug'gle**, *n.* An act of juggling; a trick; a deception: as, "Am I to be overawed by what I cannot but know is a *juggle* born of the brain?" (Tennyson's "Maud," ii. 2. 5); "The Opposition . . . declared the whole transaction to be a mere *juggle*" (Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," xxxii).—**jug'gler**, *n.* [OF. *jogleor* (F. *jongleur*), < L. *joculator*, jester, < *joculari*: cf. *jongleur*.] A jester or buffoon; also, a performer of legerdemain; a conjurer; also, one who performs juggling feats, as with balls, knives, etc.; also, one who deceives by trickery; a trickster.—**jug'gler-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [OF. *juglerie*.] The art or practice of a juggler; legerdemain; the performance of juggling feats; any trickery or deception.

ju-glan-da-ceous (jō-glan-dā'shius), *a.* [L. *juglans* (*jugland-*), walnut.] Belonging to the *Juglandaceæ*, or walnut family of trees.

Ju-go-slav (yō'gō-slāv or -slav). [Slav. *jug*, south.] **I. n.** A southern Slav; a member of the southern group of Slavic peoples (the Serbs, Croats, Slavonians, Slovenes, etc., with or without the Bulgars, as distinguished from the western group (the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, etc.) and the eastern (the Russians, with the Ruthenians)). **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Jugoslavs.—**Ju-go-slav'ic**, *a.*

ju-gu-lar (jō'gū-lār or jug'ū-), *n.* [NL. *jugularis*, < L. *jugulum*, collar-bone, throat, dim. of *jugum*, a yoke.] **I. a.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the throat or neck; esp., noting or pertaining to any of certain large veins of the neck, esp. one ('external jugular vein') collecting blood from the superficial parts of the head, or one ('internal jugular vein') receiving blood from within the skull; in *ichth.*, of a fish, having the ventral fins at the throat, in advance of the pectoral fins; also, noting a ventral fin so situated. **II. n.** In *anat.*, a jugular vein.

ju-gu-late (jō'gū-lāt or jug'ū-), *v. t.*; *-lated*, *-lating*. [L. *jugulatus*, pp. of *jugulare*, < *jugulum*, throat: see *jugular*.] To cut the throat of; kill; fig., to check or suppress (disease, etc.) by extreme measures.—**ju-gu-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.*

juice (jōs), *n.* [OF. F. *jus*, < L. *jus*, broth, juice.] The liquid part of plant or animal substance; also, any of the liquid constituents of the body (often in *pl.*); also, any extracted liquid; also, electrical fluid (slang); also, gasoline (slang).—**juiced**, *a.* Having juice.—**juice'less**, *a.* Lacking juice; dry. Also fig.—**juicy** (jō'si), *a.*; compar. *juicier*, superl. *juiciest*. Full of juice; succulent. Also fig.—**juici-ness**, *n.*

ju-ju (jō'jō), *n.*; pl. *jujus* (-jōz). [W. Afr.: cf. F. *joujou*, plaything.] Among native tribes of western Africa, some object venerated superstitiously and used as a fetish or amulet; the magical power attributed to such an object; a ban or interdiction effected by it; also, jujuism.

ju-jube (jō'jōb), *n.* [F. *jujube*, < L. *zizyphum*, < Gr. *ζίζυφον*.] The edible berry-like fruit of any of certain old-

world trees of the genus *Zizyphus*; also, a gummy paste made of gum arabic or gelatin sweetened and flavored, orig. combined with the juice of the jujube fruit ('jujube paste'); a lozenge made of this paste; also, any of these trees.

ju-ju-ism (jō'jō-ism), *n.*

The system of beliefs and observances connected with jujus.—**ju'-ju-ist**, *n.*

ju-jut'su, *n.* See *ju-jutsu*.

ju-lep (jō'lep), *n.* [OF.

F. *julep*, < Ar. *julāb*, < Pers. *gulāb*, rose-

water, julep.] A sweet

flowering branch of Jujube-tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*).—*a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

drink, variously prepared and sometimes medicated; also, a beverage made of brandy or whisky, sugar, crushed ice, and sprigs of fresh mint ('mint julep').

Ju-lian (jō'lyān), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar: as, the *Julian* calendar (which fixed the average length of the year at 365½ days: see *Old Style*, at *style*, *n.*, and cf. *Gregorian calendar*, under *Gregorian*).

ju-li-enne (jō-li-en', F. zhü-lyen), *n.* [F., < *Jules*, or *Julien*, proper name.] A clear soup containing vegetables cut into thin strips or small pieces.

Ju-ly (jō-lī'), *n.* [L. *Julius*; named from *Julius* Cæsar,

who was born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, containing 31 days.

jump-ble (jum'bl), *v.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. [Perhaps imit.] **I. intr.**

To move in a confused or disorderly way; flounder; stumble; also, to move or travel with jolting (as, "Trotting Nelly . . . jumbled off with her cart": Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," v.); also, to make a confused noise. **II. tr.** To mix or throw together in confusion (as, "Things spiritual and things temporal are strangely jumbled together": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," v. 7); also, to shake up or jolt (as, "The coach jumbled us insensibly into some sort of familiarity": Steele, in "Spectator," 132); also, to muddle or confuse mentally.—**jum'ble**, *n.* A confused mixture; a medley; a state of confusion or disorder; also, a jolt or jolting; also, a small, flat, sweet cake, now commonly round, with a small hole in the middle.—**jum'ble-ment**, *n.*—**jum'bler**, *n.*

jum-bo (jum'bō), *n.*; pl. *-bos* (-bōz). [Cf. *mumbo-jumbo*.]

A big, clumsy person, animal, or thing; something unusually large of its kind: in later use commonly with allusion to *Jumbo*, a large elephant exhibited 1882-85 by P. T. Barnum.

—**jum'bo-ism**, *n.* Striving for bigness or mammoth proportions, as in productions or enterprises.

jump¹ (jump), *v.* [Appar. imit.] **I. intr.** To spring clear

of the ground or other support by a sudden muscular effort; throw one's self in any direction, from the ground or other support; leap; specif., to leap with the feet together, as opposed to hopping on one foot; also, to move or go suddenly or abruptly, as with a leap (as, "I *jumped* hastily from my bed": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," i.); also, to start, as from nervous excitement (as, "You made me *jump*, Charley": Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," i. 6); also, to be thrown up or moved with a sudden jerk, as an inanimate object; also, fig., to rise suddenly in amount, price, etc.; pass abruptly as if by a leap (as, to *jump* to, or at, a conclusion); also, to agree, tally, or coincide (as, "For all men live and judge amiss, Whose talents *jump* not just with his": Butler's "Hudibras," i. 3); also, in the game of checkers, to jump an opponent's piece. **II. tr.** To pass over by a leap (as, to *jump* a stream); leap over; specif., in the game of checkers, to pass a man over (an opponent's piece) to a vacant square beyond it, thus capturing the piece; also, fig., to skip or pass over (as, "They *jumped* the Greek and Latin, and read law, medicine, or sermons, without it": Emerson's "New England Reformers"); abscond from, or evade by absconding (slang: as, to *jump* one's bail; to



Flowering Branch of Jujube-tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*).—*a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

jump one's hotel bill); also, to get on or off (a train, etc.) by jumping (U. S.); spring off or leave (the track), as trains do; also, to pounce on; come down upon violently or suddenly; seize upon by sudden, unexpected action; specif., to seize (a mining claim, etc.), as on the ground of some flaw in the holder's title; also, to cause to jump or leap; cause to move as in jumping or leaping (as, to *jump* a child up and down); specif., to cause (game) to break cover; also, to take the chances off, or risk† (as, "Here, upon this bank and shoal of time, We 'ld *jump* the life to come": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 7. 7); in *forging*, to upset or shape (a bar, etc.) by blows on the end; also, to weld (one piece) to the end of another, or (two pieces) end to end.—**jump**¹, *n.* An act of jumping; a spring from the ground or other support by a sudden muscular effort; a leap; specif., a leap with the feet together, as opposed to a hop on one foot; also, a space cleared in a leap; also, a sudden start, as from nervous excitement; *pl.*, a physical condition characterized by such starts; also, *sing.*, a sudden upward or other movement of an inanimate object; also, *fig.*, a sudden rise in amount, price, etc.; an abrupt change of level, as in building; a fault in a stratum or mineral vein; also, an abrupt transition from one point or thing to another, with omission of what intervenes (as, "Their nimble nonsense . . . gains remote conclusions at a *jump*": Cowper's "Conversation," 154); an interval or gap involving such a transition; also, a venture or hazard† (as, "Our fortune lies Upon this *jump*": Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," iii. 8. 6).—**jump**¹, *adv.* In exact agreement; exactly: as, "Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour, With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 1. 65).

jump² (*jump*), *n.* [Perhaps var. of obs. *jup*, = *jupe*.] A kind of jacket worn by men; also, *pl.*, a kind of loose or easy stays worn by women. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.] **jump-er**¹ (*jum'pér*), *n.* One who or that which jumps; a member of some sect practising leaping or dancing as a part of religious worship; an animal which progresses by jumping, as a maggot found in cheese; a tool or device working with a jumping motion; a kind of sled.

jump-er² (*jum'pér*), *n.* [Cf. *jump*².] A kind of loose outer jacket worn esp. by workmen and sailors (as, "clad in a loose duck '*jumper*' and trousers streaked and splashed with red soil": Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Partner"); also, a kind of sleeveless or short-sleeved overbodice worn by women.

jump-i-ness (*jum'pi-nes*), *n.* Jumpy condition.

jump-ing (*jum'ping*), *p. a.* That jumps; leaping.—**jump'-ing-bean**, *n.* The seed of any of certain Mexican euphor-

biaceous plants (genus *Sebastiania*, etc.), which is inhabited by the larva of a small tortricid moth whose movements cause the seed to move about or jump.—**jump'-ing-hare**, *n.* A jerboa-like South African rodent, *Pedetes caffer*, having long, strong hind legs with which it can take long leaps (sometimes of 20 feet).—**jump'-ing-jack**, *n.* A toy consisting of a jointed figure of a man which is made to jump, or go through various contortions, as by pulling a string attached to its limbs.—**jump'-ing-mouse**, *n.* The deer-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*.—**jump'-ing-seed**, *n.* The jumping-bean.

jump=seat (*jum'sēt*), *n.* A movable extra seat in a carriage.



Jumping-hare.



Jumping-mouse, or Deer-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

jump=spark (*jump'spärk*), *n.* An electric spark which jumps a gap in a previously open circuit: frequently used for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine.

jump-y (*jum'pi*), *a.* Characterized by jumps or sudden, abrupt movements or transitions; also, characterized by or inclined to sudden, involuntary starts, as from nervousness (as, "You aren't at all well . . . You're as *jumpy* as a cat": Kipling's "Light That Failed," xi.); causing such starts.

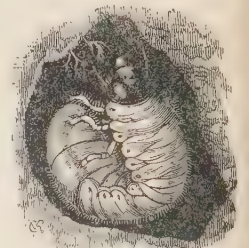
jun-ca-ceous (*jung-kä'shius*), *a.* [*L. juncus*, a rush.] Belonging to the *Juncaceæ*, or rush family of plants.

jun-co (*jung'kō*), *n.*; *pl.* -*cos* (-*kōz*). [*Sp. junco*, a rush, < *L. juncus*, a rush.] The reed-bunting†; also, any finch of the North American genus *Junco*; a snowbird.

junction (*jungk'shon*), *n.* [*L. junctio*(*n*-), < *jungere*, join: see *join*.] The act of joining, or the state of being joined; union; combination; also, a place of joining or meeting; specif., a place or station where railroad-lines meet or cross.—**junction-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a junction.

junc-ture (*jungk'tür*), *n.* [*L. junctura*, < *jungere*, join: see *join*, and cf. *jointure*.] The act of joining, or the state of being joined; junction; also, a point or line of junction; something by which two things are joined; also, a particular combination of circumstances or affairs; a conjuncture; esp., a critical state of affairs; a crisis; a critical moment.

June (*jön*), *n.* [*L. Junius*; named from the *Junius* gens of Rome.] The sixth month of the year, containing 30 days.—**June=bee**¹, *n.* The June-bug.—**June=ber**¹, *n.* The American service-berry.—**June=bug**, *n.* In the northern U. S., any of various large brown beetles, esp. of the genus *Lachnosterna*, which appear about June; in the southern U. S., a large greenish beetle, *Allorhina nitida*.



June-bug, or May-beetle (*Lachnosterna fusca*).—Side view, above; larva, below.

jun-gle (*jung'gl*), *n.* [Hind. *jangal*, < Skt. *jangala*, dry, desert.] Wild land overgrown with dense, rank vegetation, often nearly impenetrable, as in parts of India; a tract of such land; also, a dense growth of rank vegetation.—**jun'gled**, *a.* Covered with jungle or dense, rank vegetation.—**jun'gle=fowl**, *n.* Any of various East Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus *Gallus*, certain species of which are supposed to have given rise to the domestic fowl.—**jun'gly**, *a.* Characterized by jungle; jungle-like.

junior (*jö'nyör*), *a.* [*L. junior*, contr. of *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] Younger (often used, esp. as abbreviated *Jr.* or *Jun.*, after the name of a person who is the younger of two persons bearing the name, as a son having the same name as his father: as, John Smith, *Jr.*); also, of later date; subsequent (*to*); also, of more recent appointment or admission, as to an office or status; of lower rank or standing; specif., in American universities, colleges, and schools, noting or pertaining to the class or year next below that of the seniors.—**junior high school**. See *high school*, under *high*, *a.*—**ju'nior**, *n.* A person who is younger than another; also, one who is of more recent entrance into, or of lower standing in, an office, class, profession, etc.; one employed as the subordinate of another; also, a member of the junior class in a university, college,



Jungle-fowl (*Gallus bankiva*, or *ferrugineus*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nór; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

or school.—**ju-nior-i-ty** (jō-nyor'i-ti), *n.* The state or fact of being junior; subsequence in birth; lesser age; later standing; lower rank.

ju-ni-per (jō'ni-pēr), *n.* [*L. juniperus*: cf. *geneva* and *gin*.³] Any of the pinaceous evergreen shrubs or trees constituting the genus *Juniperus*, esp. *J. communis*, whose purple berries are used in making gin, or *J. virginiana*, a North American species (the 'red cedar': see *cedar*); also, any of various other trees, as the white cedar, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*; also, a tree mentioned in the Bible (see 1 Kings, xix. 4).

junk¹ (jungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. ME. *jonke*, < OF. *jonc*, < *L. juncus*, a rush.] Old cable or cordage used for making gaskets, swabs, oakum, etc. (as, "The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of 'old junk,' which the sailors unlay": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," iii.); also, any old or discarded material, as metal, paper, rags, etc.; hence, in general, anything that is regarded as worthless or mere trash (colloq.); also, hard salt meat used for food on shipboard.—**junk**¹, *v. t.* To cast aside as junk; hence, in general, to discard as no longer of use. [Colloq.]

junk² (jungk), *n.* [Pg. *junco*, < Malay *jong*.] A kind of large boat used in Chinese and other waters, having lug-sails, a high stern, and usually a flat bottom.

junk³ (jungk), *n.* Same as *chunk*.

jun-ker (yung'kēr), *n.* [*G.*, < MHG. *junc herre*, young gentleman: cf. *younger*.] A young German noble; often, in disparagement, a narrow-minded, haughty, overbearing, esp. younger, member of the aristocracy of Prussia, etc.; specif. [*cap.*], a member of a reactionary aristocratic party in Prussia strongly devoted to maintaining the social and political privileges of their class.—**jun'ker-dom** (-dōm), *n.* [Also *cap.*] The condition or character of a junker; the spirit or policy of the junkers; also, the body of junkers.—**jun'ker-ish**, *a.* [Also *cap.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the junkers.—**jun'ker-ism**, *n.* [Also *cap.*] The spirit or policy of the junkers.

jun-ket (jung'ket), *n.* [ME. *jonket*, basket made of rushes, *joncate*, curdled food made in a vessel of rushes; ult. < *L. juncus*, a rush.] A basket, esp. for catching fish (now prov. Eng.); also, a food preparation of curdled cream or milk; esp., a dish made of milk curdled with rennet or the like, and sweetened and flavored; also, any delicate, dainty, or sweet dish† (as, "With stories told of many a feat, How faery Mab the *junkets* eat": Milton's "L'Allegro," 102); also, a feast or merrymaking; a picnic; a pleasure excursion (in the U. S., often applied to a trip made ostensibly for official business, enjoyed at the public expense).—**jun'ket**, *v. i.* To feast; picnic; go on a junket or pleasure excursion.—**jun'ket-er**, *n.*

junk-man (jungk'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A dealer in junk, or old metal, paper, rags, etc.



Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*).—*a*, branch with male flowers; *b*, branch with fruit; *c*, scale of male flower with two anthers; *d*, seed.



A Canton Trading-junk.

junk-shop (jungk'shop), *n.* The shop or place of business of a junkman.

Ju-no (jō'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). [*L.*] An ancient Roman goddess, the wife of Jupiter, presiding over marriage and women (cf. *Hera*); also, a woman of imposing figure or appearance (as, "yon *Juno* of majestic size": Pope's "Dunciad," ii. 163).—**Ju-no-esque** (-esk'), *a.* [See *-esque*.] Juno-like; stately or imposing (with reference to women).

jun-ta (jun'tā), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *L. juncia*, fem. of *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*.] A deliberative or administrative council, esp. in Spain; also, a *junto* (as, "There, then, were Madame Walravens, Madame Beck, Père Silas . . . the secret *junta*": C. Brontë's "Villette," xxxviii.).

jun-to (jun'tō), *n.*; pl. *-tos* (-tōz).

[Erron. form of *junta*.] A self-appointed council or committee, esp. with political aims; a coterie of partizans or intriguers; a cabal or faction: as, "There was believed to be often a secret *junto* which really controlled the ministry" (Bryce's "American Commonwealth," xxv.); "At the corners are assembled *juntos* of village idlers and wise men" (Irving's "Sketch-Book," The Stage-Coach).

jupe (jöp, F. zhüp), *n.* [OF. F. *jupe*, < Ar. *jubbah*: see *jubbah*.] A kind of jacket or tunic worn by men†; a kind of jacket, bodice, or, *pl.*, loose stays, worn by women (obs. or Sc.); also, a woman's skirt (a modern use, from French: as, "a Norman nurse, with a high cap and a red *jupe*," Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xlv.).

Ju-pi-ter (jō'pi-tēr), *n.* [*L. Jupiter*, *Juppiter*, for *Jovis pater*, 'Jove father, 'father Jove': see *Jove*.] The supreme deity of the ancient Romans, the god of the heavens, known also as *Jove* (cf. *Zeus*); also, the largest of the major planets, being the fifth in order from the sun.

ju-pon (jō'pon or jō'pon'), *n.* [OF. *jupon*, *gippon*, < *jupe*: see *jupe*.] Orig., a close-fitting tunic or doublet for men, esp. one of heavy material, sometimes padded, worn under the hauberk; later, a surcoat worn over the armor.

ju-ral (jō'ral), *a.* [*L. jus* (*jur-*), right, law.] Pertaining to law; legal; also, pertaining to rights and obligations.—**ju'ral-ly**, *adv.*

ju-ra-men-ta-do (hō'rā-men-tā'thō), *n.*; pl. *-dos* (-thōs). [*Sp.*, pp. of *juramentar*, bind by oath, < *juramento*, < *L. juramentum*, oath, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*.¹] In the Philippines, a Moro or Mohammedan Malay who has taken an oath that he will die in killing enemies, esp. Christians.

ju-rant (jō'rānt), [*L. jurans* (*jurant-*), ppr. of *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*.¹] *I. a.* Swearing; taking an oath. *II. n.* One who swears, or takes an oath.

Ju-ras-sic (jō-ras'ik), [*F. jurassique*; named from the *Jura* Mountains.] *I. a.* Noting or pertaining to a geological period or a system of rocks which precedes the Cretaceous and is characterized by the prevalence of a limestone common in the *Jura* Mountains. *II. n.* The Jurassic period or system.

ju-rat¹ (jō'rat, F. zhü-rä), *n.* [= F. *jurat*, < ML. *juratus*, lit. 'one sworn,' prop. pp. of *L. jurare*, swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), right, law.] One who has taken an oath (obs. or hist.); also, any of various public officials, as a municipal officer similar to an alderman in certain English towns, or one of a body of magistrates in the Channel Islands.

ju-rat² (jō'rat), *n.* [*L. juratum*, pp. neut. of *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*.¹] In law, a memorandum on an affidavit, showing when and before whom it was sworn to.

ju-rel (hō-rel'), *n.* [*Sp.*] Any of certain carangoid fishes of the genus *Carangus*, as *C. latus*, a species of the West Indies, etc.

ju-rid-ic, ju-rid-i-cal (jō-rid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*L. juridicus*, <



Juno of Lanuvium.—Colossal statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n*, F. bonbon; †, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; ‡, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

jus (*jur-*), right, law, + *dicere*, say.] Of or pertaining to the administration of justice; also, of or pertaining to law or jurisprudence; legal. — **ju-rid/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ju-ris-con-sult (jō-ris-kon'sult or jō'ris-kon-sult'), *n.* [*L. jurisconsultus*, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, law, + *consultus*, skilled, pp. of *consulere*, take counsel: see *consult*.] One versed in law or jurisprudence; a jurist; esp., a master of the civil law.

ju-ris-dic-tion (jō-ris-dik'shon), *n.* [*L. jurisdictio(n)-*, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, law, + *dictio(n)-*, saying: see *diction*.] The right or power of administering law or justice; judicial authority; also, power or authority in general (as, "To live exempt From heaven's high *jurisdiction*": Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 319); rule; control; also, the extent or range of judicial or other authority; the territory over which authority is exercised; also, a judicial organization; a court, or system of courts, of justice (as, "By law the person of the king is sacred . . . no *jurisdiction* upon earth has power to try him in a criminal way": Blackstone's "Commentaries," I. 242). — **ju-ris-dic'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisdiction. — **ju-ris-dic'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ju-ris-pru-dence (jō-ris-prō'dens), *n.* [*L. jurisprudentia*, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, law, + *prudencia*, foreseeing, knowledge, *E. prudence*.] Knowledge of or skill in law; hence, the science or philosophy of law; also, a body or system of laws (as, Scottish *jurisprudence*); a department of law (as, medical *jurisprudence*: see under *medical*). — **ju-ris-pru-dent**, *I. a.* Versed in jurisprudence: as, "the eulogy of Cicero on Scævola, that he was the most *jurisprudent* of orators, and the most eloquent of lawyers" (Hallam's "Literature of Europe," i. 7. § 50). **II. n.** One versed in jurisprudence. — **ju'ris-pru-den'tial** (-prō-den'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

ju-ris-t (jō'rist), *n.* [*OF. F. juriste*, < *ML. jurista*, < *L. jus* (*jur-*), right, law.] One versed in law or jurisprudence, esp. in the civil law; a writer on law. — **ju-ris-tic** (jō-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to jurists or jurisprudence. Also **ju-ris'ti-cal**. — **ju-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ju-ror (jō'rōr), *n.* [*AF. jurour*, *OF. jureor*, < *L. jurator*, swearer, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*.] One of a body of persons sworn to deliver a verdict in a case submitted to them; a member of any jury; also, one of the panel from which a jury is selected; also, one who has taken an oath, or who has sworn allegiance (cf. *nonjuror*).

ju-ry (jō'ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [*AF. juree*, jury (in *OF. oath*, judicial inquiry), < *ML. jurata*, orig. pp. fem. of *L. jurare*, swear: see *jurat*.] A body of persons sworn to render a verdict or true answer on a question or questions officially submitted to them; esp., such a body selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or determine the facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them, and to render a verdict according to the evidence adduced; also, a body of persons chosen to adjudge prizes, etc., as in a competition. — **grand jury**, a jury of from 12 to 23 persons designated to inquire into alleged violations of law, in order to ascertain whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant trial by a petty jury. — **petty, petit**, or **trial jury**, a jury, usually of 12 persons, formed for the trial of an issue of fact in a civil or criminal action. — **ju'ry-man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A member of a jury; a juror.

ju-ry-mast (jō'ri-māst), *n.* [With *jury-* of uncertain origin.] *Naut.*, a temporary mast replacing one that has been broken or carried away: as, "She [a vessel] had two *jury-masts* rigged, assistance having been sent from the other vessels" (Cooper's "Two Admirals," xxv.). — **ju'ry-rig**, *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary rig on a ship. — **ju'ry-rigged**, *a.*

ju-ry-wom-an (jō'ri-wūm'ān), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A female member of a jury.

jus-sive (jus'iv). [*L. jussus*, pp. of *jubere*, bid, command.] *In gram.*: **I. a.** Expressing a command. **II. n.** A jussive form or construction.

just¹ (*just*), *a.* [*OF. F. juste*, < *L. justus*, < *jus*, right, law.] Conforming or conformed to what is morally right, or righteous (esp. in Biblical use: as, "The *just* man walketh in his integrity," Prov. xx. 7; "Whatsoever things are *just*, whatsoever things are pure . . . think on these things," Phil. iv. 8); also, equitable or fair, as in dealing, action, or effect (as, to be *just* with others; a *just* apportionment; "O *just*

but severe law!" Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," ii. 2. 41); deciding or decreeing rightly, as a judge; given or awarded rightly, or deserved, as a sentence, punishment, reward, etc.; also, based on right, rightful, or lawful (as, a *just* claim or title; "our *just* inheritance," Milton's "Paradise Lost," ii. 38); also, having good grounds, or well-founded (as, *just* pride; *just* complaints or fears; *just* cause); also, agreeable to truth or fact (as, a *just* conception, description, or statement); true or correct; also, in accordance with standards or requirements, proper, or right (as, *just* proportions; in *just* order; "When the ripe colours soften and unite, And sweetly melt into *just* shade and light," Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 489); due or fitting; sometimes, right in measure, weight, amount, etc., or exact (as, "Just balances, *just* weights . . . shall ye have": Lev. xix. 36); also, actual, real, or true (as, "Force not my drift beyond its *just* intent": Cowper's "Tirocinium," 505). — **just**¹, *adv.* Exactly or precisely (as, *just* here; *just* then; *just* so; *just* a pound; that is *just* the point); hence, almost exactly (as, I saw him *just* now); within a brief preceding time, or but a moment before (as, they have *just* gone); by a narrow margin, or barely (as, it *just* missed the mark); also, only or merely (as, he is *just* an ordinary man; "Well, you see, I *just* have a knack of foreseeing things," Dunsany's "Night at an Inn"); also, actually, truly, or positively (colloq.: as, the weather is *just* glorious; I *just* couldn't refuse).

just², **joust** (*just*, *just* or *jöst*), *v. i.* [*OF. juster*, *jouster* (*F. jouler*), < *ML. jutare*, approach, come together, < *L. juxta*, near.] To join battle, esp. on horseback, as men-at-arms; also, to contend in a just or tournament (as, "There are princes and knights come from all parts of the world to *just* and tourney for her love": Shakspeare's "Pericles," ii. 1. 116); tilt. — **just**², **joust**, *n.* [*OF. juste*, *jouste* (*F. joute*).] A combat in which two armored knights or men-at-arms on horseback opposed each other with lances; esp., such a combat engaged in for exercise or sport, usually with blunted lances (as, "Nor cares For triumph in our mimic wars, the *jousts* — For if his own knight cast him down, he laughs": Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 311); a tilt; *pl.*, a tournament. — **just'er**, **joust'er**, *n.*

just-au-corps (zhüs-tō-kōr), *n.* [*F.*, lit. 'close-fitting to the body.'] A close-fitting outer body-garment, esp. one reaching to the knees which was worn by men in the 17th and 18th centuries, or one worn by women in the 17th century.

jus-tice (jus'tis), *n.* [*OF. F. justice*, < *L. justitia*, < *justus*, *E. just*.] The quality of being just; righteousness, equitableness, or moral rightness (as, to question the *justice* of one's actions, dealings, or decisions; to uphold the *justice* of a cause); rightfulness or lawfulness, as of a claim or title; justness of ground or reason (as, to complain with *justice*); truth, correctness, or propriety (as, to admit the *justice* of a statement); also, the moral principle determining just conduct (as, to fulfil the requirements of *justice*; to have a sense of *justice*; "Wrath divine, when most severe, Makes *justice* still the guide of his career," Cowper's "Expostulation," 715); also, conformity to this principle as manifested in conduct (one of the cardinal virtues: see *virtue*); just conduct, dealing, or treatment (as, to explain in *justice* to the absent, or to one's self); also, the requital of desert, as by punishment or reward (as, "Revenge is a kind of wild *justice*," Bacon's "Essays," Of Revenge; "In the course of *justice*, none of us Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy," Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 199; poetic *justice*, see under *poetic*, *a.*); specif., judgment of persons or causes by judicial process (as, to administer *justice* in a community; to execute *justice* upon offenders); the administration of law, as by judicial and other proceedings (as, a court of *justice*; a governmental department of *justice*; the French minister of *justice*); also, a judicial officer; a judge or magistrate (as, the *justices* of the U. S. Supreme Court; *justice* of the peace, a local magistrate chosen to preserve the peace, try minor causes, etc.). — **high justice**, **low justice**, and **middle justice**, in feudal France, the three grades of justice administered by the seigneur or lord, the high justice involving the right of sentencing to death, mutilation, or other bodily punishment, the low justice being concerned with less grave cases, and the

fāt, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

middle justice (of later origin than the others) dealing with cases of an intermediate character.—**to do justice to**, to render or concede what is due to (a person or thing, merits, good intentions, etc.); treat or judge fairly; sometimes, to exhibit (one's self) in a just light, as in doing something (as, the speaker hardly *did justice* to himself this evening; "He was too diffident to *do justice* to himself," Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility," iii.); also, to show just appreciation of by action (as, to *do justice* to a good dinner by eating heartily).

jus-ti-cer (jus'ti-sēr), *n.* [OF. F. *justicier*.] An administrator of justice; a judge or magistrate: as, "most learned *justicer*" (Shakspere's "King Lear," iii. 6. 23). [Archaic.]

jus-tice-ship (jus'tis-ship), *n.* The office, dignity, or function of a justice.

jus-ti-ci-a-ble (jus-tish'i-ā-bl). [F. *justiciable*.] **I. a.** Subject to the action of a court of justice, as a person or an offense; subject to jurisdiction. **II. n.** One who is subject to the jurisdiction of another.—**jus-ti'ci-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

jus-ti-cial (jus-tish'āl), *a.* [ML. *justitialis*.] Of or pertaining to justice.

jus-ti-ci-ar (jus-tish'i-ār), *n.* Same as *justiciary*.

jus-ti-ci-a-ry (jus-tish'i-ā-ri). [ML. *justitiarius*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the administration of justice. **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). An administrator of justice; in *Eng. hist.*, the chief administrator of justice and government from the time of William I. to that of Henry III. (called in full 'chief justiciary').

jus-ti-fi-a-ble (jus'ti-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [F. *justifiable*.] Capable of being justified; that can be shown to be, or can be defended as being, just or right; defensible: as, *justifiable* homicide; *justifiable* resentment; "Just are the ways of God, And *justifiable* to men" (Milton's "Samson Agonistes," 294).—**jus'ti-fi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **jus'ti-fi-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**jus'ti-fi-a-bly**, *adv.*

jus-ti-fi-ca-tion (jus'ti-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [LL. *justificatio* (-n-).] The act of justifying, or the state of being justified; also, something that justifies; a defensive plea; an excuse; a justifying fact or circumstance; in *theol.*, the act whereby man is made or accounted just, or freed from the guilt or penalty of sin.—**jus'ti-fi-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv), **jus'ti-fi-ca-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to justify; affording justification: as, "Those same *justificative* points you urge Might benefit . . . Count Guido Franceschini" (Browning's "Ring and the Book," xii.).

jus-ti-fi-er (jus'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which justifies.

jus-ti-fy (jus'ti-fi), *v.*; *-fied*, *-fying*. [OF. F. *justifier*, < LL. *justificare*, < L. *justus*, just, + *facere*, do, make.] **I. tr.** To administer justice to; also, to execute justice upon; (as, "Let them be *justified*: and leave exposed Their wavering relics in the place of judgment": Byron's "Marino Faliero," v. 1); also, to prove (a person) to be guiltless or blameless, or vindicate (as, "To *justify* this worthy nobleman, So vulgarly and personally accused, Her shall you hear disproved": Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," v. 1. 159); show (an act, claim, statement, etc.) to be just, right, or warranted (as, he failed to *justify* his conduct); furnish or afford a satisfactory reason or excuse for (as, the end *justifies* the means; necessity *justifies* the attempt); also, to declare guiltless, absolve, or acquit (as, "Woe unto them . . . Which *justify* the wicked for reward": Isa. v. 23); also, to defend or uphold as blameless, just, or right (as, "Or from a judge turn pleader, to persuade The choice we make, or *justify* it made": Pope's "Essay on Man," ii. 156); in *theol.*, to make, or accept as, just or righteous; free from the guilt or penalty of sin; in *printing*, to adjust exactly; make (lines) of the proper length by spacing. **II. intr.** In *law*, to show a satisfactory reason or excuse for something done; also, to qualify as bail or surety; in *printing*, to conform or fit exactly, as lines of type.

Jus-tin-i-an (jus-tin'i-ān) **Code**. See *code*.

jus-tle (jus'l), *v.* and *n.* Earlier form of *jostle*.

just-ly (just'li), *adv.* In a just manner.—**just'ness**, *n.*

jut (jut), *v. i.*; *jutted*, *jutting*. [Var. of *jet*.] To extend beyond the main body or line; project; protrude: often with *out*.—**jut**, *n.* A jutting out; also, something that juts out; a projection or protruding point (as, "Tubal clam-

bered by *jut* and scar And there he builded a town": Kipling's "Jubal and Tubal Cain").

jute¹ (jöt), *n.* [From Bengali name.] A strong fiber used for making fabrics, cordage, etc., obtained from two East Indian plants, *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*; also, either of these plants, or any plant of the same genus.

Jute² (jöt), *n.* [AS.

Eōtas, *Iōtas*, pl.]

A member of a Low German tribe, said to have come from Jutland, Denmark, that invaded and settled in Britain in the 5th century.—

Jut-ish (jō'tish), *a.*

jut-ty[†] (jut'i), *n.*;

pl. *jutties* (-iz).

[Var. of *jetty*.] A projecting part, as of a wall or building (as, "No *jutty*, Fruiting Branch of Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*).—frieze, Buttress,

nor coign of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendent bed": Shakspere's "Macbeth," i. 6. 6); also, a jetty, pier, or the like (as, "a curious harbour, formed by three stone *jutties*": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," Sept. 6).—**jut'ty**, *v. i.* or *t.*; *-tied*, *-tying*. To project, or project beyond. See Shakspere's "Henry V.," iii. 1. 13.

ju-ve-nal[†] (jō've-nāl). [L. *juvenalis*, < *juvenis*: see *juvenile*.] **I. a.** Juvenile. **II. n.** A youth: as, "the *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged" (Shakspere's "2 Henry IV.," i. 2. 22).

ju-ve-nes-cent (jō've-nes'ent), *a.* [L. *juvenescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *juvenescere*, reach the age of youth, grow young again, < *juvenis*: see *juvenile*.] Becoming youthful; growing young again; youthful.—**ju-ve-nes'cence**, *n.*

ju-ve-nile (jō've-nil or -nil). [L. *juvenilis*, < *juvenis*, young, as *n.* a young person; akin to *E. young*.] **I. a.** Young or youthful (as, "He was a blessing to all the *juvenile* part of the neighbourhood": Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility," vii.); also, pertaining to, suitable for, or intended for young persons (as, *juvenile* books; a *juvenile* court).

II. n. A young person, or a youth (as, "Tom Sawyer the Pirate looked around upon the envying *juveniles* about him": Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," xvii.); also, an actor who plays youthful parts; also, a book for young people.

—**ju've-nile-ly**, *adv.*—**ju've-nile-ness**, *n.*—**ju-ve-nil'i-a** (-nil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *juvenilis*.] Works, esp. writings, produced in youth.—**ju-ve-nil'i-ty** (-nil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tiz). [L. *juvenilitas*.] Juvenile state, character, or manner, or youthfulness (as, "Cleopatra . . . in her *juvenility* was always playfully disposed," Dickens's "Dombey and Son," xxx.; "I forgave Miss Jessie . . . her *juvenility* of dress," Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," ii.); pl., youthful qualities or performances; also, *sing.*, juveniles, or young persons, collectively.

jux-ta- (juks'tā-), [L. *juxta*, *adv.* and prep., near, near to, close to, akin to *jungere*, join: see *join*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'near,' 'close to,' 'beside,' sometimes used as an English formative, as in *juxta-articular* (near a joint), *juxtamarine* (beside the sea).

jux-ta-pose (juks-tā-pōz'), *v. t.*; *-posed*, *-posing*. [F. *juxta-poser*, < L. *juxta*, near, + F. *poser*, put: see *pose*.] To place in close proximity or side by side.—**jux'ta-po-si'tion** (-pō-zish'ən), *n.* [F. *juxtaposition*, < L. *juxta*, near, + *positio* (-n-), a placing, E. *position*.] A placing or a being placed close together; position side by side.—**jux'ta-po-si'tion-al**, *a.*

jux-ta-ter-res-tri-al (juks'tā-te-res'tri-āl), *a.* [See *juxta* and *terrestrial*.] Near the land: as, the *juxtaterrestrial* parts of the ocean.

jynx (jings), *n.* See *jinx*.



(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *ţ* as *t* or *ch*, *ţ* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ['], primary accent; ^{''}, secondary accent; [†], obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

K

K, k (kā); pl. *K's, k's* (kāz). A consonant, the 11th letter of the English alphabet.

Kaa-ba (kā'bā or kā'a-bā), *n.* [Ar. *ka'bah*, < *ka'b*, cube.] A small cube-shaped building in the Great Mosque at Mecca, containing a sacred stone said to have been turned black by the tears of repentant pilgrims or, according to another tradition, by the sins of those who have touched it: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans.

Ka-bylo (kā-bil'), *n.* [Ar. *qabā'il*, pl. of *qabīlah*, tribe.] One of a branch of the Berber race dwelling in Algeria and Tunis; also, the Berber dialect spoken by them.

Kad-dish (kad'ish), *n.* [Aram. *gaddish*, 'holy.'] In *Jewish ritual*, a doxology, composed of praise and invocation of blessings, recited at the close of the prayers in the synagogue, esp. by mourners in behalf of the dead.

Ka-di (kā'di), *n.* See *cadi*.

kaf-fee-klatsch (kāf'ā-kläch), *n.* [G., 'coffee gossip.'] In German use, an afternoon gathering of women to drink coffee together and enjoy social chat or gossip.

Kaf-ir, Kaf-fir (kaif'ēr), *n.* [Ar. *kāfir*, unbeliever.] A member of a South African negroid race inhabiting parts of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, etc.; the language spoken by them; also, a member of a race, apparently of Aryan stock, inhabiting Kafiristan, in northeastern Afghanistan; also, *pl.*, South African mine shares (Eng.); also, *sing.* [*l. c.*], any of certain grain-sorghums (see *sorghum*), varieties of *Andropogon sorghum* with stout, short-jointed, leafy stalks, cultivated in South Africa and introduced into the U. S.—**Kaf'ir=****corn**, *n.* A variety of sorghum grown in South Africa, much used by the Kafirs for making beer; in general, any sorghum of the kafir class (see above).

kaf-tan (kaft'an), *n.* See *caftan*.

ka-gu (kā'gō), *n.* [Native name.] A grallatorial bird, *Rhinocetus jubatus*, mostly gray, with a full pendent crest, peculiar to New Caledonia, but showing affinity to the sun-bittern and the rails.

kaif, kef (kif, kef), *n.* [Ar.] Among the Arabs, easeful or dreamy quiescence as a form of enjoyment. Cf. *kief*.

kail (kāl), etc. See *kale*, etc.

kails (kālz), *n. pl.* [ME. *kailes*, *keyles*: cf. D. *kegel*, pin, skittle.] The game of skittles or ninepins. [Now prov. Eng.]

kaim (kām), *n.* See *kame*.

kai-nite (ki'nit), *n.* [G. *kainit*, < Gr. *καίνις*, new, recent.] A mineral substance, a combination of the sulphates of potassium and magnesium with chloride of magnesium, used as a fertilizer.

kai-ser (ki'zēr), *n.* [ME. *kaiser*, *caisere* (AS. *cāsere*) = G. *kaiser*, < L. *Cæsar*, *Cæsar*.] An emperor (as, "the old *kaisers* of Rome," Scott's "Quentin Durward," xxviii.; "What signifies 't,' continued she . . . 'to king, queen, or *keiser*?' " Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," xxvi.); in later use [usually *cap.*], the Austrian or, esp., the German emperor.—**kai'ser-ism**, *n.* The rule of a *kaiser*; esp., autocratic rule or government, as of a *kaiser* (esp. with reference to William II. of Germany).—**kai'ser-ship**, *n.*

kaj-o-put (ka'g-put), *n.* See *cajuput*.

ka-ka (kā'kā), *n.* [Maori.] Any of certain New Zealand parrots of the genus *Nestor*, esp. *N. meridionalis*, a species about the size of a crow with a mostly olive-brown coloration.

ka-ka-po (kā'ka-pō), *n.*; pl. *-pos* (-pōz). [Maori.] A large nocturnal parrot, *Strigops habroptilus*, of New Zealand, which has well-developed wings but is practically flightless.

kak-e-mo-no (kak-ē-mō'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). [Jap.] A Japanese wall-picture, usually long and narrow, painted on silk, paper, or other material, and mounted on a roller.

kak-is-toc-ra-cy (kak-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *κακιστος*, superl. of *κακός*, bad: see *-cracy*.] Government by the worst citizens; a form of government in which the worst persons rule. Cf. *aristocracy*.

kako, etc. See *caco*, etc.

ka-la-a-zar (kā'lā-ā-zār'), *n.* [Hind. *kālā āzār*, 'black sickness.'] An infectious fever of India.

kale, kail (kāl), *n.* [Var. of *cole*.] A plant of the cabbage family, a variety of *Brassica oleracea* with curled leaves not forming a head; also, in Scotch use, cabbage or greens; cabbage soup; broth or soup made with various kinds of vegetables; dinner (as, "I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock": Scott's "Black Dwarf," i.); also, in slang use, money.

ka-lei-do-scope (ka-li'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *eidōs*, form: see *-scope*.] An optical instrument in which bits of colored glass, etc., in a rotating tube are shown by reflection in continually changing symmetrical forms.—

ka-lei-do-scop'ic (-skōp'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of the kaleidoscope or its changing combinations of forms and colors: as, "Maule's well . . . was throwing up a succession of *kaleidoscopic* pictures" (Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xxi.).—**ka-lei-do-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

kal-ends (kal'endz), *n. pl.* See *calends*.

kale-yard, kail-yard (kāl'yārd), *n.* A cabbage-garden; a kitchen-garden such as is attached to a small house. [Sc.]—**kailyard school**, a school of writers describing homely life in Scotland, with much use of Scottish dialect, in vogue toward the close of the 19th century, when books by J. M. Barrie, John Watson ("Tan Maclaren"), and others were appearing: named from the lines, "There grows a bonnie brier bush in our kail-yard, And white are the blossoms on 't in our kail-yard," quoted, from a Scottish song, by Watson in his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" (1894), and used in the title of that book.

kal-i (kal'i or kā'li), *n.* [Ar. *qālī*: see *alkali*.] The plant *Salsola kali*, prickly glasswort or saltwort.

ka-li-um (kā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *qālī*: see *kali*.] Potassium: in *chem.*, abbreviated K (without period).

kal-mi-a (kal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.; from P. *Kalm* (1715-79), Swedish botanist.] Any plant of the North American ericaceous genus *Kalmia*, comprising evergreen shrubs with showy flowers, as *K. latifolia*, the mountain-laurel.

Kal-muck (kal'muk), *n.* A member of any of a group of Buddhist Mongol tribes of a region extending from western China to southeastern Russia; also, their language.

kal-pak (kal'pak), *n.* See *calpac*.

kal-pis (kal'pis), *n.* [Gr. *κάλπς*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase or vessel for water, wine, etc., a form of the hydria in which the large handle, at the back, does not rise above the rim.

kal-so-mine (kal'sō-mīn or -mīn), *n.* and *v.* Erroneous form of *calcimine*.

kam-a-la (kam'a-lā), *n.* Same as *kamila*.

kame (kām), *n.* [Sc. var. of *comb*.] A comb for the hair. (Sc.); also (orig. Sc. and north. Eng.), a ridge or mound of detrital material, esp. one left by a retreating ice-sheet; an *eskar*.



Kagu.



Kalpis. — Examples of Greek red-figured pottery.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, elect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actor, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

ka-me-rad (kā-mē-rät'), *n.* [G.] Comrade; friend: esp. used by German soldiers in offering to surrender.

ka-mi-la (kā-mē'lā), *n.* [Hind. *kamīlā*.] A powder from the capsules of an East Indian euphorbiaceous tree, *Mallotus philippinensis*, used as a yellow dye and in medicine.

Kan-a-ka (kan'a-kā or kā-nak'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian, lit. 'man.'] A native Hawaiian; in general, a South Sea islander: as, "The long name of Sandwich Islanders is dropped, and they are called by the whites, all over the Pacific Ocean, 'Kanakas,' from a word in their own language which they apply to themselves, and to all South Sea Islanders" (Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xix.).

Kan-a-rese (kan-a-rēs' or -rēz'), *n.* See *Canarese*.

kang (kang), *n.* [Chinese.] In China and Manchuria, a structure of brick or other material, with a place for a fire beneath, used to sleep on.

kan-ga-roo (kang-gā-rō'), *n.*; pl. *kangaroos* or (esp. collectively) *kangaroo*. [Appar. native Australian.] A large marsupial mammal, *Macropus giganteus*, of the family *Macropodidae* of Australia, etc., distinguished for the great development of its hinder parts and for its leaping powers; also, any animal of this family, as *Petrogale xanthopus* ('yellow-footed rock-kangaroo'), a species found in rocky districts.—**kan-ga-roo'**, *v. i.* To hunt the kangaroo; also, to leap like a kangaroo.—**kan-ga-roo'**=bear, *n.* The koala.—**kan-ga-roo'**=rat, *n.* A rat-kangaroo; also, any of various small jumping rodents of Mexico and the western U. S., of the family *Heteromyidae*, as those of the genus *Dipodomys*.

kan-no-nen-fut-ter (kā-nō'nen-fūt'ēr), *n.* [G., a rendering of Falstaff's "food for powder," in Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV.," iv. 2. 71: see the quotation at *food*.] Cannon-fodder; common soldiers as the material used up in war.

kan-tar, can-tar (kan-tār'), *n.* [Ar. *qintār*.] Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys philipsi*, or *ordi*). see *qintāl*. In Mohammedan countries, a unit of weight corresponding to the hundredweight, but varying in different localities.

Kant-i-an (kan'ti-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), or his system of philosophy.—**Kant'i-an-ism**, *n.*

ka-o-lin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* [F. *kaolin*, < Chinese *Kao-ling*, 'high ridge,' name of a hill in China which yielded the first kaolin sent to Europe.] A fine white clay used in the manufacture of porcelain.

ka-pel-le (kā-pel'ē), *n.* [G., chapel, chapel choir, orchestra.] A choir or orchestra such as was formerly maintained at German courts; any musical establishment, as an orchestra or band.—**ka-pell-meis'ter** (-mis'tēr), *n.* [G.] The conductor or leader of a kapelle.

ka-pok (kā'pok), *n.* [Malay *kāpoq*.] The silky down which invests the seeds of a silk-cotton tree, *Ceiba pentandra*, of the East Indies, Africa, and tropical America: used for stuffing pillows, etc. See cut in next column.

kap-pa (kap'ā), *n.* [Gr. *κάππα*.] The tenth letter (K, κ, = English K, k, or C, c) of the Greek alphabet.

kar-a-kul (kar'a-köl or -kul), *n.* See *caracul*.

kar-at (kar'at), *n.* See *carat*.

kar-ma (kär'mä), *n.* [Skt., deed, action.] In *Buddhism* and *theosophy*, actions or activities in successive states of existence conceived as a determining or retributive force operating in subsequent states; the influence or effect of actions in the past in conditioning future existence.

ka-roo, kar-roo (kā-rō').

[From Hottentot name, meaning 'dry,' 'barren.']

I. n.; pl. **-roos** (-rōz').

One of the barren tracts of clayey table-land in South Africa. **II. a.** [cap.] In

geol., noting or pertaining to a series of rocks of the Permian and Triassic systems of South Africa, consisting of shales, sandstones, etc.

ka-ross (kā-ros'), *n.* [Appar.

native name.] A garment made of skins with the hair left on, worn by Hottentots and other natives of South Africa.

karyo- Form of Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, used in biological

terms to denote the nucleus of a cell.—**kar'y-o-ki-ne-sis**

(kar'i-ō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *κίνησις*, movement).] In

biol., mitosis.—**kar'y-o-ki-net'ic** (-net'ik), *a.*—**kar'y-om'i-**

tome (-om'i-tōm), *n.* [+ Gr. *μέτρος*, a thread.] In *biol.*, the

network or reticulum which extends through the nucleus of a

cell before the process of mitosis begins.—**kar'y-o-mi-to'sis**

(-mi-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *mitosis*.] Same as *mitosis*.—

kar'y-o-plasm (-plazm), *n.* [+ *-plasm*.] In *biol.*, the sub-

stance of the nucleus of a cell.—**kar'y-o-**

plas'mic (-plaz'mik), *a.*—**kar'y-o-some**

(-sōm), *n.* [+ *-some*.] In *biol.*, any of

certain irregular or spherical bodies ob-

served in and supposed to be a portion

of the net-like structure in the nucleus

of a cell; also, the nucleus of a cell;

also, a chromosome.

ka-tab'a-sis, ka-tab'o-lism, etc., ka-thar'-

sis, kath'ode, etc., kat'i-on. See *catab-*

asis, catabolism, etc., catharsis, cathode,

etc., cation.

ka-ty-did (kā'ti-did), *n.* [Imit. of the

sound made.] Any of several large,

usually green, arboreal orthopterous insects

(family *Locustidae*) of America, as *Cyrtophylum*

conceivum ('broad-winged katy-
did'), which by stridulation produce a

loud, shrill sound.

kat-zen-jam-mer (kät'sen-yām'ēr), *n.* [G., lit. 'cats' sick-

ness.'] Indisposition following in-

toxication; crapulence.

kau-ri (kou'ri), *n.* [Maori.] A

tall coniferous tree, *Dammara*

australis, of New Zealand, yielding

a valuable timber and a resin

(*kauri-gum*); its wood; sometimes,

any of various other trees of the

same genus, or the wood.

ka-va (kā'vā), *n.* [Polynesian.]

A Polynesian shrub, *Piper methys-*

ticum, of the pepper family; also,

an intoxicating beverage prepared

from its roots.

ka-yak (kā'yak), *n.* [Eskimo.] An

Eskimo canoe made of sealskins

stretched over a light wooden

frame, with an opening in the mid-

dle for the navigator.

kayles (kälz), *n. pl.* See *kails*.

ke-a (kā'ā), *n.* [Maori.] A large,



Leaf and Seed-pod of *Ceiba pentandra*, yielding Kapok.



Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*).



Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys philipsi*, or *ordi*).



Broad-winged Katydid (*Cyrtophylum conceivum*).



Kava.

(variable) d as d or j, s as s or sh, t as t or ch, z as z or zh; o, F. cloche; ü, F. menu; ð, Sc. loch; ñ, F. bonbon; ', primary accent; ", secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

greenish New Zealand parrot, *Nestor notabilis*, which kills sheep in order to feed upon their fat.

keb-bie (keb'i), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A staff or stick with a hooked end: as, "Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mither . . . So I got up my kebbie at them" (Scott's "Old Mortality," xiv.). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

keb-buck (keb'uk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cheese. See Scott's "Old Mortality," viii. [Sc., Ir., and north. Eng.]

keck (kek), *v. i.* [Imit.] To heave or retch; be affected with nausea; hence, to feel or manifest disgust or strong dislike.

keck-le¹ (kek'l), *v. and n.* Same as *cackle*.

keck-le² (kek'l), *v. t.; -led, -ling.* [Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*, to cover (a cable, etc.) by winding with something, as to prevent chafing.

keck-sy (kek'si), *n.* Same as *kez*. See Shakspeare's "Henry V.," v. 2. 52. [Now prov.]

ked-dah (ked'ä), *n.* See *khedä*.

kedge (kej), *v.; kedge, kedging.* [Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*: **I. tr.** To warp or pull (a ship, etc.) along by means of a rope attached to an anchor. **II. intr.** To kedge a ship, etc.; of a ship, etc., to move by being warped with an anchor (as, "She went to windward as though she were *kedging*": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxiv.).—**kedge, kedge=an'chor**, *n.* A small anchor used in keding and otherwise. Also *kedge'er*.

kedge-e-ree (kej'g-rē), *n.* [Hind. *khichri*.] An East Indian dish of rice cooked with pulse, onions, eggs, etc.; also, a dish of flaked fish with rice, etc.

keek (kēk), *v. i.* [ME. *kiken* = D. *kijken* = LG. *kieken*, peep.] To peep; peek: as, "I *keeked* through a hole in the door" (Barrie's "Little Minister," vi.). [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]—**keek**, *n.* A peep: as, "Take a *keek* into Pate's letter before ye deliver it" (Scott's "Redgauntlet," ch. xii.). [Sc. and north. Eng.]

keel¹ (kēl), *n.* [ME. *keyle*; origin uncertain.] A red ocher used for marking sheep, timber, yarn, etc.; ruddle; also, a mark made with this.

keel² (kēl), *v. t.* [AS. *cēlan*, < *cōl*, E. *cool*, *a.*] To make cool; specif., to cool (a pot about to boil over), as by stirring (as, "while greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot": Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," v. 2. 930). [Now prov.]

keel³ (kēl), *n.* [Prob. partly from MD. *kiel* = AS. *cēol*, ship, boat, partly from Scand.: cf. Icel. *kjölr*, keel of a vessel.] A galley or ship (archaic); also, a barge or lighter (Eng.); also, a longitudinal timber, or combination of timbers, iron plates, or the like, extending along the middle of the bottom of a vessel from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame; hence, a corresponding part in some other structure, as in a dirigible balloon; in *bot.* and *zool.*, a longitudinal ridge, as on a leaf or bone; a carina. Also, a keel-boat: as, "The Mississippi receives . . . water from fifty-four subordinate rivers that are navigable by steamboats, and from some hundreds that are navigable by flats and *keels*" (Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," i.).—**keel**³, *v. t. or i.* To turn or become turned keel uppermost (with reference to a vessel: esp. with *over*); hence (esp. with *over*), to turn or upset (something) so as to bring the wrong side or part uppermost, or (of the thing) to move or fall so as to take such a position.—**keel'=boat**, *n.* A kind of shallow freight-boat or barge, built with a keel and decked over, used on rivers of the western U. S. (as, "Captain Sublette was ascending the Yellowstone with a *keel boat*, laden with supplies," Irving's "Captain Bonneville," xli.; see Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," iii.); also, a yacht or the like with a keel as distinguished from one with a center-board.—**keeled**, *a.* Having a keel.

keel-er (kē'lēr), *n.* [From *keel*².] A vessel for cooling liquids; a shallow tub for various purposes; also, a shallow box used in dressing mackerel. [Chiefly prov.]

keel-haul (kē'l'hāl), *v. t.* [D. *kielhalen*, < *kiel*, keel, + *halen*, haul.] *Naut.*, to haul (a person) under the keel of a vessel, as for punishment: as, "an effigy of Judas, which the crew amuse themselves with *keel-hauling* and hanging by the neck from the yard-arms" (Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xvii.).

keel-less (kē'l'es), *a.* Having no keel.

keel-son, kel-son (kel'son), *n.* [Appar. from Scand.: cf. Sw. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kjölsvin*, keelson.] *Naut.*, a strengthening line of timbers or iron plates in a ship, above and parallel with the keel.

keen¹ (kēn), *a.* [AS. *cēne* = D. *koen* = G. *kühn*, bold, = Icel. *kenn*, wise, skilful.] Bold† or brave†; also, fierce† or cruel†; also, animated by or showing strong feeling or desire (as, a *keen* fighter; *keen* competition); ardent; eager (often with *about*, *for*, etc., or an infinitive: as, "Never did I know A creature . . . So *keen* and greedy to confound a man," Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iii. 2. 278); intense, as feeling, desire, relish, etc.; also, sharp, or so shaped as to cut or pierce substances readily (as, a *keen* blade, edge, or point; "arrows *keen*," Milton's "Comus," 422); hence, acting on the senses or feelings like a sharp instrument; piercing in sound (poetic: as, "*keen* shrieks," Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," ii. 4. 27); sharply bright (poetic: as, "yon starlight *keen*," Tennyson's "St. Agnes' Eve"); pungent, as odor or flavor (now rare); often, sharp, piercing, or biting, as wind, cold, etc.; acute, poignant, or sharply distressing, as pain, grief, remorse, etc.; cutting or stinging, as satire; incisive, trenchant, or sharply and clearly expressive, as language; also, characterized by strength and distinctness of perception, as the ear or hearing, the eye, sight, or glance, the smell or scent, etc.; acutely appreciative (as, "She had usually a *keen* sense of the ludicrous": Bret Harte's "Fool of Five Forks"); having or showing great mental penetration or acumen (as, a *keen* thinker or intellect; *keen* reasoning).

keen² (kēn), *v.* [From Ir.: cf. Ir. *caoinim*, I lament.] **I. intr.** To wail in lamentation for the dead (Ir.); in general, to wail or lament. **II. tr.** To mourn with wailing, as one dead: as, "Isn't it a bitter thing to think of him floating that way . . . and no one to *keen* him but the black hags that do be flying on the sea?" (Synge's "Riders to the Sea"). [Ir.]—**keen**², *n.* A wailing lament for the dead. [Ir.]—**keen'er**, *n.*

keen-ly (kēn'li), *adv.* In a keen manner.—**keen'ness**, *n.*

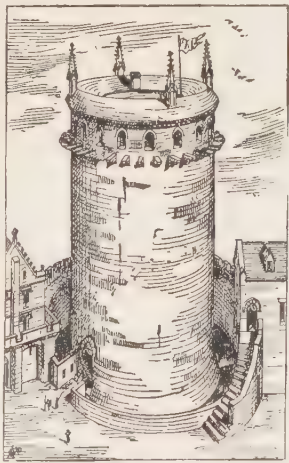
keep (kēp), *v. t.; kept, keeping.* [AS. *cēpan*, observe, heed, regard, await, take; origin and connections unknown.] To observe† or note†; hence, to observe in practice, or pay obedient regard to (a law, rule, promise, etc.); conform to, follow, or fulfil; also, to observe (a season, festival, etc.) with formalities or rites (as, to *keep* Lent or Christmas; "One feast, of holy days the crest, I, though no Churchman, love to *keep*," Lowell's "All-Saints"); also, to guard, protect, or preserve (as, "The Lord bless thee, and *keep* thee": Num. vi. 24); have the charge or custody of (as, to *keep* the stores of an establishment; to *keep* money or valuables for depositors); take care of, or tend (as, "Rachel came with her father's sheep: for she *kept* them": Gen. xxix. 9); maintain in condition or order, as by care and labor (as, "The Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to *keep* it," Gen. ii. 15; a neatly *kept* room; an ill-*kept* person); maintain or support (a person, etc.: as, he is not able to *keep* himself, much less a family); entertain or have as a guest, lodger, etc. (as, to *keep* a traveler overnight; to *keep* boarders); maintain in one's service or for one's use or enjoyment (as, to *keep* servants; to *keep* chickens; to *keep* a carriage); have habitually in stock or for sale (as, "The poor gentlewoman . . . gave her hot customer to understand that she did not *keep* the article": Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," iii.); also, to maintain in active existence, or hold, as an assembly, council, court, fair, etc.; maintain or conduct the activities of (a school, shop, hotel, etc.); maintain by writing, entries, etc. (as, to *keep* a diary, record, or tally; to *keep* books, see *bookkeeping*); continue to make or do (often with *up*: as, to *keep up* a clamor); maintain in one's action or conduct (as, to *keep* watch, step, or silence); cause to continue in some place, position, state, course, or action specified (as, to *keep* a person at his desk or work, in office, or in suspense; to *keep* a light burning); also, to hold in custody or under guard, as a prisoner; detain, as in a place; prevent from coming or going (as, "I wonder what *keeps* Eliza," said Mrs. Shelby, after giving her bell repeated pulls, to no purpose": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," vi.); restrain, as from doing something; hold (*back, down, in, off, out*, etc.); also, to withhold from use, or reserve (as, to

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ꝥh, then; y, you;

keep (grain for seed); save, hold, or retain in possession (as, "Keep a thing, its use will come": Tennyson's "Epic," 42); continue to hold or have (as, to *keep* a thing in mind; to *keep* the interest of the public); withhold from the knowledge of others (as, to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel, that is, to keep one's opinions or ideas to one's self); also, to continue to follow (a path, track, course, etc.); remain in (a place, etc.: as, to *keep* one's bed or room, as in sickness); maintain one's position in or on (as, to *keep* the field; to *keep* the saddle).—**to keep company**, to consort together; specif., to associate as sweethearts, or as a suitor or sweetheart (*with*) (colloq.).—**to keep house**, to maintain a household; also, to manage the affairs of a domestic establishment.—**to keep time**, to record time, as a watch or clock does; also, to perform rhythmic movements in unison; in *music*, to beat, mark, or observe the rhythmic accents.—**keep**, *v. i.* To dwell or live (now colloq.); remain or stay in a place (as, to *keep* indoors; "I will *keep* where there is wit stirring," Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 1. 129); continue in a position, state, etc. (as, to *keep* in sight or in touch; to *keep* in condition); remain, or continue to be, as specified (as, to *keep* cool; to *keep* strong and well); continue in an action, course, etc. (as, to *keep* at work; to *keep* on calling, or *keep* calling; to *keep* to the right or the north); also, to keep one's self or itself (*away*, *back*, *off*, *out*, etc.: as, to *keep* away from danger; to *keep* off the grass); restrain one's self (*from*: as, I could not *keep* from smiling); also, to continue unimpaired or without spoiling (as, the milk will *keep* on ice; those apples will *keep* all winter); last in good condition; fig., to admit of being reserved for a future occasion (as, "The dam was a subject of conversation that would *keep*": George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," i. 3); also, to be in session, as school (colloq.).—**to keep in with**, to keep one's self in favor or friendly relations with (a person, etc.). [Now colloq.].—**to keep to**, to confine one's self to (as, to *keep* to one's bed; to *keep* to the society of one's friends); also, to adhere to (an agreement, plan, facts or truth, etc.).—**to keep to one's self**, to hold aloof from the society of others.—**to keep up**, to bear up, or continue without breaking down as under strain; also, to maintain an equal rate of speed, activity, or progress, as with another.—**keep**, *n.* Heed† or notice† (as, "Of nothing he takes *keep*": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 1. 40); also, charge or care (archaic: as, "In Baptista's *keep* my treasure is," Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," i. 2. 118); also, keeping, maintenance, or support, or the means of keeping (as, an allowance for the *keep* of a horse; work done in return for one's *keep*; not to be worth one's *keep*; "Long before they reached their teens they were earning their *keep* as herds," Barrie's "Auld Licht Idylls," iv.); condition as the result of keeping (chiefly prov. Eng.: as, horses in good or bad *keep*); also, the innermost and strongest structure or central tower of a medieval castle; a donjon.—**for keeps**, for keeping as one's own permanently (as, to play marbles for *keeps*, that is, with each player keeping what marbles he wins; to give one a thing for *keeps*); hence, permanently, for good, or altogether (as, I'm through with him for *keeps*). [Colloq.].

keep-er (kē'pēr), *n.* One who keeps, or guards, watches, conducts, etc. (as, the *keeper* of a prison; a gamekeeper; a storekeeper); also, something that keeps, or serves to guard, hold in place, retain, etc.; also, something that keeps or lasts well, as a fruit.—**keep'er-ship**, *n.* The office or position of a keeper.

keep-ing (kē'pīng), *n.* The act of one who or that which keeps; observance; guarding, custody, or care; maintenance



Keep or Donjon of the Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France, as seen from the inner court. (See cut at castle.)

or keep; holding, reserving, or retaining; also, just conformity in things or elements associated together (orig. as maintained in a painting); agreement, congruity, or harmony (as, his deeds are not in *keeping* with his words).—**keep'ing-room**, *n.* A living-room or sitting-room: as, "In the family 'keeping-room' . . . he will remember the staid, respectable old bookcase, with its glass doors" (Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xv.). [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

keep-sake (kēp'sāk), *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cēf*.] A large tub or vat: used in bleaching, brewing, mining, etc.

kef (kef), *n.* See *kaif*.

kef-ir (kef'ēr), *n.* [Caucasian.] An effervescent, slightly alcoholic liquor, prepared from fermented cow's milk, orig. by the natives of the northern Caucasus: much used as a medicine or food for invalids.

keg (keg), *n.* [Earlier *cag*: cf. Icel. *kaggi*, keg, cask.] A small cask or barrel, usually holding from 5 to 10 gallons.

keir (kēr), *n.* See *kier*.

keit-lo-a (kit'lō-ā), *n.* [S. Afr.] A two-horned black rhinoceros of South Africa.

kel-e-be (kel'e-bē), *n.* [Gr. κελέβη.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large, ovoid, wide-mouthed vase with a broad, flat rim, and two handles extending from the body to the rim but not above it.

ke-loid (kē'lōid), *n.* See *cheleid*.

kelp (kelp), *n.* [Origin unknown.]

Large seaweeds of various kinds (chiefly of the families *Fucaceæ* and *Laminariaceæ*), such as are burned for the sake of the carbonate of soda, iodine, etc., that they contain; the ash of such seaweeds; also, a single species of such seaweeds, esp. *Macrocystis pyrifera*, a large, tough seaweed of the Pacific coast of America.

kel-pie, **kel-py** (kel'pī), *n.*; pl. *Kelebe*.—Greek red-figured pottery.

-pies (-piz). [Origin unknown.] A fabled water-spirit, usually in the form of a horse, reputed to give warning of or to cause drowning: as, "The light diminished to a distant star that seemed to twinkle on the waters, like those which . . . the water-kelpy sends for the purpose of indicating the watery grave of his victims" (Scott's "Guy Mannering," xxvi.). [Sc.]

kel'son, *n.* See *keelson*.

Kelt (kelt), **Kel-tic** (kel'tik), etc. Same as *Celt*², *Celtic*, etc.

kel'ter, *n.* See *kilter*.

kemb (kem), *v. t.*; pp. *kembed* or *kempt*. [AS. *cemban*, < *camb*, E. *comb*¹, *n.*] To comb: now prov., except as in *kempt*, *p. a.*

kemp (kemp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kampr*, beard, whiskers of an animal.] A coarse hair occurring in wool or fur: esp. in *pl.*

kempt (kempt), *p. a.* [See *kemb*.] Combed, as the hair. Cf. *unkempt*. [Archaic.]

ken (ken), *v.*; *kenned*, *kenning*. [AS. *cennan* = Goth. *kannjan*, make known, = Icel. *kenna*, make known, know (cf. later E. senses), = G. *kennen*, know; orig. a causative of the verb represented by E. *can*¹.] **I. tr.** To make known†; also, to know; be acquainted with; recognize; descry or see; look at or scan. [Now archaic, Sc., or prov. Eng.] **II. intr.** To have knowledge of something; also, to see; look. [Archaic, Sc., or prov. Eng.]—**ken**, *n.* Knowledge or cognizance; mental perception; also, sight or view; look or gaze; esp., range of sight or vision (as, "Then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his *ken*": Keats's "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer").

kench (kench), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A box or bin for use in salting fish or skins. [U. S.]

ken-dal (ken'dal), *n.* [From *Kendal*, in Westmorland, England, where it was made.] A green woolen cloth formerly in use.—**Ken'dal green**. The cloth *kendal* (as, "A good archer thou as ever wore *Kendal green*": Scott's "Castle Dangerous," ii.); also, the green color of this cloth, produced by a process employing the plant woadwaxen.

Ken-il-worth (ken'il-wérth) *i'vy*. See *ivy*, *n*.

ken-nel¹ (ken'el), *n*. [= F. *chenil*, < ML. *canile*, < L. *canis*, dog.] A house for a dog or dogs; an establishment where dogs are bred (often in pl.); hence, the lair of an animal; also, in contempt, a wretched abode (as, "He got us a room — we were in a kennel before": Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," xlv.); also, a pack of dogs or, sometimes, of other animals (as, "Hurt a dog, and the whole kennel will fall on him and worry him": Scott's "Woodstock," iv.). — **ken-nel**², *v*.; -neled or -nelled, -neling or -nelling. **I**. *intr*. To take shelter or lodge in a kennel. **II**. *tr*. To put into or keep in a kennel.

ken-nel² (ken'el), *n*. [Earlier *cannel*, < OF. *canel*, also *chanel*, E. *channel*.] The gutter of a street: as, "Large pools of water had collected in the road: and the kennels were overflowing" (Dickens's "Oliver Twist," xxi.).

ken-ning (ken'ing), *n*. [Partly from *ken*, *v*., partly from the related Icel. *kenning*, descriptive name, appellative.] The act of one who kens (archaic, Sc., or prov. Eng.); also, just enough to be recognized or perceived, a very small amount, or a little (Sc. and north. Eng.: as, "Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human," Burns's "Address to the Unco Guid," 51); also, in Old Norse, Anglo-Saxon, and other early Teutonic poetry, a descriptive poetical name used for, or in addition to, the usual name of a person or thing, as 'the gannet's bath' for 'the sea,' or 'a wave-traveler' for 'a boat.'

ke-no (kē'nō), *n*. [Cf. F. *quine*, row of five numbers at lotto, < L. *quini*, five each, distributive of *quinque*, five.] A game of chance, adapted from lotto for gambling purposes.

ke-no-gen-e-sis (kē-nō-jen'e-sis or ken-ō-), etc. Same as *cenogenesis*, etc.

ke-no-sis (kē-nō'sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *κένωσις*, an emptying, < *κενών*, make empty, < *κενός*, empty.] In *theol.*, an emptying; exinanition: used of Christ, "who, being in the form of God . . . emptied himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men" (Phil. ii. 6, 7, Revised Version), and referring to the renunciation of the divine nature or dignity in the incarnation. — **ke-not'ic** (-not'ik), *a*.

ken-o-tron (ken'ō-tron), *n*. [Gr. *κενός*, empty.] In *elect.*, a device for rectifying alternating currents, in which the chief feature is a vacuum-tube containing a hot metallic filament for a cathode. [Proprietary name.]

ken-speck-le (ken'spek-l), *a*. [Also earlier *kenspeck*: cf. Icel. *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition, Sw. *kännspek*, quick at recognizing, also E. *conspicuous*.] Easily recognizable; of distinctive appearance; strongly marked; conspicuous. [Sc., Ir., and north. Eng.]

kent (kent), *n*. [Origin uncertain.] A long staff or pole used for leaping over ditches, etc.: as, "He bade me fling down my kent, and sae me and my mither yielded ourselfs prisoners" (Scott's "Old Mortality," xiv.). [Sc.]

Kent-ish (ken'tish), *a*. Of or pertaining to the English county of Kent or its inhabitants; also, of or pertaining to the former English kingdom of Kent, its inhabitants, or the dialect of Anglo-Saxon spoken by them.

kent-ledge (kent'lej), *n*. [Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*, pig-iron used as permanent ballast (as, "It [a dead body] was stitched up in one of the hammocks, some 'kentledge' being placed at the feet instead of shot": H. Melville's "Omoo," xii.); also, *milit.*, in the British service, condemned shot, shell, etc.

kep-i (kep'i), *n*. [F. *képi*, < G. dial. *käppi*, dim. of G. *kappe*, cap.] A French military cap with a flat circular top and a horizontal vizor.

kept (kept). Preterit and past participle of *keep*.

ke-ram-ic (ke-ram'ik), *et c.* Same as *ceramic*, etc.

ker-a-tin (ker'a-tin), **ker-a-ti-tis** (ker-a-ti'tis), **kerato-**, etc. Same as *ceratin*, *ceratit*, *cerato-*, etc.

ker-a-tol (ker'a-tōl), *n*. [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *-ol*.] An artificial substitute for leather, consisting of a strong cotton foundation with a pyroxilin coating containing oils and pigments and affording a durable, waterproof surface: used for upholstering furniture, automobiles, etc., for book-binding, for making cases, handbags, and trunks, and for various other purposes. [Proprietary name.]

ke-rau-no-graph (ke-rā'nō-grāf), *n*. Same as *cerauno-graph*.

kerb (kərb), *n*. Occasional spelling of *curb*² (stone border, edge of sidewalk). [Chiefly British.] — **kerb'stone**, *n*.

ker-chief (kér'chif), *n*. [OF. *cuevrechief*, *courrechief*, < *covrir*, E. *cover*, + *chief*, head, E. *chief*.] A cloth worn as a head-covering, esp. by women; also, a cloth worn or carried on the person, for some other purpose, as a neckerchief or a handkerchief. — **ker'chief**, *v*. *t*. To cover or attire with a kerchief.

kerf (kérif), *n*. [AS. *cyrf*, a cutting, < *ceorfan*, cut, E. *carve*.] The act of cutting; a stroke with a cutting instrument; also, the cut or incision made by a saw or other cutting instrument; the place at which a tree or branch is or has been cut across; also, something which is or has been cut off; a cutting.

ke-rite (kér'rit), *n*. [Gr. *κηρός*, wax.] A substitute for caoutchouc, made by combining asphalt or tar, animal or vegetable oil, and sulphur: used as an insulating material for electric wires, etc.

ker-mes (kér'mēz), *n*. [Ar. and Pers. *qirmiz*: cf. *carmine* and *crimson*.] A red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of a scale-insect, *Kermes* (or *Coccus*) *ilicis*, which lives on certain oaks (esp. *Quercus coccifera*) of Mediterranean regions; the insect itself; also, the small evergreen oak, *Quercus coccifera*, on which it is found. Cf. *coccineal*.

ker-mess, **ker-mis** (kér'mes, -mis), *n*. [D. *kermis*, earlier *kermisse*, *kerkmisse*, 'church mass' (on the anniversary of the dedication of a church).] In the Low Countries and adjacent regions, an annual fair or festival attended with sports and merrymaking; in the U. S., an entertainment, usually for charitable purposes, in imitation of the European festival.

kern¹ (kérn), *n*. [F. *carne*, projecting angle, < L. *cardo*, hinge.] In *printing*, a part of the face of a type projecting beyond the body or shank, as in certain italic letters. — **kern**¹, *v*. *t*. To form or furnish with a kern, as a type or letter.

kern², *n*. See *kirn*.

kern³, **kerne** (kérn), *n*. [Ir. *ceithern*, band of foot-soldiers; akin to E. *cateran*.] A band of light-armed foot-soldiers of ancient Ireland; also, a soldier of this class (in Ireland or sometimes in the Scottish Highlands: as, "The outlawed king proposes to land near to Turnberry . . . with a number of stout *kernel*s from Ireland," Scott's "Castle Dangerous," viii.); hence, an Irish peasant; also, any rustic or churl. [Archaic.]

ker-nel (kér'nēl), *n*. [AS. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn*, E. *corn*¹.] A seed, as of an apple (obs. or prov.); also, the softer, usually edible, part contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit (as, "As brown in hue As hazel nuts and sweeter than the *kernel*s": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," ii. 1. 257); also, the body of a seed within its husk or integuments; a grain, as of wheat; also, the central part of anything; the nucleus; the core; fig., the gist (as, "He does discern clearly wherein lies, for him, the true *kernel* of the matter": Carlyle's "Past and Present," iv. 2). — **ker'nel**, *v*. *t*.; -neled or -nelled, -neling or -nelling. To inclose as a kernel. — **ker'neled**, **ker'nelled**, *a*. Having a kernel.

ker-o-sene (ker'ō-sēn), *n*. [Gr. *κηρός*, wax.] An illuminating oil, a mixture of hydrocarbons, distilled from petroleum, bituminous shale, etc.

ker-rie (ker'i), *n*. Same as *knobkerrie*.

Ker-ry (ker'i), *n*. One of a breed of small, active black cattle originating in the southwest of Ireland and of considerable value for dairy purposes: named from the Irish county of Kerry.

ker-sey (kér'zi), *n*.; pl. -seys (-ziz). [Perhaps from *Kersey*, in Suffolk, England.] A compact, well-fulled woolen cloth with a fine nap and smooth face; also, a coarse twilled woolen cloth with a cotton warp.

ker-sey-mere (kér'zi-mēr), *n*. A corruption of *cassimere*, simulating *kersey*.

kes-trel (kes'trēl), *n*. [Cf. OF. *cresserelle* (F. *crécerelle*), kestrel.] A common small European falcon, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*, notable for hovering in the air with its head to the wind.

ketch (kech), *n*. [Earlier *catch*, appar. < *catch*, *v*.] Orig., a strongly built two-masted vessel, usually of from 100 to 250 tons burden, having either square or fore-and-aft sails

fat, fâte, fär, fäll, äsk, färe; net, mē, hür; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, çlect, agony, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, arđent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; 7H, then; y, you;

(cf. *bomb-ketch*); now, a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with two masts, a large mainmast (toward the bow) and a smaller mizzenmast (toward the stern, but in front of the rudder).

ketch-up (ketch'up), *n.* See *catchup*.

ke-tene (kē'tēn), *n.* [See *ketone*.] In *chem.*, a gas, C_2H_2O , with a penetrating odor, derived from the anhydride of acetic acid; also, any of a class of related compounds.

ke-tone (kē'tōn), *n.* [G. *keton*, < *acetone*, acetone.] In *chem.*, any of a class of organic compounds, as acetone, each consisting of a group, CO, containing one atom of carbon and one of oxygen, united to one bivalent or two monovalent hydrocarbon radicals. — **ke-ton-ic** (kē-ton'ik), *a.*

ket-tle (ket'l), *n.* [AS. *cetel* = D. *ketel* = G. *kessel* = Icel. *ketill* = Goth. *katils*, kettle: cf. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, bowl, pot.] A metallic vessel for boiling liquids, cooking fruit, etc.; a pot; often, a tea-kettle; also, a kettledrum† (see Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 2. 286); also, a kettle-hole or a pot-hole. — **kettle of fish**, a kettle of fish cooked in the open air at a picnic or the like, or the picnic itself (Sc. and north. Eng.: as, "The whole company go to the water-side to-day to eat a *kettle of fish*," Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," xii.); also, a mess, muddle, or awkward state of things (often preceded ironically by *pretty*, *fine*, etc.: as, "Here's a pretty *kettle of fish* . . . you have brought upon us!" Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," i. 12). — **ket'tle-drum**, *n.*



Kettledrums.

A kind of drum consisting of a hollow hemisphere of brass or copper with a head of parchment. — **ket'tle-hole**, *n.* A kettle-shaped cavity in rock or detrital material; esp., such a cavity in glacial drift, supposed to have been produced by the melting away of a mass of ice.

kev-el (kev'el), *n.* See *cavel*.

kex (keks), *n.* [ME. *kex*, *kyx*; origin uncertain.] The dry, hollow stalk of various umbelliferous or other plants; also, an umbelliferous plant with a hollow stalk, as the cow-parsnip. [Now prov. Eng.]

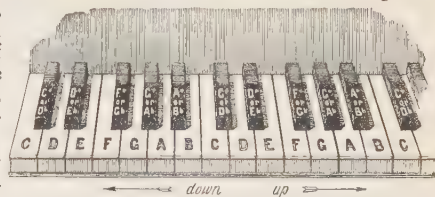
key¹ (kē), *n.* Earlier form of *quay*.

key² (kē), *n.* [Var. of *cay*.] A reef or low island: as, the Florida *Keys*.

key³ (kē). [AS. *cæg* = OFries. *kei*, *kai*, *key*.] **I. n.** An instrument for fastening or opening a lock by moving its bolt; hence, something that secures or controls entrance to a place (as, Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean); also, a means of attaining, understanding, solving, etc. (as, a *key* to knowledge; a *key* to a cipher or a problem); a book or the like containing the solutions of mathematical or other problems proposed elsewhere as exercises; a translation of a book or the like in a foreign language; also, matter inserted in an advertisement in a magazine or the like, intended to enable the advertiser to identify replies to it; also, a pin, bolt, wedge, or other piece inserted in a hole or space to lock or hold parts of a mechanism or structure together; a cotter; sometimes, a keystone; also, a contrivance for grasping and turning a bolt, nut, etc. (as, a watch-*key*); also, one of a set of levers or parts pressed in operating a pianoforte, organ, flute, telegraph, typewriter, or other mechanism; also, *pl.* [cap.], a body of twenty-four representatives constituting the lower or elective branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man (called in full 'House of Keys'); also, *sing.* [l. c.], in *bot.*, a samara; also, in *music*, a scale or system of notes or tones based on a particular note (the 'key-note'); also, the sum of relations, melodic and harmonic, existing between the tones of such a system; tonality; hence, in general and fig. use, tone or pitch, as of voice (as, to speak in a high or low *key*, or a plaintive *key*); strain, or characteristic style, as of expression or thought; degree of intensity, as of feeling or action. **II. a.** Acting or operating like a key; controlling; of chief or critical importance; pivotal; fundamental: as, the *key* industries of a nation; *key* productions or materials. — **key**³, *v. t.*; *keyed*, *keying*. To lock with or as with a key; also, to fasten, secure, or adjust with a key, wedge, or the like, as parts of a mechanism;

insert the keystone in (an arch); also, to regulate the key or pitch of; hence, fig., to adjust (speech, etc.) as if to a particular key (as, a letter *keyed* to a tone of defiance); bring to a particular degree of intensity of feeling, excitement, energy, etc. (as, to *key*, or *key up*, the mind, or a person, to a high pitch of enthusiasm); also, to provide with a key or keys; insert a key in (an advertisement: see *key*³, *n.*).

key-board (kē'bōrd), *n.* The row or set of keys in a pianoforte, organ, typewriter, etc.; any of two or more sets of keys, as in large organs.



Keyboard of a Pianoforte, showing two octaves.

key-cold (kē'kōld), *a.* Cold as a key; quite cold; esp., cold in death (as, "Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!" Shakspeare's "Richard III.," i. 2. 5); fig., apathetic. [Archaic.]

keyed (kēd), *a.* Having a key or keys.

key-fruit (kē'frūt), *n.* In *bot.*, a samara.

key-hole (kē'hōl), *n.* A hole for admitting a key into a lock.

key-less (kē'les), *a.* Without a key or keys.

key-man (kē'man), *n.*; *pl.* -men. A telegraph-operator [Colloq.]

key-note (kē'nōt), *n.* In *music*, the note or tone on which a key (system of tones) is founded; the tonic; hence, fig., the determining principle governing the tone, tenor, or spirit of speech, thought, action, etc.; specif., the line of policy to be followed by a party in a political (or other) campaign, as set forth authoritatively in advance in a public speech or other formal announcement; an introductory declaration of party principles, as by the temporary chairman of the national convention of a U. S. political party meeting to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. — **key-not'er** (-nō'tēr), *n.* One who gives the key-note, as of a political campaign. [Colloq.]

key-ring (kē'ring), *n.* A ring on which keys are kept together.

key-stone (kē'stōn), *n.* The wedge-shaped piece at the summit of an arch, regarded as holding the other pieces in place; fig., something occupying a central position, or something on which a number of associated things depend; the central or chief principle, as of a system (as, "The tenet of predestination was the *keystone* of his religion": Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," vii.).

key-way (kē'wā), *n.* An aperture for the reception of a key; a groove or slot cut in a shaft, etc., for the reception of a key.

kha-ki (kā'kē). [Hind. *khākī*, dusty, < *khāk*, dust.] **I. a.** Dust-colored; dull yellowish-brown; also, made of khaki. **II. n.**; *pl.* -kis (-kēz). A stout, twilled cotton cloth of a yellowish-brown, olive-brown, or other inconspicuous color, much used for military uniforms, orig. by British troops in India; a similar fabric of wool; also, clothing made of any such cloth or fabric; also, a soldier clothed in it.

kha-li-fa (kā-lē'fā), *n.* [Ar. *khalīfah*.] Same as *calif*.

kham-sin (kam'sin or kam-sen'), *n.* [Ar. *khamṣīn*, lit. 'fifty.'] A hot southerly wind (varying from southeast to southwest) that blows regularly in Egypt for about 50 days, commencing about the middle of March.

khan¹ (kān or kan), *n.* [Ar. and Turk. *khān*.] In Oriental coun-



Interior of a Khan.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *ñ*, F. *bonbon*; ^o, primary accent; ^u, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

tries, an unfurnished inn for travelers; a caravansary: as, "I . . . took up my quarters at the caravanseraï or 'Khan,' as they call it in that part of Asia" (Kinglelake's "Eothen," xvii.). See cut on preceding page.

khan² (kân or kan), *n.* [Orig. Tatar, whence Pers. and Ar. *khan*: cf. *cham*.] A Tatar title of a sovereign prince; a bearer of this title, as the supreme ruler of the Tatar tribes, as well as emperor of China, during the middle ages (the 'great khan'); also, a title of dignity or respect used in Persia, Afghanistan, India, etc., or one who bears this title.—**khan'ate** (-ât), *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khan-sa-mah (kân'sâ-mâ or kân-sâ'mâ), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *khânsâmân*, < *khân*, master, + *sâmân*, household goods.] In India, a butler or house-steward.

khed-a, **ked-dah** (ked'ä), *n.* [Hind. *khedä*.] In India, an inclosure constructed to insnare wild elephants.

khe-dive (ke-dëv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, < Turk. *khidiv*, < Pers. *khidiv*, lord, sovereign.] [Often *cap.*] The title of the Turkish viceroys in Egypt from 1867, when assumed by Ismail Pasha, until 1914, when the country was made a British protectorate.—**khe-di'val**, **khe-di'vi-al** (-dë'val, -vi'al), *a.*—**khe-di'vi-ate** (-ât), *n.* The office, authority, or jurisdiction of the khedive.

khid-mut-gar, **khit-mut-gar** (kid'mut-gär, kit'-), *n.* [Hind. *khidmatgär*.] In India, a waiter or under-butler.

khud (kud), *n.* [Hind. *khud*.] A deep ravine; a precipitous cleft or chasm. [E. Ind.]

ki-a-boo-ca=wood (kî-ä-bô'kä-wüd), *n.* [Malay *kayu-buku*.] An ornamental wood mottled in shades of yellowish red, from a Malaysian tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*: used in inlaying and for making small articles.

kiang (kyang), *n.* See *kyang*.

kib-ble (kib'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *kübel*, tub, bucket.] A large bucket for hoisting ore, etc., in the shaft of a mine.—**kib'-ble**, *v. t. or i.*; *-bled*, *-bling*. To hoist (ore, etc.) in a kibble.

kibe (kib), *n.* [ME. *kybe*; perhaps from Welsh.] A chapped or ulcerated chilblain, esp. on the heel. See Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 3. 35.—**kibed**, *a.* Affected with kibes: as, "a pair of kibed heels" (Lamb's "Praise of Chimney-Sweepers").

ki-bit-ka (ki-bit'kä), *n.* [Russ.; from Tatar.] A Tatar circular tent of collapsible latticework covered with felt; also, a Russian wagon or sledge with a rounded top or cover.

kib-it-zer (kib'it-sër), *n.*

[Yiddish, < G. *kiebitzen*, look on at cards, < *kiebitz*, *kibitz*, meddlesome on-looker, meddler, orig. lap-wing, plover.] A spectator at a card-game who looks at the players' cards over their shoulders; a giver of unwanted advice; a meddler. [Colloq.]

kib-lah (kib'lä), *n.* [Ar.

qiblah, lit. 'that which is opposite.'] The point (the Kaaba at Mecca) toward which Mohammedans turn at prayer.

ki-bosh (ki-bosh' or ki-), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Stuff, nonsense, or rubbish; also, the fashion or style. [Slang.]—**to put the kibosh on**, to dispose of finally; do for. [Slang.]

kick (kik), *v. i.* [ME. *kiken*; perhaps imit.] To strike out with the foot; have the habit of thus striking out, as a horse; also, to recoil, as a firearm when fired; also, to resist, object, or complain (now chiefly slang).—**to kick against the pricks**, to kick against the goads, as oxen; hence, to be refractory, to one's own hurt; make ineffectual and unwise resistance to superior force. See Acts, ix. 5.—**to kick off**, in football, to give the ball the first kick, which starts the play; in the American game, to make a kick-off (see *kick-off*, *n.*).—**kick**, *v. t.* To give a blow or thrust to with the foot; also, to strike smartly, as a gun does in the recoil; also, to drive, force, make, etc., by or as by kicks (as, "to kick the stool from under you," Fielding's "Tom Jones," i. 13; "Ball after ball flew over or fell short, or kicked up the sand in the enclosure," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xviii.); in football, to win (a goal) by a kick.—**to kick the bucket**,

to die: as, "Peter, I shall make my will, not that I am going to kick the bucket just yet" (Marryat's "Peter Simple," xxxvii.). [Slang.]—**kick**, *n.* An act of kicking; a blow or thrust with the foot; also, power or disposition to kick; also, a recoil, as of a gun (as, "The kick of the rifle disconcerts your aim": Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," vii.); a jolt or jerk; also, vigor, energy, or vim (slang); a vigorous or lively quality in something (slang); often, a stimulating or intoxicating quality in alcoholic drink (slang); the alcoholic element of a beverage (slang); also, an objection or complaint (slang); also, one who kicks, esp. in football (as, "He's . . . the best kick . . . in Rugby": Hughes's "Tom Brown's School Days," i. 5); also, the indentation or inner protuberance in the bottom of some glass bottles; also, the projection on the front of the tang of a pocket-knife blade, by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring in closing; also, the style or fashion, or a thing in fashion (slang, Eng.); also, *pl.*, trousers (slang, orig. Eng.); also, *sing.*, a pocket (slang); also, *pl.*, shoes (slang).—**drop kick**. See *drop-kick*, *n.*—**free kick**. See under *free*, *a.*—**more kicks than halfpence**, more ill treatment than presents, favors, etc.; more harshness than kindness: as, "like monkey's allowance . . . more kicks than halfpence" (Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," xxxiv.).—**place kick**. See *place-kick*, *n.*—**kick'er**, *n.*—**kick'=off**, *n.* In football, the opening kick in a football match; in the American game, a place-kick down the field from the 40-yard line of the side kicking, as at the beginning of the first and third periods.

kick-shaw (kik'shâ), *n.* [F. *quelque chose*, something.] Any fancy dish in cookery (see Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV," v. 1. 29); also, any dainty, unsubstantial, or paltry trifle; a bit of trumpery; a gimcrack.

kid¹ (kid), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *kidh*, Sw. and Dan. *kid*, and G. *kütze*, kid.] A young goat, or its flesh; also, the skin of a young goat, or leather made from it; *pl.*, gloves of this leather (colloq.: as, "His great hands . . . are encased in lemon-coloured kids"; Thackeray's "Ravenswing," iv.); also, *sing.*, a child or young person (slang: as, "I started as a average kid, I finished as a thinkin' man," Kipling's "Return").—**kid**¹, *v. t. or i.*; *kidded*, *kidding*. Of a goat, to give birth to (young).

kid² (kid), *n.* [Cf. *kit*¹.] A small tub (prov. Eng.); also, a tub-like wooden vessel in which food is served to sailors (as, "Woe be unto him, if at meal-times he so much as look sideways at the beef-kid before the rest are helped": H. Melville's "Omoo," xiv.); also, a wooden pen on the deck of a fishing-vessel, to hold the fish caught.

kid³ (kid), *v.*; *kidded*, *kidding*. [Appar. < *kid*¹, *n.*] **I. tr.**

To humbug or fool; hence, to chaff; banter. [Slang.] **II. intr.** To speak or act deceptively, in jest; jest. [Slang.]

—**kid**³, *n.* Kidding; humbug; chaffing. [Slang.]—**kid'-der**, *n.*

Kid-der-min-ster (kid'ër-min-stër), *n.* [From *Kidderminster*, town in Worcestershire, England.] A kind of ingrain carpet.

kid-dle (kid'l), *n.* [OF. *quidel*, also *guidel* (F. *guideau*); origin uncertain.] A weir or barrier in a stream, fitted with nets, etc., for catching fish; also, an arrangement of stakes and network on a beach, for the same purpose.

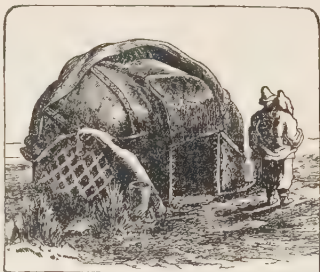
kid-dy, **kid-die** (kid'i), *n.*; *pl.* *kiddies* (-iz). A little kid (young goat); also, a little child (slang or colloq.).

kid-glove (kid'gluv'), *a.* Wearing kid gloves; characterized by or suitable for the wearing of kid gloves; delicate, dainty, nice, or elegant (rather than rough or coarse): as, *kid-glove* reformers; *kid-glove* measures.—**kid-glove orange**, a mandarin or a tangerine (orange).

kid-let, **kid-ling** (kid'let, -ling), *n.* A little kid (young goat): as, "At yonder door Behold the favourite *kidding* bleats unheard" (Southey's "Roderick," xi. 95).

kid-nap (kid'nap), *v. t.*; *-napped*, *-napping*. [From *kid*¹ + *nap*³.] To steal or abduct (a child or other person); carry off (a person) against his will by unlawful force or by fraud.—**kid'-nap-per**, *n.*

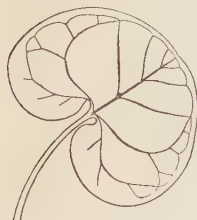
kid-ney (kid'ni), *n.*; *pl.* *-neys* (-niz). [ME. *kidenei*; origin obscure.] In man, either of a pair of bean-shaped glandular organs (about 4 inches in length) in the back part of the abdominal cavity, which excrete urine (see cut at head of first column of following page); also, a corresponding



Kibitka, or Kirghiz Tent.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, elect, agôny, intö, ûnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actor, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

organ in other vertebrate animals, or an organ of like function in invertebrate animals; also, fig., constitution or temperament (as, "a man of my *kidney* . . . that am as subject to heat as butter": Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," iii. 5. 116); hence, kind, sort, or class (as, "He paraded up and down the streets with a crew of hard swearers at his heels . . . heroes of his own *kidney*": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," vi. 5).—**floating kidney.**



Kidney-shaped Leaf.

See under *floating*.

—**kid'ney=bean, n.**

The common bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, or its kidney-shaped seed; also, the scarlet runner, or its seed.—

kid'ney=shaped, a.

Having the general shape of a long oval indented at one side.—**kid'ney=**



Section of Human Kidney. — a, supra-renal capsule; b, vascular or cortical portion of kidney; c, e, tubular portion, consisting of cones; d, d, two of the papillae projecting into their corresponding calyces; e, e, e, the three infundibula; f, pelvis; g, ureter.

vetch, n. An old-world fabaceous herb, *Anthyllus vulneraria*, sometimes raised as fodder for sheep, and formerly used as a remedy for kidney diseases.

kief (kēf or kē-ef'), *n.* [= *kaif*.] Among the Arabs, easeful or dreamy quiescence; a state of drowsy contentment, as from the use of a narcotic; also, a substance, esp. a smoking preparation of hemp leaves, used to produce this state.

kier (kēr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ker*, vessel, tub.] A large boiler or vat used in bleaching, etc.

kiesel-guhr (kē'zēl-gör), *n.* [G., < *kiesel*, flint, + *guhr*, earthy deposit.] A fine siliceous earth composed chiefly of diatomaceous remains: used as an absorbent for nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite.

kike (kik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Jew. [Slang.]

kik-u-mon (kik'ō-mon), *n.* [Jap. *kiku*, chrysanthemum, + *mon*, device, cognizance.] A device representing an open chrysanthemum of sixteen rays, often with the tips of sixteen others appearing between the ends of the first set, borne as the official cognizance or badge of the imperial family of Japan, as on the imperial standard. Cf. *kirimon* and *mon*.



Kikumon.

kil¹ (kil-), [Ir. and Gael. *cill*, < L. *cella*, E. *cell*.] An element in Celtic place-names, meaning 'cell,' 'church,' 'burial-place,' as in *Kilbride*, *Kildare*, *Kilkenny*, *Kilmarnock*.

kil². See *kilo*.

kil-am-pere (kil'am-pär'), *n.* Same as *kilo-ampere*.

kil-der-kin (kil'dēr-kin), *n.* [MD. *kindeken*; origin uncertain: cf. *firkin*.] A cask holding half a barrel; hence, a measure of capacity of this amount.

kil-erg (kil'ērg), *n.* [See *kilo*- and *erg*.] In *physics*, a unit of work equal to 1,000 ergs.

kill¹ (kil), *v.* [ME. *cullen*, *kyllen*; origin uncertain.] **I. tr.** To strike† or smite†; hence, to deprive (any living creature or thing) of life in any manner (as, to *kill* a man or an animal; the blow or the drug *killed* him; the cold *killed* the vines); cause the death of; slay; fig., to destroy, do away with, or suppress (as, "As good almost kill a man as *kill* a good book": Milton's "Areopagitica"); put an end to, or extinguish (as, to *kill* sound or odor; to *kill* faith, hope, or joy; to *kill* one's prospects or chances); cancel (a word, paragraph, item, etc.); defeat or veto (a legislative bill, etc.); also, to destroy or neutralize the active qualities of (as, to *kill* land in farming; to *kill* grain by overheating in grinding; to *kill* wire by stretching so as to destroy ductility); spoil the effect of (as, one color may *kill* another near it; general laughter *killed* the speaker's lofty climax); also, to get rid of (time) by some method (usually easy or agreeable) of spending it (as, "The Knight of Kerry was walking along the Strand in London, *killing* an hour's time": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xxxix.); also, to overcome completely or with irresistible effect (as, "Vociferated logic *kills* me quite," Cowper's "Conversation," 113; "Surely that wad touch her heart, Wha *kills* me wi' disdaining," Burns's "To the Woodlark": cf.

kill, *p. a.*) **II. intr.** To inflict or cause death (as, "The Lord *killeth*, and maketh alive": 1 Sam. ii. 6); specif., to commit murder (as, "Thou shalt not *kill*": Ex. xx. 13).—**kill¹, n.** The act of killing (game, etc.); also, an animal killed, as by sportsmen or a beast of prey (as, "If ye plunder his *Kill* from a weaker, devour not all in thy pride": Kipling's "Law of the Jungle").

kill² (kil), *n.* [D. *kil*.] A channel; a creek; a stream; a river: used esp. as an element in place-names (as *Catskill* and *Schuykill*) in parts of the U. S. orig. settled by the Dutch.

kill-crop (kil'krop), *n.* [LG. *kilkrop*, G. *kielkropf*, changeling; origin uncertain.] In popular superstition, a fairy changeling endowed with an insatiable hunger.

kill-deer, kill-dee (kil'dēr, kil'dē), *n.* [Imit. of its note.]

A noisy American plover, *Agialitis vociferus*.

kill-er (kil'ēr), *n.*

One who or that which kills; a person or an animal that is given to killing; specif., any of various ravenous, gregarious cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. of the genus *Orca*, as *O. gladiator*, the common species of the northern Atlantic.



Killdeer.

kill'lick, n. See *killock*.

kill-i-fish (kil'i-fish), *n.* [Appar. < *kill²*.] Any of various fishes (genera *Fundulus*, *Hydrargyra*, etc.) of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, which abound in shallow bays, channels, rivers, etc., of eastern North America, the species varying in length from less than an inch to about a foot.

kill-li-ki-nick (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinnick*.

kill-ing (kil'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which kills; a slaying; fig., a stroke of deadly or extraordinary execution, as in a successful speculation in stocks (colloq.).—**kill'ing, p. a.** That kills; deadly, destructive, or fatal (as, "a *kill'ing* frost": Shakspeare's "Henry VIII," iii. 2. 355); overpowering or exhausting (as, a *kill'ing* pace); irresistibly captivating (colloq.); irresistibly funny (colloq.).—**kill'ing-ly, adv.**

kill-joy (kil'joi), *n.* A person or thing that spoils the joy or enjoyment of others.

kil-lock, kil-lick (kil'ok, kil'ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small anchor or weight for mooring a boat, sometimes consisting of a stone secured by pieces of wood.

kiln (kil or kiln), *n.* [AS. *cyln*, *cyline*, < L. *culina*, kitchen.] A furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying something, esp. one for calcining limestone or one for baking bricks.—**kiln, v. t.** To burn, bake, or treat in a kiln.—**kiln'=dry, v. t.** To dry in a kiln.

kilo, kil². [F. *kilo*, repr. Gr. *χίλιοι*, thousand.] A prefix meaning 'thousand,' used in the nomenclature of the metric system and of other scientific systems of measurement.

kil-o (kil'ō), *n.*; pl. *kilos* (-ōz). Shortened form of *kilogram*.

kil-o=am-pere (kil'ō-am-pär'), *n.* [See *kilo*-.] In *elect.*, a unit equal to 1,000 amperes.

kil-o-cal-o-ry, kil-o-cal-o-rie (kil'ō-kal'ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). [See *kilo*-.] In *physics*, a large calory. See *calory*.

kil-o-cy-cle (kil'ō-sī-kl), *n.* [See *kilo*-.] A unit equal to 1,000 cycles: used esp. in radio for measuring the frequency of electric waves (see *frequency*).

kil-o-dyne (kil'ō-din), *n.* [See *kilo*-.] In *physics*, a unit of force equal to 1,000 dynes.

kil-o-gram, kil-o-gramme (kil'ō-gram), *n.* [F. *kilogramme*: see *kilo*-.] In the *metric system*, a unit of weight equal to 1,000 grams, or 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois. See *gram*.—**kil'ō-gram-me'ter, kil'ō-gram-me'tre** (-mē'tēr), *n.* In *physics*, a unit used in measuring work, being that done in raising one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter.

kil-o-li-ter, kil-o-li-tre (kil'ō-lē-tēr), *n.* [F. *kilolitre*: see *kilo*-.] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to 1,000 liters (one cubic meter), 28.377 U. S. bushels, or 264.17 U. S. gallons.

kil-o-me-ter, kil-o-me-tre (kil'ō-mē-tēr), *n.* [F. *kilomètre*: see *kilo*-.] In the *metric system*, a measure of

length equal to 1,000 meters, or 3,280.8 feet.—**kil-o-met'-ric**, **kil-o-met'-ri-cal** (met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.*

kil-o-stere (kil'ō-stēr), *n.* [F. *kilostère*: see *kilo-*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of volume equal to 1,000 steres.

kil-o-volt (kil'ō-vōlt), *n.* [See *kilo-*.] In *elect.*, a unit of electromotive force equal to 1,000 volts.

kil-o-watt (kil'ō-wot), *n.* [See *kilo-*.] In *elect.*, a unit of power equal to 1,000 watts.

kilt (kilt), *v. t.* [Prob. from Scand.: cf. Dan. *kilte*, tuck up.] To draw or tuck up (the skirt, etc.) about one (as, "The wives maun *kilt* their coats, and wade into the surf": Scott's "Antiquary," xxvi.); also, to pleat (cloth, a skirt, etc.) in deep vertical folds.—**kilt**, *n.* A sort of pleated skirt, reaching to the knees, worn by men in the Scottish Highlands; hence, any similar skirt worn elsewhere, by men, women or children.—**kilt'ed**, *a.* Wearing a kilt; also, pleated like a kilt.

kil-ter, **kel-ter** (kil'tér, kel'-), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Good condition; order: as, to be out of *kilter*, or *keller*. [Colloq.]

kilt-ie, **kilt-y** (kil'ti), *n.*; pl. *kilties* (-tiz). One wearing a kilt; a Highland soldier, or a soldier in Highland dress.

kim-ber-lite (kim'bér-lit), *n.* [From *Kimberley*, South Africa.] A diamond-bearing altered peridotite occurring in South Africa.

ki-mo-no (ki-mō'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz). [Jap.] A long, loose outer garment held in place by a sash, worn by the Japanese of both sexes; hence, a woman's loose dressing-gown.

kin¹ (kin), *n.* [AS. *cynn* = OHG. *chunni* = Icel. *kyn* = Goth. *kuni*, kin; from a Teut. root equivalent to L. *gen-*, Gr. *γεν-*, Skt. *jan-*, beget, bear, produce: see *genius*, and cf. *kind*¹, *kind*², and *king*.] A group of persons descended from a common ancestor, or constituting a family, clan, tribe, or race (archaic); family, stock, or lineage (archaic or prov.: as, of good or noble *kin*); now, usually, one's relatives collectively, or kinsfolk (as, "Sir Torre . . . Past up the still rich city to his *kin*, His own far blood, which dwelt at Camelot," Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 797; one's kith and *kin*, see under *kith*); sometimes, a relative or kinsman (archaic: as, "Is he thy *kin*?" Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," v. 5. 111); also, family relationship or kinship (as, "Within Prohibited degrees of *kin*": Butler's "Hudibras," iii. 1).—**next of kin**. See under *next*, *a.*—**of kin**, of the same family; related; akin: as, to be of *kin* to a person.—**kin**¹, *a.* Of kin; related; akin: as, "He is a Roman; no more *kin* to me Than I to your highness" (Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," v. 5. 112). Also fig.

kin² (kin), *n.* See *kine*².

-kin. [D. and LG. *-ken* = G. *-chen*.] A noun suffix with a diminutive force, as in *catkin*, *manikin*, *minikin*, *pannikin*, *princekin*.

kin-ēs-the-sia (kin-es-thē'ziā or ki-nes-), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίνησις*, move, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] The sense of muscular effort. Also **kin-ēs-the-sis** (-sis).

kin-cob (king'kob), *n.* [Hind. *kimkhāb*.] A rich East Indian fabric of silk, or silk and cotton, with interwoven threads of gold or silver.

kind¹ (kind), *n.* [AS. *gecynd*, *gecynde*, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *-cynd*, *-cynde*, from the root of *cynn*, E. *kin*¹.] The nature, or natural disposition or character, of a person or thing (archaic: as, after one's or its *kind*, see phrase following; "The mother-bird is gone to sea, As she had chang'd her *kind*," Cowper's "Tale," 46); nature in general (archaic: as, the law of *kind*; "filthy lust, contrary unto *kinde*," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iii. 2. 40); sometimes, sex; also, manner, fashion, or way (archaic: as, "mirthful he, but in a stately *kind*," Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 320); also, nature or character as determining likeness or difference between things (as, things of like *kind*; things differing in degree rather than in *kind*; a work unique in *kind*); hence, a particular variety or sort as distinguished by nature or character (as, a rare *kind* of orchid; all *kinds* of merchandise; what *kind* of cloth is this?); a class or group of individuals of the same nature or character (as, this *kind* of shells is, or sometimes are, often found; irregularly, and now only colloquially, these, or those, *kind* of shells: cf. *sort*², *n.*, in similar uses); esp., a race of beings, or a natural group of animals or plants (as, "Middle spirits . . . Betwixt the

angelical and human *kind*," Milton's "Paradise Lost," iii. 462; the serpent *kind*; the oak *kind*); one's or its own race or species (as, "France, beloved of every soul that loves or serves its *kind*!" Kipling's "France"); family or stock (archaic: as, to come of good *kind*); also, a person or thing as being of a particular character or class (as, he is a strange *kind* of hero for a romance); a more or less adequate or inadequate example, or a sort, of something (as, the vines formed a *kind* of roof; to take a *kind* of pleasure in one's troubles).—**after one's, or its, kind**, according to one's or its own nature; in the character or manner natural to him or it: as, "God made the beast of the earth *after his kind*, and cattle *after their kind*, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth *after his kind*" (Gen. i. 25); man will act *after his kind*. [Archaic].—**in kind**, in the particular kind of thing, or in goods or natural produce, instead of money (as, to take tithes *in kind*; to make payment *in kind*); also, in something of the same kind (as, to return a favor *in kind*; to retaliate *in kind*).—**kind of** (used adverbially), after a fashion; to some extent; somewhat; rather: as, the room was *kind of* dark; this seemed *kind of* unfair; I *kind of* thought so; I liked it, *kind of*. [Colloq.].—**of a kind**, of the same kind, or alike (as, two of a *kind*); also, of a mediocre, indifferent, or makeshift kind (as, music of a *kind*; they make bread of a *kind* from roots); of sorts.

kind² (kind), *a.* [AS. *gecynde*, < *gecynd*: see *kind*¹.] Natural†, native†, or innate†; hence, proper† or fitting†; rightful† or lawful†; also, of a good stock, kind, or quality, or in good condition (now prov. Eng.); also, of a good or benevolent nature or disposition, as a person; having or showing, or proceeding from, a benevolent or good-natured readiness to benefit or please others (as, a *kind* master; a *kind* heart; *kind* words or acts); indulgent, considerate, merciful, or humane (often with *to*: as, "Be ye *kind* one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another," Eph. iv. 32; to be *kind* to animals); beneficent, helpful, or good (*to*); also, friendly or cordial (as, please give them my *kindest* regards); affectionate or loving (archaic or prov. Eng.: as, "Stiles where we stay'd to be *kind*, Meadows in which we met," Tennyson's "Window," 172); also, grateful or thankful (now prov. Eng.); also, pleasant, agreeable, or favorable, as weather (now prov. Eng.); also, soft, tender, or easily worked, as materials, soil, etc. (prov. or technical).

kin-der-gar-ten (kin'dér-gär'tn), *n.* [G., 'children's garden.'] A school of a type originated by the German educational reformer Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852), for furthering the mental, moral, and physical development of young children by means of games, occupations, etc., that make use of their natural tendency to express themselves in action.—**kin'dér-gart'ner**, *n.* [G. *kindergärtner*.] A kindergarten teacher.

kind-heart-ēd (kind'här'ted), *a.* Having or showing a kind heart; kindly.—**kind'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

kin-dle¹ (kin'dl), *v. t.* or *i.*; -dled, -dling. [ME. *kindlen*; akin to *kind*¹.] Of rabbits, etc., to bring forth (young). See Shakspeare's "As You Like It," iii. 2. 358. [Now prov. Eng.]

kin-dle² (kin'dl), *v.*; -dled, -dling. [Prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *kynda*, kindle, *kyndill*, a candle, torch.] **I. tr.** To set fire to, or ignite (fuel or any combustible matter); light (a torch, etc.); more commonly, to set (a fire, flame, etc.) to burning or blazing; fig., to animate, rouse, or inflame (a person, the mind, etc.: as, "His talk, When wine and free companions *kindled* him, Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem," Tennyson's "Geraint and Enid," 293); excite (a feeling, suspicion, etc.); stir up or set going (strife, war, etc.); also, to light up, illuminate, or make bright (as, "The fires expanding . . . *kindle* half the skies": Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," ii.); produce, as a glow of light or color.

II. intr. To begin to burn, as combustible matter, a light, or a fire or flame; fig., to become roused, ardent, or inflamed (as, "The warrior spirit of the cavaliers *kindled* at the thoughts": Irving's "Conquest of Granada," ii.); spring or start up, as feelings, strife, etc.; also, to become lighted up, bright, or glowing, as the sky at dawn or the eyes with ardor.—**kin'dler**, *n.*

kind-li-ness (kind'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being kindly; kindly spirit; benevolence; also, a kindly deed.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

kin-dling (kind'ling), *n.* The act of one who kindles; also, material for starting a fire (often in *pl.*).

kind-ly (kind'li), *a.*; compar. *kindlier*, superl. *kindest*. [AS. *gecyndelic*, < *gecynde*, E. *kind*¹, *n.*; in later senses associated with *kind*², *a.*] Natural†, native†, or innate† (as, "The earth shall sooner leave her *kindly* skil To bring forth fruit": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 3. 28); hence, proper† or fitting†; hereditary†; rightful, lawful, or legitimate (obs. or archaic); also, of a good kind or quality, or in good condition (archaic or prov. Eng.); also, having, showing, or proceeding from, a benevolent disposition or spirit (as, a *kindly* people; *kindly* faces; *kindly* criticism); kind in feeling, spirit, manner, tone, etc.; kind-hearted; good-natured; sympathetic; also, pleasant, genial, or benign (as, "In soft silence shed the *kindly* shower": Pope's "Messiah," 14); gentle or mild, as rule or laws; favorable, as soil for crops.—**kind'ly**, *adv.* [AS. *gecyndelice*.] Naturally; hence, spontaneously or readily (now prov. or colloq.); also, in a kindly or kind manner; with sympathetic or helpful kindness; cordially or heartily (as, we thank you *kindly*); pleasantly, agreeably, or favorably; with pleasure or liking (as, to take *kindly* to an idea, or to a person).

kind-ness (kind'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being kind; also, kind action or treatment; a kind act, or favor; also, friendly feeling, or liking; a feeling of regard or affection (as, "I've a notion that there's a *kindness* between him and that nice modest girl, Mary Burge": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," ix.).

kin-dred (kin'dred). [ME. *kynrede*, *kynreden*, < AS. *cynn*, E. *kin*¹, + *ræden*, condition.] **I. n.** Relationship by birth or descent, or sometimes (less correctly) by marriage; kinship; fig., natural relationship, or affinity (as, "Thy likeness to the wise below, Thy *kindred* with the great of old": Tennyson's "In Memoriam," lxxiv.); also, a body of persons related to one another, or a family, tribe, or race (as, "In thy seed shall all the *kindreds* of the earth be blessed": Acts, iii. 25); now, usually, one's relatives collectively, kinsfolk, or kin (as, "The queen's *kindred* are made gentlefolks": Shakspeare's "Richard III.," i. 1. 95). **II. a.** Related by birth or descent, or having kinship (as, *kindred* tribes); belonging to kin or relatives (as, *kindred* blood); fig., associated by origin, nature, qualities, etc. (as, *kindred* languages; *kindred* souls; *kindred* phenomena); allied; cognate; of like character.

kin¹ (kin), *n.* Archaic plural of *cow*¹.

kin², **kin²** (kin, kin), *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν*, move.] In physics, the unit of velocity in the centimeter-gram-second system, being equivalent to a velocity of one centimeter per second.

kin-e-mat-ic (kin-ē-mat'ik or kī-nē-), *a.* [Gr. *κίνημα* (*κίνημα*-), motion, < *κινεῖν*, move.] Pertaining to pure motion or to kinematics.—**kinematic link**. See *link*¹, *n.*—**kinematic pair**. See *pair*, *n.*—**kin-e-mat'i-cal**, *a.* Kinematic.—**kin-e-mat'ics**, *n.* That branch of mechanics which treats of pure motion, without reference to mass or causes.

kin-e-mat-o-graph (kin-ē-mat'ō-grāf or kī-nē-), etc. Same as *cinematograph*, etc.

kin-es-the'sia, **kin-es-the'sis**. See *kinæsthesia*.

ki-net-ic (ki-net'ik or kī-), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός*, < *κινεῖν*, move.] Of or pertaining to motion (as, *kinetic* energy, that due to motion); pertaining to kinetics. Also **ki-net'i-cal**.—**ki-net'ics**, *n.* That branch of mechanics which treats of the action of forces in producing or changing the motion of bodies.

kineto-. Form of Gr. *κινητός*, movable, used in combination.—**ki-net-o-graph** (ki-net'ō-grāf or kī-nē'tō-), *n.* [+ *-graph*.] A special camera for taking pictures for the kinetoscope; also, an apparatus for projecting such pictures on a screen.—**ki-net'o-phone** (-fōn), *n.* [+ *-phone*.] A kind of combination moving-picture machine and phonograph. [Proprietary name.]—**ki-net'o-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [+ *-scope*.] A device for presenting to the eye a series of photographs (taken in rapid succession) of moving objects, and thus giving a reproduction of a scene in actual movement, orig. such a device with an eyepiece or peep-hole for viewing the pictures directly, later one with an arrangement for projecting the pictures on a screen.—**ki-net-o-scop'ic** (-skop'ik), *a.*

king (king), *n.* [AS. *cynig*, *cynig*, *cynig*, = D. *koning* = G.

könig = Icel. *konungr* = Sw. *konung* = Dan. *konge*, king; from the root of E. *kin*¹.] A male sovereign or monarch; a man who holds by life tenure (and usually by hereditary right) the chief authority over a country and people; hence [*cap.*], God or Christ (often in phrases, as 'King of kings,' 'King of heaven,' etc.: as, "Who is this *King* of glory? The Lord strong and mighty," Ps. xxiv. 8; "Yet ere thy craven spirit faints, Hear thine own *King*, the *King* of Saints," Keble's "Christian Year," xlix.); also [*l. c.* or *cap.*], a title given to any of certain persons holding supreme authority or functioning as the head or chief (as, a *king-of-arms*: see entry below); [*l. c.*] one who in a certain sphere or class has supremacy or preëminence over others (as, an oil-*king*, or a steel-*king*; "He's the *king* o' gude fellows," Burns's "Auld Rob Morris"); something preëminent in its class (as, the lion is the *king* of beasts; "He taught me a fisherman's bend, which he pronounced to be the *king* of all knots," Marryat's "Peter Simple," xiv.); also, the chief piece in the game of chess; a piece that has moved entirely across the board in the game of checkers or draughts; a playing-card bearing a picture of a king; also, *pl.* [*cap.*], certain books of the Bible which contain the history of the reigns of Jewish kings (the name being usually applied to the 11th and 12th books of the Old Testament, which are commonly called I. Kings and II. Kings, respectively, although these books are sometimes called III. Kings and IV. Kings, the two books of Samuel then being reckoned as I. Kings and II. Kings).—

King James Version (of the Bible). See under *version*.—**king of terrors**, the chief of all terrors, death: as, "It shall bring him to the *king of terrors*" (Job, xviii. 14); "It surely is not worse to encounter the *king of terrors* in health" (Godwin's "Caleb Williams," xxiv.).—**king's English**. See under *English*, *n.*—**king's evidence**. See *evidence*, *n.*—**king's evil**, scrofula: orig. so called because it was supposed to be curable by the touch of the sovereign: as, "Young Johnson had the misfortune to be much afflicted with the scrophula, or *king's evil* . . . His mother . . . carried him to London, where he was actually touched by Queen Anne" (Boswell's "Johnson," 1712).—**king**, *v. I. intr.* To rule or act as a king. **II. tr.** To govern as king (see Shakspeare's "Henry V.," ii. 4. 26); rule; also, to make (one) king (see Shakspeare's "Richard II.," v. 5. 36).

king-at-arms (king'at-ärmz'), *n.*; *pl.* *kings-*. Same as *king-of-arms*.

king-bird (king'bērd), *n.* Any of various flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*, esp. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (or *carolinensis*), a pugnacious crested bird of the eastern United States.

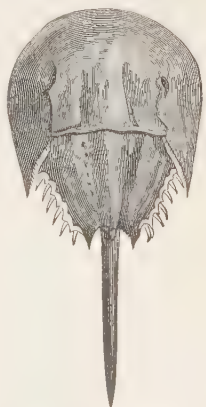
king-bolt (king'bōlt), *n.* A vertical bolt connecting the body of a Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). vehicle with the fore axle, or the body of a car with a truck.

king-crab (king'krab), *n.* Any of various marine arthropods (esp. of the genus *Limulus*) with a carapace shaped somewhat like a horseshoe. Also called *horseshoe-crab*.

king-craft (king'krāft), *n.* The art of ruling as king; royal statesmanship; skill or craft in the exercise of royal functions: as, "James [I.] was always boasting of his skill in what he called *kingcraft*" (Macaulay's "Hist. of Eng.," i.).

king-cup (king'kup), *n.* Any of various common buttercups, as *Ranunculus bulbosus*; also, the marsh-marigold. [Chiefly Eng.]

king-dom (king'dōm), *n.* [AS. *cyn-īngdōm*.] The power or authority of a king (archaic: as, "I must be married to my brother's daughter, Or else my *kingdom* stands on brittle



King-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*).

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *ş* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *û*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

glass," Shakspeare's "Richard III.," iv. 2. 62); also, a state or government having a king or queen as its head; a country or territory subject to a king or queen; a realm; also, specif., the spiritual sovereignty of God or Christ, or the domain over which this extends, whether in heaven or on earth (as, "Jesus went about . . . preaching the gospel of the kingdom," Mat. iv. 23; "Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world," John, xviii. 36); also, fig., any sphere in which one is dominant (as, "The sick-chamber of the patient is the kingdom of the physician": Scott's "Talisman," vii.); any sphere or realm in which some condition, quality, or the like prevails (as, "the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love": Milton's "Lycidas," 177); anything conceived as constituting a realm or domain (as, the kingdom of thought); also, a realm or province of nature; esp., one of the three great divisions of natural objects (namely, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms).—

king-domed, *a.* Constituted as or like a kingdom; also, divided into kingdoms.

king-duck (king'-duk), *n.* A handsome eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*, of the northerly coasts of Europe and America.

king-fish (king'-fish), *n.* Any of various fishes conspicuous for size or some other quality; esp., any of certain American fishes of the sciaenoid genus *Menticirrhus*, as *M. saxatilis*, a food-fish of the Atlantic coast; also, the pintado; also, the opah.

king-fish-er (king'-fish'ér), *n.* Any bird of the family *Alcedinidæ*, the members of which are usually crested, stout-billed, and brilliantly colored, and are divided into two subfamilies, one feeding largely on insects, etc., and the other on fish, for which they plunge into the water.

king-hood (king'húd), *n.* Kingly character or rank; kingship.

king-less (king'les), *a.* Without a king.

king-let (king'let), *n.* A petty king; a king ruling over a small country or territory; also, any of the diminutive greenish birds constituting the genus *Regulus*, esp. *R. satrapa* of America (with a yellow or orange crest), *R. calendula* of America (with a red patch on the crown), and *R. cristatus*, the goldcrest of Europe.

king-ly (king'li), *a.*; compar. *kinglier*, superl. *kingliest*. Being a king, consisting of kings, or of royal rank (as, "the longest kingly line in Europe": Scott's "Woodstock," xxxvii.); also, pertaining or proper to a king or kings (as, "a kingly crown," Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," iii. 2. 101; "Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares," Cowper's "Table Talk," 174); also, resembling, suggesting, or befitting a king (as, "I am far better born than is the king . . . more kingly in my thoughts," Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI.," v. 1. 29; a kingly manner); king-like; regal; majestic.—**king'li-ness**, *n.*—**king'ly**, *adv.* In a kingly manner.

king-mak-er (king'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes or sets up

kings: applied specif. to Richard Neville (1428–71), Earl of Warwick, the principal agent in making Edward IV. king of England in place of Henry VI., and afterward in dethroning Edward and restoring Henry.

king-of-arms, **king-at-arms** (king'qv-ärmz', king'ät-), *n.*; pl. *kings-*. A chief heraldic officer. See *garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*.

king-pin (king'pin), *n.* A king-bolt; also, in bowling games, the pin in the center when the pins are in place, or, esp., the pin at the front apex; also, the principal person in a company, enterprise, etc. (colloq.); the chief element of any system or the like (colloq.).

king-post (king'pöst), *n.* A vertical post between the apex of a triangular roof-truss and the tie-beam.

king-ship (king'ship), *n.*

Kingly state, office, or dignity; also, kingly rule; also, kingly nature or quality; also, sometimes, with *his*, etc., a title used in referring to a king.

king-snake (king'snäk), *n.*

Any of certain large harmless American serpents, esp. *Ophibolus getulus*, which is supposed to kill rattlesnakes.

king-truss (king'trus), *n.* A truss framed with a king-post.

kink (kingk), *n.* [D. *kink* = Sw. and Dan. *kink*.] A twist or curl, as in a thread, rope, or hair, caused by its doubling or bending upon itself (as, "a kink in a cable": Marryat's "Peter Simple," xx.); also, a crick, as in the neck or back; also, fig., a mental twist, an odd notion, or a whim or crotchet (as, "when a woman gets a kink in her head agin a man": Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Fireside Stories," ii.); also, an original or ingenious idea, method, contrivance, etc. (colloq.).—**kink**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To form a kink or kinks, as a rope.

II. *tr.* To cause to kink; make kinks in.

kin-ka-jou (king'kä-jö), *n.* [Canadian F.; orig. the same word as *carcajou*.] A carnivorous, arboreal, prehensile-tailed quadruped, *Cercoptes caudivolvulus*, of Central and South America, about the size of a cat, and related to the racoon.

kin-kle (king'-kl), *n.* A little kink.—

kin'kled, *a.*

Having kinkles; finely kinked or curled, as hair, etc. **kin-k-y** (king'ki), *a.* Full of kinks: as, "kinky gray hair" (F. H. Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," iv.).

kin-less (kin'les), *a.* Without kin or relatives.

kin-ni-ki-nick, **kin-ni-ki-nic** (kin'i-ki-nik'), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind., lit. 'mixture.'] A material or mixture used by the North American Indians for smoking, commonly consisting of dried sumac leaves and the inner bark of a species of dogwood; also, any of various plants used for this purpose.

ki-no¹ (kē'nō), *n.* [Appar. W. Afr.] The reddish or black catechu-like inspissated juice or gum of certain tropical trees, esp. that obtained from *Pterocarpus marsupium*, a tall fabaceous tree of India and Ceylon: used in medicine, tanning, etc.

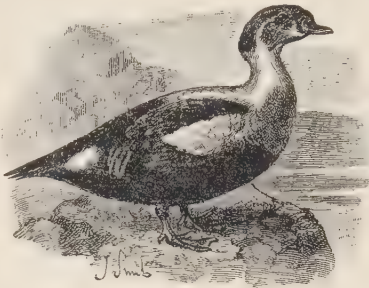
ki-no² (kē'nō), *n.* See *keno*.

kings-folk (kinz'fök), *n.* Relatives or kindred: as, "And mark A country for him, *kingsfolk*, and a home" (M. Arnold's "Fragment of an 'Antigone'"). [Archaic or literary].—

kings-folks, *n. pl.* Same as *kingsfolk*. See *Luke*, xxi. 16. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

kin-ship (kin'ship), *n.* The state or fact of being of kin; family relationship (as, to claim *kinship* with a person); fig., relationship by nature, qualities, etc.; affinity.

kings-man (kinz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man of one's own



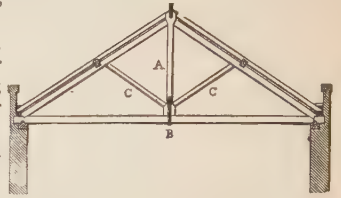
King-duck, male.



Kingfish (*Menticirrhus saxatilis*).



Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).



King-post Roof. — A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces.



Kinkajou of South America (*Cercoptes caudivolvulus*).

fat, fâte, fär, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; -not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, púll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, êlect, agôny, întö, ûnite; (obscured) errânt, operâ, ardënt, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

kin; a relative by birth, or sometimes (loosely) by marriage: as, "For I am of a numerous house, With many *kinsmen* gay" (Tennyson's "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue," 90).—*kins/man-ship*, *n.* Kinship.—*kins/wom'an*, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A woman of one's own kin; a female relative.

ki-osk (ki-osc'), *n.* [= F. *kiosque*, < Turk. *kiüşk*, < Pers. *kūshk*.] A kind of open pavilion or summer-house common in Turkey and Persia and imitated elsewhere (as, "It was a small *kiosk*, built upon a projecting rock that looked down upon the Bosphorus and the city": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xlv.); hence, a similar structure used as a band-stand, or a news-stand, or for some other purpose; a small sheltering structure for the display of meteorological instruments, weather-maps, etc.; a structure covering a stairway leading to an underground railway or the like.

kip¹ (kip), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The hide of a young or small beast; also, a bundle or set of such hides, containing a definite number.

kip² (kip), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *kippe*, brothel, low alehouse.] A brothel; also, a cheap lodging-house; a bed in such a house; hence, any bed. [Slang.]

kip-per¹ (kip'er), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The male salmon or sea-trout during the spawning season, or, according to some authorities, after the spawning season.

kip-per² (kip'er), *v. t.* [Cf. *kipper*¹.] To cure (herring, salmon, etc.) by cleaning, salting, etc., and drying in the air or in smoke.—**kip'per**², *n.* A kippered fish, esp. a herring.

Kir-ghez (kir-gēz'), *n.*; pl. *Kirghiz*. [Said to be named from a legendary chief.] A member of a widespread people of Mongolian stock and Tatar speech, dwelling chiefly in west-central Asia.

ki-ri-mon (kē'ri-mon), *n.* [Jap. *kiri*, paulownia, + *mon*, device, cognizance.] A device representing three leaves of the paulownia-tree surmounted by three budding flower-stems, used as the unofficial or personal cognizance or badge of the imperial family of Japan, as on the harness of the emperor's horses. Cf. *kikumon* and *mon*.



Kirimon.

kirk (kêrk), *n.* Sc. and north. Eng. form of *church*.

kir'mess, *n.* See *kermess*.

kirn, kern² (kêrn), *n.* [Appar. connected with *corn*¹.] A feast held at the close of the harvest; a harvest-home; also, the last handful of grain cut down at the close of the harvest, or the cutting of this. [Sc. and north. Eng.]

ki-rom-bo, kir-um-bo (ki-rom'bō, ki-um'-), *n.* [Malagasy.] A bird, *Leptosomus discolor*, of Madagascar, allied to the rollers.



Kirombo.

kirsch (kirsh), *n.* Shortened form of *kirschwasser*.

kirsch-was-ser (kirsh'väs'er), *n.* [G., 'cherry water.'] A colorless cordial or liqueur distilled in Germany and Switzerland from wild cherries.

kir-tle (kêr'tl), *n.* [AS. *cyrtel* = Icel. *kyrtill*, tunic; perhaps dim. from *L. curtus*, cut short, *E. curt*.] A man's tunic or coat; also, a woman's gown or skirt. [Archaic or prov.]-**kir'tled**, *a.*

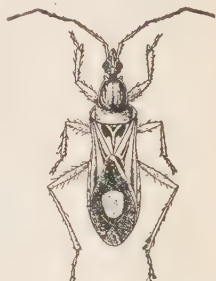
Kis-lev (kis'lev), *n.* [Heb.] In the Jewish calendar, the third month (29 or 30 days) of the civil year and the ninth of the ecclesiastical year, beginning in November or in the first part of December.

kis-met (kis'met), *n.* [Turk. *qismet*, < Ar. *qismah* (*qismet*), portion, lot, destiny, < *qasama*, divide.] Fate; destiny.

kiss (kis), *v.* [AS. *cyssan*, < *coss* = D. *kus* = G. *kuss* = Icel. *koss*, a kiss.] *I. tr.* To touch or press with the lips, while compressing and then separating them, in token of greeting, farewell, affection, reverence, etc.; salute or caress with the lips; give a kiss to; also, fig., to touch gently or lightly (as, "The sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees":

Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," v. 1. 2); also, to put, bring, take, etc., by or as if by kissing (as, "Dews, that would have fall'n in tears, I *kiss'd* away," Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter," 152; "Every evening from thy feet Shall the cool wind *kiss* the heat," Whittier's "Barefoot Boy").

II. intr. To kiss some one or something, or each other (as, "Kiss and be friends!" Tennyson's "Princess," vi. 271); also, fig., to come into contact, or meet, with a light touch (as, "The secret boundary lines which mark Where soul and matter *kiss*," Jean Ingelow's "Honours," ii.; two balls *kiss* in billiards).—**kiss**, *n.* An act of kissing; a salute or caress with the lips; fig., a slight touch or contact (as, "The pebble-paven shore Under the quick, faint *kisses* of the sea Trembles and sparkles": Shelley's "Epipsychidion," 547); also, a baked confection of egg-whites and powdered sugar; also, a lump or piece of confectionery containing nuts, cocoanut, or the like.—**kiss'a-ble**, *a.* That may be kissed; suitable for or inviting kisses.—**kiss'er**, *n.*—**kiss'ing=bug**, *n.* Any of various blood-sucking hemipterous insects of the family *Reduviidae*, which sometimes bite persons upon the lip, etc.—**kiss'ing=crust**, *n.* A crust, as of a loaf, that has touched another crust in baking.



Kissing-bug (*Rasahus biguttatus*).

kist¹ (kist), *n.* Sc. and north. Eng. form of *chest*.

kist² (kist), **kist-vaen** (kist'vîn). See *cist*², *cistvaen*.

kit¹ (kit), *n.* [ME. *kyt*, *kitt*: cf. MD. *kitte*, vessel made of hooped staves.] A wooden vessel (small tub, pail, etc.), usually circular, of various sizes and for various purposes; also, a set or collection of tools, supplies, etc., for a special purpose (as, a shoemaker's, soldier's, or traveler's *kit*); the case containing these, or this with its contents; hence, in general, a set, lot, or collection of things or persons (often contemptuous: colloq.: as, "I'll show a better gentleman than the whole *kit* on you put together!" Dickens's "Great Expectations," xl).—**kit**¹, *v. t.*; *kitted*, *kitting*. To put into kits, as fish for market.

kit² (kit), *n.* Shortened form of *kitten*.

kit³ (kit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of small violin.

kit-bag (kit'bag), *n.* A bag in which to carry a kit, as that of a soldier or a traveler.

kit-cat (kit'kat), *n.* [From the *Kit-Cat* Club, founded in London about 1703, and named from *Christopher Cat*, keeper of a pie-house at which the club first met.] A particular size of portrait (36 by 28 inches) which is less than half-length but may include the hands: said to have been so called from the size of the members' portraits in the meeting-room of the Kit-Cat Club at Barn Elms (the residence of the club's secretary, Jacob Tonson), which was too low for half-length pictures.

kitchen (kich'en), *n.* [AS. *cycene*, < L. *coquina*, kitchen, orig. fem. of *coquius*, pertaining to cooks, < *coquus*, *E. cook*, *n.*: cf. *cuisine*.] A room or place equipped for or appropriated to cooking; also, the culinary department; cuisine; also, any kind of food (or drink) taken as a relish with bread, potatoes, etc. (chiefly Sc. and Ir.).—**kitchen police**, *milit.*, a form of duty comprising assistance of various kinds to the camp or army cooks; also, the men detailed for such duty: abbreviated *K. P.*—**kitch'en**, *v. t.* To entertain with the fare of the kitchen† (see Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 415); also, to give a relish to (chiefly Sc.: as, "His wee drap parritch, or his bread, Thou *kitchens* fine," Burns's "Scotch Drink," 42).—**kitch'en-er**, *n.* One employed in or having charge of a kitchen (as, "two most important officers of the convent, the *kitchener* and refecti-ner": Scott's "Monastery," xv.); also, an elaborate kitchen stove with various useful appliances.

kitch-en-ette (kich-en-et'), *n.* [Dim. of *kitchen*: see *-ette*.] A closet or small room fitted up as a kitchen.

kitch-en-gar-den (kich'en-gär'dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruit for the table are grown; also, a school in which children are taught kitchen work and other household duties (U. S.).—**kitch'en=gar'den-er**, *n.*

(variable) *g* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *n̄*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

kitch-en-mid-den (kich'en-mid'n), *n.* [See *midden*.] A mound consisting of shells of edible mollusks and other refuse, and marking the site of a prehistoric human habitation.

kite (kit), *n.* [AS. *cýta*.] Any of various birds (genera *Milvus*, *Elanus*, *Elanoides*, etc.) of the hawk family with long, pointed wings, which prey on humble quarry, as *Milvus icinus*, a common European species with a long, forked tail, and *Elanus leucurus*, the 'pearl kite' or 'white-tailed kite' of the U. S.; fig., a person who preys on others; a rapacious person; a sharper; also, a light frame covered with some thin material, to be flown in the wind at the end of a long string; *naut.*, any of the highest and lightest sails of a ship; in *com.*, a fictitious negotiable instrument, not representing any actual transaction, used for raising money or sustaining credit.—**kite**, *v.*; *kited*, *kiting*. **I.** *intr.* To fly or move with a rapid or easy motion like that of a kite (colloq.); also, in *com.*, to obtain money or credit through kites. **II.** *tr.* In *com.*, to employ as a kite.



Pearl Kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

kite-bal-loon (kit'ba-lön'), *n.* A balloon that can be flown in the manner of a kite; specif., a type of captive balloon used to elevate men for military observation, consisting essentially of a sausage-shaped gas-bag to which is attached a rudder-like air-bag, and acting more or less like a kite in retaining a fixed and steady position.

kit-fox (kit'foks'), *n.* [See *kit*.] A small fox, *Vulpes velox*, of the plains of the western U. S. and Canada, valued for its fur; also, the fur.



Kit-fox.

kith (kith), *n.* [AS. *cýth*, *cýlththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, native land, < *cúth*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, E. can¹.] Knowledge† or acquaintance†; also, one's home country†, native land†, or home†; also, one's circle of acquaintance, or one's acquaintances or friends, or an acquaintance (as, no men of your *kith*; he is no *kith* of ours: now chiefly Sc. and prov. Eng., except in 'kith and kin,' etc., as below, and often confused in meaning with *kin*).—**kith and kin**, orig., home and kindred; later, acquaintances and kindred, or friends and relatives (as, "Lancelot's *kith and kin* so worship him That ill to him is ill to them": Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 648); sometimes, of a single person, a friend and relative (as, "My lady's white, my lady's red, And *kith and kin* o' Cassillis' blude": Burns's "My Lady's Gown"). Also, similarly, **kith or kin, and neither kith nor kin**.

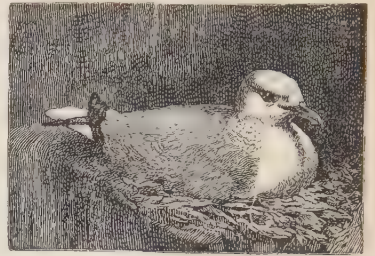
kit'kat, *n.* See *kit-cat*.

kit-ten (kit'n), *n.* [ME. *kitoun*, *lyon*: cf. OF. *chitoun*, for *chaton*, dim. of *chat*, cat.] A young cat; sometimes, a young animal of some other kind, as a young rabbit or beaver.—**kit'ten**, *v. i.* or *t.* To bring forth (kittens).—**kit'ten-ish**, *a.* Kitten-like; artlessly playful: as, "It was remarkable . . . how old and mature Helen could be when she chose, and how *kittenish* when she chose" (Arnold Bennett's "Helen with the High Hand," xviii.).—**kit'ten-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**kit'ten-ish-ness**, *n.*

kit-ti-wake (kit'i-wāk), *n.* [Imit. of its cry.] Any of various gulls of the genus *Rissa*, having the hind toe very short or rudimentary. See cut in next column.

kit-tle (kit'l), *v. t.*; -*led*, -*ling*. [ME. *kytyle* = Icel. *killa* =

D. *kittelen* = G. *kitzeln*, tickle.] To tickle; also, to stimulate or rouse; esp., to stir or excite pleasantly (as, "Nobody amongst these brave English cooks can *kittle* up his Majesty's most sacred palate with our . . . Scottish dishes": Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," xxvii.) [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.]—**kit'tle**, *a.* Ticklish; uncertain; risky: as, "Rob Roy . . . a *kittle* neighbour to the Low Country, and particularly obnoxious to his Grace" (Scott's "Rob Roy," xxxii.). [Sc. and prov. Eng.]



Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

kit-ty¹ (kit'ti), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). A kitten; also, a pet name for a cat.

kit-ty² (kit'ti), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A prison or jail (north. Eng. or slang); also, a pool into which each player in a card-game puts a certain amount of his winnings, for some special purpose, as to pay for refreshments, etc.; any similar pool.

ki-va (kē'vā), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A large chamber, often wholly or partly underground, in a Pueblo Indian village, used for religious ceremonies and other purposes.

Ki-wa-nis (kē-wā'nis), *a.* [A made word.] Designating or pertaining to an organization, founded at Detroit in 1915, which comprises a great number of clubs located in various cities of the United States and Canada and chartered by a central international body. The membership of each club consists of representative business and professional men of its city, the number of members from each business or profession being limited; and the purpose of the organization is to provide a representative leadership for service and for the realization of higher ideals in business, industrial, and professional life.—**Ki-wa-ni-an** (-ni-an), *a.* and *n.*

ki-wi (kē'wē), *n.*; pl. -*wis* (-wēz). [Maori.] An apteryx (flightless bird of New Zealand); also, among aviators, a man in an aviation service who does not make flights (colloq.). Also **ki'wi-ki'wi**.

Klan (klan), *n.* Short for *Ku Klux Klan*. See *Ku Klux*.—**Klans-man** (klanz'man), *n.*; pl. -*men*. A member of the Ku Klux Klan.

kleo-ne-bok (klā'ng-bok), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'little buck.'] A very small antelope, *Antelope perpusilla* (or *Cephalophus pygmaeus*), of South Africa.

klepht (kleft), *n.* [NGr. κλέφτης, Gr. κλέπτης, thief, < κλέπειν, steal.] A Greek or Albanian brigand.

klep-to-ma-ni-a (klep-tō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλέπτειν, steal, + *mania*, E. *mania*.] An irresistible propensity to steal.—**klep-to-ma'ni-ac** (-ak), *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

klip-spring-er (klip'spring'ēr), *n.* [S. Afr. D., 'cliff springer.'] A small, active African antelope, *Oreotragus saltator*, of mountainous regions from the Cape of Good Hope to Abyssinia.

kloof (klōf), *n.* [D., cleft: cf. *dove*.] A deep cleft in a mountain or between mountains; a ravine; a gorge. [South Africa.]

knack (nak), *v. t.* or *i.* [ME. *knacke*; imit.: cf. *knock*.] To strike, or strike together, with a sudden, sharp sound; crack; snap. [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]—**knack**, *n.* A crack or snap (obs. or prov.); also, an adroit or smart trick or feat (obs. or prov.): as, "Some flying stroke alone [in painting] can hit them right: For how should equal colours do the *knack*?" Pope's "Moral Essays," ii. 155); also, a clever method or expedient, or 'dodge,' as for doing something (as, a *knack* of the trade); now, usually, a faculty or power



Klipspringer.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actgr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tū, then; y, you;

of doing something with ease as from special or happy skill (as, to have a *knack* of making verses, or of managing men; "Diligence and attention soon gave him the *knack* of it [whistling]," Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," i.); aptitude or facility (as, this process requires *knack* as well as care); also, a habit or practice (as, "The lady . . . has only, with a very brisk air, a *knack* of saying the commonest things": Steele, in "Tatler," 31); also, an ingenious or pleasing trifle, or knickknack (obs. or archaic: see Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," iv. 4. 360).

knack-er (nak'ér), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One who buys and slaughters useless horses, or who buys and removes dead ones, for their hides, hoofs, etc. (as, "The *knackers* removed the slaughtered charger": Thackeray's "Newcomes," xxii); also, one who buys old houses, ships, etc., for the materials.

knap¹ (nap), *v.*; *knapped*, *knapping*. [ME. *knap*; imit.] **I. tr.** To strike with a short, sharp sound; also, to break with such a sound; break by a smart blow; shape (flints) by strokes of a hammer; also, to remove by such a blow (with off); also, to snap; bite. [Now prov.] **II. intr.** To strike against something with a short, sharp sound; also, to break with such a sound; also, to snap or bite. [Now prov.] —**knap**¹, *n.* A smart stroke or blow; also, a short, sharp noise. [Now prov.]

knap² (nap), *n.* [AS. *cnæp*: cf. Icel. *knapp*, knob, and E. *knop*.] The top of a hill; also, a hillock or knoll. [Now chiefly prov.]

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* [D. *knapsak*, < *knappen*, snap, catch, eat, + *zak*, sack, bag.] A soldier's leather or canvas case for clothes and the like, carried on the back, as when on the march; any similar receptacle used for a like purpose (as, "He had walked over France and Italy with a painter's *knapsack* on his back": H. James's "Europeans," v.).

knapsweed (nap'wēd), *n.* [Earlier *knopweed*: see *knop*.] A plant of the asteraceous genus *Centaurea*, esp. *C. nigra*, a perennial weed with rose-purple flowers set on a dark-colored knob-like involucre.

knar (när), *n.* [ME. *knarre* = LG. *knarre*.] A knot on a tree or in wood.

knarl (när), *n.* [Appar. < *knar*: cf. *knurl* and *gnarl*.] A knot on a tree or in wood; a gnarl or knurl. [Obs. or prov.]

knarred (när), *a.* Knotted; gnarled. Also **knar'ry**.

knave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *cnafa* = G. *knabe*, boy.] A boy; also, a boy employed as a servant, or any male servant (archaic: as, "What nonsense would the fool thy master prate, When thou, his *knave*, canst talk at such a rate!" Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Pastorals," iii. 22); any man of humble position (archaic); also, an unprincipled or dishonest fellow, a rogue, or a rascal (as, "The honest dealer is always undone, and the *knave* gets the advantage," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 6; he is either a fool or a *knave*); also, a playing-card bearing a picture of a servant or a soldier; a jack. —**knave-er-y** (nāv'vēr-i), *n.*; pl. *-ies* (-iz). Action or practice characteristic of a knave (as, "Why, this is flat *knavery*, to take upon you another man's name": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," v. 1. 37); unprincipled or dishonest dealing; trickery; roguery; often, a knavish act or practice; also, roguishness or mischievousness; a roguish action. —**knav'ish**, *a.* Like or befitting a knave; rascally; dishonest: as, "a low, *knavish* adventurer" (H. Melville's "Omoo," xxxii.); "a *knavish* piece of work" (Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 2. 250). —**knav'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**knav'ish-ness**, *n.*

knead (nēd), *v. t.* [AS. *cnedan* = D. *kneiden* = G. *kneten*, knead.] To work (dough, etc.) into a homogeneous plastic mass, by pressing, squeezing, etc.; make (bread, etc.) in this way; also, to manipulate by similar movements, as the

body in massage. —**knead'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of or fit for being kneaded. —**knead'er**, *n.*

knee (nē), *n.* [AS. *cnēow* = D. and G. *knē* = Icel. *knē* = Goth. *knīu*, knee; akin to L. *genu*, Gr. *γόνυ*, Skt. *jānu*, knee: cf. *kneel*.] The joint or region in man, between the thigh and the lower part of the leg; the corresponding or homologous joint or region of other vertebrates, as in the leg of a bird, the hind limb of a horse, etc.; a joint or region likened to this but not homologous with it, as the tarsal joint of a bird, or the carpal joint in the fore limb of the horse, cow, etc.; also, something resembling this joint, esp. when bent, as a piece of timber with an angular bend; also, the part of a garment covering the knee; also, a bending of the knee, as in reverence. —**knee**, *v.*; *kneed*, *kneeing*. **I. intr.** To bend the knee, as in reverence.

II. tr. To kneel to, as in reverence; also, to make (one's way) on the knees (as, "Fall down, and *knee* The way into his mercy": Shakspeare's "Coriolanus," v. 1. 5); also, to strike or touch with the knee; also, to cause to bulge at the knee by wearing, as trousers; in *building*, to fit with a knee or knees. —**knee'=boss**, *n.* A defensive cap for the knee, made of leather or other material, worn as armor in the middle ages. —**knee'=breach**'es, *n. pl.* Breaches reaching to or just below the knee. —**knee'=cap**, *n.* A protective covering for the knee; also, the patella, the flat movable bone at the front of the knee (in this sense often written *kneecap*). —**kneed**, *a.* Having knees (as, weak-kneed); also, having a knee-like joint or bend, as a plant-stem; geniculate. —**knee'=deep**'s, *a.* So deep as to reach the knees (as, the snow lay *knee-deep*); submerged or covered by something having such depth (as, the fields were *knee-deep* in water); sunk as far as the knees (as, to wade *knee-deep* in slush). —**knee'=high**'s, *a.* Reaching as high as the knees. —**knee'=jerk**, *n.* A sudden jerk of the knee, or involuntary kick, caused by a blow on the patellar tendon while the leg hangs loosely over the other knee: of importance in the diagnosis of certain diseases.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; *knelt* or *kneeled*, *kneeling*. [AS. *cnēowlian*, < *cnēow*, E. *knee*.] To fall or rest on the knees or a knee, as in supplication or homage: as, "I *kneeled* down, and gave God thanks aloud for my recovery from my sickness" (Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 6). —**kneel'er**, *n.*

knee-let (nē'let), *n.* A protective covering (armor or clothing) for the knee.

knee-pan (nē'pan), *n.* The knee-cap or patella.

knell (nel), *v.* [AS. *cnyllan*: cf. Icel. *knýlla*, beat with a blunt weapon, G. *knallen*, clap, crack, give a report.] **I. tr.** To ring or toll (a bell); also, to announce or proclaim by or as by a knell (as, "Its [a city's] huge clocks had successively *knelled* three hours after midnight": Scott's "Quentin Durward," xxxvii.); summon by this means (as, "Each matin bell . . . *Knells* us back to a world of death": Coleridge's "Christabel," ii.). **II. intr.** To ring, as a bell; esp., to ring for a death or a funeral, or toll (as, "The sullen huge oracular bell, Which never *knells* but for a princely death": Byron's "Marino Faliero," iv. 2); hence, to give forth a mournful, ominous, or warning sound. —**knell**, *n.* The sound made by a bell when struck or rung; esp., the sound made by a bell rung slowly for a death or a funeral; hence, any sound announcing the death of a person or the passing away of a thing; anything serving as an intimation of extinction, failure, or the like (as, this announcement was a *knell* to his hopes); also, sometimes, any doleful sound.

knelt (nelt). Preterit and past participle of *kneel*.

knew (nū). Preterit of *know*.

Knick-er-bock-er (nik'ér-bok'ér), *n.* [From Diedrich Knickerbocker, pretended author of Washington Irving's "History of New York."] A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York; hence, any New Yorker; also, *pl.* [l. c.], loosely fitting short breeches gathered in at the knee; a costume including these.

knick-ers (nik'érz), *n. pl.* Knickerbockers. [Colloq.]

knickknack (nik'nak), *n.* [Varied redupl. of *knack*.] A petty trick; also, a pleasing trifle; a trinket or gimcrack;



Knee-boss.



Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). — 2, lower part of stem; 2, upper part with flowers; a, scale of the involucre.

often, a bit of bric-à-brac; sometimes, a kickshaw or unsubstantial dainty.—**knick/knack/er-y**, *n.*; pl. *-ies* (*-iz*). Knickknacks collectively; also, a knickknack.

knife (nif), *n.*; pl. *knives* (nivz). [AS. *cnif* = MLG. *knif* = Icel. *knifr* = Sw. *knif* = Dan. *kniv*, knife.] A cutting-instrument consisting essentially of a thin blade (usually of steel and with a sharp edge) attached to a handle; often, a knife-like weapon; a dagger; a short sword; also, a blade for cutting, as in a tool or machine.—**knife**, *v. t.*; *knifed*, *knifing*. To apply a knife to; cut, stab, etc., with a knife; also, fig. (slang, U. S.), to strike at secretly; try to defeat in an underhand way, as a candidate of one's own party.—**knife/edge**, *n.* The edge of a knife; hence, anything very sharp; also, a wedge, as of steel, on the fine edge of which a scale-beam, pendulum, or the like, oscillates.—**knife/edged**, *a.* Having a thin, sharp edge, like a knife.—**knife=mon/ey**, *n.* An ancient Chinese currency consisting of bronze pieces shaped like a knife.—**knife=switch**, *n.* In *elect.*, a form of switch consisting of one or more strips of metal pivoted at one end and arranged so that the other end (to which a handle is attached) can be pushed between metallic clips and thus close a circuit.



Piece of Knife-money, two thirds size of original.

knight (nit), *n.* [AS. *cnicht*, boy, man-servant, retainer, = D. and G. *knecht*, man-servant, workman.] A boy; also, a male servant; also, a military attendant or follower, as of a king; hence, a man devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion (as, "In all your quarrels will I be your *knight*. This will I do, dear damsel, for your sake": Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," 956); also, in the middle ages, a mounted soldier serving under a feudal superior; esp., a man, usually one of noble birth, who, after an apprenticeship as page and squire, had been formally raised to honorable military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct; in modern times, a man upon whom a certain dignity, regarded as corresponding to that of the medieval knight, has been conferred by a sovereign because of personal merit or as a reward for services rendered to the country (in the British Empire, holding a rank next below that of a baronet, and bearing the title *Sir* prefixed to the Christian name, as in 'Sir John Smith,' neither the dignity nor the title being transmissible to heirs as in the case of the baronet: see *baronet*); a member of a medieval or modern order or society of men raised to knighthood (as, *Knights Hospitalers*, see *hospitaler*; *Knights Templars*, see *Templar*; a *Knight of the Garter*, see *garter*); hence, a member of any order or association of men bearing the name of *Knights* (as, *Knights of Pythias*, or *Knights of Columbus*: see phrases below); sometimes, humorously, a member of some trade, profession, class, or the like, indicated (in phrases: as, a *knight of the brush*, a painter or artist; a *knight of the pestle*, an apothecary; a *knight of the road*, a highwayman or a vagabond); also, some person of a rank similar to that of the medieval knight; one of a particular class of citizens in ancient Greece or in ancient Rome; also, in *chess*, a certain piece having usually the figure of a horse's head.—**knight bachelor**, a knight of the lowest but most ancient order of knights; now, in the British Empire, one who has been raised to the dignity of knighthood without having been made a member of any specially named order, such as that of the Bath.—**knight banneret**. See *banneret*¹.—**Knights of Columbus**, a Roman Catholic fraternal organization, founded at New Haven, Conn., in 1882, operating in the U. S., Canada, and elsewhere, and aiming to associate men of the church for religious and civic usefulness.—**Knights of Pythias**, a secret fraternal order founded at Washington, D. C., in 1864.—**Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. See *hospitaler*.—**knight**, *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight: as, "A soldier, by the honour-giving hand Of Cœur-de-lion *knighthood* in the field" (Shakspere's "King John," i. 1. 54).

knight-age (ni'tāj), *n.* The body of knights collectively; also, a list or register of knights.

knight=er-rant (ni't'er'ant), *n.*; pl. *knights-errant*. A knight

who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, bravery, and chivalry.—**knight/er-rant-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). Conduct or a performance characteristic or suggestive of a knight-errant (as, "The Duke of Savoy . . . after so many years of *knight-errantry*, had regained his duchy": Motley's "Dutch Republic," i. 3); often, quixotic conduct or action.

knight-head (ni't'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, either of two timbers rising from the keel of a ship, one on each side, and supporting the inner end of the bowsprit.

knight-hood (ni't'hüd), *n.* The rank or dignity of a knight (as, "I would not take a *knighthood* for my fortune": Shakspere's "2 Henry IV.," v. 3. 133); also, the profession or vocation of a knight (as, "The champions, all of high degree, Who *knighthood* lov'd, and deeds of chivalry": Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," iii. 10); also, knightly character or qualities; also, knights collectively (as, "Otho, reinforcing his German army by the *knighthood* of Flanders and Boulogne . . . invaded France": Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," iii. 2).

knight-ly (ni't'li), *a.* Of, belonging to, or befitting a knight (as, a *knightly* sword; *knightly* deeds); also, being or resembling a knight; composed of knights.—**knight/li-ness**, *n.*—**knight/ly**, *adv.* In a manner befitting a knight: as, "Say . . . why thou comest thus *knightly* clad in arms" (Shakspere's "Richard II.," i. 3. 12).

knit (nit), *v.*; *knitted* or *knit*, *knitting*. [AS. *cnyttan*, tie, < *cnotta*, a knot: see *knot*².] **I. tr.** To tie or fasten by or as by knotting (archaic: as, "I *knit* my handkercher about your brows," Shakspere's "King John," iv. 1. 42); also, to form or make (stockings, a fabric, etc.) by interlacing loops of yarn or thread, as with needles; interlace loops of (yarn, etc.), as in making fabrics; sometimes, simply, to twine or plait together (as, "In twisted braids of lilies *knitting* The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair": Milton's "Comus," 862); interlock (as, "Come, *knit* hands": Milton's "Comus," 143); also, to contract into folds or wrinkles (as, to *knit* the brow); also, to constitute or establish as if by joining parts (as, to *knit* an agreement or a peace); also, to make compact or firm by contraction or consolidation of parts; concentrate (as, "He . . . *knitting* all his force, got one hand free": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," i. 1. 19); also, to join closely and firmly together, as members or parts; fig., to unite closely or intimately (as, "Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*": Shakspere's "Sonnets," xvi.). **II. intr.** To make a fabric, etc., by interlacing loops of yarn or thread (as, "a number of women, busily *knitting*": Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," iii. 15); also, to contract, as the brow does (as, "with downcast eyes and *knitting* brow": Byron's "Parisina," x.); also, to become compact, firm, or strong by the consolidation of parts (as, "Young men, when they *knit* and shape perfectly, do seldom grow to a further stature": Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," i. 5. 4); also, to become closely and firmly joined together; grow together, as broken bones do; fig., to become closely or intimately united.—**knit**, *n.* The act of knitting, or the state or manner of being knitted; sometimes, a contraction into wrinkles, as of the brow.—**knit/ter**, *n.*—**knit/ting**, *n.* The act of a person or thing that knits; also, knitted work.

knives (nivz), *n.* Plural of *knife*.

knob (nob), *n.* [ME. *knobbe* = MLG. *knobbe*, knob, protuberance: cf. D. *knobbel*, knob, and E. *knop*.] A rounded lump or protuberance on the surface or at the end of something, as a knot on a tree-trunk or a stick, a pimple or a wart on the skin, or a rounded ornamental part at the end of an umbrella-handle or the like; specif., a rounded (or otherwise shaped) projecting part forming the handle of a door, drawer, or the like; also, a rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one (as, Pilot *Knob*, in Missouri); also, the head (slang: cf. *nob*¹); in *arch.*, an ornamental boss, as of carved work.—**knobbed**, *a.* Having a knob or knobs.—**knob/by**, *a.* Abounding in knobs; also, knob-like.—**knob/bi-ness**, *n.*

knob-ker-rie (nob'ker'ri), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *knopkiri*, < *knop*, knob, + Hottentot *kiri*, stick, club.] A short, heavy stick or club with a knob on one end, used as both a striking and a throwing weapon by natives of South Africa; hence, a similar weapon used elsewhere.

fat, fâte, fâr, fall, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intö, unite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natüre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

knock (nok), *v. i.* [AS. *cnocian*, *cnucian*, = Icel. *knoka*, knock, thump; imit.] To strike a sounding blow with the fist, knuckles, or anything hard, esp. on a door, gate, window, wall, or the like, as in seeking admittance, calling attention, giving a signal, etc. (as, "Who knocks so loud at door?" Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," ii. 4. 381); rap, beat, or pound; also, to strike in collision (as, a drifting spar knocked against the vessel; his knees knocked together from fright); also, to make a noise as of striking or pounding, as machinery; also, fig., to make harsh or ill-natured criticisms (slang, U. S.).—**to knock about**, to go about or wander here and there in a haphazard or aimless way. [Colloq.]—**to knock off**, to leave off doing something; desist; stop; esp., to stop work (as, "Some of Rouncwell's hands have just knocked off for dinner time": Dickens's "Bleak House," lxiii.). [Now colloq.]—**to knock under** (formerly, *to knock under the table or under board*, as at a drinking-party), to succumb; yield; give in; acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]—**knock, v. t.** To give a sounding or forcible blow to; hit, strike, or beat; also, to drive, force, or render by a blow or blows (as, *to knock a thing over*; *to knock a man senseless*); also, to strike (a thing) against something else; bring into collision; dash; also, fig., to criticize harshly or ill-naturedly (slang, U. S.).—**to knock down**, to assign (a thing) as sold to a bidder at an auction, by or as by the bringing down of a hammer; also, to take to pieces, as a machine; also, of a car-conductor or other employee, to embezzle (money) from passengers' fares or other sums passing through his hands (colloq., U. S.).—**to knock off**, to dispose of, or get rid of (as, "The different men on the list were soon knocked off at prices which showed a pretty brisk demand in the market": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xii.); also, to do or make quickly (as, *to knock off a piece of work*; *to knock off verses*); also, to deduct, as from a sum asked or due. [Colloq.]—**to knock out**, to defeat (an opponent) in a pugilistic contest by striking him down with a blow after which he does not rise within a prescribed time; hence, to disable, overcome, or defeat completely (colloq.).—**to knock up**, to arouse by knocking or rapping, as at a door; also, to construct, make, or arrange hastily (as, "I had had time, with the help of a carpenter, *to knock up* cabins . . . in the hold": Bulwer-Lytton's "Caxtons," xvi. 11); also, to exhaust with fatigue (colloq.: as, "The much-vaunted steed . . . was now nearly knocked up by travelling," Irving's "Captain Bonneville," xxxv.).—**knock, n.** The act or the sound of knocking; a rap, as at a door; a blow or thump; fig., an ill-natured criticism or comment (slang, U. S.).

knock-a-bout (nok'a-bout'). **I. a.** Characterized by knocking about; rough; boisterous; specif., using, consisting of, or marked by horse-play, as a theatrical performer or performance; also, suitable for rough use, as a garment; also, given to knocking about from place to place. **II. n.** A knockabout theatrical performer or performance; also, one who has knocked about from place to place, as a traveler; also, *naut.*, a small, easily handled yacht with a jib and mainsail but no bowsprit.

knock-down (nok'doun), *a.* Such as to knock something down; overwhelming; irresistible; also, pertaining to the knocking down of articles at an auction, or being a price below which an article will not be knocked down; also, constructed in separate parts, so as to be readily knocked down or taken apart, as a boat, a piece of furniture, etc.

knock-er (nok'ér), *n.* One who or that which knocks; esp., a spirit or goblin supposed to dwell and work in mines,

indicating by the sounds made the presence of ore; also, a hinged knob, bar, ring, or the like, fastened (esp. formerly) on a door, for use in knocking (as, "The front door . . . was ornamented with a gorgeous brass knocker, curiously wrought, sometimes in the device of a dog, and sometimes of a lion's head": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," iii. 3).

knock-knee (nok'nē), *n.* Inward curvature of the legs, causing the knees to knock together in walking; *pl.*, knees that knock together thus.—**knock-kneed**, *a.*

knock-off (nok'ôf), *n.* The act of knocking off; also, a device for knocking something off; also, the point at which something is knocked off.

knock-out (nok'out). **I. a.** That knocks out: as, a knock-out blow (see *to knock out*, under *knock*, *v. t.*); *knock-out* drops (any powerful narcotic as used to stupefy an intended victim). **II. n.** The act of knocking out, or the state or fact of being knocked out; a knock-out blow.

knoll¹ (nōl), *v.* [ME. *knollen*; akin to *knell*.] **I. tr.** To ring or toll (a bell); also, to sound (a knell) by ringing or tolling (also fig.: as, "I would not wish them to a fairer death: And so, his knell is knoll'd," Shakspeare's "Macbeth," v. 8. 50); hence, to ring a knell for; announce by strokes of a bell or the like (as, "All that night I heard The heavy clocks knolling the drowsy hours": Tennyson's "Gardener's Daughter," 180); summon by strokes of a bell, as to church. [Archaic or prov.] **II. intr.** To ring or toll, as a bell does; sound a knell; toll a summons, as to church. [Archaic or prov.]—**knoll**¹, *n.* A stroke of a bell in ringing or tolling, or the sound made. [Archaic or prov.]

knoll² (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll*, hilltop, hill, = D. *knol* = G. *knollen*, knob, lump.] The top or crown of a hill (now prov.); hence, a small, rounded hill or eminence; a hillock.

knop (nop), *n.* [ME. *knoppe* = D. *knop* = G. *knopf*, knob; cf. *knob* and *knap*².] A small, rounded protuberance; a knob; a boss, stud, or the like, as for ornament; also, a bud, as of a flower (archaic: as, "The cedar of the house within was carved with knops and open flowers," 1 Kings, vi. 18).

knosp (nosp), *n.* [G. *knospe*, bud; akin to E. *knop*.] A bud-like ornament, as in architectural work; a knop, knob, or boss: as, "Ere from thy mural crown there fell The slightest knosp, or pinnacle" (Scott's "Marmion," v. Introd.).

knout¹ (not), *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A wading bird, *Tringa canutus*, of the snipe family.

knot² (not), *n.* [AS. *cnotta* = D. *knót* = MHG. *knotze*, knot; cf. G. *knöten*, also L. *nodus*, knot.] An interlacement of parts of a cord, rope, or the like, drawn tight into a lump or knob, as for preventing slipping or for fastening the cord to something; a similar interlacement of two or more cords, etc., as for fastening them together; a tie in a cord, etc.; also, a tangle accidentally drawn tight; also, a piece of ribbon or similar material tied or folded upon itself and used or worn as an ornament; a bow, cockade, or the like; also, a figure formed of interlaced lines; also, a point of meeting or intersection of lines, nerves, etc.; also, fig., something involved or intricate; a difficulty; a knotty problem (as, "Knots worthy of solution, which alone A Deity could solve": Cowper's "Task," ii. 520); sometimes, the central point of anything involved or intricate; the main point of a problem; also, fig., a bond or tie (as, "O night, and shades! How are ye join'd with Hell in triple knot!" Milton's "Comus," 581); esp., the bond of wedlock; also, a knot-like mass; a lump, protuberance, or swelling; a boss or knob; a hill or summit, esp. a rocky one (prov. Eng.); a concretion, clot, or the like; specif., a protuberance in the tissue of a



Knot (*Tringa canutus*).



Knockabout.

plant; an excrescence on a stem, branch, or root; a node or joint in a stem, esp. when of swollen form; the hard, cross grained mass of wood at the place where a branch joins the trunk of a tree; also, any of various diseases of trees, characterized by the formation of excrescences; also, a group or cluster of persons or things (as, "A knot of boys . . . watched the arriving guests," Disraeli's "Coningsby" i. 11; "They had now arrived at the knot of palm-trees," Scott's "Talisman," ii.); also, *navit*, one of a series of equal divisions on a log-line, marked off by strings knotted through the strands, and made of such a length that the number running out in a certain time will indicate the ship's speed in nautical miles per hour; hence, a unit of speed of one nautical mile an hour (as, "We sailed . . . with a light wind, the tide . . . carrying us at the rate of four or five knots," Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxvi.; a vessel with a speed of fifteen knots); loosely, a nautical mile (as, "Down she [a gunboat] came . . . running about three knots an hour": Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy," xiii.). — **Gordian knot**. See *Gordian*. — **knot²**, *v.*; *knotted*, *knottling*. **I. tr.** To tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in; also, to secure by a knot (as, "At his side a wretched scrip was hung, Wide-patch'd, and knotted to a twisted thong": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xiii.); also, to form by making knots, as a fringe; also, fig., to combine or unite closely or intimately; entangle or complicate; also, to form protuberances, bosses, or knobs in; make knotty; knit (the brow: as, "Bradley Headstone knotted his brows," Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," ii. 14). **II. intr.** To make a knot or knots; specif., to form or knit knots in making fringes, etc.; produce fancywork made by tying knots in cords; also, to become tied or tangled in a knot or knots; also, to gather in a knot or group† (see Shakespeare's "Othello," iv. 2. 62).

knot-grass (not'grās), *n.* A common polygonaceous weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, with numerous nodes in its stems; also, any of certain other species of this genus, or any of various similar plants.

knot-hole (not'hōl), *n.* A hole in a board or plank formed by the falling out of a knot or a portion of a knot.

knot-ted (not'ed), *n.* Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). — *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

knot-ter (not'ēr), *n.* One who or that which knots.

knotty (not'i), *a.*; compar. *knottier*, superl. *knottiest*. Full of knots, as a cord; tied or tangled in knots; hence, fig., involved, intricate, or difficult (as, "The Carrier . . . called Dot to . . . advise him on some knotty point": Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," ii.); also, characterized by knots, swellings, or rough protuberances; gnarled; containing knots, as a board or plank; also, of a hard or rough character; rugged. — **knot'ti-ness**, *n.*

knot-weed (not'wēd), *n.* Any of various knotty-stemmed plants of the polygonaceous genus *Polygonum*, as *P. maritimum* ('seaside knotweed'), a glaucous herb of sandy soils; also, any of certain species of knapweed, esp. *Centaurea nigra*.

knot-work (not'wērk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of or representing cords or the like knotted together, intertwined, or interlaced.

knout (nout or nōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut*.] A kind of whip or scourge formerly used in Russia for flogging criminals. — **knout**, *v. t.* To flog with the knout.

know (nō), *v. t.*; pret. *knew*, pp. *known*, ppr. *knowing*. [AS. *cnāwan* (*gecnāwan*) = OHG. *-cnāan*, know, =

Icel. *knā* (pres. ind.), know how, can; akin to L. *gnoscere*, *noscere*, Gr. *γινώσκειν*, Skt. *jñā-*, know; from the same root as E. *can*¹ and *ken*.] To perceive or understand as fact or truth, or apprehend with clearness and certainty (as, "things too wonderful for me, which I knew not," Job, xlii. 3; "What is it to be wise? 'Tis but to know how little can be known," Pope's "Essay on Man," iv. 261); also, to perceive the identity of, or recognize (as, you will know the house by the trees; you would hardly know him nowadays); be able to distinguish or tell, as one from another; also, to be cognizant or aware of (as, to know the cause of a thing; to know a person's name or wishes; do you know what he did?); also, to be acquainted with (a thing, place, person, etc.), as by sight, experience, or report; be familiar or conversant with (a subject, method, etc.); be versed in (an art, etc.); have fixed in the mind or memory (as, to know a lesson; to know a song, or a part in a play; to know a poem by heart); have experience of (trouble, hardship, defeat, etc.); often, to be personally or socially acquainted with (a person, etc.); also, to have sexual intercourse with (archaic). — **to know a hawk from a hand-saw**. See under *hand-saw*. — **to know a thing or two**, to have practical or worldly knowledge; be knowing or shrewd. [Colloq.] — **to know one's own mind**. See under *mind*². **n.** — **to know the ropes**, to know the various ropes about a vessel, as a sailor does; hence (colloq.), to understand the details or methods of any business or the like; know the ways of a place. — **to know what's what**, to be well-informed; have competent knowledge; know what is proper or expedient: as, "He knew what's what, and that's as high as metaphysic wit can fly" (Butler's "Hudibras," i. 1); "I think if there is anybody that knows what's what about funerals I'm the man" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," iv.). [Colloq.] — **know**, *v. i.* To have knowledge, or clear and certain perception, as of fact or truth (as, "Thou, O Spirit . . . Instruct me, for thou know'st," Milton's "Paradise Lost," i. 19; "We have but faith: we cannot know, For knowledge is of things we see," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Prologue); also, to be cognizant or aware, as of some fact, circumstance, or occurrence; have information, as about something; also, to be personally acquainted† (as, "Sir, we have known together in Orleans": Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," i. 4. 36). — **know**, *n.* The fact of knowing; knowledge: now chiefly in the colloquial phrase 'in the know,' that is, in the circle of those who have private or inside knowledge of a case.

know-a-ble (nō'a-bl), *a.* That may be known. — **know'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

know-er (nō'ēr), *n.* One who knows.

know-ing (nō'ing), *p. a.* That knows; perceiving or understanding; having knowledge or information; intelligent, sagacious, or wise (as, "I have remarked that your knowing people, who are so much wiser than any body else, are eternally keeping society in a ferment": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," iii. 2); shrewd, sharp, or astute; often, affecting or suggesting shrewd or secret understanding of matters (as, he is always so knowing; a knowing glance; "laughing me down in a knowing way, as much as to say that he was not to be taken in by my professions of simplicity," Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xvi.); also, smart or stylish (colloq.). — **know-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge, or consciously (as, to do a thing knowingly); intelligently; shrewdly. — **know-ing-ness**, *n.*

knowl-edge (nol'ej), *n.* [ME. *knaulage*, *knauleche*, *knowleche*, ult. < AS. *cnāwan*, know (perhaps through ME. *cnawlechen*, *knowlechen*, *v.*, acknowledge, confess, recognize), with suffix of uncertain origin.] The fact or state of knowing; perception of fact or truth; clear and certain mental apprehension; also, recognition, cognizance, or notice (archaic: as, "Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take knowledge of me?" Ruth, ii. 10); also, the state of being cognizant or aware, as of a fact or circumstance; cognizance of facts, or range of cognizance (as, this has happened twice within my knowledge); also, acquaintance with a thing, place, person, etc., as by sight, experience, or report; familiarity or conversance, as with a subject, language, branch of learning, etc.; acquaintance with facts, truths, or principles, as from study or investigation; prac-



Knotwork, 12th century. — Cathedral of Angers, France.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ſlect, agōny, intō, unite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tu, then; y, you;

tical understanding of an art, etc.; personal acquaintance; sexual intercourse (now chiefly legal, in 'carnal knowledge'); also, that which is known, or may be known; the sum of what is known; the body of truths or facts accumulated by mankind in the course of time (sometimes personified: as, "But *Knowledge* to their eyes her ample page Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll" Gray's "Elegy," xiii.); sometimes, a branch of learning (chiefly in *pl.*); also, information or intelligence given or received; also, acknowledgment or confession. — **to one's knowledge**, according to one's certain knowledge, or as one actually knows (as, this was done twice, *to my knowledge*); with a negative, so far as one knows (as, I never saw him, *to my knowledge*). — **knowl/edge-a-ble**, *a.* Possessing knowledge or understanding; intelligent. [Colloq.] — **knowl/edge-less**, *a.* Destitute of knowledge.

known (nōn). Past participle of *know*. — **known**, *p. a.* Perceived or understood (as, death without a *known* cause); often, generally recognized, or familiar to all (as, a man of *known* integrity). — **known quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity whose value is given: in algebra, etc., usually represented by a letter from the first part of the alphabet, as *a*, *b*, or *c*.

know=noth-ing (nō'nuth'ing). **I. n.** An ignoramus; also, an agnostic; also [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of a political party (the 'American party': orig. a secret society whose members professed ignorance concerning it), prominent from 1853 to 1856, whose aim was to keep the control of the government in the hands of native citizens. **II. a.** Knowing nothing; grossly ignorant; also, denying the possibility of knowing; agnostic; also [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, of or pertaining to the Know-nothings.

knub (nub), *n.* [= LG. *knubbe*, knob, protuberance: cf. *knob* and *nub*.] A protuberance; a small swelling; a small lump. [Now chiefly prov.]

knuck-le (nuk'l), *n.* [ME. *knokel* = D. *kneukel* = G. *knöchel*, knuckle; dim. of a form represented by D. *knok*, G. *knochen*, bone.] A joint of a finger, esp. one of the joints at the roots of the fingers; the rounded prominence of such a joint when the finger is bent; also, a joint of meat, consisting of the parts about the carpal or tarsal joint of a quadruped (as, "a *knuckle* of ham": Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," June 5); also, some thing or part shaped or protruding like a knuckle (as, "an old ragged wart of an edifice, standing on the *knuckle* of a hill": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 3); specif., a cylindrical projecting part on a hinge, through which an axis or pin passes; the joint of a hinge; also, a piece of metal, usually brass ('brass knuckle'), worn over the knuckles in order to protect them in striking a blow and to make the blow more effective (also called *knuckle-duster*).

— **knuck/le**, *v.*, — *led*, — *ling*. **I. tr.** To strike, tap, or touch with the knuckles: as, "the . . . porter . . . *knuckling* his forehead as a sign of homage" (Dickens's "Hard Times," ii. 1). **II. intr.** To hold the knuckles close to the ground in playing marbles (often with *down*: as, "As happy as we once, to kneel and draw The chalky ring, and *knuckle down* at taw," Cowper's "Tirocinium," 307); also, to yield or submit (often with *down* or *under*: as, "Then followed a battle of looks between them; but the captain soon *knuckled under*," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," i.); also, to apply one's self vigorously or earnestly, as to a task (with *down*).

— **knuck/le=bone**, *n.* In man, a bone forming a knuckle of a finger; the rounded end of a finger-bone at a joint; also, in quadrupeds, a leg-bone with a knobbed end, or the knobbed end itself; hence, a joint of meat including such a bone; also, a metacarpal or metatarsal bone of a sheep or the like; hence, *pl.*, a game in which such metacarpal or metatarsal bones are tossed up, caught, and otherwise used. — **knuck/le=dust/er**, *n.* See *knuckle*. — **knuck/le=joint**, *n.* A joint forming a knuckle; in *mach.*, a flexible joint formed by two abutting links; a kind of hinged joint.

knur, **knurr** (nēr), *n.* [Var. of *knar*.] A knot on a tree or in wood; a knotty lump or excrescence.

knurl (nēr), *n.* [Appar. < *knur*: cf. *knarl*.] A knot, protuberance, or excrescence, as on a tree or one of its branches; a boss, knob, or nodule; also, a small ridge or the like, esp. one of a series, as on the edge of a milled coin. — **knurl**, *v. t.* To make knurls or ridges on; mill. — **knurled**, *a.* Having knurls or knots; gnarled; also, having small

ridges on the edge or surface; milled. — **knurl/y**, *a.* Having knurls or knots; gnarled.

knut (nut), *n.* A nut, or idle young man of fashion. [Slang, Eng.]

ko-a-la, **koo-lah** (kō'-a-lā, kō'lā), *n.* [Native Australian.] A sluggish, furry, arboreal marsupial mammal, *Phascogalea cinereus*, of Australia.

kob (kob), *n.* [W. Afr.] Any of various African antelopes of the genus *Kobus*.

ko-bang (kō'bang), *n.* [Jap. *ko-ban*.] An oblong gold coin with rounded corners, formerly current in Japan.

ko-bold (kō'bold or -böld), *n.* [G. *kobold*, MHG. *kobolt*, perhaps < *kobe*, house: cf. *cobalt*.] In German folklore, a kind of spirit or goblin, often mischievous, that haunts houses; also, a kind of spirit that haunts mines or other underground places.

ko-dak (kō'dak), *n.* [Arbitrary word invented as a trade-mark.] A kind of portable photographic camera, esp. adapted for instantaneous work, employing a continuous roll of sensitized film upon which successive negatives are made; also, a photograph taken with it. [Proprietary name.] — **ko'dak**, *v. t.* or *i.*; — *daked*, — *daking*. To photograph with a kodak. — **ko'dak=er**, *n.*

koh=i=noor (kō'i-nōr'), *n.* [From the famous *Koh-i-noor* or *Koh-i-nur* diamond (now 106 carats) among the British crown jewels: Pers. *kōh-i-nūr*, 'mountain of light'.] Any large and splendid diamond; fig., something rarely beautiful or precious; the most splendid or superb example of something.

kohl (köl), *n.* [Ar. *kohl*: cf. *alcohol*.] A powder, as finely powdered sulphide of antimony, used in the East to darken the eyelids, etc.: as, "Their [women's] eyebrows are shaved, and a smooth black arch of *kohl* supplies their places" (G. W. Curtis's "Howadj in Syria," iii. 4).

kohl-ra-bi (köl-rā'bi), *n.* [G., < It. *cavoli rape*, pl. of *cavolo rapa*, 'cabbage turnip': cf. *cole* and *rape*.] A kind of cabbage, a cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea*, whose stem above ground swells into an edible bulb-like formation resembling a turnip.

ko-la (kō'lā), *n.* [W. Afr. *kola* (NL. *Cola*).] The kola-nut, or the tree producing it; an extract prepared from the kola-nut. — **ko/la=nut**, *n.* The bitter, brownish nut or seed of an African sterculiaceae tree, *Cola acuminata*, cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil, and used as a stimulant and tonic.

ko-lin-sky (kō-lin'-ski), *n.* [Russ. *Kolinski*, of Kola, in northern Russia.] Any of certain Asiatic animals of the mink kind, esp. *Puto-*



Koala.



Kobang.



Koodoo.

rius sibiricus (or *Mustela sibirica*), which has tawny fur and a long, bushy tail; also, the fur of such an animal: a furriers' name.

kom-mers (ko-mers'), *n.* [G., < L. *commercium*, trade, intercourse: see *commerce*.] In German use, a students' drinking-party.

koo-doo (kō'dō), *n.*; pl. -doo (-dōz). [S. Afr.] A large, handsome African antelope, *Strepsiceros kudu*. See cut on preceding page.

koo'lah, *n.* See *koala*.

koor'bash, *n.* and *v.* See *kurbash*.

kop (kop), *n.* [D. *kop*, head: cf. *cop*.] A hill. [South Africa.]

ko-peck (kō'pek), *n.* [Russ. *kopeyka*.] A Russian monetary unit and copper coin, the hundredth part of a ruble, equivalent to about one half of a U. S. cent.

kop-je (kop'i), *n.* [D., dim. of *kop*: see *kop*.] A small hill. [South Africa.]



Obverse. Reverse.
Kopeck of Nicholas I. — British Museum.

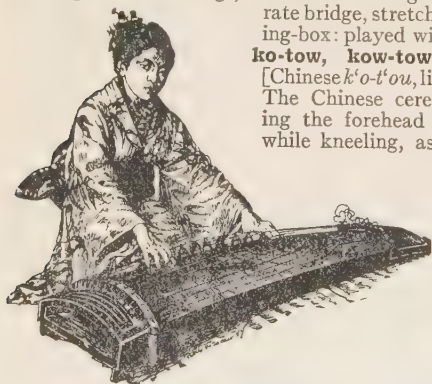
Ko-ran (kō-rān' or kō'rān), *n.* [Ar. *qurān*, reading, recitation, < *qara'a*, read.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans, consisting of revelations delivered orally by Mohammed and taken down in writing, being collected after his death. — **Ko-ran'ic** (-ran'ik), *a.*

ko-sher (kō'shēr). [Heb. *koshēr*, fit, proper, lawful.] **I. a.** Right, lawful, or clean, according to the Jewish law: used of food and vessels for food made ritually proper for use, esp. of meat slaughtered in accordance with the law of Moses. **II. n.** Kosher food; also, a shop where this is sold. — **ko'sher**, *v. t.* To prepare (food) according to the Jewish law.

kos-mos (koz'mos), *n.* See *cosmos*.

ko-to (kō'tō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument having thirteen strings, each five feet long and with a separate bridge, stretched over a sounding-box: played with both hands.

ko-tow, **kow-tow** (kō-tou'), *n.* [Chinese *k'o-t'ou*, lit. 'knock-head'.] The Chinese ceremony of touching the forehead to the ground while kneeling, as an act of profound respect, humble submission, or worship (as, to perform the *kotow*); hence, an obsequious obeisance; a servile demonstration of respect. — **ko-tow'**, **kow-tow'**, *v. i.* To



Japanese Woman playing the Koto.

perform the *kotow*; hence, to bow or act in an obsequious manner; show servile deference. — **ko-tow'er**, **kow-tow'er**, *n.*

kou'miss, **kou'myss**, *n.* See *kumiss*.

kour'bash, *n.* and *v.* See *kurbash*.

kous-so (kūs'ō), *n.* See *cusso*.

kraal (krāl or krāl), *n.* [S. Afr. D., < Pg. *curral* = Sp. *corral*, inclosure: cf. *corral*.] A village of South African natives, usually surrounded by a stockade or the like and often having a central space for cattle, etc.; hence, the body of inhabitants; also, an inclosure for cattle, etc. [South Africa.] — **kraal**, *v. t.* To shut up in a kraal, as cattle. [South Africa.]

krait (krit), *n.* [Hind. *karait*.] A small, extremely venomous snake, *Bungarus caeruleus*, of India, which causes a large number of deaths.

kra-ken (krā'ken or krā'-), *n.* [Norw.] A mythical sea-monster said to appear at times off the coast of Norway:

as, "Then like a *kraken* huge and black, She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!" (Longfellow's "The Cumberland"). See also Tennyson's poem, "The Kraken."

kran (krän), *n.* [Pers.] A Persian monetary unit and silver coin, equivalent to about 8 U. S. cents.

krans, **krantz** (kräns, kränts), *n.* [D. *krans*, wreath, crown, cornice: cf. *crants*.] A ring of rock or cliffs about a mountain summit; in general, a precipitous wall of rock; a cliff. [South Africa.]

krem-lin (krem'lin), *n.* [F. *kremlin*, < Russ. *kremel*, citadel.] The citadel of a Russian town or city; esp. [cap.], that of Moscow, including within its walls a palace, churches, an arsenal, etc.

kreut-zer, **kreu-zer** (kroit'sër), *n.* [G. *kreuzer*, < *kreuz*, a cross (orig. the device on the coin).] A former German coin equivalent to about half a U. S. cent; also, an Austrian copper coin (no longer coined) and monetary unit, equal to one hundredth of a florin.

krieg-spiel (kräg'spēl), *n.* [G. *kriegs-spiel*, 'war-game'.] A game designed to teach military science by means of blocks or the like, representing armies, guns, etc., moved about on maps or other surfaces.



Obverse. Reverse.
Austrian Kreuzer.

krim-mer, **crim-mer** (krim'ër), *n.* [G. *krimmer*, < *Krim*, Crimea.] A lambskin from the Crimean region, dressed as a fur, with wool in loose, soft curls and usually of a whitish or pale gray.

kris (krēs or kris), *n.* See *creese*.

kro-na (krō'nä), *n.*; pl. *kronor* (-nör). [Sw.: see *krona*.] The monetary unit and a silver coin of Sweden, equivalent to the *krona* of Denmark and Norway.

kro-ne (krō'nē), *n.*; pl. *Dan.* and *Norw.* *kroner* (-nēr), *G.* *kronen* (-nen). [Dan. and Norw. *krona* = Sw. *krona* = E. *crown*.] The monetary unit and a silver coin of Denmark and of Norway (see also *krona*), equal to about 26.8 U. S. cents; also, a German gold coin equal to 10 marks, or about \$2.38; also, the monetary unit and a silver coin of Austria, equal to 100 heller, or about 20.3 U. S. cents.



Obverse. Reverse.
Danish Krone.

Krupp-ize (krúp'iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [From the *Krupp* works at Essen, Prussia.] To subject (steel armor-plate) to the Krupp process, which gives it a hard face, leaving the interior and back ductile and slightly yielding.

kryp-ton (krip'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, neut. of *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] Chem. sym., Kr; at. wt., 82.92. An inert gaseous element present in very small amounts in the atmosphere.

Kshat-ri-ya (kshat'rē-yä), *n.* [Skt., < *kshatra*, rule, authority.] A member of the military caste among the Hindus.

ku-dos (kū'dos), *n.* [Gr. *kūdos*.] Glory; renown: as, "Excepting Oliphant, who gained a little *kudos*, it is doubtful if Munday's drama advanced any one professionally" (L. Merrick's "Actor-Manager," xv.). [Colloq., orig. Eng. university slang.]

ku-du (kō'dō), *n.* See *koodoo*.

Ku-fic (kū'fik), *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic*.

Ku Klux, **Ku-Klux**, **Ku-klux** (kū'klus), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *kúklos*, circle.] A secret organization (also called 'Ku Klux Klan') in the southern U. S., active for several years after the Civil War, which aimed to protect the whites against the negroes (with their newly acquired powers) and against adventurers from the North, and was credited with many lawless and violent proceedings; a member of it;

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ãlect, agōny, intî, ùnite; (obscured) errant, operä, ardent, actör, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

also, a secret organization ('Knights of the Ku Klux Klan') inspired by the former, founded in 1915 and active in the southern and other parts of the U. S., making Americanism its professed object, and admitting to membership none but native-born, white, Gentile, Protestant Americans.

kuk-ri (kùk'ré), *n.* [Hindi.] A knife with a curved blade broadest toward the point and usually having the sharp edge on the concave side, used as a weapon and otherwise by the Gurkhas of India.

kul-tur (kùl-tôr'), *n.* [G., < L. *cultura*, E. *culture*.] Culture; civilization: as, "assertions of the moral elevation and loveliness of Germany, of the insuperable excellencies of German *Kultur*" (H. G. Wells's "Italy, France, and Britain at War," i.).

Kul-tur-kampf (kùl-tôr'kämpf'), *n.* [G., 'civilization struggle.'] The conflict between the German imperial government and the Roman Catholic Church from 1872 or 1873 until 1886, chiefly over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments.

ku-miss, ku-myss (kô'mis), *n.* [= F. *koumis* = G. *kumys*, < Russ. *kumys*; from Tatar.] Fermented mare's or camel's milk, used as a beverage by Asiatic nomads, etc.; an intoxicating liquor distilled from it; also, a similar drink prepared from other milk, esp. that of the cow, and used for dietetic and medicinal purposes.

küm-mel (küm'el), *n.* [G., cumin, kümmel.] A cordial or liqueur flavored with cumin, caraway-seeds, etc., made esp. in regions bordering on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea.

kum-mer-bund (kum'ér-bund), *n.* See *cummerbund*.

kum-quat (kum'kwot), *n.* See *cumquat*.

kunz-ite (kônts'it), *n.* [From G. F. Kunz, American expert in precious stones.] A transparent lilac variety of spodumene found in California, and used as a gem.

kur-bash (kôr'bâsh), *n.* [Ar. *qurbâsh*, < Turk. *qirbâch*.] A whip made of hide, as of the hippopotamus or rhinoceros, used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc.: as, "The commander . . . disperses the rabble with his *kurbash*, or hippopotamus whip" (G. W. Curtis's "Howadji in Syria," i. 1).—**kur'bash**, *v. t.* To flog with the *kurbash*.

Kurd (kôrd), *n.* A member of a pastoral and predatory Aryan people speaking an Iranian language and dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan (a region east of Asia Minor and extending into western Persia).—**Kurd'ish**, *a.*

kur-gan (kôr-gân'), *n.* [Russ.] A prehistoric burial-mound in Russia or Siberia.

kur-ra-jong (kur'â-jông), *n.* [Native Australian.] Any of various malvaceous and sterculiaceae trees or shrubs of Australia, Tasmania, etc., which yield strong fibers used for making cordage, matting, etc., as *Plagianthus sidoides*, a malvaceous species.

kur-saal (kôr'zâl), *n.* [G., 'cure hall.'] A public building or room for the use of visitors at a health resort in Germany or elsewhere.

kvass (kvás), *n.* [Russ. *kvás*.] A Russian fermented drink, usually made from an infusion of rye flour or bread with malt.

ky-a-bu-ka-wood (kî-â-bô'kâ-wùd), *n.* See *kiabooca-wood*.

ky-ack (kî'ak), *n.* See *kayak*.

kyang (kyang), *n.* [Tibetan.] A wild ass, *Equus kiang*, of Tibet.

ky-an-ize (kî'an-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. [From J. H. Kyan, the patentee (1832).] To treat (wood) with a solution of corrosive sublimate to prevent decay.—**ky'an-i-za'tion** (-i-zâ'shon), *n.*

ky-bosh', *n.* See *kibosh*.

kye (kî), *n.* Obs. or prov. plural of *cow*¹.

ky-lix (kî'liks or kî'lîks), *n.* Same as *cyliz*.

ky-loe (kî'lô), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One of a breed of cattle of the Hebrides and the Scottish Highlands.

ky-mo-graph (kî'mô-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *κύμα*, wave: see *graph*.] An instrument by which variations of fluid pressure, as the waves of the pulse, can be measured and graphically recorded.

—**ky-mo-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.*

Kym-ric (kim'rik), etc. See *Cymric*, etc.

Ky-ri-e e-le-i-son (kê'ri-â e-lâ'i-son). [Gr. *Κύριε ἐλέησον*.] 'Lord, have mercy'—a brief petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman churches; also, a response or petition in the Anglican service, beginning with the words 'Lord, have mercy upon us'; also, a musical setting of either of these.

L

L¹, l¹ (el); pl. *L's, l's* (elz). A consonant, the 12th letter of the English alphabet.

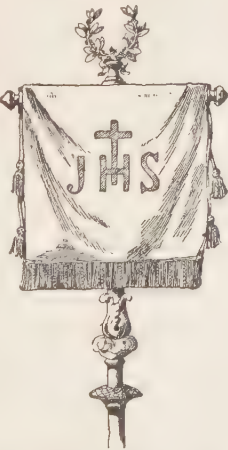
L² (el), *n.*; pl. *L's* (elz). Something having, or contributing to form, a shape like that of the letter L, as a right-angled pipe-connection, or an extension to a building at right angles with the main part. See *ell*².

la¹ (lâ or lâ), *interj.* [Cf. *lo*.] An exclamation, formerly of asseveration, now of wonder, surprise, etc.: as, "Truly, I will not go first; truly, *la!* I will not do you that wrong" (Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," i. 1. 322); "Oh *la!* my lady, what do you stay here for?" (Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," xxxi.). [Now prov. or vulgar.]

la² (lâ), *n.* In *music*, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale (A, in the major scale of C), and sometimes for the tone A. See *sol-fa*.

laa-ger (lâ'gèr), *n.* [S. Afr. D., = D. *leger*, camp: see *leaguer*².] A camp or encampment, esp. within an encircling line of wagons. [South Africa].—**laa'ger**, *v. t.* or *i.* To arrange or encamp in a laager. [South Africa.]

lab-a-rum (lab'â-rum), *n.*; pl. -ra (-râ). [LL., = LG. *λάβραρον*; origin obscure.] The military



Ecclesiastical Labarum.

standard of Constantine the Great and later Christian emperors of Rome, bearing Christian symbols (as, "The principal standard which displayed the triumph of the cross was styled the *Labarum*" : Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," xx.); also, an ecclesiastical standard or banner, as for carrying in processions (see cut in preceding column); hence, in general, any symbolic standard or banner (also fig.).

lab-da-num (lab'da-num), *n.* [ML.] Same as *ladanum*.

lab-e-fac-tion (lab-ê-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *labefactus* (pp. *labefactus*), shake, weaken, < *labare*, totter, give way, + *facere*, do, make.] A shaking or weakening; overthrow; downfall.

la-bel (lâ'bel), *n.* [OF. *label*, *lambel*, pendent band or piece (F. *lambeau*, strip, shred); perhaps from Teut. and akin to E. *lap*².] A pendent band or strip, as one of those hanging down from a bishop's miter; also, a strip or narrow piece of anything; also, a slip of paper or other material, suitably marked or inscribed, for affixing to something to indicate its nature, ownership, destination, etc.; in *her.*, a narrow band with pendants, used esp. to distinguish the oldest son during his father's life; in *arch.*, a molding or dripstone over a door or window, esp. one which extends horizontally across the top of the opening and vertically downward for a certain distance at the sides.—**la'bel**, *v. t.*; -beled or -belled, -beling or -belling. To affix a label to; mark or designate with or as with a label.—**la'bel-er, la'bel-ler**, *n.*



Heraldic Label.

la-bel-lum (lâ-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *labella* (-â). [L., dim. of

(variable) *l* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

labrum, lip: see *labrum*.] In *bot.*, that division of the corolla of an orchidaceous plant which differs more or less markedly from the other divisions, often forming the most conspicuous part, and which through a half-twist of the ovary occupies a position nearest the bract instead of its regular morphological one nearest the axis; also, a similar division in other corollas.



la-bi-a (lā'bi-ă), *n.* Plural of *labium*. *Labellum* (L) of Orchid: (1) of *Cybripedium hirsutum*, (2) of *Habenaria orbiculata*.

la-bi-al (lā'bi-ăl). [ML. *labialis*, < L. *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the lips (as, "the *labial* melody with which the Typee girls carry on an ordinary conversation": H. Melville's "Typee," xxx.); in *zool.*, etc., pertaining to or of the nature of a labium; in *phonetics*, of speech-sounds, uttered with more or less complete closure of the lips, as *b*, *p*, *m*. **II. n.** In *phonetics*, a labial sound. — **la'bi-al-ism**, *n.* In *phonetics*, labial pronunciation; a tendency to labialize sounds. — **la'bi-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -ized, -izing. In *phonetics*, to give a labial character to (a sound); round (a vowel). — **la'bi-al-i-za'tion** (-i-ză'shən), *n.* — **la'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

la-bi-ate (lā'bi-ăt). [NL. *labiatus*.] **I. a.** Having a labium or labia; lipped; in *bot.*, having one or more lip-like parts; specif., bilabiate; belonging to the *Labiata* (or *Mentha-ceæ*), or mint family of plants, most of whose members have bilabiate corollas. **II. n.** In *bot.*, a labiate plant.



la-bile (lā'bil or lab'il), *a.* [LL. *labilis*, < L. *labi*, fall, slide: cf. *lapse*.] Apt to lapse or change; unstable; in *med.*, noting or pertaining to a mode of application of electricity in which the active electrode is moved over the part to be acted upon (opposed to *stable*). — **la-bil-i-ty** (lā-bil'i-ti), *n.*

labio-. Form of L. *labium*, lip, used in combination. — **la-bi-o-den-tal** (lā'bi-ō-den'tăl). In *phonetics*: **I. a.** Uttered with the coöperation of the lips and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. **II. n.** A labiodental sound. — **la'bi-o-na'sal** (-nă'săl). In *phonetics*: **I. a.** Uttered with the coöperation of the lips and the nose, as *m*. **II. n.** A labionasal sound.

la-bi-um (lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *labia* (-ă). [L., lip, akin to *labrum*: see *labrum*.] A lip or lip-like part; specif., in *zool.*, a part of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, etc., which is likened to the lower lip of higher animals; in *anat.*, either of the two outer lip-like cutaneous folds (*labia majora*) of the vulva, or either of the two corresponding inner membranous folds (*labia minora*); in *conch.*, the inner margin of the aperture of a gastropod's shell; in *bot.*, the lower lip of a bilabiate corolla.

lab-lab (lab'lab), *n.* [Ar. *lablāb*.] A fabaceous vine, *Dolichos lablab*, with edible seeds, native in India but widely cultivated in other warm countries; also, any of various related species.

la-bor (lā'bər), *n.* [ME. *labour*, < OF. *labor*, *labour* (F. *labour*), < L. *labor*, toil, trouble, distress.] Persistent exertion of body or mind for the accomplishment of an end; work, esp. of a hard or fatiguing kind; toil; specif., bodily toil for the sake of gain or economic production; hence, those engaged in such toil considered as a class (as, the claims or rights of *labor*); also, a work or task done or to be done (as, "My *labours*, of the body, at least, have been light enough": Bulwer-Lytton's "Rienzi," i. 1); also, the product or result of toil (archaic: as, "the waxen *labour* of the bees," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iii. 688); also, trouble or pains taken; also, the pangs and efforts of childbirth; travail. — **Labor Day**, in the various States of the U. S., a legal holiday, commonly the first Monday in September, in honor of the laboring class. — **la'bor**, *v.* [OF. *laborer*, *labourer* (F. *labourer*), < L. *laborare*, < *labor*.] **I. intr.** To perform labor (as, "Six days shalt thou *labour*, and do all

thy work": Ex. xx. 9); exert one's powers of body or mind; work; toil; also, to move as with effort or difficulty (as, "Let not all the people go up . . . and make not all the people to *labour* thither": Josh. vii. 3); roll or pitch heavily, as a ship (as, "The ship was *laboring* hard under her topgallant-sails": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxv.); also, to be burdened, troubled, or distressed; suffer under something burdensome, distressing, or disadvantageous (as, "We *labour* under two mighty evils," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 4; you are *laboring* under a misapprehension); also, to be in travail or childbirth. **II. tr.** To spend labor upon, work, or till (soil, etc.: archaic); also, to produce or accomplish by labor (archaic: as, "anvils *laboured* by the Cyclops' hands," Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," vi. 858); also, to work out with effort; work out in detail; elaborate; also, to work or strive to bring about or achieve (archaic: as, to *labor* a person's reform); also, to cause to labor or work; also, to belabor (as, "Take shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak, And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iii. 639).

lab-o-ra-to-ry (lab'ō-ră-tō-rī), *n.*; pl. -ries (-rīz). [ML. *laboratorium*, place to work in, < L. *laborare*, E. *labor*, *v.*] A building or part of a building fitted with apparatus for conducting scientific investigations, experiments, tests, etc., or for manufacturing chemicals, medicines, explosives, etc. — **lab'o-ra-to'ri-al** (-tō'rī-ăl), *a.*

la-bored (lā'bōrd), *p. a.* Made, done, or accomplished with labor; often, showing constrained or forced effort, or not easy, natural, or spontaneous (as, "a graceful and accomplished, if somewhat *laboured*, speaker," Lecky's "Hist. of Eng. in the 18th Century," iii.; "*labored* cordiality," Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Partner").

la-bor-er (lā'bər-ər), *n.* One who labors; esp., one engaged in work which requires bodily strength rather than skill or training.

la-bor-ing (lā'bər-ing), *p. a.* That labors; working; toiling; engaged in manual or mechanical labor (as, the *laboring* class); struggling, as under difficulty, emotion, etc. (as, "an occasional sigh from the *laboring* heart of the Captain": Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," ii.); heaving, as the breast; rolling or pitching, as a ship. — **la'bor-ing-ly**, *adv.*

la-bo-ri-ous (lā-bō'rī-us), *a.* [OF. *laborios* (F. *laborieux*), < L. *laboriosus*, < *labor*, E. *labor*, *n.*] Given to or diligent in labor, or industrious (as, "To drive The lazy drones from the *laborious* hive": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iv. 242); also, involving labor, or toilsome (as, "to scorn delights, and live *laborious* days": Milton's "Lycidas," 72); requiring labor in construction or execution (as, "*laborious* orient ivory sphere in sphere": Tennyson's "Princess," Prologue, 20). — **la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **la-bo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

la-bor-ite (lā'bər-it), *n.* [See *labor*, *n.*] An advocate of the interests of labor; [*cap.*] a member of a party advocating labor interests, as in British politics. — **la'bor-less**, *a.* Free from labor; doing or requiring no labor. — **la'bor-mar'-ket**, *n.* The available supply of labor considered with reference to the demand for it. — **la'bor=sav'ing**, *a.* Saving, or effecting economy in, labor: as, a *labor-saving* device; "The neat, *labor-saving* cook-stove had as yet no being" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," vii.). — **la'bor-some** (-sum), *a.* Industrious; also, laborious or toilsome (now rare or prov.: as, "He hath . . . wrung from me my slow leave By *laboursome* petition," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," i. 2. 59). — **la'bor=u'nion**, *n.* A union or association of laboring people for the protection and furtherance of their interests. Cf. *trade-union*.

la'bour, **la'boured**, etc., **la'bour-ite**, etc. British preferred forms of *labor*, *labored*, etc., *laborite*, etc.

lab-ra-dor-ite (lab'ră-dōr-it), *n.* [From *Labrador*, in British America, where it was discovered.] A kind of feldspar, often characterized by a brilliant change of colors, used as an ornamental stone.

Lab-ra-dor (lab'ră-dōr or lab-ră-dōr') **tea**. Any evergreen ericaceous shrub of the genus *Ledum*, of the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, which includes species whose leaves are used as a substitute for tea.

la-bret (lā'bret), *n.* [L. *labrum*, lip.] A lip-ornament worn by primitive tribes, in a hole pierced for the purpose.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, mōve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviăry, flect, agōny, întō, ūnite; (obscured) errănt, operă, ardent, actōr, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; tă, then; y, you;

la-broid (lă'broid). [NL. *Labrus*, the typical genus, *L. labrus*, labros, a kind of fish.] **I. a.** Belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Labridæ*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes which includes the tautog, wrasses, etc. **II. n.** A labroid fish.

la-brum (lă'brum), *n.*; pl. *labra* (-bră). [L., lip; akin to E. lip: cf. *labellum* and *labium*.] A lip or lip-like part; specif., in zool., a part of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, etc., which is likened to the upper lip of higher animals; in *conch.*, the outer margin of the aperture of a gastropod's shell.

la-bur-num (lă-bēr'num), *n.* [L.] A small leguminous tree, *Laburnum laburnum*, having pendulous racemes of yellow flowers (as, "*Laburnum*, rich in streaming gold": Cowper's "Task," vi. 149); also, any of various allied or similar plants.

lab-y-rinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, < Gr. λαβύρινθος.] A structure containing a number of intricate passages through which it is difficult to find one's way (as, the Cretan *labyrinth*, fabled to have been built by Dædalus for Minos, king of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined); a maze; often, a maze of paths bordered by high hedges, as in a park or garden; hence, a complicated or tortuous arrangement, as of streets, buildings, etc. (as, "He was dragged into a *labyrinth* of dark narrow courts": Dickens's "Oliver Twist," xv.); fig., any confusingly intricate state of things, events, etc. (as, "No one could soar into a more intricate *labyrinth* of refined phraseology": Trollope's "Warden," v.); an entanglement; in *anat.*, the internal ear, a complex structure including a bony portion ('osseous labyrinth') and a membranous portion ('membranous labyrinth') contained in it.—**lab-y-rin'thi-an**, **lab-y-rin'thic**, *a.* Labyrinthine.—**lab-y-rin'thine** (-thin), *a.* Pertaining to, forming, or resembling a labyrinth; mazy; intricate: as, *labyrinthine* passages or windings.

lab-y-rin-tho-don (lab-i-rin'thō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, + ὀδὸς (ōdōr-), tooth.] Any of certain large, extinct amphibians (genus *Labyrinthodon*) characterized by teeth with a labyrinth-like internal structure.—**lab-y-rin'tho-dont** (-dont), *a.* Having teeth with a labyrinth-like internal structure; belonging or pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontidæ*, a family of large, sometimes huge, extinct amphibians typified by the genus *Labyrinthodon*. **II. n.** A labyrinthodont amphibian.

lac¹ (lak), *n.* [Hind. *lāk* = Pers. *lāk*: cf. *lake*¹ and *lacquer*.] A resinous substance deposited on the twigs of various trees in southern Asia by a scale-insect, *Carteria lacca* ('lac-insect'): used in the manufacture of varnishes, sealing-wax, etc., and in the production of a red coloring matter. See *shellac*.

lac², **lakh** (lak), *n.* [Hind. *lāk*, < Skt. *laksha*, mark, hundred thousand.] The sum of 100,000, esp. of rupees; indefinitely, a great number. [India.]

lac-co-lite, **lac-co-lith** (lak'ō-lit, -lith), *n.* [Gr. *λάκκος*, pond, reservoir, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *geol.*, a mass of igneous rock or lava which when rising from below has not found its way to the surface, but has spread out laterally into a lenticular aggregate, thereby causing the overlying strata to bulge upward.—**lac-co-lit'ic**, **lac-co-lith'ic** (-lit'ik, -lith'ik), *a.*

lace (lās), *n.* [OF. *laz* (F. *lacs*), noose, string, < L. *laqueus*, noose, snare: cf. *lasso*.] A noose or net; a cord, a cord or string; now, a cord or string for holding or drawing together, as when passed through holes in opposite edges; also, ornamental cord or braid, as on uniforms (as, gold lace; silver lace); also, an ornamental openwork fabric made of threads

netted or interwoven in a pattern, or of a ground-material wrought by thread-drawing or cutting, needlework, etc.; also, spirits added to coffee or the like (as, "He is forced . . . to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than lace to it": Addison, in "Spectator," 488).—**lace**, *v.*; *laced*, *lacing*. [OF. *lacier* (F. *lacer*).] **I. tr.** To fasten, draw together, or compress by means of a lace; also, to pass (a cord, etc.) as a lace, as through holes; also, to interlace or intertwine; also, to adorn or trim with lace; hence, to mark as with gold or silver lace; streak, as with color (as, "Here lay Duncan, His silver skin *laced* with his golden blood": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," ii. 3. 118); also, to lash, beat, or thrash; also, to mix (coffee, etc.) with spirits (as, "Let's go drink a dish of *laced* coffee, and talk of the times": Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," iii.). **II. intr.** To be fastened with a lace.

La-ce-dæ-mo-ni-an (las'ē-dē-mō'ni-an). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta, the capital of ancient Laconia, or sometimes the country itself) or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Lacedæmon; a Spartan; a Laconian.

la-cer-a-ble (las'ē-rā-bl), *a.* [LL. *lacerabilis*.] That may be lacerated; liable to laceration.

la-cer-ate (las'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; -*ated*, -*ating*. [L. *laceratus*, pp. of *lacerare*, < *lacer*, torn, mangled.] To tear roughly; mangle; fig., to harrow or distress (as, to *lacerate* a person's feelings).—**la-cer-ate**, *a.* Lacerated; jagged.—**la-cer-a-tion** (las'ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [L. *laceratio*(-n-).] The act or process of lacerating; also, the result of lacerating; a rough or jagged tear.—**la-cer-a-tive** (las'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to lacerate; lacerating.

la-cer-tian (la-sēr'shian). [L. *lacerta*, lizard.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the lizards; lizard-like. **II. n.** A lacertilian.

la-cer-til-i-an (las'ēr-til'i-an). [NL. *Lacertilia*, pl., < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, E. lizard.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Lacertilia*, an order of reptiles comprising the common lizards and their allies. **II. n.** A lacertilian reptile.

la-cer-tine

(la-sēr'tin),

a. [L. *lacerta*,

lizard.] Lac-

ertian; also,

of decorative

work, consist-

ing of inter-

twined or cur-

ving lizard-

like forms.

lace-wing (lās'wing), *n.* Any of various neuropterous

insects (genera *Chrysopa*,

Hemerobius, etc.) with lace-like

wings, whose

larvæ prey

on plant-

lice. Also

l a c e ' =

winged fly.

l a c h - e s

(lach'ez), *n.*

[OF. *las-*

chesse, <

lasche (F.

lâche), loose,

slack, ult. < L. *larus*, E. *lax*.] In *law*, remis-

ness in the performance of a legal duty; neglect to do

a thing at the proper time; hence, in general, culpable negli-

gence (as, "His conduct had shown *laches* which others

. . . were free from": George Eliot's "Middlemarch," lii.).



Alençon Lace.



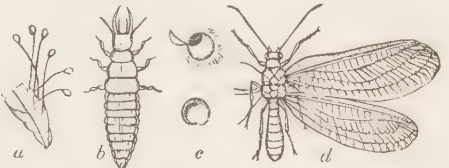
Labyrinth.



Labyrinthodon (restored).



Lacertine Work, from a French manuscript of the 13th century.



Lacewing (*Chrysopa*).—*a.* eggs; *b.* larva; *c.* cocoons; *d.* imago with left wings omitted.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. cloche; *ü*, F. menu; *ch*, Sc. loch; *ñ*, F. bonbon; ¹, primary accent; ², secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

lach-ry-mal (lak'ri-mal), etc. See *lacrymal*, etc.

la-cing (lā'sing), *n.* The act of one who or that which laces; often, a beating or thrashing; also, a laced fastening, or a lace for such use; also, a trimming of lace or braid; also, streaked coloration, as of flowers or plumage.

la-cin-i-ate (lā-sin'i-āt), *a.* [NL. *laciniatus*, < L. *lacinia*, lappet.] In bot. and zool., cut into narrow, irregular lobes; slashed; jagged. Also **la-cin'i-at-ed** (-ā-ted).—**la-cin-i-a'-tion** (-ā'shən), *n.* Lacinate formation; a lobe or projecting segment.

lack (lak), *n.* [ME. *lac* = MLG. *lack*, defect, fault, blemish; cf. Icel. *lacr*, lacking, defective.] A defect; a fault; also, deficiency or absence of something requisite, desirable, or customary (as, *lack of money, food, or sleep; lack of skill or sense*; "Let his *lack of years* be no impediment," Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 162); want; specif., want of the means of subsistence, or need (obs. or archaic); also, something lacking or wanting (as, skilled labor was the chief *lack*).—**lack**, *v.* **I. intr.** To be absent or wanting, as something requisite or desirable (as, "Here *lacks but your mother for to say amen*": Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," iv. 2. 44); also, to be deficient or fall short in something; be short (*of*); also, to be in want or need (obs. or archaic; as, "He that giveth unto the poor shall not *lack*," Prov. xxviii. 27). See *lacking*, *p. a.* **II. tr.** To be deficient in, destitute of, or without (as, to *lack strength or courage; to lack materials for work*); fall short in respect of (as, the vote *lacks three* of being a majority); also, to be in need of, or require (archaic or prov.: as, "strong-voiced apprentices, who kept up the cry of, 'What d'y'e *lack*?' . . . accompanied with . . . recommendations of the articles in which they dealt," Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," i.); also, to perceive or feel the absence of, or miss; also, to support the absence of, or do without (as, "Alas! dear love, I cannot *lack thee two hours*": Shakespeare's "As You Like It," iv. 1. 182).

lack-a-dai-si-cal (lak-ā-dā'zi-kal), *a.* [From *lackaday*.] Sentimentally or affectedly languishing; weakly sentimental: as, "Mrs. Leyburn, poor *lackadaisical* thing! is no good whatever" (Mrs. H. Ward's "Robert Elsmere," ii).—**lack-a-dai'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**lack-a-dai'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

lack-a-day (lak'ā-dā), *interj.* [For *lackaday*.] An exclamation of sorrow or regret. [Archaic.]

lack'er, etc. See *lacquer*, etc.

lack-ey (lak'i), *n.*; pl. *-eys* (-iz). [F. *laquais*, < Sp. *lacayo*, orig. a kind of foot-soldier; origin uncertain.] A footman or liveried man-servant (as, "I saw a gay gilt chariot . . . the coachman with a new cockade, and the *lackeys* with insolence and plenty in their countenances": Steele, in "Tatler," 44); hence, a servile follower; a toady.—**lack'ey**, *v.*; *-eyed*, *-eying*. **I. intr.** To act or serve as a lackey. [Now rare.] **II. tr.** To attend as a lackey does (as, "A thousand liveried angels *lacky her*": Milton's "Comus," 455); hence, to wait upon in a servile manner; be subservient to.

lack-ing (lak'ing), *p. a.* Wanting or absent (as, conveniences are *lacking*); missing; also, deficient, or falling short, in some respect (as, *lacking in skill*); also, needy.—**lack'-ing**, *prep.* [Orig. ppr.: cf. *wanting*, *prep.*] Without; less; minus: as, "a hundred *lacking one*" (Shakespeare's "2 Henry VI.," iv. 3. 9).

lack-land (lak'land). **I. n.** One who has no land or landed possessions: as, John *Lackland* (a name given to John, youngest son of Henry II. and afterward king of England, because, unlike his brothers, he had received from his father no appanage in the Continental provinces). **II. a.** Having no land; landless.

lack-lus-ter, lack-lus-tre (lak'lus'tēr), *a.* Lacking luster or brightness; dull: as, "looking on it with *lack-lustre eye*" (Shakespeare's "As You Like It," ii. 7. 21); "pallid, leaden, *lacklustre visages*" (Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," i. 9).

La-co-ni-an (lā-kō'ni-ān). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, a country in southern Greece, or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian; Spartan. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Laconia.



Lacinate Leaf.

La-con-ic (lā-kon'ik), *a.* Laconian; Spartan; also [*L. c.*], brief in speech or expression, after the manner of the ancient Laconians (as, "Boccalini . . . indicts a *laconic* writer for speaking that in three words which he might have said in two": Steele, in "Tatler," 264); succinct; concise.—**la-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**la-con'i-cism** (-sizm), **lac-o-nism** (lak'ō-nizm), *n.* Laconic brevity; also, a laconic utterance or sentence.

lac-quer (lak'ēr), *n.* [Obs. F. *lacre*, < Pg. *laca*, lac, < Hind. *lākṣ*, E. *lac*.] Lac; also, a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, used for coating brass, etc.; also, any of various resinous varnishes, esp. a natural varnish obtained from a Japanese tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, used for producing a highly polished, lustrous surface on wood, etc.; hence, were coated with any such varnish, and often inlaid.—**lac'-quer**, *v. t.* To coat with or as with lacquer.—**lac'-quer-er**, *n.*

lac-quey (lak'i), *n.* and *v.* See *lackey*.

lac'ri-mal, etc. See *lacrymal*, etc.

la-crosse (lā-krōs'), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, 'the crosse' (the racket used in the game): see *crosse*.] A game of ball, of American Indian origin, played by two parties of 12 players each, who strive to send a ball through a goal by means of long-handled rackets: much played in Canada.



Lacrosse-racket.

lac-ry-ma Chris-ti (lak'ri-mā kris'tī). [NL., earlier *lacrymæ Christi*, 'tears of Christ'.] A strong, sweet red wine of southern Italy.

lac-ry-mal (lak'ri-mal). [Also *lachrymal*, prop. *lacrimal*, < ML. *lacrimalis*, < L. *lacrima*, earlier *dacrima*, a tear, akin to Gr. *δάκρυ*, a tear, and E. *tear*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to tears; characterized by tears; indicative of weeping, as a person's countenance; intended to contain tears, as a vase (as, "collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a *lachrymal vase*": Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," v. 1); in *anat.*, etc., noting, pertaining to, or situated near the glands, ducts, or the like, concerned in the secretion or conveyance of tears. **II. n.** A lacrymatory; also, pl., spells of weeping; also, the lacrymal organs; also, *sing.*, in *anat.*, etc., a lacrymal bone.



lac-ry-ma-tion (lak-ri-mā'shən), *n.* [L. *LG*, Lacrymal Gland; *lacrimatio*(-n), < *lacrimare*, shed tears, *LD*, Lacrymal Duct. < *lacrima*: see *lacrymal*.] The shedding of tears.—**lac'-ry-ma-to-ry** (-mā-tō-ry). **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or causing the shedding of tears: as, *lacrymatory gas* (same as *tear-gas*). **II. n.; pl. *-ries* (-riz). One of a class of small, narrow-necked vases found in ancient Roman tombs: formerly thought to have been used for containing the tears of bereaved friends.**



Lacrymatories. — Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

lac-ry-mose (lak'ri-mōs), *a.* [L. *lacrimosus*, < *lacrima*: see *lacrymal*.] Given to shedding tears; tearful; also, suggestive of or tending to cause tears, or mournful (as, *lacrymose verse*).—**lac'-ry-mose-ly**, *adv.*

lac-ta-ry (lak'tā-ri), *a.* [L. *lactarius*, < *lac* (*lact*), milk.] Of or pertaining to milk.

lac-tase (lak'tās), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact*), milk: see *-ase*.] In *chem.*, an enzyme capable of decomposing lactose, present in certain yeasts, etc.

lac-tate (lak'tāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of lactic acid.

lac-ta-tion (lak-tā'shən), *n.* [NL. *lactatio*(-n), < L. *lactare*, give milk, < *lac* (*lact*), milk.] The act or the period of giving suck to an infant; also, the secretion or formation of milk.

lac-te-al (lak'tē-əl). [L. *lacteus*, < *lac* (*lact*), milk, akin to Gr. *γάλα* (*galakt-*), milk: cf. *galactic*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling milk; milky; in *anat.*, etc., conveying or containing chyle (as, the *lacteal vessels*). **II. n.** In *anat.*, any of the minute lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the small intestine to the thoracic duct.—**lac'-te-al-ly**, *adv.*

lac-te-ous (lak'tē-us), *a.* [L. *lacteus*: see *lacteal*.] Milky; of the color of milk.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

lac-tes-cent (lak-tes'ent), *a.* [*L. lactescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *lactescere*, become milky, < *lactere*, be milky, < *lac* (lact-), milk.] Becoming or being milky; also, producing milk; concerned with the secretion of milk; in *entom.*, secreting a milky fluid; in *bot.*, forming a milky juice. — **lac-tes-cence**, *n.*

lac-tic (lak'tik), *a.* [*L. lac* (lact-), milk.] Pertaining to or obtained from milk: as, *lactic acid* (an acid with three isomeric modifications, the most common one being found in sour milk). — **lac'tide** (-tid or -tid), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound formed by heating lactic acid, and regarded as an anhydride of that acid; also, any of a class of similar compounds.

lac-tif-er-ous (lak-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [*LL. lactifer*, < *L. lac* (lact-), milk, + *ferre*, bear.] Producing or conveying milk or a milky fluid.

lac-to- (lak'tō-). Form of *L. lac* (lact-), milk, used in combination, as in *lactoproteid* (any proteid existing in milk), *lactotoxin* (a toxin or poisonous principle found in milk).

lac-tom-e-ter (lak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [See *lacto-* and *-meter*.] Any of various instruments for testing the purity or richness of milk.

lac-tone (lak'tōn), *n.* [From *lactic*.] In *chem.*, any of a class of anhydrides derived from hydroxy acids. — **lac-ton'ic** (-ton'ik), *a.*

lac-to-scope (lak'tō-skōp), *n.* [See *lacto-* and *-scope*.] An instrument for testing the quality or richness of milk by its resistance to the passage of light.

lac-tose (lak'tōs), *n.* [*L. lac* (lact-), milk: see *-ose*².] In *chem.*, a crystalline sugar present in milk, used as a food and in medicine; sugar of milk.

la-cu-na (lə-kū'nā), *n.*; pl. *-nas* or *-næ* (-nē). [*L.*, hole, cavity, gap, pool, pond, < *lacus*: see *lake*³, and cf. *lagoon*.] A gap or hiatus, as in a manuscript; also, specif., a pit or cavity; an interstitial or intercellular space, as in plant or animal tissue; one of the numerous minute cavities in the substance of bone, supposed to contain nucleated cells. — **la-cu'nal**, **la-cu'nar** (-nār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunæ. — **la-cu'nar**, *n.*; pl. *lacunars* or *lacunaria* (lak-ū-nār'i-ā). [*L.*, < *lacuna*.] In *arch.*, a ceiling, or an under surface, as of a cornice, formed of sunken compartments; also, one of the compartments. — **la-cu-na-ry** (lak-ū-nā-ri or lə-kū'nā-ri), *a.* Lacunal; lacunar. — **la-cu'no'** (-kūn'), *n.* A lacuna.

— **la-cu'nose** (-nōs), *a.* [*L. lacunosus*.] Full of or having lacunæ; pitted or furrowed.

la-cus-tri-an (lə-kus'tri-ān).

I. *a.* Same as *lacustrine*.

II. *n.* A lake-dweller.

la-cus-trine (lə-kus'trin), *a.* [*L. lacus*, *E. lake*³.] Of or pertaining to a lake; living or occurring on or in lakes, as various animals and plants; formed at the bottom of lakes, as geological strata.

la-cy (lā'si), *a.* Of or like lace; having a delicate, open texture or structure.

lad (lad), *n.* [*ME. ladde*; origin unknown.] A man-servant†; also, a boy or youth; often, familiarly, a male person of any age (as, "My *lads*, to-morrow morning, by four o'clock, early at Gadshill!" Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV." i. 2. 138; "How now, old *lad*?" Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," iv. 1. 113); also, a male sweetheart (Sc.: as, "Ye royal lasses dainty, Heav'n . . . gie you *lads* a-plenty," Burns's "Dream," 121).

lad-a-num (lad'ā-num), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον*, < *λῆδον*, the shrub yielding ladanum: cf. *labdanum* and *laudanum*.] A resinous juice that exudes from various rock-roses of the genus *Cistus*: used in perfumery, fumigating substances, medicinal plasters, etc.

lad-der (lad'ēr), *n.* [*AS. hlæder, hlædder*, = *D. ladder* = *G.leiter*, ladder; from the root of *E. lean*¹.] An appliance of wood, metal, or rope, commonly consisting of two side-pieces between which a series of bars or rungs are set at suitable distances, forming a means of ascent or descent;

hence, something resembling or suggesting a ladder; a succession of cross threads in knitted work, resulting from dropped stitches; in fig. use, a means of rising, as to eminence. — **lad'dered**, *a.* Provided with a ladder or ladders.

lad-die (lad'di), *n.* A young lad; a boy; a male sweetheart.

[Chiefly Sc.]

lade (lād), *v.*; pret. *laded*, pp. *laden* or *laded*, ppr. *lading*.

[*AS. hladan*, load, take up (liquid), = *D. and G. laden* =

Icel. hladda = *Goth. -hlathan*, load: cf. *ladle* and *last*³.] **I. tr.** To load, as with a burden or cargo (as, "They laded their asses with the corn," Gen. xlii. 26; "He . . . help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks," Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," 812); charge or fill abundantly (chiefly in *pp.*: as, trees *laden* with fruit); load oppressively, or burden (chiefly in *pp.*: as, *laden* with responsibilities); also, to put (something) on or in as a burden, load, or cargo (as, to *lade* products on board vessels); take (something) on as a burden or cargo (as, a vessel *lading* wheat); also, to lift or throw (a liquid) out of or into something with a ladle, scoop, or the like. **II. intr.** To take on a load or cargo; load; also, to lade a liquid. — **lad-en** (lād'n), *p. a.* Loaded; burdened. — **lad'en**, *v. t.* To load; lade.

La-din (lə-dēn'), *n.* [*Rhæto-Romanic*, < *L. Latinus*, Latin.] A Rhæto-Romanic dialect spoken in parts of Switzerland and Tyrol; also, one of the people of these regions who speak it.

lad-ing (lā'ding), *n.* The act of one who or that which lades; also, that with which something, as a ship, is laden; load; freight; cargo. — **bill of lading**. See under *bill*⁴, *n.*

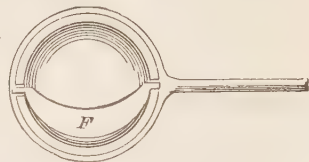
La-di-no (lā-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *-nos* (-nōz, Sp. *-nōs*). [*Sp.*, < *L. Latinus*, Latin.] The ancient Spanish or Castilian language; also, a mixed Spanish and Hebrew dialect spoken by Jews of Spanish extraction now living in Turkey and elsewhere; also, in Spanish America, a Spanish-speaking half-breed; a mestizo.

la-dle (lā'dl), *n.* [*AS. hlædel*, < *hladan*, *E. lade*.] A long-handled utensil with a dish-shaped or cup-shaped bowl for dipping or conveying liquids. — **la'dle**, *v. t.*; *-dled*, *-ding*. To dip or convey with or as with a ladle. — **la'dle-ful** (-fūl), *n.*; pl. *-fuls*.

la-drone (lə-drōn'), *n.* [*Sp. ladrón*, < *L. latro*(n-), mercenary, freebooter, robber.] A robber; a high-wayman or brigand. — **la-**

dron-ism (-drōn'izm), *n.*

la-dy (lā'di), *n.*; pl. *-dies* (-diz). [*AS. hlæfdige*, perhaps orig. meaning 'loaf-kneader,' < *hlāf*, loaf, + *-dige*, akin to *dāh*, *E. dough*: cf. *lord*.] The mistress of a household; also, a woman who has proprietary rights or authority, as over a manor (correlative of *lord*); also, a woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a sweetheart or lady-love; also, a wife or consort (now regarded as inelegant: as, "By a former marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood had one son; by his present *lady*, three daughters," Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility," i.); also [*cap.*], the Virgin Mary (usually, 'our Lady'); also [*L. c.*], a woman of good family or social position, or of good breeding, refinement, etc. (correlative of *gentleman*); a polite term for any woman (as a term of address, now chiefly in the *pl.*, as in addressing an audience, the ordinary term in the *sing.* being *madam*); also [*cap.*], a title of women of a certain rank, as, in British use, a prefixed title used as a less formal substitute for 'marchioness,' 'countess,' 'viscountess,' and 'baroness.' and used before the Christian name and surname of the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, and before the husband's Christian name and surname in the case of the wife of one who holds a courtesy title in which *Lord* precedes the Christian name, and before the surname of the wife of a baronet or knight; also [*L. c.*], the calcareous structure which triturates the food in a lobster's stomach. — **Ladies from Hell**, a nickname, said to have originated with the Germans, applied to the kilted Scottish troops during the World War. — **Lady chapel**, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, attached to a church, and generally placed behind the high



Foundry-ladle. — *F*, plate which serves to keep back impurities floating on the molten metal.

(variable) *đ* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, *F. cloche*; *ü*, *F. menu*; *ch*, *Sc. loch*; *ñ*, *F. bonbon*; *ʹ*, primary accent; *˝*, secondary accent; *†*, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

altar, at the extremity of the apse. — **Lady Day**, one of various days celebrated in honor of the Virgin Mary, now only the feast of the Annunciation, March 25. — **lady in waiting**, a lady who is in attendance upon a queen or princess. — **Our Lady of the Snows**, a name applied to Canada: as, "For we be also a people," Said *our Lady of the Snows*" (Kipling's "Our Lady of the Snows," a poem referring to the Canadian preferential tariff of 1897). (R. L. Stevenson, in his "Travels with a Donkey," published in 1879, describes a visit to the Trappist monastery of "Our Lady of the Snows" in the Cévennes, in southern France.)

la-dy-ap-ple (lā'di-ap'pl), *n.* A small, delicate, red, or red and yellow, variety of apple.

la-dy-bird (lā'di-bērd), *n.* [With reference to 'our Lady' (the Virgin Mary).] Any of various small beetles (family *Coccinellidae*) with rounded bodies, often brightly colored; also, a sweetheart.

la-dy-bug (lā'di-bug), *n.* The ladybird (beetle).

la-dy-chair (lā'di-chār), *n.* A kind of seat for a third person, formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed: as, "She insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry her in a *lady-chair* over to this island" (Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," xxvi.).



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

la-dy-crab (lā'di-krab), *n.* Any of various handsome crabs, esp. of the family *Portunidae*, as *Platyonchus ocellatus*, a species common on the Atlantic coast of the U. S.



Lady-crab (*Platyonchus ocellatus*).

la-dy-fin-ger (lā'di-fing'gēr), *n.* A small, finger-shaped sponge-cake.

la-dy-hood

(lā'di-hūd), *n.* The condition or character of a lady; also, ladies collectively.

la-dy-kill-er (lā'di-kil'ēr), *n.* A man supposed to be dangerously fascinating to the ladies: as, "I believe your regular *lady-killer* . . . becomes a very quiet animal by being occasionally jilted" (Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xxii.). — **la-dy-kill'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

la-dy-kin (lā'di-kin), *n.* [See *kin*.] A little lady.

la-dy-like (lā'di-lik), *a.* Like or befitting a lady (as, a *ladylike* young woman; a young woman with *ladylike* manners); also, effeminate (as, "fops at all corners, *ladylike* in mien": Cowper's "Tirocinium," 829). — **la-dy-like-ness**, *n.*

la-dy-love (lā'di-luv), *n.* A lady who is loved; a mistress or sweetheart: as, "With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his *lady-love*" (Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," iv. 19).

la-dy's-bed-straw (lā'diz-bed'strā), *n.* Our Lady's bed-straw. See *bedstraw*.

la-dy's-fin-ger (lā'diz-fing'gēr), *n.* Same as *lady-finger*.

la-dy-ship (lā'di-ship), *n.* The condition or rank of a lady; also [often *cap.*], with *her*, *your*, etc., the form used in speaking of or to a woman having the title of *Lady*.

la-dy's-maid (lā'diz-mād'), *n.* A maid who is a lady's personal attendant for services in the toilet, etc.

la-dy's-slip-per, **la-dy-slip-per** (lā'diz-slip'ēr, lā'di-), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*, comprising orchids whose flowers have a protruding labellum somewhat resembling a slipper.

la-dy's-smock, **la-dy-smock** (lā'diz-smok, lā'di-), *n.* A brassicaceous plant, *Cardamine pratensis*, with white or purple flowers (also called *cuckoo-flower*); also, any of certain related species.

Læs-try-go-ni-an (les-tri-gō'ni-an), *n.* [L. *Læstrygones*, < Gr. *Λαιστρυγόνες*, pl., the Læstrygonians.] One of a mythical race of cannibal giants who were encountered by Odysseus (Ulysses), the principal character in Homer's

"Odyssey," in his wanderings, and by whom many of his companions were slain.

lævo-, etc. See *levo-*, etc.

la-fa-yette (lā-fā-yet'), *n.* [From the French general *Lafayette*, during whose visit to America in 1824–25 the fish appeared in great numbers.] A small sciaenoid food-fish, *Leiostomus xanthurus*, of the eastern coast of the U. S.; the spot.



Lafayette.

lag¹ (lag). [Origin obscure.] **I. a.** Last or hindmost (as, "the lag-end of my life": Shakspere's "1 Henry IV.,"

v. 1. 24); also, behindhand or late; also, tardy or slow (as, "An' faith! thou's neither *lag* nor lame": Burns's "Address to the Deil," 17). [Now Sc. and prov. Eng.] **II. n.** The last or hindmost one (now rare: as, "What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?" Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," ix.); also, the lowest class, as of people† (see Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," iii. 6. 90); also, a lagging or falling behind; retardation, as of a movement or a current. — **lag**¹, *v. i.*; *lagged*, *lagging*. To fall behind; hang back; loiter; linger: as, "When so she *lagged* . . . He with his spear . . . Would thumpe her forward" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vi. 2. 10).

lag² (lag), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *lagg*, stave of a cask.] One of the staves or strips which form the periphery of a wooden drum, the casing of a steam-cylinder, or the like. — **lag**², *v. t.*; *lagged*, *lagging*. To cover with lags or lagging.

lag³ (lag), *v. t.*; *lagged*, *lagging*. [Origin obscure.] To transport as a convict (as, "He was *lagged* for coining": H. Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," xix.); send to penal servitude; also, to capture or catch. [Slang.] — **lag**³, *n.* One who has been transported as a convict; one sent to penal servitude; a convict; also, a term of transportation or penal servitude. [Slang.]

lag-an (lag'an), *n.* [OF.; perhaps from Scand. or LG., from the root of E. *lie*¹.] In *law*, anything sunk in the sea, but attached to a buoy or the like in order that it may be recovered.

la-ger (lā'gēr), *n.* Same as *lager-beer*.

la-ger-beer (lā'gēr-bēr'), *n.* [G. *lagerbier*, < *lager*, bed, stand for casks, storehouse (see *lair*), + *bier*, beer.] A kind of beer which is kept in store from 6 weeks to 6 months before being used: orig. made in Germany.

lag-gard (lag'gārd), [See *ard*.] **I. a.** Lagging; backward; slow: as, "Then mend the horses' *laggard* pace!" (Kipling's "Heriot's Ford"). **II. n.** One who lags behind; a loiterer; a backward or dilatory person: as, "a *laggard* in love, and a dastard in war" (Scott's "Marmion," v. 12). — **lag'gard-ly**, *adv.* — **lag'gard-ness**, *n.*

lag-ger (lag'gēr), *n.* One who lags; a laggard.

lag-ging (lag'gīng), *n.* [See *lag*².] The act of covering a boiler, etc., with lags, or with felt, asbestos, etc.; also, the covering formed, or the material used; in *arch.*, the narrow cross strips in the centering of an arch, etc.

la-gnappe, **la-gniappe** (lan-yap'), *n.* [Louisiana F., < Amer. Sp. *la ñapa*, 'the present.'] Something given with a purchase to a customer, by way of compliment or for good measure: as, "*Lagnappe* . . . is the equivalent of the thirteenth roll in a 'baker's dozen.' It is something thrown in, gratis, for good measure" (Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," xliiv.). Also fig. [Louisiana.]

la-goön (la-gōn'), *n.* [It. and Sp. *laguna*, < L. *lacuna*, pool, pond: see *lacuna*.] An area of shallow water separated from the sea by low sand-banks (as, the *lagoons* of Venice); also, the expanse of water within an atoll (as, "These last [islands] are nothing more than narrow circles of land surrounding a smooth *lagoon*, connected by a single opening with the sea": H. Melville's "Omoo," xvii.); in general, any small, pond-like body of water, esp. one communicating with a larger body of water. Also **la-gune'** (-gōn').

la-ic (lā'ik), [LL. *laicus*, < Gr. *λαϊκός*, < *laos*, the people.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinguished from the clergy; lay; secular. **II. n.** A layman. — **la'i-cal**, *a.* Laic. — **la'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **la'i-cize** (-sīz), *v. t.*;

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

-cized, -cizing. To render lay; deprive of clerical character. —**la'i-ci-za'tion** (-si-zā'shən), *n.*

laid (lād). Preterit and past participle of *lay*¹. —**laid**, *p. a.* Of paper, marked with close parallel lines or watermarks formed during the process of manufacture by pressure against fine wires. Cf. *wove*, *p. a.*

lain (lān). Past participle of *lie*¹.

lair (lār), *n.* [AS. *leger* = D. *leger* = G. *lager* = Goth. *ligrs*, couch, bed; from the root of E. *lie*¹.] A place to lie in; a couch, bed, or resting-place (as, "Rising . . . he summoned his companions from their warm *lairs*": Cooper's "Prairie," xxiii.); now, commonly, the resting-place or den of a wild beast (as, to rouse the lion from his *lair*); also, a pen or shelter for cattle (Eng.); also, a grave or a burial-plot (obs. or Sc.). —**lair**, *v.* **I.** *intr.* To go to, lie in, or have a *lair*. **II.** *tr.* To place in a *lair*; also, to serve as a *lair* for.

—**lair'age** (-i-j), *n.* The placing of cattle in lairs; also, space or a place for lairing cattle. [Eng.]

laird (lārd), *n.* [Sc. form of *lord*.] A landed proprietor; as, "The *Laird* of St. Ronan's is *nac* landlord of mine" (Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," ii.). [Sc.] —**laird'ship**, *n.*

lais-ser-al-ler (lā'sā-al'ā, F. *le-sā-à-lā*), *n.* [F. *laisser-aller*, lit. 'to let go' (with F. *laisser*, infinitive): often given in English use as *laissez-aller* (with F. *laissez*, imperative), a form which, however, expresses an injunction to let go rather than the fact of doing so: cf. *laissez-faire*.] Absence of restraint, as in action, speech, manner, etc.; unconstraint; ease.

lais-sez-faire (lā'sā-fār', F. *le-sā-fār*), *n.* [F. *laissez faire*, 'let do': an imperative phrase enjoining non-interference.] The principle of letting people do as they please; non-interference, as by a government with respect to trade, industrial affairs, etc.

laith (lāth), *a.* Scotch form of *loath*.

la-i-ty (lā'i-ti), *n.* The state of being a *lay* person; also, *lay* persons collectively, as distinguished from the clergy or from a professional class (as, "The *laity* nowadays take a pride in speaking evil of the clergy": Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xvii.).

lake¹ (lāk), *n.* [Var. of *lac*¹.] A red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal by combination with a metallic compound; hence, a red or crimson color; also, any of various pigments prepared from animal, vegetable, or coal-tar coloring matters by union (chemical or other) with metallic compounds; in *dyeing*, an insoluble colored compound formed in the fiber by the combination of an organic dyestuff with a metallic compound or mordant.

lake² (lāk), *v. i.*; *laked*, *laking*. [Cf. Icel. *leika*, move, play, = AS. *lācan*, move quickly, leap, = Goth. *laikan*, leap: cf. also *lark*².] To play; sport; trifle; idle. [Now north. Eng. and Sc.] —**lake**², *n.* Play; sport; fun; a game. [Now north. Eng. and Sc.]

lake³ (lāk), *n.* [OF. *F. lac*, < L. *lacus*, basin, tank, pond, lake, pit: cf. *lacuna* and *lagoon*.] A body of water (fresh or salt) of considerable size, surrounded by land (as, the Great Lakes: see under *great*); hence, some similar body of water, as an artificial pond, a widened portion of a river, or a lagoon. —**Lake Country**, or **Lake District**, a picturesque mountainous region abounding in lakes, in the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, in northwestern England. —**Lake poets**, or **Lake school**, the poets Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey: from their residence in and association with the Lake Country of England.

lake-dwell-er (lāk'dwel'ēr), *n.* An inhabitant of a lake-dwelling. —**lake'=dwell'ing**, *n.* A dwelling, esp. of prehistoric times, built on piles or other support over the water of a lake: as, the prehistoric lake-dwellings of Switzerland. Cf. *crannog*. —**lake'=dwell'ing**, *a.*



Lake-dwellings (restored).

lake-her-ring (lāk'her'ing), *n.* A cisco (whitefish), *Argyrosomus arcti*, of the Great Lakes, etc.

lake-let (lāk'let), *n.* A small lake.

lake-er (lāk'kér), *n.* One connected with lakes; [*cap.*] one of the Lake poets; also [*l. c.*], a fish of or taken from a lake, esp. a lake-trout; also, a vessel used or suited for lake navigation.

lake-side (lāk'sid), *n.* The margin or shore of a lake.

lake-trout (lāk'trout), *n.* Any of various species of trout and salmon found in lakes and rivers, as *Salmo clarki*, a trout of western North America, and the namaycush, *Cristivomer namaycush*, a species common in the region of the Great Lakes and elsewhere.



Lake-trout (*Salmo clarki*).

lakh (lak), *n.* See *lac*².

la-kin (lā'kin), *n.* Contraction of *ladykin*: used esp. in 'by our *lakin*' (by our Lady, that is, by the Virgin Mary: see Shakspeare's "Tempest," iii. 3. 1).

lak-y¹ (lā'ki), *a.* Of or like lake, the red pigment; of the color of lake.

lak-y² (lā'ki), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lake, or body of water; lake-like: as, "By . . . flanking towers, and *laky* flood, Guarded . . . she stood" (Scott's "Marmion," v., Intro.).

Lal-lan (lāl'an), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. form of *lowland*.] Lowland Scotch. [Sc.]

lal-la-tion (lā-lā'shən), *n.* [L. *lallare* (pp. *lallatus*), sing lullaby.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r* whereby it is made to sound like *l*.

lam (lam), *v.*; *lammed*, *lamming*. [Cf. Icel. *lemja*, beat, thrash, lit. 'make lame'; akin to E. *lame*.] **I.** *tr.* To beat or thrash (as, "I bet you I'll *lam* Sid for that. I'll learn him!" Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," i.); strike or hit. [Now prov. or slang.] **II.** *intr.* To run quickly; run off or away. [Prov. or slang.]

la-ma¹ (lā'mā), *n.* Same as *llama*.

la-ma² (lā'mā), *n.* [Tibetan.] A priest or monk of a form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet, Mongolia etc., with a hierarchical system under two heads, the more important of which is known as the 'Dalai-lama' or 'Grand Lama.'

La'ma-ism, *n.* The religious system of the lamas. — **La'ma-ist**, *n.*

La-marck-i-an (lā-mārk'i-an). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the French naturalist J. B. P. A. de M. de Lamarck (1744-1829), or his theory of organic evolution, esp. his principle of the inheritance of acquired characters. **II.** *n.* One who holds the Lamarckian theory. — **La-marck'ism**, *n.* The Lamarckian theory.

la-ma-se-ry (lā'mā-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-riz). In Tibet, Mongolia, etc., a monastery of lamas.

lamb (lam), *n.* [AS. *lamb* = D. *lam* = G. *lamm* = Icel. and Goth. *lamb*, lamb.] A young sheep; fig., one who is like a lamb as being young, gentle, meek, innocent, etc. (as, "The widow she cried over me, and called me a poor lost *lamb*": Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," i.); sometimes, one who is easily cheated, esp. an inexperienced speculator (slang); also, the flesh of the lamb used as food; also, lambskin. — **the Lamb of God**, or **the Lamb**, Christ (with allusion to the paschal lamb: see under *paschal*): as, "John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world" (John, i. 29).

— **lamb**, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth (a lamb).

lam-baste (lam-bāst'), *v. t.*; *-basted*, *-basting*. [Appar. < *lamb* + *baste*¹.] To beat or thrash. [Prov. or slang.]

lamb-da (lam'dā), *n.* [Gr. *λαμβάνω*.] The eleventh letter (Λ, λ, = English L, l) of the Greek alphabet. — **lamb'dacism** (-dā-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *λαμβάνεισμός*.] A too frequent use of the letter *l* in speaking or writing; also, an imperfect pronunciation of *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation. — **lamb'doid**, *a.* [Gr. *λαμβάνειδής*: see *-oid*.] Shaped like the Greek capital lambda (Δ): as, the *lambdoid* suture (that between the occipital bone and the parietal bones of the skull). Also **lamb-doi'dal** (-doi'dal).

lam-bent (lam'bent), *a.* [*L. lambens* (*lambent-*), ppr. of *lambere*, lick, lap: see *lap*¹.] Licking (obs. or rare); hence, running or moving lightly over a surface, as a flame; playing lightly and brilliantly over a subject, as wit; also, softly bright (as, "Those [eyes] only are beautiful which, like the planets, have a steady, *lambent* light,—are luminous, but not sparkling": Longfellow's "Hyperion," iii. 4).—**lam-ben-cy**, *n.*—**lam'bent-ly**, *adv.*

lamb-kin (lam'kin), *n.* A little lamb; hence, any young and tender creature. Also **lamb'ling**.

lam-bre-quin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* [*F.*; from Flemish.] A kind of scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet in medieval times; also, a hanging or drapery covering the upper part of an opening, as a door or window, or suspended from a shelf.

lamb-skin (lam'skin), *n.* The skin of a lamb, esp. when dressed with the wool on; also, leather made from the skin of lambs; also, parchment made from the skin of lambs (as, "Dignified documents . . . are often of no more value than the *lambskin* on which they are engrossed": Motley's "Dutch Republic," ii. 3).

lamb's-wool (lamz'wül), *n.* The wool of the lamb; a fabric made from this; also, hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples and sweetened and spiced (as, "Lay a crab in the fire to roast for *lamb's wool*": Peele's "Old Wives' Tale").

lame (läm), *a.*; compar. *lamer*, superl. *lamest*. [*AS. lama* = *D. lam* = *G. lahm* = *Icel. lami*, lame.] Crippled or physically disabled, as a person or animal, esp. in the foot or leg so as to limp or walk with difficulty; impaired or disabled through defect or injury, as a limb (as, "tossing . . . from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so *lame* that I gave in": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxix.); fig., halting, as verse or rime; imperfect, defective, or faulty (as, "The theory of comets . . . at present is very *lame* and defective," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 3; "Santa Croce and the dome of St. Peter's are *lame* copies after a divine model," Emerson's "Essays," History).—**lame duck**, fig., a person or thing that is disabled or helpless, or is ineffective or inefficient; specif., one who is unable to meet his financial obligations; a bankrupt; a defaulter on the stock-exchange; also, a Congressman who has failed of reelection and is serving at the last session of his term. [*Colloq.*]—**lame**, *v.*; *lamed*, *laming*. **I. tr.** To make lame; cripple; fig., to disable; render defective. **II. intr.** To become lame.

lam-mel-la (lä-mel'ä), *n.*; pl. *lamellæ* (-ë) or *lamellas*. [*L.*, dim. of *lamina*: see *lamina*.] A thin plate, scale, or layer, as of bone or tissue.—**lam-el-lar** (läm'ë-lär or lä-mel'är), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by lamellæ.—**lam-el-late** (-lät), *a.* Having lamellæ; lamellar. Also **lam'el-lat-ed** (-lä-ted).—**lam-el-la'tion** (-lä'shön), *n.* Lamellate arrangement or structure.

lam-mel-li-branch (lä-mel'i-brangk), *n.* [*NL. Lamelli-branchia*, pl., < *L. lamella*, thin plate, + *Gr. βράγχια*, gills.] Any of the *Lamellibranchiata*, a group or class of mollusks, including the oyster, clam, mussel, etc., having lamellate gills and a bivalved calcareous shell.—**lam-mel-li-bran'-chi-ate** (-brangk'i-ät), *a.* and *n.*

lam-mel-li-corn (lä-mel'i-körn), [*NL. lamellicornis*, < *L. lamella*, thin plate, + *cornu*, horn.] **I. a.** Having antennæ with a terminal segment of lamellar structure, as beetles of the group *Lamellicornia*; belonging to this group; also, of antennæ, having a terminal segment of lamellar structure. **II. n.** A lamellicorn beetle, as the scarab, cockchafer, etc.

lam-el-lose (läm'ë-lös or lä-mel'ös), *a.* Lamellate; lamellar.

lame-ly (läm'li), *adv.* In a lame manner; with a limp; haltingly; imperfectly, defectively, or poorly (as, "We left . . . with the main purpose of my visit but *lame*ly accomplished": Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," li.).—**lame'ness**, *n.*

la-ment (lä-ment'), *n.* [*L. lamentum*, a wailing, lamentation.] A mournful expression of grief or sorrow, as for the dead or for any loss or misfortune (as, "Good grandsire, leave these bitter deep *laments*": Shakspeare's "Titus Andronicus," iii. 2. 46); an utterance of keen sorrow or sad regret; lamentation; also, a formal expression of sorrow or mourning, esp. in verse or song; an elegy or dirge; some-

times, an air or tune of mourning (as, "Soon as the dire *lament* was play'd, It waked the lurking ambushade": Scott's "Lord of the Isles," v. 27).—**la-ment'**, *v.* [*L. lamentari* (pp. *lamentatus*), < *lamentum*.] **I. intr.** To utter laments; express grief or sorrow by words or cries (as, "In their wailing they shall take up a lamentation for thee, and *lament* over thee, saying . . .": Ezek. xxvii. 32); wail; mourn audibly; also, to feel grief, sorrow, or sad regret.

II. tr. To lament over, bewail, or bemoan (as, to *lament* the dead, or a person's death or sad fate; to *lament* one's misfortunes; mourn for or over; in a weaker sense, to express regret for (as, "We have been loudly *lamenting* your absence": H. Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," ix.); also, to feel sorrow or regret for, or regret (as, "I *lamented* my own folly and wilfulness in attempting a second voyage": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," ii. 1).—**lam-en-ta-ble** (läm'en-tä-bl), *a.* [*L. lamentabilis*.] That is to be lamented (as, a *lamentable* fate or occurrence; *lamentable* ignorance); giving cause for sorrow; deplorable; pitiable; also, mournful or doleful (archaic: as, a *lamentable* voice; "Cocytus' *lamentable* waters," Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," x.).

—**lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*—**lam-en-ta'tion** (-tä'shön), *n.* [*L. lamentatio(n-)*.] The act of lamenting, or the words, cries, or sounds uttered; a lament; pl. [*cap.*], a book of the Old Testament, called in full "The Lamentations of Jeremiah" and traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, the subject of which is the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.—**la-ment'ed**, *p. a.* Mourned for, as one who is dead (as, "his excellent, learned, and ever *lamented* friend the late Mr. Yorke": Burke's "American Taxation"); regretted; deplored.—**la-ment'er**, *n.*—**la-ment'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**la-me-ter**, **la-mi-ter** (lä'më-tër, lä'mi-), *n.* A lame person; a cripple: as, "You have now, no doubt, friends who will . . . not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind *lamer* like me" (C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," xxxvii.). [*Sc. and north. Eng.*]

la-mi-a (lä'mi-ä), *n.*; pl. *lamias* or *lamixæ* (-ë). [*L.*, < *Gr. λάμια*.] One of a class of fabulous monsters of classical mythology, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent, said to allure youths and children in order to suck their blood; hence, a vampire; a female demon. Cf. Keats's poem, "Lamia."

lam-i-na (lä'mi-nä), *n.*; pl. *-næ* (-në) or *-nas*. [*L.*, thin plate, leaf, layer: cf. *lamella*.] A thin plate, scale, or layer, as of metal, bone, etc.; in *bot.*, the limb of a leaf or petal.—**lam'i-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminæ.—**lam'i-nar** (-nä-r), *a.* Composed of or arranged in laminæ.—**lam'i-nate** (-nä-t), *v.*; *-nated*, *-nating*. **I. tr.** To form (metal) into a lamina, as by beating or rolling; also, to separate or split into thin layers; also, to cover or overlay with laminæ; also, to construct by placing layer upon layer. **II. intr.** To split into thin layers.—**lam'i-nate**, *a.* Laminated; having laminæ.—**lam-i-na'tion** (-nä'shön), *n.* The act or process of laminating; also, the state of being laminated; laminated structure; arrangement in thin layers; also, a lamina.—**lam-i-ni'tis** (-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*] In *vet. science*, inflammation of certain plates or laminæ of sensitive tissue in the hoof

of a horse, caused by overwork, overfeeding, etc.—**lam'i-nose** (-nös), *a.* Laminated; laminar.

lä'mi-ter, *n.* See *lamer*.

Lam-mas (läm'as), *n.* [*AS. hlāfmæsse*, 'loaf mass': see *-mas*.] Orig., a harvest festival formerly held in England on Aug. 1; hence, Aug. 1 ('Lammas Day').—**latter Lam-mas**, a day that



Lammergeier.

fat, fäte, fär, fäll, åsk, färe; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lüte, püll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; th, then; y, you;

will never arrive (since there is no second Lammastide in the year); as, "He is writing a treatise . . . which will be published, probably . . . in the season of *Latter Lammastide* and the Greek Kalends" (Kingsley's "Two Years Ago," vii.). — **Lam-mas-tide** (-tid), *n.* The season of Lammastide; as, "How long is it now To *Lammastide*?" (Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 3. 15).

lam-mer-gei-er, lam-mer-gey-er (lam'ér-gi-ér), *n.* [*G. lämmergeier*, lit. 'lambs' vulture' (from its preying on lambs).] The bearded vulture, *Gypætus barbatus*, the largest European bird of prey, ranging from the mountains of southern Europe to China. See cut on preceding page.

lamp (lamp), *n.* [*OF. F. lampe*, < *L. lampas*, < *Gr. λαμπάς*, torch, light, lamp, < *λαμπειν*, shine: cf. *lantern*.] A vessel for containing an inflammable liquid, as oil, which is burned at a wick as a means of illumination; hence, any of various devices for using an illuminant, as gas or electricity, or for heating, as by burning alcohol; also, a torch (poetic); also, a



Ancient Roman Lamps. — Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

heavenly body, as the sun, the moon, or a star (as, "Yon clear *lamps* That measure and divide the weary years": Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," i. 362); also, fig., a source of intellectual or spiritual light (as, "reason, that heav'n-lighted *lamp* in man": Young's "Night Thoughts," iii. 2); also, *pl.*, the eyes (see Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," v. 1. 315: now slang). — **to smell of the lamp**. See under *smell*, *v. i.* — **lamp**, *v.* **I. intr.** To shine: as, "Fire—with smoke—All night went *lamping* on" (Browning's "Aristophanes' Apology"). **II. tr.** To supply with lamps; light as with a lamp (as, "Certain scattered lights *Lamping* the rush and roll of the abyss": Browning's "Ring and the Book," vi.); also, to look at or see (slang).

lam-pas (lam'pas), *n.* [*F.*; origin uncertain.] In *vet. science*, a congestion and swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of a horse's mouth immediately behind the fore teeth.

lamp-black (lam'p'blak), *n.* A fine black pigment consisting of almost pure carbon collected as soot from the smoke of burning oil, gas, etc.

lam-per-eel (lam'pér-él'), *n.* A lamprey; also, the eelpout, *Zoarces anguillaris*.

lam-pi-on (lam'pi-on), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. lampione*, < *lampa*, < *L. lampas*, *E. lamp*.] A kind of lamp, often of colored glass, used for illuminations.

lamp-light (lamp'lit), *n.* The light shed by a lamp.

lamp-light-er (lamp'li'tér), *n.* One who lights street-lamps; also, a contrivance for lighting lamps, as a torch or a spill.

lam-poon (lam-pōn'), *n.* [*F. lampon*, said to be < *lampons*, 'let us drink' (used in songs or verses), impv. of *lamper*, drink, quaff, guzzle.] A malicious or virulent satire upon a person, in either prose or verse: as, "Pungent *lampoons*, impassioned invectives, and earnest remonstrances, were thrust into the hands of the Duchess" (Motley's "Dutch Republic," ii. 5). — **lam-poon'**, *v. t.* To assail in a lampoon. — **lam-poon'er**, *n.*

lamp-post (lamp'pōst), *n.* A post or pillar, usually of iron, used to support a lamp which lights a street, park, or the like.

lam-prey (lam'pri), *n.*; *pl.* -preys (-priz). [*OF. lampreie*, *lamproie* (*F. lamproie*), < *ML. lampreda*, *LL. lampetra*, lamprey; commonly explained as < *L. lambere*, lick, + *petra*, rock: cf. *limpet*.] Any of the eel-like marine and fresh-water cyclostomes constituting the group or order *Hyperoartia* (or *Petromyzontes*), most species of which have the habit of attaching themselves to fishes and rasping off the flesh with their horny teeth.



Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

la-nate (lā'nāt), *a.* [*L. lanatus*, < *lana*, wool.] Woolly; covered with something resembling wool.

Lan-cas-te-ri-an (lang-kas-tē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English educator Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838), or the system of instruction employed by him, in which the younger pupils were taught by the more advanced pupils, who were called 'monitors.'

Lan-cas-tri-an (lang-kas'tri-an). **I. a.** In *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the English royal house of Lancaster, descended from John of Gaunt (Duke of Lancaster), fourth son of Edward III., the reigning members of which were Henry IV., V., and VI., who reigned from 1399 to 1461. Cf. *Yorkist*, *a.*, also *Wars of the Roses* (under *rose*², *n.*).

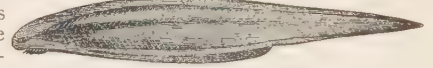
II. n. An adherent or member of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses.

lance (lāns), *n.* [*OF. F. lance*, < *L. lancea*, lance.] A long spear-like weapon with a sharp iron or steel head, used by mounted soldiers in charging; also, a soldier armed with this weapon (as, "The count, at the head of an hundred *lances*, was gone towards the frontiers of Brabant": Scott's "Quentin Durward," xxvii.); one skilled in the use of it (as, "He was now in the ninetieth year of his age, yet . . . accounted the best *lance* in all Mauritania": Irving's "Conquest of Granada," x.); also, some similar weapon or implement, as a spear for killing a harpooned whale; also, a lancet.

— **lance**, *v.*; **lanced**, **lancing**. [*OF. lancier* (*F. lancer*), < *LL. lanceare*, < *L. lancea*: cf. *launch*².] **I. tr.** To hurl or launch, as or like a weapon or missile (archaic: as, "The adder, in her haunts disturb'd, *Lanced* at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue," Southey's "Thalaba," v. 11); also, to pierce with or as with a lance (as, "They *lanced* his [Faithful's] flesh with knives": Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," i.); in *surg.*, to make an incision in with a lancet. **II. intr.** To dart, rush, or bound along. [Now prov.] — **lance'** = **cor'po-ral**, *n.* **Milit.**, a private appointed to act temporarily as corporal, without increase in pay.

lance-knight (lāns'nit), *n.* [*G. lanzknecht* (*lanze*, lance), for *landsknecht*: see *lansquenet*.] A lansquenet (soldier): as, "a captain of pillagers . . . who slays priests and pilgrims as if they were so many *lance-knights* and men-at-arms" (Scott's "Quentin Durward," iv.). [*Obs.* or archaic.]

lance-let (lāns'let), *n.* [*Dim. of lance*, *n.*] Any of various small, limbless, skull-less, fish-like marine animals (constituting the group or class *Acrania*, the lowest of existing vertebrates), found in the sand beneath shallow waters, and characterized by a thin, almost transparent body pointed at both ends.



Lancelet.

lan-ce-o-late (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. lanceolatus*, < *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, *E. lance*, *n.*] Shaped like the head of a lance; of leaves, etc., narrow, and tapering toward the apex, or (sometimes) toward each end. Also **lan'-ce-o-lat-ed** (-lā-ted).

lan-cer (lān'sér), *n.* [*F. lancier*, < *lance*, *E. lance*, *n.*] A mounted soldier armed with a lance; also, *pl.*, a form of quadrille (dance), or music for it.

lan-cet (lān'set), *n.* [*OF. F. lancette*, dim. of *lance*, *E. lance*, *n.*] A small surgical instrument, usually sharp-pointed and two-edged, for letting blood, opening abscesses, etc.; also, in *arch.*, a lancet-arch, or a lancet-window (as, "greenish glimmerings thro' the *lancets*": Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," 622).

— **lan'cet-arch'**, *n.* In *arch.*, an arch of which the head is acutely pointed. — **lan'-cet-ed**, *a.* Having a lancet-arch or lancet-

windows. — **lan'cet-win'dow**, *n.* In *arch.*, a high, narrow window terminating in a lancet-arch. See cut on following page.

lance-wood (lāns'wūd), *n.* The tough, elastic wood of any of various trees (as *Abermoia quitarensis*, of tropical America), used for carriage-shafts, cabinet-work, etc. (as, "He

Lanceolate leaves, of (a) *Quercus phellos* (willow-oak), and (b) *Salix fluviatilis* (sand-bar willow).

a b

sent for *lancewood* to make the thills": Holmes's "Deacon's Masterpiece"); also, a tree which yields it.

lan-ci-nate (lan'si-nāt), *v. t.; -nated, -nating*. [*L. lancinatus*, pp. of *lancinare*, tear, rend, lacerate.] To tear or rend; stab or pierce.—**lan'ci-nat-ing** (-nā-ting), *p. a.* Piercing; shooting: used esp. of pains, as in cancer.—**lan-ci-na'tion** (-nā'shon), *n.*

land (land), *n.* [*AS. land, lond*, = *D., G., Icel., Sw., Dan.*, and *Goth. land*, land: cf. *lande* and *lawn*².] The solid substance of the earth's surface (as, dry *land*; submerged *land*); esp., the exposed part of the earth's surface, as distinguished from the submerged part (as, to travel by *land* and water); also, ground, esp. as considered with reference to quality, character, or use (as, poor *land*; arable *land*; forest *land*); also, a part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or the like; a region or country; hence, the people of a country (as, "These answers, in the silent night receiv'd, The king himself divulg'd, the *land* believ'd": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Æneid," vii. 148); a nation; fig., a realm or domain (as, the *land* of the living, the present world or life; the *land* of nod, or the *land* of the leal, see phrases below); also, ground considered as a subject of possession, with its appurtenances, such as trees, water, etc., or buildings, fences, etc. (as, "a great buyer of *land*": Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 1. 113); a piece of landed property (usually in *pl.*: as, "Thy *lands* and goods Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate," Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," iv. 1. 310); also, one of the strips into which a field is divided by plowing; also, a surface between furrows, as on a mill-stone or on the inner surface of a rifle; also, a building divided into separate tenements with a common entry (Sc.: as, "a certain frail old gentlewoman . . . who dwelt in the top of a tall *land* on a strait close," Stevenson's "David Balfour," xx.).—**how the land lies**, *fig.*, what the state of affairs is: as, "Can you tell me *how the land lies*, with the rest of the company?" (Cooper's "Two Admirals," viii.).—**land mile**. See under *mile*.—**land of nod**, the realm of sleep: a play upon the word *nod* as meaning an inclination of the head from drowsiness, and "the land of *Nod*, on the east of Eden" (see Gen. iv. 16).—**Land of Promise**, Canaan, the land promised by God to Abraham (see Gen. xii.); hence, *fig.*, heaven; [*l. c.*] any place or state of expected happiness. Also called *Promised Land*.—**land of the leal**, the abode of the blessed after death; heaven: as, "Angels beckon me To the *land o' the leal*" (Baroness Nairne's "Land o' the Leal"). [*Sc.*]—**land, v. I. tr.** To bring to or put on land or shore (as, to *land* passengers or goods from a vessel); also, to bring down upon the land or ground, as an *aéroplane*; set down from a train, a carriage, or the like; also, to bring into, or cause to arrive in, any place, position, or condition (as, to *land* a blow on a person's nose; an action that *landed* him in jail, or in bankruptcy); *specif.*, in *angling*, to bring (a fish) to land, or into a boat, etc., as with a hook or a net; *fig. (colloq.)*, to catch or capture; gain or win. **II. intr.** To come to land or shore, as a vessel; go or come ashore from a ship or boat; also, to come down upon the land or ground, as an *aéroplane*; alight upon the ground, as from an *aéroplane* or a train, or after a jump or the like; also, to come to rest or arrive in any place, position, or condition.

land-am-man, land-am-mann (lānt'ām'ān), *n.* [*Swiss G.*, < *land*, land, + *amt*, office, + *mann*, man.] The title of the chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

lan-dau (lan'dā), *n.* [*From Landau*, town in Germany.]



Lancet-windows. — The Five Sisters, York Minster, England.

A four-wheeled, two-seated vehicle with a top made in two parts, which may be let down or folded back.

lan-dau-let (lan-dā-let'), *n.* A small landau; a coupé with a folding or collapsible top; also, an automobile having an inclosed portion (seating three or more) whose top can be partly let down or folded back, and a roofed seat for the driver in front.

lande (land, *F. länd*), *n.* [*F. lande*, *OF. lande, launde*; from Celtic, and cognate with *E. land*: cf. *lawn*².] An uncultivated or unfertile plain covered with heath, broom, ferns, etc., as in southwestern France.

land-ed (lan'ded), *a.* Owning land (as, "a landed squire": Shakspeare's "King John," i. 1. 177); also, consisting of or pertaining to land (as, *landed* property; *landed* security).

land-er (lan'dér), *n.* One who lands.

land-fall (lan'dfāl), *n.* *Naut. and aeronautics*, an approach to or sighting of land; also, the land sighted or reached.

land-grave (lan'dgrāv), *n.* [*G. landgraf*, 'land count.'] In Germany, orig., a count having jurisdiction over a considerable territory; later, the title of certain German princes.—**land-gra'vi-ate** (-grā'vi-āt), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of a landgrave.—**land'gra-vine** (-grā-vēn), *n.* [*G. landgräfin*.] The wife of a landgrave; also, a woman of the rank of a landgrave.

land-hold-er (lan'dhōl'dér), *n.* A holder, owner, or occupant of land.—**land'hold'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

land-ing (lan'ding), *n.* The act of one who or that which lands (as, the *landing* of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 21, 1620); also, a place where persons or goods are landed, as from a ship; a platform at a railroad-station; any place to land at or on; *specif.*, in *arch.*, the floor at the head or foot of a flight of stairs; a platform between flights of stairs.—**land'ing-gear**, *n.* In *aeronautics*, the under parts (wheels, skids, floats, etc.) of an aircraft, upon which it moves over the surface of the ground or water at the end or the beginning of a flight.—**land'ing-place**, *n.* A place for or of landing, as from a vessel, a vehicle, etc.; sometimes, a landing of a flight of stairs, or between flights of stairs.

land-la-dy (lan'dlā'di), *n.*; *pl. -dies* (-diz). [*Cf. landlord*.] A woman who owns and lets land, buildings, etc.; also, the mistress of an inn, lodging-house, or boarding-house; also, a hostess (Sc.).

land-less (lan'dles), *a.* [*AS. landlēas*.] Without land; having no landed property.

land-locked (lan'dlokt), *a.* Shut in more or less completely by land (as, "the best harbor on the coast, being completely *land-locked*," Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xiv; "the ship . . . lying *land-locked* far up the bay," H. Melville's "Omoo," lxxvi); also, living in waters shut off from the sea, as fish.

land-lop-er, land-loup-er (lan'dlō'pér, -lou'pér), *n.* [*Partly from land + loup or loup*, for earlier *landleaper*, partly from the equivalent *D. landlooper*.] One who wanders about the country; a vagabond: as, "Bands of *land-loupers* had been employed . . . to set fire to villages and towns in every direction" (Motley's "Dutch Republic," iv. 3). [*Archaic or prov.*]—**land'lop'ing, land'loup'ing**, *a.*

land-lord (lan'dlōrd), *n.* A lord or owner of land; in ordinary use, one who owns and lets land, buildings, etc.; also, the master of an inn, lodging-house, or boarding-house; also, a host (Sc.).—**land'lord-ism**, *n.* The methods or practice of landlords; the system of renting from landlords; the principle of the supremacy of the landlord class.

—**land'lord-ly**, *a.* Belonging or proper to a landlord.

land'lord-ship, *n.* The position or function of a landlord.

land'loup'er, etc. See *landlooper*, etc.

land-lub-ber (lan'dlub'ér), *n.* [*See lubber*.] A sailors' term of contempt for a landsman or a raw seaman: as, "Alas! I say again, for the *land-lubber* at sea. He is the veriest wretch the watery world over" (H. Melville's "Omoo," xiv.).—**land'lub'ber-ly**, *a.*

land-man (lan'dmān), *n.*; *pl. -men*. A countryman or peasant; also, a landsman. [*Now rare*.]

land-mark (lan'dmärk), *n.* [*AS. landmearc*.] Something used to mark the boundary of land (as, "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *landmark*": Deut. xix. 14); also, a conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide, whether to persons on land or to vessels at sea (as, "Having no chart

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ûnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardent, actōr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; тн, then; y, you;

for the coast, nor any *landmark*, I did not know it [a place] when I saw it": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 2); any conspicuous object characterizing a locality; fig., a prominent or distinguishing feature, part, event, etc. (as, "the great achievements which are the *landmarks* of human action and human progress": Disraeli's "Coningsby," iv. 13).—**land'mark**, *v. t.* To mark or indicate by or as by a landmark.

land-meas-ure (land'mezh'ūr), *n.* Any denomination of measurement used in giving the area of land; also, a system of square measure used in measuring land (9 square feet = 1 square yard; $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards = 1 square rod, or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods or 160 square rods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile).

land-oc-ra-cy (land-ok'rā-si), *n.* [See -*cracy*.] A ruling or dominating landed class in a country.—**land'o-crat** (-ō-krat), *n.* A member of a landocracy.

land-of-fice (land/of'is), *n.* A government office for the transaction of business relating to public lands.—**land-office business**, a rushing business: with allusion to the rush of applicants to a land-office when new lands are opened for settlement. [Colloq.]

land-own-er (land'ō'nēr), *n.* An owner or proprietor of land.—**land'own'er-ship**, *n.*—**land'own'ing**, *n.* and *a.*

land-poor (land/pōr), *a.* Poor or in need of ready money while owning much unremunerative land; esp., poor because of taxes and other charges against such land.

land-scape (land/skāp), *n.* [D. *landschap*, < *land*, land, + *-schap*, akin to E. *-ship*.] A picture representing rural or natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a marine picture, a portrait, etc. (as, the *landscapes* of Claude Lorrain); also, a view or prospect, or a piece, of such scenery (as, "Now fades the glimmering *landscape* on the sight," Gray's "Elegy," ii.; "Through the open window behind, you see a quiet *landscape*—a hill, a tree, the glimpse of a river, and a few peaceful summer clouds," G. W. Curtis's "Prue and I," vi.); sometimes, such scenery, or its representation (as, "What a luxury of *landscape* meets My gaze!" Coleridge's "Brockley Coomb"; a painter specializing in *landscape*); also, a sketch† or outline†; a compendium† or epitome†.

—**land'scape**, *v. t.*; -*scaped*, -*scaping*. To represent as a landscape; also, to furnish with a landscape.—**land'scape-ar'chi-tect**, *n.* One skilled in landscape-architecture.

—**land'scape-ar'chi-tec-ture**, *n.* The art of arranging or modifying the features of a landscape, as in open country or parks, or of arranging the streets, open spaces, buildings, or other features of towns, so as to secure beautiful, artistic, or otherwise advantageous effects.—**land'scape-gar'den-er**, *n.* One skilled in landscape-gardening.—**land'scape-gar'den-ing**, *n.* The art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, paths, fountains, etc., so as to produce picturesque effects.—**land'scap-ist** (-skā-pist), *n.* A painter of landscapes.

land-side (land'sid), *n.* The flat side of a plow, which presses against the unplowed land.

land-skip (land/skip), *n.* Old form of *landscape*.

land-slide (land'slid), *n.* The sliding down of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on a steep slope; also, the mass itself; also, in fig. use, the occurrence of a heavy or overwhelming mass or amount of something, esp., in political or other use, of votes for a particular candidate, party, or measure; an election in which a particular candidate or party receives an overwhelming mass or majority of votes (as, the election of 1920 was a Republican *landslide*); any overwhelming victory; also, a heavy or overwhelming mass or amount of something, as of votes. [Chiefly U. S.]

land-slip (land'slip), *n.* Same as *landslide* (esp. in literal sense). [Chiefly Eng.]

lands-man (landz'man), *n.*; pl. -*men*. One who lives, or engages in an occupation, on land (opposed to *seaman*); hence, in nautical use, a sailor on his first voyage; an inexperienced seaman, rated below an ordinary seaman; also, a fellow-countryman (rare: as, "Stand by me, countryman . . . for the love of Scotland and St. Andrew! I am innocent—I am your own native *landsman*," Scott's "Quentin Durward," vi.).

land-spout (land/spout), *n.* A cylindrical or funnel-shaped cloud resembling a waterspout but occurring on land, pro-

duced by any of certain severe whirling storms of small extent.

land-sturm (länt'shturm), *n.* [G., 'land storm.' In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy of the people in time of war; also, the force so called out or subject to such call, consisting of all men capable of bearing arms and not in the army, navy, or landwehr.

Land-tag (länt'täch), *n.* [G., 'land diet.' In various German states, the diet or legislative body.

land-tied (land'tid), *a.* Joined to the mainland or to other

land by the growth of reefs or sand-spits, as islands.

land-ward (land'wärd).

I. a d v.

Toward the land. **II. a.**

Lying, facing, or tending toward the land or away from the coast; being in the direction of



A Land-tied Island near Genoa, Italy.

the land (as, "All the *landward* noises died away . . . They heard no sound but washing of the seas": W. Morris's "Jason," iv. 91); also (Sc.), country; rural; rustic.—**land'-wards** (-wärdz), *adv.* Landward.

land-wehr (länt'vär), *n.* [G., 'land defense.' In Germany, Austria, etc., that part of the organized military forces of the nation which has completed a certain amount of compulsory training and of which continuous service is required only in time of war.

lane (län), *n.* [AS. *lane* = D. *laan*, lane.] A narrow way or passage between hedges, fences, walls, or houses (as, "a parish all of fields, high hedges, and deep-rutted *lanes*": George Eliot's "Felix Holt," Introd.); hence, any narrow or well-defined passage, track, channel, or course; a navigable opening between fields of ice; a fixed route pursued by ocean steamers; in sprint-races, each of the spaces between the cords which mark the courses of the competitors.

lang (lang). Sc. and north. Eng. form of *long*¹.

lan-ga-ha (läng-gä'hä), *n.* [Malagasy.] A snake, *Xiphophorus* (or *Dryophis*) *langaha*, of Madagascar, having the snout prolonged into a sharp, flexible tip.

lan-grage (lang'gräj),

n. [Origin unknown.]

A kind of shot consisting of bolts, nails, etc., fastened together or inclosed in a case, formerly used for damaging sails and rigging in battles at sea.

lang syne (lang sîn).

Long since; long ago.

See *auld lang syne*.

[Sc.]

lan-guage (lang'gwäj),

n. [OF. F. *langage*,

< L. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] The aggregate of words and

of methods of combining them used by a particular nation, people, or race (as, the English *language*; the Semitic family of *languages*); a tongue; also, human speech, or words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought, considered as a whole and without reference to differences depending on nationality or the like (as, "It is beyond all question . . . that the desire of communication was the only force directly impelling men to the production of



Langaha.

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ′, primary accent; ″, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

language: Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., XXI. 415); in general, any means of expressing thought, feelings, etc., as by gestures or signs, or, on the part of the lower animals, by inarticulate sounds; also, the faculty or power of speech (now rare: as, "Oh that those lips had *language*!" Cowper's "My Mother's Picture," 1); also, the speech or phraseology peculiar to a class of persons, or to a profession, art, science, or the like (as, the *language* of the prize-ring; law *language*; "There is one *language* for the pulpit, and another for on board ship," Marryat's "Peter Simple," xiv.); also, form or manner of expression, as of individuals (as, "His pupil had permitted his escape, only because, in his own *language*, 'for such a bird he had no convenient cage'": Motley's "Dutch Republic," i. 1); speech or expressions of a particular character (as, flowery *language*; strong or bad *language*); diction or style of written discourse or composition.—**lan-guaged**, *a.* Having a language or languages (as, "many-*language*d nations": Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," iii.); also, versed in a language or languages, as a person; also, using speech† (as specified: as, fair-*language*d; well-*lan-guaged*).—**lan'guage-less**, *a.* Without language or speech.

langue d'oc (läng dok). [OF., 'language of oc' (Pr. oc, yes), that is, the language in which the Pr. affirmative *oc*, rather than the OF. *oui* (F. *oui*), is used: see *langue d'oil*.] The form of Romance spoken in southern France in the middle ages; hence, the modern Provençal.

langue d'oil (läng dô-ël). [OF., 'language of oil' (OF. *oil*, F. *oui*, yes): see *langue d'oc*.] The form of Romance spoken in northern France in the middle ages; hence, the modern French. Also **langue d'oui** (dwë).

lan-guet, **lan-guette** (lang'get, lang-ge't'), *n.* [F. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, < L. *lingua*, tongue.] A little tongue; any of various small tongue-shaped parts, processes, or projections.

lan-guid (lang'gwid), *a.* [F. *languide*, < L. *languidus*, < *languere*: see *languish*.] Drooping or flagging from weakness or fatigue; weak or faint; hence, lacking in bodily energy; indisposed to activity or exertion; indolent; also, lacking in spirit, ardor, or interest (as, "Lord Ipsden relapsed into greater listlessness . . . He was too *languid* to go anywhere or do anything": Reade's "Christie Johnstone," i.); listless, apathetic, or indifferent; faint or slight, as interest or other feeling; also, lacking in vigor, briskness, or activity (as, a *languid* competition; a *languid* market); slack or dull; also, without force or effectiveness (as, a *languid* narrative; a *languid* style).—**lan'guid-ly**, *adv.*—**lan'guid-ness**, *n.*

lan-guish (lang'gwich), *v. i.* [OF. F. *languir* (*languiss-*), < L. *languere*, be weak or faint, prob. akin to *laxus*, loose, slack, E. *lax*.] To become or be weak or feeble, or suffer with disease or pain, as a person or animal (as, "I still continued to *languish* under a complaint, the origin and nature of which were still a mystery": H. Melville's "Typee," xiii.); droop, wither, or fade, as a plant; pine or suffer under any unfavorable conditions (as, to *languish* in prison; "a man that *languishes* in your displeasure," Shakspeare's "Othello," iii. 3. 43); sometimes, to pine with longing (as, "He began to *languish* for fresh air": Dickens's "Oliver Twist," x.); also, to assume the look or expression of one yielding to tender emotion (as, "When a visitor comes in, she smiles and *languishes*, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth": Thackeray's "Pendennis," ii. 22); also, to fall off in vigor, activity, or force (as, "The execution of the system was never permitted to *languish*": Motley's "Dutch Republic," i. 1).—**lan'guish**, *n.* The act or state of languishing (as, "One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*": Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," i. 2. 49); also, a languishing look or expression (as, "the warm, dark *languish* of her eyes": Whittier's "Snow-Bound").—**lan'guish-er**, *n.*—**lan'guish-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**lan'guish-ment**, *n.* The act or state of languishing; drooping; pining; sorrowful longing; also, languishing appearance or air; a languishing look or expression.

lan-guor (lang'gor or -gwor), *n.* [OF. *langour* (F. *langueur*), < L. *langvor*, < *languere*: see *languish*.] Physical weakness or faintness, as from disease, wounds, fatigue, or other cause; languid physical condition; lassitude; formerly, sickness† or disease†; mental suffering†, or sorrow†;

also, lassitude, quietude, or softness of mood under some emotional influence (as, "The silver light . . . Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving *langour*, which is not repose": Byron's "Don Juan," i. 114); emotional softness or tenderness; also, lack of bodily energy; languidness of movement, bearing, etc.; indolence; also, lack of spirit, ardor, or vigorous activity (as, "But for the criminal . . . *langour* which characterized that commander's movements . . . the honor of France might still have been saved": Motley's "Dutch Republic," i. 2); also, soothing or oppressive quiet or stillness (as, "Only the rustle of the redescending birds and the boom of the distant surges disturbed the *langour* of the afternoon": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," xiv.).—**lan'guor-ous**, *a.* [OF. *langoureux*.] Characterized by or exhibiting languor; languid; languishing; also, inducing languor (as, *languorous* fragrance).—**lan'guor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

lan-gur (lung-gör'), *n.* [Hind. *langür*.] Any of certain large, slender, long-limbed, long-tailed Asiatic monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus* (or *Presbytis*), as the entellus.

lan-iard (lan'yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*.

la-ni-a-ry (lä-ni-ä-ri or lan'i-), *a.* [= F. *laniare*, < L. *laniare*, tear in pieces.] Fitted for lacerating or tearing: applied specif. to the canine teeth.

la-nif-er-ous, **la-nig-er-ous** (lä-nif'ë-rus, lä-nij'-), *a.* [L. *lanifer*, *laniger*, < *lana*, wool: see *-ferous* and *-gerous*.] Wool-bearing; woolly.

lank (langk), *a.* [AS. *hlanc*.] Meagerly thin or slim, or not filled out with the normal amount of flesh (as, "He was tall, but exceedingly *lank*, with narrow shoulders," Irving's "Sketch-Book," Sleepy Hollow; "her long, *lank* arm," Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," ii.); lean; gaunt; fig., of a bag, purse, etc., not distended with contents, or only partially filled, or empty (as, "a long, *lank*, leathern purse": Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," iii. 2); also, spindling, or unduly long and slender, as plants, etc. (as, "Let not my land so large a promise boast, Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," ii. 342); of hair, straight and flat (as, "His visage was meagre, his hair *lank* and thin": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 8); also, drooping† or languid† (as, "Nereus . . . piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head": Milton's "Comus," 836).—**lank'i-ness**, *n.* Lanky state or form.—**lank'ly**, *adv.*—**lank'ness**, *n.*—**lank'y**, *a.*; compar. *lankier*, superl. *lankiest*. Somewhat lank; ungracefully tall or long and thin.

lan-ner (lan'ër), *n.* [OF. F. *lanier*, appar. a noun use of OF. *lanier*, cowardly: cf. OF. *lanier*, wool-worker, L. *lanarius*, pertaining to wool, < *lana*, wool.] A falcon, *Falco lanarius* (or *feldeggi*), of southern Europe, northern Africa, and southern Asia; specif., in *falconry*, the female of this bird (cf. *lan-neret*).—**lan'ner-et**, *n.* [OF. F. *laneret*.] In *falconry*, the male lanner, which is smaller than the female.

lan-o-lin, **lan-o-line** (lan'ô-lin), *n.* [L. *lana*, wool, + *oleum*, oil.] A fatty substance, extracted from wool, used as a basis for ointments.

la-nose (lä'nôs), *a.* [L. *lanosus*, < *lana*, wool.] Woolly; lanate.

lans-downe (lanz'-down), *n.* [From the proper name.] A fine, soft dress-fabric of silk and wool.

lans-que-net (lans'kg-net), *n.* [F., < G. *landsknecht*, < *land*, land, country, + *knecht*, man-servant: see *knight*.] One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers, commonly armed with a pike or lance, formerly employed in the German



Lanner (*Falco lanarius*).

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, ásk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errānt, operā, ardēnt, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

and other Continental armies; also, a game of cards, originating in Germany.

lan-ta-na (lan-tā'nā or -tan'ā), *n.* [NL.] Any plant of the verbenaceous, mostly tropical genus *Lantana*, including species much cultivated for their aromatic yellow or orange flowers.

lan-ter-loo† (lan-tēr-lō), *n.* [F. *lanturelu*, orig. the refrain of a popular song.] A game of cards, now called *loo*. See *loo*.

lan-tern (lan'tern), *n.* [OF. *F. lanterne*, < *L. lanterna*, < Gr. *λαμπτήρ*, a light, cut longitudinally, showing pistil and two of the stamens; *c*, fruits.

λαμπειν, shine: cf. *lamp*.] A case, generally transparent or translucent, for inclosing a light and protecting it from the wind, rain, etc., and either portable or fixed; sometimes, a magic lantern; also, the chamber at the top of a light-house, surrounding the light; also, a more or less open, upright structure erected on a roof, forming the upper part of a tower, or surmounting a dome, and serving for the admission of light, for ventilation, as a decorative feature, or for some other purpose; also, a lantern-wheel. — **Chinese lantern**, dark lantern, magic lantern. See under the adjectives. — **lan'tern**, *v. t.* To inclose as in a lantern; also, to furnish or light with a lantern.

lan-tern-fly (lan'tern-flī), *n.*; pl. -flies (-flīz). Any of various tropical hemipterous insects (genera *Fulgora*, *Laternaria*, etc.), formerly supposed to emit a light in the dark. See cut below.

lan-tern-jaws (lan'tern-jāz), *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws (with sunken or hollow cheeks). — **lan'tern-jawed**, *a.*

lan-tern-pin-ion (lan'tern-pin'yōn), *n.* A lantern-wheel.

lan-tern-wheel (lan'tern-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used like a pinion, consisting essentially of two parallel disks or heads whose peripheries are connected by a series of bars which engage with the teeth of another wheel. See cut opposite.

lan-tha-num (lan'thā-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λανθάνειν*, escape notice: see *latent*.] Chem. sym., *La*; at. wt., 139.0; sp. gr., 6.16. A rare metallic element, allied to aluminium, found in certain rare minerals, as cerite.

lant-horn (lant'hörn or lan'tern), *n.* Old var. of *lantern*.
la-nu-gi-nose, **la-nu-gi-nous** (lā-nū'ji-nōs, -nus), *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*.] Covered with lanugo, or soft, downy hairs; of the nature of down; downy.



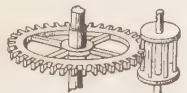
Lantana (L. mutabilis). — *a*, flower; *b*, flower cut longitudinally, showing pistil and two of the stamens; *c*, fruits.



Lantern. — Church of St. Ouen, Rouen, France; 14th and 15th centuries.



Honduras Lantern-fly (a species of *Laternaria*), reduced.



Lantern-wheel.

la-nu-go (lā-nū'gō), *n.* [L., < *lana*, wool.] A fine woolly or downy coating or growth, as on the surface of a leaf or fruit or on the body of an insect; in *anat.*, the coat of delicate downy hairs with which the human fetus or a new-born infant is covered.

lan-yard (lan'yārd), *n.* [For earlier *lanyer*, < OF. *lasnière* (*F. lanrière*), thong, < *lasne*, thong: cf. *L. lacinia*, lappet, strip.] A thong; *naut.*, a short rope or cord for securing or holding something (as, "Aboard ship he carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck": Stevenson's "Treasure Island," x.); esp., a rope rove through deadeyes to secure and tighten rigging; *milit.*, a cord with a small hook at one end, used in firing certain kinds of cannon.

La-od-i-ce-an (lā-od-i-sē'an or lā'ō-di-). **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants; esp., lukewarm in religion, like the early Christians of Laodicea (see Rev. iii. 14-16); hence, in general, lukewarm; indifferent. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Laodicea; esp., a lukewarm Christian, like the early Christians of Laodicea; hence, in general, one who is lukewarm or indifferent.

lap¹ (lap), *v.*; *lapped*, *lapping*. [AS. *lapien* = MLG. *lappen* = OHG. *laffan*, lap; akin to *L. lambere*, Gr. *λάπτειν*, lick, lap: cf. *lambent*.] **I. intr.** To take up liquid with the tongue; lick up a liquid; also, of water, to wash with a sound as of licking up a liquid (as, "I heard the water lapping on the crag": Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur," 284). **II. tr.** To take up (liquid) with the tongue (as, "They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk": Shakspeare's "Tempest," ii. 1. 288); lick up; also, of water, to wash against or beat upon (something) with a lapping sound (as, "I . . . hear the water . . . Lapping the steps beneath my feet": Longfellow's "Cadenabbia"). — **lap¹**, *n.* The act or an act of lapping liquid; also, the lapping of water against something, or the sound of this (as, "the lap and wash of undistinguishable waters": Bret Harte's "Princess Bob and Her Friends"); also, something lapped up; liquid food for dogs; hence (prov. or slang), liquid food in general; any weak beverage; liquor or drink.

lap² (lap), *n.* [AS. *læppa* = MLG. *lappe* = G. *lappen*, lap.] A flap or loosely hanging part, as of a garment; a part that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, as the skirt of a gown or coat; in general, a loose border or fold; also, the front part of a skirt, esp. as held up to contain something (as, "One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full": 2 Kings, iv. 39); the part of the clothing that lies on the front portion of the body from the waist to the knees when one sits; hence, this portion of the body with its covering garments as the place in or on which something is held or a child is nursed, cherished, etc.; hence, a lap-like or hollow place, as a hollow among hills (as, "The city of Malaga lies in the lap of a fertile valley, surrounded by mountains": Irving's "Conquest of Granada," lii.); in fig. use, that in which anything rests or reposes, or is nurtured or fostered (as, "Here rests his head upon the lap of earth," Gray's "Elegy," xxx.; "rear'd in luxury's lap," Byron's "Werner," ii. 2).

lap³ (lap), *v.*; *lapped*, *lapping*. [ME. *lappen*; appar. < *lap²*, and to some extent confused with *wrap*.] **I. tr.** To fold over or about something; wrap or wind round something; also, to infold or inwrap in something (as, "the soldier who, to keep himself from the cold, has lapped himself . . . in a tattered ensign": Scott's "Castle Dangerous," v.); wrap up; sometimes, to clothe; hence, to surround or envelop (as, "For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round": M. Arnold's "Requiescat"); also, to infold or hold in or as in the lap; nurse, fondle, or cherish; also, to lay (something) partly over something underneath; lay (things) together, one partly over another; also, to lie partly over (something underneath); come partly alongside of (something else); also, to get a lap or more ahead of (a competitor) in racing; also, to cut or polish (a gem, etc.) with a lap. **II. intr.** To be folded over; fold or wind round something; also, to lie partly over or alongside of something else; lie together, one partly over or beside another, as two things; also, to lie upon and extend beyond a thing; project beyond something else; fig., to extend beyond a limit (often with *over*: as, the reign of Elizabeth lapped over into the

17th century—she died in 1603).—**lap**³, *n.* The act of lapping; the folding or wrapping of a thing over or about something; the amount of a material required to go round a thing once; also, a single round or circuit of the course in racing (sometimes fig.); also, the act or state of overlapping, or of laying or lying partly over or alongside of, or extending beyond, something else; the point or place of overlapping; the extent or amount of overlapping; an overlapping part; also, a layer or sheet of cotton, wool, or flax (usually wound on a roller) in certain stages of manufacture; also, a rotating wheel or disk of lead, copper, wood, leather, or the like, holding an abrasive or polishing powder on its surface, and used for cutting gems, etc., or for polishing gems, cutlery, etc.

laparo-. Form of Gr. *λαπάρα*, flank, loin, used in combination.—**lap-a-ro-cele** (lap'a-rō-sēl), *n.* [+ -cele.] In *pathol.*, hernia in the lumbar regions.—**lap-a-rot'o-my** (-rot'ō-mī), *n.* [+ -tomy.] In *surg.*, incision into the abdominal cavity.

lap-board (lap'bōrd), *n.* A thin, flat board to be held on the lap for use as a table.

lap-dog (lap'dog), *n.* A small pet dog such as may be held in the lap.

la-pel (lā-pel'), *n.* [Dim. of *lap*².] A part of a garment folded back on the breast, esp. a continuation of a coat-collar.—**la-pelled'**, *a.* Having a lapel or lapels; also, folded back in a lapel.

lap-ful (lap'fūl), *n.*; pl. -fuls. As much as the lap can hold.

lap-i-da-ry (lap'i-dā-ri), [*L. lapidarius*, < *lapis* (lapid-), a stone.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to stones; also, pertaining to the cutting or engraving of stones, esp. precious stones, or gems (as, the *lapidary* art); engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones (as, "His grand principle is, that *lapidary* inscriptions . . . should be Historical rather than Lyrical": Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," ii. 4); characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions (as, the *lapidary* style of composition). *II. n.*; pl. -ries (-riz). An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones, or gems (as, "the shops of the goldsmiths and *lapidaries*": Motley's "Dutch Republic," vi. 6); also, a connoisseur of gems or precious stones, or of lapidary work (obs. or rare).

lap-i-date (lap'i-dāt), *v. t.*; -dated, -dating. [*L. lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, < *lapis* (lapid-), a stone.] To pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.—**lap-i-da'tion** (-dā'shən), *n.*

la-pid-i-fy (lā-pid'i-fi), *v. t.* or *i.*; -fied, -fying. [*F. lapidifier*, < *ML. lapidificare*, < *L. lapis* (lapid-), a stone, + *facere*, make.] To turn into stone; petrify.—**la-pid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shən), *n.*

la-pil-li (lā-pil'i), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone.] Stony particles or fragments ejected from volcanoes.

la-pin (lā-pān, E. lap'in), *n.* [*F.*] A rabbit; the fur of the rabbit.

lap-laz-u-li (lā'pis, or lap'is, laz'ū-lī). [*ML.*, < *L. lapis*, stone, + *ML. lazuli*, gen. of *lazulum*, lapis lazuli, from Ar. or Pers.: see *azure*.] A deep-blue stone containing sodium, aluminium, calcium, sulphur, and silicon, and consisting of a mixture of minerals, used chiefly for ornamental purposes and sometimes for preparing the pigment ultramarine; also, its color.

Lap-i-thæ (lap'i-thē), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < Gr. *Λαπιθαι*, pl.] In *Gr. myth.*, a people of Thessaly who, upon the attempt of the centaurs, at the wedding of Pirithous, ruler of the Lapithæ, to carry off the bride and the other women, engaged with and defeated the centaurs in a bloody conflict.

lap-joint (lap'joint), *n.* A joint in which the edge of one board, plate, or the like, overlaps the edge of another.

Lapp (lap), *n.* One of

a Finnic people of northern Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and adjacent regions, characterized by dwarfish stature and short, broad heads; also, the language of this people.

lap-per (lap'ēr), *n.* One who or that which laps.

lap-pet (lap'et), *n.* [Dim. of *lap*².] A small lap, flap, or loosely hanging part, as of a garment; a pendent part of a head-dress; either of two bands or strips hanging down in front from a certain type of clerical or other collar; in general, a part or piece that hangs loose; often, a loose fold of flesh or the like; a lobe of the ear, etc.—**lap'pet-ed**, *a.* Having a lap-pet or lap-pets.

Lapp-ish (lap'ish). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. *II. n.* The language of the Lapps.

lap-robe (lap'rōb), *n.* A fur robe, a blanket, or the like, used to cover the lap and legs when riding in a carriage, etc.

laps-a-ble (lap'sā-bl), *a.* Liable to lapse.

lapse (laps), *n.* [*L. lapsus*, *n.*, < *labi* (pp. *lapsus*), fall, slide, glide.] A falling or gliding downward (as, "Fast falls a fleecy show'r: the downy flakes . . . with never-ceasing *lapse*, Softly alighting upon all below": Cowper's "Task," iv. 327); also, a gliding or flowing along, as of water (as, "liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams": Milton's "Paradise Lost," viii. 263); also, a gliding or passing away, as of time (as, "through the still *lapse* of ages": Bryant's "Thanatopsis"); hence, a period or interval elapsing (as, after a long *lapse* of time); also, fig., a falling, slipping downward, or sinking to a lower grade or condition (as, a *lapse* into savagery); often, a moral fall, as from rectitude or virtue (as, "The long strife with evil which began With the first *lapse* of new-created man": Whittier's "Panorama"); a falling away from one's faith; a deviation from principle or policy; in general, a slip, slight error, or mistake (as, a *lapse* of the tongue, or of grammar; a *lapse* of memory, or of judgment); also, a falling or passing into any specified state (as, a *lapse* into insensibility; a *lapse* into silence); also, a falling into disuse; in *law*, the termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or through failure of some contingency.—**lapse**, *v. i.*; *lapsed*, *lapsing*. [*L. lapsare*, freq. of *labi*.] To fall, slip, or glide downward (as, "to pick up an occasional dropper-off, as he *lapsed* from the seat of a jaunting car": Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," xl.); also, to glide or flow along, as water (sometimes associated in sense with *lap*¹: as, "The sound of streams . . . And *lapsing* waves on quiet shores," Whittier's "Snow-Bound"); also, to glide or pass away, as time (as, "two young people whose days now *lapsed* away together": Howells's "Chance Acquaintance," vii.); also, fig., to fall or sink to a lower grade or condition (as, to *lapse* into barbarism); fall from rectitude, or into sin; fall away from one's faith, or into heresy, idolatry, etc.; deviate from principles, accuracy, etc.; make a slip or error; also, to fall or pass into any specified state (as, to *lapse* into silence or reverie); also, to fall into disuse, cease, or disappear; in *law*, to become void, or to pass from one to another, by lapse.—**laps'er**, *n.*

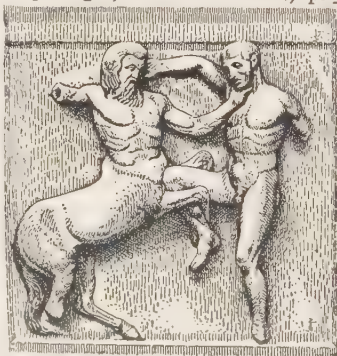
lap-stone (lap'stōn), *n.* A stone held in the lap by shoemakers, to beat leather on.

lap-streak (lap'strēk). *I. a.* Of a boat, built with each streak or course of planking overlapping the one below it. *II. n.* A lapstreak boat.

La-pu-tan (lā-pū'tan). *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Laputa, a flying island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," inhabited by philosophers "taken up with intense speculations," who "in the common actions and behaviour of life" are a "clumsy, awkward, and unhandy people," and who are "slow and perplexed in their conceptions upon all other subjects, except those of mathematics and music" (see "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 2); hence, unpractical; visionary. *II. n.* An inhabitant of Laputa; a visionary.

lap-wing (lap'wing), *n.* [*AS. hlēapewince*, < *hlēapan*, leap, + *-wince*, akin to OHG. *winkan*, move aside, totter, and AS. *wincian*, E. *wink*.] An old-world

Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).



Metope of the Parthenon, Athens.



lat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pîne; not, nôte, môve, nôr; up, lûte, pûll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actōr, natûre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; τη, then; y, you;

crested plover, *Vanellus cristatus*, noted for its irregular flight and wailing cry (see cut on preceding page); also, any of various related or similar birds.

lar (lär), *n.*; pl. *lares* (lä'rēz) or *lars* (lärz). [L.] [Also *cap.*] Among the ancient Romans, one of a class of inferior deities presiding over particular localities, worshiped esp. as protectors of individual houses or households; a household god; fig., a cherished possession of a family or household: usually in *pl.* Cf. *penates*.

lar-board (lärbörd or -börd), *n.* [ME. *laddeborde*, < *ladde* (of uncertain origin and meaning) + *borde*, side, E. *board*.] *Naut.*: *I. n.* The side of a ship to the left of a person looking from the stern toward the bow: opposed to *starboard*, and now supplanted by *port* or *left*. *II. a.* Pertaining to the larboard; being on the left or port side of a vessel: as, "our larboard bow" (Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," ii.).

lar-ce-ner (lärs'g-nēr), *n.* One who commits larceny. Also **lar'ce-nist**.

lar-cen-ic (lärs'en'ik), *a.* Larcenous: as, "Colley Cibber's version of 'Richard the Third' is impudent and slightly larcenic" (Reade's "Peg Woffington," i.).

lar-co-nous (lärs'q-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of larceny; characterized by larceny; guilty of larceny.—**lar'co-nous-ly**, *adv.*

lar-ce-ny (lärs'e-ni), *n.*; pl. *-nies* (-niz). [OF. F. *larcin*, < L. *latrocinium*, robbery, < *latro*, robber.] In law, the wrongful taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's own use: sometimes distinguished as *grand larceny* and *petty* (or *petit*) *larceny*, according as the value of the property taken either equals or exceeds, or is less than, a fixed amount.

larch (lärch), *n.* [G. *lärche*, < L. *larix* (*laric*-), larch.] Any of the coniferous trees constituting the pinaceous genus *Larix*, characterized by a tough, durable wood; the wood of such a tree; also, any of various allied conifers.

lard (lärd), *n.* [OF. F. *lard*, fat of pork, bacon, < L. *lardum*, *laridum*, fat of pork.] The fat of swine†; bacon† or pork†; now, the rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen.—**lard**, *v. t.* [OF. F. *larder*, < *lard*.] To prepare or enrich (lean meat, poultry, etc.) with pork or bacon, esp. with lardons or slender strips of fat drawn through; also, to fatten†; also, to



American Larch, or Tamarack (*Larix laricina*). — 1, branch with leaves; 2, branch with cones; a, branch with male flowers; b, branch with a young cone; c, cone; d, scale of cone with the two seeds; e, seed.

strew, cover, or supply with something (obs. or rare); esp., to intersperse or garnish (speech, writing, etc.) with something (as, "An exact command, *Larded* with many several sorts of reasons," Shakspeare's "Hamlet," v. 2. 20; to *lard* one's speech with oaths); interlard; also, to smear or cover with lard or grease.—**lar-da-ceous** (lärdä'shius), *a.* [See *-aceous*.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; fatty; in *pathol.*, noting or pertaining to a form of degeneration in which a proteid substance (amyloid) is deposited in the tissues, esp. those of the abdominal organs.

lar-dër (lärd'ēr), *n.* [OF. *lardier*, < ML. *lardarium*, < L. *lardum*, E. *lard*, *n.*] A room or place where meat and other provisions are kept; a pantry; hence, the store of provisions in a house.

lar-don, **lar-doon** (lärd'on, lärdön'), *n.* [F. *lardon*, < *larder*, E. *lard*, *v.*] A piece of pork or bacon used in larding; esp., a slender strip of the fat drawn through the substance of meat, etc., with a kind of needle or pin.

lard-y (lärd'i), *a.* Abounding in or resembling lard.

la-res (lä'rēz), *n.* Plural of *lar*.

large (läri). [OF. F. *large*, < L. *largus*, abundant, plentiful, liberal.] *I. a.*; compar. *larger*, superl. *largest*. Abundant, copious, or ample (archaic: as, "We have yet *large* day; for scarce the sun Hath finish'd half his journey," Milton's "Paradise Lost," v. 558; "Forth they came and paced the shore . . . Drank the *large* air," Tennyson's "Sea Dreams," 34); also, liberal†, generous†, or lavish† (as, "The poor King Reignier, whose *large* style Agrees not with the leanness of his purse": Shakspeare's "2 Henry VI," i. 1. 111); also, being of more than common size, amount, or number (as, a *large* man, house, city, or field; a *large* sum; a *large* audience); great in dimensions (at least two dimensions), bulk, area, or quantity; big; also, of great scope or range, extensive, or broad (as, *large* powers; *large* experience; *large* sympathies); on a great scale (as, a *large* employer of labor; a *large* producer); extended or lengthy, as discourse or writing (archaic); grand or pompous (as, to talk in a *large* way); also, of great force, or heavy (as, "From Arac's arm, as from a giant's flail, The *large* blows rain'd": Tennyson's "Princess," v. 490); also, subject to few or no restrictions† (as, to be in *large* custody); free, or at liberty, as persons†; unrestrained by decorum, or improperly free, as the tongue, speech, jests, etc.; lax† or indulgent†; also, *naut.*, of the wind, favorable in direction, as when on the beam or the quarter. *II. n.* Liberality†; also, liberty (obs. except as in the phrase 'at large': see below).—**at large**, at liberty, or free from restraint or confinement; also, at length, or to a considerable length (as, to discourse *at large* on a subject); also, as a whole, or in general (as, the country *at large*); also, in a general way, or without particularizing; also, representing the whole of a State, district, or body, and not merely one division or part of it (as, a Congressman *at large*).—**in large**, or **in the large**, on a large scale.—**large**, *adv.* Abundantly†, amply†, or liberally†; also, at length† or fully†; also, freely†; also, *naut.*, with a favorable wind, as on the beam or the quarter.

large-hand-ed (läri'han'ded), *a.* Having large hands; fig., bountiful or generous; also, grasping† or rapacious† (as, "large-handed robbers": Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens," iv. 1. 11).

large-heart-ed (läri'här'ted), *a.* Having or showing a large heart or broad and generous sympathies; generous; magnanimous.—**large=heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

large-ly (läri'li), *adv.* In a large manner; amply or liberally (archaic); in great quantity, or much (as, "Elated with victory, they had drunk *largely*": Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," liv.); on a large scale; now, esp., to a great extent, or in great part (as, the region consists *largely* of desert; the number is *largely* a matter of conjecture).

large-mind-ed (läri'min'ded), *a.* Having or showing a large or broad mind; characterized by broad views or liberal ideas.—**large=mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

lar-gen (läri'jn), *v. I. intr.* To become larger. *II. tr.* To make larger; enlarge as, "Reddened, *largened*, The moon dips toward her mountain nest" (Lowell's "Pictures from Appledore," vi.).

large-ness (läri'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being large; great size, extent, or scope; breadth, or freedom from narrowness.

lar-gess, **lar-gesse** (läri'jes), *n.* [OF. F. *largesse*, < L. *largus*, E. *large*.] Liberality† or munificence†; also, liberal bestowal of gifts, as formerly by a great personage on public occasions to attendants, the populace, etc., or the gifts or a gift (as of money) so bestowed (archaic: as, to cry *largess*, or cry a *largess*, to call for a largess or gift, or, sometimes, to shout in acknowledgment of one received); fig., generous or lavish bestowal, or something lavishly bestowed (poetic: as, "I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful *largess* shine," Lowell's "Protest"; "shower'd *largess* of delight," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," xxix.).

lar-ghet-to (läri-ge'tō), [It., dim. of *largo*: see *largo*.] In music: *I. a.* Somewhat slow; not so slow as *largo*, but usually slower than *andante*. *II. n.*; pl. *-tos* (-tōz). A largetto movement.

lar-gish (läri'jish), *a.* Rather large: as, "The world's a *largish* place" (George Eliot's "Felix Holt," xi.).

lar-go (läri'gō), [It., < L. *largus*, E. *large*.] In music: *I. a.*

Slow, in a broad, dignified style. **II.** *n.*; pl. *-gos* (*-gōz*). A largo movement.

lar-i-at (*lar'i-at*), *n.* [Sp. *la reata*, 'the rope': see *reata*.] A rope or cord for picketing horses or mules while grazing; also, a long, noosed rope for catching horses, cattle, etc.; a lasso. [Western U. S.]—**lar-i-at**, *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. To picket or secure with a lariat or rope; also, to catch with a lariat or lasso. [Western U. S.]

lar-ine (*lar'in*), *a.* [NL. *Larinæ*, < LL. *larus*, < Gr. *λάρος*, kind of sea-bird.] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Larinæ*, the subfamily of birds containing the gulls; of the nature of or resembling a gull.

lark¹ (*lärk*), *n.* [AS. *lāwerce* = D. *leeuwerik* = G. *lerche*, lark.] Any of various oscine singing birds, mostly of the Old World, of the family *Alaudidae*, characterized by an unusually long hind claw, esp. the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; also, any of various similar birds of other families.

lark² (*lärk*), *v.* [Perhaps a var. of *lake²*: cf. *skylark*, *v.*] **I.** *intr.* To frolic; play pranks; also, to ride in a frolicsome manner; ride across country. [Colloq.] **II.** *tr.* To make sport of, or tease (as, "a staid English maid . . . whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully with accounts of German robbers and ghosts": Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," lvi.); also, to ride (a horse) across country. [Colloq.]—**lark²**, *n.* A merry adventure; a frolic; a prank: as, "When you're well enough to go out for a ride—what larks!" (Dickens's "Great Expectations," lvii.). [Colloq.]

lark=bun-ting

(*lärk'bun'ting*), *n.* A fringilline bird, *Calamospiza bicolor*, of the western U. S., the male of which is black with a white patch on the wing.

lark-er (*lär'kēr*), *n.* One who larks. [Colloq.]

lark=heel (*lärk'hēl*), *n.* A long, projecting heel, occurring esp. in negroes.—**lark'=heeled**, *a.*

lark-spur (*lärk'spēr*), *n.* Any of the herbs constituting the ranunculaceous genus *Delphinium*, certain species of which are cultivated for their showy, irregular flowers: so called from the long spur of the calyx, which resembles the hind claw of a lark.

lar-moy-ant (*lär-moi'ant*, F. *lär-mwo-yān*), *a.* [F., ppr. of *larmoyer*, be tearful, < *larme*, < L. *lacrima*, a tear.] Tearful; lacrymose.

lar-nax (*lär'naks*), *n.* [Gr. *λάρναξ*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a box or coffer; esp., a box-like receptacle of clay or terra-cotta, often painted, found in early Greek or Mycenaean tombs.

lar-oid (*lar'oid*), *a.* [LL. *larus*: see *larine* and *-oid*.] Gull-like; belonging to the *Laridae*, or gull family of birds.

lar-ri-kin (*lar'i-kin*), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A street rowdy; a hoodlum. [Chiefly Australia.]

lar-rup (*lar'up*), *v. t.*; *-ruped*, *-ruping*. [Origin uncertain.] To beat; flog; thrash: as, "I . . . was *larruped* with the rope" (Dickens's "Hard Times," i. 5). [Colloq.]—**lar'-rup-er**, *n.*

lar-um (*lar'um*, *lär'um*, or *lär'um*), *n.* Shortened form of *alarum*, for *alarm*; as, "the first *larum* of the cock's shrill throat" (Cowper's "Task," iv. 569). [Archaic.]

lar-va (*lär'vā*), *n.*; pl. *larvæ* (*-vē*). [NL. use of L. *larva*, ghost, specter, skeleton, mask.] In *zool.*, an insect undergoing metamorphosis, in the form which it has (as that of a caterpillar, grub, maggot, or the like) from the time it emerges from the egg until it becomes a pupa; also, any animal in an analogous immature form, as the tadpole, which develops into a frog, toad, or the like.—**lar'val**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the form of a larva; also, in *pathol.*, of disease, masked, or not clearly defined.—**lar'vi-cide** (*-vi-sid*), *n.* [See *-cide*.] An agent for killing larvæ, as of mosquitoes.—**lar-vip'a-rous** (*-vip'a-rus*), *a.* [See *-parous*.] Of certain insects, giving birth to young which have already passed from the egg to the larval stage.

lar-ryn-ge-al (*lā-rin'jē-āl*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the larynx.

lar-yn-gi-tis (*lā-rin-jī'tis*), *n.* [NL.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the larynx.—**lar-yn-git'ic** (*-jī'tik*), *a.*

laryngo-. Form of Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*larynx*), larynx, used in combination.—**lar-yn-gol-o-gy** (*lā-ring-gol'ō-jī*), *n.* [+ *-logy*.] The science of the larynx and its diseases.—**lar-ryn-go-log-i-cal** (*lā-ring-gō-loj'i-kāl*), *a.*—**lar-yn-gol'ō-gist** (*-jist*), *n.*—**lar-ryn-go-scope** (*-skōp*), *n.* [+ *-scope*.] An optical apparatus for examining the larynx.—**lar-ryn-go-scop'ic** (*-skop'ik*), *a.*—**lar-yn-got'ō-my** (*-got'ō-mī*), *n.* [+ *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the larynx.

lar-ynx (*lār'ings*), *n.*; pl. *larynxes* or *larynges* (*lā-rin'jēz*). [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*larynx*).] In *anat.*, the cavity at the upper end of the human trachea or windpipe, containing the

vocal cords and acting as the organ of voice; a similar vocal organ in other mammals, etc., or a corresponding structure in other animals; in birds, either of two cavities, one at the top and one at the bottom of the trachea, the bottom one being the true vocal organ or syrinx.

las-car (*las'kār* or *las-kār'*), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *lashkar*, army, camp.] A native East Indian artilleryman, tent-pitcher, or army servant; also, an East Indian sailor.

las-civ-i-ous (*lā-siv'i-us*), *a.* [OF. *lascivieur*, < L. *lascivia*, wantonness, < *lascivus*, playful, wanton.] Inclined to lust, wanton, or lewd; also, inciting to lust or wantonness (as, "He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute": Shakspeare's "Richard III.," i. 1. 13).—**las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

lash (*lash*), *v.* [ME. *laschen*, *lasshen*, rush, dash, strike; perhaps imit.] **I.** *intr.* To move suddenly and swiftly, rush, dash, or flash (as, "The fringe Of that great breaker, sweeping up the strand, *Lash'd* at the wizard": Tennyson's "Coming of Arthur," 387); hence, to burst (*out*) into violent action or speech; launch (*out*) into excess or extravagance; also, to strike vigorously, as with a weapon, whip, or the like (as, "Heaping huge strokes . . . And *lashing* dreadfully at every part," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 6. 16: sometimes with *out*); kick (*out*), as a horse; fig., to direct a severe verbal attack, as by censure or satire (as, "to *lash* at vice": Dryden's tr. Persius's "Satires," v. 22). **II.** *tr.* To dash, fling, or toss suddenly and swiftly (as, "He falls, and, *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws": Dryden's tr. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," xii. 472); move or switch sharply through the air (as, a driver *lashes* his whip; "The oxen *lashed* their tails," Whittier's "Snow-Bound"); also (usually with *out*), to pour out vehemently, as words, or spend extravagantly, as money; also, to strike or beat, now usually with a whip or something slender and flexible; whip, flog, or scourge; drive by strokes of a whip or the like (as, "Yuba Bill . . . madly *lashed* his horses forward": Bret Harte's "Miggles"); beat violently or sharply against (as, the waves *lash* the shore; the rain *lashes* the window-panes); fig., to assail severely with words as by censure or satire (as, "Then wi' a rhyme or sang he *lashed* 'em": Burns's "Elegy on Ruisseauux"); castigate; also, to bind or fasten with a rope, cord, or the like (esp. *naut.*: as, to *lash* a person to the mast; to *lash* spars together to form a raft).—**lash**, *n.* A swift, dashing or sweeping movement, or switch (as, a *lash* of an animal's tail); also, a swift stroke or blow, now usually with a whip, thong, rope, or anything slender and flexible (specif. as a



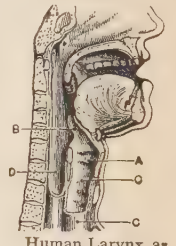
Lark-bunting.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*), cut longitudinally.



Lar-nax. — Terra-cotta, from Crete.



Human Larynx, as seen internally. A, larynx; B, epiglottis; C, C, trachea; D, esophagus, or gullet.

punishment: as, to be sentenced to fifty *lashes*; a violent beating or impact, as of waves, rain, etc., against something (as, "the *lashes* of a wintry storm": Cowper's "Hope," 185); fig., a sharp stroke given to the feelings, etc. (as, "How smart a *lash* that speech doth give my conscience!" Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iii. 1. 50); a severe stroke of censure or satire; also, the flexible part of a whip, or the piece of cord or the like forming the extremity of a whip; anything slender and flexible used to whip with (as, "The Anglo-Saxons whipped prisoners with a three-corded knotted *lash*": Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., XXVIII. 590); a whip or scourge (also fig.); also, an eyelash (as, "Her large dark eyes hid a soft roguishness under their long *lashes*": George Eliot's "Adam Bede," vii.).—**lashed**, *a.* Having lashes, or eyelashes: as, long-*lashed* eyes.—**lash'er**, *n.* One who or that which lashes; specif., the water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a weir, or the pool formed by it (local, Eng.: as, "The stream was so strong, from the great fall of water from the *lasher* above, that Vere was exhausted," Disraeli's "Coningsby," i. 9).—**lash'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which lashes; a whipping or flogging; a binding or fastening with a rope or the like, or the rope or the like used; also, *pl.*, abundance or great plenty (prov.).—**lash'less**, *a.* Without lashes, or eyelashes, as eyes.

lass (las), *n.* [ME. *lasse*, *lasce*; origin uncertain.] A girl, or young woman (as, "A bonnie *lass*, I will confess, Is pleasant to the ee": Burns's "O, Once I Lov'd a Bonnie Lass"); also, a female sweetheart (as, "It was a lover and his *lass*": Shakspeare's "As You Like It," v. 3. 17); also, a maid-servant (Sc. and north. Eng.).—**las'sie**, *n.* A young lass or girl: as, "My love she's but a *lassie* yet" (first line and title of a song by Burns). [Chiefly Sc.]

las-si-tude (las'i-tüd), *n.* [F. *lassitude*, < L. *lassitudo*, < *lassus*, faint, weary.] Weariness of body or mind; a state or feeling of weakened energies, as from physical or mental strain, oppressive climate, morbid conditions, etc.; languor: as, "His anger had evaporated; he felt nothing but utter *lassitude*" (Galsworthy's "Saint's Progress," ii. 9).

las-so (las'ō), *n.*; *pl.* *lassos* or *lassoes* (-ōz). [Sp. *lazo*, < L. *laqueus*, noose, snare: cf. *lace*.] A long rope or line of hide or other material, with a running noose at one end, used for catching horses, cattle, etc.: as, "The Californian horsemen seldom ride out without the *lasso* . . . a long coil of cord, with a slip noose" (Irving's "Captain Bonneville," xxxix.); "The swift long *lasso* twirl'd above is thrown From flying hand" (Joaquin Miller's "Vaquero").—**las'so**, *v. t.*; -soed, -soing. To catch with a *lasso*.—**las'so-coll**, *n.* In zool., a nematocyst.—**las'so-or**, *n.*

las-sock (las'ok), *n.* A little lass: as, "I mind, when I was a gilpy of a *lassock*, seeing the Duke" (Scott's "Old Mortality," v.). [Sc.]

last¹ (lăst), *n.* [AS. *læste*, last, *lăst*, footprint, track, = D. *leest*, G. *leisten*, last, = Icel. *leistr*, foot, sock, = Goth. *laists*, footprint, track: cf. *last*².] A model of the human foot, of wood or other material, on which boots or shoes are shaped, as in the making.—**last**¹, *v. t.* To shape on or fit to a last.

last² (lăst), *v.* [AS. *læstan*, follow, perform, continue, last, = OHG. *leisten*, follow, G. perform, = Goth. *laistjan*, follow, lit. 'track'; from the noun represented by E. *last*¹.] **I**, *† tr.* To follow; follow out; carry out; perform. **II**, *intr.* To go on, or continue in progress (as, the storm *lasted* three days); hence, to continue in existence or life, or endure (as, so long as the world *lasts*; the sick man cannot *last* till morning); continue without end or cessation (as, times or luck too good to *last*); hold out, or continue unexpended or unexhausted (as, while the money *lasts*; "The sooner all the wine was gone the better, as there would be nothing done while it *lasted*," Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy," xiv.); continue in good condition or unimpaired (as, the cloth is too flimsy to *last*; colors that *last*); continue in force, vigor, effectiveness, etc. (as, to *last* in a race or contest; to *last* in popularity).—**last**², *n.* Continuance or duration (now rare); also, power of endurance, or staying power.

last³ (lăst), *n.* [AS. *hlæst* = D. and G. *last*, load; from the root of E. *lade*.] A load[†]; also, a certain weight or measure, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities, often equivalent to 4,000 pounds.

last⁴ (lăst), *a.* [ME. *last*, *latst*, for *latest*, superl. of *lat*, *late*, E. *late*.] Occurring or coming latest, or after all others, as in time, order, or place (as, the *last* day of the year; the *last* man in the procession; the *last* line on the page); also, latest or next before the present or other particular time or instance (as, I saw him *last* week; the *last* two days had been stormy; this book is better than the *last* one); also, having no other or others following, or final (as, in his *last* hours; the *last* day, the judgment-day); final and conclusive (as, to say the *last* word on a subject); also, that remains or is reached after all others have disappeared or been exhausted (as, "'Tis the *last* rose of summer Left blooming alone," T. Moore's "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer"; his *last* dollar; "Patriotism is the *last* refuge of a scoundrel," Johnson, in Boswell's "Johnson," April 7, 1775); being the only remaining; also, coming after all others in importance or estimation (as, "If any man desire to be first, the same shall be *last* of all, and servant of all": Mark, ix. 35); coming after all others in suitability or likelihood, or least suitable or likely (as, he is the *last* person to be trifled with; the very *last* thing one would expect to find); also, utmost or extreme (as, to the *last* degree; "a certain document of the *last* importance," Poe's "Purloined Letter").—**Last Judgment**. See *judgment*.—**Last Supper**, the supper of Jesus and his apostles on the eve of his crucifixion, at which he instituted the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—**last**⁴, *n.* That which is last; the end or conclusion: as, at *last* (finally); to the *last* (until the end).—**last**⁴, *adv.* After all others (as, to come *last* in time or order); also, on the occasion next before the present or some particular time (as, when did you *last* see him?); also, in the end, or finally; in conclusion; in the last place, or lastly.

last-or¹ (lăs'tër), *n.* [See *last*¹.] One who fits the parts of boots or shoes to lasts; also, a tool used in stretching leather on a last.

last-or² (lăs'tër), *n.* [See *last*².] One who or that which lasts or endures.

last-ing (lăs'ting), *n.* [See *last*².] Continuance or duration; endurance; permanence; also, a strong, durable, closely woven woolen fabric, used for the uppers of shoes, for covering buttons, etc.—**last'ing**, *p. a.* That lasts; enduring; permanent; durable.—**last'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**last'ing-ness**, *n.*

last-ly (lăs'tli), *adv.* [See *last*⁴, *a.*] In the end, or finally; now, esp., in enumerating facts, etc., in conclusion, or in the last place (as, "Sixth and *lastly*, they have belied a lady": Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," v. i. 221).

lat (lăt), *n.* [Hindi.] In India, an isolated pillar or column, esp. one of a class of Buddhist monumental pillars.

lat-a-ki-a (lat-ă-kē'ă), *n.* [From *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea*, in Syria.) [Also *cap.*] A fine variety of Turkish tobacco: as, "The fragrant fumes of the *Latakiah* must have helped to keep me on my good behaviour" (Kinglake's "Bothen," viii.).

la-ta-ni-a (la-tă'ni-ă), *n.* [NL.] Any of the fan-palms of the genus *Latania*, native in the Mascarene Islands but much cultivated in Lat. — Asoka's Pillar, Allahabad. greenhouses. See cut on following page.

latch¹ (lach), *v. t.* [ME. *lacchen*, < AS. *læccan*, seize.] To seize; take; catch: as, "I have words That would be howl'd out in the desert air. Where hearing should not *latch* them" (Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iv. 3. 195). [Now prov. Eng.]

latch² (lach), *n.* [ME. *lacche*, appar. < *lacchen*, E. *latch*¹.] A device for holding a door, gate, or the like closed or fastened without the operation of bolting or locking, consisting in its simple form of a movable bar falling or sliding into a catch (from which it is commonly released, on the other side of a door, by a string or a lever passed through the door), but



occurring in other forms, now often one in which a movable piece of metal is shot by means of a spring into a cavity (from which it is often released, on the other side of a door, by a key).—**latch**, *v. t. or i.* To close or fasten with a latch.

latch-et (lach'et), *n.* [OF. *latchet*, var. of *lacet*, dim. of *laz*, E. *lace*.] A strap or lace for fastening a shoe: as, "There cometh one . . . the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose" (Mark, i. 7). [Archaic.]

latch=**key** (lach'kē), *n.* A key for drawing back or releasing a latch, esp. a latch on the outer door of a house.

latch=**string** (lach'string), *n.* A string passed through a hole in a door, for raising the latch from the outside.

late (lāt), *a.*; compar. *later*, superl. *latest* (cf. *latter* and *last*⁴). [AS. *læt*, slow, tardy, late, = D. *laat* = G. *lass* = Icel. *latr* = Goth. *lats*, slothful; akin to E. *let*¹ and *let*².] Slow (obs. or prov. Eng.); hence, occurring, coming, or being after the usual or proper time (as, *late* frosts; *late* roses; to be *late*, or too *late*, for a train); behindhand, tardy, or delayed; backward, as a season, crop, etc.; also, continued until after the usual time or hour, or protracted (as, a *late* session; a *late* theatrical performance); also, far advanced in time (as, at a *late* hour in the day or evening; in the *later* years of one's life, or of the century); occurring at an advanced stage in life (as, "I have been told that *late* marriages are not eminently happy": Johnson's "Rasselas," xxix.); belonging to an advanced period or stage in the history or development of something (as, *Late* Greek, see *Greek*, *n.*; *Late* Latin, see *Latin*, *n.*); also, belonging to time just before the present, or recent (as, of *late* years; the *late* war; the *latest* fashions); having recently been (what is said: as, one's *late* employer; his *late* residence); recently deceased (as, "Of which disease Our late king, Richard, being infected, died": Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV." iv. 1. 58).—**of late**, during time shortly before the present; lately; recently: as, the practice has been losing ground of *late*.—**late**, *adv.* After the usual or proper time, or after delay (as, to come *late*); also, until after the usual time or hour (as, to work *late*); often, until a late hour at night (as, to sit up *late*); also, at or to an advanced time, period, or stage (as, this happened *late* in the afternoon; to marry *late* in life; this view lasted *late* in the century); also, recently, or of late (now poetic: as, "Thou art he, whom *late* our Arthur made Knight of his table," Tennyson's "Pelleas and Ettarre," 311); now, more commonly, recently but no longer (as, John Smith, *late* of Boston).

late-d (lā'ted), *a.* [From *late*, *a.*] Belated: as, "Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace To gain the timely inn" (Shakspeare's "Macbeth," iii. 3. 6); "The *lated* peasant shunn'd the dell" (Scott's "Rokeby," ii. 10). [Poetic.]

la-teen (la-tēn'), *a.* [F. (*voile*) *latine*, 'Latin (sail).'] *Naut.*, noting a triangular sail extended by a long yard at an angle of about 45° to the mast, common on the Mediterranean, etc.; also, pertaining to or having such a sail or sails (as, a *lateen* yard, rig, or vessel).—**la-teen**'-rigged, *a.* Having a lateen sail or lateen sails.

late-ly (lāt'li), *adv.* Of late; recently; not long since.



Latania.



Lateen Sail.

lat-en (lā'tn), *v. i. or t.* To become or make late.

la-ten-cy (lā'ten-si), *n.* The state of being latent.

late-ness (lāt'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being late.

la-tent (lā'tent), *a.* [L. *latens* (*latent*-), ppr. of *latere*, lie hid, akin to Gr. *λανθάνειν*, escape notice, *λανθάνεσθαι*, forget: see *lanthanum* and *Lethe*.] Hidden; concealed; present, but not visible or apparent: as, *latent* germs of disease; *latent* powers or ability.—**latent heat**, in *physics*, heat concerned in changing the state of a body but not its temperature, as the heat required to convert ice at 0° C. into water at 0° C.; the quantity of heat required to melt unit mass of a solid ('latent heat of fusion'); the quantity of heat required to vaporize unit mass of a liquid ('latent heat of vaporization').—**la'tent-ly**, *adv.*

lat-er (lā'tēr). [Compar. of *late*.] **I. a.** More late. **II. adv.** Late in a greater degree (as, to stay *later* than usual); also, at a later time or period, subsequently, or afterward (as, it can be done *later*, or *later* on; Prince Hal, *later* King Henry V. of England).

-later. [Gr. *-λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, serve.] A noun termination meaning 'worshiper,' as in *idolater*, *physiolater*, *pyrolater*, and other words, corresponding usually to nouns ending in *-latry*.

lat-er-ad (lat'ē-rad), *adv.* [L. *latus* (*later*-), side: see *-ad*.] In *anat.*, toward the side.

lat-er-al (lat'ē-ral). [L. *lateralis*, < *latus* (*later*-), side.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side. **II. n.** A lateral part or extension, as a branch or shoot.—**lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lat-er-an (lat'ē-ran), *a.* Named from the ancient Roman family of the Laterani (early owners of the site): applied to a basilica in Rome, 'St. John Lateran,' ranking highest of all Roman Catholic churches, to an adjoining palace, which replaces an earlier palace once the residence of the popes, and hence to a number of general church councils held there.

lat-er-i, **lat-er-o** (lat'ē-ri-, ē-rō-). Forms of L. *latus* (*later*-), side, used in combination, as in *lateriflexion* (a bending to one side), *laterofrontal* (at one side, in front).

lat-er-ite (lat'ē-rit), *n.* [L. *later*, a brick.] A reddish ferruginous soil formed in tropical regions by the decomposition of the underlying rocks, or, sometimes, a similar soil formed of materials transported by water; hence, any soil produced by the decomposition of the rocks beneath it.—**lat-er-it'ic** (ē-rit'ik), *a.*

lat-er-i-tious (lat'ē-rish'us), *a.* [L. *lateritius*, *latericius*, < *later*, a brick.] Pertaining to or resembling bricks; of the red color characteristic of bricks.

lat'er-o-. See *lateri-*.

la-tes-cent (lā-tes'ent), *a.* [L. *latescens* (*-ent*-), ppr. of *latescere*, hide one's self, < *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure.—**la-tes'cence**, *n.*

lat-est (lā'test). [Superl. of *late*.] **I. a.** Most late; also, last (archaic: as, "He begs their flatt'ry with his *latest* breath," Cowper's "Truth," 315). **II. adv.** Late in the greatest degree, or after all others: as, the *latest*-born child.

la-tox (lā'teks), *n.* [L., a liquid.] In *bot.*, a milky liquid in certain plants, as milkweeds, euphorbias, poppies (see *opium*), the plants yielding india-rubber (see *india-rubber*), etc., which coagulates on exposure to the air.

lath (lāth), *n.*; pl. *laths* (lāthz). [ME. *laththe* (AS. *lætt*) = G. *latte*, lath.] A thin, narrow strip of wood used with others like it to form a groundwork for supporting the slates or other covering of a roof or the plastering of a wall or ceiling, to construct latticework, and for other purposes; also, such strips collectively, or work consisting of such strips (as, "a house built . . . with *lath* and plaster": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 14); also, wire cloth or the like used in place of laths, as in plastering; also, a thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose; often, such a piece of wood carried or used by a performer (cf. *slapstick*, *n.*); wood in this form as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as that ('dagger of lath') carried by the Vice in the old morality plays (as, "Like to the old Vice . . . Who, with dagger of *lath*, In his rage and his wrath, Cries, ah, ha! to the devil," Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," iv. 2. 136; "He was equipped with a sword of *lath*, resembling that with which Harlequin operates his wonders upon the modern stage," Scott's "Ivanhoe," i.).—**lath**, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

fāt, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

"Annals of the Parish," xl.).—**latter Lammas**. See under *Lammas*.—**lat'ter-day**, *a.* Of a latter or more advanced day or period, or modern (as, *latter-day* problems); also, of the concluding or final days of the world (cf. Job, xix. 25; 1 Thes. iii. 13; Jude, 14; as, "The Church of Jesus Christ of *Latter-day* Saints," the official title of the Mormon Church).—**lat'ter-ly**, *adv.* In the latter or concluding part of a period; also, of late, or lately (as, "Mr. Easy was a philosopher, and had *latterly* taken to craniology": Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy," iii.).—**lat'ter-most**, *a. superl.* Latest; last.

lat-tice (lat'is), *n.* [OF. *F. lattis*, < *latte*, lath; from Teut., and akin to *E. lath*.] A structure of crossed wooden or metal strips with open spaces between, used as a screen, etc.; a window, gate, or the like, so constructed; specif., a window of latticework, usually painted red, used as the sign of an ale-house or inn; also, latticework (as, "My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well": Shakspeare's "All's Well," ii. 3. 225).—**lat'tice**, *v. t.; -ticed, -ticing*. To furnish with a lattice or latticework (as, "Each window was *latticed* with iron wire on the outside": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," ii. 4); also, to form into or arrange like latticework; give the appearance of a lattice to.—**lat'tice-gird'er**, *n.* A built-up girder in which the central portion or web consists of diagonal pieces arranged like latticework.—**lat'tice-leaf**, *n.* Any of certain old-world monocotyledonous water-plants (genus *Aponogeton*) remarkable for their skeleton leaves, the cellular tissue between the veins being wanting, as *A. fenestralis*, of Madagascar. Also **lat'tice-plant**.—**lat'tice-work**, *n.* Work consisting of crossed strips with openings between; also, a lattice.—**lat-ticing** (lat'i-sing), *n.* The act or process of furnishing with or making a lattice or latticework; also, latticework.

Lat-vi-an (lat'vi-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Latvia (the country of the Letts), on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, north of Lithuania and south of Esthonia. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Latvia.

laud (lád), *n.* [OF. *laude*, < *L. laus* (*laud-*), praise.] Praise, or high commendation (now rare: as, "*Laud* be to God!" Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," iv. 5. 236; "Great *laud* and praise were mine," Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," xiv.); also, a song or ascription of praise, esp. to God (as, "She chanted snatches of old *lauds* [other versions, *tunes*]: Shakspeare's "Hamlet," iv. 7. 178); also, *pl., eccles.*, a morning office or service, now usually recited with matins, characterized esp. by psalms of praise to God (Ps. cxlviii.-cl.).—**laud**, *v. t.* [*L. laudare*, < *laus*.] To praise; extol: as, "Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people" (Rom. xv. 11); "aspirations which are *lauded* up to the skies" (Kingsley's "Alton Locke," v.).—**laud'a-ble**, *a.* [*L. laudabilis*.] Praiseworthy or commendable (as, "We all of us seemed to have come to Blithedale with the one thrifty and *laudable* idea of wearing out our old clothes": Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," viii.); also, in *med.*, healthy, wholesome, or not noxious (as, *laudable* pus).—**laud-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **laud'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**laud'a-bly**, *adv.*

lau-da-num (lá'da-num), *n.* [NL. (used by Paracelsus),

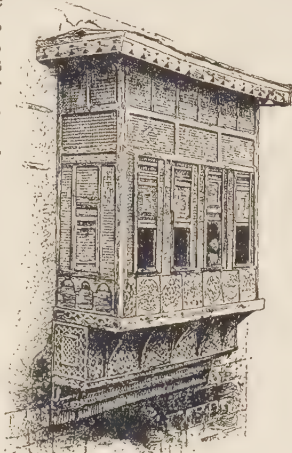
appar. a var. of *L. ladanum*: see *ladanum*.] Formerly, any preparation in which opium was the chief ingredient; now, the tincture of opium.

lau-da-tion (lá-dá'shŏn), *n.* [*L. laudatio(n-)*, < *laudare*, *E. laud*, *v.*] The act of lauding; praise: as, "his very liberal *laudation* of himself" (Dickens's "Dombey and Son," vii.).—**lau'da-tive** (-dā-tiv), *a.* [*L. laudativus*.] Laudatory.—**lau'da'tor** (-dā'tŏr), *n.* [*L.*] One who lauds.—**lau'da-to-ry** (-dā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [*LL. laudatorius*.] Containing or expressing praise.—**laud'er**, *n.*

laugh (läf or lăf), *v. i.* [*AS. hleghan, hleghan*, = OHG. *hlahhan*, G. *lachen*, = Icel. *hlæja* = Goth. *hlahjan*, laugh; prob. orig. imit.] To express mirth, amusement, derision, etc., by an explosive, inarticulate sound of the voice and by other bodily phenomena, as facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc.; experience the emotion so expressed; also, to utter a cry or sound resembling the laughing of human beings, as some birds do (as, "A mob of jackasses [laughing-jackasses] were . . . *laughing* uproariously": H. Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," xviii.); also, fig., of inanimate objects, to suggest laughter or joyous feeling by movement, play of light, brightness, or the like (poetic or rhetorical: as, "The waters of a brook that run limpid and *laughing* in the summer sun," Longfellow's "Masque of Pandora," i.; "In the dazzling goblet *laughs* the wine," Pope's tr. Homer's "Odyssey," iii.; "The heavens *laugh* with you in your jubilee," Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," iv.).—**to laugh at**, to indulge in laughter at; hence, to make fun of, deride, or ridicule (as, "I also will *laugh* at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh": Prov. i. 26).—**to laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh inwardly at something; regard something with feelings of amusement while maintaining a serious countenance or demeanor: as, "His shrewd nephew was *laughing* at him in his sleeve" (Kingsley's "Yeast," xiv.).—**to laugh on the other side (or wrong side) of one's mouth (or face)**, to do the reverse of laughing; display or feel vexation or sorrow: as, "You'll mayhap be making such a slip yourself some day; you'll *laugh* o' th' other side o' your mouth then" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," i.).—**laugh**, *v. t.* To give utterance to (laughter or a laugh: as, "He *laugh'd* a laugh of merry scorn," Tennyson's "Lady Clare," 81); utter with laughter (as, "The large Achilles . . . From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause": Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," i. 3. 163); also, to drive, put, bring, etc., by or with laughter (as, "I shall *laugh* myself to death at this puppy-headed monster," Shakspeare's "Tempest," ii. 2. 158; "I strove *to laugh* the thought away," Byron's "Marino Faliero," iv. 1).—**laugh**, *n.* The act or sound of laughing, or laughter (as, "a slap . . . which seemed only to knock out so much more *laugh* from the young ones": Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," iv.); a characteristic manner of laughing; an expression of mirth, derision, etc., by laughing.—**laugh'a-ble**, *a.* Such as to excite laughter.—**laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*—**laugh'er**, *n.*

laugh-ing (lä'fing or lă'f), *n.* The act of one who or that which laughs; laughter.—**laugh'ing**, *p. a.* That laughs; giving vent to laughter, as persons; uttering sounds like the laughter of human beings, as some birds; fig., suggesting laughter or joyous feeling by movement, brightness, or the like, as water, etc.—**laugh'ing-gas**, *n.* Nitrous oxide, which when inhaled sometimes produces exhilarating effects: used as an anesthetic in dentistry, etc.—**laugh'ing-jack'ass**, *n.* A harsh-voiced Australian bird, *Dacelo gigas* (a kind of kingfisher), about the size of a crow.—**laugh'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**laugh'ing-stock**, *n.* A butt for laughter; an object of ridicule.

laugh-ter (läf'ter or lăf'-), *n.* [*AS. hleahtor*.] The action or sound of laughing; sometimes, an experiencing of the emotion expressed by



Lattice-window.

Latticeleaf (*Aponogeton fenestralis*).

Laughing-jackass.

fat, fâte, fâr, fáll, âsk, fâre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nôte, möve, nôr; up, lûte, pùll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviâry, elect, agōny, intŏ, quite; (obscured) errant, operâ, ardent, actor, natŭre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ru, then; y, you;

laughing (as, inward *laughter*); an expression or appearance of merriment or amusement, as in the countenance or eyes; also, a laugh, or instance of laughing; also, a subject or matter for laughing (as, "Hath Cassius lived To be but mirth and *laughter* to his Brutus?" Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar" iv. 3. 114).—**laugh/ter-ful**, *a.* Full of or given to laughter; mirthful.—**laugh/ter-less**, *a.* Without laughter.—**laugh/ter-lov'ing**, *a.* Fond of laughter, merriment, or mirth.

launch¹ (lānch or lānch), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *lancha*.] The largest boat carried by a man-of-war; also, a comparatively small boat or vessel, usually more or less open, propelled by steam, gasoline, electricity, or the like.

launch² (lānch or lānch), *v.* [OF. *lancier*, var. of *lancier*, *E. lance*, *v.*] **I. tr.** To throw or hurl, as a weapon or missile (as, "At him he *launch'd* his spear, and pierc'd his breast": Dryden's tr. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," xii. 161); in general, to cast or direct (as, "a threat *launched* especially at the Despensers": Stubbs's "Constitutional Hist. of Eng.," xvi. § 253); send forth; also, to send out (a boat) into the water (as, "A small fishing canoe, hauled up near by, was quickly *launched*": H. Melville's "Omoo," lvi.); cause (a newly built vessel) to move or slide from the stocks into the water; set afloat, or lower into the water (as, to *launch* a boat from a ship); also, fig., to start on a course, career, etc. (as, "citizens that were *launched* into the world with narrow fortunes": Addison, in "Spectator," 108); set going; also, to pierce, cut, or lance (as, "A sharpe bore-speare, With which he went to *launch* the salvage hart Of many a Lyon": Spenser's "Faerie Queene," vi. 2. 6). **II. intr.** To dart, rush, or bound along (now prov.); also, to start out or forth; push out or put forth on the water (as, "We *launched* for the main coast of Africa": Defoe's "Captain Singleton," iii.); also, fig., to enter on any course of action; burst out or plunge boldly into action, speech, etc.—**launch**³, *n.* The act of launching; usually, the launching of a boat or vessel, esp. of a newly built vessel.—**launch'er**, *n.*

lau-der (lān'dēr or lān'-), *n.* [Contr. of earlier *lavender*, < OF. *lavandier*, masc., *lavandière* (F. *lavandière*), fem., < L. *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavare*, wash.] One who washes clothes; also, a trough or channel for conveying water.—**launder**, *v. t.* To wash and iron (clothes, etc.).—**launder-er**, *n.*—**launder-ess**, *n.* A woman whose occupation is the washing and ironing of clothes, etc.—**launder-dry** (-dri), *n.*; pl. *-dries* (-driz). The act of washing; also, a place or establishment where clothes, etc., are washed and ironed; also, articles sent to be washed (colloq.).—**launder-dry-man** (-mān), *n.*; pl. *-men*. A man who works in or conducts a laundry.—**launder-dry-woman**, *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en).

lau-ra (lā'rā), *n.*; pl. *lauras*, *L. lauræ* (-rē). [LL., < LGr. *λαύρα*, *laura*, Gr. alley, lane.] Among the early Christians in Palestine, Egypt, etc., a form of monastic community occupying a row or group of detached cells under the authority of a superior.

lau-ra-ceous (lā-rā'shius), *a.* [L. *laurus*, laurel.] Belonging to the *Lauraceæ*, or laurel family of plants.

lau-re-ate (lā-rē-āt), [L. *laureatus*, < *laurea*, laurel-tree, crown of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel.] **I. a.** Crowned or decked with laurel as a mark of honor or distinction (as, "The crown Which Petrarch's *laureate* brow supremely wore": Byron's "Childe Harold," iv. 57); hence, specially recognized or distinguished, or deserving of distinction, esp. for poetic achievement or merit (as, poet *laureate*: see under *poet*); also, of or pertaining to a poet, esp. a poet laureate; also, consisting of laurel, as a crown or wreath. **II. n.** One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate; also, a court panegyrist.—**lau-re-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; *-ated*, *-ating*. To crown with laurel, in token of honor (as, to *laureate* a victor); also, to confer a university degree upon; also, to appoint as poet laureate.—**lau-re-ate-ship** (-āt-ship), *n.* The office of poet laureate.—**lau-re-ation** (-ā'shon), *n.* The act of crowning with laurel; also, the conferring of a university degree; graduation; also, the appointment of a poet laureate.

lau-rel (lā'el or lor'el), *n.* [OF. *F. laurier*, < L. *laurus*, laurel.] A small lauraceous evergreen tree, *Laurus nobilis*, of southern Europe (the 'true laurel'; also called *bay*, *bay-tree*, and *sweet-bay*); the foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or distinction (as, "Their temples wreath'd with

leaves, that still renew; For deathless *laurel* is the victor's due": Dryden's "Flower and the Leaf," 541); a branch or wreath of it (as, "The night . . . is a night of victory . . . horses, men, carriages, all are dressed in *laurels* and flowers": De Quincey's "English Mail-Coach," i.); hence, honor won, as by achievement (commonly in pl.: as, to win one's *laurels*; to rest on one's *laurels*, to rest in content and confidence on honors already won; to look to one's *laurels*, to guard one's honors against rivals); also, any tree of the same genus (*Laurus*); also, any of various trees or shrubs similar to the true laurel, as *Kalmia latifolia*, a large



Branch of Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), with male flowers. — *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, stamen; *d*, fruit.

ericaceous shrub with glossy leaves and showy flowers (the 'American laurel,' or 'mountain-laurel'), or *Rhododendron maximum*, the great rhododendron (or 'great laurel').—**lau'el**, *v. t.*; *-reled* or *-relled*, *-reling* or *-relling*. To adorn or wreath with laurel; hence, to honor with marks of distinction.

Lau-ren-tian (lā-ren'shi-ān), [LL. *Laurentius*, Lawrence.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to some person named Laurentius, Lawrence, or Lorenzo (as, the *Laurentian* Library, in Florence, Italy, named after Lorenzo de Medici); in *geol.*, noting or pertaining to a series of rocks of the Archæan system, occurring in Canada near the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. **II. n.** In *geol.*, the Laurentian series of rocks.



American Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). — *a*, flower; *b*, same, cut longitudinally, showing position of the stamens before fertilization, and the pistil; *c*, same, after fertilization; *d*, fruit.

lau-rus-tine (lā-rus-tin), *n.* Same as *laurustinus*.

lau-rus-ti-nus (lā-rus-ti'nus), *n.*; pl. *-tinuses*. [NL., < L. *laurus*, laurel, + *tinus*, kind of plant.] A caprifoliate evergreen garden-shrub, *Viburnum tinus*, native in southern Europe, with white or pinkish flowers.

lau-wine (lā'win, G. lou-vē'nē), *n.* Same as *lawine*.

lau-va (lā'vā), *n.*; pl. *lavas*. [It., orig. 'stream,' < L. *lavare*, wash.] The molten or fluid rock which issues from a volcano or volcanic vent; also, the substance formed when this solidifies, occurring in many varieties differing greatly in structure and constitution; a variety of this substance (as, glassy and crystalline *lavas*).

lau-va-bo (lā-vā'bō), *n.* [L., 'I will wash.'] *Eccles.*, the ritual washing of the celebrant's hands after the offertory in the mass or eucharistic service, accompanied in the Roman rite by the recitation of Ps. xxvi. 6-12, or, in the Douay Version, Ps. xxv. 6-12 (so called from the first word of this passage in the Latin version); also, the passage recited; also, the small towel or the basin used in the washing.

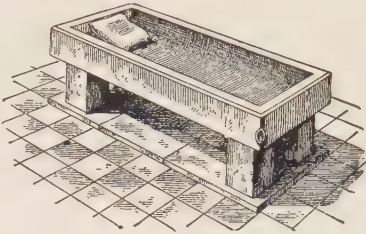
lav-age (lav'āj, F. lā-vāzh), *n.* [F., < *laver*, wash: see *lave*.] A laving or washing; in *med.*, the process of cleansing by injection or the like; specif., the washing out of the stomach.

la-val-lière (lā-vā-lvār), *n.* [From the Duchesse de La Vallière (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV. of France.]

An ornamental, usually jeweled pendant on a small chain, worn by women about the neck.

la-va-tion (lə-vā'shən), *n.* [*L. lavatio(n)-*, < *lavare*, wash.] The process of washing or bathing: as, "appurtenances of *Lavation* richly wrought in frosted silver" (Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," iii. 10). — **la-va'tion-al**, *a.*

lav-a-to-ry (lav'ə-tō-ri). [*ML. lavatorius* (as *n.*, *LL. lavatorium*), < *L. lavare*, wash.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to washing. **II. n.**; pl. *-ries* (-riz). A place where washing is done; specif., a room, as in a hotel or a school, fitted up with means for washing the hands and face, and often with other toilet conveniences; also, a vessel for washing or bathing purposes; in medieval monasteries, hospitals, etc., a kind of stone table with a concave top on which dead bodies were washed before burial; also, *eccles.*, a ceremonial washing of the hands of the celebrant of the eucharist.



Lavatory (for dead bodies). — Abbey of Cluny, France.

lave¹ (lāv'), *v. t.*; *laved*, *laving*. [*AS. lafan*: cf. *lave*².] *lafian*: cf. *lave*².] To pour out (water, etc.); also, to laze, bail, or draw out (as, "employed in the unceasing toil of *laving* out the accumulating water": Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," xxvii.). [Now prov. Eng. and Sc.]

lave² (lāv), *v.*; *laved*, *laving*. [*OF. F. laver*, < *L. lavare* (pp. *lavatus*, *latus*, or *lotus*), wash: cf. *launder*, *lava*, and *lotion*.] **I. t.** To wash or bathe (as, "basins and ewers to *lave* her dainty hands": Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," ii. 1. 350); fig., of a river, the sea, etc., to wash or flow against (as, "He tarries where the Rock of Spain Mediterranean waters *lave*": M. Arnold's "Stanzas from Carnac"); of light, to suffuse (as, "Where broad sunshine *laves* The lawn by some cathedral": Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," 189). [Now poetic.] **II. intr.** To bathe: as, "Ever since I heedlessly did *lave* In thy deceitful stream" (Keats's "Endymion," ii.). [Now poetic.]

lave³ (lāv), *n.* [*AS. laf*, akin to *lāfan*, *E. leave*¹.] What is left; the remainder; the rest: as, "The mother . . . Weepleased to think her bairn's respected like the *lave*" (Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night," 72). [Now Sc. and north. Eng.]

la-veer (lə-vēr'), *v. i.* [*D. laveeren*; akin to *E. luff*.] *Naut.*, to sail to windward; beat; tack: as, "But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go, Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too" (Dryden's "Astræa Redux," 65). [Obs. or archaic.]

lav-en-der (lav'ən-dēr). [*ML. lavendula*, *lavandula*; origin uncertain; commonly referred to *L. lavare*, wash, from its use with freshly washed linen or in baths or toilet-water.]

I. n. A plant of the menthaceous genus *Lavandula*, esp. *L. vera*, a small old-world shrub with spikes of fragrant pale-purple flowers, yielding an oil ('oil of lavender') used in medicine and perfumery; also, the dried flowers or other parts of this plant, used to place among linen, etc., for scent or as a preservative (as, "garments . . . carefully preserved between two layers of old newspapers, speckled with dried lavender": Dickens's "Oliver Twist," xxvii.); also, a pale, delicate purple color. **II. a.** Of the color called lavender. — **lav'en-der**, *v. t.* To scent with lavender; put lavender among. — **lav'en-der-wa'ter**, *n.* A toilet-water or perfume made with oil of lavender.

la-ver¹ (lā'vēr), *n.* [*OF. lavar*, *laveoir*, < *LL. lavatorium*: see *lavatory*.] A basin, bowl, or cistern to wash in (see Ex. xxx. 18-21); any bowl or pan for water; fig., the font or the water of baptism; any spiritually cleansing agency.

la-ver² (lā'vēr), *n.* [*L.*, kind of water-plant.] Any of several edible seaweeds, esp. of the genus *Porphyra*; also, such seaweed prepared as food.

lav-er-ock (lav'ēr-ək), *n.* Sc. and prov. Eng. form of *lark*¹: as, "Now *laverocks* wake the merry morn" (Burns's "Lament of Mary Queen of Scots," 9).

lav-ish (lav'ish), *a.* [*ME. lavas*, *lavage*, adj., lavish, *lavas*, *n.*, extravagant outpouring: cf. *OF. lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain, < *L. lavare*, wash.] Pouring out, using, expending, or

bestowing in great abundance or without stint (often with *of*: as, to be *lavish* of words, or of one's tongue; to be *lavish* of color in a picture; *lavish* of time, labor, or money; "From that day Fortune was *lavish* of her favours upon him," Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xxix.); exceedingly liberal; profuse; prodigal; extravagant; also, characterized by or done with profusion or prodigality (as, *lavish* use of flattery; *lavish* expenditure of time or money; *lavish* spending or entertaining); also, expended, bestowed, or occurring in profusion (as, *lavish* sums; *lavish* gifts; "The *lavish* gold Of her loose hair," Lowell's "Legend of Brittany," ii. 24); unstinted; exceedingly bountiful or abundant; also, unbri-dled† or wild† (as, "curbing his *lavish* spirit": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," i. 2. 57). — **lav'ish**, *v. t.* To pour out, expend, or bestow in great abundance or without stint (as, "They *lavish* gold out of the bag," Isa. xlv. 6; to *lavish* gifts, favors, or abuse on a person); spend or give profusely or prodigally. — **lav'ish-er**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lav'ish-ment**, *n.* The act of lavishing. — **lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

la-vol-ta (lə-vol'tā), *n.* [*It.*, 'the turn.'] An old-time dance, in vogue in the 16th century and later: as, "They bid us to the English dancing-schools, And teach *lanollas* high and swift corantos" (Shakspeare's "Henry V.," iii. 5. 33).

law¹ (lā), *interj.* [*Cf. la*¹.] An exclamation expressing wonder, surprise, etc. Also *laus*. [Now prov. or vulgar.]

law² (lā), *n.* [= *low*³.] A hill, esp. one of round or conical form. [Sc. and north. Eng., or in place-names.]

law³ (lā), *n.* [*AS. lagu*; from Scand.: cf. *Icel. lag*, layer, stratum, pl. *lög*, law, lit. 'that which is laid down,' from the root of *E. lay*¹ and *lie*¹.] The body of rules or principles, prescribed by authority or established by custom, which a state, community, society, or the like recognizes as binding on its members (as, the *law* of England); one of the individual rules belonging to such a body; also, the controlling influence of such rules, or the condition of society brought about by their observance (as, necessity knows no *law*; to maintain *law* and order); also, rules of this class collectively as an institution or authority in human life (as, courts of *law*; the domain of the *law*); the department of knowledge or study concerned with these rules, or jurisprudence; also, the body of such rules concerned with a particular subject (as, commercial *law*; the *law* of banking) or derived from a particular source (as, statute *law*; common *law*, see under *common*, *a.*); in British use, the ordinary (common and statute) law as distinguished from equity; also, the profession which deals with law and legal procedure (usually with *the*: as, a young man who is going into the *law*); the legal profession; also, legal action; judicial remedy; litigation; also, any rules or injunctions that must be obeyed (as, to lay down the *law*; his father's wishes were *law* to him); also, the rules or principles of conduct (or a single one of them) generally regarded as binding on mankind, viewed as expressions or revelations of the divine will or as derivable from conscience, reason, or nature; also [often *cap.*], a divinely appointed order or system (as, the old *law*, the Mosaic dispensation; the new *law*, the Christian dispensation); esp., with *the*, the Mosaic dispensation, or system of rules and ordinances ('the Mosaic *law*': often in contrast to *the gospel*); the books (the Pentateuch) containing this system and forming the first of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament (cf. *prophet* and *Hagiographa*); hence, the Old Testament; also [*l. c.*], one of the rules or principles by which any procedure, art, game, or the like is regulated (as, "the *laws* of hospitality," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," i. 1; the *laws* of whist); a body or code of such rules (as, the *law* of arms); specif., in philosophical and scientific use, a statement of a relation or sequence of phenomena invariable under the same conditions: a mathematical rule on which something, as the construction of a curve, depends; also, in sports, an allowance in distance or time given to a weaker competitor in a race, an animal in the chase, etc. (as, "I trust your Grace will treat me as a beast of chase . . . and allow me fair *law*?" Scott's "Quentin Durward," xxxiii.); a start; hence, indulgence or mercy (as, "Merchant ships show but little *law* to pirates, if they get them in their power": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," ii. 11). — **law French**, a corrupt form of Norman French in legal use in England from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

- III. or later, and still surviving in some phrases and expressions.—**law Latin**, a corrupt form of Latin used since an early period in English legal proceedings and documents.
- law merchant**, the body of principles and rules, drawn chiefly from the customs of merchants, by which the rights and obligations arising in commercial transactions are determined; commercial law.—**law of nations**, in Roman use, the body of rules common to the law of all nations; in modern use, the body of rules which civilized nations recognize as binding them in their conduct toward one another (now usually called *international law*).—**the law of the Medes and Persians**, the typical law “which altereth not,” or is unchangeable: see Dan. vi. 8, 12, 15.
- law³**, *v.* **I. intr.** To go to law; litigate: as, “Your husband’s . . . given to *lawing*, they say” (George Eliot’s “Mill on the Floss,” i. 9). [Colloq.] **II. tr.** To go to law with; prosecute; sue. [Colloq.]
- law-a-bid-ing** (lā’ā-bī’ding), *a.* Abiding by or keeping the law; obedient to law.
- law-ful** (lā’fūl), *a.* Allowed or permitted by law (as, “Thy disciples do that which is not *lawful* to do upon the sabbath day”: Mat. xii. 2); not contrary to law; also, recognized or sanctioned by law (as, *lawful* demands; *lawful* debts; *lawful* money; *lawful* game or prey); legally qualified or entitled (as, “great England’s *lawful* king,” Shakspeare’s “2 Henry VI.,” v. 1. 4; the *lawful* heir).—**law’ful-ly**, *adv.* —**law’ful-ness**, *n.*
- law-giv-er** (lā’gīv’ēr), *n.* One who gives, or makes or promulgates, a law or a code of laws; a legislator.—**law’gīv-ing**, *n.* and *a.*
- law-hand** (lā’hand), *n.* The style of handwriting customarily used in legal documents.
- la-wine** (lā’win, G. lā-vē’nē), *n.* [G.] An avalanche.
- lawk** (lāk), *n.* and *interj.* A vulgar substitute for *Lord* in exclamatory uses: as, “*Lawk* help me” (Hood’s “Lost Hair,” 25).
- law-less** (lā’les), *a.* Without law, or not regulated by law (as, a *lawless* wilderness); also, exempt from or being beyond the law; sometimes, deprived of the benefit or protection of the law, or being in the position of an outlaw (as, a *lawless* man); also, regardless of or contrary to law (as, to lead a *lawless* life; “*lawless* violence,” Macaulay’s “Hist. of Eng.,” xiii.); uncontrolled by law, unbridled, or licentious (as, *lawless* passions); also, not submissive or obedient to law (as, “A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy; One fit to bandy with thy *lawless* sons”: Shakspeare’s “Titus Andronicus,” i. 1. 312); fig., unruly (as, “Her *lawless* hair was caught in a net”: Bret Harte’s “Princess Bob and Her Friends”).—**law’less-ly**, *adv.* —**law’less-ness**, *n.*
- law-mak-er** (lā’mā’kēr), *n.* One who makes or enacts law; a legislator.
- lawn¹** (lān), *n.* [ME. *lawn*, *launde*; prob. from *Laon*, city in northern France.] A thin or sheer linen or cotton fabric, plain or printed; specif., this fabric as used for the sleeves of the dress of an Anglican bishop (as, “A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*”: Pope’s “Moral Essays,” i. 136).—**lawn sleeves**, the sleeves of lawn of an Anglican bishop; hence, the office or dignity of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.
- lawn²** (lān), *n.* [Earlier *laund*, < OF. *launde*, *lande*: see *lande*.] An open space in a forest (as, “Those long, rank, dark wood-walks drench’d in dew, Leading from *lawn* to *lawn*”: Tennyson’s “Dream of Fair Women,” 76); a glade; also, a stretch of grass-covered land, esp. one kept closely mowed, as near a house or in a pleasure-ground; land kept in this condition.—**lawn³**, *v. t.* To turn (land) into lawn.—**lawn’=ten’nis**, *n.* A modern adaptation of the old game of tennis, played, usually in the open air, on an uninclosed rectangular plot prepared and marked out on a lawn or other level surface, by two, three, or four persons. See *tennis*.
- lawn-y¹** (lā’ni), *a.* Of or like linen or cotton lawn; wearing lawn.
- lawn-y²** (lā’ni), *a.* Containing lawns or glades; also, like a lawn, or covered with smooth turf (as, “the *lawn*y slopes on which, when a child, I played”: G. W. Curtis’s “Prue and I,” ii.).
- laws** (lāz), *interj.* Same as *law¹*.
- law-suit** (lā’sūt), *n.* A suit at law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of justice.
- law-yer** (lā’yēr), *n.* [ME. *lawyere*, *lawiere*.] One versed in the law; one whose profession it is to conduct suits in court or to give legal advice and aid; also, a long, thorny stem, as of a bramble (prov. Eng.).—**law’yer-ly**, *a.* Like or befitting a lawyer.
- lax** (laks), *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose, slack, prob. akin to *languere*, E. *languish*, and perhaps to E. *slack²*.] Loose or slack (as, a *lax* cord); not tense, rigid, or firm; hence, lacking in tone or vigor (as, a *lax* constitution; *lax* mental powers); also, relaxed, as the limbs; also, open or not retentive, as the bowels; having the bowels unduly open, as a person; also, not close or tight, as an attachment or connection; also, of a loose texture (as, *lax* tissue; *lax* soil); loosely cohering; open or not compact, as a panicle of a plant; also, lacking in strictness or severity (as, *lax* discipline; *lax* morals; a *lax* disciplinarian); careless or negligent; also, not rigidly exact or precise (as, to have *lax* ideas of a subject); vague.
- lax-a-tion** (lak-sā’shōn), *n.* [L. *laxatio*(n)-, < *laxare*, loosen, relax, < *laxus*, E. *lax*.] A loosening or relaxing, or the state of being loosened or relaxed; also, a means of loosening or relaxing; specif., a laxative agent.
- lax-a-tive** (lak’sā-tiv), [OF. F. *laxatif*, < L. *laxativus*, < *laxare*: see *laxation*.] **I. a.** Loosening or opening the bowels; mildly purgative; also, of the bowels, subject to looseness; also, of a disease, characterized by looseness of the bowels. **II. n.** A laxative medicine or agent.
- lax-i-ty** (lak’si-ti), *n.* [F. *laxité*, < L. *laxitas*.] The state or quality of being lax or loose; looseness; slackness.
- lax-ly** (laks’li), *adv.* In a lax manner.—**lax’ness**, *n.*
- lay¹** (lā), *v. t.*; *laid*, *laying*. [AS. *leagan* = D. *leggen* = G. *legen* = Icel. *legga* = Goth. *lagjan*, lay; causative of the Teut. verb represented by E. *lie¹*.] To bring or throw down from an erect position (as, to *lay* a person low); hence, to cause to subside (as, to *lay* the dust); allay, appease, or suppress (as, to *lay* a person’s doubts or anger); smooth down or make even (as, to *lay* the nap of cloth); also, to put or place in a position of rest or recumbency (as, to *lay* a book on a desk); bury (as, he was *laid* in a quiet churchyard); bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs); also, to deposit as a pledge or pawn; mortgage (lands); now, to deposit as a wager; stake; bet; hence, to make (a wager or bet); also, to place, set, or cause to be in a particular situation, state, or condition (as, to *lay* hands on a thing; to *lay* bare the land); place in contiguity, or apply (as, to *lay* a spark to a building); put (dogs) on a scent; place (something) before a person, or bring (something) to a person’s notice or consideration; set (a snare, trap, etc.); set a guard in (a place); search (a place) for a person or thing; post or station (soldiers, etc.); place or locate (a scene); also, to present, bring forward, or prefer, as a claim, charge, etc.; impute, attribute, or ascribe (as, the theft was *laid* to him); also, to impose (something) as a burden, duty, penalty, or the like; bring down (a stick, etc.), as on a person, in inflicting punishment; strike or beat (a person); also, to dispose or place in proper position or in an orderly fashion (as, to *lay* bricks); set (a table); form by twisting strands together, as a rope; place on or over a surface, as paint; cover or spread with something else (as, a brick wall *laid* with plaster); devise or arrange, as a plan.—**to lay by**, to put aside; also, to put away for future use; lay up in reserve; save (money).—**to lay hold of** or **on**, to grasp; seize; catch.—**to lay off**, to put aside; also, to discontinue; also, to dismiss, esp. temporarily, as a workman; also, to mark or plot off.—**to lay on the table**, in parliamentary use, to table, or postpone consideration of (a proposal, resolution, etc.).—**to lay out**, to extend at length; spread out to the sight, air, etc.; spread out in order; specif., to stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; also (slang), to lay low; do for; thrash soundly; disable; defeat; reprimand or rebuke severely; also, to expend (money) for a particular purpose; also, to exert (one’s self) to effect a purpose, produce a good effect, etc. (as, he *laid* himself out to be agreeable; they *laid* themselves out on that entertainment); also, to plot or plan out.—**to lay siege to**, to besiege.—**to lay up**, to put away in a place of safety, as for future use; store up; also, to cause to remain in bed or indoors through illness; also, *naut.*, to put (a ship, etc.)

(variable) *d* as *d* or *j*, *s* as *s* or *sh*, *t* as *t* or *ch*, *z* as *z* or *zh*; *o*, F. *cloche*; *ü*, F. *menu*; *ch*, Sc. *loch*; *n*, F. *bonbon*; ^ˈ, primary accent; ^ˌ, secondary accent; †, obsolete; <, from; +, and; =, equals. See also lists at beginning of book.

in a dock or other place of safety.—**lay**¹, *v. i.* To lay eggs (as, "There shall the great owl make her nest, and lay, and hatch": Isa. xxxiv. 15); also, to wager or bet (as, to lay on a horse-race); also, to deal or aim blows (*on, at, about*, etc.: as, "Lay on, Macduff, And damn'd be him that first cries 'Hold, enough!'" Shakspeare's "Macbeth," v. 8. 33; "The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold," Job, xli. 26; to lay about one with a cane or one's fists); also, to apply one's self vigorously (as, to lay to one's oars); also, to lie in wait (*for*: now colloq.: as, to lay for a poacher or an enemy); also, to plan or scheme (sometimes with *out*: now prov. or colloq.: as, to lay, or lay out, to make a journey); also, *navul.*, to put or bring one's self into a specified position (as, "I obeyed the order to lay aloft": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," iv.). Also used erroneously for *lie*¹, *v. i.*, as in "there let him lay" (Byron's "Childe Harold," iv. 180), "to lay down," "a book laying on the table," etc.—**lay**¹, *n.* A wager†; also, a layer† or stratum†; also, a plan or line of activity (slang: as, "He's not to be found on his old lay," Dickens's "Bleak House," xxii.); also, a share of profits, as in a whaling voyage (as, "All hands, including the captain, received certain shares of the profits called *lays*": H. Melville's "Moby-Dick," xvi.); also, the way or position in which a thing is laid or lies (as, "The lay of the ground hindered my view towards the sea": Kinglake's "Eothen," iv.).

lay² (lā). Preterit of *lie*¹.

lay³ (lā), *n.* [OF. F. *lai*; origin uncertain.] A short narrative or other poem, esp. one intended to be sung (as, "The only way to please a minstrel was to listen . . . to the *lays* which he liked best to sing": Scott's "Castle Dangerous," xviii.); a song; sometimes, the song of a bird.

lay⁴ (lā), *a.* [OF. F. *lai*, < LL. *laicus*; see *laic*.] Belonging to, pertaining to, or performed by the people or laity, as distinguished from the clergy (as, a lay preacher; "with rev'rend tutor, clad in habit lay," Cowper's "Progress of Error," 371; a lay sermon); not clerical; also, not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from a particular profession, esp. the law or medicine (as, a lay magistrate; a lay opinion on a medical matter); also, unlearned† or ignorant†.—**lay brother**, a man who has taken the vows and habit of a religious order, but is employed chiefly in manual labor and is exempt from the studies and special religious services of the other members.—**lay sister**, a woman who occupies a position in a female religious order analogous to that of a lay brother.

lay⁵ (lā), *n.* Same as *lea*³.

lay⁶ (lā), *n.* Same as *lathe*².

lay-day (lā'dā), *n.* In *com.*, one of a certain number of days allowed by a charter-party for loading or unloading a vessel without demurrage.

lay-er (lā'ēr), *n.* One who or that which lays; also, something which is laid; a thickness of some material laid on or spread over a surface; a stratum; in *hort.*, a shoot or twig placed partly under ground while still attached to the living stock, for the purpose of propagation.—**lay-er**, *v. t.* In *hort.*, to propagate by layers; also, make a layer of.—**lay-ered**, *a.* Formed into or having layers.

lay-ette (lā-yet'), *n.* [F., box, drawer, layette, dim. of *laie*, chest, trough; from Flemish.] An outfit of clothing, toilet articles, etc., for a new-born child.

lay-fig-ure (lā'fig'ūr), *n.* [With *lay-* as in obs. *layman*, < D. *leeman*, lay-figure, < *led* (now *lid*), limb, joint, + *man*, man.] A jointed model of the human body used by artists to support draperies, etc.; a similar figure used in shops to display costumes; hence, a mere puppet or nonentity; a person of no importance.

lay-man (lā'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. [See *lay*⁴.] One of the laity; one not a clergyman or not a member of some particular profession.

lay-off (lā'ōf), *n.* The act of laying off; a dismissing of workmen temporarily from employment.

lay-out (lā'out), *n.* A laying or spreading out; an arrangement or plan; also, something laid or spread out; a display; a spread; the playing-cards or representations of them spread out on a table, on which the stakes are placed in the

game of faro; a collection or set of tools, implements, or the like. [Chiefly colloq.]

lay-wom-an (lā'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *-women* (-wim'en). A female member of the laity.

la-zar (lā'zār), *n.* [= It. *lazzaro*, < ML. *lazarus*, < LL. *Lazarus*; see *Lazarus*.] A person, esp. a beggar or poor person, infected with a loathsome disease; a leper: as, "I marked a group of *lazars* in the marketplace—half-rag, half-sore—beggars" (Tennyson's "Becket," i. 4). [Archaic.]

laz-a-ret (laz-ā-ret'), *n.* [F.] Same as *lazaretto*.

laz-a-ret-to (laz-ā-ret'ō), *n.*; pl. *lazaretto* (-ōz). [It. *lazaretto*, *lazzaretto*, < *lazzaro*, *lazar*, leper: see *lazar*.] A hospital for those affected with contagious or loathsome diseases; a pest-house; also, a building or a ship set apart for quarantine purposes; also, *navul.*, a place in some merchant ships, usually near the stern, in which provisions and stores are kept.

la-zar-house (lā'zār-hous), *n.* A house or hospital for lazars or lepers, etc.; a pest-house.

Laz-a-rus (laz'ā-rus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *Λάζαρος*, < Heb. *El'āzār*, Eleazar.] The beggar, "full of sores," of the parable in Luke, xvi. 19–31; hence, any diseased beggar, esp. a leper.

laze (lāz), *v.*; *lazed*, *lazing*. [From *lazy*.] **I. intr.** To be lazy; idle or lounge lazily. **II. tr.** To pass (time, etc.) lazily (*away*).—**laze**, *n.* A process or period of lazing.

la-zi-ly (lā'zi-li), *adv.* In a lazy manner.—**la'zi-ness**, *n.*

laz-u-li (laz'ū-lī), *n.* Lapis lazuli.

laz-u-lite (laz'ū-lit), *n.* [ML. *lazulum*, lapis lazuli.] A native hydrous phosphate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, of a blue color.

la-zy (lā'zi), *a.*; compar. *lazier*, superl. *laziest*. [Origin uncertain: cf. D. *leuzig*, MLG. *lasich*, *losich*, G. *lässig*, *lazy*.] Disinclined to exertion or work, indolent, or slothful (as, "All . . . combine to drive The *lazy* drones from the laborious hive": Dryden's tr. Virgil's "Georgics," iv. 242); characterized by, suggestive of, or conducive to such disinclination (as, a *lazy* mood; a *lazy* yawn; "Here they used to sit in the shade through a long, *lazy* summer's day . . . telling endless sleepy stories about nothing," Irving's "Sketch-Book," Rip Van Winkle); in general, having little activity or energy, languid, sluggish, or slow (as, a *lazy* wind; a *lazy* stream; to while away the *lazy* hours).—**lazy Susan**, a large, circular tray revolving on a base, used at table for holding articles of food, which, with the revolution of the tray, are passed to those around the table.—**la'zy**, *v. i.* and *t.*; *lazier*, *lazing*. To laze: as, "So we would put in the day, *lazing* around, listening to the stillness" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xix).—**la'zy-bones**, **la'zy-boots**, *n.* A lazy person. [Colloq.]—**la'zy=tongs**, *n. pl.* or *sing.* A kind of extensible tongs for grasping objects at a distance, consisting of a series of pairs of crossing pieces, each pair pivoted together in the middle and connected with the next pair at the extremities; hence, a similar arrangement of crossing pieces used for other purposes.



Lazy-tongs.

laz-za-ro-ne (laz-ā-rō'nā, It. *lād-zā-rō'nā*), *n.*; pl. *-ni* (-nē). [It., < *lazzaro*: see *lazar*.] One of a class of very poor persons in Naples who frequent the streets and live by odd jobs or by begging: as, "picturesque *lazzaroni*" (George Eliot's "Adam Bede," xvii.).

-le. [AS. *-lian*.] A verb suffix with a frequentative or diminutive force, as in *crackle*, *dazzle*, *dribble*, *prattle*, *twinkle*, *wrestle*.

lea¹ (lē), *n.* [AS. *lēah*.] A tract of open ground, esp. grassland; a meadow or grassy field: as, "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea*" (Gray's "Elegy," i.). [Chiefly poetic.]

lea² (lē). [ME. *leye*, *laye*; from the root of E. *lie*¹.] **I. a.** Of land, fallow or untilled. [Now prov.] **II. n.** Fallow or untilled land, usually under grass. [Now prov.]

lea³ (lē), *n.* [ME. *lee*; origin uncertain.] A measure of yarn of varying quantity, for wool usually 80 yards, cotton and silk 120 yards, linen 300 yards.

leach (lēch), *v.* [Cf. AS. *leccan*, moisten, wet, also E. *leak*.]

fat, fāte, fār, fall, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pine; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ꝑlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ſu, then; y, you;

I. tr. To cause (water, etc.) to percolate through something; also, to remove soluble constituents from (ashes, etc.) by percolation; *lixivate*; also, to remove (soluble constituents) by percolation. **II. intr.** To percolate, as water; also, of ashes, etc., to undergo the action of percolating water.—**leach**, *n.* A leaching; also, the material leached; also, a vessel for use in leaching.—**leach'y**, *a.* Such as to allow water to percolate through; porous.

lead¹ (léd) *v. t.; led, leading.* [AS. *lædan* = D. *leiden* = G. *leiten* = Icel. *leiðha*, lead; causative of the Teut. verb (AS. *lihan*, etc., go) whence also E. *lode*.] To take or bring (obs. or archaic: as, "So shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptians prisoners," Isa. xx. 4); also, to carry or convey, as in a cart (now prov. Eng. and Sc.); also, to take or conduct on the way, as a guide does; go before or with to show the way; often, to conduct by holding and guiding, as with the hand or by a rope, halter, or the like (as, to lead a blind man; to lead a horse); of signs, clues, light, sound, etc., to serve to guide; of a road, passage, course, etc., to serve to bring (a person, etc.) to a place, through a region, etc.; in general, to guide in direction, course, action, opinion, etc. (as, to go where the fancy leads one; "Lead us not into temptation," Mat. vi. 13; "Woman will have guidance. It is her delight and glory to be led," Kingsley's "Yeast," x.); influence or induce (as, to be too easily led; such actions have led us to distrust him); conduct or bring (water, steam, a rope or wire, etc.) in a particular channel or course; also, to go through or pass (life, etc.: as, to lead one's life in peace; to lead a dreary existence); also, to go at the head of or in advance of (a procession, list, body, etc.); be first in or go before; fig., to be at the head of, command, or direct (an army, party, organization, etc.); have the directing or principal part in (a movement, proceedings, etc.); act as leader of (an orchestra, chorus, etc.); begin or open, as a dance, discussion, etc. (often with *off*); in *card-playing*, to begin a round, etc., with (a card or suit specified).—**to lead the way**, to act as guide; go in advance of others; take the lead in any course of action.—**lead**¹, *v. i.* To act as a guide; show or lead the way; also, to afford passage to a place, etc., as a road, stairway, or the like does; fig., to be a means or cause of proceeding, as to some result or consequence (as, one word led to another; the frequent outbreaks led to civil war); also, to be led, or submit to being led, as an animal; also, to go first; be in advance; have the first place; fig., to take the directing or principal part; act as leader, as of an orchestra; take the initiative, or make a beginning (often with *off*); in *card-playing*, to make the first play.—**lead**¹, *n.* The act or function of leading; guidance; direction; precedence; also, the first or foremost place; position in advance of others, or the extent of advance; also, something that leads; an open channel through a field of ice; a conductor conveying electricity; a guiding indication; in *card-playing*, the act or right of playing first, as in a round; the card, suit, etc., so played; *naut.*, the course of a rope; in *mining*, a lode; also, an auriferous deposit in an old river-bed; in *theatrical use*, the principal part in a play, or the person who plays it.

lead² (led) *n.* [AS. *lead* = D. *lood*, lead = G. *lot*, plummet.] Chem. sym., Pb (see *plumbum*); at. wt., 207.20; sp. gr., 11.4. A heavy, comparatively soft, malleable bluish-gray metal, sometimes found native, but usually combined, as in galena; also, something made of this metal or of one of its alloys; a plummet or mass of lead suspended by a line, as for taking soundings; *pl.*, sheets or strips of lead used for covering roofs, or a roof-covering made of them (as, "The tempest crackles on the leads"; Tennyson's "Sir Galahad," 53); frames of lead in which panes are fixed, as in windows of stained glass; *sing.*, a thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, for increasing the space between lines of printing-type; also, black-lead or graphite, or a small stick of it as used in pencils.—**red lead**, red oxide of lead, a heavy, granular powder used as a pigment, in making cement for the joints of pipes, and in the manufacture of glass; minium.—**white lead**, a white basic carbonate of lead, much used as a pigment.—**lead**², *v. t.* To cover, line, or weight with lead; fix (window-glass) in position with leads; glaze (pottery, etc.) with a glaze containing lead; in *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of.

lead=col-or (led'kul'ôr), *n.* A dull, dark bluish-gray color.

—**lead'=col'ored**, *a.*

lead-ed (led'ed), *p. a.* Of printed matter, having extra space between the lines, due to the insertion of leads between the lines of type.

lead-en (led'n), *a.* [AS. *læden*.] Consisting or made of lead (as, a *lead-en* coffin); also, resembling or suggesting lead in some respect; inertly heavy, or hard to lift or move, as weight, the limbs, etc.; oppressive, as the air; sluggish, as the pace; dull, spiritless, or gloomy, as the mood, thoughts, etc.; of a dull gray color, as the sky, the sea, etc.; sometimes, of a base or inferior nature (obs. or rare).—**lead=en-foot'ed**, *a.* Moving or passing slowly, as if with leaden feet: as, "*lead-en-footed* hours" (Poe's "Mystery of Marie Rogêt").—**lead=en-ly**, *adv.*—**lead=en-ness**, *n.*

lead-er (lê'dér), *n.* One who or that which leads; a guide or conductor; a guiding or directing head, as of an army, party, movement, etc. (as, "the *leaders* of scientific discovery in this wondrous age"; Kingsley's "Alton Locke," xxvi.); one foremost or especially eminent in position, influence, etc. (as, *leaders* of society); one first in a line, procession, or the like; a horse harnessed at the front of a team (as, "The whips cracked, the *leaders* capered, and . . . away we rattled to Dover"; Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," li.); a principal or important editorial article, as in a newspaper (as, "He only read one newspaper, innocent of *leaders*"; George Eliot's "Adam Bede," lii.); a principal article of trade, esp. one offered at a low price to attract customers; a pipe for conveying water, etc.; a tendon; *pl.*, in *printing*, a row of dots or short lines to lead the eye across a space; *sing.*, in *fishing*, a length of silk-worm gut or the like, to which the snell of a fly is attached; in *music*, a conductor or director, as of an orchestra, band, or chorus; also, the player at the head of the first violins in an orchestra, the principal cornetist in a band, or the principal soprano in a chorus.—**lead-er-ette'** (-et'), *n.* [See *-ette*.] A short leader or editorial paragraph, as in a newspaper. [Eng.]—**lead=er-gear**, *n.* A device for guiding ships over a fixed course, consisting essentially of an insulated cable laid on the bottom of the sea, the navigator being able to tell the position of and hence follow the cable, through which an alternating electric current passes, by means of delicate instruments installed on the ship: used esp. for guidance through mine-fields during the World War. Also called *leading-gear*.—**lead=er-less**, *a.* Without a leader.—**lead=er-ship**, *n.* The position, function, or guidance of a leader; also, ability to lead.

lead-ing¹ (lê'ding), *n.* The act of one who or that which leads; guidance; direction; lead.—**lead'ing**¹, *p. a.* That leads; guiding; directing; foremost, chief, or principal.—**leading article**, a principal editorial article in a newspaper; a leader.—**leading motive**. Same as *leitmotiv*.—**leading question**, a question so worded as to suggest the proper or desired answer.—**leading tone**, in *music*, the seventh tone of a scale, which (in ascending passages) leads to the tonic or key-note.

lead-ing² (lê'ding), *n.* A covering or framing of lead; leads collectively.

lead-ing-gear (lê'ding-gēr), *n.* Same as *leader-gear*.

lead-ing-string (lê'ding-string), *n.* A string for leading an animal or any creature (as, "She . . . always held me fast by a *leading-string*"; Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," ii. 2); esp., a string for leading and supporting a child when learning to walk (as, "one that still needs his *leading-string* and bib," Cowper's "Progress of Error," 531; more commonly in *pl.*); hence *fig.*, *pl.*, guiding and regulating conditions, or restraining guidance (as, to be kept in *leading-strings*; to escape from *leading-strings*).

lead-pen-cil (led'pen'sil), *n.* An instrument for writing, drawing, etc., consisting of a slender cylinder or stick of graphite (black-lead) inclosed in a casing of wood or other material.

lead-plant (led'plant), *n.* A shrubby fabaceous plant, *Amorpha canescens*, of the western U. S., with caescent or hoary leaves: reputed to indicate the presence of lead ore.

lead=poi-son-ing (led'poi'zn-ing), *n.* In *pathol.*, a diseased condition due to the introduction of lead into the system; plumbism: common among workers in lead or its compounds.

leads-man (ledz'man), *n.*; pl. *-men*. *Naut.*, a man who heaves the lead in taking soundings: as, "The . . . cries of the *leadsmen* announced that there were no more than three feet of water under her keel" (J. Conrad's "Rescue," i. 4).

lead-wort (led'wert), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, or of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*. See *plumbago*.

lead-y (led'yi), *a.* Like lead; leaden.

leaf (lēf, *n.*; pl. *leaves* (lēvz). [AS. *lēaf* = D. *loof* = G. *laub* = Icel. *lauf* = Goth. *laufs*, leaf: cf. *lodge* and *lobby*.]

One of the expanded, usually green, organs borne by the stem of a plant ('foliage leaf'); sometimes, any similar or corresponding lateral outgrowth of a stem (as, a floral leaf: see under *floral*); often, popularly, a petal (as, a rose-leaf); also, foliage or leafage (as, the fall of the leaf; in leaf, covered with foliage or leaves); specif., the leaves of some plant, as tobacco or tea, as a commercial product; also, something resembling a foliage leaf, as in being broad and flat or in being a leaf-like attachment; a thin sheet of metal, etc.; a lamina or layer; a layer of fat, esp. that about the kidneys of a hog (see *leaf-lard*); a single thickness of paper, as in a folded sheet, a book, etc., containing two pages, one on the front and the other on the back; a sliding, hinged, or detachable flat part, as of a door, a shutter, or a table-top. — **to take a leaf out of, or from, the book of, to take** an idea from, as for conduct; follow the example of: as, "The Third Estate, taking a leaf from the book of the English House of Commons, then declared that it alone represented the nation" (H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," xxxvii. § 8). — **to turn over a new leaf.** See under *turn*, *v. t.* — **leaf, v. i.** *leafed, leafing.* To put forth leaves; leave.

leaf-age (lē'fāj), *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage: as, "I looked . . . through a frame of leafage, clustering round the high lattice" (C. Brontë's "Villette," xvi.).

leafed (lēft), *a.* Having a leaf or leaves; leaved.

leaf-en (lē'fēn), *a.* Consisting or made of leaves: as, "Others were plying their fingers rapidly in weaving leafen baskets" (H. Melville's "Typee," xiii.).

leaf-hop-per (lēf'hop'ēr), *n.* Any of the small, leaping homopterous insects, feeding on plants, that constitute the family *Jassideæ*.

leaf-i-ness

(lē'fi-nēs), *n.* Leafy state; leafage: as, "the leafiness of mid-Leaf-hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). — *a*, with wings extended; *b*, with wings closed. (Lines show natural sizes.)

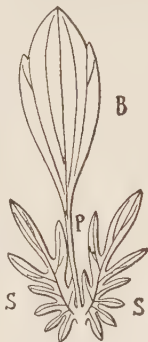
(Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xxxv.).

leaf-in-sect (lēf'in'sekt), *n.* Any of the orthopterous insects constituting the genus *Phyllium* (family *Phasmidæ*), native in the East Indies, Australia, etc., remarkable for their resemblance in color and form to the green leaves on which they feed.

leaf-lard (lēf'lārd), *n.* Lard prepared from the leaf or internal fat of the hog.

leaf-less (lēf'les), *a.* Without leaves. — **leaf-less-ness, n.**

leaf-let (lēf'let), *n.* A small or young leaf; specif., one of the separate blades or divisions of a compound leaf; also, a small leaf-like part or structure; also, a small flat or folded sheet of printed matter, as for distribution.



Foliage Leaf of Pansy, showing B, the blade, P, the petiole, and S, the two stipules.



Leaf-insect, female. (Reduced.)

leaf-stalk (lēf'stāk), *n.* The stalk supporting a leaf; a petiole.

leaf-y (lē'fi), *a.*; compar. *leafier*, superl. *leafiest*. Abounding in, covered with, or consisting of leaves or foliage (as, "the leafy month of June," Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," v.; "the leafy woods," Longfellow's "Hiawatha," v. 17; "My limb was now swathed in leafy bandages," H. Melville's "Typee," x.); also, leaf-like; laminate.

league¹ (lēg), *n.* [OF. F. *ligue*, < It. *liga*, *lega*, < L. *ligare*, bind.] A covenant or compact made between persons, parties, states, etc., for the maintenance or promotion of common interests or for mutual assistance or service; also, the aggregation of persons, parties, states, etc., associated in such a covenant; a confederacy; also, in general, any compact or alliance (as, "link'd in happy nuptial league": Milton's "Paradise Lost," iv. 339). — **Hanseatic League.** See *Hanseatic*. — **in league**, united by or having a compact or agreement; allied: as, "in league with the prince of darkness" (G. W. Curtis's "Prue and I," iv.). — **league of nations**, a league or covenant of the nations of the world for the purpose of promoting international coöperation and of achieving international peace and security; the nations associated in such a covenant; specif. [with two caps.], the covenant of this nature formulated at the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919, and incorporated in the treaty of peace terminating the World War; the nations associated in this covenant. — **league**¹, *v. t. or i.*; *leagued, leaguing.* To unite in a league; confederate; combine.

league² (lēg), *n.* [ME. *lege, leuge*, < LL. *leuga, leuca*; from Celtic.] A measure of distance, varying at different periods and in different countries, in English-speaking countries usually estimated roughly at 3 miles. — **marine league**, a measure of distance at sea, equal to 3 geographical or nautical miles.

lea-guer¹ (lē'gēr), *n.* A member of a league.

lea-guer² (lē'gēr), *n.* [D. *leger*, bed, camp: see *lair*, and cf. *lager*.] A military camp, esp. of a besieging army; a besieging force; also, a siege, or military investment (as, "the leaguer of Leyden": Motley's "Dutch Republic," iv. 1). — **lea-guer**², *v. t.* To besiege; beleague: as, "Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace" (Pope's tr. Homer's "Iliad," xviii.).

leak (lēk), *v.* [Prob. from Scand.: cf. Icel. *leka*, MLG. and G. *lecken*, D. *lekker*, leak.] **I. intr.** To let water, etc., enter or escape without design, as through a hole, crack, permeable material, or the like (as, the ship or the roof is leaking; the cellar leaks; a cask, boiler, or jar that leaks); also, to pass in or out in this manner, as water, etc. (as, the rain is leaking through the roof; gas leaking from a pipe); fig. (with out), to transpire, or become known undesignedly (as, "rumors . . . which had leaked out from the captain and mate": Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xiv.).

II. tr. To let (water, etc.) leak in or out: as, the roof leaks rain; a pipe that leaks gas. — **leak, n.** A hole, crack, or the like by which water, etc., enters or escapes without design (as, a leak in a ship or a roof; a leak in a cask or a pipe); also, the act or an act of leaking; also, in fig. use, any avenue or means of unintended entrance or escape, or the entrance or escape itself; often (colloq.), a means for the escape of a secret, or the escape itself; in *elect.*, a point where current escapes from a conductor, as because of poor insulation, or the escape itself. — **leak-age** (lē'kāj), *n.* The act of leaking; an entering or escape by a leak; also, in fig. use, any unintended entrance or escape; diminution or loss as if by leaking; the becoming known of something secret; also, that which leaks in or out (as, "the privilege of battenning on . . . the leakage of the tap-room": Irving's "Sketch-Book" The Stage-Coach); also, in *com.*, an allowance for loss by leaking. — **leak'y, a.; compar. *leakier*, superl. *leakiest*. Having a leak or leaks (as, "The ship was leaky, and very much disabled": Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," i. 3); allowing water, etc., to leak in or out; fig., not retentive, as the memory; apt to disclose secrets, as a person. — **leak'i-ness, n.****

leal (lē), *a.* [OF. *leial* (F. *loyal*): see *loyal*.] Loyal; faithful: true: as, "Yea, by the honour of the Table Round, I will be leal to thee and work thy work" (Tennyson's "Pelleas and Ettarre," 335). [Archaic or Sc. and north. Eng.] — **land of the leal.** See under *land*, *n.* — **leal-ly** (lē'li), *adv.*

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, möve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actar, natjre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒH, then; y, you;

lean¹ (lēn), *v.*; *leaned*, sometimes *leant* (lent), *leaning*. [AS. *hlīnian*, *hleonian*, = D. *leunen* = G. *lehnen*, lean; akin to L. *-clinare*, Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, Skt. *grī-*, lean: see *decline*, *incline*, *climare*, *climax*, and *ladder*.] **I.** *intr.* To recline, or lie down (obs. or Sc.); also, to rest against or on something for support (as, to *lean* against a wall; to *lean* on a person's arm); fig., to depend or rely, as for support or comfort (as, to *lean* on a person's friendship or promises); also, to incline or bend from a vertical position or in a particular direction (as, the *Leaning Tower of Pisa*; to *lean* down, back, or to one side); fig., to incline in feeling or opinion (as, to *lean* toward a particular candidate, policy, or doctrine); tend in action, effect, or character (as, "And he, who now to sense, now nonsense *leaning*, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning," Pope's "Prologue to the Satires," 185; "E'en his failings *lean'd* to virtue's side," Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 164); also, to bow† or submit† (as, "Twere good You *lean'd* unto his sentence": Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," i. 1. 78). **II.** *tr.* To cause to lean or rest (*against*, *on*, *upon*, etc.: as, to *lean* the arm against or on a railing); also, to incline or bend (as, to *lean* the head forward).—**lean**¹, *n.* The act or state of leaning; inclination: as, "the cracked veranda with a tipsy *lean*" (Whittier's "Panorama").

lean² (lēn). [AS. *hlæne*.] **I.** *a.* Scant of flesh, or not plump or fat (as, *lean* cattle; a *lean* body, arm, or face); thin; spare; of flesh or meat, containing little or no fat; fig., lacking in substantialness, richness, fullness, quantity, etc. (as, a *lean* diet; *lean* soil; "And left me gazing at a barren board, And a *lean* Order—scarce return'd a tithe," Tennyson's "Holy Grail," 890); meager; poor; unremunerative, as work; scantily supplied (as, a *lean* purse; a *lean* wardrobe); marked by scarcity (as, *lean* years). **II.** *n.* The lean part of anything; specif., that part of flesh which consists of muscle rather than fat.

lean-ing (lē'ning), *n.* Inclination; bias; tendency.

lean-ly (lēn'li), *adv.* In a lean manner.—**lean-ness**, *n.*

lean-to (lēn'tō), *n.* **I.** *a.* Having rafters or supports pitched against or leaning on an adjoining wall or building, as a roof. **II.** *n.*; pl. *-tos* (-tōz). A structure with a lean-to roof.

leap (lēp), *v.*; *leaped* or *leapt* (lept), *leaping*. [AS. *hlēapan*, leap, run, = D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, run, = Icel. *hlaupa*, leap, run, = Goth. *-hlaupan*, leap: cf. *lope* and *loup*.] **I.** *intr.* To run†; also, to spring through the air from one point or position to another (as, to *leap* over a ditch; to *leap* from a cliff; to *leap* upon a horse); jump, vault, or bound; skip, as in joy or sport; move or start quickly and lightly (as, to *leap* aside or back; to *leap* to one's feet); fly, shoot, or flash swiftly (as, the sword *leaps* from the scabbard; water, flame, or light *leaps* up); beat vigorously, as the heart; fig., to pass, come, rise, etc., as if with a leap or bound (as, to *leap* from one extreme to the other; the mind *leaps* to a conclusion; "A suspicion *leaped* to his brain," Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat"). **II.** *tr.* To leap or jump over (as, to *leap* a ditch or a wall); fig., to pass over as if by a leap (as, the mind *leaps* an interval of time); also, to cause to leap (as, "They *leaped* their horses—over a trench where they could, into it . . . when they could not": De Quincey's "English Mail-Coach," i.).—**leap**, *n.* An act of leaping; a spring, jump, or bound; a light, springing movement; fig., a passing as if by leaping from one point or stage to another, as in progress or in reasoning (cf. *saltus*); an abrupt transition; also, a place leaped, or to be leaped, over or from (as, many a district has its Lover's *Leap*); also, the space cleared in a leap or jump.—**a leap in the dark**, fig., an act ventured upon in complete uncertainty as to the consequences; a blind venture.—**by leaps and bounds**, fig., by swift and great advances: as, the insurrection spread *by leaps and bounds*.—**leap'er**, *n.*

leap-frog (lēp'frog), *n.* A game in which one player leaps over another who is in a stooping posture.

leap-year (lēp'yēr), *n.* A year containing 366 days, or one day (Feb. 29) more than the ordinary year, to offset the difference in length between the ordinary year and the astronomical year (being, in practice, every year whose number is exactly divisible by 4, as 1928, except centenary years not exactly divisible by 400, as 1900); also, an intercalary year in any calendar.

lear (lēr), *a.* See *leer*².

learn (lērn), *v.*; *learned* or *learnt*, *learning*. [AS. *leornian* = G. *lernen*, learn; akin to AS. *læran*, G. *lehren*, teach, and E. *lore*¹.] **I.** *tr.* To acquire knowledge of or skill in by study, instruction, or experience (as, to *learn* French; to *learn* piano-playing; to *learn* a trade); become versed or skilled in; come to know by study, memorizing, etc. (as, to *learn* a lesson; to *learn* a poem by heart; to *learn* a song); acquire (knowledge, skill, prudence, habits, etc.) by study or experience; also, to become informed of or acquainted with (as, to *learn* the truth, details, or news; to *learn* a man's name); hear or ascertain; also, to teach (now vulgar: as, "After supper she got out her book and *learned* me about Moses and the Bulrushers," Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," i.). **II.** *intr.* To acquire knowledge or skill (as, to *learn* rapidly); profit by instruction or experience (as, to be too old or too stubborn to *learn*); also, to become informed, or hear (of: as, to *learn* of an occurrence).—**learn'**, *a.* That may be learned.—**learn'ed**, *p. a.* Possessed of learning or scholarly knowledge (as, a *learned* professor, jurist, or divine; a *learned* society); erudite; also, pertaining to or characterized by learning (as, *learned* pursuits; a *learned* treatise; "He had no inclination for any of the *learned* professions," Galt's "Annals of the Parish," xxxii.).

—**learn'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**learn'ed-ness**, *n.*—**learn'er**, *n.*—**learn'ing**, *n.* The act or process of acquiring knowledge or skill; also, the possession of knowledge acquired by study, esp. by systematic and profound study (as, men of *learning*; "A pride there is of rank . . . A pride of *learning*," Hood's "Ode to Rae Wilson," 315); scholarship; also, knowledge acquired by systematic study, in any field or fields of scholarly application (as, "A little *learning* is a dangerous thing," Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 215; "The lawyer . . . With . . . a wig full of *learning*," Cowper's "Report of an Adjudged Case," 6); the knowledge acquired by the student or scholar, esp. that of an advanced or substantial kind; erudition; sometimes, the accumulated body of knowledge constituting the matter of scholarly study or attainment (as, the various branches or departments of *learning*; Greek *learning*; "whom they might teach the *learning* and the tongue of the Chaldeans," Dan. i. 4).—**New Learning**. See under *new*, *a.*

leary (lē'ri), *a.* See *leery*¹.

leas-a-ble (lē'sā-bl), *a.* That may be leased.

lease (lēz), *v. t.*; *leased*, *leasing*. [AF. *lesser*, lease, OF. *laisser* (F. *laisser*), let go, leave, let, < L. *laxare*, loosen: see *laxation*.] To grant the temporary possession or use of (lands, tenements, etc.) to another, usually for compensation at a fixed rate; grant or convey by lease; let; also, to take or hold by a lease, as lands.—**lease**, *n.* A contract conveying the possession of property to another for life, or for a definite term of years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation; also, the written instrument by which such a conveyance is made; also, the period of time for which it is made; hence, fig., an allotted period or term, esp. of life (as, "We miners have a short *lease* of life": Kingsley's "Yeast," xiii.).—**lease'hold** (-hōld), *n.* A tenure by lease; also, real estate held by lease. **II.** *a.* Held by lease.—**lease'hold'er**, *n.* A tenant under a lease.—**leas'er**, *n.*

leash (lēsh), *n.* [OF. F. *laisse*, < ML. *laxa*, leash, prop. fem. of L. *laxus*, loose, E. *lar*.] A thong or line for holding hounds, a hawk, or any dog or other animal in check (also fig.: as, to hold passion in a *leash*); also, among sportsmen, a brace and a half, as of hounds; hence, in general, a set of three (as, "I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers . . . Tom, Dick, and Francis": Shakspeare's "1 Henry IV," ii. 4. 7).—**leash**, *v. t.* To secure or hold in or as in a leash (as, "At his heels, *Leash'd* in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire Crouch for employment": Shakspeare's "Henry V." Prologue, 7); also, to associate or group together, esp. in a set of three.

leas-ing (lē'zing), *n.* [AS. *lēasung*, < *lēasian*, tell lies, < *lēas*, false: see *less*.] Lying speech, or a lie: as, "Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasings*" (Ps. v. 6); "all that fained is, as *leasings*, tales, and lies" (Spenser's "Faerie Queene," ii. 9. 51). [Archaic or Sc. and north. Eng.]

least (lēst). [AS. *lēst*, superl. of *lēssa*, E. *less*.] **I.** *a.* *superl.* Little beyond all others in size, amount, degree, etc. (as,

not the *least* flake of snow; the *least* sum, distance, hope, sound, or light; the *least* depth or force; smallest; slightest; lowest in consideration or dignity (as, "He that is *least* among you all, the same shall be great": Luke, ix. 48): used as the superlative of *little*. **II. n.** That which is least; the least amount, quantity, degree, etc.—**at least**, at the least or lowest estimate (as, *at least* two hours); hence, at any rate, or in any case (as, "At *least* we'll die with harness on our back": Shakspeare's "Macbeth," v. 5. 52).—**in the least**, in the smallest degree: as, a thing not in the *least* likely; it does not disturb me, not in the *least*.—**least**, *adv. superl.* To the least extent, amount, or degree: as, the *least* exacting of masters; I liked the last book *least* of all.—**least/ways**, *adv.* Same as *leastwise*. [Colloq. or prov.].—**least/wise**, *adv.* At least; at any rate.

leath-er (lēth'ēr), *n.* [AS. *lether* (in compounds) = D. and G. *leder* = Icel. *ledhr*, leather.] The skin of animals prepared for use by tanning or a similar process; also, some article or appliance made of this material; also, skin, esp. human skin (now slang).—**leath'er**, *v. t.* To cover or furnish with leather; also (colloq.), to beat with a leather thong; in general, to beat or thrash.

leath-er-back (lēth'ēr-bak), *n.* A large marine turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*, with a longitudinally ridged flexible carapace formed of a mosaic of small bony plates embedded in a leathery skin.

leath-er-coat (lēth'ēr-kōt), *n.* A russet apple. See Shakspeare's "2 Henry IV.," v. 3. 44.

leath-er-ette (lēth'ēr-et'), *n.* [See *-ette*.] Imitation leather.

leath-er-head-ed (lēth'ēr-hed'ed), *a.* Thick-headed; stupid: as, "stupid and *leather-headed*" (Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," xxv.).

leath-ern (lēth'ēr-n), *a.* [AS. *letheren*.] Consisting of or made of leather (as, "a *leathern* belt": Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," xviii.); also, resembling leather (as, "The wide-eyed bat . . . flits by on *leathern* wing": Wm. Collins's "Ode to Evening," 10).

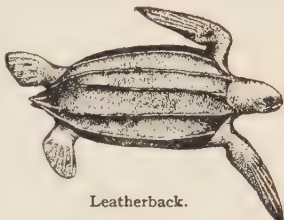
leath-er-neck (lēth'ēr-nek), *n.* A soldier or a marine. [Slang.]

leath-er-oid (lēth'ēr-oid), *n.* [See *-oid*.] A substitute for leather used in making bags, suitcases, etc., consisting mostly of vegetable fiber, as paper-stock, variously treated.

leath-er-wood (lēth'ēr-wūd), *n.* An American thymelaeaceous shrub, *Dicra palustris*, with a tough bark.

leath-er-y (lēth'ēr-i), *a.* Like leather; tough and flexible.

leave¹ (lēv), *v. t.* *left, leaving*. [AS. *lēfan* = OHG. *leiben* = Icel. *leifa* = Goth. *-laibjan*, leave; a causative form from a root meaning in Teut. 'remain' (cf. AS. *belifan* and G. *bleiben*, remain), Skt. *lip*, smear, stick (cf. Gr. *λιπαρός*, oily, *λιπαρός*, persist-ent): cf. *leave*³.] To let remain, or have remaining, behind, after going, disappearing, ceasing, etc. (as, the acid *leaves* a stain in cloth; the wound *left* a scar); esp., to have remaining after death (as, he *leaves* a widow and two children; he *left* a large fortune; he *leaves* a great name behind him); hence, to transmit



Leatherback.



Leatherwood. — 1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit and leaves; 3, flower; 4, flower laid open to show pistil and stamens.

at one's death to heirs or successors: *specif.*, to bequeath or devise by will; also, to allow to remain in the same place or condition; let remain without being removed, consumed, used, dealt with, etc. (as, the robbers *left* nothing of any value; there is some coal *left*; there is plenty of work *left*); have as a remainder after subtraction (as, 2 from 4 *leaves* 2); let stay or be as specified (as, to *leave* a thing unsaid; to *leave* a door unlocked); also, to let (a thing) remain for action or decision (as, *leave* the matter to me; to *leave* a thing to chance); let (a person, etc.) remain in a position to do something without interference (as, *leave* me to settle the matter; to *leave* the future to take care of itself); also, to deposit, or give in charge, to remain after one's departure (as, to *leave* provisions in a cache; a parcel *left* to be called for); station to remain behind (as, to *leave* a person on guard); give for use after one's departure (as, to *leave* orders or a message; to *leave* one's name); also, to go away from, depart from, or quit, as a place, a person, or a thing; have remaining in a particular condition upon quitting (as, he *left* the place as he found it; the disease *left* him very weak); often, to go away from or quit permanently; separate or withdraw from (as, to *leave* a church or a society); also, to desist from or stop (an action), abandon (a practice, etc.), or cease to wear or use (a garment, etc.) (now chiefly or only with *off*: as, to *leave off* work at five o'clock; to *leave off* smoking; to *leave off* mourning). Also sometimes used inelegantly for *let*¹, *v. t.*, as in 'leave me be', 'leave me go' (and hence 'leave go of me').—**to get left**, to be left behind or outdone, as in a contest or rivalry; hence, to be disappointed in one's attempts or expectations; be discomfited. [Slang.]—**to leave alone**, to leave to one's self or itself; leave undisturbed, or refrain from interfering with; abstain from having to do with.—**to leave in the lurch**. See *lurch*².—**leave**¹, *v. i.* To go away, depart or set out (as, he has just *left*; we *leave* for Europe to-morrow); also, to cease, desist, or stop (as, "He . . . began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest," Gen. xlv. 12: now only with *off*, as, "He [Chaucer] knows . . . when to *leave off*, a continence which is practised by few writers," Dryden's "Fables," Preface; "Here the printed story *leaves off*," Addison, in "Spectator," 130).

leave² (lēv), *n.* [AS. *lēaf*, akin to G. *verlarub*, leave, permission; from the root of E. *lief* and *love*.] Permission to do something (as, "I desired *leave* of this prince to see the curiosities of the island": Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 3); *specif.*, permission to be absent, as from duty (as, "He was going on *leave*, after some years of service, to see his kindred": Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth," xxxvii.); also, a farewell (chiefly in 'to take leave': as, "I took a solemn *leave* of his Majesty, and all my friends," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," iii. 11).

leave³ (lēv), *v. i.* *leaved, leaving*. [From *leaf*.] To put forth leaves; *leaf*.—**leaved**, *a.* Having leaves; *leafed*: as, a four-*leaved* clover; "the great dining-room, whose two-*leaved* door stood open" (C. Brontë's "Jane Eyre," xii.).

leav-en (lēv'n), *n.* [OF. F. *levain*, < L. *levamen*, that which raises, < *levare*, raise: see *lever*.] A substance used to produce fermentation in dough; *specif.*, a mass of fermenting dough reserved for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*); also, any substance which produces fermentation; a ferment; also, in fig. use (cf. Mat. xiii. 33, 1 Cor. v. 6), an agency which works in a thing to produce a gradual change or modification (as, the *leaven* of reform, or of discord, was working); a modifying element or admixture (as, to mix a *leaven* of charity in one's judgments; "He had a *leaven* of the old man in him which showed that he was his true-born son," Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," ii. 9); hence, character or sort (as, two men of the same *leaven*).—**the old leaven**, *fig.*, an element, as of character, derived from an earlier and unregenerate or unenlightened stage or period (from the use in 1 Cor. v. 6–8): as, "A tinge of the *old leaven* is discernible, even unto this day, in their characters" (Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," v. 8).—**leav'en**, *v. t.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven (as, "Know ye not that a little *leaven leaveneth* the whole lump?" 1 Cor. v. 6); *fig.*, to permeate with an altering or transforming influence; imbue with some modifying element.—**leav'en-ing**, *n.* The act of one who or something that leavens; also, that which leavens.

fat, fāte, fār, fāl, āsk, fāre; net, mē, hēr; pin, pīne; not, nōte, mōve, nōr; up, lūte, pūll; oi, oil; ou, out; (lightened) aviāry, ēlect, agōny, intō, ūnite; (obscured) errant, operā, ardent, actōr, natūre; ch, chip; g, go; th, thin; ʒh, then; y, you;

